

## **Family Support Level For Independence Eye Defect Children In Sdlb Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Self-reliance is the ability to overcome obstacles or problems on their own without the help of others. Independence will not grow by itself but in need of the efforts of each individual. Limitations of visual function causes the child has difficulty in developing the potential of the aspects of life. Without guidance and support, children with visual impairment will reach the difficulty in achieving the independence. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of family support for independence in SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1. The study design was cross-sectional. The sample of 30 respondents taken with random sampling method and using statistical test of Spearman rho. The independent variable is the support of family, the dependent variable is the independence of eye defect children. The results of the 30 respondents largely support families of eye defect children have high criteria, as many as 16 respondents (53%), and the independence of eye defect children have less independent criteria, a total of 17 respondents (45%). From the statistical test results obtained sig (2- tailed) of 0.002 < 0.05, it can be concluded H1 accepted which means there is significant influence between Independence Family Support for Children with Visual Impairment In SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Psychology. Family support that the parents can increase the independence of eye defect children. This is because the support can cause the individual who receives the support he was able to build respect, trust, and feel valued that make children able to manage all its own, and can do things on their own without the help of others.

**Keywords :** Children With Visual Impairment, Family Support, Independence.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The birth of a child in a family is a beautiful part, even children are said to be one of the factors that affect the stability of a marriage (Hurlock, 1998). However, in reality, not all children are born according to the hopes and dreams of their parents. Not all children are born with healthy and perfect conditions, some of them are born with limitations or disabilities, both physical and psychological (Levianti, 2013).

Limited vision function causes children to experience difficulties in developing their potential in aspects of life. Children experience obstacles in cognitive, motor, emotional and social development. Various obstacles in development experienced by blind children can be overcome, if they get help from people around them, especially parents (Hallahan & Kauffman, 2016).

Every parent will experience anxiety in dealing with a blind child. Every parent must have different emotional reactions and attitudes, what often happens is a feeling of disbelief, anger, sadness and confusion and can't accept the hope that the diagnosis is wrong. Some parents can accept blind children and try to help their children recover. But there are still

parents who cannot accept the fact that their child is diagnosed with a visual impairment (Priyatna, 2010).

The phenomenon of the increasing number of blind prevalence, the more parents will experience inner conflict in accepting the existence of their blind children. This conflict occurs because there is a gap due to the unfulfilled desires and expectations of parents to have children that can be proud of in the family, so that it can affect the acceptance of families/parents who have children with visual impairments (Mansur, 2009).

WHO data in 2019 showed that 285 million people in the world have visual impairments. Of these, 39 million of them are blind in the blind category, and the remaining 246 million people have visual impairments, ranging from mild to severe categories. WHO also notes that around the world there are approximately 19 million children with visual impairments, both blind and visually impaired. In Indonesia, the number of blind children ranges from 0.1 to 0.15 percent of the population (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

Based on a preliminary study conducted in March 2015 at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek, data were obtained on 38 blind children. From the results of observations on 38 blind children, it was found that 15 blind children defecated and urinated, showered, changed clothes, ate and drank themselves but still under the supervision of teachers or parents, 13 children defecated and urinated, bathed, changed clothes, ate and drinking is assisted but not all activities are assisted and 10 of them are assisted with all their needs from personal hygiene to their activities requiring assistance.

Based on the results of the interviews, parents of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek 2 out of 4 parents still help their children go to the bathroom, eat and drink, and do not teach them independence. Based on the evaluation conducted at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek, there are several blind children who are still dependent on others.

Independence will not grow by itself but requires the efforts of each individual. Besides that, it is also necessary to have good guidance and direction for various parties, both parents, teachers and the surrounding environment. Without guidance and support, blind children will have difficulty achieving independence in their lives (Nurjanah, 2008)

Family support is a process of relationship between family members with mutual support, feedback and emotional involvement. In addition, support from within the family can create an atmosphere of belonging to each other, to meet the needs for family development. Family support is the attitude, action and acceptance of the family towards sick sufferers, family members view that people who are supportive are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed (Friedman, 1998).

Parents or families who are faced with the fact that their child is a blind child. Many parents are forced to accept the situation of their children. The existence of a blind child in a family makes parents surrender or vice versa, parents consider a blind child as a disgrace in the family. This fact can have an impact on parental and family support for blind children (Safaria, 2005).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "Family Support for the Level of Independence of Blind Children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek".

## METHOD

In this study using a correlational research design that examines the relationship between variables, with a cross sectional approach.

The population in this study were all parents of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek with 32 respondents. The sample used in this study was 30 parents of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek.

In this study using the Simple random sampling technique is a way of taking samples from members of the population at random without regard to the strata (levels) that exist in members of the population.

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire sheet, using the "Spearman-rho" statistical test. In the process of analyzing this research using the help of software, namely SPSS for Windows.

## RESULTS

### Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the research respondents included the age of the respondents, the age of the blind children, the class of the blind children, the length of time they attended school, the type of blindness, the parents' education, the parents' occupation. It was found that the majority of respondents aged 31-40 years were 13 respondents (43%), the age of blind children 11-12 years were 10 children (34%), the length of school entry was 3-4 years as many as 9 children (30%), the type of secondary blindness as many as 29 children (97%), high school parents education as many as 14 people (53%), the work of self-employed parents as many as 10 people (37%).

Table 1. The characteristics of the research variables include family support for the independence of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek.

Criteria	Frequency	%
<b>Family Support</b>		
Low	0	0%
Moderate	14	47%
High	16	53%
Very High	0	0%
<b>Independence</b>		
Dependent	0	0%
Less dependent	17	45%
Middle Dependent	13	34%
Independent	0	21%

Based on table 1. It can be seen that most of the family support with high criteria is 16 respondents (53%), and most of the independence of blind children with less independent criteria is 17 respondents (45%).

### Statistical Test Results

Table 2. Results of analysis using Spearman rho Independence support for the independence of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek

Correlations				
			Famiy Support	Independence Level
Spearman's Rho	Family Support	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.548**
		Sig. (2-Tailed)	.	.002
		N	30	30
	Independence	Correlation Coefficient	.548**	1.000
		Sig. (2-Tailed)	.002	.
		N	30	30

\*\* . Correlation Is Significant At The 0.01 Level (2-Tailed).

From the results of statistical test analysis with Spearman rho to 30 respondents Parents of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek to find out the effect of family support on the independence of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek,  $p = 0.002$ . Because the value of  $p = 0.002 < 0.05$ ,  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that there is a significant influence between family support on the independence of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek.

## DISCUSSION

### Family Support

From the results of the study it was known that of the 30 respondents, the majority of family support had high criteria, namely 16 respondents (53%).

According to Efendi (2009), good support can take the form of time. The attitude and treatment of the family environment has a strong enough contribution in giving color to the psychological development of each person with special needs and even then it cannot be separated from the attention given by the family. In the results of the above study, family support for blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek has shown a good percentage.

Information support makes blind children feel that they have received instructions or feedback so they can solve their problems or ways to socialize with the surrounding community, for example, by participating in religious events in the community so that they become positive habits. Family support received by individuals also varies and depends on their circumstances.

The existence and togetherness of the family in understanding and guiding family members who have children with visual impairments will provide their own motivation and enthusiasm to generate self-confidence to relate to friends or other people.

### Independence Of The Blind Child

From the results of the study it was found that out of 30 respondents, it was found that most of the blind children were independent, namely 17 respondents (45%) were less independent.

With these limitations, blind children cannot be independent. Independence is the most important part of human life with human independence in his life not depending on other people. This dependence is not only in his social life but also in caring for his own life. For blind children independence is a need that must be given, so that with these limitations blind children can be educated and trained in independence so they are not dependent on others.

Blind individuals essentially need support and guidance in dealing with all environmental demands from the family, especially parents (Fatimah, 2010).

For students at the SDLB level, the level of independence they have is still not independent in their daily life needs, as seen during the research, the children were still assisted with eating, urinating, defecating and buttoning clothes. sorry for the child. And even though it is said that children can be independent, eating what is made into toys is not even eaten but spit out again because children are often assisted by parents who become children feel comfortable when assisted, and this comfort makes children lazy to do it themselves, therefore it is important to supervise children still needed as described.

### **Family Support For The Independence Of Children At Sdlb Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek**

From the results of statistical test analysis with Spearman rho to 30 respondents Parents of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek to find out the effect of family support on the independence of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek,  $p = 0.02$ . Because the value of  $p = 0.02 < 0.05$ ,  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that there is a significant influence between family support on the independence of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Trenggalek

Independence will not grow by itself but requires the efforts of each individual. Besides that, it is also necessary to have good guidance and direction for various parties, both parents, teachers and the surrounding environment. Without guidance and support, blind children will have difficulty achieving independence in their lives (Nurjanah, 2008). problem and can do something alone without the help of others.

From this study it was found that most of the respondents had high family support which could affect the independence of blind children. In the form of appreciation support, blind children feel cared for, accepted and valued by their surroundings. Appreciation support can be used as encouragement for blind children to be ready to move forward and raise themselves so they don't always regret their situation, for example praise when the blind child does something positive or independent. This form of support can affect the independence of blind children.

### **CONCLUSION**

Most of the family support for blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhyangkari 1 Trenggalek has high criteria, as many as 17 respondents (45%).

Independence of Blind Children, DISDLB Kemala Bhyangkari 1 Trenggalek has the criteria of being less independent, as many as 17 respondents (45%). From the results of statistical test analysis with Sperman rho, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between family support on the independence of blind children at SDLB Kemala Bhyangkari 1 Trenggalek ( $p \text{ value} = 0.02 < \alpha = 0.05$ ).

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