

# The impact of parental knowledge about selecting and caring for glasses on compliance with glasses use in children who use gadgets at Methodist Elementary School–9 Fields

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## ABSTRACT

The use of glasses in children requires supervision because children tend to be disobedient to use glasses routinely and even take off their glasses. This happens for various reasons, namely children feel uncomfortable, other friends' bad views of glasses users and are not confident in their appearance. The results of the study stated that parental knowledge was at the analysis level and was good, seen from more than 60 parents who gave good responses regarding the statement and the level of child compliance was at the level of trust seen from the answers to the results of the data analysis which stated that there was an impact of knowledge on compliance with glasses use.

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## INTRODUCTION

Development the era is getting faster, one of the innovations in the 21st era is the emergence of gadget technology that has interesting features as an interesting entertainment tool for adults and children (Hijriyani & Astuti, 2020)(Sulianta, 2020)(Suhendar, 2021)(Rizal et al., 2022). Based on research, most parents, as much as 90%, use special applications that they download for their children (Mutaqinah & Hidayatullah, 2020)(Jayantika et al., 2020)(Abdullah, 2023)(Solehati et al., 2023)(Amillia et al., 2024). According to research conducted by researchers on 20 parents of children aged 3-5 years in the Kelurahan Jawa area, Martapura District, as many as 85% of preschool children spend more than 1 hour each day using their gadgets (Lani, 2019)(Hariyani, 2021)(Haris, 2022)(Pangestu, 2024). Of that number, 20% of children use gadgets as a source of entertainment. In addition, 10% of parents said that their children's eyes had experienced redness due to staring at the gadget screen for too long, while 5% of children's eyes also experienced swelling. One step that can be taken is to change the way parents behave to be more responsive to their children. Parents need to have the ability to manage stress and control themselves well. (Agusniatih & Manopa, 2019)(Susiati et al., 2020)(Niswah et al., 2024) They should also be more aware of the impact of gadget use on children. Too much exposure to gadget screens for a long time can cause problems for the health of children's newly developing eyes, because their eyes

have very transparent lenses and corneas and are vulnerable to blue light from gadget screens which can damage their eyes (Lani, 2019)(Solikah & Hasnah, 2022)(Budiarti, 2023). Visual impairment requires a person to use visual aids to make their vision clearer. Various methods are used, such as using glasses and contact lenses. Glasses are generally used to help human vision due to eye weakness due to nearsightedness or other vision reasons (Novianti et al., n.d.)(Maryoto, 2020)(Al Anwar et al., 2021). Glasses are used to help human vision, both for reading and seeing the surrounding environment. To help people with refractive disorders see more clearly, it can be helped by using optical devices, one of which is by using glasses. Glasses are a tool to improve visual acuity with a certain lens size that is installed in front of the eyes. Glasses also function to protect human eyes from direct exposure to sunlight and when doing certain jobs (BAYU, 2020)(Fitria, 2021)(Tangdipayuk & Zulkifli, 2022). In addition, glasses have a function as a complement to fashion and fashion trends. Some important things that glasses users must know so that the life of their glasses is long and comfortable vision is obtained consist of frame factors, lens factors, and human factors (Rahmawati et al., 2021).

Based on the background of the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this research is whetherThe impact of parental knowledge about the selection and care of glasses on compliance with glasses use in children who use gadgets at SD Methodist - 9 Medan.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research framework depicted in the diagram outlines the systematic process undertaken in a study involving parents and children at SD Methodis 9. The process begins by identifying the respondents, comprising parents and their children enrolled at the school. From this pool, only respondents meeting predetermined criteria are selected for further participation. The sampling technique employed is cluster sampling, which groups respondents into clusters, possibly based on class or age groups.

Data collection is conducted through questionnaires and interviews tailored to both groups. Parents are provided with questionnaires and interviewed, while children undergo similar processes adjusted to their context. The collected data from both parents and children are compiled for further analysis.

Before proceeding with educational interventions, parents undergo pre-education interviews to assess their initial understanding of the study's subject matter. Following this, additional data is gathered after the pre-education phase. This combined dataset is then analyzed using appropriate methodologies to draw valid conclusions. Finally, the research findings are presented systematically, either in the form of reports or publications.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results of the research conducted and the results of the questionnaire answered by the respondents, it is known that parental knowledge about the selection and care of glasses on the compliance of glasses use in children who use gadgets at SD Methodist - 9 Medan has a very big impact as seen from the results of the answers given by the students according to the indicators and seen from the results of the analysis results of the tests that have been carried out, it is known that the Knowledge variable (X) has a regression value of 0.236 which indicates that knowledge has a positive effect on compliance with using glasses. In addition, the results of the t test show that the t count value of the price variable (X) 3,492 is greater than the t table value of 1.985, and the significance value of t of the price variable (X) is 0.001 where this value is much smaller than the significant threshold t of the knowledge variable, which is 0.05. So it can be interpreted that the test results meet the equation of the t count value > t table value and the sig value < 0.05, then  $H_0$  is rejected  $H_a$  is accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that Hypothesis 1 (one) in this study has been tested and can be accepted, namely the variable of knowledge has a positive and

significant effect that we can examine in the questionnaire on the variable of parental knowledge related to statement two on the indicator of knowing in line with the statement on the variable of Compliance using the supporting indicator of the statement if you want to use a gadget you must wear these glasses which gave a positive response of more than 46 people and only 13 people were hesitant to answer. In addition to what can be seen from the answers given by parents, parental knowledge of students who use gadgets is in the position of an analysis indicator which means the ability to describe material or an object in terms of coins, but still in an understanding and still related to each other. This analytical ability can be seen from the use of action words: can describe, differentiate, separate, meingeiloimpoikkan and so on so that it is clear that children can ensure and obey to use glasses because their parents can understand, differentiate, describe and separate and group understanding about eye health and glasses as well as about the care and maintenance of glasses that can be conveyed to their children.

In addition to the above, based on the answers given by students who have disorders and wear glasses, it can be concluded that they are in the position of the dimension of compliance with regulations, namely Belief. Belief in the purpose of the rules concerned, regardless of feelings or values towards the group or power holder or supervision. This is in line with the Blass compliance dimension as quoted by Septi Kusumadewi explaining that a person can be said to be obedient to others if the person has three dimensions of compliance related to obedient attitudes and behavior, namely Belief, Accepting and Doing (act). This can be proven from the statement of the Y variable, all of which are commands and almost all students answered by agreeing, which means they have known the instructions from their parents and believe in the contents of the commands given by their parents.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion on the impact of parental knowledge about the selection and care of glasses on compliance with the use of glasses in children who use gadgets at SD Methodist - 9 Medan, the following conclusions can be drawn: a) That parental knowledge about choosing and caring for glasses has an influence on compliance with the use of glasses in children who use gadgets at SD Methodist - 9, which can be seen from all the results of the data analysis test which state that the data has a very big influence; b) The level of parental knowledge is at the Analysis level, where almost more than 60 people answered Agree because they can analyze meaningful conditions of cause and effect, knowledge at the analysis level is being able to describe, differentiate, separate, group and so on; c) The level of parental knowledge is in the Good category, where almost all statements received responses from parents or answered  $\geq 75\%$  of the total questions; d) The level of child compliance is at the level of trust where they understand and comprehend all the statements made in each indicator so that almost all of them give a response of agreeing or strongly agreeing, which means that the statement was given or instructed by their parents.

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