

Implementing National Values in Nursing Services

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Introduction

The nurse comes from the Latin word *nutrix*, which means "to care for" or "to nourish." According to Law number 38 of 2014 concerning Nursing, a nurse is someone who is graduated from nursing higher education, either in Indonesia or abroad, recognized by the Government of Indonesia according to the existing regulations and laws. Nursing is the nursing care activities provided to individuals, families, groups, or communities in health and illness. Nursing service is a professional service as an integral part of health services based on nursing science and art provided to individuals, families, groups, or communities, either in the state of health or illness. Nursing Practice is a service provided by nurses in the performance of nursing care, while Nursing care is the course of interactions between nurses and clients and their environment to achieve the objective by meeting the clients' needs and providing self-care independently. Nurses act as nursing practice and care providers, counselors for clients, nursing service managers, and nurse researchers in carrying out services.

Discussion

In 2001, the working group of the Central Board of the Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPNI) formulated the following competencies that professional nurses must achieve:

- a. Demonstrating an adequate knowledge base for safe practice.
- b. Functioning under regulations, laws, or other provisions that affect nursing practice.
- c. Maintaining the physical and psychosocial environment to increase optimal safety, comfort, and health.
- d. Recognizing self-professional abilities and competencies.
- e. Carrying out comprehensive and accurate nursing assessments on individuals and groups in various settings.
- f. Formulating nursing authority through consultation with individuals or groups, taking into account the therapeutic regimen of other healthcare team members.
- g. Implementing planned care.
- h. Evaluating the progress of the expected results and reviewing them according to the evaluation data.
- i. Promoting the dignity and integrity of individuals and groups.
- j. Protecting individual and group rights.
- k. Assisting individuals or groups to make decisions based on available information.

In the Indonesian context, the law on nursing and the formulation of professional nurse competence by PPNI provide clear insight. Qualified nurses can only provide quality nursing services with adequate knowledge, experience, and attitude without abandoning national values based on four national consensuses: Pancasila (the Five Principles), Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity), NKRI (the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia), and the 1945 Constitution.

1. Pancasila (The Five Principles)

Pancasila is a life guide containing five principles intended for all Indonesian people. As a part of it, nurses have an essential attachment to Pancasila, which is their primary guide in carrying out their duties with full responsibility. Professional nurses always apply the values and principles of Pancasila. Without Pancasila, nurses cannot carry out their duties and obligations properly. The application of the science of human anatomy and nursing services to clients will not be carried out smoothly without the practice of the values of Pancasila.

The first principle, the belief in the One Supreme God, forms the basis for nurses to adhere to the teachings of their religion and beliefs. God is their primary goal in serving clients.

The second principle, Just and Civilized Humanity, implies that nurses must have a high level of humanity. In the service process, nurses must be able to treat each client fairly.

The third principle, Unity of Indonesia, is manifested in the attitude of nurses who are willing to sacrifice and place the interests of the community above their interests.

The fourth principle, Democracy Led by the Wisdom of Deliberation among Representatives, underlies the attitude of nurses who are brave and alert in making decisions or carrying out nursing actions. Every nursing action must be discussed and approved by the client.

The fifth principle, Social Justice for All Indonesians, is seen in nurses who consistently help others selflessly and work hard to realize social justice in the health sector to create a healthy Indonesian society.

2. Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity)

Indonesia is a country with diverse ethnic groups, ethnicities, or races spread across the territory of Indonesia. Referring to the population census by the Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in 2010, Indonesia has around 1,340 ethnic groups. Nursing care for clients, which includes bio, psycho, socio, and cultural, is carried out comprehensively without discriminating against ethnicity, religion, race, culture, and cultural values believed by the client. Nurses must be able to maintain unity and integrity and integrate the nursing profession in caring for the nation's diversity based on the values of Pancasila.

3. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI)

Statistics Indonesia (BPS) noted that the total population of Indonesia as of September 2020 was 270.2 million. This figure increased by 32.57 million from 237.63 million in 2010. Data from the Directorate General of General Administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs shows that Indonesia has 17,504 islands spread over 32 provinces. Data from the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform show that every 18 nurses serve 100 thousand residents. Nurses are central figures in providing health services playing an essential role in preventive, promotive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts. Nurses are the driving force for health development in the community. Nurses are not only those who work in cities but also those who work in outer islands, remote areas, or areas with geographic isolation. Therefore, nurses are not only public service workers. They are fighters and guards of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Nurses are expected to integrate nursing care in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia by respecting the clients' dignity.

4. The 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945)

The 1945 Constitution is the highest in force in Indonesia. The constitution is binding on the government, state institutions, citizens, and residents of Indonesia, including nurses. Every legal product related to health and nursing must be based on the 1945 Constitution. The law functions as a protection for clients and nurses. One of the main characteristics of a profession is the legal basis and professional code of ethics. In carrying out nursing care, nurses are guided by the code of ethics, which embodies Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. A nurse must be able to account for every documented implementation of nursing care legally.

In commemoration of International Nurses Day, the PEDULI (the Indonesian Caring Nurses) community, initiated by Martony Calvein Kakomole Kuada, introduced the characteristics of professional Indonesian nurses. The PEDULI community translates NURSE as an acronym for *Peduli* (caring), *Etis* (ethical), *Religius* (religious), *Aktif* (active), *Wawasan Luas* (insightful), *Ahli* (expert), and *Terampil* (skilled).

Peduli (Caring)

In Indonesian, 'care' means *merawat* (to take care) or *peduli* (care for others). These characteristics are the main difference between nurses and doctors who are more inclined to "cure." Therefore, *peduli* (care for others) is placed as the main character of the nursing profession.

Etis (Ethical)

The basics of ethics are needed as a shield for nurses from mistakes that can harm clients and themselves. Clients should be treated humanely.

Religius (Religious)

Religiosity is the basis for nurses to position humans as creatures of God. Thus, they will realize that they have to fulfill their obligations to God. Nurses must also continue to awaken, remind, and guide their clients to stay on the path of God regardless of their illness.

Aktif (Active)

Nurses must set aside time to socialize and organize in the surrounding environment to be known and become leaders in the community.

Wawasan Luas (Insightful)

A broad insight will increase nurses' confidence when dealing with clients in any condition. They will be able to correctly answer every question and problem according to their authority and competence.

Ahli (Expert)

Expert nurses master a scientific field comprehensively with the correct scientific foundation.

Terampil (Skilled)

The skills of nurses result from persistence in trying to apply knowledge and repeat it to be scientifically justified.

Scientific Studies

Several scientific studies examine the teaching and application of the General Basic Course of Pancasila and Citizenship Education in several nursing education institutions. Pancasila education functions to build and maintain the nation's character. In this case, it is necessary to develop the ethical values of Pancasila as the nation's foundation to strengthen the integrity of health service providers, including nurses. As a substantial effort, it is necessary to instill an understanding of the noble values

of Pancasila to the next generation, one of which is through Pancasila education in higher education. The learning of this course applies a student-centered learning approach to develop student's knowledge, attitudes, and skills as future leaders of the nation in building their professional spirit. By making the values of Pancasila the guiding principle, especially in the application of nursing ethics, nurses can become good citizens.

Thus, it can be concluded that the pattern of administering Pancasila Education in the Nursing Department at the private campus has not fulfilled the principles of organizing MKWU based on the basic theory of general education, Phenix's six realms of meaning which include symbolics, synoptics, sinoetics, ethics, aesthetics, and empirics. In addition, the essence and function of the ethical values of nursing in Pancasila education are at an early stage. In this case, students are equipped with affective, cognitive, and psychomotor skills following the essential competencies that must be achieved based on the curriculum applied in professional organizations and developed by the institution (according to the vision and mission). Teaching about therapeutic communication, ethics in dealing with patients, and services based on the latest advances in science and technology based on nursing ethics, law, and religion are also crucial in facilitating the patient's healing process.

Conclusion

From the description, it is clear that nursing is a noble profession that reflects the spirit of nationalism. A nurse must implement national values based on the four national consensus in nursing services. These values are derived from the basic principles that Rufaidah and Florence Nightangel have exemplified as pioneers of the nursing profession. They come from mosques and churches to help others with faith and love. Therefore, nurses deserve to be called heroes of the nation, humanity, and health. They have made serious efforts to realize the degree of public health and improve the quality of life of the Indonesian people. The collaboration and synergy of three parties, universities as nursing education institutions, PPNI as nursing professional organizations, and hospitals and health centers as health service facilities, are expected to produce professional nurses who are nationalists to realize a healthy Indonesia towards a Golden Indonesia 2045.

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