



ISBN : 978-602-5649-417

PROCEEDINGS

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON TECHNOPRENEURSHIP AND EDUCATION
(ICTE 2018)**



**At Best Western Papilio Hotel
Surabaya, Indonesia
November 14th, 2018**





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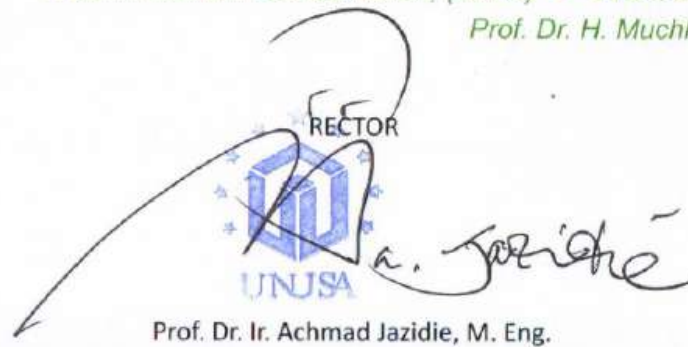
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNOPRENEURSHIP AND EDUCATION (ICTE 2018)

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ISBN :

Cetakan Pertama, Januari 2019



Penerbit UNUSA PRESS

Anggota APPTI No : 002.011.1.07.2017

Kantor 1 : JL. Jemursari No. 51-57 Surabaya 60237

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Email : unusapress@unusa.ac.id

Website : press.unusa.ac.id

EDITORS

Ahmad Syafiq Kamil, S.Kom, M.Kom

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THE APPLICATION OF PANCASILA VALUES IN NURSING PRACTICES IN ISLAMIC HOSPITAL SURABAYA

M. Shodiq

Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya

Surabaya, Indonesia

sdqbluru@unusa.ac.id

Pancasila is education in which there are 4 pillars of state, namely: 1. Pancasila (state ideology), 2. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, 3. UUD 1945, 4. NKRI (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia), Pancasila as a national outlook (way of life) which was extracted from the noble values of the personality of the Indonesian nation which until now has become a guideline in the administration of Indonesian government and has a function as a fundamental norm of legal rules that underlie the implementation of law in Indonesia and Pancasila as a guideline for developing and achieving the intended goals by the Indonesian people as stated in the opening of the 1945 Constitution. Pancasila is not only knowledge but also practiced in aspects of life, we examine aspects of nursing services, namely the application of Pancasila values in nursing services at the Islamic Hospital A. Yani Surabaya students Unusa Semester V Nursing S-1 Prod. In this study it was known that the age of the respondents was mostly 21-23 years old at 60%, the sex of the respondents was mostly women at 66.7%. Respondents in applying Pancasila values at 86.6%. The frequency of nursing services for undergraduate nursing students respondents is able to keep the patient's secret at 76.6% and does not distinguish ethnicity, religion and race by 100%.

Keyword: *Application of Pancasila Values, Practice of Nurs*

Introduction

Pancasila as a state ideology is a collection or set of values believed to be true by the government and people of Indonesia and used by the Indonesian people to organize or regulate Indonesian society or the ideology embodied by Indonesia (government and people) as a whole, not individual, groups, certain parties or certain communities, but belong to the Indonesian nation as a whole. The problem about the ideology of Pancasila is not only a problem with philosophical content because it is ideal and normative but also practical because it involves operations and strategies. This is because the Pancasila ideology also concerns matters which base a comprehensive teaching on the meaning and values of life, determined concretely how humans must act.

Pancasila as the ideology of the Indonesian state will be stronger and stronger if all components of the nation, in addition to understanding and implementing the Pancasila also consequently safeguard the other main joints, namely the four pillars of nation and state life, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, NKRI and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

The Pancasila ideology is a unifying pluralistic nation of Indonesia, the ideology of Pancasila can be accepted by all levels of Indonesian society because it contains good teachings and noble values which are extracted from the personality of the Indonesian nation that we must practice in our daily lives, the noble values of the Indonesian people can be implemented by anyone from any profession, including one of them is the nursing profession. A nurse is a health worker who provides excellent health services to patients. In dealing with patients a nurse must have good character.

The nurse must act politely, be smiling, and maintain the patient's feelings. This must be done because the nurse is in charge of helping the patient's healing process. With the application of Pancasila values a nurse can carry out his duties as well as possible in handling patients. From the noble values of the Indonesian people that must be practiced in everyday life by all Indonesian citizens regardless of ethnicity, religion, class, race, language, education, the profession must all practice the Pancasila, especially in this case the nursing profession.

Research Methods

This research is descriptive quantitative research. This study uses quantitative methods that are descriptive with the components of the scientific method. Likewise in terms of determining the sample, more emphasis on simple random sampling techniques, while according to its type includes analytic research because

it analyzes the application of Pancasila Values in Nursing Services at the A. Yani Hospital in Surabaya. In this study, do not manipulate or provide certain treatments for variables or design something that is expected to occur in variables, but all activities, circumstances, events, aspects, components or variables go as they are.

This research is a type of descriptive quantitative research, which is to find out "The application of the values of Pancasila ideology in the practice of nursing services at the A. Yani Surabaya Islamic Hospital".

The population of this study was the students of Nahdlatul Ulama Semester V (five) who practiced at the A. Yani Islamic Hospital totaling 89 students. The sample of this study is 20% of the population, namely: 89 Students X 20% = 30 Students. Sampling semester V students who become the population in this study are homogeneous, so the sample can be taken randomly so this sampling method is Simple Random Sampling. Research Instrument Data collection in this study uses checklist, Variables and Operational Definitions of Variables In this study the variables studied were the Application of Pancasila Values in Nursing Services.

Data processing

Data analysis techniques in this study used descriptive statistics. According to Sugiyono (2010: 147) descriptive statistics are used to analyze data by describing or describing data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to general or generalizations. Because this study uses a single variable, the data analysis used is univariate or univariate distribution, and its presentation uses a frequency distribution which is one table in which all score units are listed in one column and the number of individuals who receive the visible score as the frequency in the second column (Silalahi, 2009).

The steps taken are as follows:

Editing

In processing data the first thing to do is editing. This means that all questionnaires must be examined one by one about the completeness and correctness of filling out the questionnaire so as to avoid mistakes and errors.

Scoring

After going through the editing stages, then the writer gives a score on the questions in the question.

Research Result and Discussion

The results of the study are presented in two data, namely general data containing the characteristics of respondents, while special data contains the results of analysis through rank spearman as shown in general data and the following specific data.

The sample of this study is 20% of the population, namely: 89 Students X 30% = 30 Students. Frequency distribution Respondents in applying Pancasila values showed greetings of 46.7%, smile 33.4%, greetings 16.7%, courtesy 13.4%, gentle 20%, patience 20%, compassion 6.7%, friendly 50%. Can be known to the respondents in applying Pancasila values of 86.6%.

The frequency distribution of nursing services for nursing undergraduate students was mostly able to keep the patient's secret at 76.6% and did not differentiate between ethnicity, religion and race by 100%. The results of the Spearman rank test showed that there was a significant relationship between the application of Pancasila values and nursing services to Unusa nursing undergraduate students.

Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the research carried out in the field a conclusion can be drawn, which turns out that the application of Pancasila values in nursing services has been carried out by the fifth semester students of the Surabaya Nahdlatul Ulama University at Surabaya Islamic Hospital. Thus the role and function of Pancasila values are very important for health services, in order to improve and implement the quality of health in the A. Yani Surabaya Islamic Hospital and to apply Pancasila values.

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