

Student perception of nurse communication learning with patients according to pancasila values



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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pancasila is the ideology of the state and is a collection or set of values that are believed to be true by the government and the people of Indonesia. Perception is a person's ability to organize an observation. One of students perception is regarding nurses communication. The research aims are to describe students perception regarding nurses communication between nurses and patients according values of Pancasila.

Method: A design of descriptive study was used with mixed methods approach that combines or associates qualitative and quantitative. Descriptive research was to describe the data obtained from students' perceptions of learning communication between nurses and patients according to the values of Pancasila.

Results: There were 52 nursing students involved in this study. We showed that almost all of the students' perceptions strongly agreed with the application of Pancasila values in nurse-patient communication.

Conclusion: Nurse-patient communication has implemented Pancasila values in serving patients in hospitals with evidence that stands out the value of strongly agree and agree answers.

Keywords: Student Perception, Communication, Pancasila Values.

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INTRODUCTION

The noble values of the pluralistic Indonesian nation can be implemented by anyone from any profession, including the nursing profession. Pancasila is the unifier of the Indonesian nation. It can be accepted by all levels of Indonesian society because it contains good teachings and noble values that we must live by every day.¹ A nurse is a medical professional who offers patients top-notch medical care. A nurse must be of good character when interacting with patients.²

Nurses must communicate with patients in a kind and welcoming manner. Nurses are responsible for assisting the patient's recuperation, hence this must be done. A nurse can interact with patients as effectively as possible by applying the Pancasila ideals. All Indonesian citizens, regardless of their nationality, religion, class, color, language, education, or profession, must uphold Pancasila, particularly in this instance the nursing profession, as one of the nation's noble principles.²

Pancasila as the basis of the state is contained in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, Pancasila as the nation's view of life that has been formulated at the BPUPKI (Investigating Agency for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence) and PPKI (Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee) sessions which until now have become the guidelines and guidelines for the Indonesian people to run the Indonesian government. Pancasila which is the basis of the state (philosophische grondslag) of the Republic of Indonesia which was established as the basis of the state on August 18, 1945 by PPKI is the embodiment of the will of all the people of Indonesia who are independent.³

The determination of the values of Pancasila as the basis of the state provides an understanding that the state of Indonesia is a state of Pancasila. The reason why Pancasila must be viewed as a unified whole is because every precept in Pancasila cannot be separated from one another.⁴ It is impossible for people to practice the values of Pancasila if they

do not know the values contained in Pancasila. So it is necessary to understand these values through education.

The higher the education, the higher the level of knowledge and understanding of the community, the greater the opportunity to practice Pancasila values. The cultivation of these Pancasila values can raise awareness of oneself for his personal and community responsibilities.⁵ One of the responsibilities that must be carried out by the community is to be aware of the current laws. The internalization of Pancasila values is actually the initial rule to create a society that is aware of the applicable laws.⁵ The purpose of our research is to describe students perception regarding nurses communication between nurses and patients according values of Pancasila.

METHODS

Study design

A research strategy known as mixed research mixes or links qualitative and quantitative elements. Mixed methods

research is a research strategy that blends or correlates qualitative and quantitative forms, according to Johson and Cristen in Sugiyono.⁶ The purpose of descriptive study is to explain the information gleaned from students' impressions of learning patient and nurse communication in accordance with Pancasila's beliefs. Our research gained ethical approval from the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Universitas Nahdaltul Ulama Surabaya (276/EC/KEPK/UNUSA/2022).

Study procedure

The methods used in qualitative research yield descriptive data in the form of verbatim or written accounts of observed behavior and human interaction. The analysis in this study employs a qualitative methodology since the issues to be explored are not based on numerical data but rather are described in precise, specific detail and are gathered from the research focus.⁷

An issue, circumstance, or incident is always tried to be discovered in qualitative research as it is. The research findings are used and directed in an effort to present an accurate and thorough account of the current status of the study object. In qualitative research, there are at least three major phases, specifically:

- a. The description or orienting phase. The researcher now recounts what they have heard, seen, and felt. The new researcher takes a quick note of the data he has collected.
- b. Reduction stage. At this point, the researcher distills all the data gathered in the earlier stage in order to concentrate on particular issues.
- c. Selection stage. At this point, the researcher provides a more thorough explanation of the established focus before further examining the problem's emphasis. As a consequence, a theme is created based on information, assumptions, and even brand-new theories that were developed from the data.

Data analysis

Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing are the three connected stages of operations that make up qualitative and quantitative data

analysis procedures.^{6,7} Sugiono claims that there are three phases to the examination of qualitative data:⁶

- a) Data Reduction (Data Reduction) It is a method for classifying and simplifying data. Finding themes and developing thoughts is the goal of this procedure. The outcomes of this process include themes, concepts, and different descriptions of the data, both on related and diametrically opposed subjects. Data reduction is a delicate procedure that calls for a high level of intellect, as well as breadth and depth of understanding.
- b) Presentation of Data (Data Display) The next stage is to display the data once it has been reduced. This procedure is used to make it easier for the author to compile the data into a comprehensive social picture. In addition to confirming where the availability of the data is complete so far. Additionally, when displaying data, it can also take the form of graphs, matrices, networks, and chat in addition to narrative text. It will be simpler to comprehend what has been comprehended by exhibiting the facts.
- c) Conclusion (Verification) In mixed research, conclusions should be both fresh and established findings. the finding of information in the form of a description or description of a previously obscure thing that, following inquiry, makes it plain. If the data has been used to support the display information mentioned above.

Data Validity Test

To get reliable research results, researchers use the triangulation method with two Triangulation methods, namely:⁷

- a) Source Triangulation Researchers will collect data from various sources or different research objects. The data from the three sources are described, grouped, which opinions are the same, and which are different and then analyzed to produce a conclusion. Source triangulation means to get data from different sources using the same technique.
- b) Triangulation Technique In this study, in validating the results of the data obtained, the researchers

used the source triangulation technique, meaning that information or information obtained from various different subjects with one data collection tool, then confirmed the data by triangulation.

RESULTS

There were 52 nursing students involved in the study, whom answered closed questions based on the indicators below. The formula used in calculating the scores of questionnaire was the Likert scale formula with the highest score of 5 and the lowest score of 1. Likert scale formula as follows:

- a) y highest score likert 5 x number of respondents
- b) x lowest score likert 1 x number of respondents

The results of the survey from precepts 1 to 5 in the ideology of Pancasila, students' perceptions of learning communication between nurses and patients in accordance with Pancasila values can be illustrated by the block diagram below.

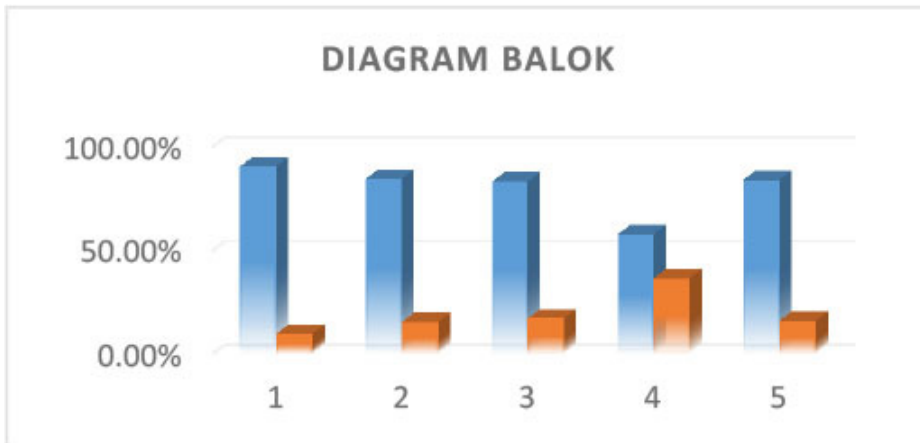
DISCUSSION

1) First precept

Belief in the one and only God.⁴ Nurses before starting their work always begin by reading basmalah, 41 students who answered strongly agree and 11 students who answered agree, from these results indicate that students before handling patients always start by reading basmalah, this shows that the practice of the first precepts has been implemented. It is proven by answers from nursing student respondents at Nahdlatul Ulama University Surabaya. Students who answered strongly agree, 90.4% of them practice Pancasila values very satisfactorily and those who answer agree, 9.6% of them practice Pancasila values just satisfactorily.

2) Second precept

Just and civilized humanity.⁴ Nurses treat patients well and responsibly. From the results that we distributed to nursing student respondents as many as 52 people who answered strongly agree as many as 34 people around 84.6% and 18 people who answered agreed 15.4%, this second precept



■ y highest score likert 5 x number of respondents
 ■ x lowest score likert 1 x number of respondents

Figure 1. Block diagram showing the highest and lowest score likert of participants answers regarding the Pancasila values.

shows that students' perceptions of serving patients are in accordance with the precepts. the second shows that 84.6% of students treat patients well and responsibly as evidenced by strongly agree answers and 15.4% with agree answers. This shows that the blue answer strongly agrees and the red color agrees.

3) Third precept

The unity of Indonesia.⁴ Nurses and colleagues work together in dealing with patients so that patients recover quickly, from the results of nursing student respondents as many as 52 people indicate that the answers strongly agree as much as 83% and the answers agree as much as 17%. Communication between nurses and patients: Nurses when asking patients must be polite, such as: "How is your current condition, has it improved, thank God, if it has improved," the answers from respondents are shown in the diagram below.

4) Fourth precept

Democracy led by wisdom in deliberation/representation.⁴ As a

nurse, you must obey the head of the room because as a leader in the room, 52 student respondents who answered strongly agreed as many as 57.7% and who answered agreed as many as 36.5%.

5) Fifth precept

Social justice for all the people of Indonesia.⁴ Nurses treat patients fairly, regardless of whether they are rich, poor, old and young, all of them are treated equally, from 52 respondents who answered strongly agree as much as 84% and answered agree as much as 16%.

CONCLUSION

From the results through the distribution of questionnaires to nursing students at Nahdlatul Ulama University Surabaya, it shows that the perception of nurse-patient communication has implemented the Pancasila values in serving patients in hospitals with evidence that stands out the value of strongly agree and agree answers. Nurses in handling patients in hospitals or clinics should apply the values of Pancasila

starting from the 1st precepts to the 5th precepts and a nurse in communicating with patients must be good, start work by reading basmalah and treat patients with compassion, polite, gentle, full of responsibility and treat patients fairly does not discriminate between the rich and poor, between young and old.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest was involved in this study.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

All authors had equal contributions in conducting the research and writing of the manuscript.

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