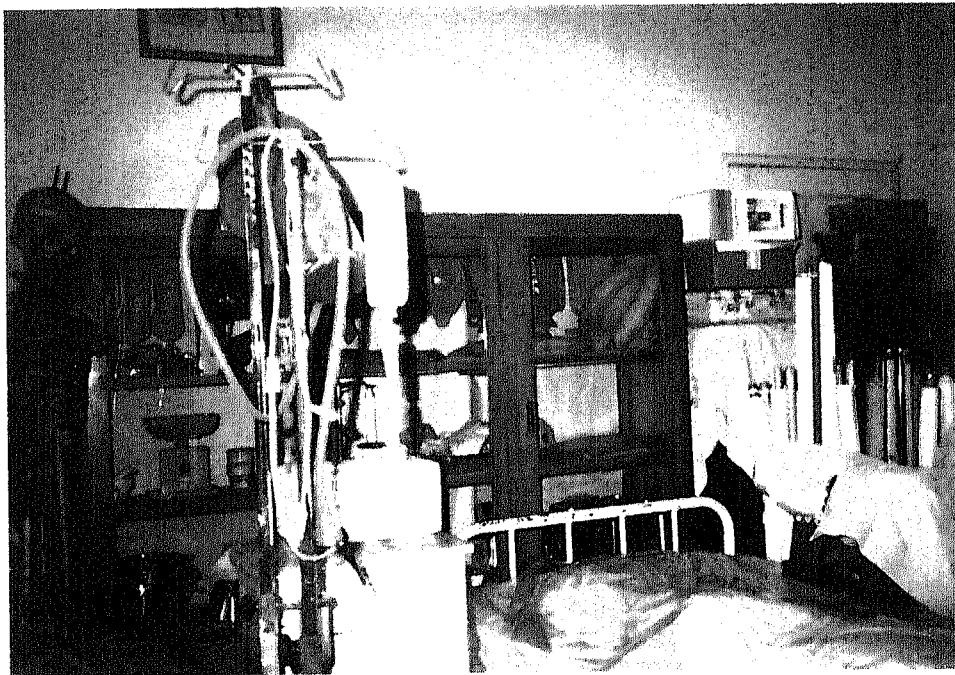


ウジュンパンダン総合病院



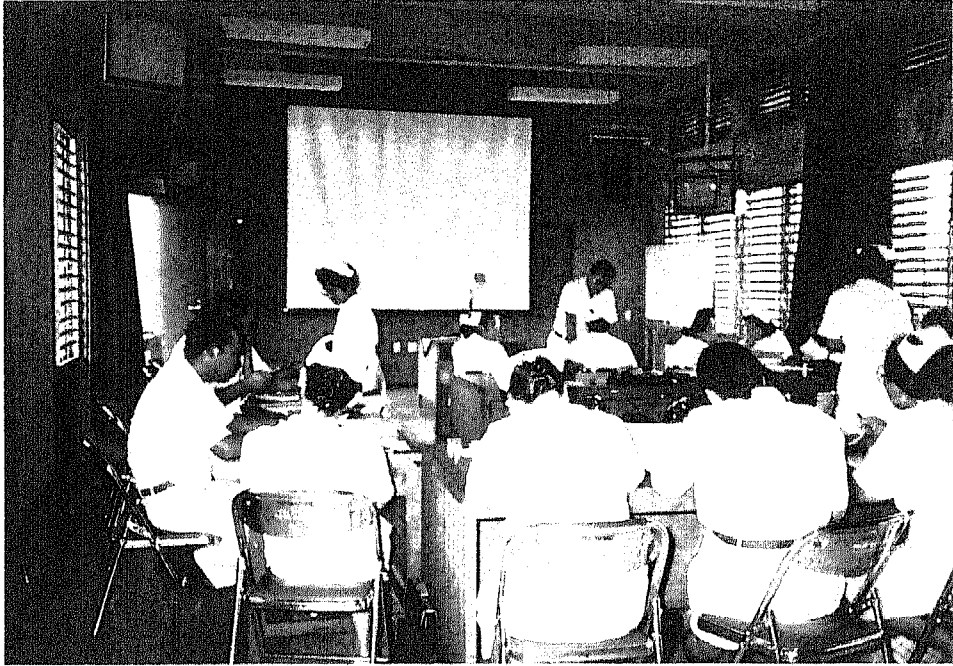
佐藤隊員活動予定の救急外来（中央佐藤隊員、その右池田隊員、両脇日本で研修した看護婦）

バンダバンテン看護学校

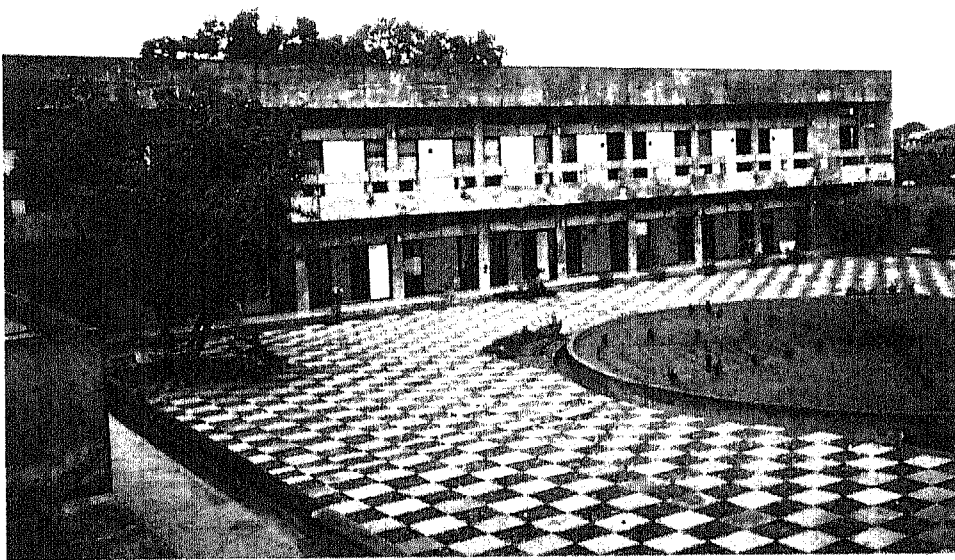


実習教材室（実習は教室の後の方で行なわれ、デモンストレーションのみのものである）

ティドゥン看護教員要請短期大学

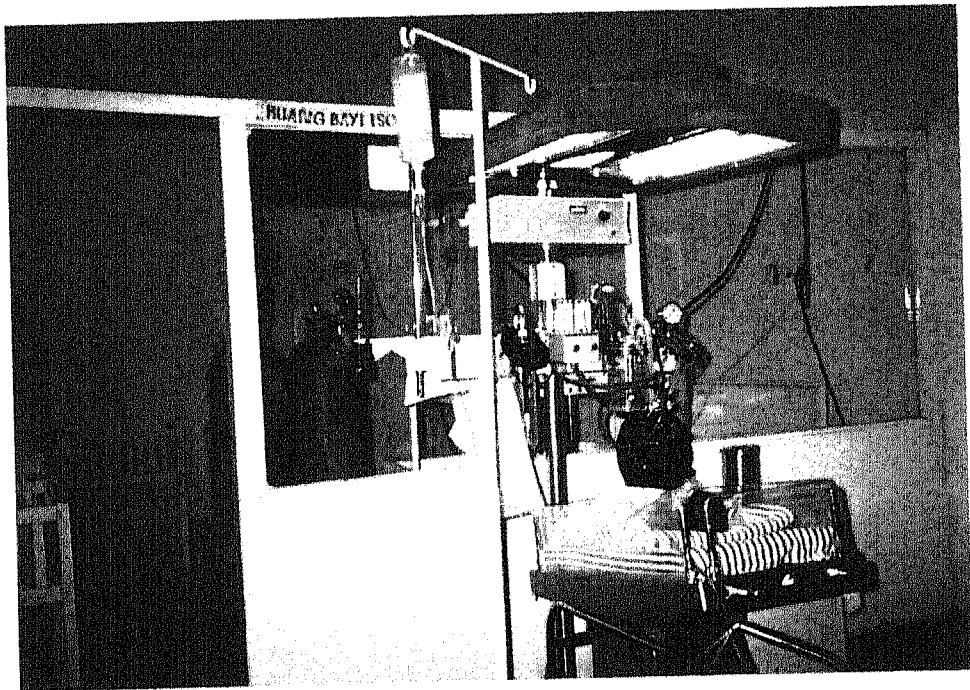
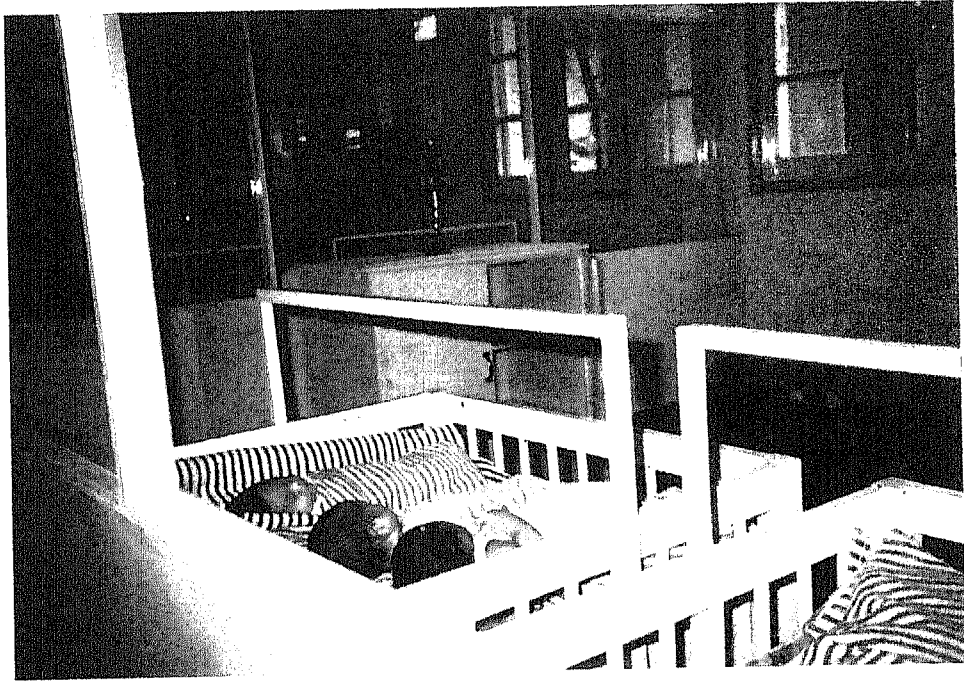


教員要請コース授業風景（年輩者、男子が多い）

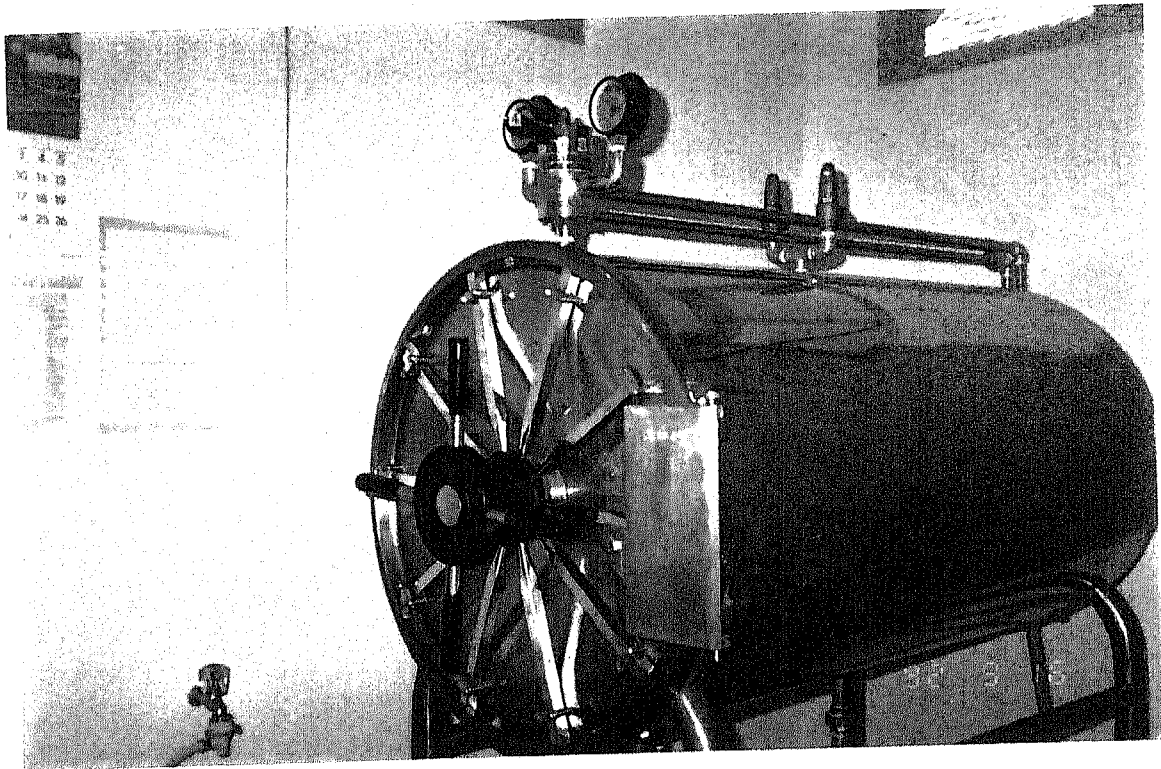


校舎（1階がオフィスと教員研究室、2階が教室）

バリックババン総合病院



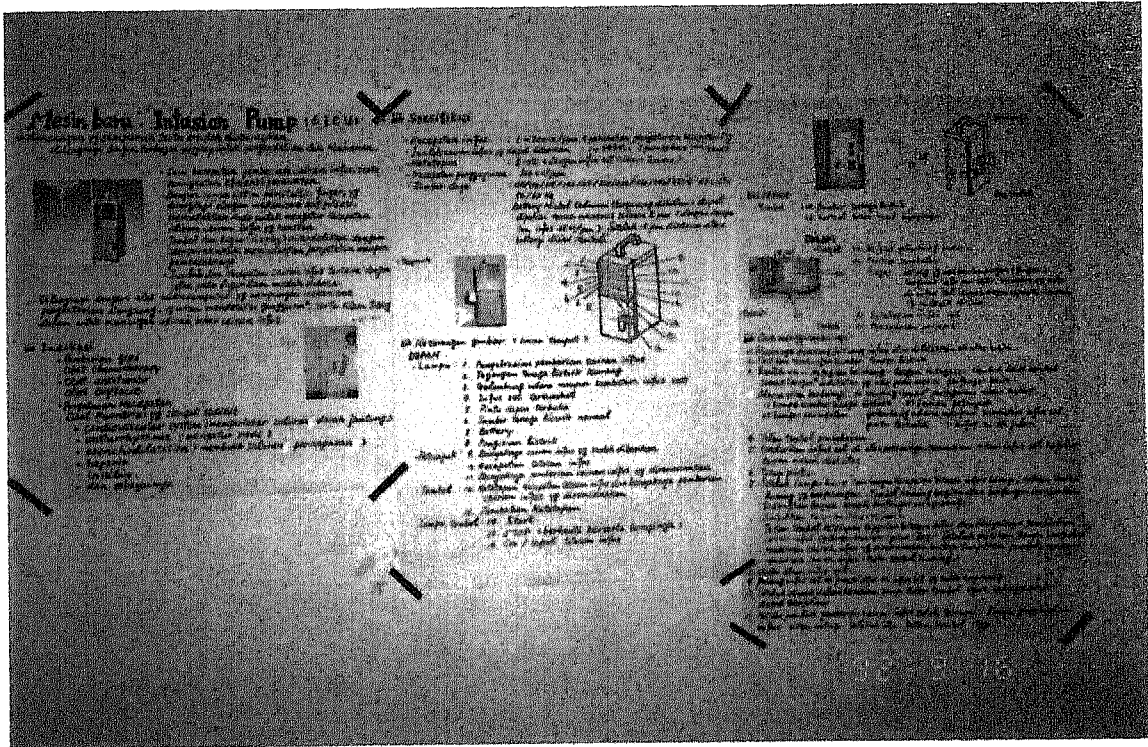
隊員派遣要請のある小児・NCU病棟



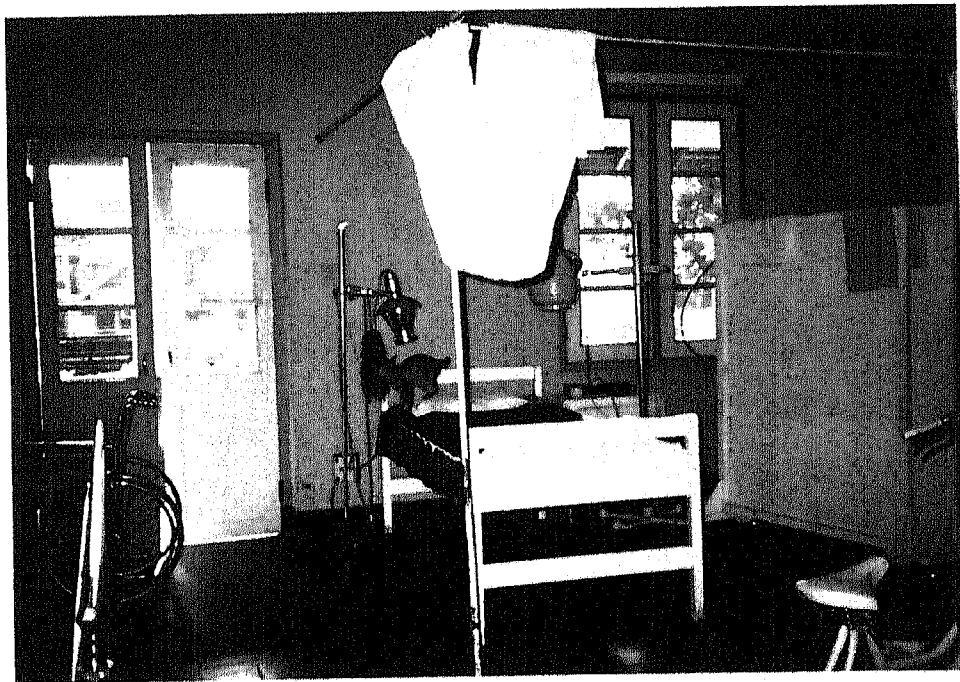
隊員支援経費で買ったオートクレーブ



JOCVカレンダーに「イ」国語で添え書きをしてPRにつとめていた



日本の輸液ポンプの「イ」国語の取り扱い説明表（隊員の工夫による）



リハビリテーション治療室のベッドの上で放尿中のノラ猫（行き届いた病院のようでもこんな光景がみられる）



昼食懇談会（中央戸塚の左隣C/P研修予定のMr. Idris）



看護部長室で（右から中沢隊員、県ベースC/P研修候補の看護師、看護部長、戸塚）

資料1 マンカン保健所業務概況

I. INTRODUCTION

The Purpose is to develop standard of Society's health. Regarding with UUD Chapter 1 which mentioned that the Society also take participate with Government in order for health's seek.

In the Fisher's Society, there are some medical service like Public Health Nurse etc, but those are not related between disease and their job as Fisher-man.

One of society-part is to become cadre of health in the fisher workshop, so that it can develop the standard of health and prosperity of life.

UKK is : Medical service for labour through Public Health Nurse in order to develop, prevent, treatment of disease & accident in consequence with their workshop.

Public Health Nurse : Place of Medical Service activity which is run by cadre who serve for society, labour and their family.

Health : Good in mentally & physically, also personal sociality.

The Society of Rw 08 Mangunharjo as an establishment area, can be estimated in several aspect, such as :

- BIOGRAPHY :
- a. RW08 located in the Mangunharjo Prefecture, Kecamatan Tugu, Kodya Semarang, Middle-Java.
 - b. Territory location, 5m - from the sea surface, so its must be flooded area.
 - c. Average of 40 years old up does not finished their elementary school, while rest of them which less than 40 years old finished their elementary school.
 - d. Kind of job :
 - Fisher
 - Labour
 - live by peddling
 - etc.

II. SITUATION OF SOCIETY OF RW08, MANGUNHARJO PREFECTURE, BEFORE.

A. Tabel 1
Standard Health in Fisher Workshop

NO	ASPEC	GOOD		NOT GOOD		TOTAL		DETAIL
		Frek	%	Frek	%	Frek	%	
1	Boat : big	9	81,	2	18	11	100	
	small	17	82	3	18	20	100	
2	Engine : big	9	81,	2	18,	11	100	
	small	4	57,	3	42,	7	100	
				14		84		
3	Net : big	6	54,	5	45,	11	100	
	small		55		45			
		10	50	10	50	20	100	
4	Fish-Hook	10	50	10	50	20	100	
5	P3K-Medical Tool							
	- flying-boat	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- hat	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- jacket	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Foodstuffs	-						
7	Income : big boat						(RP)	
	small boat						3,000	
							2,000	
8	Marketing						whole-seller	

CONCLUSION :

1. A lot of small boat, which will effect their income.
2. Like a traditional fisher, they dont have engine on their boat.
3. P3K Medical Tools are still not available.
4. Boat gate it not deep & wide enough, so sometimes wave & sand get inside the boat.
5. Foodstuffs exceptable
6. Income are not enough for daily necessity.

B.

Tabel 2
Standard Health inside house

NO	ASPEC	GOOD		NOT GOOD		TOTAL		DETAIL
		Frek	%	Frek	%	Frek	%	
1	Sun-light	10	9,26	98	90,74	108	100	
2	Ventilation	10	9,26	98	90,74	108	100	
3	Floor	25	23,15	83	76,85	108	100	
4	Light	10	9,26	98	90,74	108	100	
5	Water	108	100	98	90,74	108	100	
6	Toilet	10	9,26	98	90,74	108	100	

DATA ANALYSIS :

1. Sun-Light : not good 90,74%
good 9,26%
(Conclusion) : People at Tanggul Sari didn't care about sun-light in the house.
2. Ventilation : not good 90,74%
good 9,26%
(Conclusion) : Most of the people didn't care about the vitality of ventilation in the house.
3. Floor : not good 76,85%
good 23,15%
(Conclusion) : Most of the people didn't care about the hygienes, they throw rubbish everywhere on the floor.
4. Light : not good 90,74%
good 9,26%
(Conclusion) : Most of the poeple didn't have electricity.
5. Water : Most of the poeple already used clean water PAM (100%)
6. Toilet : Most of the people still using public toilet, while rest of them using private toilet.

C.

Tabel 3
Standard Health Outside House

NO	ASPEC	GOOD		NOT GOOD		TOTAL		DETAIL
		Frek	%	Frek	%	Frek	%	
1	Yard	11	10,19	97	89,81	108	100	
2	Rubbish/Heap	3	2,78	105	97,22	108	100	
3	Rubbish	3	2,78	105	97,22	108	100	
4	Fence	14	12,96	94	87,04	108	100	
5	Store-room/Hedge	-	-	9	100	9	100	

DATA ANALYSIS :

1. Yard : not good 89,8%
good 10,19%
(Conclusion) : Most of the people at Tanggul Sari didn't care about yard and its usefull.
2. Rubbish/Heap : not good 97,22%
good 2,78%
(Conclusion) : Most of the poeple didn't care about rubbish/heap.
3. Rubbish : not good 97,22%
good 2,78%
(Conclusion) : Most of the people didn't pay attention about the area surrounding, so they throw rubbish everywhere.
4. Fence : not good 87,04%
good 12,96%
(Conclusion) : A lot of people didn't have fence in their house.
5. Store-room/hedge : Located inside the house
(Conclusion) : People do not understand to separate between hedge and house.

D. SITUATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS :

- Head family	108 persons
- Puskesmas/Public Health Nurse	77 Persons
- KB/Family Planning	53 Persons
- Children	62 childrens
- Baby	20 babies
- Scale of weight	30 children & babies
- Pregnancy women	7 persons

(Conclusion) :

- Most of the people didn't understand about Family Planning.
- Most of the women didn't understand the vitality of scalling of weight of their baby.
- Pregnancy women are not used to check their pregnancy.

III. PROBLEMS

Several standard health, looked by bad side :

a. Standard Health of Fisher Workshop

1. Un-availability of P3K Medical Tool in each boat
2. Boat Gate are un-deep and un-wide.
3. A lot of small boat
4. A lot of boat without engine
5. Income still low

b. Standard Health Inside House

1. Sun-light
2. Ventilation
3. Light
4. Toilet
5. Floor
6. Water is acceptable enough

c. Standard Health Outside House

1. Rubbish/Heap
2. Rubbish
3. Yard-Hygiene
4. Fence
5. Store-room/Hedge

d. Situation of Family Members

1. Posyandu is not acceptable enough
2. A lot of people dont know the vitality of Family Planning
3. A lot of pregnancy women didn't check their pregnancy

(Conclusion) :

As the above table shown, the conclusion is :

1. People at Tanggul Sari didn't understand about the hygiene.
2. Most of people at Tanggul Sari, are very low income.
3. In the workshop of fishing, they still used an old-fashioned equipment/tools.
4. People didn't understand about the vitality of P3K Medical equipments, in case of accident at the sea.

IV. ADVICE/SUGGESTION :

1. Its important to have a Health Seminar/Discussion
2. Material Donation
3. Material Donation, such as ;
 - Tiled Roof
 - Rubbish-Bin
 - Etc
4. Working together periodly
5. Make Team-work, to encounter emergency situation
6. Fishing equipment donation
7. Facility of P3K Medical Equipment, concern to the accident, such as ;
 - Flying Boat
 - Jacket
 - Hat
 - Shoes etc
8. Renovation of boat gate.

SITUATION AFTER

A. PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT :

1. Seminar of Public Health Nurse to the people of Tanggul Sari.
2. Cadre Training about ;
 - Preparation of P3K Medical Equipment
 - Demonstration of P3K Medical Equipment
 - Encounter accident in fisher workshop
3. Seminar/Discussion each Friday
4. Public Health Nurse from house to house
5. Working together around the area

B. RESULT OF PROGRAM :

1. Fisher Workshop
 - a. People understand about P3K Medical Equipment
 - b. People understand how to encounter an accident by using P3K Equipment.

2. Environment inside house
Standard health inside house, are not succesfully done, in case of capital problems, such as :
 - a. Lighting
 - b. Sun-Light
 - c. Toilet
 - d. Etc

3. Environment outside house
Standard health outside house, are quite succesfull enough, because of working together every Friday, such as :
 - a. Cleaning the Yard
 - b. Cleaning Water Channel
 - c. Cleaning Public Toilet
 - d. Rubbish etc

4. Situation of Family members
 - a. Seminar/Discussion about Family Planning
 - b. Posyandu/Public Health Nurse are not succesfully done, because :
 - being lack of tools (chair, desk etc)
 - Cadre who are not graduated from elementary school.

INHIBITING FACTORS :

1. The fishing tools are still old-fashioned, which will defect to their income.
2. Because of their income is low, they cannot buy such P3K Medical Equipment.
3. Tools/Equipment for Seminar
4. Transportation difficulty of an Officer to Tanggul Sari.
5. Tanggul Sari is a Flood-Area, especially in rainy-season.
6. Boat gate is un-deep & un-wide enough.

ADVICE/SUGGESTION :

1. Renovation of Fishing-Workshop
 - a. Jacket 70 jackets
 - b. Hat 70 hats
 - c. Flying Boat 70 flying boats
 - d. Signal lamp 31 lamps

2. Facility of P3K Medical Equipment
3. Facility of Seminar/Discussion, such as :
 - a. Sound System for PUSKESMAS
 - b. Seminar Equipment :
 - Poster
 - Audio Visual etc
4. Transportation for Officer, 1 car and 1 motor-cycle.
5. Encounter Flooding
6. Renovation of boat gate
7. Typing Machine for PUSKESMAS
8. Tile/Roof
9. Water Channel
10. Rubbish-Bin
11. Clean Water/PAM Pipe

Indonesia

Social Background

Area	1,919,433 km ²
Population (1988)	175,216,704
Population density (1985)	85/ km ²
Population growth (1987)	2.10 %

Gross National Product per capita (1987)	US\$ 409
Health budget in national budget (1987)	2 %
Coverage of safe water supply (1987)	38 %

Literacy rate (1987)	79.44 %
National compulsory education	6 years from age 7
Labor force population (1987)	57.4 %

Crude birth rate (1988)	31.26 ‰
Crude death rate (1988)	10.26 ‰

Five leading causes of mortality (1986)

1. Parasite and infectious diseases
2. Diarrhea
3. Respiratory diseases
4. Cardiovascular diseases
5. Tuberculosis

Infant mortality (1988)	66.24 ‰		
Life expectancy (1988)	Male	61.04	Female 64.70

Hospitals (1989)	1,500
Health Centers (1989)	5,642
Auxiliary Health Center (1989)	14,562
Integrated Simple Health Service (1987)	105,660
Mobile Health Center (1989)	3,521

Total number of beds (1987)	114,318
Number of beds per 100,000 population	66.76

Health manpower (1988)

	Numbers	Population per head
Physician	24,005	7,299
Dentist	4,907	35,708
Certified Midwife	15,393	11,382
Registered Nurse	23,084	7,590
Nurse Midwife	39,477	4,442
Nursing Aid	56,186	3,119
Pharmacist	4,963	35,305
Physiotherapist	145	
Medical laboratory technician	223	
Radlographer	137	
Nutritionist	1,210	

General Information on Nursing Education

Brief history of nursing education

Before 1945

In the period types of nursing schools were classified into 3 categories:

1. School of Male and Female Nurse

Students graduated from Elementary School (7 years) and it took 4 years study in this school.

a. General Nursing

After finishing the study, students received Diploma Nurse A.1.

b. Psychiatric Nursing

After finishing the study, students received Diploma Nurse B.1.

2. Nurse School

Students graduated from Secondary School (9 years) and it took 3 years study in nursing. There were also 2 fields in this program.

a. General Nursing

After finishing the study, students received Diploma Nurse A.

b. Pediatric Nursing

After finishing the study, students received Diploma Nurse B.

3. Midwifery School

Students directly came from Secondary School (9 years). It took a time of study for about 3 years. Besides that one who has Diploma Nurse A. 1 with work experiences, could also enter this school. After finishing the study, students received Diploma C.

1945 - 1978

In this period the developments of nursing schools were as follows:

1. Teacher Training Program of nursing personal was started.
 - 1951-1954 : Teacher Training 6 month
 - 1954-1958 : 1-year program, becoming a teacher
 - 1958-1965 : 2-year program, becoming a teacher
 - 1965-1978 : 3-year program, becoming a teacher with baccalaureate degree
 - 1978-1988 : 4 Nursing Teacher's School were opened in Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya and Ujung Pandang with 1 year program.
2. In 1955 two programs were opened:
 - a. Health Nurse Program
 - b. Auxillary Nurse ProgramStudents came from Secondary School (9 years) took 2 years study.
3. Male & Female Nurse School discontinued in 1958.
4. For the first time Nursing College was opened in 1962.

In the next development it is popular as Academy of Nursing take place at Jakarta. The students who will enter this academy should come from: High School (12 years). It takes 3 years study to finish the program.

1978 - Now

The development of nursing education in this period are follows:

1. School of Health Nurse as High School level started in 1978.
2. Midwifery School Converted into School of Health Nurse in 1978.
3. In this period the Ministry of Health divided Nursing Education into 3 types:
 - a. School of Health Nursing (SPK) as High School level
 - b. Diploma I which has the fields of study as follows:
 - Diploma I Medical Surgical
 - Diploma I Midwifery and Family Planning
 - Diploma I Pediatric

This program takes 1 year study after school of health nursing and it belongs to no degree in nursing education.

- c. Academy of Nursing

This is degree program in Nursing Education it has 3 years study and after finishing this program, through final examination the students receive a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing. Now this program has been converted to Diploma III of nursing as non degree program similar to Nursing College.

4. Midwifery Education Program

Midwifery Program for the Five-year Development Plan is directing to increase of Health Service especially in Maternal and Child Care and Family Planning, due to reduce of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Children Mortality Rate (CMR), Mother Mortality Rate (MMR).

So at the end of the Fifth Five-year Development Plan, Indonesia needed about 18,900 midwives. They are going to be employed as rural midwife in each village. Now input of this program is the one who graduate from School of Health Nurse.

5. The current development of Nursing Education was started in 1985 in which the University level of Nursing Education was opened the students who will enter this university should come from:

a. From High School (12 years)

This program would take a time of study for about 4 to 5 years .8 semester , 149 credits. It is called Program A.

b. From Academy of Nursing (15 years)

This program to promote the carrier of nursing personnel especially who who come from academy of nursing. It is implemented by a particular test and selection. This program would be lost for 2 - 3 years study, 5 semesters 101 credits. It is called Program B.

Since 1985 up to now the existence of the program still belongs to medical faculty of Indonesia University, Jakarta.

Responsible bodies for nursing education

1. Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health is responsible for authorizing establishment and supervision of these program:

a. School of Health Nursing (As High School level)

b. Academy of Nursing (As Academy/College level).

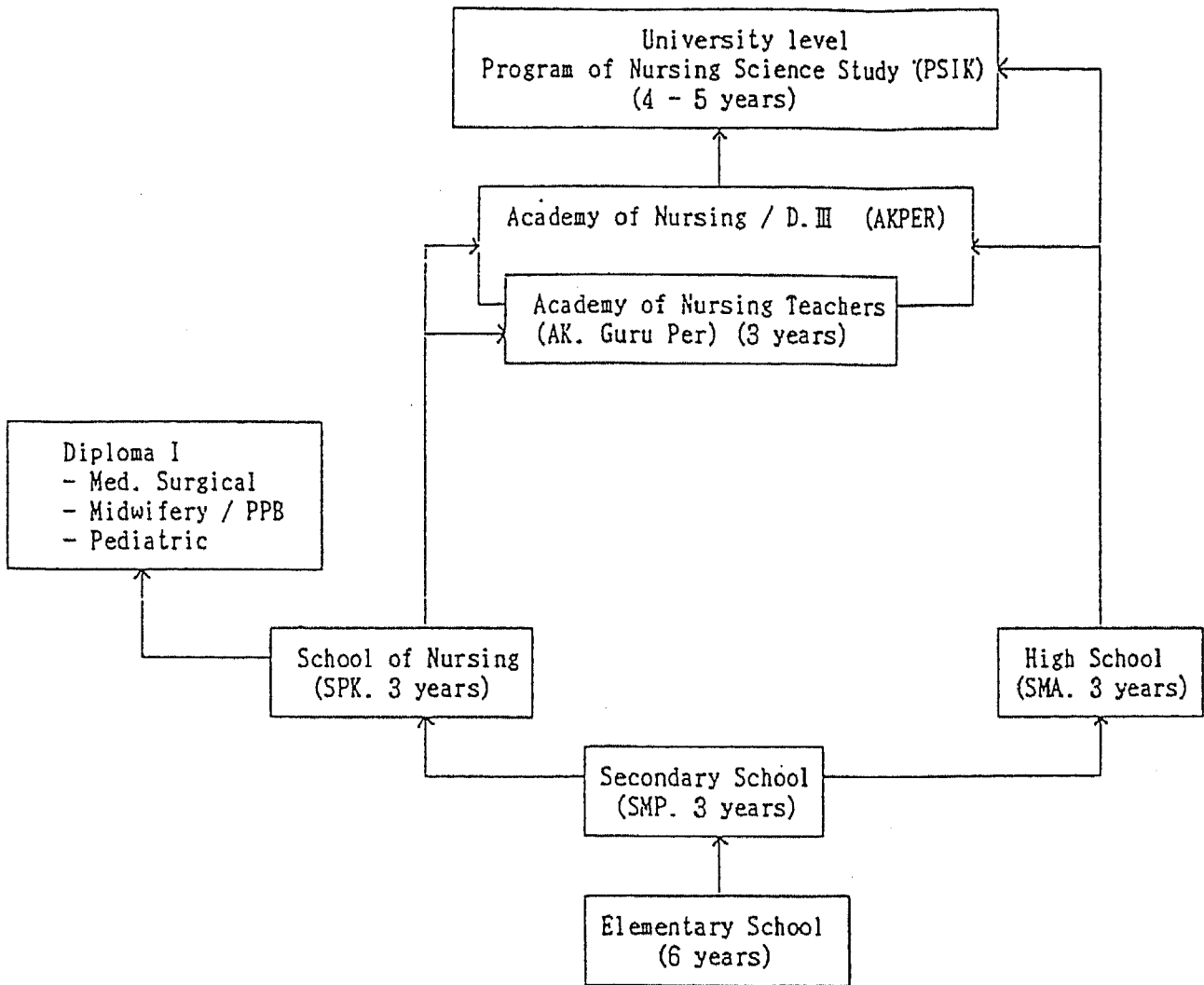
2. Ministry of Education and Culture

The Ministry of Education and Culture is specially responsible for implementation of the University level. So it is clear that program of Nursing Science Study under supervised by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

License, Registration and Renewal

The government issues license after they passed the written and oral examination test. The licenses have to renew every 5 years.

Systems of Nursing Education



Number of institutions and students (1990)

Authorizing body a. Institutions b. students Programs	National		Private	
	a.	b. Admitted Graduated	a.	b. Admitted Graduated
School of Nursing (SPK) (3 years)	72	55,805	154	11,498
Academy of Nursing/ D. III (AKPER)	25	5,783	21	3,531
University level (PSIK) (4 - 5 years)	1			

THE STRUCTURE OF SPK CURRICULUM PROGRAM
(School of Nursing (3 years) - after Secondary School)

Subject	1st year		2nd year		3rd year	
	Smt I	Smt II	Smt III	Smt IV	Smt V	Smt VI
I. General Basic Subject						
1. Moral & Civic Education	+	+				
2. Religion	+	+				
3. Indonesian Language	+	+	+			
4. English	+	+	+			
5. Sport	+	+				
II. Special Basic Subject						
1. Anatomy Physiology	+					
2. Microbiology & Parasitology	+					
3. Pharmacology		+				
4. Human Behavior		+				
5. Environment Health		+				
III. Special Subject						
1. Nursing I - Basic Nursing	+					
2. Nursing II - Nursing Intervention		+				
3. Nursing III - Obstetric Nursing			+			
4. Nursing IV - Pediatric Nursing				+		
5. Nursing VA - Patient Care I				+		
6. Nursing VB - Patient Care II					+	
7. Nursing VC - Patient Care III						+
8. Nursing VI - Public Health Nursing					+	+
9. Nursing VII - Nursing Care Management						+

The Subject Distribution In Each Semester of The Three Year S.P.K. Program

Semester	Subject	Learning Hours per Week			Total Hours
		Class-room	Laboratory Practice	Field Practice	
I	1. Moral & Civic Education	3	-	-	3
	2. Religion	2	-	-	2
	3. Indonesian Language	4	-	-	4
	4. English	3	-	-	3
	5. Sport	1	-	3	4
	6. Anatomy Physiology	8	3	-	11
	7. Microbiology & Parasitology	2	1	3	6
	8. Nursing I - Basic of Nursing	10	-	-	10
Total Hours in Semester I		33	4	6	43

Semester	Subject	Learning Hours per Week			Total Hours
		Class-room	Laboratory Practice	Field Practice	
II	1. Moral & Civic Education	2	-	-	2
	2. Religion	2	-	-	2
	3. Indonesian Language	2	-	-	2
	4. English	2	-	-	2
	5. Sport	1	-	3	4
	6. Pharmacology	3	1	4	8
	7. Human Behavior	4	-	-	4
	8. Environment Health	3	-	-	3
	9. Nursing II - Nursing Intervention	6	5	8	19
	Total Hours in Semester II		25	6	15
III	1. Indonesian Language	2	-	-	2
	2. English	2	-	-	2
	3. Nursing III - Obstetric Nursing (Family Oriented)	6	3	-	44
	Total Hours in Semester III		10	3	35
IV	1. Nursing IV - Pediatric Nursing	6	2	14	22
	2. Nursing VA- Patient Care I	6	-	20	26
	Total Hours in Semester IV		12	2	34
V	1. Nursing VB- Patient Care II	8	-	15	23
	2. Nursing VI - Public Health Nursing	8	-	15	23
	Total Hours in Semester V		16	-	30
VI	1. Nursing VC- Patient Care III	9*	-	30*	39*
	2. Nursing VII- Nursing Care Management	4*	-	5*	9*
	3. Nursing VI- Public Health Nursing	-	-	48**	48**
	* Be finished in the first eight week in Semester VI. ** Intensive field practice in Puskesmas (Health Center) & its area, in the second eight week; and the last four week for final exam preparation.				

Note: 1. The Calculation of effective learning hours
- Duration of education = 3 years
- 1 year = 2 semester
- 1 week = 42 - 48 hours
- 1 semester = 20 weeks
- 1 hour = 45 minutes

2. Art is an extra curricular activities

3. The subject distribution

- Semester I : Nursing I - included in this subject: Mental Health
- Semester II : Nursing II - included: First Aid/ Critical Care
- Semester III : Nursing III - included: Family Planning
- Semester IV : Nursing VA - included in Patient Care I :
 - Surgical Nursing
 - Gastro Intestinal Nursing

- Ophthalmological & ENT Nursing
- Dental Nursing
- Personal Hygiene
- Dermatology & Venereal Disease (STD)
- Respiratory & Infectious Disease
- Semester V: Nursing VD - Included in Patient Care II :
 - Cancer Nursing
 - Psychiatric Nursing
 - Orthopedic Nursing
 - Urological Nursing
- Semester VI: Nursing VC - Included in Patient Care III :
 - ICU/ICCU Nursing
 - Neurosurgical Nursing
 - Haematological Nursing
 - Endocrinological Nursing
 - Geriatric Nursing

The Structure of Education Program: ACADEMY OF NURSING/DIII NURSING
(3 years - after High School)

Year	Subject	Credit Load				Total
		Theory		Practice		
		L	S	Lab Field	P	
(1st Year) Semester I	1. Indonesian History, Philosophy and Culture	1	1	-	-	2
	2. Professional Nursing Introductory	1	1	-	-	2
	3. Anatomy & Physiology	3	-	1	-	4
	4. Human Behavior	2	1	-	-	3
	5. Human Needs & Nursing Process	2	1	2	-	5
	6. Microbiology & Parasitology	1	-	1	-	2
	7. Sport	1	-	1	-	2
	Total Credit in Semester I	11	4	1	-	20
Semester II	1. Religion	1	1	-	-	2
	2. Human Needs & Nursing Process	3	1	2	-	6
	3. Human & Community	2	1	-	-	3
	4. Indonesian Language	1	1	-	-	2
	5. English	1	1	-	-	2
	6. Clinical Nursing Practice I	-	-	-	3	3
	Total Credit in Semester II	8	5	2	3	18
Total Credit in the 1st year	19	9	7	3	38	
(2nd Year) Semester III	1. Community Health Nursing in the context of Primary Health Care (PHC)	1	1	-	-	2
	2. Maternal Health Nursing in the context of Family Nursing	3	1	2	-	6
	3. Pharmacology & Therapeutic	1	1	-	-	2
	4. Ethics & Profession Etiquette	1	1	-	-	2
	5. Nursing Intervention Related to Health Problem in the life span(I)	3	1	2	-	6
	6. Documentation of Nursing Process	1	1	-	-	2
	Total Credit in Semester III	10	6	4	-	20

Year	Subject	Credit Load				Total
		Theory		Practice		
		L	S	Lab Field	P	
Semester IV	1. Community Health Nursing in the context of PHC	2	1	2	-	5
	2. Nursing Intervention Related to Health Problem in the life span (I)	2	1	1	-	4
	3. Clinical Nursing Practice II	-	-	-	5	5
	Total Credit in Semester IV	4	2	3	5	14
	Total Credit in the 2nd Year	14	8	7	5	34
(3rd Year) Semester V	1. Nursing Intervention Related to Health Problem in the life span (II)	3	2	2	-	7
	2. Pediatric Nursing in the context of Family	2	1	1	-	4
	3. Mental Health/Psychiatric Nursing	2	1	1	-	4
	4. Introduction to Management & Leadership in Nursing	2	1	-	-	3
	Total Credit in Semester V	9	5	4	-	18
Semester VI	1. Professional Nursing Practice	1	1	-	-	2
	2. Introduction to Research and Nursing Development	2	1	-	-	3
	3. Clinical Nursing Practice	-	-	-	7	7
	Total Credit in Semester VI	3	2	-	7	12
Total Credit in the 3rd Year		12	7	4	7	30

Note:

L - Lecture: 1 Credit = 1 hour/week/semester

S - Seminar: 1 Credit = 3 hours/week/semester

Lab - Laboratorium

1 Credit = 3 hours/week/semester

Field - Field Practice

P - Nursing Practice: 1 Credit = 5 hours/week/semester

1 hour = 45 minutes

CURRENT SITUATION OF
ACADEMY FOR NURSING OF TIDUNG
UJUNGPAKANDANG

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Establishment of the School for Nursing Tutors of Ujungpandang

1. The School for Nursing Tutors was established in 1973/1974 with the aids and support from the world health organization (W H O). The School established in November 15, 1973, located at the Health Region of Banta-Bantaeng, Ujungpandang Municipality.
2. In 1980/1981 a new campus was built with the aids and support from the Japanese Government. The newly constructed building occupied in March 1981. The new campus was located at jalan Emmy Saelan Monument of Tidung, Ujungpandang. Equipped with adequate modern-teaching aids supported by the Japanese Government, the said school was chosen as a "model" for School of Nursing in Indonesia. Beside it, another institution whose also well equipped with modern equipment is the Development Centre for Nursing Education (DCNE) at Jakarta.

B. The Establishment of Academy for Nursing of Tidung.

Based on the decree of the Minister of Health, Republic of Indonesia No. 34/Kep/Diknakes/IV/1988 dated April 14, 1988 which decided that the School for Nursing Tutors of Ujungpandang, South Sulawesi Province to execute the

Education Programme of Third Diploma (Diploma III), majoring in nursing, beginning from the academic year 1988/1989. So the School for Nursing Tutors whose programmed for one year converted to be Academy for Nursing of Tidung, whose programmed for three years.

II. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AIDS THROUGH JICA PROJECTS

1. The physical aids consist of the whole Campus of the School for Nursing Tutors whose converted to be The Academy for Nursing of Tidung, Ujungpandang.
2. Another aids for equipment and machinery, consist of :
 - Teaching aids Audio Visual.
 - Video Tape Recorder and Vidio Tape.
 - Any kind of models for nursing instruction materials.
 - Toolas and Instruments for Nursing, Chemistry, and Nutrition Laboratories.
3. Some books, especially manuals and text books for Nursing Education.
4. Three vehicles (car) to bring the student to the field, whether in twon or in the villages.
5. Fellowship for the Education staff to Japan with the following description :
 - Nursing Course in the field of Child Health Care, two persons for one year.
 - The Course work in the field of Nursing for Surgery and Internal Diseases, one person for one year
 - School Administration Course, two persons for one month.

5. The placement of a Registered Nurse and or Expertise as a consultant from Japan (Miss Ikoku Moriguchi) from May 1984 to November 1985, for about 18 months.

(II. Personnels

The said school is occupied by 41 staff which described as follows :

1. The Director, Undergraduate of Academy for Nursing, and proceed ^{his} study to The Graduate Faculty of Public Health of Hasanuddin university.
2. Lecturer / Teaching Staff, consist of 16 personnels :
 - One lecturer graduated from the Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia.
 - Four lecturer, alumni from Academy for Nursing, graduated from the graduate School of Administration and Faculty of Nursing of the university of Indonesia.
 - Six Teaching Staff undergraduate of the Academy for Nursing (diploma III).
 - One Teaching Staff was the alumni of the School for Nursing Tutors.
3. Two technicians with the Secondary Technical School Diploma and trained in the field of Audio Visual Aids.
4. Administrative Staff, consisting 22 persons which describe as follow.
 - One person graduated from the Graduate School of Administration of Ujungpandang.

- Twelve undergraduate of the secondary High School.
- Nine persons hold the Elementary School Diploma.

IV. ACTIVITIES

1. Educational Activities.

- a. From the academic years 1973/1974 to 1987/1988 consist of 14 batches has passed the examination approximately 454 Nursing Tutors from 21 provinces, except : Yogyakarta, Aceh, Riau, Jambi, Lampung, and Bengkulu.
- b. At present the student enrolled is 107 persons, with the following description.
 - First year students is 41 persons.
 - Second year students is 34 persons.
 - Third year students is 32 persons.
- c. One batch of midwife programme for the National Family Planning Coordinating Board of South Sulawesi Province, for the academic year 1989/1990 with 33 participants, completed in October 1990.

2. Training for Nursing Tutors.

- a. Training for Child Health Care, two batches with 51 participants.
- b. Training for Community Health Nursing, five batches with total of 114 participants.
- c. Training for Surgery and Internal Diseases Nursing, one batch with 23 participants.
- d. Teaching AKTA III, ten batches with 322 participants.
- e. Training for Maternal and Child Health Care and Family

- Planning Nursing, three batches with 83 participants.
- f. Teaching AKTA IV, two batch with 68 participants from 15 provinces in Indonesia.
 - g. Continuation training in the field of Maternal and Child Health Care and Family Planning Nursing, one batch with 30 participants.

The total training held in the Academy for Nursing of tidung was 24 batches with totally 622 participants.

3. Training for other Institution of Health

- a. Nutritional Training, one batch with 30 participants.
- b. Logistic training, one batch with 30 participants.
- c. Training for Administration and Management, one batch with 30 participants.
- d. Training for Health Management, one batch with 30 participants.
- e. Advanced Administrative Leader course (SEPALA), one batch with 30 participants.
- f. Advanced Administrative Leader Seminar, held on December 10, 1986; with 30 participants.

The total training for other institutions of health was six batches with 180 participants.

- 4. The used of Audio-Visual as the learning aids / kit for the students of Academy for Nursing of Ujungpandang, the students of the supplementary Programme, the students of the local Goverment School for Nursing at Labuang Baji

Hospital of Ujungpandang, and Academy of Nursing of Panakukang.

5. Study tour /study visit from the school of Nursing of Pare-Pare and Toli-Toli (Central Sulawesi).
6. The Utilization of Nutrition Laboratory as a Practical place for the students of the school for Nutritionist, beginning in September 1986 to 1988, held every Saturday.
7. The utilization of Library, both staff and the students of the Academy for Nursing of Tidung, and the students from another Academy and Lecturer.

V. EXISTING PROBLEMS

1. The electronic equipment in the said Academy was aged more than 10 years. Some of it has damaged and need to replace the new one; while the spares is rare and difficult to obtained in Ujungpandang or Jakarta.

For Example :

- The Vide Tape Recorder (VTR).
 - Cooling tower for the Central Air Conditioning;
 - Battery Generator for Emengency utilization.
2. In accordance to the conversion programe from one year to three years, the froblems faced are :
 - a. The doemitory facilities is not enough, for instance :
 - The cupboard for individual properties;
 - Learning Facilities, include the chair and table;
 - Dwelling facilities included two story beds.
 - b. Lecture facilities, included the class-room and il

- equipment to support the learning process.
- c. The equipment needed for the dining and recreation rooms for instance : tables and chairs.
 - d. In-sufficient safe Water Supply
 - e. The Academy for nursing as badly needed to facilitate a multi-purpose auditorium.
3. It is suggested to provide the said Academy with another four-wheeler, included the funds for operations (petrol, oil, and lubricants).
 4. Septic tank for female and male dormitory have leaked so that the latrine on the ground floor could not use especially in the rainy season.

VI. CLOSURE

1. With the aids from the Japanese Government in terms of modern and complete machinery and equipment, the school for Nursing Tutors was chosen as a "model" for School of Nursing in Indonesia.
2. With the sufficient and modern facilities and the fellowship for the Education Staff to take courses in Japan, it is beneficially for the development of the Nursing Education in Indonesia.

Director, Academy for Nursing
of Tidung, Ujungpandang.

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