



**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCEDURES
OF BACHELOR THESIS SEMINAR AT FACULTY OF
PUBLIC HEALTH IN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA OF
2018**

COPY

**DECISION
DEAN OF PUBLIC HEALTH FACULTY
NUMBER 166/UN3.1.10/2018**

Concerning

**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCEDURES OF BACHELOR THESIS
SEMINAR FOR STUDENTS OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM AT
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA IN THE
ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019**

DEAN OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

- Considering :
- a. that the guidelines for preparation and procedure of bachelor thesis seminar for students of the Public Health Study Program and Nutrition Study Program, Undergraduate Program needs to be compiled in one book;
 - b. that the Guidelines for Preparation and Procedure of Bachelor thesis Seminar for Students of Undergraduate Program Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga in the Academic Year of 2017/2018 published by Decree of Dean No. 10/UN3.I.10/2018 there are deficiencies so that improvements need to be made;
 - c. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a and point b, it is necessary to stipulate the Decree of Dean concerning the Guidelines for Preparation and Procedure for Bachelor thesis Seminar for Students of Undergraduate Program of the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga in the Academic Year of 2018/2019.
- Remembering :
- 1. Constitution Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 78, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);
 - 2. Constitution Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 158, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5336);
 - 3. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 of 1954 concerning Determination of Universitas Airlangga in Surabaya as amended by Government Regulation Number 3 of 1955 concerning Amendment to Government Regulation Number 57 of 1954 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1954 Number 99, Supplement to the State Gazette of the

- Republic of Indonesia Number 695 juncto State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1955 Number 4 Supplement to the State Gazette Number 748);
4. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Higher Education and Management of Higher Education. (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 16, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 5500);
 5. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2014 concerning the Statute of Universitas Airlangga. (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 100, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 5535);
 6. Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 0372/0/1993 and its error Number 70539/A6.1/U/1993 concerning the Opening of Faculty of Public Health and Psychology Faculty at Universitas Airlangga. The Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 0192/0/1995, as amended/added to the Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 0276/0/1996 concerning the organization and work procedures of Universitas Airlangga;
 7. Regulation of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 38 of 2017 concerning Universitas Airlangga's Education Regulations as amended by Regulation of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 01 the Year of 2018 concerning Amendments to Rector's Regulation Number 38 of 2017 concerning Education Regulations of Universitas Airlangga;
 8. Regulation of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 27 the Year of 2018 concerning the Education Guidelines of Universitas Airlangga;
 9. The decision of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 6093/UN3/K/ 2013, concerning the Opening of the Nutrition Study Program at the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga;
 10. The decision of the Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 11712/UN3/KR/2013, concerning Amendments the Name of the Nutrition Study Program to the Nutrition Science Study Program at the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga.
 11. Decree of the Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 1732/UN3 /2015 concerning Appointment of the Dean of the Faculty and Director of the Postgraduate School for the 2015-2020 Period.

12. The decision of the Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 898/UN3 /2018 concerning Structuring the Naming of Study Programs in the Universitas Airlangga.

Noticing : Coordinator Letter of Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Public Health, Undergraduate Program of Universitas Airlangga, December 28, 2017, number 91/UN3.1.10.S1/PPd/2017, concerning Application for Decree of Dean.

DECIDING

Establishing : **DECISION OF DEAN CONCERNING THE GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCEDURES OF BACHELOR THESIS SEMINAR FOR STUDENTS OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM AT FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019**

FIRST : Undergraduate of Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga in the Academic Year of 2018/2019, which manuscript is listed in the Appendix of this Decision and becomes an inseparable part of this Decree.

SECOND : The costs for this implementation are charged to the Annual Work and Budget Plan (RKAT) fund, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga.

THIRD : This Decision should take effect on the date specified.

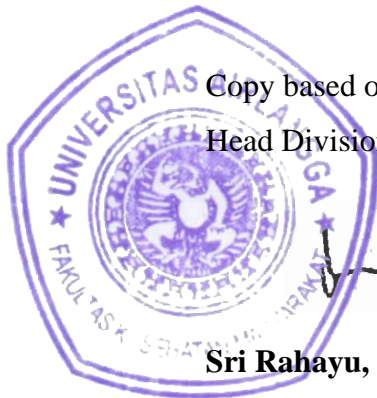
Decided in Surabaya
On August 8, 2018
DEAN,

t.t.d.

TRI MARTIANA
NIP 195603031987012001

Copies are submitted to:

1. Deputy Dean in FKM UNAIR;
2. Head of Department in UNAIR FKM environment;
3. Coordinator of Study Program, Undergraduate Program in FKM UNAIR;
4. Head Division of Administrative Affairs in FKM UNAIR.



Copy based on the original

Head Division of Administrative Affairs,

Sri Rahayu, S.Sos

NIP 196410031988032001

COPY

**DECISION
DEAN OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NUMBER 267/UN3.1.10/2017**

Concerning

**BOOK COMPILER TEAM
GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCEDURES OF BACHELOR THESIS
SEMINAR FOR STUDENTS OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM AT
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019**

DEAN OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

- Considering :
- a. that in order to support students in preparing the bachelor thesis of the Public Health Study Program and the Nutrition Study Program, Undergraduate Program of Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, it is deemed necessary to establish a Guidebook of Procedure for Preparation and Bachelor thesis Seminar;
 - b. that in order to determine the Guidebook of Procedure for Preparation and Bachelor thesis Seminar for Undergraduate Education Program needs to be formed by the Compiler Team;
 - c. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a and point b, it is necessary to stipulate the Decree of the Dean regarding the Compilation Guidebook of Procedure for Preparation and Bachelor thesis Seminar for Students of Undergraduate Program Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga in the Academic Year o 2018/2019.

- Remembering :
- 1. Constitution Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 78, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);

2. Constitution Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 158, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5336);
3. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 of 1954 concerning Determination of Universitas Airlangga in Surabaya as amended by Government Regulation Number 3 of 1955 concerning Amendment to Government Regulation Number 57 of 1954 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1954 Number 99, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 695 juncto State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia in 1955 Number 4 Supplement to the State Gazette Number 748);
4. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Higher Education and Management of Higher Education. (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 16, Supplement to State Gazette Number 5500);
5. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2014 concerning the Statute of Universitas Airlangga. (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 100, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 5535);
6. Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 0372/0/1993 and its error Number 70539/A6.1/U/1993 concerning the Opening of the Faculty of Public Health and Psychology Faculty in Universitas Airlangga. The Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 0192/0/1995, as amended/added to the Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 0276/0/1996 concerning the organization and work procedures of Universitas Airlangga;
7. Regulation of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 38 of 2017 concerning the Education Regulations of Universitas Airlangga;
8. Decree of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 6093/UN3/KR/2013, concerning the Opening of the Nutrition Study Program at Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga;
9. The decision of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 11712/UN3 /KR/2013, concerning Changing the Name of the Nutrition Study Program to the Nutrition Science Study Program of Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga.

10. The decision of Universitas Airlangga Rector Number 1732/UN3/2015 concerning Appointment of the Dean of the Faculty and Director of the Postgraduate School for the 2015-2020 Period.

Noticing : Coordinator Letter of Public Health Study Program Undergraduate Education Program of the Faculty of Public Health of Universitas Airlangga, number 97/UN3.1.10.S1/PPd/2017, terms of Application for SK. The Bachelor thesis Guide Book Compiler Team.

DECIDING

Establish : **DECISION OF DEAN CONCERNING THE GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCEDURES OF BACHELOR THESIS SEMINAR FOR STUDENTS OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM AT FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019**

FIRST : Forming a Compiler Guidebook Team for Preparation and Procedure of Bachelor thesis Seminar for Public Health Study Program and Nutrition Study Program, Undergraduate Program of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, with the personnel structure as contained in the Attachment to this Decree.

SECOND : The team is tasked with compiling a book containing the Guidelines for Preparation and Procedure of Bachelor thesis Seminar for Students in the Public Health Study Program and Nutritional Science Study Program, Undergraduate Program of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga.

THIRD : In carrying out its duties, the Team as referred to in the FIRST dictum is guided by the applicable regulations and provisions and provides an accountability report to the Dean.

FOURTH : The costs for this implementation are borne by the Annual Work and Budget Plan (RKAT) of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga.

FIFTH : This Decision should take effect on the date specified.

Decided in Surabaya
On December 29, 2017
DEAN,

t.t.d.

TRI MARTIANA
NIP 195603031987012001

Copies are submitted to:

1. Deputy Dean in FKM UNAIR;
2. Head of Department in UNAIR FKM environment;
3. Coordinator of Study Program, Undergraduate Program in FKM UNAIR;
3. Head Division of Administrative Affairs in FKM UNAIR.

Copy based on the original
Head Division of Administrative
Affairs,



Sri Rahayu, S.Sos
NIP 196410031988032001

Appendix of Dean Decree of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga

Number : 267/UN3.1.10/2017, December 29, 2017

Concerning : Compiler Team of Guidelines for Preparation and Procedures of Bachelor thesis Seminar for Students of Undergraduate Program at Faculty of Public Health in Universitas Airlangga in the Academic Year of 2018/2019

Supervisor : Prof. Dr. Tri Martiana, Dr., M.S. (Dean)
Person In Charge : Dr. Santi Martini, Dr., M.Kes. (Deputy Dean I)
Speaker : Dr. Soenarnatalina Melaniani, Ir., M.Kes.
Coordinator of Bachelor of Public Health Program : Dr. Diah Indriani, S.Si., M.Si.

Members :1. Lucia Y. Hendrati, S.KM., M.Kes.
2. Muji Sulistyowati, S.KM., M.Kes.
3. Triska Susila Nindya, S.KM., M.PH.
4. Yuly Sulistyorini, S.KM., M.Kes.
5. Kusuma Scorpia Lestari, Dr., M.KM
6. Maya Saridewi, S.KM., M.Kes.
7. Tito Yustiawan, drg., M.Kes.

Secretariat :1. Sugiyatin, S.H.
2. Puguh Suroto, S.Sos.
3. Ir. Irawati
4. Sulistio Dyah Setyowati, S.KM.

Copy based on the original
Head Division of Administrative Affairs,



Sri Rahayu, S.Sos
NIP 196410031988032001

Decided in Surabaya
On December 29, 2017
DEAN,
t.t.d.

TRI MARTIANA
NIP 195603031987012001

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb.

According to Purwadarminto's Indonesian General Dictionary (KUBI), a bachelor thesis is a required scientific paper as part of the academic education requirements for getting an undergraduate (S1). In Indonesia, a bachelor thesis is required for almost all universities to get a degree (degree in one of the fields of science such as S.H., S.E., S.KM., S.Gz., and others).

Bachelor thesis here means the scientific paper of the results of a study in the form of personal observations in the laboratory or in the field and rarely is the search results of reading from literature or other research (Library Research). Therefore, the data used in research can be primary data (self-observed and collected data) or secondary data that has not been processed (owned by individuals, agencies, or other bodies).

The outline in bachelor thesis writing is the same as research writing because the bachelor thesis is essentially research, but it is not as deep or broad as a bachelor thesis and dissertation. Students who work on the bachelor thesis are guided by a lecturer who has met the requirements of being a supervisor.

This book is intended as one of the guidelines in scientific writing (bachelor thesis) that uses patterns or systematics using a quantitative and qualitative research approach. This GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCEDURES OF BACHELOR THESIS SEMINAR is the ninth edition and is expected to provide clarity for lecturers, bachelor thesis supervisors, and students.

The Guidelines for Preparation and Procedures of Bachelor thesis Seminar is prepared by a Compiler Team based on the Decree of the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health number 245/UN3.1.10/2017 on December 21, 2017. With the publication of the Guidelines for Preparation and Procedures of Bachelor thesis Seminar, all bachelor thesis writing in Faculty of Public Health of Universitas Airlangga is required to refer to the Guidelines.

Wassalamu `alaikum Wr.Wb.

Surabaya, January 12, 2018

Dean,

Prof. Dr. Tri Martiana, Dr., M.S.

NIP 195603031987012001

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IDENTITY OF BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

1. Name of Study Program : Bachelor of Public Health Program
2. Faculty : Public Health
3. Establishment Decree of Study Program : Decree of Minister of Education and Republic of Indonesia No. 0372/O/1993
4. Study Program Accreditation : Decree on Establishment of Accreditation Number: No. 462/SK/BAN-PT/Accredited /S/XII/2014
5. Accreditation Score : A (very good)
6. Accreditation Period : December 7, 2019
7. Address of Study Program : Campus C Mulyorejo, Surabaya 60115
8. No Tel. : 031-5920948, 031-5920949
9. No Fax. : 031-5924618
10. E-mail : info@fkm.unair.ac.id
11. E-mail of Study Program : s1kesmas@fkm.unair.ac.id

**STRUCTURAL OFFICERS OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

Dean	: Prof. Dr. Tri Martiana, Dr., M.S.
Vice Dean I	: Dr. Santi Martini, Dr., M.Kes
Vice Dean II	: Dr. Thinni Nurul Rochmah, Dra.Ec., M.Kes
Vice Dean III	: Ira Nurmala, S.KM., M.PH., Ph.D
Head of General Affairs Division	: Sri Rahayu, S.Sos
Head of Academic Sub Division	: Sugiyatin, SH
Head of Student Affairs Sub Division	: Saikhon, S.Sos
Head of Human Resources and Finance	: Mardiana, SE
Head of Facilities and Infrastructure Sub Division	: Rony Hartono, SH.

**MANAGEMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDY PROGRAM AT FACULTY OF
PUBLIC HEALTH IN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

Study Program Coordinator : Dr. Diah Indriani, S.Si., M.Si.
Secretary of Study Program : Inge Dhamanti, S.KM., M.Kes., M.PH., Ph.D.
Cluster of Quality Guarantor : Yuly Sulistyorini, S.KM., M.Kes
: Nuzulul Kusuma Putri, S.KM., M.Kes
Coordinator of Bachelor thesis : Maya Sari Dewi, S.KM., M.Kes

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEFINITION OF BACHELOR THESIS

Bachelor thesis is the result of original research in the form of proof that processes data into information that is found or confirms theories and facts in science that are learned by the application of attitudes, ways of thinking and scientific methods in solving scientific problems. The preparation of the bachelor thesis is one of the requirements to complete education in an undergraduate (S1) program in Faculty of public health, Universitas Airlangga through a bachelor thesis seminar with a weight of 4 credits. The preparation of the bachelor thesis must meet the requirements of scientific writing, namely objective, methodological, systematic, communicative and originality. The preparation of the bachelor thesis starts from the proposal stage, the research phase, and the bachelor thesis seminar stage.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF BACHELOR THESIS PREPARATION

The preparation of the bachelor thesis aims as follows:

- a. Assessing the ability of students to study problems on topics or main topics that are based on science in their respective departments.
- b. Assessing the skills and abilities of students in applying research methods correctly starting from formulating problems, collecting data, processing data, analyzing data and drawing conclusions.
- c. Assessing students' abilities in writing scientific papers.
- d. Providing theoretical or practical contributions both in the field of study and for the wider community

1.3 SCOPES OF BACHELOR THESIS PREPARATION

1. Bachelor thesis can be in the form of basic research, applied research or a combination of both quantitative or qualitative research methods using primary data and/or secondary data.
2. Bachelor thesis research can be done independently or integrated with the research of FKM UNAIR lecturers.
3. The preparation of the bachelor thesis is carried out by taking into account the scientific field of Public Health and the domain of graduate competency.

1.4 STAGES OF BACHELOR THESIS PREPARATION

1. Preparation of Bachelor thesis Proposal

2. Bachelor thesis Proposal Seminar
3. Assess the Research Ethics for Bachelor thesis
4. Bachelor thesis Research and Writing
5. Bachelor thesis Seminar
6. Preparation of Scientific Articles from the results of the Bachelor thesis
7. Submission of Bachelor thesis

1.5 PLAGIARISM

1.5.1 Definition of Plagiarism

Plagiarism is taking the work of another person or someone else's idea that is considered to be their own, which is then included in the work of their own without mentioning the source (published or unpublished source). The work or idea is not only limited to text in writing, but also other forms such as illustrations, figures and graphics, and others.

1.5.2 Plagiarism Forms

1. Quotation (Quotation) without clear citation

Complete quotes should be given quotation marks or clear indents with complete reference. Which part is the quotation or the work itself must be clearly visible in the writing so that the reader can find out.

2. Copy and Paste from an Internet source without clear citation

Information originating from the internet must be cited and included in the reference. In taking information from the internet, it should be evaluated whether the source is reliable and academic.

3. Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing simply replaces a few words or changes the wording including plagiarism if it doesn't write the source. The meaning in paraphrasing must be the same as the original source but written in different sentences.

4. Inaccurate citation

The right citation is important in writing scientific papers. The reference contains all sources of citations used, including citation using footnotes or references in writing, from which source the quote is.

5. Auto-plagiarism

If the personal works that have been published are used, they must be clearly cited.

1.5.3 Why Is It Important to Know About Plagiarism?

Plagiarism violates academic integrity. The principle of intellectual honesty in all academic communities must be able to appreciate the work, ideas and data sources of information originating from. Plagiarism is an act that violates ethics and has consequences for future career continuity and can reduce institutional reputation.

CHAPTER II

BACHELOR THESIS SUPERVISOR

2.1 DEFINITION OF BACHELOR THESIS SUPERVISOR

Bachelor thesis Supervisor is a lecturer appointed by the Chair of the Department/Study Program to guide students in the process of preparing a bachelor thesis.

2.2 TOTAL OF BACHELOR THESIS SUPERVISOR

The total of Bachelor thesis Supervisor for Undergraduate (S1) Study Program is one of the Main Guidance for one student, and is determined based on the decisions of the Department/Study Program meeting and validated in the Decree of the Dean of Faculty of public health, Universitas Airlangga

2.3 REQUIREMENTS OF BACHELOR THESIS SUPERVISOR

Bachelor thesis Supervisor is a permanent lecturer in the Study Program at the Faculty of public health of Universitas Airlangga who has NIDN, at least having a Lector's Functional Position, Head or Lecturer with a Master's degree or Expert Assistant with a Doctoral degree, who is in charge of guiding students to complete their bachelor thesis.

2.4 TASKS OF BACHELOR THESIS SUPERVISOR

2.4.1 Tasks of Bachelor thesis Supervisor

Bachelor thesis supervisor has the following tasks:

1. Providing input and advice to students about aspects of ontology, epistemology, and axiology to be considered by students, without forgetting that those responsible for the bachelor thesis are the students concerned.
2. Demonstrating what is considered still lacking in the work of students and give suggestions for improvements to be considered by the students in full.
3. Giving encouragement to students to guide them in completing bachelor thesis writing assignments on time.
4. During the bachelor thesis guidance, the bachelor thesis supervisor provides initial and note bachelor thesis guidance on the bachelor thesis guidance card.
5. Giving approval sheet for the proposal seminar/bachelor thesis proposal seminar, result seminar/bachelor thesis seminar.
6. Bachelor thesis guidance is conducted at least 8 meetings in one semester.

2.5 SELECTION OF SUPERVISOR

Bachelor thesis supervisor is selected and appointed by the Head of the Department/Study Program through the mechanism of the Department/Study Program meeting by considering the field of expertise/competence regarding the topic of bachelor thesis and distribution. Every semester, the burden of a supervisor should be no more than 6 (six) students so that the quality of guidance to students is still guaranteed, except if the number of lecturers who fulfill the requirements as the supervisor is insufficient. Bachelor thesis supervisor is determined after students determine the research topic at the beginning of the lecture on Research Methodology (Application) about the preparation of research proposals.

2.6 REPLACEMENT OF SUPERVISOR

Students can apply for a replacement of supervisor if:

1. The supervisor cannot provide guidance during the process of preparing a bachelor thesis.
2. Students find it difficult to communicate with the supervisor so that it inhibits the guidance process.

In writing the student submits a request for a change of counselor addressed to the Chairperson of the Department / Study Program and is decided through the mechanism of the Department / Study Program meeting.

CHAPTER III

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION OF BACHELOR THESIS

Following are the requirements for submission of Bachelor thesis:

3.1 RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Students are required to submit research proposal topics, based on the object to be studied with the Head of the Department/Study Program. The Head of the Department/Study Program will determine the bachelor thesis supervisor in 1 week after the student submits the topic. Then, Dean will determine the name of the supervisor after 1 week since the Head of the Department/Study Program determines. Bachelor thesis research proposals must be disseminated/tested and assessed, managed by each Department/Study Program.

Students who are allowed to submit a bachelor thesis must fulfill the following conditions:

1. Have undergone a minimum of (Undergraduate (S1) Nutrition Study Program with 127 credits; Bachelor of Public Health Program Study Program with 126; Undergraduate (S1) Transfer Program Type Nutrition Study Program in semester VI minimum of 54 credits; Transfer Program of Undergraduate (S1) semester V Public Health Study Program and have taken a minimum of 84 credits)
2. Minimum GPA of 2.50
3. Minimum D value (maximum 10% of total credits taken)
4. There is no E value
5. Has passed the Application Research Methodology course
6. Not doing SP for courses that previously get grade E
7. Get approval sheet from the Bachelor thesis Coordinator of PS, Bachelor of Public Health Program/ Undergraduate (S1) Bachelor thesis Commission Nutrition Study Program

3.2 SUBMISSION FOR BACHELOR THESIS PREPARATION

Students who submit a bachelor thesis preparation must program a bachelor thesis in a KRS through cyber campus. Students will get a bachelor thesis guidance card (Bachelor thesis Guidance Card Form) at the beginning of the lecture Research Methodology Course (Application) that must be filled out by students each time doing guidance. The minimum amount of bachelor thesis guidance is 8 times the guidance written in the bachelor thesis guidance card.

CHAPTER IV
GRAMMAR AND WRITING TECHNIQUES OF
BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL

4.1 GRAMMAR

The language used for all bachelor thesis texts is Indonesian that is good and correct based on the Enhanced Spelling (EYD). When using unfamiliar terms or words that have no proper terms or words in Indonesian, then to write attention to the procedures for writing foreign languages.

4.2 TYPES AND SIZES OF PAPER

The types and sizes of paper are arranged as follows:

a) Type and Size Cover of Paper

Bachelor thesis Cover uses purple or violet Linnen type with Hex code # 800080. Paper size is A4 size 21 cm x 29.7 cm or 8.27 inch x 11.64 inch.

b) Type and Size of Chapter Replacement Paper

Chapter replacement paper uses A4 paper size 21 cm x 29.7 cm or 8.27-inch x 11.64 inches with a paperweight of 80 grams pink with a purple border band.

c) Type and Size of Paper for Bachelor thesis Proposal

The type of paper used for the material or bachelor thesis script is type A4 size 21 cm x 29.7 cm or 8.27-inch x 11.64 inch with a weight of 80-gram paper. The color of the paper is white.

4.3 WRITING TECHNIQUES

4.3.1 Distance, Paragraphs and Letter Writing

a) Edge Distance

Edge distance for all parts of the bachelor thesis are as follows:

- 1) 3 cm or 1.2 inches from the top edge
- 2) 4 cm or 1.6 inches from the bottom edge
- 3) 3 cm or 1.2 inches from the right edge
- 4) 4 cm or 1.6 inches from the left edge

Writing on all parts of the bachelor thesis must not exceed the provisions of edge distance.

b) Paragraph

The beginning of a paragraph (new paragraph) starts at the top 6 (six) from the left edge inward.

The important thing is that writing is done consistently.

c) Letter

All bachelor thesis manuscripts are typed using standard 12 Times New Roman letters (including titles). All bachelor thesis texts are typed using upright letters, except for writing certain terms can be italic, bold or underlined.

d) Space 2

The space used for the part of the bachelor thesis is spaced 2 (two) spaces except for abstract, preface, reference which is 1 (one) space.

4.3.2 Writing of Page Numbers

The procedure for writing page numbers follows the following rules:

- a. The inside cover page is still calculated and included in the table of contents, but not the page number.
- b. The page number for the part before the Introduction Chapter is numbered by using small Roman letters (i, ii, iii, iv and so on), which are written in the middle bottom with a distance of 4 (four) cm or 1.6 inches from the bottom edge of the paper
- c. The core part of the bachelor thesis that starts from Chapter I to the appendices is numbered pages with Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3, 4 and so on).
- d. The page number at the beginning of each chapter is written at the bottom center with a distance of 4 cm or 1.6 inches from the bottom edge of the paper.
- e. All page numbers other than the Chapter title typed in the upper right corner with a distance of 3 cm from the right edge and edge of the paper.

4.3.3 Writing Terms Other Than Indonesian

- a. Writing terms or words other than Indonesian is italicized (Italic).
- b. The use of terms or words other than Indonesian must follow the writing technique based on the Language Dictionary.
- c. Quotations (".....") can be used for terms or words other than Indonesian which are difficult to translate in Indonesian. Example: "Garbage", "Rubbish".

4.3.4 Writing Quotations

- a. Quotations or footage are written based on the original text, both in Indonesian and in addition to Indonesian.
- b. The quote is written with the distance of the left edge of 7 cm and the right edge of 5 cm.
- c. The quote is written with a distance of 1 (one) space, which starts and ends with quotation marks ("").

- d. Writing quotes must specify the source of the quote based on the reference and citation guidelines.

4.3.5 Writing References and Citation

a. Writing of References

- 1) References that are allowed to be written is: 1) ISBN and electronic textbooks both electronically and printed, 2) ISSN Scientific Journal both electronic and printed, 3) Reports of both printed and electronic organizations, 4) Paper, Bachelor thesis, and or ISBN with Dissertation, 5) Legal Products (Regulations) that are still valid 6) Patents, Copyrights, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- 2) Writing a reference using Harvard Referencing Style. Guidelines for writing reference can be accessed at http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/files/QuickHarvardGuide_2016.pdf or http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/files/Harvardreferencing_2016.pdf
- 3) Each library is written with a distance of 1 (one) space, and the distance between each library is 2 (two) spaces.
- 4) The order of the literature is arranged in alphabetical order.
- 5) The first letter of the first line of the library is written right at the left boundary line, without induction. The next line, the first letter is written in the sixth beat.
- 6) Writing the name of the author or author is done by for the first author, the last name (last name) is written first in full while the self-name is abbreviated (written the first letter only). This applies to all authors. Writing the name of the author does not need to include an academic degree, such as Prof., Dr., Dr., MPH, and so on.
- 7) Literature writing is left aligned (not justified).

Example:

a) Print ISBN Textbook

The order of writing the literature is as follows: the name of the author (last word, initial name), year of writing. title of the book (italicized). edition (only written if not the first edition). Place of publication (written by city, not country): publisher.

Example:

Writing in reference:

Dyck, E.V., Meheus, A.Z., and Piot P., 1999. Human immunodeficiency virus, laboratory diagnosis of sexually transmitted diseases. Geneva: WHO.

Citation writing in the text: Dyck, et al. (1999) Or (Dyck et al., 1999)

b) Electronic ISBN Textbook (e-book)

The order of literary writing sourced from the e-book is as follows: author's name (last word, initial name), Year of writing. Book title (*italics*). The edition is only written if it is not the first edition. [e-book] Publishing place (written by city, not country): publisher. Available on: e-book source and web address or URL [date, month, year of access].

Example:

Writing in reference:

Contento, I. R., 2011. Nutrition education: linking research, theory, and practice. 2nd ed. [e-book] Massachusetts: Jones and Bartlett. Available at: <https://en.bookfi.org> [November 10, 2013].

Citation writing in the text: Contento (2011) Or (Contento, 2011)

c) Print ISSN Scientific Journal

The order of literature written from the printed ISSN Scientific Journal is as follows: author's name (last word, initial name), year of writing, full writing title, journal name (*italics*), volume (number): page.

Example:

Gostin, L.O., Lazzarini, Z., Jones, T.S., and Flaherty, K., 1997. Prevention of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injection drug users: a national survey on the regulation of syringes and needles. *JAMA*, 22 (7): pp. 53-62.

Aziza, A.A., and Hargono, R., 2013. Impact of parenting on the emotional development of HIV and AIDS children. *Promkes Journal*, 1 (1): pp. 94-103.

Citation writing in the text: Gostin, et al. (1997) found prevalence Aziza and Hargono (2013) Or (Aziza and Hargono, 2013).

d) Electronic ISSN Scientific Journal

The order of literary writing sourced from the electronic ISSN Scientific Journal is as follows: author's name (last word, initial name), year of writing, full writing title, journal name (*italicized*), volume (number): page. Available at: electronic journal sources and web addresses or URLs [date, month, year of access].

Example:

Writing in reference:

Becker, S., Taulo, F.O., Hindin, M.J., Chipeta, E.K., Loll, D., and Tsui, A., 2014. Pilot studies of home-based delivery of HIV testing and counseling and contraceptive services to couples in Malawi. BMC Public Health, [e-journal] 14 (1309): pp.1-18. Available at: <www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-14-1309.pdf> [accessed on December 20, 2014].

Writing in citations: Becker, et al. (2014) Or (Becker, et al., 2014).

e) The print version of the Organization Report

The order of literary writing sourced from the printed version of the organizational report is as follows: institution name, year of publication. title (*italic*). publishing place: publisher's name.

Example:

Writing in reference:

WHO, 2011. Hemoglobin concentration for the diagnosis of anemia and assessment of severity. Switzerland: Department of Nutrition for Health and Development (NHD).

Writing in citations: According to WHO (2011) anemia problemOr (WHO, 2011).

f) The electronic version of the Organization Report

The order of literary writing sourced from the electronic version of the organization report is as follows: institution name, year of publication. title (*italic*). publishing place: publisher's name. Available at: electronic organization report sources and web addresses or URLs [date, month, year of access].

Example:

Writing in reference:

Department of Health, 2001. National service framework for older people. [pdf] London: Department of Health. Available at: http://www.dh.gov.uk/proud_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4071283.pdf [December 23, 2014].

Writing in citations: Department of Health (2001) Or (Department of Health, 2001).

g) Paper, Bachelor thesis, and ISBN Dissertation printed version

The order of literary writing, bachelor thesis, and dissertation with ISBN as follows: author's name (last word, initial name), year of writing. complete writing title (italicized), Paper/Bachelor thesis/Dissertation. University name.

Example:

Writing in bibliography:

Keman, S., 1997. Biomarkers of chronic non-specific airway diseases: application of molecular epidemiology in occupational settings. Bachelor thesis. Maastricht University.

Writing in citations: According to Keman (1997) Or
(Keman, 1997).

h) The electronic version of Paper, Bachelor thesis, and ISBN Dissertation

The order of literary writing, bachelor thesis, and dissertation with ISBN as follows: author's name (last word, initial name), year of writing. full title (italics). Paper/Bachelor thesis/Dissertation. University name. Available at: <URL> [date, month, year of access].

Example:

Writing in bibliography:

Keman, S., 1997. Biomarkers of chronic non-specific airway diseases: application of molecular epidemiology in occupational settings. Bachelor thesis. Maastricht University. Available at <digitalarchive.maastrichtuniversity.nl/fedora/get/guid:69c8ad21-3511-44c4-933e-16a8039fa9bc/ASSET1> [December 23 2014].

Writing in citations: According to Keman (1997) Or
(Keman, 1997).

i) Legal Products (Regulations) that are still valid

The order of literary writing sourced from Legal Products (Regulations) which is still valid as follows: legal product names accompanied by years. Place of publication: name of the publisher.

Example:

Writing in reference:

Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health. Jakarta:?

Writing in citations:

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health, the definition of health is Or productive and socially and economically living (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2009).

j) Patents, Copyrights, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

The order of Patent, Copyright, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) writing are as follows: the name of the inventor (last word, initial name), assignee. (Institutions that issue patents, copyrights, and IPR), years. Patent / Copyright / IPR Title (*italics*). Place (Country Name). Patent / Copyright / IPR Number.

Example:

Writing in reference:

Leonard, Y., Super Sports Limited, 2008. Tin can manufacture and method of sealing. Canada. Pat. 12,789,675.

Writing in citations: Leonard (2008),

4.3.6 Writing Tables

Some things that need to be considered in writing tables, namely:

- a. Tables are numbered in Arabic numerals. The first number shows the chapter in which the table is located and the second number shows the table sequence. The first and second numbers are separated by periods (.). Example: Table 4.2 (this table is in Chapter 4 and is the second table).
- b. The table title is written above the table with a distance of 1 (one) space. The distance between the table title and table 1 (one) space.
- c. Format tables using spaces 1 (one).
- d. If the table presented is taken or quoted from a secondary data source, then the source table is written below the table with a distance of 1 (one) space with letters of at least size 10 and a maximum size of 12.
- e. Tables are presented on the same page. If the table is more than 1 page and forced to be disconnected, then it can be continued on the next page but given further information and given the table title, and column headings (table head).
- f. Writing data with decimal numbers using commas (,).
- g. The second line and so on from the table title are written according to the distance of the left edge of the first word in the table title.

- h. Writing tables is left flat and should not exceed the specified margin (both portrait and landscape).
- i. Specifically, the table is set in the landscape position, the head of the table (heading) is placed on the left side.
- j. Table head is not bold (not bold)

Example of writing a table:

Primary data source:

Table 4.1 Distribution of the Level of Adequacy of Female Worker Iron in the Production Section of Slippers in Wedoro Village in 2014

↕↕ 1 space

Category level of iron adequacy	n	%
≥ EAR (26 mg) = adequate	16	
< EAR (26 mg) = inadequate	16	
Total	32	100

Left align

Right align and placed in the middle

Secondary data source:

Table 4.2: Distribution of Population of Sumber Sari according to Age Group and Gender of Kangean District in 2014

↕↕ 1 space

Age group (year)	Gender			
	Male	%	Female	%
0 – 4	2.582	8,93	2.503	8,58
5 – 9	3.105	10,73	3.058	10,49
10 – 14	4.760	16,45	4.818	16,53
15 – 24	8.478	29,31	8.936	30,65
25 – 40	6.370	22,05	6.454	22,14
Total	28.929	100,00	29.153	100,00

Source: 2014 Monetary Data of Kangean District

Broken table:

Table 4.3 Surabaya City CBR 2013

No	Name of District	Male	Female	Total	Total population	CBR
1	Karang Pilang	408	393	801	78.849	10,16
2	Wonocolo	438	390	828	86.810	9,54
3	Rungkut	683	629	1.312	112.192	11,69

4	Wonokromo	878	800	1.678	194.782	8,61
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Continued table:

Table 4.3 Surabaya City CBR 2013

No	Name of District	Male	Female	Total	Total population	CBR
5	Tegalsari	502	467	969	118.156	8,20
6	Sawahan	1.150	1.098	2.248	233.494	9,63
7	Genteng	320	315	635	68.493	9,27
8	Gubeng	761	717	1.478	156.210	9,46
9	Sukolilo	640	642	1.282	114.627	11,18
10	Tambak Sari	1.399	1.222	2.621	248.256	10,56
11	Simokerto	533	485	1.018	108.144	9,41
12	Pabean Cantian	415	357	772	93.935	8,22
13	Bubutan	553	544	1.097	117.152	9,36
14	Tandes	532	539	1.071	99.228	10,79
15	Krembangan	646	607	1.253	133.078	9,42
16	Semampir	1.047	1.024	2.071	210.175	9,85
17	Kenjeran	960	881	1.841	158.568	11,61
18	Lakar Santri	375	328	703	57.350	12,26
19	Benowo	348	357	705	57.628	12,23
20	Wiyung	433	389	822	70.696	11,63
21	Dukuh Pakis	350	335	685	64.452	10,63
22	Gayungan	255	216	471	50.265	9,37
23	Jambangan	292	268	560	51.290	10,92
24	Tenggilis Mejoyo	335	308	643	58.959	10,91
25	GunungAnyar	336	309	645	55.780	11,56
26	Mulyorejo	500	436	936	90.563	10,34
27	Sukomanunggal	609	586	1.195	108.439	11,02
28	Asemrowo	268	199	467	46.714	10,00
29	Bulak	281	230	511	43.130	11,85
30	Pakal	317	281	598	50.743	11,78
31	Sambi Kerep	395	337	732	61.558	11,89
	Surabaya	16.959	15.689	32.648	3.199.716	10,20

Source: Surabaya City Population and Civil Registry Service Data in 2013

4.3.7 Figure Writing

Some things to consider in writing figures (maps and graphics), namely:

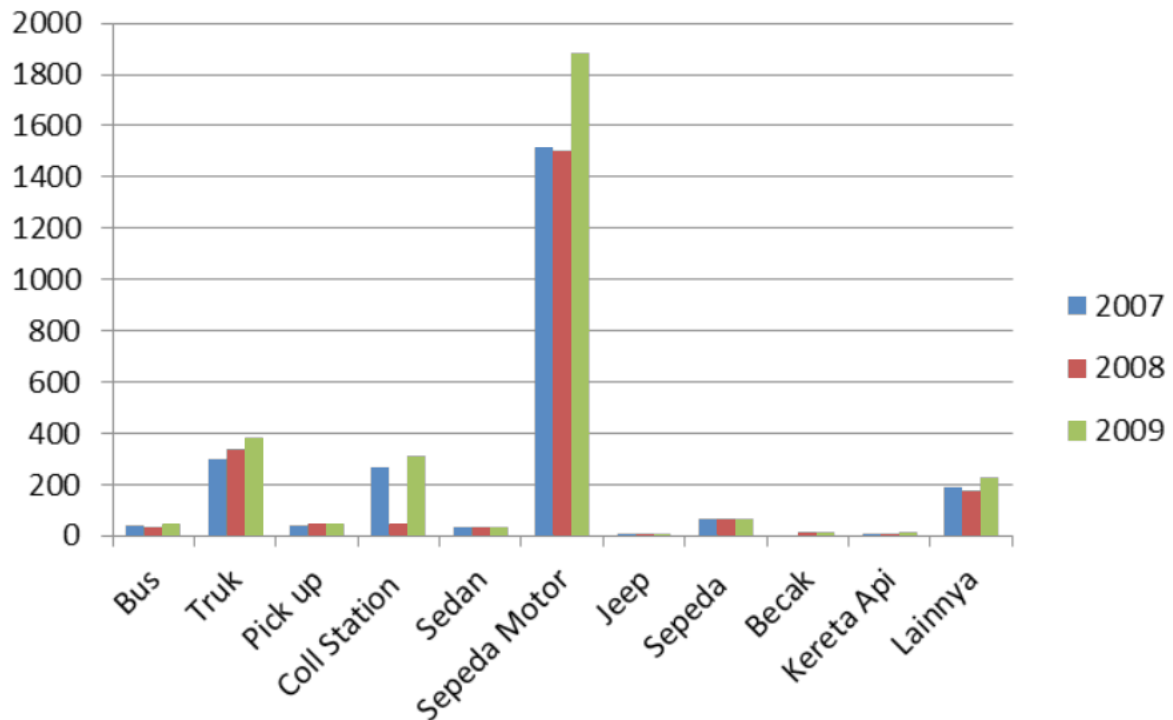
- a. Figures are numbered in Arabic numerals. The first number shows the chapter where the figure is located and the second number shows the sequence of figures. The first and second numbers are separated by periods (.).

Example: Figure 5.3 (this figure is in Chapter 5 and is a third order figure).

- b. The picture is titled below the figure with a distance of 1 (one) space.

- c. If the figure comes from a secondary data source, then the source is written below the figure with font size 10.
- d. Figures and captions are placed in the center text position.
- e. Figures that are colored and have certain meanings may not be photocopied so as not to eliminate the meaning of the figure.

Example:



Source: BPS Data, 2010 ⇕⇕ 1 space

Figure 4.1 Distribution A Used

4.3.8 Writing Appendices

- a. Appendices can be in the form of research permits, research instruments, statistical test outputs, ethical certificates, and other data that need to be attached.
- b. Writing the page number in the appendix is sorted after the last page of the bibliography. Example: The last page of the reference is number 97, then the page the first attachment is number 98.
- c. All attachment page numbers are typed in the upper right corner with a distance of 3 cm from the right edge and edge of the paper.

CHAPTER V

SYSTEMATICS FOR BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL PREPARATION

Bachelor thesis proposal format consists of (1) First Part; (2) Main Part; and (3) Final Part.

5.1 FIRST PART

The first part of the bachelor thesis writing consists of (1) front cover page (2) inside cover page (3) approval sheet page(4) introduction (5) list of contents and (6) list of tables, figures, appendices, meanings of symbols, abbreviations and terms.

5.1.1 Front Cover Page

The front cover page is the cover of a bachelor thesis that loads in sequence:

- a. Writing "Bachelor thesis Proposal"
- b. Bachelor thesis title
- c. Universitas Airlangga logo
- d. Full name of the student without NIM
- e. School
- f. Bachelor thesis Year Submitted

The title is made short, precise, logical and informative (maximum 12 words). If a short title cannot be made, then sub-headings under the main heading can be made with smaller letters and explanatory sentences.

5.1.2 Inside Cover Page

Fill in the cover page with the front cover page, but it is made on the same white paper as the script paper or bachelor thesis material. Bachelor thesis title is listed, student name and accompanied by Student Registration Number (NIM).

5.1.3 Approval Sheet Page

It is an approval sheet for a bachelor thesis proposal by the Bachelor thesis Supervisor and Head of the Department/Study Program based on the place where the student takes the bachelor thesis writing field.

5.1.4 Acknowledgment

Beginning with a sentence that can lead the reader to be interested in the research that will be carried out, highlight the features of the scientific work presented. Thank you to the Supervisor,

Dean, Head of the Department/Study Program, for completing the writing of the bachelor thesis proposal.

5.1.5 Table of Contents

It is a guide for readers about specific page numbers and topics. The table of contents contains large titles (chapters), small titles (sub-chapters, sub-sections) with the page numbers. If a small title is also loaded, then the small title is placed in more under the larger heading.

5.1.6 List of Tables, Figures, Appendices, Meanings of Symbols, Abbreviations, and Terms

Tables, Figures, Appendices, and Terms are presented on a separate page.

1) Table

The table list contains the table number, table title, and page number table layout.

2) List of Figures

The list of figures contains the sequence number of the figure, the figure title and the page number of the figure.

3) List of Appendices

The appendices list contains the serial number of the appendices, the appendices title, and the appendices page number.

4) List of Meanings of Symbols, Abbreviations, and Terms

This list contains several meanings of symbols, abbreviations, and terms that are widely used in bachelor thesis proposal texts.

5.2 MAIN PART

The core part of the bachelor thesis proposal contains the following:

CHAPTER I Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Problem Identification

1.3 Problem Limitation and Formulation

1.4 Research Objectives

CHAPTER II Literature Review

CHAPTER III Research Concepts and Hypotheses Framework

CHAPTER IV Research Method

4.1 Types and Design of Research

4.2 Research Population

4.3 Samples, Sample Size, How to Determine Samples, and How to Take Samples

4.4 Location and Time of Research

4.5 Variables, Operational Definitions, Measurement Methods, and Data Scales

4.6 Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

4.7 Operational Framework (if any)

4.8 Data Analysis Techniques

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The background is still general and contains two main things, namely the introduction of problems and understanding problems in general. The introduction of a problem includes the extent of the problem, the cause of the problem or the risk factors, and the consequences that arise from the problem. The foundation of scientific thinking which includes paradigms, concepts, and theories used is explained here. Explanation of its nature is still common by taking examples of problems that exist in any area in Indonesia.

1.2 Problems Identification

In identifying problems, they are arranged based on deductive and inductive thinking. Data that supports the problem (inductive) is empirical data taken from the area to be studied. Data can be presented in the form of tables, numbers, prevalence, percentage. If this data is not available, it can be obtained by conducting a preliminary study (pre-survey) in the research area. Therefore, the identification of the problem is special in nature, more describing the condition of the area where the research is conducted and describing it until the emergence of the problem to be studied. In the identification of problems also presented a study of the factors that play a role in the emergence of problems.

1.3 Problem Limitation and Formulation

Limitation of problems is carried out if there are limitations to the aspects or scope of research. Reasons for limiting the problem must be mentioned. If you feel there are no limitations, there is no need to limit the problem.

The formulation of the problem is based on the problems that exist in the identification of the problems described previously.

The formulation of the problem describes the relationship between the problem under study and the related aspects. The formulation of the problem is written concretely in the question sentence or in the form of a research question that still has to be proven by empirical data.

1.4 Objectives and Benefits of Research

1.4.1 General objectives

The general objective is a general statement about the final goal to be achieved in the overall research. From this general goal, it is expected to contribute ideas in answering research problems. Writing general goals begins with a verb.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

Specific objectives are the elaboration and phasing of research to achieve the general objectives of the research, which are more operational in nature. Specific objectives must specify the variables that will be measured or tested to support statements on general objectives. As with general goals, specific goals must also begin with a verb.

1.4.3 Benefits of research

In this section, the benefits of research and operationalization of the results of the research are good for themselves, for the development of science, for technology and art, for practitioners, for scientists and other researchers as well as for society in general.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, the researcher must express systematically and review theories, existing concepts and empirical facts from previous research that have to do with the research that will be conducted, in order to support or even refute the truth of the results that already exist. The theories, concepts, and approaches that are conveyed must come from the latest literature. Systematics of writing a Literature Review is usually based on keywords from the research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH CONCEPTS AND HYPOTHESES FRAMEWORK

3.1 Research Conceptual Framework

Based on the theory, concept, and approach (theoretical framework) that has been described, then the researcher must examine and synthesize the preparation of a conceptual framework. The conceptual framework is a mindset to answer problems and achieve research goals and the basis of the preparation of hypotheses (if any).

The conceptual framework is described in the form of a schematic diagram with clear arrow directions and under the schematic diagram is given a narrative that explains the schematic diagram on it. The conceptual framework describes the relationships between variables, the model of a system or pathways analysis.

3.2 Hypotheses (if any)

The hypobachelor thesis here is the research hypothesis. The hypothesis is a temporary answer from the formulation of research problems that contain relationships between variables. The hypothesis must still be tested for truth based on data or empirical facts. The hypothesis is made if the researcher wants to prove facts empirically.

Example of a hypothetical sentence:

1. In jobs in hot environments, work stress is influenced by age
2. The risk of developing hypertension in the x region is influenced by diet

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH METHOD

The chapter of the research method in detail contains the following, both in whole or in part, depending on the problem and/or the research hypothesis.

4.1 Types and Design of Research

In this section, it must be clearly stated, what type and design of the study will be carried out and the reasons for choosing the type or design of the study, both its shortcomings and strengths. In addition, it must also be mentioned what efforts are made to overcome the shortcomings of the type or design of the research used. This type of research is specific to each research field but is generally divided into observational and experimental studies.

4.2 Research Population

Population is a group of research subjects whose parameters will be measured.

4.3 Samples, Sample Size, How to Determine Samples, and How to Take Samples

The sample is part of the population and represents the population to be studied. In this section, the researcher must clearly state who or what the sample is, how to determine the sample, how to take the sample and how many samples to take.

4.4 Location and Time of Research

The location and time of the study must be clearly stated, when and where the research was conducted. In addition, it is also necessary to mention the reasons for choosing the location.

The time of research is calculated from the making of the proposal until the results of the seminar are presented. The time of data collection is the time used to collect data in the field.

4.5 Variables, Operational Definitions, Measurement Methods, and Data Scales

It must be explained in detail what classification of variables and variables will be measured, operational definitions, methods of measurement, and scale of data of all variables to be measured.

Table format (for Quantitative Research)

No	Variable	Operational Definitions	Method of measurement	Data Scale

4.6 Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

This section contains a detailed and clear description of how or the process of data collection. Researchers are encouraged to do their own data collection. If the researcher is incapable, and data collection is carried out by other people, it must be explained what steps are taken by the researcher towards the auxiliary researcher to ensure the reliability and validity of the data obtained.

In addition, in this section it must be mentioned what tools or instruments are used for data collection, the reasons for choosing these instruments or tools and if necessary include a description of the reliability and validity of the instruments or tools used.

4.7 Operational Framework (if any)

The operational framework describes the stages/technical steps of research, starting from the initial stages of population sampling to data analysis.

4.8 Data Analysis Techniques

This section contains a detailed and clear description of the method or technical analysis used and the reason for using the method or technique. When using statistical tests, it is necessary to note the type of data obtained, nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio. This type of data will determine the statistical test to be used. No need to include the statistical test formula, just mention the statistical test used. For example: "..... then the statistical test used is the Logistic Regression test".

5.3 FINAL PART

The final part of the bachelor thesis proposal includes:

5.3.1 References

In this section, what literature should be used to prepare a thesis proposal, whether in the form of magazines, journals, bulletins, textbooks, or other sources of literature. For bachelor thesis, the preferred library is a journal or magazine or bulletin of the research published in the last 5 (five) years.

5.3.2 Appendices

The appendix is a section that presents various materials used in research (e.g. questionnaires), tables, graphs, maps, additional information, and other materials that are considered necessary to better understand the contents of the bachelor thesis in detail. In addition, in the appendix section, a method of research can also be presented, such as statistical calculations and so on. Appendices must be given an appendix number and based the grouping or collection of files included following the previous page number.

CHAPTER VI

SYSTEMATIC FOR BACHELOR THESIS PREPARATION

BACHELOR THESIS FRAMEWORK

The bachelor thesis framework consists of:

1. FIRST PART
2. MAIN PART
3. FINAL PART

6.1 FIRST PART

The first part of the bachelor thesis writing consists of: (1) front cover page (2) inside cover page (3) legalization sheet page (4) approval page (5) originality page (6) introduction (7) abstract and (8) list of contents, list of tables, figures, appendices, meanings of symbols, abbreviations and terms.

6.1.1 Front Cover Page

The front cover page is the cover of a bachelor thesis that loads in sequence:

- a. Writing "Bachelor thesis"
- b. Bachelor thesis title
- c. Logo of Universitas Airlangga
- d. Full name of the student without reg. no.
- e. Name of the University
- f. Bachelor thesis Year Submitted

Titles are made short, precise, logical and informative (maximum 12 words). If a short title cannot be made, then sub-headings can be made under the headline whose letters are in parentheses and are explanatory sentences. The title is written on the front cover and back cover. Writing the title on the back cover without subtitles with the size of 10 Times New Roman. The symbol of Universitas Airlangga with a diameter of 7 cm. Examples of front cover pages are in Appendix 11.

6.1.2 Inside Cover Page

The content of the inside cover page is the same as the front cover page, but it is made on the same white paper as the script paper or bachelor thesis material.

Bachelor thesis title is listed, student name and accompanied by Student Registration Number (NIM). An example of a cover page is in Appendix 12.

6.1.3 Legalization Sheet Page

This page is a bachelor thesis legalization sheet by the Dean. This page contains the date the bachelor thesis was tested and the name of the bachelor thesis examiner. An example of a validation page can be seen in Appendix 13.

6.1.4 Approval Sheet Page

It is a bachelor thesis approval sheet signed by the Bachelor thesis Supervisor and Head of the Department/Study Program based on the interests of students taking the bachelor thesis writing field. Sample approval page sees Appendix 14.

6.1.5 Research Originally Page

This page is a statement of the originality of the research that is not taking plagiarism. Plagiarism has been explained in Chapter 1 section 1.5. This statement sheet includes a stamp of 6,000. Sample approval sheet page sees Appendix 15.

6.1.6 Acknowledgement

The acknowledgment begins with a sentence that can lead the reader to be interested in the results of the research that has been done and highlight the features of the scientific work presented. This page can also be used to convey the bachelor thesis writer's gratitude to individuals and agencies and certain parties who have helped in the research until the completion of the bachelor thesis. Thank you must be limited and regulated so that the introductory words are not long-winded. The first thank you goes to the Supervisor, Dean, Head of the Department/Study Program, Institutions, Respondents and Funders who support the research. Examples of introductory words are in Appendix 16.

6.1.7 Abstract

The abstract is a brief and complete explanation of all information on each element in the bachelor thesis. Abstract writing uses a structured method consisting of 4 paragraphs. The first paragraph contains the state of the arts and research objectives. The second paragraph contains the research method. The third paragraph contains the results of the study. The fourth paragraph contains conclusions and suggestions.

Abstracts must be written briefly in one space with Times New Roman font size 12. The word used is the core word without affixing a matching word that is not needed because the number of words is limited to between 250-300. The abstract is written in English and Indonesian. The reader can understand the essence of the bachelor thesis script simply by reading the abstract. The

final part is equipped with keywords (keywords) consisting of 3-4 words which are the main variables of the study. Keywords are written after abstract, spaced three spaces from the end of the abstract. An abstract example can be seen in Appendices 17 and 18.

6.1.8 List of Contents

It is a guide for readers about specific page numbers and topics. The list of contents contains large titles (chapters), small titles (sub-chapters, sub-sections) with the page numbers. If a small title is also loaded, then the small title is placed in more under the larger heading. Writing chapters in uppercase, while sub-section is written in the letter title case, and sub-chapters are written in sentence cases. An example of a list of contents can be seen in Appendix 19.

6.1.9 Tables, Figures, Appendices, Meanings of Symbols, Abbreviations, and Terms

List of Tables, Figures and Appendices are presented in Chapter IV. While the Meaning List of Symbols, Abbreviations, and Terms contains several meanings of symbols, abbreviations, and terms that are widely used in bachelor thesis texts. An example of a table listing page can be seen in Appendix 20. Examples of figure listing pages can be seen in Appendix 21. Examples of page appendix lists can be seen in Appendix 22. Examples of page lists of symbols, abbreviations can be seen in Appendix 23.

6.2 MAIN PART

6.2.1 The core part of the bachelor thesis contains the following:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Background
- 1.2. Problems Identification
- 1.3. Problem Limitation and Formulation
- 1.4. Objectives and Benefits of Research

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER III CONCEPT FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH METHODS

- 4.1. Type and Design of Research
- 4.2. Research Population
- 4.3. Samples, Sample Size, How to Determine Samples, and How to Take Samples
- 4.4. Location and Time of Research
- 4.5. Variables, Operational Definitions, Measurements, and Data Scales
- 4.6. Techniques and Data Collection Instruments

4.7. Operational Framework (if any)

4.8. Data analysis technique

CHAPTER V RESEARCH RESULT

CHAPTER VI DISCUSSION

CHAPTER VII CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1. Conclusion

7.2. Suggestion

6.2.2 Explanation of the description of the main part of the bachelor thesis:

The description of Chapters I to Chapter IV is the same as the explanation in the bachelor thesis proposal format, so here only a description of the chapters V, VI, and VII will be displayed.

CHAPTER V

RESEARCH RESULT

This is a part of the bachelor thesis that contains the results of research that must be presented in an informative and communicative manner and relevant to the objectives and research hypothesis. Usually at the beginning of the results of this study, briefly and clearly explained the conditions or general conditions of the research subject that are relevant to the purpose of the study. Presentation of research results can be made in the form of tables, figures or graphs that are easy to read and understand while taking into account the procedures for writing tables, figures or graphics.

To make it easier for readers to read and understand tables, drawings or graphics made narratives with brief explanations which are conclusions from tables, figures or graphics. If using secondary data, the source must be mentioned. When using a statistical test, the results can be presented briefly. In this chapter, there has been no discussion about the data and results of the analysis obtained.

CHAPTER VI

DISCUSSION

In a Bachelor thesis " DISCUSSION CHAPTER ", this contains a description or in-depth discussion of the results of research that has been presented in CHAPTER V. In conducting discussions, research must use theory or concepts that have been described in LITERATURE REVIEW and compare with previous similar research. Emphasize the important and prominent things in the results of the study. Do not repeat the presentation of data written in the previous Chapter. In this section, researchers will be able to know the mastery of the concepts and theories used to conduct research.

The discussion aims to give meaning to the results of research by explaining and making predictions or predictions of problems that may occur. The discussion becomes the basis for drawing conclusions and if possible can show a new discovery. In addition, as far as possible this discussion aims to develop a hypothesis, a new concept or theory that is appropriate.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1 Conclusion

The conclusion contains a conclusion, which is outlined briefly and clearly based on the final results of the study which refers to problems and general objectives and specific objectives. In compiling a conclusion, you can use a number or write it as a description unit. Don't write or present a new statement that is not based on the results of the research and discussion. The conclusion is not a summary or repetition of research results.

7.2 Suggestion

The suggestion is a recommendation of research results that can be used for the development of knowledge and practical use for those who need it. The suggestion must be described briefly and clearly and can be implemented. The suggestion must be concrete and based on the research area. Don't suggest anything beyond the results of the study.

6.3 FINAL PART

The final part of the bachelor thesis includes:

6.3.1 References

In this section, it should be explained what literature is used in preparing the bachelor thesis, both in the form of magazines, journals, bulletins, textbooks, and other sources of literature. In detail how to write literature can be seen in Chapter IV subchapter 4.3.5. For bachelor thesis, the preferred library is a journal or magazine or bulletin of the research published in the last 5 (five) years.

6.3.2 Appendix

The appendix is a section that presents various materials used in research (e.g. questionnaires), tables, graphs, maps, additional information, and other materials that are considered necessary to better understand the contents of the bachelor thesis in detail. In addition, in the appendix section, a method of research can also be presented, such as statistical calculations and so on. An appendix must be given an appendix number and according to the grouping or collection of files included following the previous page number.

CHAPTER VII
PROCEDURES FOR BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL SEMINAR
AND BACHELOR THESIS SEMINAR

7.1 PROCEDURES FOR BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL SEMINAR AND BACHELOR THESIS SEMINAR

The procedure for the bachelor thesis proposal seminar at the Public Health Study Program is regulated by each department. The procedure for the bachelor thesis proposal seminar in the Undergraduate of Nutrition study program is regulated by the Undergraduate of Nutrition study program.

7.2 PURPOSE OF THE SKRIPSI SEMINAR

Bachelor thesis seminar is held with the following objectives:

- a. Assessing bachelor thesis script and student's ability to express and account for the contents of the bachelor thesis through oral presentation
- b. Providing input and advice to students regarding bachelor thesis material

7.3 DETERMINATION OF THE BACHELOR THESIS EXAMINERS

The Deputy Dean I issues a letter of assignment about the name of the lecturer who was the bachelor thesis examiners team.

7.3.1. The examiners' team consists of:

1. One permanent lecturer at FKM Unair acts as chairman. The head of the bachelor thesis seminar team is a minimum-level lecturer. The Lector holds a master/equivalent degree who is appointed to lead the bachelor thesis seminar session
2. One bachelor thesis supervisor as a member
3. One practitioner or expert in his field as a member

7.3.2. The Chairman of the Examiners Team opens the exam, leads the question and answer process between the examiners and the students tested, arranges the exam so that all examiners get the same time, closes the exam, reports the results of the examination to the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga.

7.3.3. If the supervisor wants to use his rights as an examiner, then he becomes the last examiner to ask questions.

7.3.4. If the examiner is unable to attend at the time of the bachelor thesis exam, changes can be made. Examiners who are unable to attend must submit confirmation to the bachelor thesis

exam committee at least two days before the exam is conducted. The substitute examiner lecturer will be determined by the bachelor thesis seminar commission.

7.4 REQUIREMENTS OF BACHELOR THESIS EXAMINERS

Bachelor thesis examiner lecturer is a permanent lecturer at the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, has a minimum Masters (S2) degree with a functional position as low as a Lector.

Examining lecturers from institutions outside the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, with the criteria that a practitioner/expert is considered to master the field problem of writing that is tested and meets the requirements of academic administration, with minimum requirements:

1. Bachelor with class OF III/c or
2. Practitioners who have a minimum work period of 5 years and hold a bachelor's degree

7.5 PROCEDURES FOR BACHELOR THESIS SEMINAR

a. Implementation of the Bachelor thesis Seminar (Flow Chart can be seen in Appendices 25b and 25c)

1. The bachelor thesis seminar is conducted in a closed manner, which is attended by the student concerned and the examiner team.
2. There is no "D" value > 10% of the total credits taken
3. There is no E value
4. Not doing a Short Semester (SP) for courses that get an E grade
5. Students with the supervisor's approval propose the date of the exam. At the latest 10 working days before the exam is conducted, the planned date of the exam has been submitted to the Education Sub-Section of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga.
6. Students must submit several files as follows
 - a. The bachelor thesis script is 4 (four) copies bound in purple soft cover with details: For examiners as many as three copies, for Academic Subdivisions as many as one copy
 - b. Bachelor thesis guidance card that has been signed by the supervisor
 - c. TOEFL certificate with a minimum score of 450 from the Universitas Airlangga Language Center which is still valid (during the study period at Universitas Airlangga)
 - d. 2 pieces of 4x6 color photographs

7. Get approval from the Bachelor thesis Coordinator (for Undergraduate of Public Health Study Program) Bachelor thesis Commission (for Undergraduate of Nutrition Study Program)
8. 8. The examiner team and students must be present 15 minutes before the bachelor thesis exam is conducted.
9. 9. At the time of the bachelor thesis seminar, students must dress neatly, politely, (white tops, long sleeves and subordinate long black cloth for princesses and black cloth pants for men) in shoes, and wear alma mater suits.

b. Cancellation of Bachelor thesis Seminar Score

Cancellation of bachelor thesis seminar value is done if:

1. Students have not submitted a bachelor thesis book, namely, the bachelor thesis script that has been repaired and the minutes of repairs are more than 1 (one) month, then the test results are declared null and void.
2. Students are proven to do academic fraud such as plagiarism and forgery of bachelor thesis data.

c. Implementation of Bachelor thesis Re-examine

1. Students who are canceled for their bachelor thesis exam (provision no 7.5.b), are required to re-examine the bachelor thesis.
2. The procedure for submitting the bachelor thesis re-examine is carried out based on the provisions of No.7.5a

d. Assessment of Bachelor thesis Seminar

1. The value of the student's bachelor thesis seminar is based on the following assessment points:

Assessment	Assessment Aspect	Value
Oral presentation	a. Use of time provided for presentation	
	b. Clarity in presentation and writing essence	
Writing system	a. Writing structure or systematics	1
	b. Consistency in systematics and use of terms	
Writing content	a. Consistency and relevance between title and content; theory used; and the research methods used	2
	b. Ability to study literature and write optimal research results	
	c. Ability to conduct analysis and study of problems	
	d. The ability to draw conclusions and submit personal opinions.	

Assessment	Assessment Aspect	Value
Question and answer	a. Mastery of knowledge	2
	b. Relevance of answers to questions.	

2. Assessment of the bachelor thesis seminar is given on each "item" base on the examiner's assessment form. Each examiner gives a value between 0 and 100 for each "item" with the understanding that:

No.	Score	Capital Score	Value
1	75 – 100	A	4
2	70 – 74,9	AB	3,5
3	65 – 69,9	B	3
4	60 – 64,9	BC	2.5
5	55 – 59,9	C	2
6	40 – 54,9	D	1
7	0 – 39,9	E	0

3. Final bachelor thesis achievement scores are a calculation of the value of each examiner and the supervisor value based on the assessment format that is available.
4. Difference between bachelor thesis scores between examiners is not more than 10 points.
5. A student is declared to have passed a bachelor thesis exam if it is not proven plagiarism and the average score is equal to or more than 55.
6. If a student is declared not graduated, the student must be tested again. The next period of examination is determined by the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, on the advice of the Examiner Team

7.6 BACHELOR THESIS REVISION

The bachelor thesis revision and Official Report of Repairs (BAP) are completed in less than 30 (thirty) calendar days calculated based on the date of the examination. If more than 30 days up to 6 months, students are required to re-examine the bachelor thesis. If the BAP is completed more than 6 months, the student must conduct repeated research.

7.7 BACHELOR THESIS SUBMISSION

1. After being declared to have passed the bachelor thesis seminar, a student is required to submit a minimum of 4 copies of the bachelor thesis, 3 CDs and 1 article script based on the provisions of the intended journal as a complete requirement for the judiciary. Bachelor thesis book and CD are each submitted to:
- a. Library of Campus B Unair

- b. Reference Collection of FKM Unair
 - c. Department/Study Program of Universitas Airlangga FKM
 - d. Student Archives
 - e. Research Agencies/Locations (if needed)
2. The bachelor thesis that must be submitted is a bachelor thesis that has been completed and signed by the Superintendent, Head of Department, and KPS and approved by the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga and fulfills the stipulated requirements.
 3. Students who do not complete bachelor thesis writing within the period of 2 (two) active semesters starting from the time listed in the KRS or 1 (one) semester since the approval of the proposal must change the topic/theme of the bachelor thesis and begin the process of preparing a new bachelor thesis.

BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL TEMPLATE

Appendix 1: Template of Front Cover Page of Public Health Study Program

Line

BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL

5

IMPACT OF SPACE AIR POLLUTION
AGAINST HEALTH

8



25

(size 7 x 7 cms)

By:

36

ERNA JUWITA SARI

39

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM
SURABAYA
2018

50

39

BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL

5

IMPACT OF SPACE AIR POLLUTION
AGAINST HEALTH

8



25

By:

36

ERNA JUWITA SARI
NIM. 1011121314

39

40

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM
SURABAYA
2018

50

40

Appendix 3: Template of Approval Sheet for Public Health Study Program

	Line
BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL	8
It was proposed as one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor of Public Health (S.KM) degree from the Department of Environmental Health Bachelor of Public Health Program, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga	11
By:	
Student Full Name (Capital Letter) Student Registration Number (NIM)	22
Surabaya,.... (printed date)	25
Approve, Advisor,	34
Name (along with academic degrees) NIP	41
Acknowledgement,	45
Head of Bachelor of Public Health Program,	47
Head of Department,	
Name (along with academic degree) NIP	54
Name (along with academic degree) NIP	41

PREFACE

Thank you to Allah SWT for all His grace and gifts so that the Bachelor Thesis Proposal can be completed with the title "INCREASING SERUM C-REACTIVE PROTEIN IN WORKERS WITH KAPOK DUST WHICH CONTAINS LIPOPOLISAKARIDA ENDOTOCYIN (Longitudinal Study in Central Mojo Village Kapok and Village Helper Puskesmas) Mojo Tengah District of Sukorejo, Pasuruan Regency) ", as one of the academic requirements in order to finish studying at the Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University.

In the proposal, this paper describes the increase in serum C-reactive protein in workers exposed to kapok dust containing lipopolysaccharide endotoxins. Because kapok industry workers are a population at risk for acute inflammation, infection or tissue damage. Increased concentration of kapok (particulate) dust in the air can cause an increased risk of health problems. In addition in the dust there are various kinds of substances and inflammatory organisms, one of which is exogenous pyrogens namely lipopolysaccharide (LPS) endotoxin which is found in the outer layer of the cell wall of all gram negative bacteria and some blue green disorders.

On this occasion the highest gratitude and appreciation was conveyed to (name and academic degree), as the supervisor who gave instructions, corrections and suggestions to the realization of this thesis.

Thank you and appreciation also to the honorable ones:

1. (Name and academic degree), as Dean of the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga
2. (Name and academic degree) as Head of the Department of Faculty of Public Health
3. (Name and academic degree) as the Head of Bachelor of Public Health Program
4. (Name) Other agencies

May Allah SWT give a reward reward for all the charity that has been given and hopefully this thesis proposal is useful both for ourselves and other parties who use it.

Surabaya, January 25th, 2018 (date, month and year printed)

Appendix 5. Template of Table of Content

TABLE OF CONTENT

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2.1 Hospital Concepts	8
2.2 Concept of Self-funding Hospital	10
2.3 Criteria for Assessing Hospital Success	14
2.4 Control of the Work Environment	14
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4.2 Research Populations	16
4.3 Sample, Sample Size, Method of Sampling and How to Take Samples.....	16
4.4 Location and Time of Research	17
4.5 Variables, Operational definitions, Method of measurement and Data Scale	19
4.6 Data Collection Techniques and Instruments	20
4.7 Operational Framework	22
4.8 Data Analysis Techniques	23
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Appendix 6: Template of List of Table

LIST OF TABLE

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1.2	CBR of Surabaya City on 2014	3
4.1	Variable, Definition O Data	19

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LIST OF MEANINGS OF SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

List of Meanings of Symbols

&	=	and
\geq	=	greater than or equal to
\leq	=	less than or equal to
%	=	percent
\$	=	dollar
/	=	over/divided by
cd	=	candela
IU	=	international unit

List of Abbreviations

r	=	correlation coefficient
df	=	degree of freedom
SEM	=	standard error of the mean
ATP	=	adenosine 5'-triphosphate (adenosine triphosphate)
EDT	=	ethylenediaminetetraacetate
EEG	=	electroencephalogram
log	=	logarithm (to base 10)

List of Terms

cf.	=	compare
e.g.	=	for example
etc.	=	and so forth
i.e.	=	that is
viz.	=	namely
vs	=	versus, against

**CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Background

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.....
.....

1.2 Problem Identification

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.....
.....

1.3 Limitation and Formulation of Problem

.....
.....
.....

1.4 The Purpose and Benefits of Research

.....
.....

1.4.1 General Purpose

.....
.....

1.4.2 Specific Purpose

.....
.....

1.4.3 Benefits of Research

.....
.....
.....

**CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW**

2.1 Hospital Concept

.....
.....
.....

2.2 Self Financing Hospital

.....
.....
.....

2.3 Criteria for Assessing Hospital Success

.....
.....
.....

2.4 Control of The Work Environment

.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER III
HYPOTHESES AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCH

3.1 Research Conceptual Framework

.....
.....
.....

3.2 Research Hypotheses

.....
.....
.....

**CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH METHOD**

4.1 Type and Design of Research

.....

4.2 Research Population

.....

4.3 Samples, Sample Size, How to Determine Samples and How to Take Samples

.....

4.4 Location and Time of Research

.....

4.5 Variables, Operational Definitions, Measurements, and Data Scales

.....

Table Format (For Quantitative Research)

No	Variable	Operational Definition	Measurement Method	Data Scale
1.	Age of children under five	Long life which is stated in the month, calculated from the date of birth until the date the research was conducted	Interview with the questionnaire, calculated in units of months Age = ... Month	ratio

4.6 Techniques and Data Collection Instruments

.....
.....
.....

4.7 Operational Framework (if any)

.....
.....
.....

4.8 Data Analysis Technique

.....
.....
.....

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agresti, A, 2002. *Categorical Data Analysis Second Edition*. New York: John Wiley & sons, Inc

.....
.....
.....

Appendix 1.....

Appendix 2.....

BACHELOR THESIS TEMPLATE

Appendix 11: Template of Front Cover Page for Bachelor of Public Health Program

BACHELOR THESIS	5
IMPACT OF SPACE AIR POLLUTION AGAINST HEALTH	8




(size 7 x 7 cms)

25

By:	36
ERNA JUWITA SARI	39

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM SURABAYA 2018	50
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BACHELOR THESIS	Line 5
IMPACT OF SPACE AIR POLLUTION AGAINST HEALTH	8
	25
By:	36
ERNA JUWITA SARI	39
NIM. 1011121314	40
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM SURABAYA 2018	50

Appendix 13: Template of Validation Sheet for Bachelor of Public Health Program

	Line
VALIDATION	8
Maintained in Front of Bachelor Thesis Testing Team Bachelor of Public Health Program Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga and Accepted to fulfill one of the conditions for obtaining a degree Bachelor of Public Health (S.KM.) On the date..... (conducting the exam)	11
Validate Universitas Airlangga Faculty of Public Health	29
Dean,	38
Name (along with academic degrees) NIP	45
The Bachelor Thesis Testing Team: a) Chief (along with academic degree) b) Adviser (along with academic degree) c) Examiner (along with academic degree)	55

Appendix 14: Template of Approval Sheet for Bachelor of Public Health Program

	Line
BACHELOR THESIS	8
It was proposed as one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor of Public Health (S.KM) degree from the Department of Environmental Health Bachelor of Public Health Program, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga	11
By:	
Student Full Name (Capital Letter) Student Registration Number (NIM)	22
Surabaya,.... (printed date)	25
Approve, Advisor,	34
Name (along with academic degrees) NIP	41
Acknowledgement,	45
Head of Bachelor of Public Health Program,	47
Head of Department,	
Name (along with academic degree) NIP	54
Name (along with academic degree) NIP	58

STATEMENTS ABOUT THE ORISINALITY

The undersigned, I:

Name :
NIM :
Study Program : Public Health
Faculty : Public Health
Level : Bachelor

Stating that I did not do plagiarism in writing my bachelor thesis entitled:

.....
.....
.....

If someday it is proven that the act of plagiarism is proven, then I will receive the sanctions that have been set.

Thus I made this statement in truth.

Surabaya,(date, month, and year)

Stamp Rp. 6000,-

(Name)
(NIM)

PREFACE

Thank you to Allah SWT for all His grace and gifts so that the Bachelor Thesis Proposal can be completed with the title "INCREASING SERUM C-REACTIVE PROTEIN IN WORKERS WITH KAPOK DUST WHICH CONTAINS LIPOPOLISAKARIDA ENDOTOXIN (Longitudinal Study in Central Mojo Village Kapok and Village Helper Puskesmas) Mojo Tengah District of Sukorejo, Pasuruan Regency) ", as one of the academic requirements in order to finish studying at the Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University.

In this bachelor thesis, this paper describes the increase in serum C-reactive protein in workers exposed to kapok dust containing lipopolysaccharide endotoxins. Because kapok industry workers are a population at risk for acute inflammation, infection or tissue damage. Increased concentration of kapok (particulate) dust in the air can cause an increased risk of health problems. In addition in the dust there are various kinds of substances and inflammatory organisms, one of which is exogenous pyrogens namely lipopolysaccharide (LPS) endotoxin which is found in the outer layer of the cell wall of all gram negative bacteria and some blue green disorders.

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4. (Name) Other agencies

May Allah SWT give a reward reward for all the charity that has been given and hopefully this thesis proposal is useful both for ourselves and other parties who use it.

Surabaya, January 25th, 2018 (date, month and year printed)

ABSTRACT

Overnutrition can occur at any stage of age, one of them in primary school children. There is the rising trends of overnutrition especially in school children both in developing and developed country. Overnutrition not only occurs in urban but also in rural areas. In general, overnutrition is caused by the imbalance energy intake from consumption patterns with physical activity. When food intake more than calories issued, it can trigger the overnutrition. The purpose of this study was to analyze the correlation between consumption patterns and physical activity with an occurrence overnutrition on primary school children in rural areas Penebel, Tabanandistrict.

This research was an observational analytic, used cross sectional design. The samples were 52 school children, taken by multistage random sampling. Data were collected by measuring weight and height, food recall 2x24 hours, FFQ and PAQ-C. Data were analyzed using Pearson Correlation and Spearman.

The results showed that there were a correlation between energy intake ($p=0.003$), fat intake ($p=0.006$), carbohydrate intake ($p=0.001$) and physical activity ($p=0.003$) with overnutrition but there were no correlation between protein intake, ($p=0.136$), fiber intake (0.549), and breakfast habit ($p=0.741$) with overnutrition.

The conclusion of this study is high intake of energy, fat, carbohydrate and low physical activity can cause overnutrition in school children at rural areas. Since the intake of energy, fat and carbohydrate are high in the school children it need to provide nutrition education and healthy canteen and also need for supervision and guidance of parents to reduce sedentary behavior by limiting the time for watching television and directing exercise regularly.

Keywords: overnutrition, rural areas, consumption patterns, physical activity

Notes:

Typically abstracts consist of 4 paragraphs

Paragraph 1 : State of the arts and objectives

Paragraph 2 : Methods

Paragraph 3 : Results and Discussion

Paragraph 4 : Conclusion and Recommendation

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LIST OF MEANINGS OF SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

List of Meanings of Symbols

&	=	and
\geq	=	greater than or equal to
\leq	=	less than or equal to
%	=	percent
\$	=	dollar
/	=	over/divided by
cd	=	candela
IU	=	international unit

List of Abbreviations

r	=	correlation coefficient
df	=	degree of freedom
SEM	=	standard error of the mean
ATP	=	adenosine 5'-triphosphate (adenosine triphosphate)
EDT	=	ethylenediaminetetraacetate
EEG	=	electroencephalogram
log	=	logarithm (to base 10)

List of Terms

cf.	=	compare
e.g.	=	for example
etc.	=	and so forth
i.e.	=	that is
viz.	=	namely
vs	=	versus, against

CHAPTER I-IV ON BACHELOR THESIS IS SAME WITH CORE PART OF BACHELOR THESIS PROPOSAL

**CHAPTER V
RESEARCH RESULT**

5.1 General Description of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

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5.2 General Description of Medical Records Officers in RSUD Dr. Soetomo

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5.3

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CHAPTER VI DISCUSSION

6.1 The Relationship Between Smoking Habits and Pneumonia

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6.2 The Relationship Between Nutritional Status and Pneumonia

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6.3

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CHAPTER VII CONCLUSION DAN SUGGESTION

7.1 Conclusion

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7.2 Suggestion

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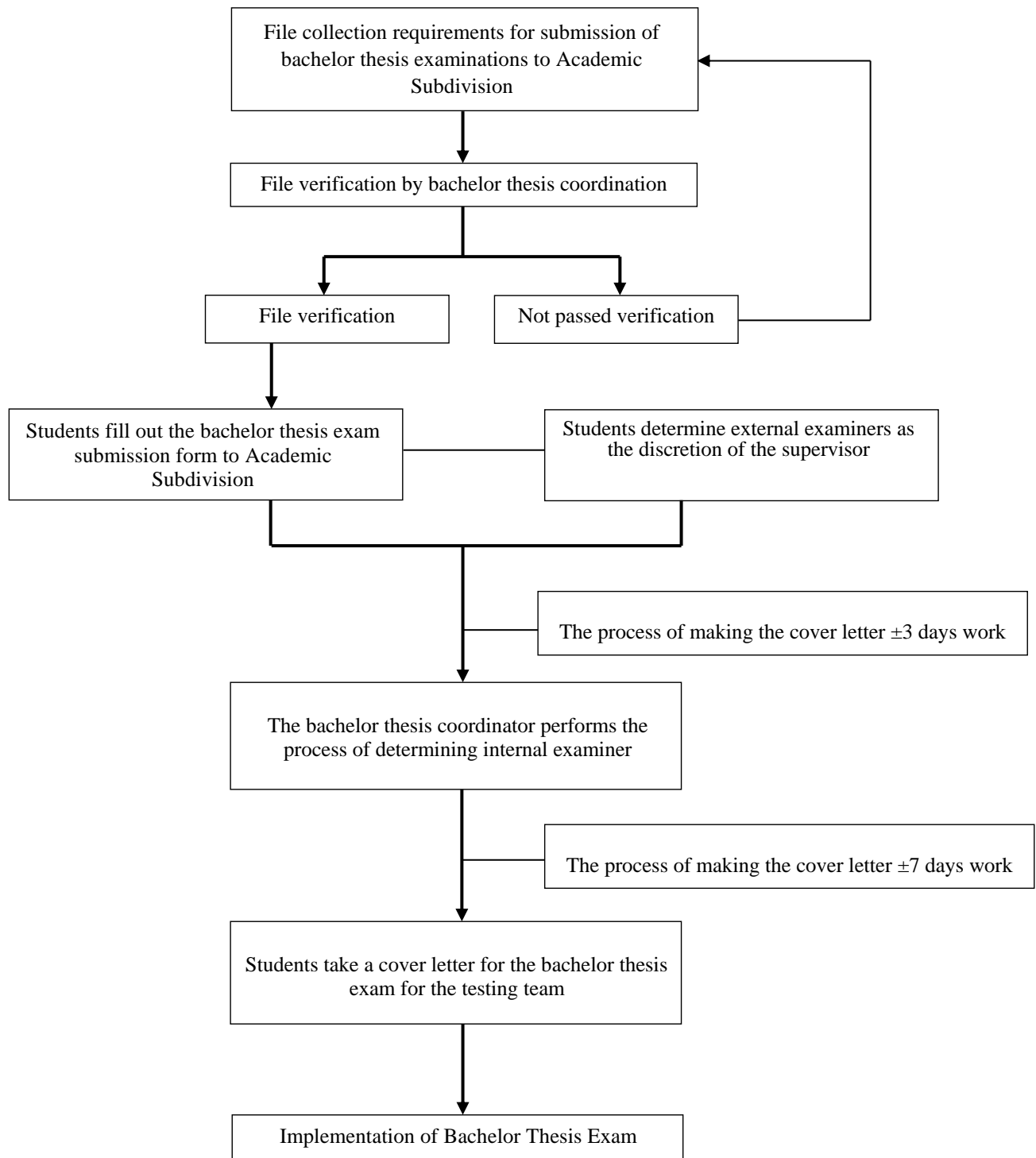
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Appendix 1.....

Appendix 2.....

Appendix 24: Flow Chart of Submission of Bachelor Thesis Seminar for Bachelor of Public Health Program



IMPORTANT!

- The implementation of the bachelor thesis exam must be in accordance with the date of stipulation by the Coordinator of Bachelor Thesis
- If due to a matter the test cannot be carried out according to the stipulation, then the date of the exam can apply backwards in coordination with the Supervisor (cannot apply forward from date of initial determination)

Appendix 25: List of Teaching Staff's Name, Writing Degree, and NIP

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