

# **BUKU PANDUAN TUGAS AKHIR SKRIPSI**



**Program Studi S1 Keperawatan  
Fakultas Keperawatan  
Universitas Airlangga  
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# **GUIDELINES FOR PROPOSAL AND THESIS WRITING**



**BACHELOR OF NURSING STUDY PROGRAM**

**FACULTY OF NURSING  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

## **PREFACE**

### **Assalamua'alaikum Wr. Wb**

All praise be to Allah SWT for His abundant blessings and guidance, through which this *Guideline for Proposal and Thesis Writing* for the Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, has been successfully completed. This guideline serves as a reference for students in preparing research proposals and theses, providing clarity and consistency in the procedures and format of academic writing.

The Nursing Science Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, was established based on the Decree of the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture (DIRJEN DIKTI DEPDIKBUD) No. 122/DIKTI/Kep/1999, dated April 7, 1999. In 1997, the Diploma IV Program in Nurse Education had been implemented as part of the preparation for establishing the Nursing Science Study Program (PSIK).

Based on Rector's Decree No. 9626/UN3/KR/2013, the name of the program was changed to Nursing Education Study Program (PSPN). Later, in accordance with the nomenclature adjustment of study programs by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti), and under Rector's Decree of Universitas Airlangga No. 898/UN3/2018 concerning the Structuring and Renaming of Study Programs within Universitas Airlangga, the name was changed again to Nursing Study Program for the academic level and Professional Nurse Education Program for the professional level.

The Nursing Study Program is both an academic and professional program. Students complete eight semesters to earn the degree Bachelor of Nursing (S.Kep) and an additional two semesters to obtain the professional title "Ners" (Registered Nurse). According to KIPNI I (Indonesian Core Curriculum for Nurse Education) No. 129/1999 and referring to the Core Curriculum of the Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Institutions (AIPNI) 2021, students are required to complete a final thesis with a study load of 4–6 credits (SKS) in order to obtain the Bachelor of Nursing degree.

Considering the importance of this writing guideline, students are required to comply with the provisions and rules outlined herein when preparing their research proposals and theses. It is expected that this book will provide useful information and serve as a valuable reference for all parties involved, particularly for thesis students and their academic supervisors. We realize that there are still shortcomings in the preparation of this guideline; therefore, we sincerely welcome any constructive suggestions and feedback for its improvement.

### **Wassalammualaikum Wr. Wb.**

Surabaya, August 2024

Head of the Writing Team

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

PREFACE.....	2
PART 1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Background .....	4
1.2 Purpose and Objectives.....	4
PART 2 PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING RESEARCH PROPOSAL, THESIS AND EXAMINATION.....	5
2.1 Supervisory Process.....	5
2.2 Proposal Seminar.....	5
2.3 Thesis Examination .....	6
2.4 Graduation Requirements .....	6
2.5 Thesis Binding.....	6
2.6 Publication of Research Results .....	7
2.7 Sanctions .....	7
PART 3 FRAMEWORK FOR WRITING A RESEARCH PROPOSAL .....	8
3.1 Preliminary Section .....	8
3.2 Main Section .....	9
PART 4 FRAMEWORK FOR WRITING A THESIS .....	20
4.1 Preliminary Section .....	20
4.2 Main Section .....	21
4.3 Final Section.....	32
PART 5 WRITING FORMAT AND STYLE.....	33
PART 6 WRITING REFERENCES.....	35
6.1 Source of References.....	35
Appendices .....	40

## **PART I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Based on Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education and Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education (Permenristekdikti) No. 44 of 2015 concerning the National Standards for Higher Education (SNPT), as well as Presidential Regulation No. 8 of 2012 on the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI), which is further elaborated in the Core Curriculum of Indonesian Nurse Education (KIPNI) 2015, the graduate profile of the Bachelor of Nursing Program includes five main competencies: care provider, communicator, educator and health promoter, manager and leader, and researcher. To achieve graduates who embody these five core competencies, the Nursing Study Program of Universitas Airlangga is implemented through two continuous educational stages: the academic program and the professional program. The academic program aims to educate prospective nursing scientists who master theoretical concepts and nursing skills comprehensively. Meanwhile, the Professional Nurse Education Program is designed to produce graduates (Ners) who are competent in applying theoretical knowledge and practical nursing skills in professional settings.

In accordance with the National Standards for Higher Education (SNPT) 2015, the learning process in both the undergraduate and professional programs should also include educational activities in the form of research and community service. These activities aim to develop students' attitudes, knowledge, skills, and authentic experiences, as well as to improve public welfare and enhance intellectual capacity through the application of science and technology. In the Nursing Study Program, one of the forms of research-based learning is through the completion of a thesis. A thesis is an academic and scientific activity that employs empirical or non-empirical reasoning and meets the methodological standards of the nursing discipline. It is conducted based on a research proposal that has been approved by the academic supervisor and the research proposal review committee. The thesis, as an academic work resulting from in-depth and independent research conducted by nursing students, contributes to the advancement of nursing science and technology. It is a scientific paper that (1) is written in accordance with the established thesis format, (2) demonstrates methodological validity, analytical depth, and theoretical mastery, and (3) presents coherence of thought, precision in problem formulation, clearly defined research boundaries, and well-founded conclusions.

As a scholarly work, the content and writing style of a thesis may vary; however, it is still considered necessary to have a general guideline. This guideline applies to students of the Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga. Within certain limits, some flexibility is allowed for students, particularly due to the specific nature of the scientific field within the respective study program, while still adhering to the fundamental principles of academic research writing.

### **1.2 Purpose and Objectives**

This guideline for preparing research proposals and theses is intended for:

1. Students of the Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, in preparing their research proposals and theses.
2. Academic supervisors, to provide guidance and assistance to students throughout the supervision process.

## **PART 2**

### **PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING RESEARCH PROPOSAL, THESIS AND EXAMINATION**

This chapter describes various aspects of the process for preparing research proposals and theses, including the thesis supervision process, the regulations for proposal seminars and thesis examinations, as well as the assessment procedures.

#### **2.1 Thesis Supervision Process**

1. Students in the final stage of the academic program submit a proposed research title, which will then be coordinated with the Academic Subdivision and the Head of the Bachelor of Nursing Study Program.
2. Students submit the request letter to the assigned supervisor to obtain approval for supervision.
3. Criteria for Supervisor Assignment:
  - 1) Based on their area of expertise
  - 2) The number of students assigned to each supervisor must not exceed the allowed maximum.
  - 3) Assignment is determined according to the supervisor's capacity and capability.
4. Each thesis is supervised by two lecturers, consisting of a primary supervisor and a secondary supervisor.
5. During the thesis supervision process, students maintain periodic communication (as agreed) with both the primary and secondary supervisors regarding the preparation and completion of the thesis. The consultation sheets for both the proposal and the thesis can be found in **Appendix 15**.
6. All thesis supervision activities must be conducted by students through CyberCampus V2.
7. A student is deemed eligible for the thesis examination once both supervisors have provided approval via CyberCampus V2.
8. If the student and the supervisors fail to reach an agreement regarding the thesis plan or the supervision process, the matter should be referred to the Head of the Bachelor of Nursing Study Program for resolution.

#### **2.2 Proposal Seminar**

1. A proposal seminar may be proposed once both the student and the supervisors have reached an agreement on the research plan, as evidenced by the signatures of both supervisors on the proposal approval page.
2. The completed proposal manuscript should be sent to the email address [pendidikan.keperawatan@fkip.unair.ac.id](mailto:pendidikan.keperawatan@fkip.unair.ac.id) to register for the proposal examination and to be assigned examiners.
3. Registration for the proposal seminar must be completed no later than seven days before the seminar date.
4. The proposal seminar examiners consist of the primary supervisor, the secondary supervisor, and two additional examiners appointed by the Academic Subdivision.
5. The proposal seminar documents must be submitted to the examiners no later than three days before the seminar date.
6. During the proposal seminar, students are required to wear neat and proper attire: a white top, black bottom, closed-toe shoes, and the faculty blazer (alma mater jacket).
7. Feedback and corrections provided by the examiners must be recorded and addressed by the student, with evidence documented on the Revision Notes Sheet attached to the proposal. (Forms for the proposal or thesis can be found in **Appendix 16**).
8. The deadline for revising the proposal is a maximum of two weeks after the proposal seminar has been conducted.
9. Proposals that have been presented in the seminar and whose revisions have been approved by the examiners must undergo ethical review by the Research Ethics Committee.

10. Proposals that have passed the ethical review may be submitted for data collection at the designated research locations.

### **2.3 Thesis Examination**

1. The thesis examination may be proposed once both the student and the supervisors have reached an agreement on the research report, as evidenced by the signatures of both supervisors on the thesis approval page.
2. Before submitting a thesis examination request, students are required to input their research title and supervisor information into the system and wait for approval from the Program Coordinator.
3. The thesis examination request is submitted through CyberCampus V2, attaching the thesis manuscript signed by both the primary and secondary supervisors and acknowledged by the Vice Dean I of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga.
4. After being assigned thesis examiners through their CyberCampus V2 account, students may complete the examination administration (invitations, etc.) at the Academic Subdivision.
5. Registration for the thesis examination must be completed no later than seven days before the scheduled examination date.
6. The thesis documents must be submitted to the examiners no later than three days before the scheduled thesis examination.
7. During the thesis examination, students are required to wear neat and proper attire: a white top, black bottom, closed-toe shoes, and the faculty blazer (alma mater jacket).
8. The thesis examination panel consists of the primary supervisor, the secondary supervisor, and one additional examiner appointed by the Head of the Bachelor of Nursing Study Program.
9. The thesis assessment follows the components and weighting specified in Appendix 14, and evaluations are conducted by each examiner through their CyberCampus V2 accounts.
10. The chair of the thesis examination panel is required to validate the summary of thesis assessments from all examiners and mark the examination as complete in the CyberCampus V2 account once the examination and all student revisions have been completed by all examiners.
11. Feedback and corrections provided by the examiners must be recorded and addressed by the student, with evidence documented on the Revision Notes Sheet attached to the thesis. (Revision Notes Sheets for both the proposal and the thesis can be found in **Appendix 16**).
12. The deadline for revising the thesis is a maximum of one week after the thesis examination has been conducted.
13. A thesis may be scheduled for a re-examination or the student's graduation may be revoked if the revisions are not completed within a maximum of three (3) months from the date of the thesis examination.

### **2.4 Graduation Requirements**

14. After the examination is completed, the examiners are required to announce:
  - 1) Pass without revision / Pass with minor revisions
  - 2) Pass with major revisions, requiring a re-examination or more intensive corrections.
  - 3) Fail and required to undergo a re-examination.
15. Fail and required to undergo a re-examination.
16. After the examination, students are required to submit the revised thesis to the examiners no later than one or two weeks after the examination date.
17. Students must upload the final thesis manuscript on CyberCampus V2 as a requirement for the graduation evaluation (yudisium).
18. Students who do not upload the revised thesis to FKP Universitas Airlangga are not permitted to receive their diploma and academic transcript.

### **2.5 Thesis Binding**

- A thesis that has been examined and whose revisions have been approved by the examiners **MUST**:
1. Be approved by the primary supervisor, the secondary supervisor, and the Program Coordinator / Vice Dean I,

2. Be bound in a blue hardcover,
3. Be duplicated in a minimum of four copies or as coordinated with the examiners and the reading room staff.
4. The submitted thesis must be accompanied by two CDs (one for the Universitas Airlangga Library and one for the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga), containing the complete thesis and the journal manuscript. (The manuscript format can be found in **Appendix 17**).
5. The binding of the thesis must be coordinated with the reading room staff of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga.

#### **2.6 Publication**

Each student who has passed the thesis examination is expected to compile the research findings in the form of a manuscript and is encouraged to publish the results of the research that has been conducted, at least in a national scientific journal, with the approval of the thesis supervisor.

#### **2.7 Sanctions**

Sanctions are imposed on students if it is found that they have committed plagiarism or data falsification. The sanctions may include the cancellation of the thesis, replacement of the research title, postponement of graduation, or expulsion from the program, depending on the severity of the violation.

## **PART 3**

### **FRAMEWORK FOR WRITING A RESEARCH PROPOSAL**

This chapter contains the structure that must be included in a scientific paper (research proposal). The framework for writing a research proposal is as follows:

#### **3.1 Preliminary Section**

The preliminary section of the research proposal consists of nine components arranged in the following order:

**1. Front cover page**

This page contains, in order: the type of scientific work (Proposal, Thesis), the title, the Universitas Airlangga emblem, and the name of the student of the Nursing Study Program, along with the following statement: “Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya,” followed by the year in which the proposal is submitted.

This page uses Buffalo or Linen paper in red color.

**Example:** See appendix 1a.

**2. Inner cover page**

This page contains the same content as the front cover page but is printed on white paper in accordance with the regulations of the Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga.

**Example:** See appendix 2a.

**3. Approval page**

This page contains the full names and signatures of the supervisors.

**Example:** See appendix 4a

**4. Examiners committee approval page**

This page includes the date, month, and year of implementation, the purpose, and the names of the chairperson and members of the proposal and/or thesis examination committee.

**Example:** See appendix 5a

**5. Table of contents page**

This page lists all sections of the research proposal, including the order of Chapters, Subchapters, and Sub-subchapters, along with their respective page numbers.

**Example:** See appendix 8

**6. List of tables page**

The list of tables includes the table number, table title, and page number.

**Example:** See appendix 9

**7. List of figures page**

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

**Example:** See appendix 10

**8. List of appendices page**

The list of appendices includes the appendix number, appendix title, and page number.

**Example:** See appendix 11

## **9. List of symbols, abbreviations, and terms**

This list contains the meanings of symbols, abbreviations, and terms used in the writing of the research proposal or thesis.

**Example:** See appendix 12

## **3.2 Main Section**

The main body of the research proposal includes the following components:

### **Quantitative Research:**

- PART 1 INTRODUCTION
  - 1.1 Background
  - 1.2 Problem Statement
  - 1.3 Research Objectives
    - 1.3.1 General objective
    - 1.3.2 Specific objectives
  - 1.4 Research Benefits
    - 1.4.1 Theoretical
    - 1.4.2 Practical
- PART 2 LITERATURE REVIEW
- PART 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS
- PART 4 RESEARCH METHODS

### **Qualitative Research:**

- PART 1 INTRODUCTION
  - 1.1 Background
  - 1.2 Problem Statement
  - 1.3 Research Objectives
    - 1.3.1 General objective
    - 1.3.2 Specific objective
  - 1.4 Research Benefits
    - 1.4.1 Theoretical
    - 1.4.2 Practical
- PART 2 LITERATURE REVIEW
- PART 3 RESEARCH METHODS

The explanation of the main body is as follows:

## PART 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The background section contains a description of the research problem, the reasons why the problem is important, and why it needs to be studied. The problem must be supported by empirical evidence (inductive reasoning) to clearly demonstrate that there is indeed a problem that requires investigation. It should also show the position of the problem within the theoretical context (deductive reasoning), relating it to broader issues, and the role of the research in addressing these wider problems. In the background section, the content is written sequentially according to the Research Problem, Problem Scale, Problem Chronology, and Solution Concept:

- 1) The research problem consists of the phenomenon or existing factors and the supporting theory or references.
- 2) The problem scale refers to the magnitude of the problem and its impact on health; the timing of occurrence (whether it is increasing); the location of the event; and the characteristics of the affected population.
- 3) The problem chronology describes the causes of the problem and its consequences.
- 4) The solution refers to the concept of problem-solving that has been or will be implemented.

### 1.2 Problem Statement

The problem formulation is a concrete statement of the existing problem, expressed in the form of research questions based on theoretical reasoning that needs to be verified. The problem formulation identifies issues that require immediate resolution. It should contain the following elements: Q (Question) – formulated as a clear research question, S (Specific) – focused and well-defined, and S (Separated) – distinct from other issues. The problem formulation must be consistent with the research hypothesis.

#### Example:

Is there an effect of health education on the changes in vital signs among clients undergoing orthopedic surgery?

### 1.3 Research Objectives

This section presents the objectives to be achieved through the research process. The research objectives must be stated clearly and precisely. The objectives can be divided into:

- (1) General Objective, and
- (2) Specific Objectives.

#### 1.3.1 General Objectives

Tujuan umum merupakan tujuan penelitian secara keseluruhan yang ingin dicapaimelalui penelitian. Rumus dalam pembuatan tujuan sebagai berikut:

**Taxonomi Bloom (C2-C6)+Research  
objectives+(V+Variabel)**

**ifference**

#### Example:

To explain the effect of health education on reducing stress and vital signs in patients undergoing surgical (orthopedic) procedures.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

Specific objectives are the elaboration or stages of the general objective. They are more operational and specific in nature, and can be seen in the conceptual framework. When all specific objectives are achieved, the general objective of the research is also fulfilled. The operational verbs used in specific objectives include: to explain, to identify, to analyze, to compare, to prove, and to evaluate.

**1.4 Research benefits**

1.4.1 Theoretical

Theoretical benefits in this subsection refer to the contribution of the research to the development of nursing science.

**Example:**

Understanding the mechanism of enhanced adaptive responses (including modulation of immune, psychological, and social responses) following the implementation of the Psychosocial PAKAR serves as a foundation for nursing research based on Roy's Adaptation Model approach.

1.4.2 Practical

The practical benefits in this subsection refer to the research benefits that can be applied directly in practice.

**Example:**

The PAKAR Model can be used as an alternative technique to promote effective adaptive responses in managing stress in HIV patients.

**PART 2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

The literature review contains a systematic description of relevant basic theories, facts, and previous research findings from up-to-date sources. It also includes the latest theories, propositions, concepts, or approaches related to the conducted research. Theories and facts used should be taken from primary sources and must cite their references. The format for citing literature must comply with the guidelines being followed.

**The originality of the research consists of a literature review with articles obtained from scientific journals, both national and international. This is placed at the end of Chapter 2, organized in a matrix format, and written at the end of the literature review section.**

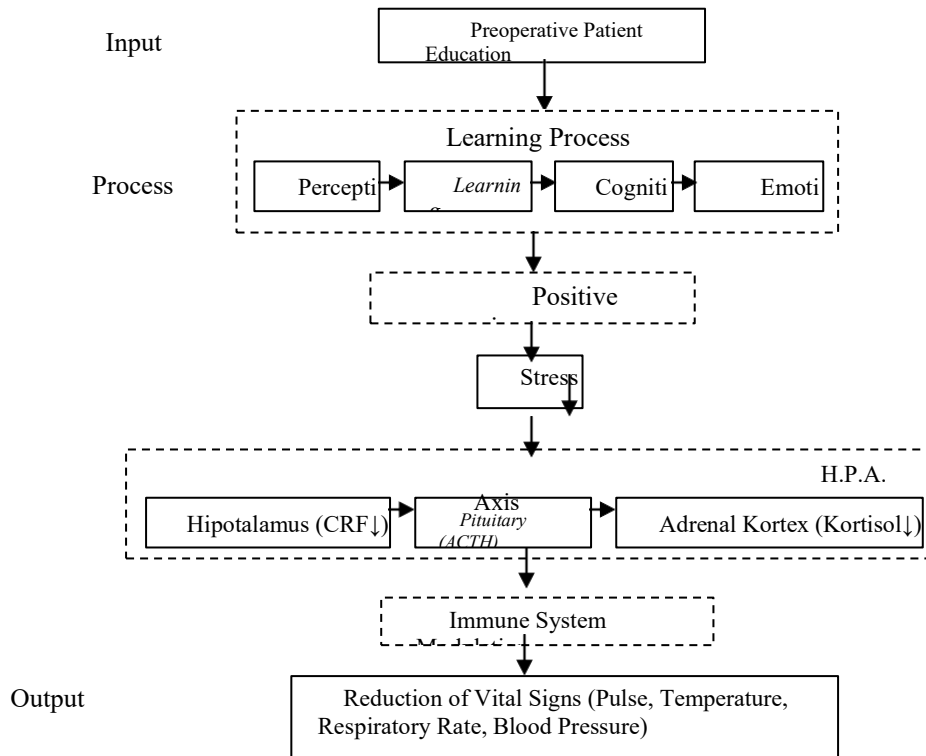
No.	Article Title; Author(s); Year	Method (Design, Sample, Variables, Instruments, Analysis)	Research Results
1.	Relevant to the research topic: Example: .....		

**PART 3**  
**CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS**

**a) Research Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework is synthesized, abstracted, and extrapolated from various theories and scientific ideas, reflecting a paradigm as well as providing guidance for solving research problems and formulating hypotheses. The research conceptual framework can take the form of a diagram, mathematical model, or functional equation, accompanied by a qualitative description. The requirements for a conceptual framework are: 1) It must be based on existing concepts or theories; 2) There must be a relationship between variables; and 3) It should be presented as a figure or diagram.

**Example:**



**Description:**  Measured  Not Measured

Figure 3.1 Conceptual framework of the effect of health education on stress reduction and changes in vital signs based on S. Calista Roy's Theory

From Figure 3.1, the mechanism of the effect of health education on stress reduction and changes in vital signs can be explained. Clients experiencing prolonged labor and surgical procedures undergo stress influenced by internal factors, including age, education, occupation, and religion, as well as external factors such as socio-cultural aspects, support, and environment. Stress levels are classified as mild, moderate, or severe. To reduce stress in patients undergoing surgical procedures or prolonged labor, positive coping is required. Positive coping leads to changes in vital signs toward normal, whereas negative coping can activate the HPA axis, affecting the hypothalamus (CRF), pituitary gland, sympathetic nerves, and adrenal medulla, resulting in increased catecholamine production, which causes alterations in vital signs.

**b) Hypothesis (if any)**

A hypothesis is a scientific proposition based on the research conceptual framework and serves as a tentative answer to the problem being studied, which can be tested for its validity based on empirical evidence. The hypothesis used is a working hypothesis, not a statistical hypothesis.

**Example:**

H1: There is an effect of health education on changes in vital signs in prolonged labor patients who will undergo surgical procedures.

H1: There is an effect of health education on stress reduction.

**PART 4 RESEARCH METHODS**

The format of the research methods chapter for qualitative research follows the principles of qualitative methodology. In quantitative research, the methods chapter provides a detailed account of the following:

**4.1 The research design used.**

The research design serves as a framework to answer research questions or to test the validity of a hypothesis. Common types of research designs used in nursing include descriptive-analytic designs, such as case studies, correlation studies, cross-sectional studies, and comparative studies, as well as experimental designs, including pre-post non-randomized experiments, quasi-experiments, and true experiments.

Factors to consider in determining the research design:

1. Will there be a nursing intervention that needs to be implemented for the respondents?
2. What type of comparison will be used?
3. What procedures will be used to control the variables?
4. When and how many times will data be collected from the respondents?
5. In what setting will the research be conducted — in a clinic, at home, or elsewhere?

The following is an example of a quasi-experimental pre-post test design. (Polit & Hungler 2005)

<i>Pretest</i>	<i>Intervention</i>	<i>Posttest</i>
O1	I	O2
O3	X	O4

**Note:**

*Guidelines for Proposal and Thesis Writing*

Continue with providing explanations related to the conducted research, as in the following example:

This study is a cross-sectional study aimed at determining the relationship between demographic factors and disturbances in self-concept in clients. ....

**4.2 Population, sample (inclusion and exclusion criteria), sample size, and sampling technique.**

The population is all subjects or data with certain characteristics to be studied. The sample is a portion of the population that is actually studied. A minimum sample size of 30 is recommended (to represent the population) so that the results can be analyzed using statistical tests in quantitative research.

**Example:**

**Population:**

This study involves all post-mastectomy clients who are treated in the Surgical Ward of RSP Airlangga Surabaya.

**Sample:**

Post-mastectomy clients who meet the inclusion criteria (e.g., have received information about the surgery, are over 30 years old, have a high school education, and have not previously been hospitalized for the same condition ...).

Sample size: 50 clients

**Determination of Sample Size:**

In determining the sample size, use an appropriate sample size formula. An example of a sample size determination formula is as follows:

<b>n</b>	=	$\frac{N \cdot z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{d^2 (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}$
	=	$\frac{48 (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,5}{(0,05)^2 (48 - 1) + (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,5}$
	=	42,7
<b>K</b>	=	<b>43 Respondent</b>

- n** = Estimated sample size
- N** = Estimated population size
- z** = Standard normal value for  $\alpha = 0.05$  (1.96)
- p** = Estimated proportion; if unknown, assumed to be 50%
- q** =  $1 - p$  (100% - p)
- d** = Selected margin of error (d = 0.05)

Or

$n = \frac{N}{1 + \dots}$
---------------------------

**Note:**

- n** = Sample size
- N** = Population size
- d** = Significance level (p)

Students are allowed to use other appropriate sample size formulas that align with the research objectives and methods, after consulting with and obtaining approval from their supervisor.

**Sampling:**

**Sampling** is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population. Examples include stratified random sampling, simple random sampling, etc.

**4.3 Research variables and operational definitions of variables.**

**Research variables:**

Research variables include the classification of variables and the operational definitions of variables. A variable is a characteristic possessed by a subject (person, object, or situation) that differs from that of other members of the group. All variables being studied must be identified, including which are independent variables, dependent variables, control variables, and confounding variables. The research design or conceptual framework diagram is very helpful in identifying variables. Variable identification is crucial as it relates to all parts of the research, particularly in data management and analysis.

**Example:**

Independent variables: Demographics, preoperative information .....  
 Dependent variable: Disturbance in self-concept .....

**Operational Definition:**

Explains all variables and terms to be used in the research in an operational manner, making it easier for readers or examiners to understand the meaning of the study.

**Example:**

Preoperative information is all information provided before surgery, including the purpose of the operation, risks, benefits, medications used, and so on. )

An example of a complete operational definition table can be seen in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Operational Definitions (include the title of the proposed research to be conducted)**

Variable	Operational Definition	Parameter	Instrument	Scale	Score
<b>Independent</b> Health education	Client's level of knowledge regarding the upcoming surgical procedure	Knowledge includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Purpose</li> <li>○ Benefits</li> <li>○ Procedure</li> <li>○ Prognosis</li> </ul>	SAP		
<b>Dependent</b> Stress	Emotional responses of clients undergoing surgical procedures.	Physiological manifestations of stress according to Kozier: 1. Physiological Reactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dilated pupils</li> <li>○ Increased sweating</li> <li>○ Increased pulse rate</li> <li>○ Cold skin</li> <li>○ Increased blood pressure</li> <li>○ Increased respiratory rate and depth</li> <li>○ Decreased urine output</li> </ul>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	Ordinal	Assessment - < 3 No stress - 4-10 Mild stress - 10-14 Moderate stress - 14-18 Severe stress

Guidelines for Proposal and Thesis Writing

Variable	Definisi Operasional	Parameter	Instrument	Scale	Score
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dry mouth</li> <li>○ Decreased peristalsis</li> <li>○ Muscle tension</li> <li>○ Increased blood glucose</li> </ul> 2. Psychological reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Denial</li> <li>○ Blaming</li> <li>○ Dependency</li> <li>○ Isolation</li> <li>○ Suppression</li> <li>○ Crying</li> <li>○ Laughing</li> <li>○ Yelling</li> <li>○ Hitting and kicking</li> <li>○ Clenching and squeezing</li> <li>○ Insulting</li> </ul>			
<b>Dependent</b> Increase in vital signs	Assessment Increase  Vital signs in relation to perception and self-preparedness  in facing surgery	Increased vital signs  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Temperature</li> <li>○ Pulse</li> <li>○ Systolic pressure</li> <li>○ Diastolic pressure</li> </ul>	Observation	Ratio	Assesment Increased  vital sign Mild stress BP: 130/85-139/9mmHg HR: 80x/menit RR: 20 - 24 x/ menit T: 36,5 - 37,5 °C  Moderate stress BP: 140/90 159/99 mmHg HR: 80 - 90 x / menit RR: 24 - 25 x/ menit T: 36,5 - 37,5, °C Severe stress BP: > 160/100 mmHg HR: > 100 x / menit RR: > 25 x / menit T: > 37,5 °C

#### **4.4 Research Tools and Materials (as appropriate)**

This section contains a description of the types and specifications of the research instruments used. Materials refer to anything that is subjected to treatment or used for the treatment.

#### **4.5 Research Instrument**

This section contains a description of the types and specifications of the instruments used for data collection. It should include information on their reliability and validity, as well as the justification or reasons for using the instruments. The type of instrument must be clearly stated, including its components: what is measured, from whom, the sources, and how it is measured. This section briefly explains the types of data collection instruments, such as questionnaires, interviews, observations, or physiological measurements (in vivo & in vitro).

##### **Example:**

Data collection in this study was conducted through observation and questionnaires administered to the respondents. The instruments used were those from .....

#### **4.6 Research Location and Time**

This section describes where and when the research was conducted. The selection of the research location is based on scientific rationale.

##### **Example:**

The research location is the Pediatrics Department of Universitas Airlangga Hospital, Surabaya .....

#### **4.7 Data Collection Procedure**

This section contains a detailed description of the methods and procedures for data collection. If data collection is conducted by someone else, the steps taken by the researcher to ensure the reliability and validity of the obtained data must be explained.

##### **Example:**

The respondents were first observed for bladder tension and interviewed regarding urination frequency within 24 hours as well as the sensation of the urge to urinate. The intervention consisted of exercises, particularly bladder and urethral sphincter exercises (Kegel exercises), administered directly by the researcher. After four weeks of training, the respondents were again observed and interviewed regarding urination frequency, urine volume within 24 hours, and the sensation of the urge to urinate.

#### **4.8 Data Analysis Method**

This section contains a description of how the collected data will be processed and analyzed, along with the justification or rationale for using the chosen analysis methods, including the statistical methods employed. The analysis used includes descriptive and inferential analysis.

In quantitative research, the statistical analysis to be used should be specified (if applicable), along with the type of data (e.g., categorical [nominal and ordinal]; numerical [interval & ratio]). If multiple variables are to be analyzed, the method of analysis for each variable should be detailed.

Data collected in nursing research is typically analyzed descriptively, presenting data in cross-tabulations and/or simple calculations (e.g., Chi-Square test to determine the percentage distribution between variables), as well as to examine the relationship or differences between independent and dependent variables.

## *Guidelines for Proposal and Thesis Writing*

The guidelines for selecting statistical tests are based on (TSSV):

1. Research Objective
2. Data scale (ordinal, nominal, interval, and ratio)
3. Sample (independent / paired)
4. Variables (Independent & Dependent)

### **Example:**

The edited data were then processed, including the identification of research problems and testing of the research questions using the **Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test** to determine differences in the dependent variables before and after the intervention, with a significance level of  $\alpha < 0.05$ . Subsequently, urination frequency, urine volume over 24 hours, and the sensation or urge to urinate were compared before and after the exercises. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the significance of the effect of Kegel exercises on fulfilling urinary elimination needs. This analysis was conducted with the aid of computer software.

### **4.9 Operational/Working Framework**

This section contains the operationalization of research procedures and variables. The steps carried out in the research are outlined in the form of a diagram.

### **4.10 Ethical Clearance**

Any research, especially those involving human subjects, must not violate ethical principles. Therefore, all research involving human subjects must obtain approval from the local Medical or Nursing Ethics Committee. Some principles in ethical considerations include: freedom from exploitation, freedom from suffering, confidentiality, the right to refuse participation, the need for informed consent, and the right to receive the same medical care if the client declines to participate as a respondent.

### **Example:**

This research proposal has passed ethical review by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nursing with ethical certificate number No.../.../2018.

### **3.3 Final Section**

The final section of the research proposal consists of:

#### 1. References

The writing or listing of references within a manuscript and in the bibliography is important to show appreciation for the sources of information or ideas being cited. This also helps to avoid plagiarism and makes it easier for readers to trace where the cited information can be obtained. In the Master of Nursing Program at Airlangga University, references are managed using the Mendeley© reference manager, which can be downloaded for free at <https://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop/> and formatted in the Harvard Reference Format 1 (author-date) style. According to this system, what is included in the paper are the author's surname and the year of publication of the cited work.

#### 2. Appendix

An appendix consists of data, supplementary materials, or processed results that support the writing of a proposal but are not included in the main content of the proposal, as their inclusion could disrupt the continuity of reading. The appendices that need to be included are:

- 1) Schedule of Activities
- 2) Budget Details

- 3) Explanation and Information (Informed Consent)
- 4) Statement of Consent
- 5) Research Instruments

**Note:**

The page numbers in the final section continue the numbering from the main section.

## PART 4 THESIS WRITING FRAMEWORK

Sequentially, the thesis writing framework consists of three parts, as outlined below:

### 4.1 Preliminary Section

The front matter of a thesis sequentially consists of 13 components, as follows:

#### 1. Front Cover Page

This page contains, in order: the word “Thesis,” the title, the emblem of Airlangga University, the name of the student in the Bachelor of Nursing Program, the phrase: “Bachelor of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya,” and the year the thesis is defended.

For the thesis defense, this page uses red Buffalo or Linen paper. After the thesis has been defended and approved by the examiners, the paper used is dark blue Buffalo or Linen.

**Example:** See Appendix 1b.

#### 2. Inner Cover Page and Degree Requirements

This page contains the same content as the front cover page but uses white paper in accordance with the regulations of the Bachelor of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University. This page also includes the phrase: “To obtain a Bachelor of Nursing degree from the Bachelor of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University,” followed by the date, month, and year the thesis was defended, as well as the student’s name and identification number.

**Example:** See Appendix 2b.

#### 3. Statement Page

This page contains a written statement by the researcher regarding the authenticity of the thesis.

**Example:** See Appendix 3.

#### 4. Approval Page

This page contains the full names and signatures of the supervisors.

**Example:** See Appendix 4b.

#### 5. Thesis Examination Committee Approval Page

This page contains the date, month, and year of the thesis defense, as well as the names of the chairperson and members of the examination committee.

**Example:** See Appendix 5b.

#### 6. Acknowledgments Page

This page serves as a brief introduction to the scholarly work (thesis) and contains the student’s expressions of gratitude and appreciation to various parties who have assisted in conducting the research and in preparing the manuscript, including those considered important and instrumental in the completion of the thesis.

**Example:** See Appendix 6

#### 7. Abstract Page

The abstract is written in both English and Indonesian, following the IMRAD format (Introduction, Methodology, Results, and Discussion), and is accompanied by keywords at the end of the abstract page. The abstract should contain a maximum of 250 words .**Example:** See Appendix 7.

**8. Table of Contents Page**

This list includes all sections of the thesis, including the sequence of Chapters, Subchapters, and Sub-subchapters, along with their page numbers.

**Example:** See Appendix 8.

**9. List of Tables Page**

This list contains the table numbers, table titles, and their corresponding page numbers.

**Example:** See Appendix 9.

**10. List of Figures Page**

The list of figures contains the figure numbers, figure titles, and their corresponding page numbers.

**Example:** See Appendix 10.

**11. List of Appendices Page**

The list of appendices contains the appendix numbers, appendix titles, and their corresponding page numbers.

**Example:** See Appendix 11.

**12. List of Symbols, Abbreviations, and Terms**

This list contains the meanings of symbols, abbreviations, and terms used in the thesis.

**Example:** Appendix 12.

**4.2 Main Body**

The main body of the thesis, along with its explanations, is as follows:

**Quantitative Research:**

- PART 1 INTRODUCTION
  - 1.1 Background
  - 1.2 Problem Identification
  - 1.3 Problem Formulation
  - 1.4 Research Objectives
    - 1.4.1 General objectives
    - 1.4.2 Specific objectives
  - 1.5 Research benefits
    - 1.5.1 Theoretical
    - 1.5.2 Practical
- PART 2 LITERATURE REVIEW
- PART 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS
- PART 4 RESEARCH METHODS
- PART 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
- PART 6 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

**Qualitative Research:**

- PART 1 INTRODUCTION
  - 1.1 Background
  - 1.2 Problem Formulation
  - 1.3 Research objectives
    - 1.3.1 General objectives
    - 1.3.2 Specific objectives

1.4 Research benefits

1.4.1 Theoretical

1.4.2 Practical

BAB 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

BAB 3 RESEARCH METHODS

The explanation of the main body is as follows:

## **PART 1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The identification of the research problem is the initial step that a researcher must carry out. A health or nursing problem occurs when there is a gap between what should exist (theory) and what is found in reality in the field, which requires a solution (Sastroasmoro & Ismael, 2010; Praktiknya, 1993; Abedo, 1974).

#### **Example:**

Most clients who are about to undergo surgery experience stress.

One of the factors associated with stress in clients facing surgical procedures is knowledge and attitude, which can lead to changes in vital signs that may worsen their condition. However, up to now, no research has examined the effect of health education on reducing stress and changes in these vital signs.

The background contains a description of the research problem, the reasons why the problem is important, and why it needs to be studied. The problem must be supported by empirical facts (inductive reasoning) to clearly show that there is indeed a problem that requires investigation. It should also indicate the position of the problem being studied within the theoretical context (deductive reasoning) and its relation to broader issues, as well as the role of the research in addressing these wider problems. In the background section, the content should be written in sequence according to the elements of the research problem, problem scale, problem chronology, and concept of solution (MSKS).

1. The research problem consists of existing phenomena or factors and the supporting theories or references.
2. The scale of the problem refers to the magnitude of the issue and its impact on health; the time of occurrence (whether it is increasing at present); the location of the event; and the characteristics of the affected population.
3. The chronology of the problem describes the causes of the problem and its consequences.
4. The solution refers to the concept of problem-solving that has been or will be applied (which may refer to the conceptual framework).

### **1.2 Problem Identification**

The statement of the problem is a concrete formulation of the existing issue, presented in the form of research questions based on theoretical reasoning whose validity needs to be proven. The statement of the problem represents issues that require immediate resolution. It should contain the following elements: Q (Question) – a clear research question, S (Specific) – specific in focus, and S (Separated) – distinct or well-defined. The statement of the problem must be consistent with the hypothesis.

#### **Example:**

If a single problem statement is formulated:

Is there an effect of health education on changes in vital signs among clients undergoing (orthopedic) surgery?

### 1.3 Research Objectives

This section presents the objectives to be achieved through the research process. The research objectives must be clear and specific. The research objectives can be divided into:

- (1) General Objective, and
- (2) Specific Objectives.

#### 1.3.1 General objectives

The general objective represents the overall aim of the research that the study seeks to achieve. The formula for developing the objective is as follows:

<b>Taxonomi Bloom (C2-C6)+Research Objective+Variabel)</b> <b>Difference</b> <b>Relationship</b> <b>Effect</b>
---

**Example:**

To explain the effect of health education on reducing stress and changes in vital signs among patients undergoing (orthopedic) surgery.

#### 1.3.2 Specific Objectives

Specific objectives are a detailed elaboration or stepwise breakdown of the general objective. They are more operational and specific, and can be seen in the conceptual framework. If all specific objectives are achieved, the general objective of the research will also be fulfilled. Operational words commonly used in specific objectives include: measure, identify, analyze, compare, prove, and assess.

### 1.4 Benefits

#### 1.4.1 Theoretical

The theoretical benefits referred to in this subsection are the contributions of the research to the development of nursing science.

**Example:**

The mechanism of enhanced adaptive responses (immune, psychological, and social modulation) after the use of a Psychosocial Expert is identified as a basis for nursing research using Roy's Adaptation Model approach.

#### 1.4.2 Practical

The practical benefits referred to in this subsection are the research benefits that can be applied directly.

**Example:**

The PAKAR model can be used as an alternative technique for an effective adaptive response in managing stress among HIV patients.

## PART 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review contains a systematic description of relevant basic theories, facts, and findings from previous studies derived from up-to-date sources. It also includes the latest theories, propositions, concepts, or approaches related to the research being conducted. The theories and facts used should be taken from primary sources and must include proper citations. The format for writing references should comply with the guidelines specified in the chosen reference style.

The originality of the research, in the form of a literature review whose articles are obtained from national and international scientific journals, is placed at the end of Chapter 2. It is presented in a matrix format and written at the end of the literature review section.

No.	Article Title; Author; Year	Method (Design, Sample, Variables, Instruments, Analysis)	Research Results
1.	Relevant to the research topic: Example: .....		

### PART 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

#### 3.1 Research Conceptual Framework

The research conceptual framework is developed by synthesizing, abstracting, and extrapolating from various existing theories and scientific ideas, serving as both a paradigm and a guide for addressing the research problem and formulating hypotheses. It can be presented in the form of a diagram, mathematical model, or functional equation, accompanied by a qualitative explanation. A proper conceptual framework must be based on established concepts or theories, clearly illustrate the relationships between variables, and be depicted visually through a figure or diagram.

**Example:**

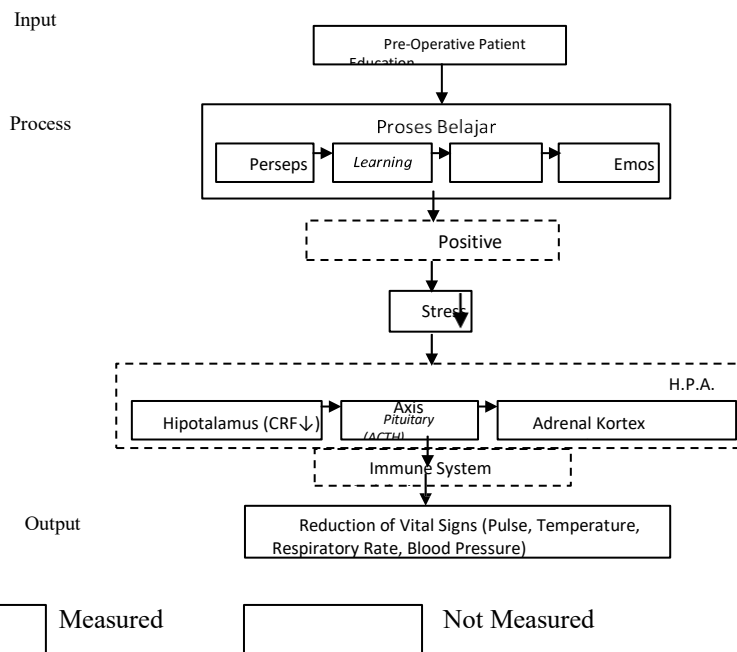


Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework: The Influence of Health Education on Stress Reduction and Changes in Vital Signs Based on S. Calista Roy's Theory

From Figure 3.1, the mechanism of how health education influences stress reduction and changes in vital signs can be explained. Clients experiencing prolonged labor and surgical procedures often undergo stress influenced by internal factors such as age, education, occupation, and religion, as well as external factors including sociocultural environment, social support, and surroundings. Stress levels can be classified as mild, moderate, or severe. To reduce stress in patients undergoing surgery or prolonged labor, positive coping strategies are necessary. Positive coping leads to normalization of vital signs, whereas negative coping can activate the HPA axis, affecting the hypothalamus (CRF), pituitary gland, sympathetic nerves, and adrenal medulla. This activation increases catecholamine production, which in turn causes changes in vital signs.

### 3.2 Hypothesis (if applicable)

A hypothesis is a scientific proposition based on the research conceptual framework and serves as a temporary answer to the problem being studied, which can be tested for its validity using empirical evidence. The type of hypothesis used is a working hypothesis, not a statistical hypothesis.

**Example:**

H1:

1. There is an effect of health education on changes in vital signs in cases of prolonged labor requiring surgical intervention.
2. There is an effect of health education on stress reduction.

## PART 4 RESEARCH METHODS

The format of the research methods chapter for qualitative studies follows the principles of qualitative methodology. In quantitative research, the research methods chapter provides a detailed description of the following aspects:

### 4.1 Research Design Used

The research design serves as a framework for answering research questions or testing the validity of a hypothesis. Common types of research designs used in nursing include descriptive-analytic designs, such as case studies, correlation studies, cross-sectional studies, and comparative studies, as well as experimental designs, including pre-post non-randomized experiments, quasi-experiments, and true experiments.

When determining a research design, several factors need to be considered:

1. Will there be a nursing intervention that needs to be implemented for the respondents?
2. What type of comparison will be used in the study?
3. What procedures will be employed to control variables?
4. When and how many times will data be collected from the respondents?
5. In what setting will the research be conducted—at a clinic, at home, or another location?

**Here is an example of a quasi-experimental research design: pre-post test design (Polit & Hungler 2005) \_\_**

<i>Pretest</i>	Intervention	<i>Posttest</i>
O1	I	O2
O3	X	O4

**Note:**

Continue with an explanation related to the study conducted, for example:

This study is a cross-sectional study aimed at determining the relationship between demographic factors and disturbances in self-concept in clients .....

**4.2 Population, sample (inclusion and exclusion criteria), sample size, and sampling technique.**

The population comprises all subjects or data with specific characteristics to be studied. The sample is a subset of the population that is actually examined. For quantitative research, the minimum sample size is generally 30 participants (to adequately represent the population) so that the results can be analyzed using statistical tests.

**Example:**

**Population:** The population in this study consists of all post-mastectomy patients admitted to the Surgical Ward at RSP Airlangga, Surabaya.

**Sample:** The sample in this study consists of post-mastectomy patients who meet the inclusion criteria (for example: have received information about the surgery, are over 30 years old, have a high school education, and have not previously been hospitalized for the same condition). Sample size: 50 patients.

**Determination of Sample Size:**

In determining the sample size, an appropriate sample size formula should be used. An example of a sample size determination formula is as follows:

$n = \frac{N \cdot z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{d^2 (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}$ $= \frac{48 (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,5}{(0,05)^2 (48 - 1) + (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,5}$ $= 42,7$ $= 43 \text{ Responden}$
--

**Keterangan:**

n = Estimated sample size

N = Estimated population size

z = Standard normal value for  $\alpha=0.05$  (1.96)

p = Estimated proportion; if unknown, assumed to be 50%

q = 1 - p (100% - p)

d = Chosen margin of error (e.g., 0.05)

Or

$n = \frac{N}{1 + \dots}$
---------------------------

**Note:**

n = Sample size

N = Population size

d = Significance level (p)

**Sampling:**

Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population. Common sampling methods include stratified random sampling, simple random sampling, and others.

**4.1 Research variables and the operational definitions of the variables.**

**Research variable:**

Research variables include the classification of variables and the operational definitions of the variables. A variable is a characteristic possessed by a subject (person, object, or situation) that differs from that of the group. All variables under study must be identified, including which are independent variables, dependent variables, control variables, and confounding variables. The research design or conceptual framework diagram is very helpful in identifying variables. Variable identification is a crucial step that affects all parts of the research, especially in data management and analysis.

**Example:**

Independent Variables: Demographics, preoperative information .....

Dependent Variable: Disturbance in self-concept .....

**Operational Definition:**

Explains all variables and terms that will be used in the study in an operational manner, making it easier for readers or examiners to interpret the meaning of the research.

**Example:**

Preoperative information includes all information provided before surgery, covering the purpose of the operation, risks, benefits, medications used, and so on. )

An example of a complete operational definition table can be seen in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Operational Definitions (include the title of the conducted study)**

Variable	Operational Definition	Parameter	Instrument	Scale	Score
<b>Independent</b> Health Education	Client's level of knowledge prior to undergoing surgery	Knowledge includes: ○ Purpose ○ Benefits ○ Procedure ○ Prognosis	SAP		
<b>Dependent</b> Stress	Client's emotional response prior to undergoing surgery.	Body Manifestations of Stress According to Kozier:  Physiological Reactions:  ● Pupil dilation  ● Increased sweating  ● Increased pulse rate  ● Cold skin  ● Elevated blood pressure  ○ Increased respiratory rate and depth ○ Decreased urine output  ○ Dry mouth ○ Decreased peristalsis ○ Muscle tension ○ Increased blood glucose	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Assessment - < 3 No stress - 4-10 Mild stress - 10-14 Moderate stress - 14-18 Severe stress

Variable	Operational Definition	Parameter	Instrument	Scale	Score
<b>Psychological Reactions:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Denial</li> <li>• Blaming</li> <li>• Dependency</li> <li>• Isolation</li> <li>• Suppression</li> <li>• Crying</li> <li>• Laughing</li> <li>• Shouting</li> <li>• Hitting and kicking</li> <li>• Gripping and squeezing</li> <li>• Cursing</li> </ul>					

Dependent	Assessment	Increased vital signs	Observation	Ratio	Assessment
Increase vital signs	evaluates changes in vital signs in relation to the client's perception and readiness for surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Temperature</li> <li>○ Pulse</li> <li>○ Systolic pressure</li> <li>○ Diastolic pressure</li> </ul>			Increased vital signs  mild stress BP ;130/85-139/9mmHg HR :80x/menit RR: 20 - 24 x/ menit T: 36,5 - 37,5 °C  moderate stress: BP: 140/90 159/99 mmHg HR: 80 - 90 x / menit RR: 24 - 25 x/ menit T: 36,5 - 37,5,°C  Severe stress: BP: > 160/100 mmHg HR: > 100 x / menit RR: > 25 x / menit T: > 37,5 °C

#### **4.1 Research Tools and Materials (as applicable)**

It contains a description of the types and specifications of the research instruments used. **Materials** are anything subjected to treatment or used for the treatment.

#### **4.2 Research Instrument**

This section contains a description of the types and specifications of the instruments used for data collection. It should include explanations of the instrument's reliability and validity, as well as justification for its use. The type of instrument must be clearly stated, detailing its components: what is measured, from whom, sources, and how it is measured. Briefly explain the method of data collection, such as questionnaires, interviews, observations, or physiological measurements (in vivo and in vitro).

##### **Example:**

Data for this study were collected through observation and questionnaires administered to the respondents. The instrument used was adapted from .....

#### **4.3 Research Location and Time**

This section describes where and when the research was conducted. The choice of research location should be based on scientific reasoning.

##### **Example:**

The research location was in the Pediatric Department of Airlangga University Hospital, Surabaya .....

#### **4.4 Data Collection Procedure**

This section provides a detailed description of the methods and procedures for data collection. If data collection is conducted by others, the steps taken by the researcher to ensure the reliability and validity of the data obtained must also be explained.

##### **Example:**

Respondents were initially observed for bladder tension and interviewed regarding urinary frequency within 24 hours as well as the sensation of the urge to urinate. The intervention provided consisted of exercises, primarily focusing on bladder and urethral sphincter training (Kegel exercises), administered directly by the researcher. After four weeks of training, the respondents were again observed and interviewed regarding urinary frequency, 24-hour urine volume, and the sensation of urinary urge.

#### **4.5 Data Analysis Method**

This section provides a detailed explanation of how the collected data will be processed and analyzed, including the justification for the chosen analysis method and the statistical methods used. The analysis applied includes both descriptive and inferential analysis.

For quantitative research, the statistical analysis method should be specified, along with the type of data (e.g., categorical [nominal and ordinal]; numerical [interval and ratio]). If multiple variables are to be analyzed, the procedure for analyzing each variable should be clearly detailed.

Data collected in nursing research is usually analyzed descriptively by presenting the data in cross-tabulations and/or simple calculations (e.g., Chi-Square test to determine the percentage distribution between variables) as well as to examine the relationship or differences between independent and dependent variables.

The guidelines for selecting a statistical test are based on (TSSV):

1. Research objective
2. Data scale (ordinal, nominal, interval, and ratio)
3. Sample type (independent / paired)
4. Variables (Independent & Dependent)

**Example:**

The edited data were then processed, including: identification of the research problem and testing the research problem using the **Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test** to determine differences in the dependent variable before and after the intervention with a significance level of  $\alpha < 0.05$ . Subsequently, urinary frequency, 24-hour urine volume, and the sensation or urge to urinate were compared before and after the exercise intervention. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the significance of the effect of Kegel exercises on fulfilling the need for urine elimination. This analysis was conducted with the assistance of computer software.

**4.6 Operational/Working Framework**

It contains the operationalization of the research procedures and variables. The steps carried out in the study are described in the form of a diagram.

**4.7 Ethical Clearance**

Any research, especially those involving human subjects, must not violate ethical principles. Therefore, any study involving human participants must obtain approval from the local Medical or Nursing Ethics Committee. Key ethical considerations include: freedom from exploitation, freedom from suffering, confidentiality, the right to refuse participation, obtaining informed consent, and the right to receive equivalent treatment if a participant chooses not to participate.

**Example:**

This research proposal has received ethical approval from the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nursing with ethical certificate number No.../ /2024.

**PART 5  
RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**5.1 Research Results**

Writing the research results is an important task for the researcher and is presented as a scientific paper or research report. In this chapter, the research findings are summarized according to the research design, with each table or visual representation explained in reference to the specific objectives, highlighting the most prominent data (using terms such as majority or most). Since the research report is presented to the scientific community and accountable to the examination committee, the format and other aspects must comply with the academic or institutional guidelines. It is important to note that in this section, the researcher should not provide interpretations, comments, or analyses of the issues, as these will be discussed in detail in the next chapter (Discussion).

This section contains research data relevant to the objectives and hypotheses. The presentation of the results can include tables, graphs, images, charts, photos, or other forms of data presentation. The format and guidelines for presenting tables, graphs, images, charts, and photos should follow the established standards.

The research results section includes:

1. Introduction
2. Overview of the Research Location
3. Presentation of Sample Characteristics – data supporting the research topic, displayed in tables
4. Presentation of Measured Results and Analysis – the variables studied, including descriptive presentations and test results

**Note:**

1. Format for Chapter 5 (Research Results and Discussion) in accordance with applicable guidelines.
2. The results section contains the research data. If statistical analysis is used, only the final outcomes are presented, while the detailed statistical calculations are included in the appendices.
3. **Including raw research data in the thesis is not permitted.**

## **5.2 Discussion**

In this section, the researcher needs to present and analyze the meaning of the research findings reported in the results, linking them to the research questions or hypotheses. This is usually done by comparing the findings with previous studies to determine whether they support, contradict, or provide entirely new insights. Each statement must be clear and supported by adequate references. This section is the most important part of the thesis, demonstrating the researcher's mastery of the field, paradigms, concepts, and theories, integrated with the study results. The discussion addresses the how and why, and should at minimum cover the following aspects:

1. Reasoning of the research results, whether theoretical, empirical, or non-empirical, so that they can address and explain the research problem.
2. Integration of the study findings with previous research, including their implications and potential future developments.
3. Understanding the limitations of the conducted research, allowing for suggestions for future studies.
4. All aspects are discussed by section and do not need to be analyzed per variable.

Operationally, the discussion content includes:

1. **Facts based on research results:** Explain why and how the findings occur (without repeating the numerical data already presented in the results section).
2. **Theory:** Relate the research findings to relevant theories, indicating whether they support or contradict them.
3. **Opinion:** The researcher's perspective or interpretation of the comparison between facts and theory, including the limitations of the conducted study.

## **5.3 Research Limitations**

Limitations related to the writing of the paper or research should be mentioned in this section or within the discussion. Examples include limitations in sample selection, the number of samples studied, data collection instruments, time constraints, researcher availability, or other relevant factors.

# **PART 6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

## **6.1 Conclusion**

The conclusion is a synthesis of the discussion and should at minimum include:

1. Answers to the research problems or objectives, as well as the research hypotheses.
2. Expressed in complete sentences (Subject–Predicate–Object).
3. New findings and the prospects of these findings.
4. Theoretical interpretation of the new findings.
5. Avoid including statistical test numbers.

## **6.2 Recommendation**

Recommendations are the implications of the research findings for the development of knowledge and practical application (referring to the benefits). They should at minimum include suggestions for respondents and the community, the research site, and the advancement of science. Recommendations are expected to be specific, based on the research results, and operational in implementation (indicating when, who, and where).

### **4.3 Final Section**

The final section of the thesis includes:

1. References (see proper citation guidelines for formatting)
2. Appendices are sections containing additional information or data. They may include research procedures, examples of statistical calculations, or any material considered to complement the thesis.
  - 1) Research Permit Letter
  - 2) Information for Consent
  - 3) Informed consent
  - 4) Instrument
  - 5) Lesson Plan (SAP) or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for specific actions (adjusted to the interventions used in the study)
  - 6) Raw data
  - 7) Analysis Results

**Note:** Page numbers in the final section continue sequentially from the main body of the thesis

## BAB 5 WRITING FORMAT AND STYLE

### 1. Language Used

- 1) Indonesian or English, used correctly and properly.
- 2) If necessary, or if there is no appropriate term in Indonesian, the original language may be used, following proper conventions for writing in a foreign language.

### 2. Paper and Cover

- 1) Cover Paper: Buffalo or Linen paper, red for research proposals; Buffalo or Linen paper, navy blue for the thesis (after the thesis defense).
- 2) Cover Format: **See examples in Appendix 1a or 1b.**

### 3. Paper for Content/Body of the Thesis

Content Paper: Plain white HVS paper, 70 grams for research proposals; 80 grams for the thesis (after defense), A4 size (21.5 × 29.7 cm).

### 4. Tables and Figures

They are presented on the content paper, except in certain cases where different paper or sizes may be used. The guidelines for presenting tables are as follows:

- 1) Tables are numbered using Arabic numerals according to the chapter in which they appear, followed by the sequential table number in Arabic numerals. Example of table numbering: **Table 2.1** (this table is in Chapter 2 and is the first table).
- 2) Tables are given a title above the table, with single-spacing.
- 3) Figures are numbered sequentially using Arabic numerals according to each chapter. The chapter number is placed before the figure number. Example: Figure 2.1 (this figure is in Chapter 2 and is the first figure).
- 4) Figures are given a title below the figure, with single-spacing
- 5) Tables and figures that require a larger display can be presented on fold-out pages, adjusted to fit the content size.
- 6) Tables and figures quoted from other books must include the source.
- 7) The titles of tables and figures should include the three elements: What, Where, and When.

### 5. Manuscript Typing

- 1) The title should be a maximum of 16 words.
- 2) The manuscript should be typed using a standard IBM typewriter or a computer, in **Times New Roman** font.
- 3) Double-spacing (2.0) should be used, except for graphs and tables, which use single-spacing (1.0).
- 4) The entire manuscript, from the cover page to the references, should use the same font size (12 pt), except for foreign words, which should be italicized.
- 5) The beginning of each paragraph should start at the 5th or 6th character space from the left margin (or use the TAB key on a computer).
- 6) Each chapter should be numbered sequentially according to the chosen formatting style.

### 6. Margin

- 1) 3 cm (1 inch) from the top margin
- 2) 3 cm (1 inch) from the bottom margin
- 3) 4 cm (1.5 inches) from the left margin
- 4) 3 cm (1 inch) from the right margin

**7. Page Numbering**

- 1) Pages in the preliminary section are numbered with lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv, v, etc.), placed at the bottom center, four spaces below the text.
- 2) The front cover page is not counted, but the inner cover page is counted, though it is not numbered.
- 3) The Introduction chapter and subsequent chapters are numbered with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) at the top right corner, 1.5 cm from the text.
- 4) On pages with chapter titles, the page number is placed at the bottom center, four spaces below the text; for the chapter content, page numbers are placed at the top right corner of each page.

**8. Citations**

- 1) Citations or excerpts should be written exactly as in the original text, while citations in a foreign language must include a translation.
- 2) Citations must follow the chosen referencing system.
- 3) Citations longer than 40 words should be formatted with indented margins from the left and right, different from the main text, and single-spaced.
- 4) Citations fewer than 40 words are written within the text, enclosed in quotation marks (—) at the beginning and end.

**9. Heading Levels and Numbering**

Heading levels and numbering require careful attention. Numbering corresponding to each heading level can be seen in Appendix 12.

**10. How to Write the References (Bibliography)**

Citing or listing references in the manuscript and in the bibliography is important to acknowledge the sources of information or ideas referenced. It also helps prevent plagiarism and allows readers to trace the sources of the information. In the Master of Nursing Program at Universitas Airlangga, references are managed using **Mendeley**®, a free reference manager available at <https://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop/> with the **Harvard Reference Format 1 (author-date)** style. According to this system, the manuscript should include the author's surname and the publication year of the cited work.

## PART 6 WRITING REFERENCES

The literature used as a basis must be included when formulating the research problem (in the Introduction and Literature Review) and when discussing the research results (in the Discussion). Statements in a scientific paper are not personal opinions but are based on other researchers' findings; therefore, all statements must include accurate references. These references must then be listed in the **References** section at the end of the scientific paper (Sastroasmoro & Ismael, 2010).

### 6.1 Reference Sources

Sources of information or references can include scientific papers in scientific journals, books, reports, or official documents from a government institution, for example DEPKES R.I or BKKBN, or from international bodies (WHO or UNICEF). The order of reference sources in research includes: 1) Journals; 2) Books (published no more than 10 years ago); 3) Internet; 4) Research results (thesis/dissertation); 5) Seminar papers (regional/national – unpublished).

The reference list format in the Bachelor of Nursing Program at FKP UNAIR follows the **Name–Year system**, using **Mendeley**® reference manager, which can be downloaded for free at <https://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop/> with the **Harvard Reference Format 1 (author-date)** style. The minimum number of references is 25 (15 from books and 10 from indexed journals). It is recommended to cite articles authored by lecturers from the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga.

#### Writing References in the Reference List or Bibliography Using Mendeley:

##### *Harvard Author-Date Referencing Style*

#### 1. In-Text Citation (References Within the Paragraph):

References in the thesis follow the same rules for sources taken from books, journals, or electronic media and photos, namely the author's last name (or family name) or institution, followed by the year.

##### 1) Single Author

Example: Cormack (2010) states ... OR Repeated mutations underlie autoimmune events (Goldstein 2009).

##### 2) Multiple Authors

###### (1) Two Authors: Mention the last names of both authors.

Example: ... from the perspective of acute care (Cengel & Boles 1994) **OR**  
Cengel and Boles (1994) found that ...

###### (2) For sources with three authors, list all last names the first time the work is cited; for subsequent citations, use the first author's last name followed by *et al.* (meaning "and colleagues"). For example, as previously described ... (Reid, Parsons & Green 2006), and for later references: (Reid et al. 2006).

###### (3) Four or More Authors

Example: Lower back pain can be caused by several factors, including ... (Jull et al. 2008). **OR** Jull et al. (2008) explain ...

###### (4) If there is no author, mention the title of the book, journal, or article being cited.

Example: ... has been mentioned (Military Style Leadership 2009) **OR**

In **Military Style Leadership (2009)**, it is explained ...

In this case, the reference list entry should be written as: **Military Style Leadership 2004**, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.

Another way is to use "Anonymous," for example: Pain mechanisms can be influenced by ... (Anonymous 2010) OR Anonymous (2010) states that many factors affect ...

3) Single Author with Multiple Works:

Stress affects the increase in blood glucose levels (Putra 2006, 2010). Or Putra (2006, 2010) explains that the increase in blood glucose levels is influenced by ...

4) Multiple Works by the Same Author Published in the Same Year:

... when viewed from the perspective of ... (Dawkins 1996a, 1996b). Or Dawkins (1996a, 1996b) explains ...

5) Ideas Taken from Two or More Authors:

Each reference source is cited with the author and year, separated by a semicolon, and arranged alphabetically by the authors' last names.

Example: ... child development (Dawkins 1996; Willmott 2004).

6) Author as an Institution:

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (DepKes RI) (2009) explains ... For subsequent citations, simply use DepKes RI (2009) explains ...

... determines the severity of ARDS (Royal College of Nursing (RCN) 2007); subsequently, RCN (2007) also explains that ...

7) Editor: Write the editor's last name followed by the year.

Example: (Shaw 2003)

8) Second Source:

Example – Direct citation: (Brown 1966 in Bassett 1986, p.142).

Indirect citation: White (1990), as cited in Black (1994), mentions that ...

9) Without a date; example: Smith (n.d.) explains ...

## **2. Writing References in the Reference List (Bibliography):**

1) Book:

(1) Book:

The basic information required for a book includes: the author's last name, initials, year, book title, publisher, and place of publication.

Example: Daly, J 2004, Nursing leadership, Elsevier, Sydney

(2) For books published in multiple editions, the edition must be included.

Example: Cengel, YA & Boles, MA 1994, Thermodynamics: an engineering approach, 2nd ed., McGraw Hill, London.

- (3) Books Written by More Than One Author  
Follow the rules as previously explained, for example:  
Reid, DH, Parsons, MB & Green, CW 1989, *Staff management in human services: behavioral research and application*, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield
  - (4) For books where the author is an editor, write the editor's name followed by (ed.) in parentheses, for example:  
Sjostrand, S (ed.) 1993, *Institutional change: theory and empirical findings*, M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, N.Y.
  - (5) Books Authored by an Institution  
Australian Government Publishing Service 1987, *Commonwealth printing and publishing manual*, 2nd edn, A.G.P.S., Canberra.
  - (6) Chapter in a Book  
Bernstein, D 1995, 'Transportation planning', in WF Chen (ed.), *The civil engineering handbook*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, pp. 231-61.
- 2) Conference Proceedings
- (1) Published:  
Bourassa, S 1999, 'Effects of child care on young children', *Proceedings of the third annual meeting of the International Society for Child Psychology*, International Society for Child Psychology, Atlanta, Georgia, pp. 44-6.
  - (2) Not published:  
Bowden, FJ & Fairley, CK 1996, 'Endemic STDs in the Northern Territory: estimations of effective rates of partner change', paper presented at the Scientific Meeting of the Royal Australian College of Physicians, Darwin, 24-25 June.
- 3) Journal:
- (1) Article in a Journal  
The components required for citing a journal article are: the author's last name, initials, year, 'Article Title,' Journal Title, volume and issue number, and page numbers.  
Example: Huffman, LM 1996, 'Processing whey protein for use as a food ingredient,' *Food Technology*, vol. 50, no. 2, pp. 49-52.  
Davis, L, Mohay, H & Edwards, H 2003, 'Maternal involvement in caring for premature infants: a historical review,' *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, vol. 42, no. 6, pp. 578-586.
  - (2) Article in an Electronic Journal with Page Numbers  
Daniel, TT 2009, 'Learning from simpler times,' *Risk Management*, vol. 56, no. 1, pp. 40-44, accessed 30 January 2009, <<http://proquest.umi.com/>>.  
Note: For articles from databases (e.g., ProQuest, Medline, Vivisimo, Mamma, CINAHL, etc.), it is sufficient to cite the database URL. If the article is not from a database, the full website address must be provided.

## Guidelines for Proposal and Thesis Writing

- 4) Article in an Electronic Journal Without Page Numbers  
Donahue-Wallace, K & Chanda, J 2005, 'A case study in integrating the best practices of face-to-face art history and online teaching,' *Interactive Multimedia Electronic Journal of Computer-Enhanced Learning*, vol. 7, no. 1, accessed 30 January 2009,  
<<http://imej.wfu.edu/articles/2005/1/01/index.asp>>.
- 5) Thesis:  
Sumanto, HRA 1997, 'Komponen-komponen emas,' Doctoral thesis, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.
- 6) Report:  
Alit, NK & Cox, M 1999, *Kontaminasi makanan: Laporan kesehatan lingkungan no. 25*, Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, Jakarta.
- 7) Electronic Report  
Rathbun, AH, West, J & Hausken, EG 2003, *Young children's access to computers in the home and at school in 1999 and 2000*, NCES-2003-036, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, DC, accessed 4 November 2003,  
<<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2003/2003036.pdf>>.
- 8) Newspaper:  
Simpson, L 1997, 'Tasmania's railway goes private', *Australian Financial Review*, 13 October, p. 10.
- 9) Newspaper Article Accessed from the Web  
Porteous, C 2007, 'Rudd blamed for drought', *Courier Mail*, 15 August, p. 17, accessed 27 February 2009,  
<<http://global.factiva.com/>>.  
For articles from a database, it is sufficient to cite the database URL only.
- 10) Web Article with an Author  
Albanese, A 2009, *Fairer compensation for air travellers*, media release, 29 January, Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, accessed 30 January 2009,  
<[http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2009/January/AA007\\_2009.htm](http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2009/January/AA007_2009.htm)>.
- 11) Website with a Corporate or Institutional Author  
University of Melbourne Library 2009, Mechanical engineering subject guide, University of Melbourne Library, accessed 6 February 2009,  
<<http://www.library.uq.edu.au/findits/findit.php?title=Mechanical+Engineering>>.
- 12) Patent:  
Cookson, AH 1985, *Particle trap for compressed gas insulated transmission systems*, US Patent 4554399.

- 13) Standard:  
International Organization for Standardization 1982, *Steels - classification - part 1: classification of steels into unalloyed and alloy steels based on chemical composition*, ISO 4948-1:1982, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva.
- 14) Map:  
Departemen Pertambangan dan Energi, Jakarta 1996, Batu gamping, Indonesia 1:100 000 seri geologi, sheet 8158, Departemen Pertambangan dan Energi, Indonesia, Jakarta.
- 15) Personal communications (e.g., interviews) are not included in the reference list, but should still be cited in the thesis. For example: During an interview on 12 June 2010, Dr. Nursalam explained that ...
- 16) DVD, movie, TV series:  
*Great films from the 80s: kumpulan klip dari film terbaik Warner Brothers dari tahun 1980an*. 2005 [DVD] New York: Warner Brothers.  
  
*Health for all children 3: the video.*, 2004. [Video] London: Child Growth Foundation. (Narated by D.B.M. Hall).  
  
*Macbeth*, 1948. [Movie] Directed by Orson Wells. USA: Republic Pictures. *Little Britain*, 2006.[TV Show] BBC, BBC2, 30 January 2006 20.00.
- 17) Picture:  
*Beaton, C., 1956. Marilyn Monroe. [Photograph] (private collection of Marilyn Monroe).*  
Beaton, C., 1944. China 1944: A mother resting her head on her sick child's pillow in the Canadian Mission Hospital in Chengtu. [Photograph] (Imperial War Museum collection).
- 18) Photograph Accessed from the Internet  
Dean, Roger, 2008, Tales from Topographic Oceans. [Electronic print], accessed from: [http://rogerdean.com/store/product\\_info.php?cPath=48&products\\_id=88](http://rogerdean.com/store/product_info.php?cPath=48&products_id=88) [Accessed 18 June 2008].

**Appendices**

**Appendix 1a**

Front Cover Page of the Proposal

**PROPOSAL**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

PRE-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH



By:  
Name :  
NIM.

BACHELOR OF NURSING PROGRAM FACULTY OF NURSING  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
SURABAYA 2024

**Appendix 1b**

Front Cover Page of the Thesis

**THESIS**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

PRE-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH



By:  
Name :  
NIM.

BACHELOR OF NURSING PROGRAM FACULTY OF NURSING  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
SURABAYA 2024

**Appendix 2a**

Inner Cover Page of the Proposal

**PROPOSAL**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

PRE-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH



By:  
Name : NIM.

BACHELOR OF NURSING PROGRAM FACULTY OF NURSING  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
SURABAYA 2024

**Appendix 2b**

Inner Cover Page of the Proposal

**THESIS**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

PRE-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

To Obtain a Bachelor of Nursing Degree (S.Kep) from the Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, UNAIR



By:  
Name :  
NIM.

BACHELOR OF NURSING PROGRAM FACULTY OF NURSING  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
SURABAYA 2024

**Appendix 3**

Statement Page (only for the thesis)

**STATEMENT LETTER**

I hereby swear that this thesis is my own work and has never been submitted by anyone else to obtain a degree at any level of education in any higher education institution

Surabaya,.....  
Declarant

Name NIM

**Appendix 4a**

Proposal Approval Page

**PROPOSAL**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

By:  
Name :  
NIM.

THIS PROPOSAL HAS BEEN APPROVED ON DATE ...

By Supervisor Leader

Name & Title NIP:

Supervisor

Full Name & Title NIP.:

Acknowledged by  
on behalf of the Dean  
Vice Dean I

Full Name & Title NIP.:

**Appendix 4b**

Thesis Approval Page

**THESIS**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

By:  
Name :  
NIM.

THIS THESIS HAS BEEN APPROVED ON DATE ...

By Supervisor Leader

Name & Title NIP:

Supervisor

Full Name & Title NIP.:

Acknowledge by  
on behalf of the Dean  
Vice Dean I

Full Name & Title NIP.:

**Appendix 5a**

Proposal Examination Committee Approval Page

**PROPOSAL**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

By:  
Name :  
NIM.

Examined on Date,  
EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Leader : .....

- Members : 1. ....  
2. ....  
3. ....

Acknowledge by  
on behalf of the Dean  
Vice Dean I

Full Name & Title NIP.:

**Appendix 5b**

Thesis Examination Committee Approval Page

**THESIS**

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDICS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

By:  
Name :  
NIM.

Examined on Date,  
EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Leader : .....  
Members : 1. ....  
2. ....

Acknowledge by  
on behalf of the Dean  
Vice Dean I

Full Name & Title NIP.:

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Praise and gratitude we extend to Allah SWT; by His mercy and guidance, we are able to complete this thesis entitled **“THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCING STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY (ORTHOPEDECS) AT RSU DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA.”** This thesis is one of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor of Nursing degree (S.Kep) in the Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga.

Hereby, allow me to express my deepest and sincerest gratitude to:

1. The Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, who has provided the opportunity and facilities for us to participate in and complete the Bachelor of Nursing Program.
2. The Vice Dean I of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, who has provided support and encouragement for us to complete the Bachelor of Nursing Program.
3. The Coordinator of the Bachelor of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, who has provided support and encouragement for us to complete the Bachelor of Nursing Program.
4. And so forth.

May Allah SWT reward all parties who have provided opportunities, support, and assistance in completing this thesis.

We realize that this thesis is far from perfect, but we hope it will be beneficial for readers and for the field of nursing.

Surabaya, .....

Author,

**ABSTRACT**

**THE ROLE OF NURSE IN MANAGING VENTILATOR-AIDED RESPIRATORY FAILURE**

Cross Sectional Study in Integrated Central Operating Theater (GBPT), Dr. Soetomo Hospital

**By: Name**

**Introduction:** Ventilator or mechanical ventilation is a device that may partially or totally take over the function of pulmonary gas exchange for survival. Clients who use ventilator have high risks of barotraumas, oxygen distribution disorder, oxygen intoxication, infections, circulation disorder, etc. In dealing with ventilator users, a nurse should have attentive attitude, responsibility, as well as adequate knowledge and skill. **Methods:** This study was aimed to investigate factors correlating with nurses' role in Integrated Central Operating Theater Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. Design used in this study was cross sectional design. The population was all nurses working in ICU, Integrated Central Operating Theater, Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, whom deal directly with the clients. Total sampel was 30 respondents, taken according to inclusion criteria. The independent variables were knowledge attitude, and skill in providing nursing intervention for ventilator-aided respiratory failure clients. The dependent variable was nurse's role for those clients. Data were collected using structured questionnaire and respondent observation. Data were then analyzed using logistic regression test with level of significance of

$\leq 0,05$ . **Results:** Results showed that nurse's knowledge in providing nursing intervention to those clients had no correlation with nurse's role ( $p = 0,106$ ), nurse's attitude in providing nursing intervention did have correlation with their role ( $p=0,052$ ), and their skill in providing nursing intervention to the clients had no correlation with the nurses' role ( $p = 0,898$ ). **Discussion:** It can be concluded that nurse's role in providing nursing intervention to ventilator-aided respiratory failure clients has correlation with their attitude, but has no correlation with their knowledge and skill. Further studies should involve larger respondents and better measurement tools to obtain more accurate results.

**Keywords:** *nurse's role, ventilator, respiratory failure, ICU*

**Appendis**

Table of Contents Page

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Cover Page

Degree Requirements	i
Statement Page	ii
Approval Page	iii
Examination Committee Appointment Page	iv
Acknowledgments	v
Abstract	vii
Table of Contents	viii
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	x
List of Charts	xi
List of Appendices	xii
List of Symbols, Abbreviations, and Terms	xiii
<b>PART 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Identification	2
1.3 Problem Statement	3
1.4 Research Objective	4
1.3.1 General objective	4
1.3.2 Specific objective	4
1.5 Research benefits	4
1.4.1 Theoretical	5
1.4.2 Practical	5
<b>PART 2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	6
2.1.1	6
2.1.2	6
2.1.3	7
2.1.4	10
2.1.5	17
2.2	18
2.2.1	18
2.2.2	20
2.2.3	22
2.2.4	22
2.2.5	24
2.2.6	25
<b>PART 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS</b>	<b>31</b>
3.1 Conceptual Framework	31
3.2 Hypothesis	33
<b>PART 4 RESEARCH METHODS</b>	<b>34</b>
4.1 Research Design	34

4.2	Operational Framework	35
4.3	Population, Sample and Sampling	35
	4.3.1 Population	35
	4.3.2 Sample	36
	4.3.3 Sampling	36
	4.4.1 Independent variable	37
	4.4.2 Dependent variable	39
4.5	Operational Definition	42
4.6	Data Collection and Processing	44
	4.6.1 Instrument	44
	4.6.2 Location	45
	4.6.3 Procedure	45
	4.6.4 Data Analysis Method	45
4.7	Ethical Issues	46
	4.7.1 Informed Consent Form for Respondents	46
	4.7.2 <i>Anonymity</i> (without name)	46
	4.7.3 <i>Confidentiality</i> (kerahasiaan)	47
4.8	Limitations	47
<b>BAB 5</b>	<b>RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	48
5.1	Research Results	48
	5.1.1 General Overview of the Research Location	48
	5.1.2 Respondents' Demographic Characteristics	48
	5.1.3 Measured Variables	52
5.2	Material Discussion	57
	5.2.1	57
	5.2.2	59
	5.2.3	60
	5.2.4	61
	5.2.5	63
5.3	Research Limitations	66
<b>BAB 6</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	70
6.1	Conclusion s	70
6.2	Recommendations	70
	References	71
	Appendices	74

**Appendix 52**

Pages of Tables

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 5.1*	52
Table 5.2	53
Table 5.3	54
Table 5.4	55

*Note\*:*

*The number 5 indicates that the table is located in Chapter 5*

*The number 1 indicates that it is the first table in that chapter*

**Appendix 53**

List of Pictures

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework	31
Figure 4.1	34
Figure 4.2	35
Figure 5.1*	48
Figure 5.2	49
Figure 5.3	53
Figure 5.4	54
Figure 5.5	59

*Note\*:*

*The number 5 indicates that the figure is located in Chapter 5.*

*The number 1 indicates that it is the first figure in that chapter.*

**Appendix 54**

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix	1	Counseling Implementation Guidelines	74
Appendix	2	Informed Consent Form for Respondents	1
Appendix	3	Questionnaire	82
Appendix	4	Statistical Test Results	89

**Note:**

*The page numbers of the references and appendices continue the numbering from the main section of the document.*

**Appendix 12**

List of Abbreviations Page

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BB	: Body Weight
TB	: Height
BMI	: Body Mass Indeks
LILA	: Upper Arm Circumference
LP	: Waist Circumference
Kg	: Kilogram
Gr	: Gram
WHO	: World Health Organization
cm	: Centimeter
m	: Meter
ps	: Playstation
tv	: Television

**Appendix 56**

**THESIS CONTENT FRAMEWORK**  
BACHELOR OF NURSING STUDY PROGRAM STUDENT  
FACULTY OF NURSING UNAIR

---

TITLE PAGE STATEMENT LETTER  
APPROVAL PAGE MOTTO  
PREFACE  
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH: IMRAD – *Introduction, Methodology, Result And Discussion*)  
TABLE OF CONTENTS, LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES, APPENDICES

**CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Background (Problem, Problem Scale, Problem Chronology, Solution)
- 1.2 Problem Identification
- 1.3 Statement of Problem
- 1.4 Research Objectives
  - 1.4.1 General Objective
  - 1.4.2 Specific Objectives (operational – adjusted to the research)
- 1.5 Research Benefits
  - 1.5.1 Theoretical
  - 1.5.2 Practical

**CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

- 2.1 Preceded by a prologue / introductory section
- 2.1 Content: adjusted to the title / variables to be studied

**CHAPTER 3**

**CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS**

**CHAPTER 4 RESEARCH METHODS**

- 4.1 Research Design / Study Design (*case study, cross-sectional, pre-quasi-experimental*)
- 4.2 Population, Sample, and Sample Size; Sampling Technique; and Framework (*framework*)
- 4.3 Research Variables
  - 1) Classification (*independent, dependent, control*)
  - 2) Operational Definitions (*presented in a table: types of variables, definitions, parameters, measuring instruments, measurement scales, scores*)

- 4.4 Data Collection
  - 4.4.1 Research Materials
  - 4.4.2 Instruments
  - 4.4.3 Research Location and Time
  - 4.4.4 Data Collection Procedures
  - 4.4.5 Data Analysis Methods
- 4.5 Ethical Clearance
  - 1) Informed consent
  - 2) Anonymity
  - 3) Confidentiality
- 4.6 Limitations
  - 1) Instrument / measuring tools
  - 2) Sampling Design: population, sample, sample size, and sampling technique
  - 3) F Factors: *feasibility* (time, researcher's ability, subject availability, ethical barriers, etc)

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

- 5.1 Result (content answers the objectives / research problems)
- 5.2 Discussion

## **CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 Conclusions (content answers the hypotheses or research questions)
- 6.2 Recommendations (content includes development and recommendations based on the results)

### REFERENCES ..... (*HARVARD SYSTEM*) APPENDICES

- 1. RESEARCH PERMIT (Institution where data were collected & Ethics Committee)
- 2. INFORMED CONSENT / ETHICAL CLEARANCE
- 3. INSTRUMENT
- 4. RAW DATA PROCESSING AND STATISTICAL TEST PRINT-OUTS
- 5. ETHICAL APPROVAL CERTIFICATE
- 6. LETTER OF RESEARCH COMPLETION

**Appendix 14**

**Guidelines for Thesis Examination Assessment**

**Guidelines of Thesis Examination Assessment**

Name : .....  
 Student ID Number : .....

I. Penulisan Skripsi :	Bobot Nilai	Nilai (0 – 100)
A. Penguasaan Penulisan	1	.....
B. Segi Ilmiah Tulisan	2	.....
II. Penyajian Skripsi:		
A. Kemampuan Penyajian	1	.....
B. Kemampuan Berdiskusi	1	.....
	Jumlah =	.....
	Nilai rata-rata = $\frac{\text{Jumlah}}{5}$ =	.....

Keterangan:

Skor	Nilai Huruf	Konversi Bobot
≥ 75	A	4
70,0 – 74,9	AB	3,5
65,0 – 69,9	B	3
60,0 – 64,9	BC	2,5
55,0 – 59,9	C	2
40,0 – 54,9	D	1
< 40	E	0

Surabaya,.....  
 Penguji,

\_\_\_\_\_  
 NIP/NIK.

**THESIS ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES**

- I. Thesis Writing:
  - A. Writing Mastery:
    - 1. Writing structure and organization
    - 2. Accuracy in language and terminology use
    - 3. Neatness and presentation of writing
  - B. Scientific Aspects of Writing:
    - 1. Relevance between title and content
    - 2. Clarity and accuracy in writing the background of the study (in Introduction)
    - 3. Ability to formulate research problems (Problem Statement or Research Question)
    - 4. Clarity of research objectives and benefits
    - 5. Accuracy in writing the literature review
    - 6. Development of a conceptual framework (based on theory)
    - 7. Formulation of hypothesis
    - 8. Appropriateness of research methods and statistical analysis (if applicable)
    - 9. Ability to analyze data
    - 10. Discussion of research findings
    - 11. Ability to draw conclusions and formulate recommendations
    - 12. Use of references and citations
- II. Thesis Presentation:
  - A. Presentation Skills
  - B. Discussion Skills

**THESIS ASSESSMENT PARAMETERS**

NO.	ASSESSMENT ASPECTS	PARAMETERS
<b>I</b>	<b>WRITING</b>	
	<b>A. WRITING MASTERY</b>	
	1. Writing structure and organization	Accordance with the Applicable Structure: 1. Preliminary Section: Title Page, Approval Page, Preface, Table of Contents, Abstractk (IMRAD) 2. Main Section: Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results and Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations 3. References and Appendices
	2. Ketepatan penggunaan bahasa & istilah	1. Penguasaan (Penggunaan tanda baca yang tepat) 2. Diksi (Pemilihan kata yang tepat)
	<b>B. SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF THE MANUSCRIPT</b>	
	1. Title Appropriateness	1. The content is consistent with the title: within the scope of nursing research. 2. The topic is feasible to investigate: addresses nursing-related problems. 3. Contributes to the advancement of nursing practice and science.
2. Appropriateness of the problem formulation in the Background section.	1. Clarity of the problem statement. 2. Scope/justification of the problem.	

NO	ASSESSMENT ASPECTS	PARAMETERS
		3. Problem chronology (causes and effects) 4. Conceptual solution framework (presented in a logical sequence)
3.	Problem Statement	1. Clear and concise 2. Supported by evidence 3. Significant and worthy of investigation 4. Research questions (stated as questions, specific, and distinct)
4.	Research Objectives and Benefits	1. Employs operational/actionable verbs. 2. Achievable. 3. Specific 4. Clearly states the benefits for: i: Practice (clinical/community), and Scientific development.
5.	Accuracy in writing Literature Review	1. All variables and factors related to the research problem are stated. 2. Each statement is supported by appropriate references (author, year, and page number). 3. Clarity in paraphrasing each statement.
6.	Construction of the Conceptual Framework	1. Based on generally accepted theories or models. 2. Reflects all components presented in the Literature Review
7.	Formulation of Hypotheses	1. Kalimat pernyataan (antara variabel) 2. Working/null hypotheses. 3. Testable 4. Based on Theory 5. Predictive
8.	Use of Research Methods and Statistical Analysis	1. Design selection / Research design is appropriate 2. Aligned with the research objectives 3. Measured variables are clearly stated 4. Correct identification of research subjects 5. Clear explanation of data collection procedures 6. Appropriate selection of research instruments (valid and reliable) to answer the research questions 7. Use of appropriate data analysis methods (qualitative/quantitative: statistical) 8. Limitations are stated (sampling design, instruments, feasibility) 9. Ethical Clearance documentation is provided
9.	Ability to present results	1. Introductory sentence 2. Description of setting characteristics and respondent/sample characteristics (demographic data) 3. Data analyzed according to findings; identification of notable/exceptional values; key relationships tested 4. Describes what the data show (without explaining why or how)
10.	Discussion quality	1. Analyzes the meaning of the findings in relation to the research objectives (explains why and how) 2. Contains elements of: analyzed facts

NO	ASSESSMENT ASPECTS	PARAMETERS
		theory/literature; opinions (researcher's opinion) 3. Content aligns with the specific objectives of the research 4. Research limitations are clearly stated 5. Writing is reasonable and not excessive
	11. Ability to formulate conclusions and recommendations	1. Conclusions are written to answer the research problem/objectives 2. Based on the results and discussion Concise and clear in interpreting the findings, minimizing the use of statistical figures
	12. Use of References	1. Consistent with the reference style used (e.g., HARVARD) 2. References are taken from publications within the last 10 years 3. Recommended sources include recent research journals (online) and books
<b>II</b>	<b>THESIS PRESENTATION</b>	
	A. Presentation Skills	1. Ability to articulate concepts and theories 2. Ability to speak clearly 3. Ability to present material systematically 4. Ability to emphasize important points 5. Overall presentation technique competency
	B. Discussion Skills	1. Ability to communicate or engage in dialogue 2. Ability to answer accurately 3. Openness to accepting new facts 4. Ability to consider other opinions critically 5. Ability to control emotions 6. Honesty in expressing opinions

**Appendix 62**

Consultation Form (Proposal/Thesis)

THESIS CONSULTATION FORM

Student Name :  
Student ID Number :  
Supervisor Name :

NO	DATE	SUPERVISOR'S SUGGESTIONS & CONSIDERATIONS	SIGNATURE

Surabaya,.....  
Supervisor,

\_\_\_\_\_  
NIP/NIK.

**Appendix 16**

Revision Notes (Proposal/Thesis)

REVISION NOTES  
PROPOSAL SEMINAR & THESIS EXAMINATION

Student Name :

Student ID Number :

NO.	PAGE	CHAPTER	SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS	REVISION RESULT

Surabaya,.....  
Examiner,

---

NIP/NIK.



**Information:**

1. Manuscript must be typed in Times New Roman, font size 11.
2. Title should be simple, with a maximum of 14 words, written in both Indonesian and English.
3. Abstract must be written in Indonesian and English, maximum 250 words.
4. All references cited in the article must be listed in the reference section.
5. Manuscript must be saved in MS Word format and submitted on a CD.
6. Manuscript must be submitted to the library in 2 copies, consisting of a hard copy and soft copy.

**Appendix 65 Research Permit Letter**

**Appendix 66 Certificate of Research Completion**

**Appendix 67 Ethical Clearance Certificate**

**Appendix 66**

1. Guidelines for the Supervision and Examination Process of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2 for Students
2. Guidelines for Final Project/Thesis/Dissertation Supervision and Examination on CyberCampus v2

Undergraduate Nursing Thesis Research Topics

<b>No</b>	<b>Sub</b>	<b>Topic</b>
1.	Medical Surgical Nursing	Recovery and Rehabilitation After Emergencies and Disasters. Nursing scope in medical–surgical areas across all systems, with subtopics including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Ambulance support</li><li>2. Emotional support</li><li>3. Family support</li><li>4. Mobilization support</li><li>5. Coping support</li><li>6. Spiritual support</li><li>7. Bereavement support</li><li>8. Education</li><li>9. Counseling</li><li>10. Rehabilitation exercises</li><li>11. Fluid monitoring</li><li>12. Nutritional monitoring</li><li>13. Respiratory monitoring</li><li>14. Pain monitoring</li><li>15. Fall-risk monitoring</li><li>16. Use of complementary therapies</li><li>17. Body image promotion</li><li>18. Self-esteem promotion</li><li>19. Infection prevention</li><li>20. Post-disaster resilience</li><li>21. Relaxation therapy</li><li>22. Recreational therapy</li></ol>

No	Bidang	Topik opik
2.	Critical, Emergency, and Disaster Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First Aid in Accidents or Other Emergencies</li> <li>2. Triage</li> <li>3. Basic Life Support (BLS)</li> <li>4. Documentation in emergency, critical care, and disaster services</li> <li>5. Airway obstruction management (Choking)</li> <li>6. Drowning</li> <li>7. Sports-related trauma</li> <li>8. Burns</li> <li>9. Drowning (duplicate—can be merged)</li> <li>10. Disaster mitigation and preparedness</li> <li>11. PTSD</li> <li>12. Disaster referral system</li> <li>13. Basic needs of critically ill patients</li> <li>14. Nursing interventions for critical patients</li> <li>15. Holistic nursing</li> <li>16. Health education for patients, families, and communities</li> </ol>
3.	Mental Health Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Post-Disaster Interventions for Adolescents, Children, Older Adults, and Women.</li> </ol>

No	Bidang	Topik opik
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Management of Post-Trauma Disaster Stress, debriefing, grief reactions across the lifespan</li> <li>3. Assisting survivors with stress management skills</li> <li>4. Psychological First Aid (PFA)</li> <li>5. Mental Health First Aid (MHFA)</li> <li>6. Disaster mental health management</li> <li>7. PTSD</li> <li>8. Management of stress, anxiety, depression, and PTSD among disaster survivors</li> <li>9. Individual, family, and community resilience</li> <li>10. Psychological resilience</li> <li>11. Management of persons with mental health problems and severe mental disorders in disaster settings</li> <li>12. Psychosocial issues in disaster situations</li> <li>13. Management of psychological problems post-disaster</li> <li>14. Psychosocial development across the lifespan</li> <li>15. Psychosocial problems at the individual, family, and community levels</li> <li>16. Management of clients with mental disorders in family, community, or health service settings</li> <li>17. Management of mental disorders in special groups (children, older adults, adolescents, substance-use cases) and in the community</li> <li>18. Mental health management for vulnerable social groups</li> <li>19. Mental health management for survivors</li> <li>20. Prevention of violent behavior in families and communities</li> <li>21. Formulation of health and public policies related to mental health services</li> <li>22. Community Mental Health Nursing</li> <li>23. Primary mental health service systems</li> <li>24. Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU)</li> <li>25. Recovery and rehabilitation for clients with mental health problems</li> </ol>

4.	Maternity Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Prevention (Preventive Efforts) of Pregnancy Complications Leading to Emergency Conditions in High-Risk Pregnant Women</li><li>2. Anemia and Hypertension in Pregnancy</li><li>3. Maternal, Intrapartum, and Postpartum Care in Disaster Settings</li></ol>
5.	Pediatric and Neonatal Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Developmental Care for Neonates in the NICU</li><li>2. Low Birth Weight Infant (LBW) Care (Hospital and Community Settings)</li><li>3. Poisoning Management in Children</li><li>4. Choking Management in Children</li><li>5. Management of Bleeding in Children With Hematologic Disorders</li><li>6. Asthma Attack Management</li><li>7. Emergencies in Child Abuse Cases</li><li>8. Play Therapy Interventions to Reduce PTSD in Child Disaster Survivors</li><li>9. Seizure Management in Children</li><li>10. First Aid for Children Affected by Disasters</li><li>11. Support for Breastfeeding Mothers and Infant Nutrition in Disaster Situations</li><li>12. Child Protection in the Emergency Department</li><li>13. Family Empowerment in NICU/PICU</li><li>14. Disaster Resilience for Children and Families in Community Settings</li></ol>
6.	Family and Community Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Support and Roles of Volunteers for Vulnerable Groups in Disaster Situations</li><li>2. Empowerment of Disaster Survivors as Disaster Cadres</li><li>3. Resilience Among Disaster Survivors</li><li>4. Burnout Among Volunteers</li><li>5. Low Volunteer Competency and Empathy Crisis</li></ol>

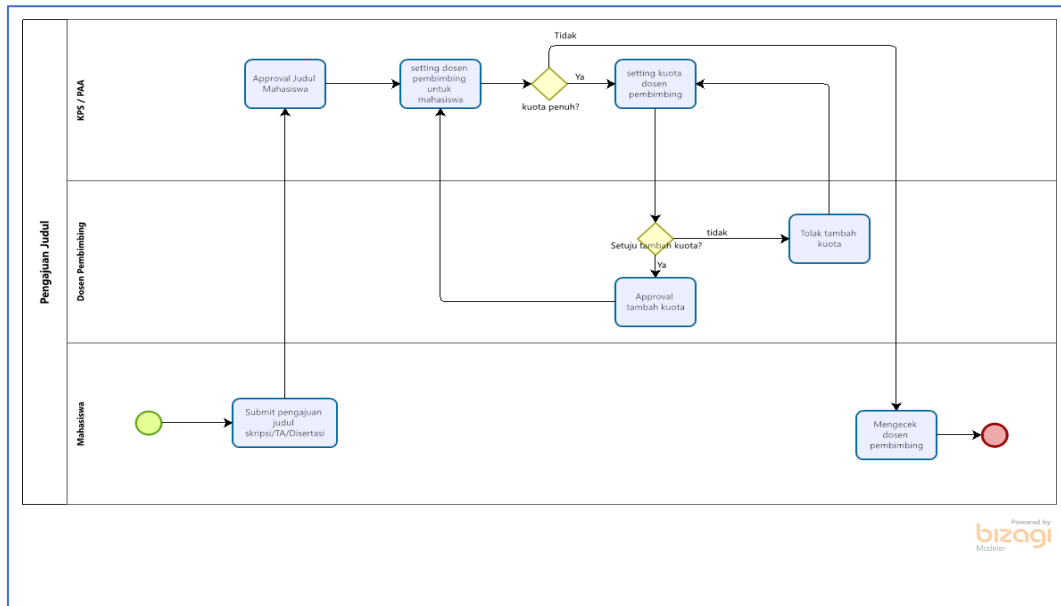
No	Bidang	Topik opik
7.	Gerontological Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploring the Effectiveness of Emergency Preparedness Plans for Older Adults in Disaster-Prone Areas</li> <li>2. Culturally Appropriate Emergency Preparedness Educational Materials for Older Adults in Various Settings (Community and Nursing Homes)</li> <li>3. Physical and Mental Health Needs of Older Adults After a Volcanic Disaster</li> <li>4. Social Support for Physical and Mental Recovery of Older Adults After a Volcanic Disaster</li> <li>5. Post-Disaster Support Services for Older Adults</li> <li>6. Long-Term Health Impacts of Volcanic Disasters on Older Adults</li> <li>7. Prevalence and Management of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Among Older Adults After Disasters</li> <li>8. The Role of Social Support in Promoting Mental Health Among Older Adults After Disasters</li> <li>9. Family Roles in Emergency and Disaster Preparedness for Older Adults</li> <li>10. Family-Centered Disaster Preparedness Programs for Older Adults</li> <li>11. Telemedicine and Telenursing Programs to Meet Health Needs of Older Adults in Disaster-Affected Areas</li> <li>12. Trauma-Healing Interventions for Older Adults Post-Disaster</li> <li>13. Resilience Among Older Adults After Disasters</li> <li>14. Readiness of Older Adults in Facing Recurrent Disasters</li> <li>15. Meeting the Needs of Older Adults in Evacuation Shelters</li> <li>16. Choking Incidents Among Older Adults</li> <li>17. Fall Management in Older Adults</li> <li>18. Delirium Syndrome in Older Adults</li> </ol>

No	Bidang	Topik opik
8.	Fundamental Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Nurse Competencies in Disaster Events</li><li>2. Roles of Nurses in Disaster Events</li></ol>
9.	Management Nursing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Nurse Motivation in Implementing Patient Safety in Intensive Care Units</li><li>2. Nurse Work Commitment in Implementing Patient Safety in Intensive Care Units</li><li>3. Workload of Nurses in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU)</li><li>4. Work Stress Levels of ICU Nurses</li><li>5. Work Motivation in Nursing Care Documentation in ICCU</li><li>6. Implementation of Nursing Care Documentation in ICCU</li><li>7. Workload, Working Conditions, and Work Stress Among ICU Nurses</li><li>8. Leadership Style of Intensive Care Unit Head Nurses</li><li>9. Nurse Performance in Nursing Care Documentation in Intensive Care Units</li><li>10. Inpatient Ward Nurses' Behavior in Patient Evacuation Systems for Hospital Fire Disaster Preparedness</li></ol>



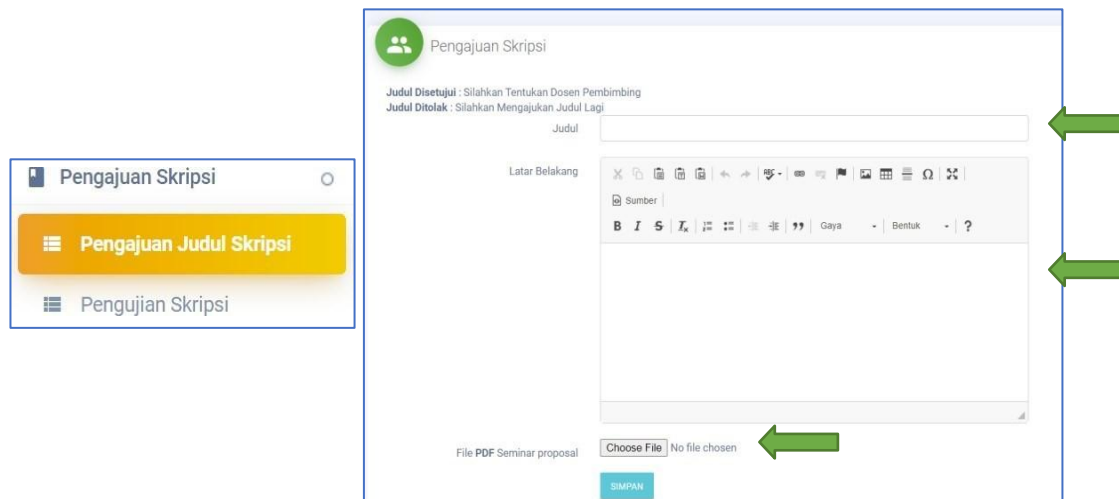
## Guidelines for the Supervision and Examination Process of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2 for Students

### 1. Title Submission Process




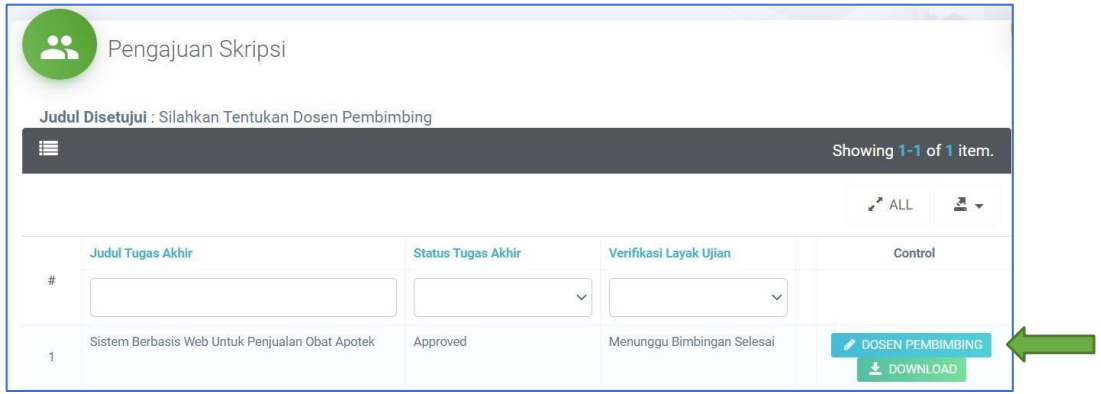
#### Submitting a Thesis/Final Project/Dissertation Title

***(Used by students to submit their proposed title for Thesis/Final Project/Dissertation)*** Setting Title Submission feature is available on CyberCampus v2, under the **Student Role**, in the menu: Thesis Submission Thesis title Submission, **Ensure that you have completed the KRS (Course Registration) for Thesis/Final Project/Master's Thesis/Dissertation before submitting the title.**



Guidelines of Proposal and Thesis Writing

If the title has been approved and supervisors have been assigned by the Program Coordinator (KPS) or Academic Administration (PAA), students can check the assigned supervisor through **CyberCampus v2us V.2 Role Mahasiswa** pada menu Thesis Submission  Thesis title Submission

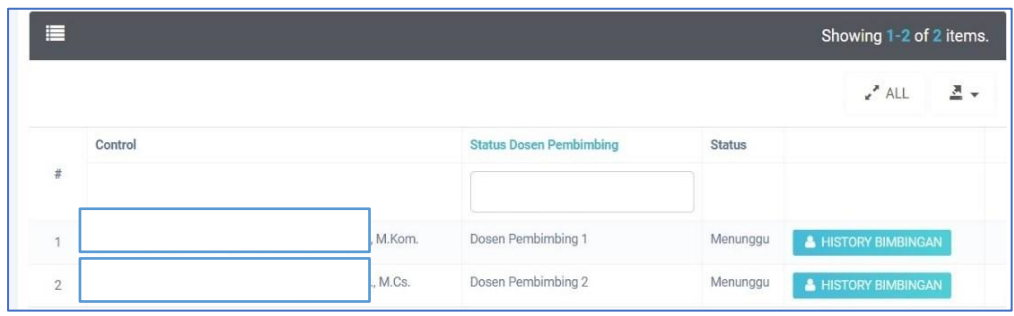


**Pengajuan Skripsi**

Judul Disetujui : Silahkan Tentukan Dosen Pembimbing

Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

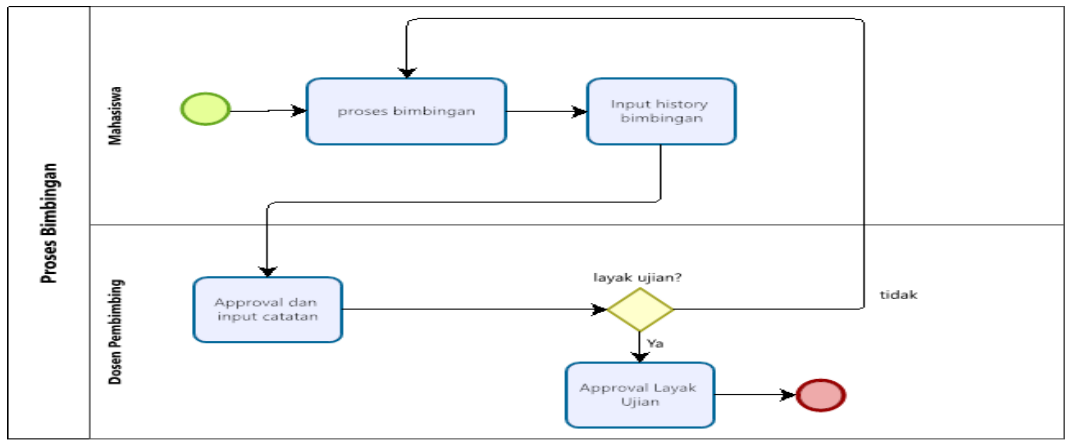
#	Judul Tugas Akhir	Status Tugas Akhir	Verifikasi Layak Ujian	Control
1	Sistem Berbasis Web Untuk Penjualan Obat Apotek	Approved	Menunggu Bimbingan Selesai	<a href="#">DOSEN PEMBIMBING</a> <a href="#">DOWNLOAD</a>



Showing 1-2 of 2 items.

#	Control	Status Dosen Pembimbing	Status	
1	<input type="text"/>	M.Kom. Dosen Pembimbing 1	Menunggu	<a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>
2	<input type="text"/>	M.Cs. Dosen Pembimbing 2	Menunggu	<a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>

2. Supervision Process



Submitting Supervision History

**(Used by students to submit records of supervision sessions that have been conducted)** Supervision History can be submitted through **CyberCampus v2**, under the **Student Role** in the menu: Thesis Submission → Thesis Title Submission → Supervisor → Supervision History

#	Control	Status Dosen Pembimbing	Status	
1		M.Kom. Dosen Pembimbing 1	Menunggu	<a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>
2		.M.Cs. Dosen Pembimbing 2	Menunggu	<a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>

**History Bimbingan Skripsi**

Judul Skripsi : Sistem Berbasis Web Untuk Penjualan Obat  
Apotek  
Dosen Pembimbing : ENDAH PURWANTI

Kategori Bimbingan:

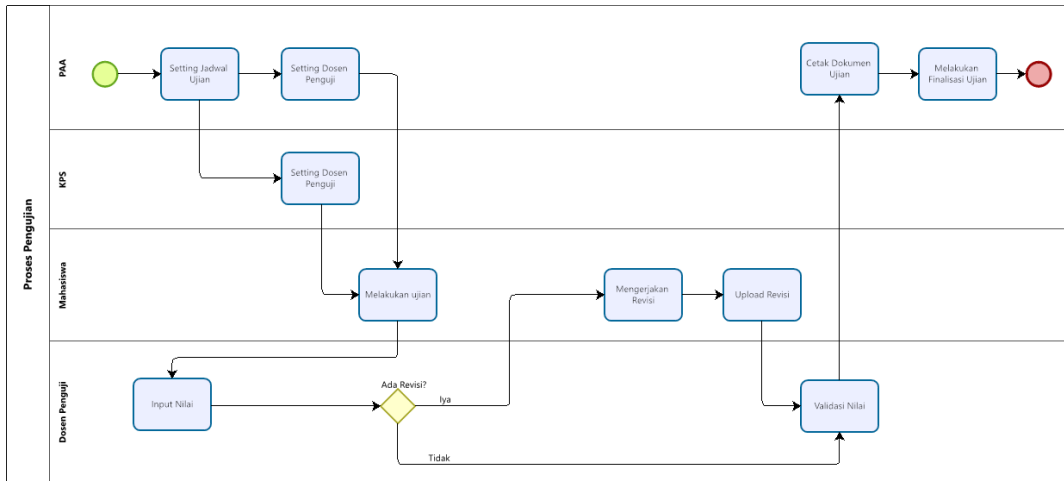
Isi History Bimb Skripsi:

Upload Document

Drag & drop files here ...

Select file...

### 3. Examination Process



Powered by bizagi Modeler

#### a. Submission of Examination Request by Students

The screenshot shows a web application interface for submitting examination requests. On the left is a sidebar menu with options like 'Pengajuan UKT', 'Pengajuan Layanan', 'Pendaftaran Fast Track', 'Sertifikasi', 'Penelitian', 'Pengabdian', 'Pengajuan Tugas Akhir', 'Pengajuan Judul Tugas Akhir', 'Pengajuan Turnitin Tugas Akhir', 'Pengajuan Tugas Akhir' (highlighted), 'Pengajuan Finalisasi Tugas Akhir', and 'MBKM'. The main content area is titled 'Pengajuan Pengujian TUGAS AKHIR' and includes a note: '1. Pastikan Sudah Mendapat Approve Layak Dari Dosen Pembimbing, Untuk Mengajukan Ujian dan mengisi form dibawah' and '2. Silahkan Melakukan Koordinasi Dengan Admin Prodi Masing-masing Setelah melakukan Pengajuan Penjadwalan Ujian'. Below the note are fields for 'Kategori Pengujian' (dropdown), 'File PDF (MAX : 10mb)' (file upload), and a 'SIMPAN' button. A table below shows a list of examination requests with columns for '#', 'Judul Skripsi', 'Nama Pengajuan', 'Ruang Ujian', 'Tanggal Pengujian', 'Jam Mulai', 'Jam Selesai', and 'Status Pengujian Skripsi'. One entry is visible with the title 'PENGARUH LATHAN SWISS BALL TERHADAP KESEMBANGAN DINAMIS PADA ANAK KELAS 4-6 EKSTRAKURIKULER DIRUM BAHDI DI SD ISLAM BAYANUL AZHAR TULLANGAGUNG'.

If the student’s thesis/dissertation/final project has been approved as eligible for examination by the academic supervisor, the student may proceed with the examination registration.

**b. Examination Revisions by Students**

**(Used to review revision notes—if any—and to upload the final examination documents after completing the exam and revisions)** The Revision and Final Examination Document Upload feature is available in: CyberCampus v.2 – Student Role → Thesis Submission → Thesis Examination

**Pengajuan Pengujian TUGAS AKHIR**

Note : 1. **Pastikan Sudah Mendapat Approve Layak Dari Dosen Pembimbing, Untuk Mengajukan Ujian dan mengisi form dibawah**  
 2. Silahkan Melakukan Koordinasi Dengan Admin Prodi Masing-masing Setelah melakukan Pengajuan Penjadwalan Ujian

Kategori Pengujian:

File PDF (MAX : 10mb)  No file chosen

Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

#	Judul Skripsi	Nama Pengujian	Ruang Ujian	Tanggal Pengujian	Jam Mulai	Jam Selesai	Status Pengujian Skripsi		
1	PENGARUH LATIHAN SWISS BALL TERHADAP KESEMBANGAN DINAMIS PADA ANAK KELAS 4-6 EKSTRAKURIKULER DRUM BAND DI SD ISLAM BAYANUL AZHAR TULUNGAGUNG	Ujian Akhir	(not set)	2023/06/19	(not set)	(not set)	menunggu proses ujian selesai	<input type="button" value="VIEW NILAI &amp; REVISI"/>	<input type="button" value="DOWNLOAD"/>

**4. Finalization of Thesis/Thesis/Dissertation**

Finalization submission is used to process library clearance after the final manuscript has been approved. Students may submit the finalization request through: CyberCampus v.2 – Student Role → Thesis Submission → Finalization

**Pengajuan Finalisasi Tugas Akhir**

INFORMASI :Pengajuan Finalisasi digunakan untuk mengurus bebas pinjam di perpustakaan

Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

#	Judul Tugas Akhir	Status Final Tugas Akhir	Download	Control
1	Hubungan Indeks Massa Tubuh dan Aktivitas Fisik Terhadap Dismenore Primer Pada Mahasiswa D4 Fisioterapi Unair	Proses	belum mengajukan	<input type="button" value="AJUKAN FINALISASI TUGAS AKHIR"/>

## Guidelines of Proposal and Thesis Writing Finalization Form Display

**Pengajuan Finalisasi Tugas Akhir**

Judul Tugas Akhir: Hubungan Indeks Massa Tubuh dan Aktivitas Fisik Terhadap Dismenore Primer Pada Mahasiswi D4 Fisioterapi Unair

File PDF (MAX : 1mb) File Pengesahan Tugas Akhir: Choose File No file chosen

File PDF (MAX : 10mb) Full text Tugas Akhir: Choose File No file chosen

SIMPAN

## Display After Submission

**Pengajuan Finalisasi Tugas Akhir**

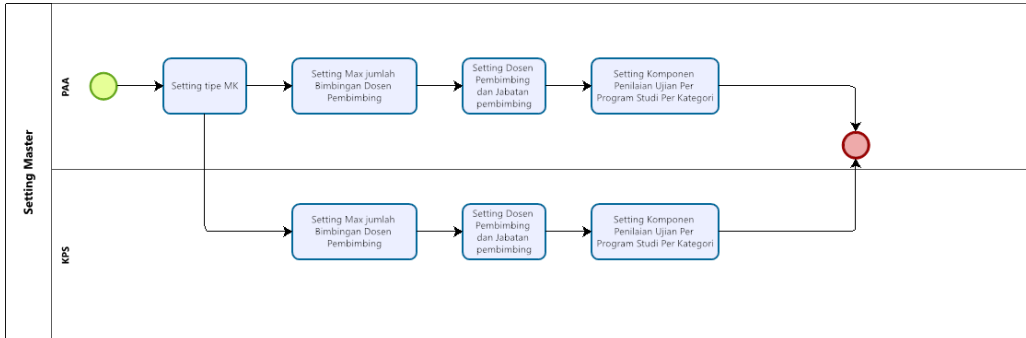
INFORMASI: Pengajuan Finalisasi digunakan untuk mengurus bebas pinjam di perpustakaan

Showing 1 of 1 item.

#	Judul Tugas Akhir	Status Final Tugas Akhir	Download	Control
1	PENGARUH LATIHAN SWISS BALL TERHADAP KESEIMBANGAN DINAMIS PADA ANAK KELAS 4-6 EKSTRAKURIKULER DRUM BAND DI SD ISLAM BAYANUI, AZHAR TULLUNGAGUNG	Approved	<a href="#">DOWNLOAD PENDERAHAN</a> <a href="#">DOWNLOAD FULLTEXT</a>	

**Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Dissertation on CyberCampus v2**

**I. Setting Master**



Powered by bizagi Modeler

1. Course Type Setting

**(Used to configure courses categorized as Thesis/Final Project/Thesis/Dissertation)** The Course Type Setting can be accessed through: CyberCampus v.1 – PAA Role → Academic Master → Course List

IAFTAR MATA AJAR	
Rincian	Update
<b>Insert MA (LP3)</b>	
Kode Mata Ajar	: BII806
Nama Mata Ajar	: Immunopatologi Laboratory
Nama Mata Ajar (English)	: Immunopathology Laboratory
SKS TM (KULIAH)	: <input type="checkbox"/> Tanda koma diganti dengan titik. (1,5 --> 1.5)
SKS PRAKTIKUM	: <input type="checkbox"/> Tanda koma diganti dengan titik. (1,5 --> 1.5)
SKS TUTORIAL	: <input type="checkbox"/> Tanda koma diganti dengan titik. (1,5 --> 1.5)
SKS TOTAL	: <input type="text" value="2"/> Tanda koma diganti dengan titik. (1,5 --> 1.5)
Tingkat Semester	: <input type="text" value="2"/>
Kelompok Mata Ajar	: MKB
Tahun Kurikulum	: KURIKULUM 2013-2013
Syarat Minimum SKS	: <input type="text"/>
MA (KKN, Skripsi, TA, PB, CB)	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tidak
MA Agama	: -----
Status Paket	: <b>Skripsi/TA/Thesis</b>
Status Aktif	: KKN
Is MBKM (Lintas Prodi)	: Magang/PKL
Is MBKM (Inbound)	: Keasistenan
Is MBKM (Outbond)	: Modul/Skill/Micro
Capaian Pembelajaran Mata Kuliah	: Praktikum
	: Proposal
	: MKPD

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

### 2. Setting the Maximum Number of Supervisions per Academic Supervisor

**(Used to configure the maximum number of students that each supervisor may supervise)** The feature is available in: **cybercampus V.2 Role KPS/PAA** through this menu Thesis/Final Project/Thesis/Dissertation → Set Max Supervision per Supervisor

Skripsi/Thesis/Desertasi

- Dosen Pembimbing
- Dosen Penguji
- Set Dosen Pembimbing Prodi
- Set Dosen Pembimbing Mhs
- Set Max Jumlah Bimbingan Per Dosbing**
- Rekap Dosen Pembimbing
- Set Presentase Nilai
- Set Pengujian & Dosen Penguji

### Max Bimbingan Skripsi

Program Studi:

Jml Max Bimbingan:

Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

#	Control	JML_MAX_BIMBINGAN
1	D3 - SISTEM INFORMASI	1

### 3. Setting Academic Supervisors and Their Roles

**(Used to assign supervisors and determine their supervisory roles)**

This configuration is available in:

CyberCampus v.2 – KPS/PAA Role → Thesis/Final Project/Thesis/Dissertation → Set Programme Supervisors

Explanation of Supervisor Status:

- Supervisor 1 / Chairperson : Lecturers with this status may be assigned as Primary Supervisor (Supervisor 1) or Secondary Supervisor (Supervisor 2) and may also serve as Chief Examiner (Examiner 1)
- Supervisor 2 / Member : Lecturers with this status may only be assigned as Secondary Supervisor (Supervisor 2) and may serve only as Examiner 2 (examiner member)

**Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Dissertation on CyberCampus v2**

#	NIP DOSEN	NAMA	Status Dosen Pembimbing	Program Studi	Program Studi Asal Dosen	Aktif
1	[198508282022013101]	Prasetyo Wiljyo Iswara S.E., M.A.	Dosen Pembimbing 1 / Ketua Penguji	D3 - AKUNTANSI	D3 - AKUNTANSI	Ya
2	[199001132015043101]	Yanuar Nugroho S.E., M.Sc., Ak. CA	Dosen Pembimbing 1 / Ketua Penguji	D3 - AKUNTANSI	D3 - AKUNTANSI	Ya

4. Setting Examination Score Components

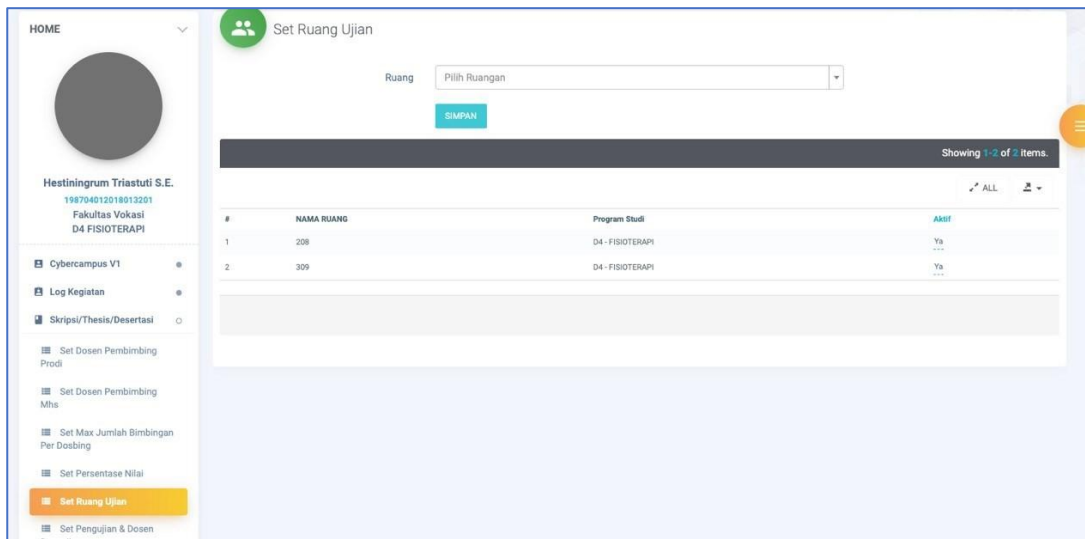
*(Used to set examination score components for each study program)* The Setting of Examination Score Components is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the KPS/PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation → Set Score Percentage → set score

#	Prodi	Status	Control
1	D3 - SISTEM INFORMASI	sudah set nilai	SET NILAI

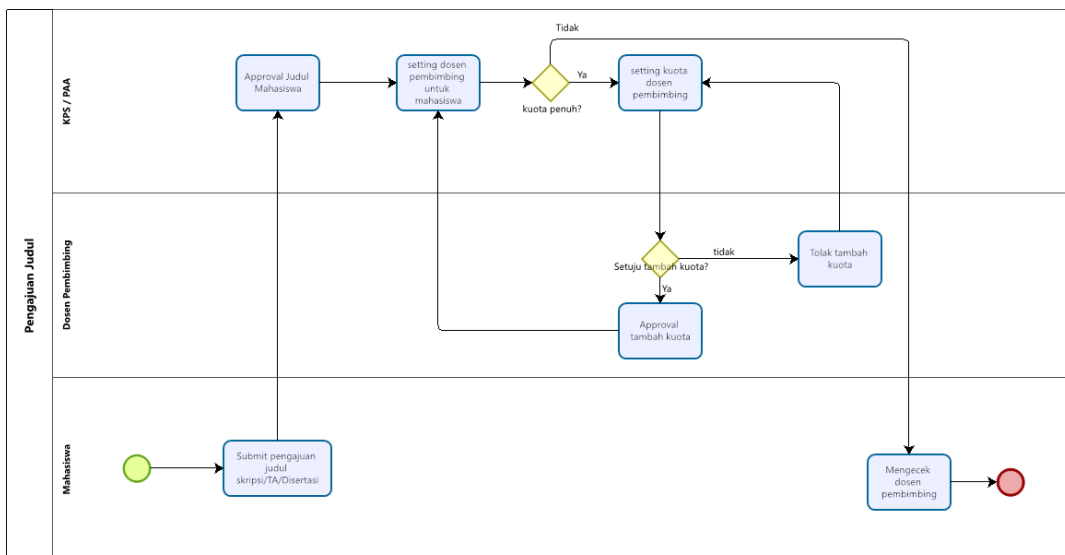


#	NAMA PENILAIAN UJIAN	PRESENTASE PENILAIAN UJIAN
1	perilaku	10
2	kecakapan	40


## Setting Master Exam Room

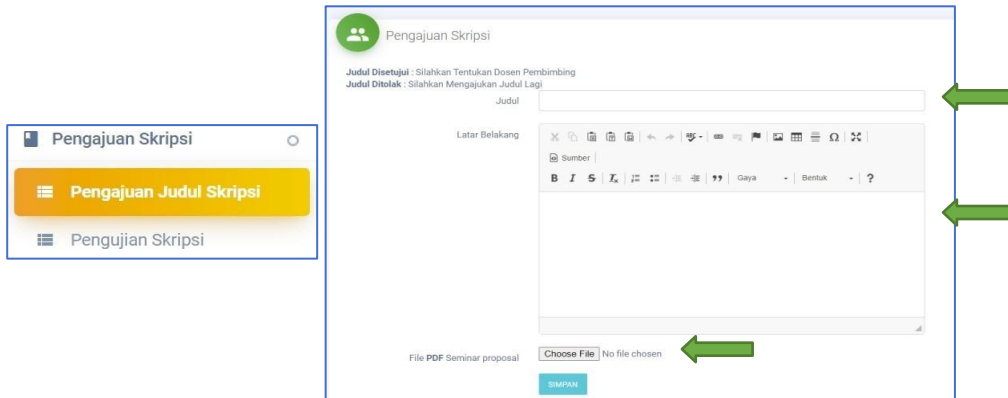




## II. Title Submission



**Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2**

1. Submit Title Proposal for Thesis/Final Project/Dissertation **(Used to submit title proposals for Thesis/Final Project/Dissertation by students)** The Title Proposal Submission is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the Student Role in the menu Thesis Submission  Thesis Title Proposal



2. Approval of Thesis/Final Project/Dissertation Title **(Used to approve thesis/final project/dissertation titles submitted by students)** The Title Approval is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the KPS/PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation  Set Student Supervisor  Approve

No	Nama	Jalur Masuk Mhs	Judul	Status Penilaian	Prodi	Dosen Pembimbing	Control
1	[152010613048] Alifani Mawardika Putri	Diploma 3	IMPLEMENTASI PROSEDUR PENCAIRAN ANGGARAN BELANJA MODAL MELALUI APLIKASI SAKTI PADA POLDA JAWA TIMUR	Menunggu Approve	D3 AKUNTANSI		<span>APPROVE</span> <span>DOSEN PEMBIMBING</span>
2	[152010613014] RESTU SEBETIANI	Diploma 3	ANALISIS PREDIKSI KEBANGKRUTAN DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE ALTIMAN Z-SCORE PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI RUMAH SAKIT X KOTA GRESIK	Menunggu Approve	D3 AKUNTANSI		<span>APPROVE</span> <span>DOSEN PEMBIMBING</span>
3	[152010613021] Fitri Aprilia	Diploma 3	PENGENDALIAN INTERNAL TERHADAP MEKANISME PENGAJUAN KEMAKNAN GAJI BERKALA PADA BIDANG KEUANGAN KEPOLISIAN DAERAH JAWA TIMUR	Menunggu Approve	D3 AKUNTANSI		<span>APPROVE</span> <span>DOSEN PEMBIMBING</span>
4	[152010613034] Robertha Dwi Prasetya	Diploma 3	PENGENDALIAN INTERNAL TERHADAP MEKANISME PEMBERSIHAN TULANGAN KINERJA POLRI PADA KEPOLISIAN DAERAH JAWA TIMUR (BIDANG KEUANGAN)	Menunggu Approve	D3 AKUNTANSI		<span>APPROVE</span> <span>DOSEN PEMBIMBING</span>
5	[152010613001] Viriy Andini Hariyono Putri	Diploma 3	Analisis Prosedur Penerimaan Kas atas Penjualan Gula secara Lelang pada PT Pkekebunan Nusantara X	Approved	D3 AKUNTANSI	<b>Dosen Pembimbing 1</b> Dosen : YANUAR NUGROHO S.E., M.Sc., Ak., CA NIP : 199001132015043101	<span>APPROVE</span> <span>DOSEN PEMBIMBING</span> <span>KABATAL APPROVE</span>

**Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2**

3. Setting Supervisor Lecturer

***(Used to set supervisors for students whose Final Project/Thesis/Dissertation titles have been approved)***

Supervisor Setting is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the KPS/PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation

☑ Set Student Supervisor ☑ Supervisor ☑ SK Date ☑ SK Number

The screenshot shows the 'Skripsi/Thesis/Desertasi' menu on the left with options like 'Dosen Pembimbing', 'Dosen Penguji', and 'Set Dosen Pembimbing Mhs'. The main area displays a table of student entries with columns for 'No', 'Nama', 'Jalur Masuk Mhs', 'Judul', 'Status Penelitian', 'Prodi', 'Dosen Pembimbing', and 'Control'. A green arrow points to the 'APPROVE' button in the 'Control' column of the first entry.

Below the table is a 'Dosen Pembimbing' form with fields for 'Status Pembimbing', 'Dosen Pembimbing', 'Tanggal SK' (set to 2023-06-07), and 'Nomor SK'. A 'SIMPAN' button is at the bottom of the form.

At the bottom, a table shows 'Showing 1-2 of 2 items.' with columns for '#', 'Control', 'Status Dosen Pembimbing', and 'Status'. It lists two supervisors with 'HAPUS' and 'APPROVE' buttons.

After the data is entered and approval from the supervisor lecturer is received, click approve to validate the supervisor.

4. Setting Additional Supervisor Quota

***(Used to add supervisor lecturer quota if the quota is already full)*** Additional Supervisor Quota is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the KPS/PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation ☑ Set Student Supervisor ☑ Supervisor

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

**Dosen Pembimbing**

Judul Skripsi : DETEKSI KELAINAN OTAK ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION DARI HASIL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI) OTAK MENGGUNAKAN JARINGAN SARAF TIRUAN RADIAL BASIS FUNCTION DAN FIREFLY ALGORITHM (FA-RBF)

Mahasiswa [input] LITA

Dosen : [input] 001 | [input] M.SI Melebihi Maksimal jumlah Bimbingan, Apakah Anda tetap ingin menambahkan bimbingan atas nama [input] LITA ?

Nama Dosen Pembimbing/Promotor [input] 001 | [input] M.SI

Status Dosen Pembimbing/Promotor Dosen Pembimbing 2

Noted: Addition of supervisor quota must still be approved by the supervisor lecturer (quota approval is available under the Supervisor Role)

**Dosen Pembimbing**

Tabel Dosbing Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

#	Nama Mahasiswa	NIM	Jenjang	Judul	Progres	Dokumen	Ujian	Status Penelitian	Status Akademik	Kontrol
1	[input]	[input]		DETEKSI KELAINAN OTAK ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION DARI HASIL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI) OTAK MENGGUNAKAN JARINGAN SARAF TIRUAN RADIAL BASIS FUNCTION DAN FIREFLY ALGORITHM (FA-RBF)	23 Hari	<input type="button" value="PDF"/>	<input type="button" value="ULASAN"/>	<input type="button" value="HISTORY BIMBINGAN"/>	<input type="button" value="MENUNGGU APPROVE KAPRODI"/>	Aktif <input type="button" value="TOLAK"/> (tolak sebagai pembimbing/promotor)

If the title has been approved and the supervisor has been set by KPS/PAA, the student can check their assigned supervisor through CyberCampus V.2 under the Student Role in the menu Thesis Submission [Title Submission](#)

**Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2**

**Pengajuan Skripsi**

Judul Disetujui : Silahkan Tentukan Dosen Pembimbing

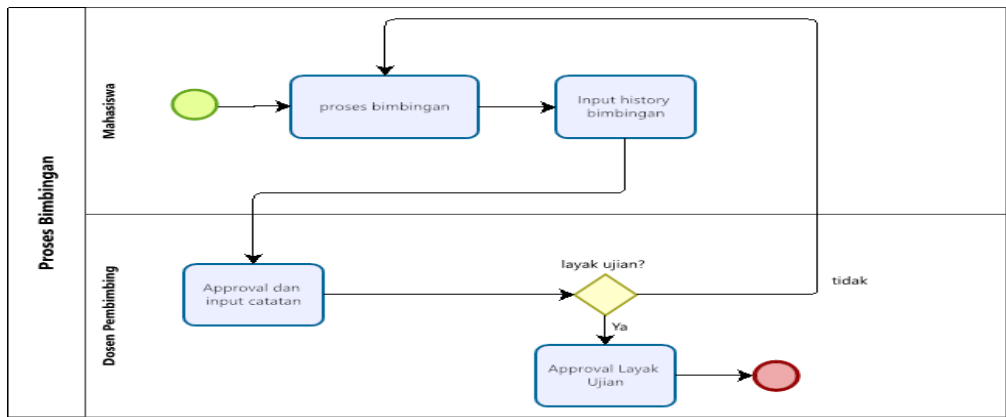
Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

#	Judul Tugas Akhir	Status Tugas Akhir	Verifikasi Layak Ujian	Control
1	Sistem Berbasis Web Untuk Penjualan Obat Apotek	Approved	Menunggu Bimbingan Selesai	<a href="#">DOSEN PEMBIMBING</a> <a href="#">DOWNLOAD</a>

Showing 1-2 of 2 items.

#	Control	Status Dosen Pembimbing	Status	
1		M.Kom.	Dosen Pembimbing 1	Menunggu <a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>
2		M.Cs.	Dosen Pembimbing 2	Menunggu <a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>

**III. Supervision Process**



**Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2**

1. Submit Supervision History

**(Used to submit supervision history completed by students)** Submission of Supervision History is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the Student Role in the menu Thesis Submission > Thesis Title Proposal > Supervisor Lecturer > Supervision History

#	Control	Status Dosen Pembimbing	Status	
1	<input type="text"/>	M.Kom. Dosen Pembimbing 1	Menunggu	<a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>
2	<input type="text"/>	.M.Cs. Dosen Pembimbing 2	Menunggu	<a href="#">HISTORY BIMBINGAN</a>

**History Bimbingan Skripsi**

**Judul Skripsi :** Sistem Berbasis Web Untuk Penjualan Obat Apotek  
**Dosen Pembimbing :** ENDAH PURWANTI

Kategori Bimbingan:

Isi History Bimb Skripsi:




Upload Document

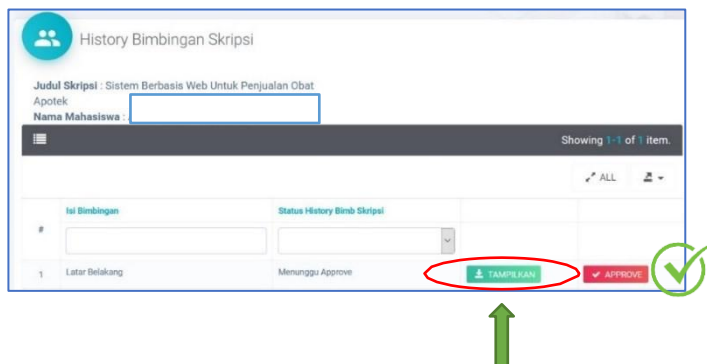
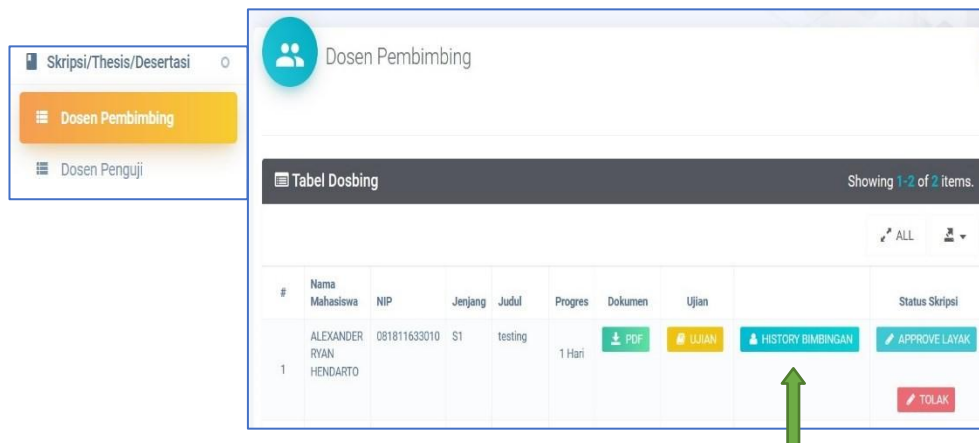
Drag & drop files here ...


Select file...


## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

### 2. Approval of Supervision History

**(Used to approve the supervision history entered by students)** Supervision History Approval is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the Supervisor Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation  Supervisor Lecturer  Supervision History  Approve



Click Approve if the AC done 

To show the document that have been uploaded 

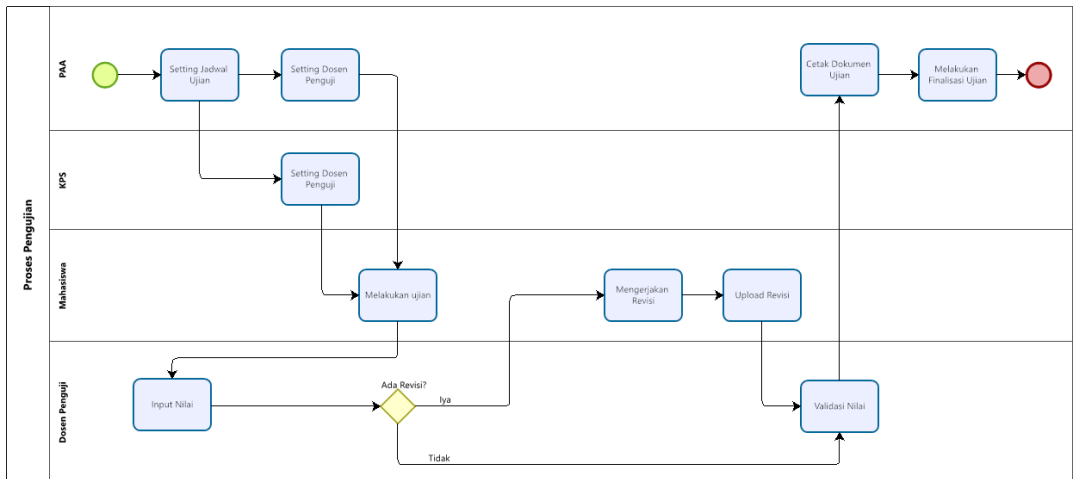
#### NOTED :

This supervision process continues until the student is considered eligible for examination. If the student is deemed eligible, click the Approve Eligible button:

**Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2**

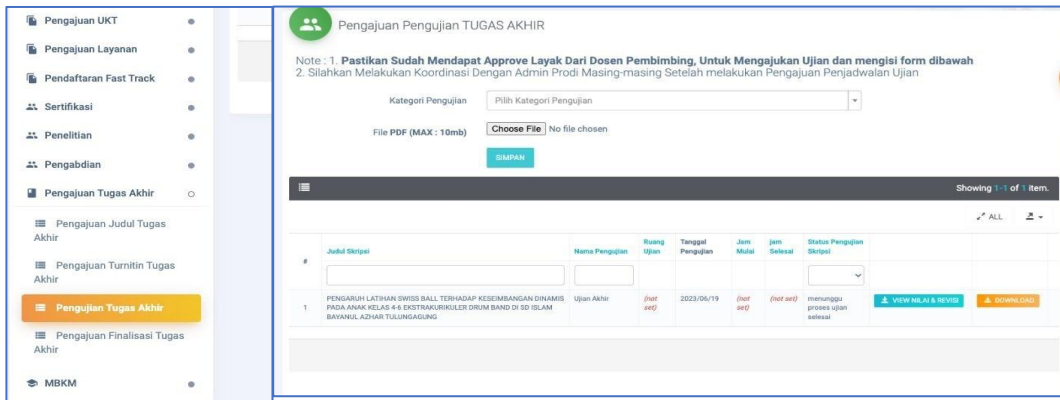
The screenshot shows a user interface for a supervisor. At the top, there is a profile icon and the text 'Dosen Pembimbing'. Below this is a table header 'Tabel Dosbing' with a sub-header 'Showing 1-2 of 2 items.' The table has columns for '#', 'Nama Mahasiswa', 'NIP', 'Jenjang', 'Judul', 'Progres', 'Dokumen', 'Ujian', and 'Status Skripsi'. The first row contains data for student ALEXANDER RYAN HENDARTO. Below the table, there are several buttons: 'PDF', 'UJIAN', 'HISTORY BIMBINGAN', 'APPROVE LAYAK' (highlighted with a green arrow), and 'TOLAK'.

**IV. Examination Process**



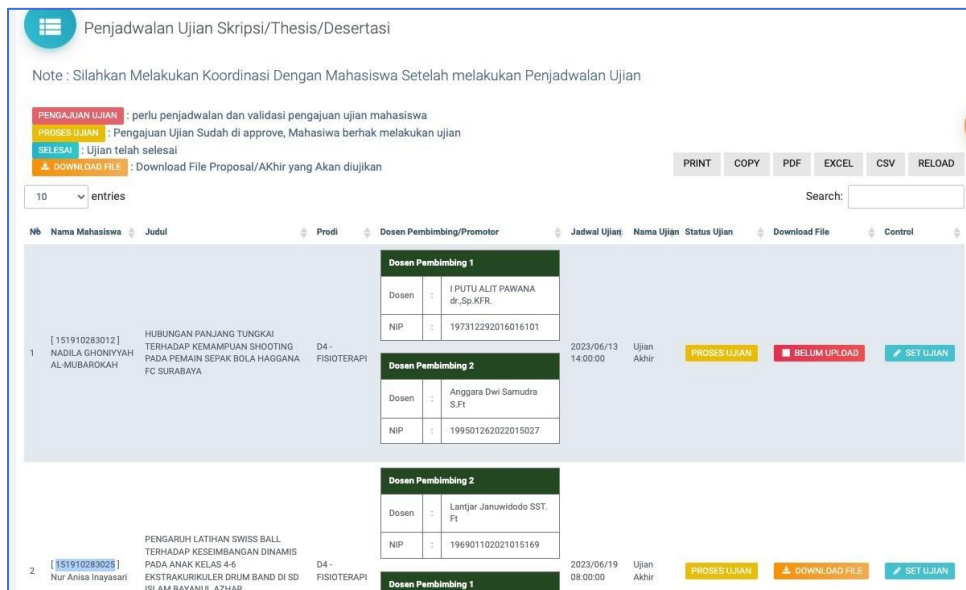
## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

### 1. Examination Submission by Student



Thesis/master thesis/dissertation of students who have been approved as eligible for examination by the supervisor lecturer can proceed with examination registration.

### 2. Setting Examination Schedule by (PAA/program admin/head of program/vice dean) **(Used to set the examination schedule)** Examination Schedule Setting is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation $\square$ Set Examination & Examiner Lecturer $\square$ Examination



## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

Click the set examination button to configure the examination schedule

**Set Pengujian**

Judul Penelitian : HUBUNGAN PANJANG TUNGKAI TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN SHOOTING  
PADA PEMAIN SEPAK BOLA HAGGANA FC SURABAYA  
Mahasiswa : NADILA GHONIYYAH AL-MUBAROKAH

Kategori Pengujian: Ujian Akhir

Jadwal Pengujian: 2023-06-13

Jam Mulai Pengujian: 08:43

Jam Selesai Pengujian: 08:43

Ruang Pengujian: Pilih Pengujian

SIMPAN

Display of the scheduled examination

**Set Pengujian**

Judul Penelitian : HUBUNGAN PANJANG TUNGKAI TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN SHOOTING  
PADA PEMAIN SEPAK BOLA HAGGANA FC SURABAYA  
Mahasiswa : NADILA GHONIYYAH AL-MUBAROKAH

Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

#	Kategori Pengujian	Link Zoom	Ruang	Tanggal Pengujian	Jam Mulai	jam Selesai	Control	Status	Control
1	Ujian Akhir	(not set)	(not set)	13/06/2023	(not set)	(not set)	<a href="#">SET DOSEN PENGLIJI</a>	Proses	<a href="#">EDIT</a> <a href="#">HAPUS</a>

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

### Setting Examiner Lecturer

*(Used to set examiner lecturers)*

Examiner Lecturer Setting is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the KPS/PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation > Set Examination & Examiner Lecturer > Examination > Set Examiner Lecturer

Dosen Penguji SKRIPSI

Judul Skripsi : PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM INDIKASI GEOGRAFIS SALAK  
SIDEMPUAN DI KABUPATEN TAPANULI SELATAN SUMATERA UTARA

Mahasiswa : CAHYA PUTRI ARIEZA

Status Penguji

Dosen Penguji

Tanggal SK

Nomor SK

Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

#	Dosen Penguji	Status Dosen Penguji	Nomor SK	Tanggal SK	
1	[ 198504212008121001 ] ADHY RIADHY ARAFAH S.H., LL.M (Adv.)	Ketua	(not set)	2023-07-16	<input type="button" value="HAPUS"/>

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

### 3. Input Scores by Examiner Lecturer

**(Used to input scores after conducting the examination)**

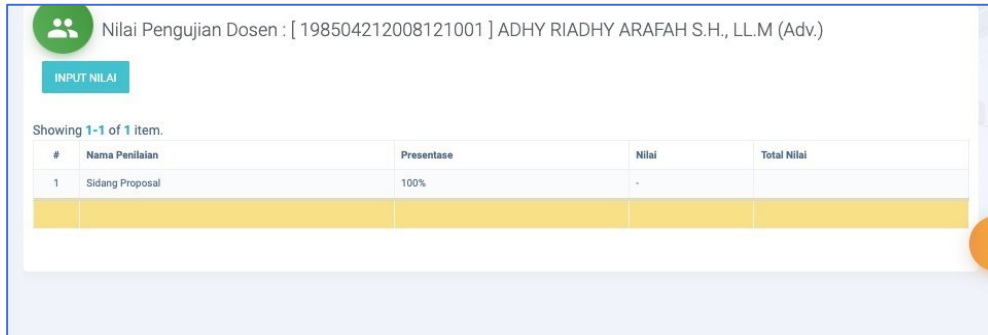
Score Input is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the Examiner Lecturer Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation > Examiner Lecturer > Click Score > Examination Score > Save

The image shows two overlapping screenshots from the CyberCampus V2 system. The top screenshot displays the 'Dosen Penguji' (Examiner) role interface. On the left, a sidebar menu is open, showing options like 'Dosen Pembimbing', 'Dosen Penguji', and 'Set Dosen Pembimbing Prodi'. The main area shows a table with one item, '1', with columns for 'Nama Mahasiswa', 'Judul', 'Jenjang', 'Nama Pengujian', 'Tanggal Pengujian', 'Status', and action buttons: 'NILAI', 'REVISI', 'DOWNLOAD', and 'VALIDASI NILAI'. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Nilai Penguji' (Examination Score) input screen. It features a table with columns for '#', 'Nama Penilaian', 'Presentas', 'Nilai', and 'Total Nilai'. There are two rows: '1' with 'perilaku' and '10%', and '2' with 'kecakapan' and '40%'. Each 'Nilai' cell has an input box. A 'SIMPAN' (Save) button is at the bottom left.

Noted: If revisions are required, the examiner lecturer may provide notes for the student (Click Revision)

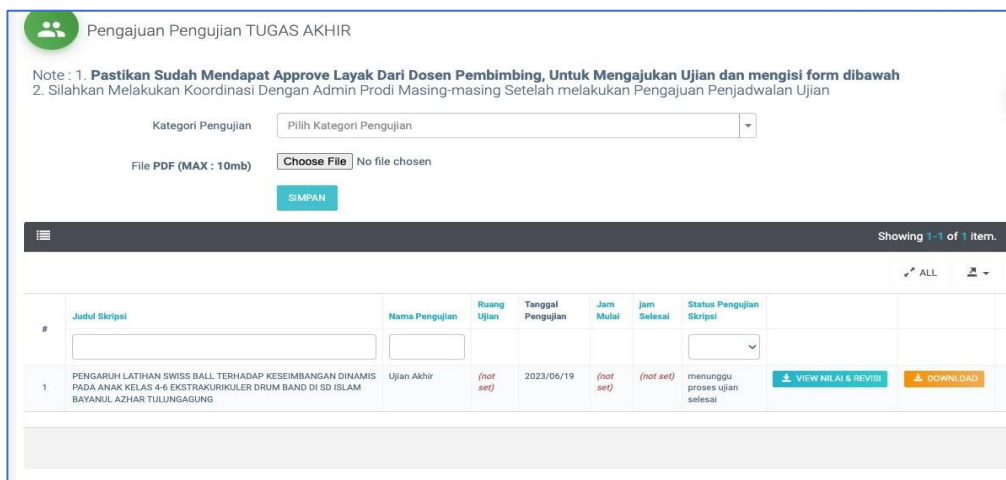
The image shows the 'Revisi Penguji' (Revision) interface. At the top, there's a 'Revisi' button. Below it is a rich text editor with a toolbar containing icons for bold, italic, underline, text color, background color, bulleted list, numbered list, link, unlink, and source. The editor area is currently empty. Below the editor is a 'SIMPAN' (Save) button with a green arrow pointing to it. At the bottom, there's a table with one item, '1', with columns for '#', 'Isi Revisi', and 'CREATED AT'. The 'Isi Revisi' cell contains the text 'Bab 3 mohon menambahkan referensi metode'. The 'CREATED AT' cell contains '25-MAR-21'. There is a 'NILAI' button at the bottom right.

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2



#### 4. Examination Revision by Student

**(Used to check revisions (if any) and upload the final examination documents after the exam or after completing revisions (if any))** Examination Revision and Upload of Final Examination Documents are available in CyberCampus V.2 under the Student Role in the menu Thesis Submission [?](#) Thesis Examination

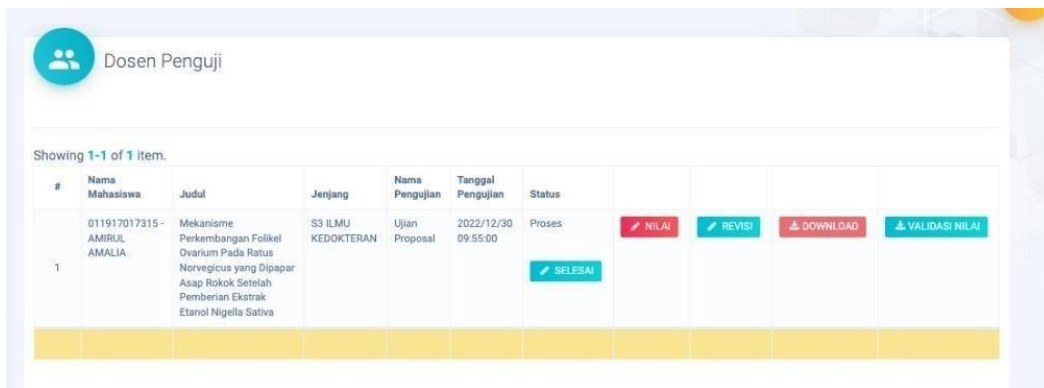


#### 5. Score Validation

**(Used to validate scores input by examiner lecturers and if students have completed revisions (if required))**

Score Validation is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the Examiner Lecturer Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation [?](#) Examiner Lecturer [?](#) Click Score Validation

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2



Dosen Penguji



Showing 1-1 of 1 item.

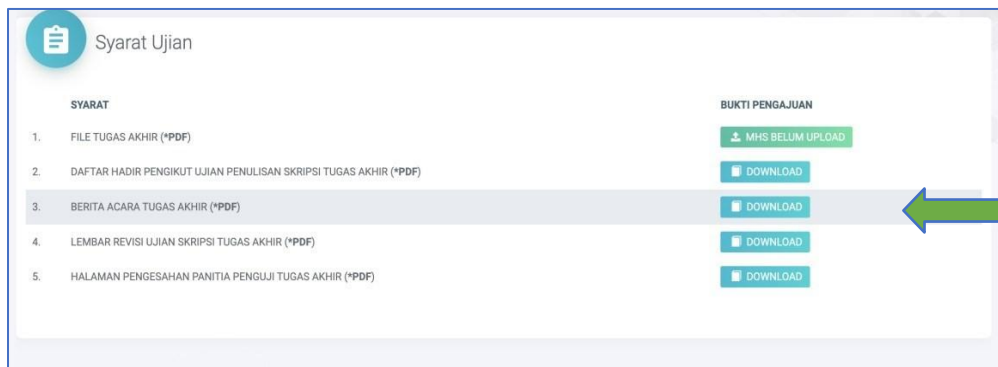
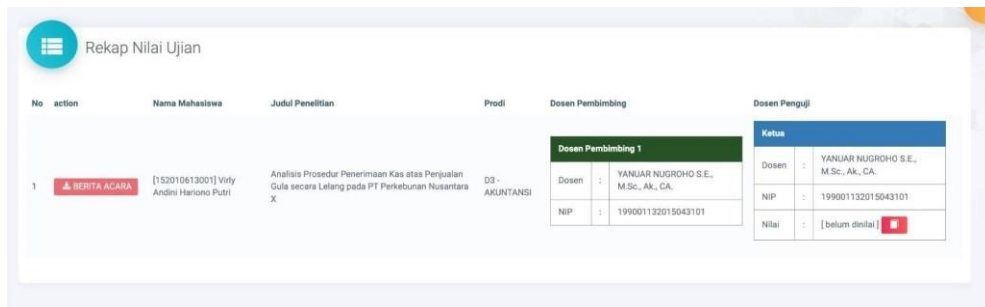
#	Nama Mahasiswa	Judul	Jenjang	Nama Pengujian	Tanggal Pengujian	Status					
1	011917017315-AMIRUL AMALIA	Mekanisme Perkembangan Folikel Ovarium Pada Ratus Norvegicus yang Dipapar Asap Rokok Setelah Pemberian Ekstrak Etanol Nigella Sativa	S3 ILMU KEDOKTERAN	Ujian Proposal	2022/12/30 09:55:00	Proses	SELESAI	NILAI	REVISI	DOWNLOAD	VALIDASI NILAI

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

### 6. Download Examination Minutes

***((Used to download examination documents after the exam and revisions (if any) are completed))***

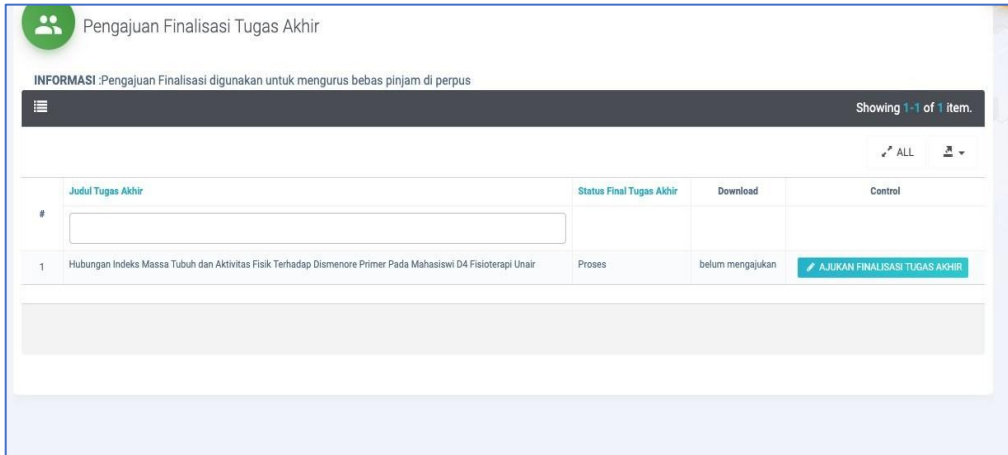
Download Examination Minutes is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation  Examination Score Recap  Click Minutes



## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

### 7. Finalization of Thesis/Master Thesis/Dissertation

Finalization submission of Thesis/Master Thesis/Dissertation by students; Finalization Submission is used to process library clearance, click the submit finalization button

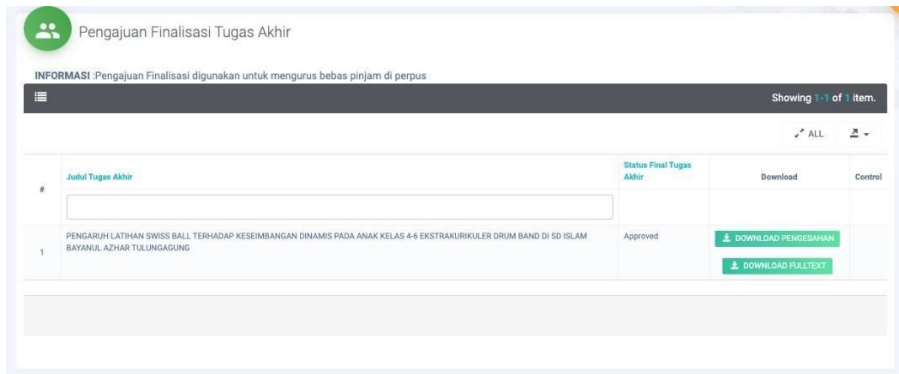


Display of the finalization submission form

The screenshot shows the submission form for 'Pengajuan Finalisasi Tugas Akhir'. It features a green profile icon and the title 'Pengajuan Finalisasi Tugas Akhir'. The form includes a text field for 'Judul Tugas Akhir' containing the text 'Hubungan Indeks Massa Tubuh dan Aktivitas Fisik Terhadap Dismenore Primer Pada Mahasiswi D4 Fisioterapi Unair'. Below this are two file upload sections: 'File PDF (MAX : 1mb) File Pengesahan Tugas Akhir' and 'File PDF (MAX : 10mb) Full text Tugas Akhir', each with a 'Choose File' button and the text 'No file chosen'. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'SIMPAN' button.

## Guidelines for the Process of Supervision and Examination of Final Project/Thesis/Master's Thesis/Dissertation on CyberCampus v2

Display after submission



**(Used for Finalizing the final project as the basis for PDDIKTI recording)** Finalization of Thesis/Master Thesis/Dissertation is available in CyberCampus V.2 under the PAA Role in the menu Thesis/Dissertation Finalization of Final Project

