



UNDERGRADUATE THESIS GUIDANCE

BACHELOR OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Faculty of Engineering

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS GUIDEDANCE
FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
UNDERGRADUATE**

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” EAST JAVA
2023**

**FINAL PROJECT GUIDEBOOK
FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
UNDERGRADUATE**

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**FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” EAST JAVA**

FOREWORD

Thesis is the final assignment of students of the Food Technology Undergraduate Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional (UPN) "Veteran" East Java, which is the result of research activities and industrial internships. Research is an activity to deepen students' knowledge learned during lectures. Activities in the form of laboratory research or field surveys supported by literature studies, aim to improve students' abilities regarding: (a) hone independent work skills, (b) identify problems and seek to overcome them, (c) search, explore and respond to sources of information, (d) analyze and draw conclusions, (e) convey the results of their scientific activities orally and in writing. Industrial apprenticeship activities are activities to analyze performance or problems in the industry. Industrial internship activities are required to be in accordance with the science in the study program and must meet scientific principles which include problem identification, data collection, data analysis and conclusions. To improve the relevance, efficiency and quality of higher education results, students must organize a series of activities at the end of their studies.

The materials in this book are a revision of the previous book and as an up-to-date and relevant source. Our gratitude goes to the compilers of the previous final project presentation guidelines.

Surabaya, August 2023

Compiler Team

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword.....	ii
Table of Contents	iii
Chapter I. Introduction.....	1
A. General	1
B. Purpose and Objectives	1
C. Fundamentals.....	1
D. Scope	1
E. Activity Form.....	2
Chapter II. Final Project Program Requirements	3
A. Terms and conditions	3
1. General.....	3
2. Specialized.....	3
B. Final Project Writing System	4
Chapter III. Final Project Writing System	10
A. Research	10
1. Research Proposal.....	10
2. Research Report.....	11
B. Industrial Internship.....	13
1. Industrial Internship Proposal.....	13
2. Industrial Internship Report.....	13
Chapter IV. Writing Format.....	26
A. Materials and Sizes	26
B. Typing Format	26
C. Numbering	28
D. List of Tables and Figures	28
E. Language	29
F. Name Presentation	34
G. Footnotes and new terms	39
Chapter V. Publication in Scientific Journals	41
A. Definition	41
B. Type and Varieties	41
References	49
Appendix	50

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. General

The final project which is an obligation for students at the undergraduate level is one of the requirements for completing the undergraduate program. According to the Food Technology Study Program Curriculum, the final project that must be taken by students is writing a thesis. The final project report is a scientific work that must be accounted for in front of the examiner. The resulting product is generally a report that is compiled according to a standardized rule.

A paper is designated as a scientific work if it has met several criteria including being easy to read, understand, explore and digest, the presentation of scientific work must be presented in a systematic, informative format and always adhere to the principles of scientific truth.

The format for writing research reports / thesis and industrial internships will be explained in this guidebook. Likewise, the procedure for submission / programming and the requirements that must be taken to be able to complete the final project.

B. Purpose and Objectives

This guidebook is made as a reference, guide or guideline for compiling and completing the final project report for students of the Food Technology Study Program, Faculty of Engineering UPN "Veteran" East Java, so that there is uniformity in writing procedures, systematics and forms of scientific writing in taking the final project in the Food Technology Study Program, Faculty of Engineering UPN "Veteran" East Java.

C. Fundamental

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2015 on National Higher Education Standards

D. Scope

This guidebook is prepared with the following scope:

1. Requirements for Programming Final Project/Dissertation and Industrial Internship
2. Presentation Framework for writing Research Proposals and Research

- Reports / Thesis Results
3. Procedures for Presenting Scientific Work

E. Activity Form

The data/information used as the basis for the preparation of the Final Project can be obtained from forms of activities including research and industrial internships. The limitations for each form of activity can be seen in Table 1:

Table 1. Forms of Activity for Completion of Final Project

Final Project Type	Description
Research (6 credits)	The form of research activities is in the form of laboratory or field experimental research, simulation/modeling, surveys, or case studies in companies.
Industry Internship (6 credits)	Final project with the aim of analyzing performance or problems that exist in the industry. Internship activities are required to be in accordance with the science in the study program and must meet scientific principles which include problem identification, data collection, data analysis and conclusions. The length of the internship is equivalent to 60 effective working days, @ 8 hours/day. The criteria for internship places include already having a minimum legality of a CV, a food / beverage company.

CHAPTER II

FINAL PROJECT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The final project that will be taken / programmed by students in the current semester is regulated by the terms and conditions that apply both at the University and Faculty and Study Program levels. This is enforced in order to achieve administrative order.

A. Terms and Conditions

1. General

In general, students who take the final project must fulfill the requirements:

- a. Registered as a student of the Food Technology Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, UPN ""Veteran"" East Java in the current academic year with proof. print out of the relevant student account in SIAMIK.
- b. Recorded in Study Plan Card (*Kartu Rencana Study*, KRS) in the current academic year with administrative requirements that have been determined either by the University, Faculty, and / or Study Program.
- c. Under the guidance of academic staff appointed by the Study Program (authorized by the Faculty) in accordance with the field of science, and meet the academic requirements as a supervisor.
- d. Students working on the final project must actively consult the supervisor.
- e. The content, format, and form of the paper must meet the existing requirements according to this guidebook.

2. Specialized

Besides having to fulfill the general terms and conditions, for the final thesis project, the following special terms and conditions are required.

- a. Students who program the final project / thesis / research must have taken \pm 110 credits with a cumulative grade point average (GPA) with no D and E grades.
- b. Have taken/passed the Research Methodology course with a minimum grade of C
- c. Have carried out and passed the Field Work Practice and proven by the Minutes of Seminar
- d. Have passed the Community Services.

3. Final project programming process or flow

Students who will carry out the final project are required to go through the applicable administrative procedures for the sake of smoothness and academic order.

The final project / thesis is a written scientific work compiled by students, from the results of research, industrial internships, or works from scientific competitions with certain conditions, in accordance with the writing systematics and scientific ethics under the guidance of competent lecturers and is a reflection of the student's ability to apply science and technology. The final project / thesis must be prepared by every student as a condition for obtaining a bachelor's degree.

The preparation of the final project / thesis is intended to provide basic provisions for students in compiling a written scientific work by taking into account the development of science and technology. The credit value of the final project / thesis of the undergraduate program Food Technology UPN "Veteran" East Java is 6 credits.

a. Thesis Substance and Depth

The final project / thesis is a scientific work that is a review of theory, application of science and technology to solve real problems or scientific work on problems with substance in the field of food technology.

b. Thesis Preparation Process

1. Students who have fulfilled the requirements to take Thesis, can fill KRS in the current semester.
2. After getting a supervisor, students consult the research title.
3. Furthermore, students routinely consult with Supervisors (I and or II) for the preparation of the Final Project Proposal and submit a Supervisor's Letter of Assignment (ST) to the Faculty Administration by submitting a supervisor appointment form approved by the Study Program Coordinator.
4. After the research proposal is approved by the supervisor, students register for a Proposal Seminar to the Study Program to determine the schedule for conducting a proposal seminar which will be tested by two examiners.
5. Furthermore, students can carry out research tasks in the laboratory or in the field under the supervision of a supervisor and are required to make a

- logbook (research diary).
6. After completing the research / internship activities, students can compile a final report, regularly consulting with both supervisors.
 7. If the research report has been approved by the supervisor, students can register for a research results seminar with the Study Program to determine the schedule for conducting a research results seminar which will be tested by two examining lecturers.
 8. Students who have conducted the research seminar and completed the revision of the research report can register for the Oral Examination with the predetermined requirements.

The administrative flow for final project/thesis programming can be seen in **Figure 1**.

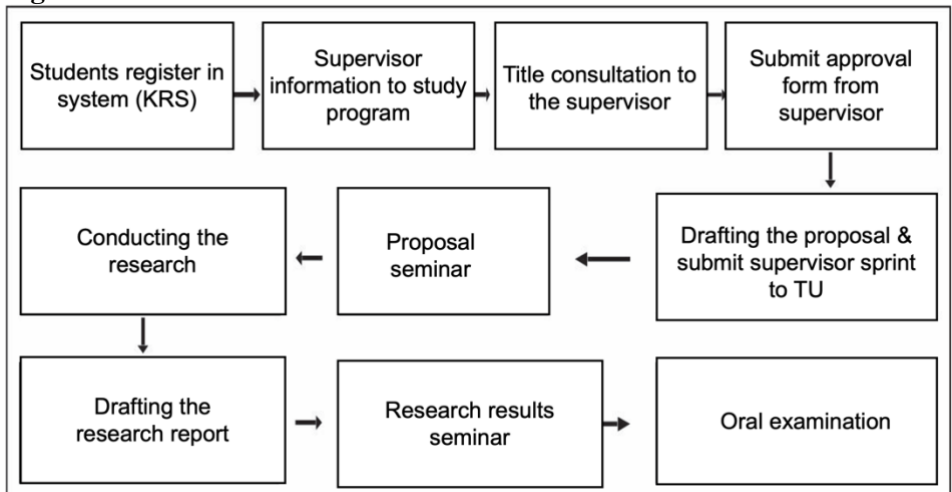


Figure 1. Administrative flow for Final Project / Thesis programming of the Food Technology Study Program

c. Final Thesis Supervision

c.1. Final Thesis Supervision

For the preparation of the final thesis project, a student is guided by a maximum of 2 supervisors, as for the requirements of the thesis supervisor, among others:

1. The Main Supervisor at least has the position of Lector with Master academic qualifications or Expert Assistant with Doctoral academic qualifications in one scientific family in accordance with the study program where the student is registered. If there is a Co-Supervisor, then the Co-Supervisor must at least have the position of Expert Assistant with Master's academic qualifications in the appropriate field of science, or in a scientific family in accordance with the study program in which the student is enrolled.
2. Accompanying supervisors are assistant lecturers who do not yet have the qualifications as first supervisors and have the required competencies.

c.2. Determination of Supervisor:

Students are given the opportunity to choose the Main Supervisor and Co-Supervisor lecturers, but the Study Program Coordinator still distributes if the maximum number of Supervisors has been fulfilled, while other lecturers still lack the number of mentors.

c.3. Duties and Obligations of the Supervisor:

1. Assist students in finding problems that are used as the basis for making the Final Project.
2. Guiding and monitoring students in the implementation of the Final Project.
3. Guiding students in writing the Final Project.

c.4. Thesis Guidance Process

1. As proof of guidance, the Study Program provides a "Thesis Guidance Card" which is filled in by students and known / signed by the supervisor every time they are guided (Appendix 1).
2. Thesis guidance is carried out for one semester.
3. Students are required to complete the final project within the maximum period of study (7 years). If it exceeds the maximum study period, students will be dropped out in accordance with the rules and mechanisms determined by the institution.

d. Proposal Seminar and Research Results (Thesis)

1. Requirements to register for the proposal seminar and research result seminar:
 - a. Students are required to complete the final project within the maximum period of study (7 years). If it exceeds the maximum study period, students will be dropped out in accordance with the rules and mechanisms determined by the institution.
 - b. Show the guidance card that has been signed by the supervisor at least 5 times (proposal seminar) and 7 times (research result seminar) (Appendix 1).
 - c. Show an active card as a participant in the proposal/result seminar (at least 8 times of attendance), with 3 times as a questioner in the seminar forum.
 - d. Show the endorsement sheet that has been signed by the supervisor to carry out the research proposal/result seminar.
 - e. Submit copies of certificates of Local / National / International seminars held outside or inside the UPN "Veteran" East Java campus (at least 5 certificates).
 - f. Submit the proposal/research paper to the examining lecturer and supervisor no later than 1 (one) week before the seminar.
 - g. The schedule for the implementation of the proposal/research results seminar will be announced on the Food Technology Study Program website.
 - h. After completing the proposal/research seminar, students must make revisions from the examining lecturer within a maximum of 30 (thirty) working days and have been given signature by the supervisor and the proposal/research examining lecturer. If more than 30 (thirty) days, the student will be sanctioned to carry out a repeat proposal/research seminar (Appendix 2).
 - i. Students must fill in the data in the proposal/research seminar book in the Study Program and take care of laboratory use permits and administration.
 - j. For research result seminars, the requirements must have passed the proposal seminar and have completed the Laboratory administration.
2. The research proposal and results seminar must be attended by:
 - a. All supervisors

- b. 2 other lecturers as examiners
 - c. The student concerned as a presenter
 - d. Other students (at least 5 people) as seminar participants
3. After completing the seminar, students are required to submit the minutes and attendance list of the seminar that has been held.
4. The research results that have been disseminated are revised and approved by the supervisor and examining lecturer, authorized by the Study Program Coordinator (attestation sheet Appendix 3). Furthermore, students are entitled to take the Thesis exam/oral exam.
5. In order to take the oral exam, you are required to complete the laboratory administration (free laboratory) in the Study Program and also other requirements determined by the faculty (Appendix 4).
6. Character and Purpose of Final Project/Thesis Examination
 - a. The Final Project Examination of the Undergraduate program is the last examination that must be taken by students as a condition for obtaining a bachelor's degree.
 - b. The Undergraduate Final Project Examination is comprehensive, closed, conducted orally and attended by 3 examiners.
 - c. The Final Project Examination is carried out for a minimum of 60 minutes with the time distribution arranged at the time of the exam.
 - d. Students who have published scientific articles in accredited national (Sinta 1-6) or reputable international journals are not required to take the final exam.
7. Student Obligations and Rights
 - a. Students are obliged to prepare the Final Project based on scientific ethics and manners, honest and free from plagiarism.
 - b. All forms of output in the form of IPR, articles in scientific journals, etc., which are related to the material/substance.
 - c. The Final Project becomes a joint right between students and their supervisors and the University.
 - d. In the event that the implementation of research is in collaboration with other parties, the rights to use data and all forms of output in the form of

intellectual property rights and other forms are regulated in a cooperation agreement approved by the Dean.

CHAPTER III FINAL PROJECT WRITING SYSTEM

A. SYSTEMATIZATION OF THESIS

The final project (Thesis) can be in the form of industrial internship research activities. Research activities are in the form of laboratory or field experimental research, simulation/modeling, and surveys. Industrial internship activities are activities to analyze performance or problems in the industry. Industrial internship activities are required to be in accordance with the science in the study program and must meet scientific principles which include problem identification, data collection, data analysis and conclusions. The length of industrial internship is equivalent to 60 effective working days, each 8 hours/day. The final project report (Thesis) is prepared by students after completing research activities or industrial internships. The writing systematic is as follows.

1) RESEARCH

1.1. RESEARCH PROPOSAL

COVER
ENDORSEMENT PAGE
FOREWORD
TABLE OF CONTENTS
TABLE
LIST OF IMAGES
APPENDIX LIST

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- A. Background
- B. Research Objectives
- C. Research Benefits

CHAPTER II REVIEW LITERATURE

- A. Sub-chapter 1*
- B. Sub-chapter 2*
- C.etc*

- D. Literature review (basic mechanism/theory related to the treatment under study)
- E. Hypothesis
- *) Sub-chapter in Literature Review written from general to specific

CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS

- A. Place and Time of Research
- B. Research Materials (specifications must be clear)
- C. Research Equipment (sorted from the main equipment for analysis and process)
- D. Research Methodology
 1. Experimental Design (accompanied by a mathematical model)
 2. Research Variables
 3. Observed Parameters
 4. Research Procedure
- E. Research Schedule

REFERENCES

APPENDIX

(Analysis Procedure and/or Questionnaire Sheet)

1.2. RESEARCH REPORT (THESIS)

COVER

ENDORSEMENT PAGE

REVISION STATEMENT PAGE

THESIS ORIGINALITY STATEMENT PAGE

SUMMARY

FOREWORD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF IMAGES

LIST OF APPENDIXES

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- A. Background
- B. Objectives

C. Impacts

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Reference 1*

B. Reference 2*

C.etc*

D. Theoretical basis (basic mechanism/theory related to the treatment under study)

E. Hypothesis

CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Place and Time of Research

B. Research Materials (specifications must be clear)

C. Research Equipment (sorted from the main equipment for analysis and process)

D. Research Methodology

1. Experimental Design (accompanied by a mathematical model)

2. Research Variables

3. Observed Parameters

4. Research Procedure

E. Research Schedule

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

B. Suggestion

LITERATURE

APPENDIX

(Analysis Procedures, Test Results at Laboratories outside UPN “Veteran” East Java, Questionnaire Sheets, Statistical Analysis, and Photo Documentation of Research Activities and Products, and Proof of Plagiarism Check with a percentage not exceeding 30%).

2) INDUSTRY INTERNSHIP

2.1. INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP PROPOSAL

COVER PAGE
ENDORSEMENT PAGE
TABLE OF CONTENTS
TABLE
LIST OF IMAGES

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background
B. Research Objectives
C. Benefits of Research

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Subchapter 1*
B. Subchapter 2*
C.dst*

CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Place and Time of Internship
B. Data Collection Method
C. Implementation of Data Collection
D. Observation and Data Analysis
E. Problem Analysis in the Industry
F. Internship Schedule

LITERATURE

APPENDIX

(Analysis Procedure and/or Questionnaire Sheet)

2.2. INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP REPORT

FRONT COVER PAGE
INSIDE COVER PAGE
ENDORSEMENT PAGE

REVISION STATEMENT PAGE
INTERNSHIP REPORT AUTHENTICITY STATEMENT PAGE
ABSTRACT
FOREWORD
TABLE OF CONTENTS
TABLE
LIST OF IMAGES
APPENDIX LIST

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- A. Background
- B. Research Objectives
- C. Benefits of Research

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

- A. Company Profile
- B. Literature related to research (starting from General Review and Special Review)

CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS

- A. Place and Time of Internship
- B. Internship Method
- C. Implementation of Data Collection
- D. Observation and Data Analysis

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results and Discussion of Internship Activities
(Subchapters are adjusted as needed)

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

- A. Conclusion
- B. Suggestion

LITERATURE

APPENDIX

(Analysis Procedure, Questionnaire Sheet, Statistical Analysis, and Photo documentation during industrial internship activities, and Proof of Plagiarism Check with a percentage not exceeding 30%).

B. EXPLANATION OF SYSTEMATIC PRESENTATION

For the final project proposal (Research and Industrial Internship), it has the same format, which includes a Cover Page, Ratification Page, Preface, Table of Contents, List of Tables, List of Figures, List of Attachments, and Chapter I to Chapter 2. For Chapter 3 to Chapter 5, there are differences.

For the final project report (Research and Industrial Internship), it has the same format, which includes a Cover Page, Inside Cover Page, Ratification Page, Revision Statement Page, Thesis Authenticity Statement Page, Summary, Foreword, Table of Contents, List of Tables, List of Figures, List of Attachments, and Chapter I to Chapter 2. For Chapter 3 to Chapter 5, there are differences.

For proposals and final project reports (Thesis), both for research activities and industrial internships include:

1. BEGINNING SECTION

a. Front cover/Cover page

The front cover page contains: Proposal title/Final Project Report title, University Logo, Name and NPM of the student / writer, Name of Study Program, Name of Faculty and University, year of publication.

- The title of the final project (proposal and thesis) is made briefly and consists of a maximum of 15 words.
- UPN "Veteran" East Java logo in the shape of a pentagon with a diameter of about 5.5 cm.
- Full student/author name (no abbreviations allowed)
- Student's NPM
- Name of Study Program, Name of Faculty and Name of University (Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" East Java), written as the name of the university where the student takes the undergraduate program.

- City Name (Surabaya)
- Year of Publication is the year when the student has finished testing his/her paper. The year number is written below the word Surabaya
- Examples of the front cover page can be seen in Appendix 5a, 5b, 5c, and 5d.

b. Title Page

The title page contains the same writing as the front cover page. on white paper.

c. Inside Cover Page

This page contains: Proposal Title/Final Project Report Title, Student Name, Student NPM, Study Program Name, Faculty, College, City Name, and Year of Publication (Appendix 6a and 6b).

d. Endorsement Page

The Endorsement Page contains the signatures of the supervisor and examining lecturer and is authorized by the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. For Industrial Apprenticeship, an endorsement page is added from the factory who is authorized as a supervisor in the field. An example of the ratification page is contained in Appendix 7a-7d.

e. Revision Statement Page

The revision statement page contains a revised statement signed by the supervisor, examiner and known by the coordinator of study program. Examples of Appendix 8a and 8b.

f. Thesis Authenticity Statement

This section provides a statement with a stamp of Rp.10,000 expressly that the Thesis written is the result of one's own research NOT the result of duplicating part or all of the work of others. Examples in Appendix 9a and 9b.

g. Foreword

The Foreword contains a brief description of the purpose of the paper, explanations, and acknowledgments. The foreword does not contain scientific matters.

h. Table of Contents

The table of contents provides a glimpse of the content of the paper and serves as a guide for readers who want to directly see the desired item. The table of contents contains the order of chapters, subchapters, and subchapters along with their page numbers (Appendix 10a).

i. List of Table

The designation of the Table list is similar to the table of contents and is required when there are many tables in the paper. The Table list contains the number and title of the Table along with the page number (Appendix 10b).

j. List of Images

The designation of the list of Figures is like the list of Tables. The list of Figures contains the number and title of the Figure along with the page number (Appendix 10c).

k. List of Appendix

The list of appendices is given if there are necessary appendices in the paper, which contains the sequence of appendix titles and page numbers. (Appendix 10d).

l. Summary

The summary contains a brief and complete description of the brief background, research objectives, methodology and research results obtained. The digest is written with single spacing, no more than 1 (one) page. The summary is only contained in the Research Report or Industrial Internship Report (Appendix 11).

2. MAIN SECTION

The main part contains chapters starting with the Introduction/ Introduction up to the Conclusions and Suggestions. In each final project (Research and Industrial Internship), this section has slightly different specifications.

A. RESEARCH

Thesis as a final project in the form of research is a written scientific work prepared by students, in accordance with scientific rules and ethics under the guidance of competent lecturers and is a reflection of students' ability to apply science and technology within a certain scientific scope. The final project is in the form of research with primary or secondary data collection with the aim of solving a

problem (problem-solving or problem-oriented research) related to the field of study. Research (research in the laboratory or field), conducted by students under the guidance of a supervisor. The purpose of the research is to collect data to be processed, analyzed, interpreted and discussed in a scientific rule. Before carrying out this research, it is first necessary to make a research proposal with a format/systematics that is slightly different from the research report.

1. RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The main parts of writing a research proposal are as follows

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

The background contains an explanation of the things that are behind the subject matter that is the title of the final project by presenting the importance of the problem being solved. The weaknesses of previous research/studies can be developed and formulated into a problem to be researched.

B. Research Objectives

Research objectives are another form of formulating the problem of a study and are usually written in a concise, more technical and measurable achievement. This section should reflect the title of the research and if formulated properly will be used as a guide for the next steps of the activity, for example regarding the data that must be collected to answer the problem.

C. Research Benefits

The benefits of research are closely related to the contribution of research and are a description of the potential contribution or possible application of research results.

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review contains rules, arguments, theories that are usually

obtained from textbooks, research reports, bulletins and scientific journals / magazines, theses, dissertations and other sources of scientific writing. Opinions or parts of lecture diktats, practicum guides cannot be used as a source of information. In the literature review, an overview is outlined which then gets sharper/narrower leading to the research title.

In general, the literature review contains a description of the scientific foundation and is closely related to:

- The research problem and the theoretical framework to solve it.
- Scientific methods/approaches used to solve the problem with reference to previous research.
- An overview of the development of research on the same topic
- The results of previous research in different conditions as a comparison material.

The scientific foundation presented in the literature review has an important meaning so that research is not trial and error or just repeating previous research. Therefore, it is important to know the development of science and technology related to the subject of study through new literature searches. It would be better if the development of things that are closely related to the subject of study can be presented coherently, starting from the old literature to the latest.

Current advances in information technology make it possible to obtain the latest literature, the results of research/studies in the last 10 years, quickly and easily. The literature referred to should be primary literature from research journals, theses, or dissertations and patents. The timeframe of the referenced literature should be the last 10 years to show that the references are up-to-date.

The outline of the framework in the literature review includes:

- a. General and specific include general literature which then gets sharper/narrower leading to the research title.
- b. Decision analysis contains the theory to decide the best situation.
- c. Theoretical foundation is the core theory that underlies the research.
- d. Hypothesis

At the end of the literature review, hypotheses can be added if necessary. A hypothesis is a temporary assumption or opinion on the results to be achieved in solving a problem, the truth of which will be proven from the results of the data that has been collected. If the research/study topic is

the design of a tool or model, the hypothesis is not required.

CHAPTER III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research/study methods contain important matters and are closely related to the materials and methods, procedures for obtaining the desired data and statistical or mathematical designs used for data analysis and interpretation.

A. Place and Time of Research

This section is especially important for research/studies that are closely related to and strongly influenced by natural/environmental conditions and are tied to a time frame (soil, climate, social and economic conditions of farmers, etc.) and are generally field research/studies. Writing the place and time of implementation is not important for laboratory research/experiments where environmental influences can be controlled and there is no effect of differences in the time of implementation.

B. Research Materials

Raw materials, auxiliary materials and materials for analytical purposes that are important or typical and have a prominent role need to be specified. In certain cases differences in the data obtained may occur due to the use of inappropriate or different materials.

C. Research Tools

Every important piece of equipment, machine, measuring instrument (not glassware) that is used in the research/study and greatly affects the validity of the data collected needs to be listed by name and specification. If it is difficult to get the specifications, it can be replaced by listing the brand and model/type. This needs to be done because equipment that has similar functions, but different specifications will provide different performance.

C. Research Methodology

Research methods include matters relating to the steps of research activities, flow charts, research schemes, activity models, methods/ procedures or scientific approaches used to obtain

analyze and interpret data. In this section, it can also be conveyed about the framework and operational boundaries used in research, statistical plans, mathematical approaches, sampling methods, number of samples, criteria, determination of respondents, variables, and so on.

The analysis method used must be scientifically accountable, referring to previous methods and can be repeated by others with the same results (*reproducible*). In the event that the method referred to is not fully applicable so that it needs modification, the form of modification must be stated. The framework in the research method includes:

1. Experimental Design or Statistical Analysis
2. Research variables include fixed and changeable variables
3. Parameters observed include the type of analysis performed.
4. Research procedures/methods, with a flow chart.

LITERATURE APPENDIX

(Analysis procedure and questionnaire sheet)

RESEARCH REPORT

The systematic writing of the research report is as follows:

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

B. Research Objectives

C. Research Benefits

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Literature related to research

B. Decision analysis

C. Theoretical foundation (mechanisms related to the treatment under study) D. Hypothesis

CHAPTER III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Place and Time of Research

B. Research Materials (Specifications must be clear)

C. Research Tools (Sorted from main equipment for analysis and process)

D. Research Methodology

1. Experimental design with mathematical model

2. Research Modes

3. Parameters observed

4. Procedure / research method, with research flow chart

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presentation of research results is usually the data obtained (not raw data) both in the form of descriptive descriptions (text/sentences), as well as non-text (Tables, Figures which include Graphs, Diagrams, and Photos) are systematic, and easy to

understand the reading. Example of Graph/Picture Placement Sheet (not using a box frame) in Appendix 12.

A good, directed, coherent, systematic form of presenting research results is very helpful for readers to understand the contents of the final project. The discussion contains the results of research and discussion which is integrated.

Research results presented in the form of tables, graphs and photos are discussed correctly so that readers can easily follow the description. In the discussion it is also stated that the research data can be found in the Tables, Figures and Appendices whose numbers are mentioned.

Discussion of the results obtained, in the form of theoretical explanations, both qualitatively and quantitatively or statistically, should also be the results of research compared with the results of previous similar studies.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion contains the main results and basically answers the proposed research problem or objective. This sub-chapter is not the same as a summary of the results. So it is clear that there is a red thread that connects the research title, problem formulation, research objectives, hypotheses, and conclusions.

Suggestions usually present relevant matters related to the findings of the research conducted. For example, utilization for

practical purposes, steps for improvement if the research is to be continued and follow-up that needs to be done.

LITERATURE

The bibliography contains references that are mentioned in the text of the paper. It is not allowed to list references that are not used as references in the writing of the paper. The bibliography is organized alphabetically. The last name is written at the beginning and the initial name is abbreviated at the end. Books and journals are not differentiated, except for the arrangement to the right, namely

- a. Book: author's name. Year of publication. book title. Edition. Publication number. City of publication. Name of publisher. Page
- b. Journal: author's name, year of publication, title of article, name, volume, page number referred to.

An example of writing a bibliography is in chapter 4 (sub chapter 1.3), writing literature and bibliography

APPENDIX

The appendix contains supporting methods or analytical procedures, organoleptic test questionnaire sheets, primary data and secondary data obtained from research results, results of

primary and secondary data processing, documentation of research activities, and others.

2. INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP PROPOSAL

The main parts of writing an industrial internship proposal are as follows.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

The background of the problem contains an explanation of the things that are behind the subject matter that is the title of the final project by presenting the importance of the subject matter being researched and solved. The weaknesses of previous research/studies can be developed and formulated into a problem to be researched.

B. Objectives of Industrial Internship

Research objectives are another form of formulation of the research problem and are usually written in a concise, more technical and measurable manner. This section should reflect the title of the research and if well formulated will be used as a guide for the next steps of the activity, for example regarding the data that must be collected to answer the problem.

C. Benefits of Industrial Internship

The benefits of industrial internships are closely related to the contribution of food industry internships and are a description of the potential or possible application of the theory obtained during lectures or from various references.

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review contains rules, arguments, theories that are usually obtained from textbooks, research reports, bulletins and scientific journals / magazines, theses, dissertations and other sources of scientific writing. Opinions or parts of lecture diktats, practicum guides cannot be used as a source of information. In the literature review, an overview is outlined which then gets sharper/narrower leading to the title of the internship.

In general, the literature review contains a description of the scientific foundation and is closely related to :

- Problems in the field and theoretical studies to address them
- Scientific method/approach used to solve problems by referring to theories from various references.
- An overview of the development of internships on the same topic based on theoretical studies.

CHAPTER III. METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation method includes an explanation of the place and time of implementation, internship methods, implementation of data collection, observation and data analysis carried out in the internship program.

CHAPTER IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Company Profile

This section explains the description of the place of internship / place of research along with the problems faced by the company (case study). In this initial section, it explains the profile of the institution which contains an explanation of the institution's main activities, products or services offered.

B. Discussion of Internship Results with Subchapters as Required

The discussion must present facts related to the research/solution of case studies in the company by providing information on the source or method of obtaining data. The first part is explaining the data/findings. The results are explained based on the facts found. After describing the data found, the discussion continues with the analysis section. In this section, the relationship between the results found and the theory used is explained (either in the form of explanation or comparison),

analyzing the shortcomings or advantages (input - output). The most important explanation in this section is the answer to the problem formulation and research objectives described in Chapter I. Writing the observation results with reference to the final project in the form of research.

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The conclusion contains the main results and essentially answers the problem or objective. Conclusions are usually expressed in sentences (text), either preceded by a number and or in paragraph form. A good conclusion is a sentence that is concise, concise, informative, and no longer than 1 page.

B. Suggestion

The suggestions sub-chapter usually presents relevant matters related to the results (findings) of the internship/study conducted. For example, its utilization for practical purposes, improvement steps if it will be done in the next internship, and follow-up that needs to be done. Suggestions should not deviate from the subject matter of the study and the internship results obtained. Suggestions should be a maximum of 1 page.

LITERATURE

The bibliography contains all the literature referred to or used to support the study and analysis in the internship. As stated earlier, diktats, practicum instructions/guidelines, lecture notes, personal blogs on the website cannot be used as sources of literature. Commonly used literature are textbooks (ISBN numbered), scientific articles (scientific journals) in *soft* and *hard copy*.

APPENDIX

This section contains analysis methods or procedures, organoleptic test questionnaire sheets, primary data and secondary data obtained from research results, results of primary and secondary data processing, documentation of internship activities, letters of introduction to the institution of origin, internship certificates and others.

CHAPTER IV WRITING FORMAT

Writing procedures include materials and size, typing, numbering of tables and figures, language, writing names, and printing times and new terms.

A. Material and Size

Materials and sizes include manuscript, cover, cover color, writing on the cover and size.

1. Manuscript

Manuscripts are made on HVS A4 paper weighing 80 grams and are not back-to-back.

2. Cover

The cover is made of Buffalo paper or similar and is reinforced with cardboard and covered with plastic. The text printed on the cover is the same as that on the title page (Appendix 1).

Cover Color

The color of the cover is in accordance with the color group of each Faculty in the UPN "Veteran" environment and for FT it is dark blue.

3. Size

The paper size of the manuscript is A4.

B. Typing Format

The typing format includes typeface, numbers and units, line spacing, margins, filling space, new paragraphs, beginning of sentences, titles and subtitles, detailing downward and symmetrical location.

1. Typeface

- a. The manuscript is typed using the same font, "Arial" size 11, and the entire manuscript must use the same font.
- b. Italics may be used for certain purposes such as Latin or foreign language names.

2. Numbers and Units

- a. Numbers are typed with numbers, e.g. 10 grams of ingredients, except at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. 10 grams of ingredients.
- b. Decimal numbers are marked with a comma instead of a period, for example, the weight of an egg is 50.5 grams.
- c. Units are expressed with their official abbreviations without a dot

behind them, e.g. cm, g, cal.

3. **Line Spacing**

The distance between 2 lines is made 1.5 spaces, except for the digest, direct quotations, titles of tables and figures that are more than one line, and bibliography, which are typed with a distance of 1 space down.

4. **Edge Boundary**

The typing border, viewed from the edge of the paper, is set as follows: top edge 4 cm; bottom edge 3 cm; left edge 4 cm and right edge 3 cm

5. **Room Filling**

The space contained on the manuscript page must be filled in completely, meaning that typing must start from the left edge to the right edge limit, and there is no wasted space, except when starting a new paragraph, equations, tables, figures, subtitles or special matters.

6. **New paragraph**

A new paragraph begins on the 6th beat (1.27 cm) from the left margin.

7. **Sentence Starters**

Numbers, symbols, or chemical formulas that begin a sentence should be spelled out, e.g. one kilogram of ingredients

8. **Titles, subtitles, subtitles, etc.**

- a. The title should be written in all capital letters and arranged symmetrically, 4 cm from the top edge without ending with a period.
- b. Subtitles are written starting from the left edge, all words begin with uppercase letters, except for conjunctions and prepositions, and all letters are bold, without ending with a period. The first sentence after the sub-title begins with a new paragraph.
- c. Subtitles are typed from the left edge and are written in bold, but only the first letter is capitalized, without ending with a period.
- d. Subtitles are typed from the left edge, straight subchapters, using small roman written starting from the 6th beat followed by a period and written in bold.

9. **Breakdown to the bottom**

If there are details in the text that must be arranged downwards, use sequential numbers with numbers or letters. The use of dashes (-) or bullets placed in front of details is not permitted.

10. **Symmetrical Location**

Figures, Tables, Equations, Titles, and Subtitles are written

symmetrically to the left and right edges of typing,

C. Numbering

This section presents page numbering, tables, figures, and equations.

1. Page

- a. The beginning of the report, from the title page to the digest, is numbered with small Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, etc.).
 - b. The main part and the final part, starting from the introduction (chapter I) to the last page, use Arabic numerals (1,2,3 etc.) as page numbers,
 - c. Page numbers are placed at the top right, unless there is a title or chapter at the top of the page. For such pages, the number is written at the bottom right/center.
 - d. Page numbers are typed at a distance of 3 cm from the right edge and 1.5 cm from the top or bottom edge.
2. Table
Tables are numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals.
 3. Image
Figures are numbered sequentially as in the Table.
 4. Equation
Sequence numbers of equations in the form of mathematical formulas, chemical reactions, etc. are written with Arabic numerals in brackets and placed near the right margin.

Example:



D. List of Tables and Figures

1. Table

- a. The table number followed by the title is placed symmetrically above the table, without ending with a period.
- b. Tables should not be broken up, unless they are so long that they cannot be typed on one page. On the continuation page of the Table, the Table number and the word *continuation* are included, without a title.
- c. The columns are named and kept fairly well separated from each other.
- d. If the table is wider than the paper size, so it has to be made elongated, then the table part should be placed on the left side of the paper.
- e. The table is typed symmetrically.
- f. Tables that are more than 2 pages or must be folded are placed in the appendix.

2. Image

- a. Images are charts, graphs, maps and photographs
- b. The Figure number followed by its title is placed symmetrically below the Figure, without ending with a period.
- c. Images must not be decapitated
- d. Image size (width and height) is tried to be reasonable (not too thin or too fat)

- e. The scale on the graph should be made to allow for easy interpolation or extrapolation.
- f. If the graphic is curved, it should not be broken (it should be "smooth").
- g. The position of the image is arranged to be symmetrical.

E. Language

1. Language used

The language used is standard Indonesian in a good and correct manner, namely there are subjects and predicates, and to make it more perfect, added with objects and adverbs.

2. Sentence form

Sentences should not be in the first or second person (I, me, thou, we, he, etc.), but in the passive voice. In the presentation of acknowledgments in the preface, *I am* replaced by the *author*.

3. Term

- a. The terms used are Indonesian terms or those that have been Indonesianized.
- b. If foreign terms must be used, they should be written differently, with quotation marks between them or in italics or underlined.

4. Frequent mistakes

- a. Connecting words, such as so, and whereas, should not be used to start a sentence.
- b. Prepositions, such as at, than, are often used out of place, which ruins the structure of the sentence.
- c. The words 'where' and 'of' are often used inappropriately, so they should be placed as 'where' and 'of' in English and adapted to Indonesian usage.
- d. The prefixes ke and di should be distinguished from the prepositions to and at.
- e. The use of the words but and however are often mistaken in placement. The word but is used after a comma, while the word however is used at the beginning of a sentence.
- f. Punctuation must be used appropriately.

5. Citation and Bibliography Writing

- a. Arrange in alphabetical order of author's name and year of publication. If there are 2 books referred to written by the same person but published in different years, then the author's name is written again for each library, in the order of the year of publication.
- b. The first author's name begins with the last name/surname/family name, followed by the first and second names (if any). For example:

Basuki Abdullah is written: Abdullah, B

Seno Sastroamidjojo was written: Sastroamidjojo, S Sutan

Takdir Alisyahbana is written: Alisyahbana, S.T I Nyoman

Suwandi Pendit written: Pendit, I.N.S

- c. Degrees of degree, such as Prof., Dr., Ir., Dr., Drs., S.H., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., etc., do not need to be included in the bibliography.
- d. If there is more than one author, the names of all the authors should be spelled out; they should not be combined as et al. or et al.
- e. If the citation is at the beginning of the sentence, the writing is Purnomo (2020), while for the citation at the end of the sentence, the writing is (Briyani, 2022).
- f. If there are two authors, both names should be cited using the conjunction and e.g. Cho and Jones (2019), even if the source is in a foreign language.
- g. If there are more than two Indonesian or foreign sources, cite them using et al (if the source is in Indonesian) and et al. (if the source of literature is in a foreign

language). For example Purnomo et al. (2018) or Myers et al. (2019).

- h. The year of publication is coded a, b, c, etc., if the same author published in the same year, writing the code based on the order of publication in the manuscript.
- i. The journal name is written with the standard abbreviation followed by the writing of the volume, number, and page.
- j. The title of the book is capitalized at the beginning of each word except conjunctions (title case style) and italicized, and the title of the manuscript from the journal is capitalized in the first word (sentence case style).

Examples of writing a bibliography according to its type

Writing references in the Bibliography depends on each type of literature with the following details:

1. Literature in the form of Periodical Scientific Journals

How to write:

Author's name, year of publication, title of the article/writing, name of the magazine/journal, volume and journal number and page number of the article/writing followed by doi (*digital object*

identifier) if any.

Example:

McClements, D.J., Zou, L., Zhang, R., Salvia-Trujillo, L., Kumosani, T., Xiao, H. 2015. Enhancing nutraceutical performance using excipient foods: designing food structures and compositions to increase bioavailability. *Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety* 14: 824-847. DOI: 10.1111/1541-4337.12170

Zhang, Z., Wang, X., Liu, C., Li, J. 2016. The degradation, antioxidant and antimutagenic activity of the mucilage polysaccharide from *Dioscorea opposita*. *Carbohydrate Polymers* 150(5): 227-231.

2. ***Textbook Literature***

How to write:

Author's name, year of publication, book title, edition number (if not the first edition), publisher's name and place of publication (name of region/city).

Example:

McClements, D.J. 2015. *Food Emulsions: Principles, Practices, and Techniques*. 3rd ed. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.

3. ***Chapter in Book***

How to write:

Author's name, year of publication, chapter title, editor's name, book title, edition number (if not the first edition), publisher's name and place of publication (name of region/city).

Example:

Tadros, T.F. 2013. Emulsion formation, stability, and rheology. in Tadros TF (ed), *Emulsion Formation and Stability*. 1st ed. Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KgaA, Weinheim.

4. ***Thesis, thesis, dissertation***

How to write:

Author's name, year of publication, title, thesis/dissertation, department, faculty, university, city

Example:

Zahra, A.M. 2016. Characteristics of Lampung Silica Sand *Waterglass* with Sodium Hydroxide Base Melting and its Application in Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) Postharvest Handling. Thesis. Department of Agricultural Product Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Universitas Brawijaya. Malang

Erning, Y.I. 2019. Detoxification of Bitter Yam (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) Cyanide by Submerged and Solid Spontaneous Fermentation Methods as well as *Back-Slopping* Fermentation and Base Soaking. Dissertation. Doctoral Program in Agricultural Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Brawijaya. Malang

5. *Internet*

How to write:

Author name, year, title, page, access date. Example:

Research and Markets. 2019. Global Rice Bran Oil Markets, 2011-2018 & 2019-2024. <https://www.globenewswire.com>. Access date July 8, 2019.

6. *Patents*

How to write:

Author name, year, patent title, patent number.

Example:

Torgersen, T.L., Klaveness, J., Myrset, A.H. 2012. Antioxidants in fish oil powder and tablets. US Patent 2012O156296A1.

7. *Proceedings*

How to write:

Name of author, year, title of article, proceedings followed by name of seminar, place, date of seminar.

Example:

Estiasih, T., Harijono, Ahmadi, K. 2017. Increasing production capacity, improving packaging, and implementing quality systems in small and medium enterprises of instant herbal drinks for export market expansion. Proceedings of the National Seminar of the Communication Forum of Indonesian

Agricultural Technology Colleges (FKPTTPI). Kendari, September 17.

Estiasih, T., Aggriani, R., Maligan, J.M. 2016. Protein composition and functional properties of protein concentrate from selected soybean (*Glycine max*) superior varieties. Proceeding of International Conference on Food Properties (ICFP). Bangkok, Thailand, May 31- June 2.

F. Presentation Name

1. Citation Writing Using *APA Style*

Some *APA Style* citation techniques are as follows:

1.1 Citations sourced from Books

1. Articles/sources written by one person can use three ways of writing, namely:

The rule is to put the year of publication in parentheses after the name of the author being referred to. Example:

Hermana (2004) states that internet adoption by small entrepreneurs is influenced by the ease of use and benefits of the internet.

According to Hermana (2004), the adoption of the internet by small entrepreneurs is influenced by the ease of use and benefits of the internet. Internet adoption by small entrepreneurs is influenced by the ease of use and benefits of the internet." (Hermana, 2004).

2. Articles/Sources written by more than one person

The method is the same as above, which can be in front or behind, but just mention the family name.

For example:

"According to Platt and Olsen (1990) also, a special education program can only be fully implemented if special education teachers receive appropriate benefits".

3. Divide three or more authors

The rule is to write *et al.* (for Indonesian references) and *et al.* (for international references) after the first author's name.

Example:

"Internet adoption in career women is influenced by *internet self-efficacy*, *internet anxiety*, and so on. (Podemsky *et al.*, 1995)"

4. Share more than one publication

The trick is to use lowercase letters (a,b,c), to identify two or more publications for the same author issued in the same year. Example:

"An example of software that uses a constraint programming language is the ILOG Solver (Puget and Albert, 1994).^a

"The use of objects is very widespread, especially in the organization of artificial intelligence (Puget and Albert, 1994)^b

5. For articles or sources that are not read directly

The trick is that articles or sources that are not read directly, but only

obtained from other sources that we read, then first write the last name of the first author in parentheses the year of publication, then write from the author who quoted the first writing.

Example:

"According to Baum and Maio (2000) in Saber et al. (2006), the stages of *e- government* development consist of four stages: emergence, interaction, transaction and transformation."

1.2 Quotations taken other than from books

1. Journal
by Herrington (1998)
2. Thesis
Fadilah Kamsah (2000), says that.....
3. Web page
..... (Clinton, 1999).
4. Chapter or Article in a Book
..... (Beers and Berkow, 1999)

2.3. Writing a bibliography using APA Style

The bibliography contains the sources used to create a paper. The writing of the bibliography uses 1 space, while the space between references is 2 spaces. Bibliography is included at the back of a scientific work.

Bibliography writing needs to follow the following format:

1. Follow alphabetical order

2. Follow the rules starting with the author's name, year of publication, title, place of publication and publisher.
3. Second line and so on are centered (1 tab/1.27 cm)

The following are examples of Bibliographies that use the *APA Style* writing system.

1. Book

The basic rules used are:

Author's Last Name, First Name Initial. Middle Name Initial. (Year of

Publication). *Book Title*. City of Publication: Publisher.

For books where the author is unknown, the Author's Name and initials need not be included, but the sequence after them is as per the above rules.

- Book: Anonymous (no author name)

A World of Strangers: Order and action in urban public space. (1999). 2nd.ed. New York: Basic Books.

- Book: (One author)

Lofland, L. (1999). *A World of Strangers: Order and action in urban public space*. New York: Basic Books.

- Book: Two authors

Lofland, L and Taylor, I (1999). *The New Criminalology: For a social theory of deviance*. New York: Harper & Row

- Book: Three authors

Lofland, L., Young, J. & Taylor, I (1999). *The new criminology: For a social theory of deviance*. New York: Harper & Row.

- Books: More than three Authors

Lofland, L., et.al (1999). *The new criminology: for a social theory of deviance*. New York: Harper & Row.

- Translation Book

Rank. O. (1932). *Psychology and the soul* (William Turner, Trans.) Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

- A book authored by the Corporate Body

Commission on intergovernment relations (1995). Report to the President. Washington, DC: Author. Committee of public finance. (1999). Public Finance. New York: Pitman.

- Edited Book

Friedman, R.J., & Katz, M.M. (Eds.) (1974). *The psychology of depression: Contemporary theory and research*. New York: Wiley

- Unpublished manuscript

Hardison, R. (1983). *On the shoulders of giants*. Unpublished manuscript.

2. Other than Books

- Articles from Magazines

The rules for writing magazines are similar to those of newspapers or journals, starting with the author's last name, first initial, followed by the year, date and month of publication written in brackets. Then the title of the article, where only the initial letter of the title is capitalized, and write the page number where the article is cited.

Klinger, E. (2000, August). *The power of daydreams*. Psychology Today. 36-44. Shuttle crew studying ozone layer in atmosphere. (2000, April). Time. 34.

- Articles from Newspapers

Mohammed Azam Noor. (1999, July 3). 'Why Ziana Zain as literary person for 1998?'. New Straits Times: 25

- Articles from Journals

The rules for writing magazines are similar to those of newspapers or journals, starting with the author's last name, first initial, followed by the year, date and month of publication written in parentheses. Then the title of the article, where only the initial letter of the title is capitalized, Journal title, Volume, Page number where the article is cited.

Herrington, A.J. (1998) The prototype as a construct in abnormal psychology. *Journal of abnormal psychology*, 90, 575-585.

In addition to the writing rules taken from articles in the Journal. If the article consists of three to six authors, then use the following rules:

Example:

Hart, D., Keller, M., Edelstein, W., & Hofmann, V. (1998). Childhood personality influences on social-cognitive development: A longitude study. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 74, 1288-1289.

- Thesis

Abdul Rahman Abdullah (2009). Communicative Competence and Arabic Communication Strategies among Secondary Students. Men. Keb. Agama in Negeri Selangor. *Doctor of Philosophy Thesis*: Universiti Malaya.

- Doctoral Dissertation

Smith A.B. (1999). An analysis of interaction processes and sociometric relations developed during therapy with offenders on probation: *Unpublished doctoral dissertations*. New York: New York University.

- Seminar/Proceeding

Ali Hanafiah, Datuk & Tun Shah Ashari. (August 12-17, 1999). 'The effect of DNA testing on convicted felons in Malaysia'. *In Proceedings of the International Seminar on DNA Testing and Their Effects on Human Beings*. Kuala Lumpur

- Trial working papers

Sheehan, W.J. (1999, April). Wicked as hell itself: women in prisons of Georgian London. *In the meeting of The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*. US: Georgia.

- Report

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (1983). *Assessing the impacts of technology on society*. (Report). Washington DC: U.S.G.P.O.

- Online Source

The basic rules for referencing online documents are the same as for other references, but with the addition of the date and source of the search. Write the day on which you accessed the online document and the URL of the document. Author's last name. Last name initial. Middle name initial. (Year.) Title. Accessed on month, date, year, from semuber (website name).

Van Wagner, K. (2006). Guide to APA format. About Psychology. Accessed November 16, 2006.

<http://psychology.about.com/od/apastyle/guide#>

or

Rice, J.C., McBride R.H. & Davis, J. (1998). Defining a web-based learning environment. Accessed November 16, 2006. <http://www.byu.edu/ipt/workshop/wbi/text.html>

- E-mail

Day, Martha. Mday@usage.uvm.edu. (July 30, 1999). Review of the movie--- Chicken Run. E-mail to Xia Li (XLI@moose.com).

G. Footnotes and New Terms

1. Footnotes

Conversely, the use of footnotes should be avoided (if not absolutely necessary), except for certain fields of study, especially History.

2. New term

New terms that have not been standardized in Indonesian may be used as long as they are consistent. The first time they are used, the foreign equivalent should be given (in brackets). If a lot of new terms are used, a glossary should be provided at the back.

3. Excerpt

Quotes are written in the original language, if more than 3 lines, single-spaced, and if less than 3 lines, double-spaced.

Typed indented. Not translated, but may be discussed in the author's own words.

4. *Arabic word*

Transliteration follows the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia.

Examples of writing titles, subtitles, subtitles and so on

JUDGEMENT

Subheadings

The first sentence after the subheading is written as a new paragraph

Subheadings

The first sentence after a subordinate subheading begins with a new paragraph of the subheading. The first sentence that immediately follows is written one line behind the subordinate subheading. In addition, subordinate subheadings can be written as sentences, but those that function as subordinate subheadings are placed at the front and are bolded and/or underlined, for example:

Subheadings are part of one sentence

Or

Subheadings are part of one sentence

Example of Table Presentation

Table 1. Proximate Analysis Results (%) on Wheat Flour, Tempeh Flour and Gluten

Materials	Water Content	Ash Content	Protein Content	Dissolved Protein Content
Wheat flour	7,626	0,328	12,447	2,380
Tempe flour	9,311	2,185	37,057	3,261
Gluten	4,695	0,589	68,756	1,638

CHAPTER V PUBLICATION IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

A. Definition of Scientific Journal

Journals are periodicals in the form of serialized pamphlets containing material that is of great interest to people when published. When associated with the word scientific behind the word journal can be published means periodicals in the form of pamphlets containing scientific material that is of great interest to people when published. (Book Authoring Style of Presentation, editing and publishing Scientific Works, by Mien A. Rifai, Gajah Mada University, 1995, pp.57-95).

A scientific journal is a publication published periodically by a professional organization or academic institution. It contains articles that are the product of empirical scientific thinking (research articles) or logically (thought-review articles) in certain fields of science. May also include: New book reviews, obituaries, or advertisements (Hanif, 2009).

B. Types and Types of Journals

There are several types of periodicals, apart from journals, namely magazines, Bulletins, Newsletters. Magazines are periodicals that are not daily, each issue is given a separate page, usually identified by date rather than serial number. Bulletin is an official periodical issued by scientific institutions or professional organizations and contains news, results and reports on activities in one field.

Warkat warta, is a short publication containing news, including scientific advances that contain short notes that express the material in general and not in depth (Mien A. Rifai p.57-59). In addition, in terms of technical content, there are three types of scientific periodicals, namely the first scientific technical magazine, the second semi-scientific periodical and the third secondary periodical.

Scientific technical magazines are magazines that contain new research results and findings. These periodicals are usually a means of communication for specialized experts. Semi-scientific periodicals, which are periodicals that contain technical writings with a cyclopedia-like coverage and are intended for those who are not experts or specialists in the field in question. Secondary periodicals contain abstracts or summaries of primary periodicals, often called abstracting journals. In addition, for educational purposes there are also so-called review periodicals that contain a variety of similar scientific articles published in recent years to provide an overview of the progress of instructing a topic.

Based on the definitions, types and types mentioned above, in this guidebook what is meant by scientific journals are periodicals that contain specific scientific studies in certain fields.

Substantially, it can be stated that the existence of scientific periodicals is one of the criteria that can be used to assess the institutional quality of a university. Connected to the community entity as an academic community, journals can be a benchmark for

the dynamics of academic and scientific life. Implementation, one of the efforts to improve the competitiveness of higher education is through improving the quality and quantity of scientific publications, through journals or scientific periodicals. The existence of scientific journals can be equated with the spirit of higher education. It is ironic if a university is a place for academicians who are thinkers and researchers, but does not have a scientific journal as a means of popularization.

For this reason, the Food Technology Study Program has a Scientific Journal named JOURNAL OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY which is expected to be a publication forum for lecturers and students for research results or reviewing a topic in the field of food science and technology.

Functions of scientific journals

A scientific periodical is a form (official material):

- 1) Registration of the results of one's scientific activities
- 2) Certification of the results of scholarly activities that meet scientific requirements
- 3) Widespread dissemination of the intellectual work to the general public, and
- 4) Preparation of all findings resulting from the intellectual activities of scientists and pandits that it contains.

The cutting-edge goal of publishing scientific articles:

- 1) Disseminating research results

- 2) Adding to the treasure of knowledge
- 3) Developing science and technology
- 4) Improving achievement
- 5) Improving the reputation of the institution
- 6) Self-satisfaction
- 7) Improving the competitiveness of a nation

So the function of scientific journals is a bridge between researchers (authors) and readers (users and peers).

Researchers can be in the form of

- 1) Empirical research
- 2) Using scientific research strategies including
- 3) Survey, case study, trial/experiment, analysis
- 4) Archives, and historical approaches, or
- 5) A theoretical study aimed at advancing
- 6) Existing theory or adapting theory to a
- 7) Local circumstances, and/or the results of theoretical studies
- 8) With the aim of reviewing and synthesizing existing theories

Research results

All forms of research partly result in new and original findings, revelations, opinions, or ideas that add to the delta of scientific contributions to the advancement of science, technology and art.

Objectives of Scientific Research

The goal of research is to increase human knowledge relating to the physical, biological and social worlds.

Process of Socialization of Research Results

Individual knowledge will enter the domain of science only after it has been presented, discussed, published, and or discussed, published, and or discussed, published, and or independently reviewed by other competent scientists.

A survey by Scientific American in 1994 showed that the contribution of Indonesian scientists to the repertoire of the development of the world of science each year is only about 0.012%, which is far below Singapore which amounts to 0.0179%, when compared to the USA which is more than 25%. The latest data shows that the contribution of Indonesian publications at the international level is only 0.8 per one million population (lost science in the third world) (Wasmen Manalu 2011).

Potential sources of manuscripts for publishing Scientific Journals:

- Bachelor Thesis (to get a bachelor's degree, the research results must be published in a journal)
- Master Thesis
- Doctoral Dissertation
- Research Results Lecturers and students

- Papers presented at workshops, symposiums, congresses, and scientific meetings.

Script Hunt

- Approaching expert authors in the journal's field of knowledge
- Order manuscripts from renowned authors in the journal's field of study
- Organize a presentation competition on a topic that is in the public spotlight
- Cooperation of periodical publishers with scientific professional organizations.

FORMAT

There is actually no standard in the way journal articles are presented. We are talking about articles published in scientific journals, not scientific material to be published in reference books, proceedings of scientific meetings, or daily mass media. Almost all scientific journals have guidelines that must be followed if we want our writing to be published in them. Therefore, before writing, study the presentation pattern, organization, habits, and other instructions of the intended journal. Manuscripts that require a lot of editing will only open up or increase the chances of the submitted manuscript being rejected. The content of the manuscript should be tailored to the readership of the journal in question. For example, for nutrition

journals, authors should avoid using too many mathematical formulas. Nowadays, almost no journal requires a literature review, which is related to the literature survey combined in the introduction.

Compared to a thesis, the number of pages of a journal article submitted to the editor (or editors) is generally no more than 15 pages with tables and figures. As such, only the most necessary items can be included in the limited number of pages. Indeed, it is possible to make a full-length paper in a scientific magazine.

However, the content of the article does not deviate much from what has been described in the Thesis, thesis, and dissertation. The only thing that is very different is the format.

TITLE AUTHOR(S) ABSTRACT TITLE	Keep it short and suitable for indexing Include a mailing address Summarize the problem and solution Keep it short and suitable for indexing
AUTHOR(S) ABSTRACT INTRODUCTION	Include a mailing address Summarize the problem and solution What is the problem?
MATERIALS and METHODS RESULT	How you do it Others should be able to repeat it What did you find? Show representative data
And DISCUSSION REFERENCES	What it means Discuss your findings, do not repeat results.
TITLE AUTHOR(S) ABSTRACT TITLE	Reference your sources of information Write carefully

HOW TO START WRITING

The article does not need to be written in its finished form, start with the easiest part, perhaps the materials and methods section, after that perhaps the background (Introduction), and finally perhaps the title. Once all the sections are written, "settle" them for a few days, then take the time to review them.

Your article will be read by a wider audience, not just the supervisory committee, so take a close look at your arguments and evidence. Are there any

ambiguities or inconsistencies? Are the results contradictory to those that defend them. If not, are you prepared for the reader's response and criticism?

At this planning stage, you also need to consider the form of data presentation. Are tables more effective than figures, or vice versa? Which data is important and which can be left out so as not to clutter the subject matter? Selection and sorting is especially important due to the limited number of pages. In many cases, the methods section is kept as concise as possible by the author.

TITLE AND KEYWORDS

The title is the identity of your work. The title of the article may be different from the title of the thesis. Choose a few important words carefully and place them at the beginning of the title. Readers

often read the title first and rarely do people read more than the first eight words. The following is an example of the purposeful placement of words that begin the title and do not provide any information.

Development, Evaluation and Application of Some Research Results on Superior Soybean Seedlings

A long title can be shortened without losing the point it is trying to convey. For example:

Population Density and Irrigated Wet Rice Cultivation in the Monsoon-Tropics of Asia, Particularly in Java (Indonesia)

Become

Population Density and Wet Rice Cultivation in Java

A title that is too short is also less meaningful, for example :

Study on Slamet Soybeans

Keywords are needed to make it easier to search for articles. Choose no more than five words or terms that will make your article easily searchable. Words like "study", "evaluation", "analysis" are certainly not useful as keywords.

Abstract

An abstract is a complete summary of the entire paper and is generally presented in one paragraph using no more than 200 words. It can be difficult to write a mini-essay, conveying a message in five

pages is often easier than having to summarize it in five lines that include the problem, methods and results. By not repeating the words in the title, write the main problem and the reason for the research and the objectives to be achieved. Also state the approach, methods and materials used, as well as expressing the results and important conclusions obtained.

Presentation can be qualitative (indicative abstract) or quantitative (informative abstract). The abstract should be brief and clear, containing no information or conclusions that are not in the paper. Non-specific statements such as "the population density is quite high" should be replaced with "the population density of the sample villages taken is above xxx inhabitants on average". Again, the abstract should be complete, but concise, careful, objective and scholarly.

Introduction

If you look carefully, a good article generally only has a few paragraphs in the introduction, even short articles only use one paragraph, which contains two main points. The second point is shorter than the first, usually containing the hypothesis, or the background to the research.

Literature Review

If the journal allows a literature review section, include recent, relevant and original literature (*state of the art*). Describe the literature review that generated the idea and underpinned your research.

Materials and methods, results, discussion and conclusions should be written on a new page.

Acknowledgments

Research often involves many parties and there is often confusion as to which parties should be thanked. Acknowledgments should be made formally. It is a good idea to ask permission if you are going to write someone's name in this section. Sponsors who provide research funding should be thanked.

Bibliography

The following example is a bibliography created in the order in which the text appears:

Knop A, Pilato LA. Editor (1985). Phenolic Resins: *Chemistry, Applications and performance*. Future Directions. Berlin Springer, pp 36-40.

PRESENTATION FORMAT FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY

GENERAL

- The submitted manuscript has not been submitted before or is not under consideration for publication by other publishers.
- All authors of the article are expected to have approved the submission of the article to REKAPANGAN journal and agree to the order of the authors' names.

ARTICLE WRITING FORMAT

- Articles should be written in good and correct Indonesian or English.
- Manuscripts or articles are written using Microsoft Word with Arial Narrow 11 font, A4 paper with 2.5 cm margins around the text and in
- 1.15 spaces.
- Manuscripts or articles are divided into sub:
 - a) Title (Bahasa Indonesia and English), Arrial Narrow 14 font
 - b) Names of authors and institutions, emails written in Arial narrow 10 font, Author affiliations
 - c) Abstract (in Indonesian and English with keywords), Arial narrow 11 font, single-spaced.
 - d) Introduction
 - e) Methodology
 - f) Results
 - g) Discussion (results and discussion may be combined)
 - h) Conclusion
 - i) Acknowledgments (if necessary)
 - j) Bibliography
- Title, Abstract, in one column, Introduction to bibliography in two columns.
- Picture captions are placed below the picture, table captions above the table.

- Figures and Tables are printed on their own page and placed after the bibliography.

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Nasoetion AH. 1992. *A Guide to Scientific Thinking and Research for Teenagers*, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana.

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APPENDIX

Proposal / Thesis / Industrial Internship guidance form

**UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM**

FIELD WORK PRACTICE/PROPOSAL/THESIS GUIDANCE FORM

Student Name :

N.P.M :

Study Program :

Date of Programming :

Supervisor :

Main :

Co-supervisor :

No.	Guidance Date	Material	Supervisor Main	Co- supervisor
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Appendix 2 Revision Form

REVISION LIST

Name :
N.P.M. :
Research Title/ :
Field work/ Internship :
Supervisor :

No.	Page	Revision Description

Surabaya, DD/MM/YYYY

*Examiner Lecturer

Ratification sheet of Research Report / Thesis / Industrial Internship Report

ENDORSEMENT SHEET

MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS AS ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS

DESCRIPTION

By:

NPM.....

Have been approved to take the Class II Oral State Examination
School Year (academic year)

Main supervisor

Co-supervisor

NIP.

NIP.

Appendix 4 Oral Exam Requirements

Laboratory Exemption Certificate

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
 UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
 FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
 FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
 Jl. Raya Rungkut Madya Gunung Anyar Telp. (031) 8782179, Fax (031)
 8782257, Surabaya 60294

LABORATORY CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

Students listed below:

Name :

NPM :

Study Program :

Completed the research / thesis and declared free to borrow the Food
 Technology Laboratory facilities of UPN "Veteran" East Java.

Thesis: ... (title)

Thus this statement is made as a condition of registration for the Oral
 Examination for the 2020/2021 Academic Year

Surabaya,

Head
 Food Engineering Lab

Head
 Food Analysis Lab

.....
NIP.....

.....
NIP.....

Acknowledged by,
Coordinator of Food Technology Study Program

.....
NIP.....

Minutes of Proposal/Research Result/Industrial Internship seminar

**UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM**

Jl. Raya Rungkut Madya Gunung Anyar Telp. (031) 8782179, Fax (031)
8782257, Surabaya 60294

MINUTES OF PROPOSAL SEMINAR/RESEARCH RESULTS/INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM

Day/Date :

At :

Place :

A Proposal/Research Result/Industrial Internship seminar was held:

Student Name :

NPM :

Title :

which was attended by Supervisors, Examiners and Students. The results of the seminar obtained a score of LESS / ENOUGH / VERY SATISFYING

Main Supervisor :

Co-Supervisor :

Tester :

Tester :

Acknowledged by,
Coordinator of Food Technology Study Program

.....
NIP.

Notes: a. Maximum improvement weeks/months from the time of the seminar
b.

Invitation to Seminar Proposal/Research Result/Industrial Internship

**UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM**

Jl. Raya Rungkut Madya Gunung Anyar Telp. (031) 8782179. Fax. (031) 8782257 Surabaya 60294

Surabaya, year

INVITATION

Number: /B/TP//year

To

Dear: Mr./Mrs./Sdr.....

FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

UPN "VETERAN" EAST JAVA

1. Expecting the presence of Mr/Mrs, on:

- a. Day/Date : _____
- At : _____
- Place : Seminar Room
- Events : Seminar/Field Work/Proposal/Research Result
- Name : _____
- NPM : _____
- Title : _____

b. For the purpose of being a Lecturer: Supervisor / Examiner.

2. Thus, thank you for your attention.

Coord. Study Program of
Food Technology

(NIP)

Appendix 5a Example of Research Proposal Cover Page

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS AS
ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

RESEARCH PROPOSAL



By :

NPM.....

**FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
Year**

Appendix 5b. Sample cover page of Research Result Report

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS AS
ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

RESEARCH REPORT



By:

NPM.....

**FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
Year**

Appendix 5c. Example of Thesis Cover page

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS
AS ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

THESIS



By :

NPM.....

**FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
Year**

Appendix 5d. Example of the front cover page of the Industrial Internship Report (Cover)

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS
AS ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP REPORT



By :

NPM.....

**FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
Year**

Appendix 6a. Example of cover page in Thesis

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLTATION PROCESS
AS ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

THESIS

Submitted to fulfill part of the requirements
in obtaining a Bachelor of Food Technology degree

By:

NPM.....

**FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
Year**

Appendix 6b. Example of cover page in Industrial Internship Report

INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP REPORT

**AT PT. INDOFOOD SUKSES MAKMUR TBK SEMARANG -
CENTRAL JAVA (INSTANT NOODLE QUALITY CONTROL)**

Submitted to fulfill part of the requirements
in obtaining a Bachelor of Food Technology degree

By:

NPM.....

**FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
Year**

Appendix 7a. Thesis / Industrial Internship ratification page

ENDORSEMENT SHEET

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS
AS ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

RESEARCH PROPOSAL/INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP

By:

NPM.....

Surabaya, Month Year

Approved for dissemination by

Main supervisor

Co-supervisor

NIP.....

NIP.

Appendix 7b. Ratification page of Research Result / Industrial Internship Report

ENDORSEMENT SHEET

MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLACTION PROCESS AS ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS

RESEARCH/INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP REPORT

By:

NPM.....

Surabaya, Month Year
Approved for dissemination by

Main supervisor

Co-supervisor

NIP.....

NIP.

Appendix 7c. Example of Thesis Ratification Page

ENDORSEMENT SHEET

DESCRIPTION

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS
AS ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

Compiled by:

NPM.....

Has been defended before and accepted
By the Examination Team on (date month year)

Main supervisor

Co-supervisor

NIP.....

NIP.

Acknowledged by
Dean of the Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" East Java

NIP.

Appendix 7d. Example of Ratification Page for Industrial Internship Report

ENDORSEMENT SHEET

INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP REPORT

**AT PT. INDOFOOD SUKSES MAKMUR TBK SEMARANG -
CENTRAL JAVA
(INSTANT NOODLE QUALITY CONTROL)**

Compiled by:

NPM.....

Has been defended before and accepted
By the Examination Team on (date month year)

Main supervisor

Co-supervisor

NIP.....

NIP.

Acknowledged by
Dean of the Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" East Java

NIP.

Appendix 8a. Example of Revision Statement Sheet in Thesis

**UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM**

REVISION DESCRIPTION

Students below,

Name :

NPM :

Study Program :

Have done (revised / not revised) Research Report with the title:

**MODIFICATION OF TAPIOCA STARCH BY SUCCINYLATION PROCESS AS
ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL FOR FLAVOR COMPONENTS**

Surabaya,

Lecturer Examiner who ordered the revision:

Examiner	Supervisor
1. _____ NIP.....	2. _____ NIP.
3. _____ NIP.....	4. _____ NIP.

Acknowledged by
Coordinator of Food Technology Study Program

NIP.

Appendix 8b. Example of Revision Statement Sheet in Industrial Internship Report

**UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" EAST JAVA
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
FOOD TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM**

REVISION DESCRIPTION

Students below,

Name :

NPM :

Study Program :

Have done (revised / not revised) Research Report with the title:

**INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP AT PT. INDOFOOD SUKSES MAKMUR
TBK
SEMARANG - CENTRAL JAVA (INSTANT NOODLE QUALITY
CONTROL)**

Surabaya,

Lecturer Examiner who ordered the revision:

Examiner	Supervisor
1.	2.
_____	_____
NIP.....	NIP.
3.	4.
_____	_____
NIP.....	NIP.

Appendix 9a. Sample of Thesis Authenticity Statement Sheet

STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHENTICITY

Student below,

Name :
NPM :
Study Program :
Faculty :
Title :

Stating that this thesis is my work and is not a partial or complete duplication of the work of others, unless the source of information is included.

This statement is made truthfully consciously and responsibly and I am willing to accept the sanction of canceling the Thesis if it is proven to duplicate the Thesis or other existing scientific work.

Surabaya,

Signed.

Stamp

Student Name

NPM.....

Appendix 9a. Example of Statement Sheet of Authenticity of Industrial Internship Report

**STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHENTICITY OF
INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP REPORT**

Student below,

Name :
NPM :
Study Program :
Faculty :
Title :

Declare that this Industrial Internship report is my work and is not a partial or complete duplication of the work of others, unless the source of information is included. This statement is made truthfully consciously and responsibly and I am willing to accept the sanction of canceling the Thesis if it is proven to duplicate the Thesis or other existing scientific work.

Surabaya,

Signed.

Stamp

Student Name

NPM.....

Appendix 10a. Sample Table of Contents Sheet

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLE.....	vi
LIST OF IMAGES	viii
LIST OF ATTACHMENTS.....	x
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	3
1.2 Objectives	3
1.3 Benefits	3
CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW	4
A. Bread	4
B. Bread Ingredients	6
1. Wheat flour	6
2. Rice bran	7
3. Glycerol Monostearate	10
4. Water.....	12
5. Yeast.....	12
C. Tawa Bread Making Process	17
1. Methods	17
2. Batter	18
3. Fermentation	19
4. Roasting	20
5. Cooling and Warming	21
D. Decision analysis	23
E. Financial analysis	23
1. Break Even Point (BEP) (Susanto dan Saneto, 1994)	24
2. Net Present Value (NPV)	24
3. Payback Periode (PP)	25
4. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	26
5. Gross Benefit Cost Ratio (GrossB/C)	29
F. Theoretical.....	29
G. Hypothesis	30
CHAPTER III. MATERIAL AND METHODS	30
A. Time and Place of Research	32
B. Materials	32

C. Equipment	33
D. Research methods	37
1. Variables	37
2. Fixed variables	37
E. Parameters	37
F. Research Procedure	39
CHAPTER IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	41
A. Raw Material Analysis	42
B. Product Analysis Results of Fresh Bread Bran	43
1. Water Content	47
2. Protein Content	48
3. Fiber Content	49
4. Volume Increment	50
5. Texture	51
C. Organoleptic Test	53
1. Color.....	54
2. Flavor	56
3. Taste	56
4. Texture	56
D. Decision Analysis	57
E. Financial Analysis	57
1. Production Capacity	58
2. Production Cost	58
3. Cost of Goods Manufactured	59
4. Production Selling Price	59
5. Break Even Point (BEP)	60
6. Net Present Value (NPV)	60
7. Payback Periode (PP)	61
8. Gross Benefit Cost Ratio (GrossB/C Ratio)	61
9. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	61
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	70
A. Conclusion	71
B. Suggestion	72
LITERATURE.....	73

Appendix 10b. Sample Table List Sheet

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1. Quality requirements of fresh bread	5
Table 2. List of wheat flour composition per 100 g	7
Table 3. Fresh Bread Composition.....	13

Appendix 10c. Example of List of Figure Sheet

FIGURE LIST

	Page
Figure 1. Chemical structure of glycerol	11
Figure 2. Making quick fresh bread	22
Figure 3. Flowchart of fresh bread making	43
Figure 4. Relationship between development volume and glycerol monostearate.....	45
Etc.	

Appendix 10d. Example of Appendix List Sheet

LIST OF APPENDIX

	Page
Page Chemical Analysis Procedure	67
Organoleptic Questionnaire Sheet.....	72
Observation Data of Fresh Bread	75
Observation Data and Variety Analysis of Development	45
Etc.	

Appendix 11 Sample Summary

SYNTHETIC MEATBALL MAKING WITH THE ADDITION OF SESAME OIL.

Aprianti Ramadani
NPM: 0733010021

SUMMARY

Synthetic meatballs are one of the products made using vegetable protein ingredients, in this case gluten, which is added with other ingredients to increase its nutritional value. In making these synthetic meatballs, soy flour and sesame oil are added. The use of these two ingredients aims to create a meatball product that has high protein content, taste and texture that consumers like. The research method used a completely randomized design (CRD) factorial pattern with two factors and two replications. The first factor was the proportion of gluten: soy flour (80:20, 70:30 and 60:40) and the second factor was the addition of sesame oil (5%, 10%, 15%).

The results showed that the treatment of the proportion of gluten: soy flour 70:30 and the addition of 15% sesame oil produced meatballs that were acceptable to consumers. The treatment resulted in a moisture content of 52.053%, protein content of 20.024%, fat content of 9.556%, starch content of 34.498%, WHC of 53.410%, elasticity of 14.03 mm/gr.s, yield of 272.23%, color (like) 70, taste (like) 120.5 and texture (like) 116. The financial analysis of the best

treatment is as follows: production capacity of 4680 kg/year, BEP value of 23.19% of total production, cost price of Rp. 3,050, -/package; Payback Period (PP) value of 2.9 years; NPV value of Rp. 27,771,493-.; Gross B/C value of 1.0337 and IRR value of 22.45%.

Keywords: Synthetic meatballs, gluten, soy flour

Appendix 12. Example of Graph/Figure Placement Sheet (not using box frame)

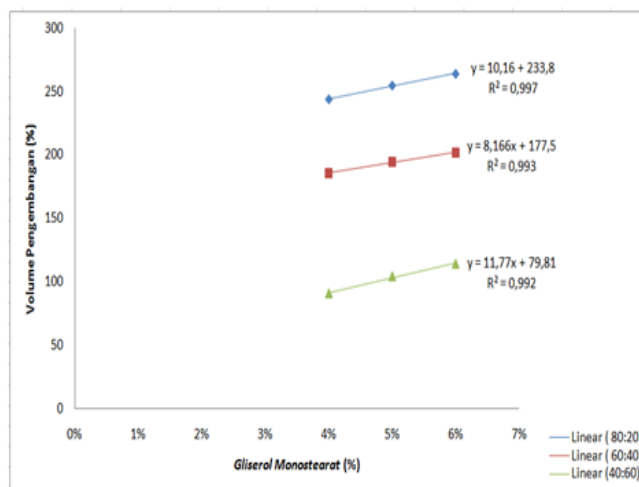


Figure. 4.2 Relationship between development volume and glycerol monostearate