

Conclusions and proposals as fundamental part of the thesis research

Las conclusiones y propuesta de tesis como parte esencial de la investigación

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Abstract

This essay analyzes the importance of conclusions and research proposals in thesis research, analyzing comments by other authors about doing a thesis. Taking into account experience by the author as teacher, researchear and research evaluator.

Resumen

En este trabajo se analiza la importancia que tienen en la investigación de tesis las conclusiones y propuestas de investigación, tomando en cuenta lo establecido por diversos autores sobre elaboración de tesis y la experiencia del autor de este artículo como docente, investigador y evaluador de investigacions.

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Introduction

The conclusions and thesis proposal are the most important elements of the thesis research. The proposals constitute the final part of the thesis research work and are also known as conclusions or solutions and can be in the results. The conclusions and proposals are presented separately, in that order.

On this part of the thesis, all parts of the undergraduate or graduate degree work, as well as the planning and writing, will revolve.

Definition of proposal

Meaning of proposal. According to the Dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy (2023) a proposal is:

Thesis. From the Latin Thesis. It is the personal conclusion, proposition that is maintained with reasoning, about something, dissertation in writing that is presented to the institution by the aspirant to the corresponding degree or postgraduate degree. (DRAE, 2, 2023).

There are three fundamental elements: 1. Conclusion, personal proposition. 2. With reasoning on a subject/problem. 3. Presented by the candidate to obtain the degree of the institution where he/she carries out his/her studies. It is the dissertation that is the final part of the research.

From the above, three terms stand out, for which we resort to the Diccionario de la Lengua Española (2023) for the following

Spanish Language Dictionary (2023) to find out what they mean: propuesta, proponent and proposición.

Proposal. It comes from the Latin proposita, f. from propositus. Proposed. To propose, from the verb proponere. To propose. Proposition. From the Latin Propositio, -ōnis. Action and effect of proposing.

Then, within the content of the definition of the two elements related to proposal and proposing, we find the importance of this section of the thesis:

Proposal.

It is established that a proposal, is a proposition, with knowledge, recommendation, solution, idea, manifestation, enunciation, arguments, which are expressed with the aim of persuading, convincing, to a body that has to resolve, in a consultation in favour or against something and they are presented:

In a consultation of a matter or business to the person, board or body that is to decide, in order to induce, persuade or adopt something, recommend. It can be the educational institution, thesis director, co-director, evaluator, synodal.

1. Arguments in favour of something, which are offered with encouragement and attempt to demonstrate, persuade, for or against, that it is not proven. Usually in for.

2. The text has a length that must be adjusted to the requirements for its processing and approval by law.

It is also called recommendations, it may propose a problem.

The essential elements of a thesis research are: Introduction, Dedication

Methodology Summary Rationale
Objectives Methods Techniques Techniques
General index, various indexes

Chapter Conclusions Proposal Annexes

Each undergraduate or postgraduate degree establishes what must be demonstrated in a thesis research by the student and on this guide the participating parties, teachers, readers, synods in colloquia and thesis advances, thesis director, co-director if there is one, must base their recommendations.

It will be necessary to refer to two essential moments in the thesis work: one, the one that the institution indicates as limits in the realisation of this work; another one, the one that I consider must be fulfilled by the student within the analysis of the problem statement.

Both are important, in the first one the institution indicates up to where the student must deal with a problem and on this determination, the aspirant must not fail to fulfil this task, because his qualification in the exam to pass the degree depends on it.

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The second moment is the one that is recommended by the reader, synodal, thesis director, which benefits research and helps to make quality postgraduate studies and which has been clarified through my experience in the three levels of law studies, bachelor, master and doctorate.

We often come across thesis research in which the author does not make a proposal, because he does not want to do any more work, even though he already has the solution to the problem posed. It is not enough just to say what should be done, but also how it should be implemented in the relevant legislation.

How to get the learner to agree to do this part of the work. There are even cases in which the thesis reader recommends this step of the research, but the student does not do it and the study remains unfinished.

Most of them, mainly in postgraduate theses, are works carried out by true professionals in their fields; they are invaluable knowledge that should be followed up, perhaps in other areas, but in which each participant in the subject should exhaust the part that corresponds to him or her, so that science in Mexico truly has a follow-up and development. Many investigations are clarified by consulting these studies and it is easier for new researchers when there is a thesis proposal included, an important task that needs to be put in writing and not only in the minds, as a recommendation, of those who were in the professional examination to receive the academic degree.

The approach of this document is that the thesis proposal is extremely important and, therefore, it is essential for the student to write it.

Thesis proposal

A thesis proposal is the solution to the problem posed by the researcher. It is the moment when the student mentions what has to be done and how the reasoning has to be applied. It is usually written to reform, modify or create the legal norm, so that there can be coercibility, obligation, to apply the norm in a certain sense.

It is not only to say what must be done, but also how this obligation must be established so that people or the State, through the authorities, can enforce it; that is to say, to legally protect its application so that the vulnerable population receives its benefits. It goes beyond the moral norm, many investigations point out what it would be good to do, to behave in a certain way, in the legal norm it is necessary to show the knowledge of what is good to do, to behave in a certain way.

This shows that there is a step that needs to be completed: moving from the norm of being to the norm of ought to be. For example, moral norms state that a woman or an elderly person must be given a seat, and here human rights can help to ensure that this is actually done. These are examples of moving from an internal situation of the person to a state of obligation. In this case, the figure of a public transport inspector could be created, and it is also possible to reward the person who complies with this provision by giving him or her a ticket to use on another journey. In the case that concerns us, the thesis raises major problems, but we must clarify that a good solution to a problem is not a guarantee that it will be solved. For that one should enter the stage after the examination of the implementation of the solution, which is usually the work of the legislator. But it happens that in Mexico, theses are not sent to deputies, there are no associations interested in following up on these works, and they remain archived for years and years, until they become obsolete. Educational institutions should be obliged to publish extracts of theses or send an electronic copy to those who have the solution to the problem in their hands.

Suppose that, if an institution were to send to the municipal presidents of a Mexican state the proposal for a solution to quality public services, it would be a great support to the municipal presidents of a Mexican state.

would be a great support for programming those works that are a priority for the economic and social development of a municipality.

We are coming to the conclusion that the problems are only important for the titling. Whether the problem is solved or not does not matter.

But on the other hand it should be considered that legislators want to present many initiatives during their term and it would be a good job to send their assistants to look for such information in universities and institutions of higher education, to collect theses, to know more about recent research. Stop the habit of sending messages to known researchers that you are at their disposal if they have a problem to raise it in an initiative.

It is clear that there is a lack of use of thesis research, for various reasons and with various problems. It is in the interest of the educational institution that its students graduate, so that its graduation rate increases and the postgraduate programme can be recognised as a quality programme or remain a quality programme.

The thesis is the way to demonstrate by the student that he or she knows how to do research when this part should be reconsidered. It does not matter if the hypothesis is proven or not, that is not an obstacle in the degree.

Educational institutions should approach governmental agencies and show the importance of the research carried out by students and apply for access to public policy programmes.

Another aspect to consider is that the thesis proposal must be complete. Mention what the problem is and how it should be solved, creating the legal provision, not just saying what should be done.

It should be noted that many new teachers and institutions do not have this idea that the student has to point out how the problem should be solved. This is the way it is proposed in this work, because in law it is a traditional way of making use of the knowledge that the student already has after many months, very often more than two years, which is the time in which the student carries out his or her postgraduate studies. A Master's degree can take four semesters and it takes a few more months for the person to complete their degree procedures.

Often, not doing a complete thesis research is the reason why the student does not want to make a good proposal. Other reasons are that students usually fail their

Other reasons are that students do not usually fail their degree exams, or that they do not want to follow the instructions of their thesis supervisor and their thesis readers. We found that the qualifications in methodology are not strict, the student does not feel the need to work hard on the proposal, another aspect is that the student does not want to make the corrections that are pointed out to him by his teachers and synods in thesis progress colloquiums.

An important element is that there should be an evaluation in the thesis progress colloquiums and that this should be effectively reflected in the qualification of the subjects Methodology and Project Development, that is one of my conclusions.

Every school period we have one or two students who do not attend a colloquium, he or they fail to present their progress correctly, but as it is not reflected in their grade, it is considered unimportant.

From the above, we realise that there is much to be said about the substantive element of the thesis proposal.

As already mentioned, a good thesis proposal by the student should have the objective of being marked in the evaluation of the thesis progress in a colloquium and that this mark is reflected in a subject of Methodology or

Project Development

It will help the research considerably if the student already has an idea of where the research is going from the planning stage. If the problem and its possible solution are identified, it is easier to develop the thesis. In practice we realise that this is not always the case, and the intervention of the teacher of Methodology or Project Development will be decisive in finding ways to clarify these aspects for the student.

I always suggest that the proposal is related to the title, as it will be possible to include part of what the researcher considers should be done.

The proposal is the solution to a stated problem. A thesis can mention three possible solutions:

a) Mention what is to be done.

b) Modification, creation on what is already established.

c) State in full what is to be done. How the legal norm to be reformed would be written.

From my academic and research experience my recommendation is the complete presentation of the above. If a student has an idea of what to propose, it is easier to plan and develop the thesis.

Examples of thesis proposals

Since the proposal is related to the title and the hypothesis, they are also mentioned. Work with the student until a possible final wording is established:

1. Title. On the unconstitutionality and unconstitutionality of articles 116, 128 and 139 of the Law of the Security System.

139 of the Law of the Public Security System for the State of Jalisco (González Pérez, 2021).

Hypothesis. Prohibition for each and every one of the security forces in the service of the State to resort to an ordinary appeal or lawsuit regarding the termination of the labour-administrative relationship that they maintain with the State, which I consider that the problem raised here not only has negative effects in the legal sphere, but also, I consider that the problem raised here not only has negative effects not only in the legal sphere, but also in the social and security spheres, since by gradually eliminating access to the already limited guarantees that security officers in the service of the State have in comparison with other public servants, it creates an environment of discrimination, inequality and inequity in the conditions in which they carry out their service.

Supporting. Marco Antonio González Pérez

Date of degree awarded. 5 May 2021.

2. Title. Legal and organic restructuring of the municipality to guarantee access to quality public services (Carrillo Rodríguez, 2023).

Hypothesis. The legal and organic structure of the municipality that is currently in force is not homogeneous, but allows for the existence of a municipal legal-organic structure for each of the country's municipalities.

This is the main problem affecting the functioning of the municipalities and, consequently, the reason why they are unable to guarantee their population access to and quality of the municipal public services they provide.

Proposal. Standardising the legal framework through which municipalities operate is presented as a solution to guarantee that municipalities, regardless of their political, social or economic status, can count on a minimum organisational structure that allows them to provide the public services they are responsible for with quality and general coverage. By homologation of the legal structure, we should understand that there would be a single legal norm regulating article 115 of the Constitution and organising the municipalities, that is to say, instead of there being 32 norms called municipal organic laws, there would be a single legal order that includes the regulatory provisions of the Constitutional provision and that organises and structures the municipality.

This would be possible by means of a constitutional reform of articles 73 and 115, reserving the power for the 115, reserving the power for the Congress of the Union to issue the laws that organise the functioning and the municipal organic structure, ceasing to be a power of the local legislatures; as well as, in numeral 115, to establish the Constitutional principles that should be regulated in the secondary law regarding the functioning and municipal organic structure.

Substantial: Jonathan Francisco Carrillo Rodríguez

Date of graduation. 20 February 2023.

3. Title. Job stability of trusted workers in Mexico. (Cuevas Hernández, 2023).

Hypothesis. The instability or violation of rights and guarantees of employees in positions of trust as a result of the lack of regulation of the Law and the loopholes found in the Constitution and above all for having been contracted under this heading.

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Proposal. Modify Article 2 and Article 8 of the Federal Law of Workers in the Service of the State (LFTSE).

Service of the State (LFTSE) to be in accordance with the stipulations of Article 5 of this same Law.

In this way, this type of workers would be protected and at the same time they would be classified according to the activities they carry out, as mentioned in the law itself and according to the catalogue of posts of each agency, thus avoiding the exclusion of trust workers from the application of this law.

The content of these articles is shown and how the aforementioned articles would be worded.

Proponent: Claudia Cuevas Hernández

Date of award of the degree: 25 May 2023.

4. Title: Problematic of the Appeal for Reconsideration in Industrial Property Matters. (Hernández Meza, 2020).

Hypothesis. In the case at hand, and in the understanding that the hypothesis is the personal answer to the main research question, it is noticed that there is an affectation to the appellants' guarantees at the moment of filing the aforementioned means of defence, given that it is the authority issuing the appealed act the one that analyses, studies and resolves the Appeal under study.

Proposal

The researcher analyses as a reform the modification of Article 200 of the Industrial Property Law or the creation of an Autonomous Body in charge of attending and resolving the Appeal for Reconsideration, outside the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, and with its own autonomy, which will be in charge of the analysis and resolution of the appeals for reconsideration, and gives examples of how it would be governed. It is a unique case of complete analysis. He concludes that it is better to repeal Article 200 of the Industrial Property Law.

Repeal Article 200 of the Industrial Property Law.

It is time to analyse the solution that, as a preview, is considered the ideal one to solve the problem that is the subject matter of the present investigation, that is, to repeal Article 200 of the Industrial Property Law, for the following grounds and reasons.

Proponent: Héctor Alberto Hernández Meza

Date of obtaining the title: March 20, 2020.

5. Title: El daño a la Gobernanza por asignación política del Síndico Municipal en el Estado de Jalisco: el requisito de

State of Jalisco: the requirement of professionalisation in law (Álvarez Gutiérrez, 2021).

Hypothesis. It is often not difficult to obtain information about all the units that make up a small population, but the results cannot be applied to any group other than the one studied, always under the qualitative inductive criterion. When dealing with an excessively large population, information is collected from a few carefully selected units, since, if each group is approached, the data would lose validity before concluding the study. This would be more important if we had approached our study with a quantitative, numerical statistical criterion; but this is not the case, because we are not dealing with a deductive analysis and we do not start from a hypothesis in the strict sense of the Kantian criterion of the concept of hypothesis. If the elements of the sample represent the characteristics of the population, generalisations based on the data obtained can be applied to the whole group. The descriptive data are expressed in exclusively qualitative terms, since the in-depth interview was applied, which will be explained below (KANT, 2008).

Proposal. Some of the proposals

- The previous initiative also contemplates the definition of the procedure for the integration of candidates for a competitive post with the specific appointments for each position.

- Mandatory training also stands out among the lags, so it will be sought to define the different

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types of training, induction for the first entry, mandatory courses for the specialisation of technical knowledge and a training policy for promotions.

- Among the pending issues, the undersecretary assures that a policy of permanence, which is not envisaged, should be pursued.

Which is not contemplated in the current regulations, "which is very common in the government, which does not have a civil service career

What happens a lot in the government that does not have a career civil service is that they change from one secretariat to another, from one department to another, from one directorate to another, because it does not establish a policy of permanence in order to be eligible for promotion".

- Another of the points to be developed in the new legislation is the evaluation of the performance of public servants who are part of the civil career system, as up to now only evaluations are contemplated for entering a new post.

- It also seeks to include a scheme of rights, obligations, appeals and sanctions for public servants incorporated into the professional career service.

- The main objective of the initiative is that competent civil servants and employees are protected and encouraged by the professional career service,

"It is essential that the good elements are the ones who have permanence and promotions".

Proponent: David Álvarez Gutiérrez

Date of qualification. 06 February 2021.

6. Title: The revocation of mandate for popularly elected officials. (Flores Alvarado, 2021)

Hypothesis. If the recall were to be implemented, it would make MPs more accountable in the performance of their work, as well as give more priority to the needs and rights of the people in Mexico.

Proposal. The establishment of the figure of the revocation, with the aim of creating the measure of weight exercised by society, which should govern at all times based on representation and democracy as a more participatory system, in addition to raising the revocation of mandate to constitutional rank as a mechanism for social participation.

Proponent: José Juan Flores Alvarado

Date of awarding of degree: 26 February 2021.

7. Title: Wixarika Collective Brand (Flores Carrillo, 2018).

Hypothesis. If a collective trademark were registered in favour of the Wixarika community, they would protect their handicrafts nationally and internationally, marketing them at a fair price that is profitable and thus be able to have quality of life as artisans, preserving their culture and customs.

Proposal. In the present work we have wanted to reaffirm the need to preserve handicraft works within the protection established by copyright, due to their artistic value and even more so, after the importance that has been shown in terms of the commercialisation of this manifestation on a global scale.

It is also necessary to ensure that traditional craftsmanship fulfils its social value in order to remain an exponent of the cultural tradition of our people, taking into account its artistic and utilitarian value as a cultural exponent.

As could be seen in this work, our State provides ample protection to the authors of the works of applied arts through the Secretariat of Culture, in order to conserve our Cultural Heritage.

Proponent: Eduardo Flores Carrillo

Date of degree award: 12 December 2018.

8. Title. Legal innovation of the municipality in Mexico (Mosqueda Terán, 2016).

Hypothesis. The reality of the municipality is not consistent with the intention of its existence, since the current needs of society are different from the revolutionary ones, a new and fairer form of society is necessary through a new concept of municipality and the flexibility on the part of the Federation and the federal entities that justify the essence of the figure of the free municipality in our country.

It is for this reason that the aim of this research is to prove that the municipal figure is a determining factor for the development of the people.

To this end, the innovation of the municipal figure is proposed, that is to say, to have a different perception of the current existence of the so-called free municipality, in terms of its functions, which must innovate in the development of the people.

Unctions which must innovate in the legal life of our system of political organisation.

Proposal. In my opinion, the figure of the city council is a repository of the will of the community to achieve welfare as an authority must govern not at its own discretion, it must be a competitive government to get projects through the planning to exercise the office.

In addition, the general structure of the municipality should be reconsidered as to whether it should continue with the current formats or redefine those elements to remain in that structure, in the case of the figure of the city council, which in its own practical reality does not govern. In the end, this situation does not contribute to improving the quality of life of citizens and the performance of governmental functions which, in the case of the municipality, is measurable, within reach, and reading the results leads us to understand the level of happiness of citizens.

Subject: César Alejandro Mosqueda Terán

Date of degree award: 18 October 2016

Title. The protection of the rights of education workers in the face of educational reform in Mexico (Orozco, 2016).

Hypothesis. This research is focused on showing that the Education Reform leaves aside some fundamental rights of teachers' work; "educational efficiency" is privileged, and it is forgotten that academic work must be carried out in a safe and viable environment, which allows to achieve the intended "educational quality".
Proposals.

Reform article 539 of the Federal Labour Law to include Burnout Syndrome in the tabulation of occupational risks and illnesses.

Reform the federal and local Public Servants Law, in the article referring to workers' rights.

Reform the General Law on the Professional Teaching Service, due to the professional burnout syndrome or burnout at work syndrome (SQT).

Proponent: Raúl Orozco Orozco

Date of obtaining the degree: 3 March 2016.

10. Title: Technical Committee of the O.P.D. Civil Hospital of Guadalajara. Case: Acquisitions of goods and/or services (Ibarra Veytia Esmeralda, 2023. To be assigned date of qualification).

Hypothesis. A Technical Evaluation Committee should be created for the acquisition of goods and/or services of the D.P.O. Decentralised Public Body "Hospital Civil de Guadalajara", in its Decentralised Public Body Law, for the rational use of resources, maximum efficiency and technical evaluation, in order to comply with its purposes in the acquisition of goods or services.

The above in order to fully comply with the principles contained in Article 134 of the Federal Constitution, which serves as the applicable legal framework in the legal-administrative ordinances that the public power has issued for its procurement.

Proposals

First. The regulation of a Technical Committee for Acquisitions in the Law of the Decentralised Public Body "Organismo Público Decentralizado "Organismo Público

Decentralised Public Body "Hospital Civil de Guadalajara" and its regulations. Second. To regulate the election process of the members of said Committee, in the following terms:

The Committee shall be composed of a chairperson, technical secretary, members, advisors and guests, who shall have the following responsibilities and eligibility requirements. The responsibilities and requirements are described.

Substantial: Esmeralda Elizabeth Ibarra Veytia

Date of graduation: Date of graduation to be established.

The previous research works serve as an example to establish that the proposal is made in relation to the problem posed, the established hypothesis, the title of the research and objectives. It can be one proposal or several. Students should specifically point out the proposal and how it would be worded. It can be numbered with letters or with numbers, it is recommended to use letters, e.g.. First, second, etc. More precisely, the length of the text and the presentation should be in accordance with legislative technique.

Ideas about the proposal that the authors mention:

The thesis must represent some contribution, however modest, that signifies a certain advance in science or in its method or an advance in the knowledge of the reality that constitutes its own field. The author proposes the conclusion as the place in the thesis where the doctoral student should highlight, with the appropriate arguments, synthetically and systematically, what the thesis represents as a novelty and the theoretical and practical contributions that in his opinion it implies. (Sierra Bravo, 1996, pp. 415-416).

In this way, the conclusion is understood to be the final reflection that has been reached, setting out the reasons that support it and refuting the objections that may be opposed to it. It is based on the scientific scope of the research carried out.

The conclusion is a final chapter, making special mention of the original contributions arising from the work.

Although it is considered by some teachers that the conclusions and proposals should not be a numbered chapter, in this case the author does consider it, as it would look like an unfinished work.

Concept of thesis

For Jorge Witker, the thesis is a written work of more than 100 pages in length, in which the student develops reasoned propositions on the subject, with the aim of obtaining a new or different scientific product and, incidentally, to fulfil an academic-legal requirement with a view to obtaining a university degree. The capacity for analysis, creative criticism, synthesis and evaluation must be used.

A doctoral thesis is a written work of an average length of between one hundred and four hundred pages, in which a student deals with a problem related to the studies in which he or she wants to obtain a doctorate (Witker, 1986, pp. 18-26).

Some authors call it the project and the thesis a doctoral proposal (Rivera-Camino, 2014, p. 67)

The initial proposition is found in the hypothesis, at the heart of the thesis. Different types of theses: (Eco, 1996).

1. Historical thesis. Research that traces the legal system from its origins to the present day, generally starting from Roman law.

2. Comparative thesis. This type of thesis seeks to identify the similarities and differences that can be found in formal institutions in two or more universal legal systems in force.

3. Descriptive thesis. Analysis is used, the problem is broken down into its various aspects, establishing relationships and levels that offer a picture of the functioning of a legal norm or institution.

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4. Explorative thesis. These are preliminary steps to the statement of the problem; they offer the way to other, more in-depth research.

5. Projective thesis. These are current studies starting from the present of the functioning of the institutions towards the future.

6. Propositional thesis. This involves questioning a law or legal institution in order to evaluate its failings, proposing specific legislative changes or reforms. These theses generally culminate in a proposal for reform or a new law on the subject.

It is reaffirmed that the conclusions and thesis proposal are the culminating part of the thesis. They are elaborated when the researcher has more knowledge about the topic or problem posed (Orozco Orozco, 2018, p. 152).

A very important aspect to reflect on is that students often present their information in very little space, around half a page to three pages, only mentioning what needs to be done. This is where the work of thesis writing needs to be strengthened. The curious thing is that, when preparing this documentary subject, although there are many works on methodology, research techniques, thesis writing and how to write a thesis, the authors do not dedicate enough space to it, due to its importance and transcendence. This insufficiency can be attributed to the student's desire to complete his or her research.

The author suggests that these topics should be expanded in order to emphasise the importance of their content. (Schmelkes, 2006, págs. 162-165).

Carlos Sampieri, places the proposal as part of the name of the research project and in the research results. (Hernández Sampieri R. , 2016, pp. 303, 419-420).

The author Carlos Muñoz Razo, points out that this chapter of the formal conclusion of the results and the contributions found, is the product of the deep work of analysis of the research proposal that supports the thesis, with the aim of making recommendations or relevant proposals that provide real value to the research (Razo, 2011, p. 178).

Regarding the conclusions, Armando Zubizarreta mentions, in two small paragraphs, that each of them should be numbered (Zubizarreta, 1996, p. 181).

We speak of conclusions in the plural because a research work leads to several conclusions. The conclusions constitute the final part of the research work and they record the results obtained and state the explanations, solutions or recommendations, the problem proposed in the introduction (Fernández, 2009, pp. 63- 65)

They are a recapitulation of the personal points of view that have arisen in the development of the thesis. They should present the results obtained and synthesise the essence of the research. They are the basis for future research.

The author Dora García Fernández recommends that the conclusions should be numbered (with letters) and included in the thesis. Indicate whether the hypothesis was proved, modified or rejected. The problems that were not solved should be mentioned.

Conclusions are the culminating part of the analysis presented, very important for future research. The conclusions should contain the answers to the problem posed by the research. This chapter allows you to have the last communication to assure you that everything promised at the beginning has been fulfilled.

It reports on how the objective(s) stated in the introduction of the work, the testing of the hypothesis and the results of the study were achieved. Conclusions are drawn from the results obtained, whether or not they coincide with the study carried out.

The results are related to the initial objectives and hypotheses and the conclusions are supported by the results (Icart Isern, 2012, pp. 222-223).

The conclusions is the answer to the problem posed in the introduction.

The results of the research is a very important stage in the research process. The analysis and interpretation of the research findings, or the data collected, must be systematic and careful. This is where the researcher's skills and abilities are manifested, where the results are substantiated and where proposals can be made.

The text is written objectively, sticking to the facts, without opinions, according to what is indicated in the data or information collected and its contribution to the achievement of the objective. The chapter is written in the past tense.

The results are facts and figures, collected facts. When analysing the results, elements are obtained that constitute the answer to the research question and therefore the argument to validate or invalidate the hypothesis. Elements will be available to determine whether the objectives have been achieved and the methodological limitations of the study. All these together constitute the conclusions and, depending on what has been proposed as the final product, the contribution of the research. Another contribution is to mention how the knowledge has influenced the researcher's personal development. As well as what perspectives are open to continue it, new questions, options, approaches, aspects not solved by the researcher and to present them as suggestions.

The proposal submitted must be well-founded. This section is written in the present tense (Martínez Auriolés, 2014, pp. 67-68).

Analysis of the results and discussion

The results and discussion is the fundamental part of the research; they must correspond to the general and specific objectives. They must be described precisely, as they are the concrete statistical representation that is expressed through: tables and graphs (these are complementary). The description of their numerical characteristics and the presentation of the results of the statistical tests that have significance are included, in addition to the congruence analysis (Bonet Collazo O. M., 2023).

There is no agreement among the authors as to whether it is advisable to follow any guidelines, nor whether the results and discussion can be in separate chapters or in the same chapter.

The conclusions are a synthesis of all the work carried out; they must be in correspondence with the stated objectives and the research problem and they must be clear, brief, precise and convincing. They must show that they are a logical consequence of the scientific results obtained and argued by the author. It is important to mention that conclusions are not the repetition of data nor can they appear suddenly, but are scientific-theoretical generalisations that are supported by the evidence of the findings. Conclusions should be numbered.

Recommendations

Recommendations are not compulsory, but are important in research work, as they allow the researcher to suggest what to do with his/her findings and scientific and technological contributions:

- Where the applicant proposes that further work should be done to complete or extend their research or experiments.
- The possibility of solving similar problems in other branches of science or technology.
- The conditions necessary for introducing the results into production or social practice, etc.

The recommendations should be written in logical order and numbered. Furthermore, they should be stated in a clear, concrete and simple way, avoiding ambiguities.

Among the limiting factors in the process of drafting the project are: poor reading habits of scientific articles, little commitment to the drafting of the project, lack of interest in scientific research, insufficient knowledge of how to search for scientific information, poor command of Word and other computer programmes, lack of storage media or information devices, and lack of access to the Internet.

Institutional factors: low interaction with the tutor to resolve doubts about the project, lack of knowledge of the subject by the thesis advisor and the perceived lack of methodological skills of teachers to advise projects (Huamán Huayllas, 2019).

A quality proposal is achieved by identifying the main processes and their interactions, to connect customer needs and their satisfaction, using the descriptive-qualitative method, in the case of a cooperative to enter the market with quality products at a fair price. (Ortiz Guzmán, 2023).

A very important problem to solve for micro and small enterprises in the construction sector is financing, which improves incomes. (Mendoza León, 2023).

A current topic for thesis proposals is the migration of highly qualified people, students and researchers, seasonal workers and people aspiring to family reunification (Bombín, 2023).

Results of this article. The results are set out in the conclusions and proposals.

Conclusions

First. When making a list of problems that are the subject of thesis research and its corresponding proposal and conclusion, the importance of the subjects of Methodology and Thesis Development in the undergraduate and postgraduate courses of Law is reflected. In these subjects the support of the professor is necessary to guide the student towards the key elements to develop any research.

Second. It is not at the discretion of a jury for obtaining a degree, of readers, or of anyone involved in a degree, it is necessary to establish that the proposals and conclusions are a necessary part of an investigation to make known the progress of science at the time of the closure of the investigation and that another interested party can take up these studies to make room for new reflections in the future, in another geographical location, but with similar problems.

Third. The importance and transcendence of these studies should be assessed by a committee within the universities and higher education institutions, which should make the theses available to interested institutions or communities for their study and/or application. At least so that they are aware that their functioning or decisions are scientifically questioned, with elements provided by the sciences.

Fourth. In each undergraduate and postgraduate programme there should be an electronic publication that disseminates the essentials of a thesis, leading to the creation of research networks on a specific topic or issue, both by students and by the public.

Fourthly, an electronic publication should be published in each undergraduate and postgraduate programme to disseminate the main points of a thesis, leading to the creation of research networks on a specific topic or issue, both by students and their supervisors, so that the institutions involved can, if necessary, use these studies to provide solutions to problems in their field.

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