

CHAPTER I

A. Initial part

This section contains the research title page and approval page with the following format:

1. **Title page:** the title page contains the title of the research, the purpose of the research proposal, the UGM symbol, the name and number of the student, the target agency and the time of submission of the research proposal. The title page for the thesis proposal is typed on a light blue cover and for the dissertation it is dark blue.
 - a. **Research Title:** made short and clear, shows the problem to be researched and does not open up opportunities for various interpretations. The maximum number of words in the title allowed is 20 words.
 - b. **The purpose of the research proposal:** contains a statement of the purpose of making a research proposal, which is submitted to fulfill some of the requirements for achieving a degree *Master of Science* (M.Sc.) in the Master of Science and Technology program or Master of Clinical Pharmacy or Master of Pharmaceutical Management or Doctoral degree (Dr.) in the Doctoral program.
 - c. **UGM emblem:** the UGM symbol is circular (not a pentagon) with a diameter of 5.5 cm (can be downloaded at <https://brand.ugm.ac.id/downloads/>)
 - d. **Student Name and Number:** name written in full without a bachelor's degree. The student number is written in full below the student's name.
 - e. **Targeted agency:** to the Postgraduate Program, Pharmaceutical Sciences Study Program, Faculty of Pharmacy, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta.
 - f. **Time for submitting proposals:** write down the month and year the research proposal was submitted.

A complete example of the Title Page format can be found in Attachment 1.

2. **Consent Page:** the approval page contains information on the title of the research, the name and number of the student who wrote it, the name of the main supervisor and co-supervisor, and the date of approval.

An example consent page is found in Appendix 2.

B. Main Part

The main part of the research proposal contains: research background, research objectives, literature review, theoretical basis or theoretical rationale, conceptual framework or research model (for social research), hypothesis (if any) or empirical information, research methods, research schedule, and bibliography.

1. Research Background

The research background includes the formulation of the problem, the authenticity of the research, and the urgency (interest) of the research.

- a. Formulation of the problem** explains the reasons why research is important and its position in it broader problems in the field of science concerned.
- b. Authenticity of research** put forward with a firm statement with support from the literature stating that the problem being researched has never been resolved by other researchers and even if there is, it must be stated clearly the differences between the research that will be carried out and existing research.
- c. Urgency (importance) of research** is a statement of the importance of research for the development of the field of science concerned and the ability of research results to solve the problems of the nation and state.

2. Research Objectives

The research objectives are stated specifically, in line with the formulation of the problem stated.

3. Library Survey

A literature review contains a review or study of the results of research that has been carried out by previous researchers which is related to the research to be carried out. The description explains systematically the weaknesses or shortcomings regarding existing research results and shows that the problem to be researched has not been answered or resolved satisfactorily. The facts presented are reviewed clearly and taken directly from the original source (research journal and not a review article), a minimum of 80% from the bibliography. All sources used as references are mentioned by including the name of the author and year of publication which are described further in the bibliography. An example of how molding is cast on **Writing Procedures**.

4. Theoretical Foundation or Theoretical Rationale

The theoretical basis is prepared based on a literature review as a basis for justifying problem solving and is used as a basis for formulating a conceptual framework or research model and hypothesis. The theoretical basis can be in the form of qualitative descriptions or mathematical models or equations or conceptual frameworks or research models related to the field of science being studied.

5. Conceptual Framework or Research Model (for social research)

The Conceptual Framework is part of the theoretical framework support the research to be carried out. The conceptual framework is presented in the form of a chart containing constructs or research variables (inclusion and exclusion).

6. Hypothesis (if any)

A hypothesis is a brief and clear statement which is a temporary answer to the problems faced, established/made based on a theoretical basis or conceptual framework or research model whose truth has yet to be proven. This hypothesis is not a statistical hypothesis.

7. Empirical Information (if there is no hypothesis)

Empirical information is information or data that is expected to be obtained from research. Empirical information is needed if the research is exploratory/descriptive so that a hypothesis cannot be formulated.

8. Research Methods

The research method contains: materials, research subjects or materials, equipment, research progress, variables, and operational definitions of variables and analysis. This section is equipped with a chart or research scheme.

- a. **Materials, subjects, or research materials**It can be a material, population or sample which is described in detail regarding its specifications and properties.
- b. **Equipment**, explained in detail the equipment that will be used in the research, accompanied by picture descriptions if necessary. For social research, equipment can be in the form of questionnaires or interview guides or standardized instruments.
- c. **The course of the research**,contains a description of the methods that will be used in the research and how to collect data and methodssampling used.
- d. **variable**, clearly explained research variables which include independent variables, controlled variables, dependent variables. The formulation of variables in social research includes independent variables, dependent variables, controlled variables as well as mediating variables and moderating variables (if any).
- e. **Operational definition of variables**, explaining technically and specifically the variables to be studied.
- f. **Analysis**, describes how to analyze research results which can be in the form of models, statistics, equations that are appropriate to answer the research objectives.

Note: points d or e are used according to the type of research carried out

9. Research Schedule

The research schedule outlines the details of research activities accompanied by a time plan for implementing the activities (in table form).

10. Bibliography

The bibliography contains the literature used in preparing the research proposal, arranged alphabetically by first author, in accordance with the Harvard system. How to write literature in the Bibliography is listed in the Writing Procedures Section. An example of a bibliography is listed in Appendix 8.

C. Final Part

The final part of the research proposal contains information or information that complements the research proposal, such as support for research facilities and infrastructure or questionnaire forms or interview guides or standardized instruments.