

**University of New York Tirana
Faculty of Law and Social Sciences**

Master of Science in Psychology/ Master of Science in International Relations

Thesis Manual

May 2024

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1. Introduction

The rules and regulations of the second cycle of studies at the University of New York, Tirana (from now on UNYT) define the rights and obligations that are created between the subjects involved in the master thesis, the rules for organizing the writing and defense process, as well as their relations with the governing bodies and other structures in the core unit (Department) and a main unit (Faculty) of the University of New York, Tirana. This manual aims to provide the necessary framework for the smooth running of the master thesis writing and defense process and to provide the same rules for the organization of the process from an academic and administrative point of view.

2. Writing a master thesis

The successful completion of a master's thesis is a prerequisite for completion of the master's program and acquisition of the master's degree. The main objective of this thesis is to choose a specific problem and solve it using scientific literature (and/or empirical findings). By writing a thesis you demonstrate that you have understood important theoretical contexts and methods and are capable of analyzing a particular problem, as well as understanding the results of your analysis and providing recommendations/solutions about the phenomena/problem.

2.1. Master Thesis Prerequisites

Master of Science in Psychology: To be registered and start working on a master's thesis topic, a student needs to complete all the courses of his/her program.

Master of Science in International Relations: To be registered and start working on a master's thesis topic, a student needs to complete all the courses, except one (failure or incomplete), of his/her program.

2.2. Choice of Topic

The choice of topic is a very important point. You should choose a topic in collaboration with your supervisor and that is of interest to you. It may be an issue that you have always wanted to tackle, or possibly a current problem you were confronted with during your studies.

2.2.1. Choosing a Topic

When choosing a topic, please keep the following criteria in mind:

- The topic should arouse your interest and curiosity.

- Ideally, the project will be of practical relevance and refer to recent developments.
- The sources used should be easy to locate and easily accessible.
- The topic should be within your supervisor's area of expertise.

2.2.2. Broad or Narrow Topics

A piece of advice from the *Humanities Faculty of Stanford University* that can be applied to all topics:

For example, the subject of **geology** is too broad. **Vulcanology**, as a branch of geology, is still too broad. **Mexico's volcanoes** could form a sensible, if somewhat superficial paper. Further delimitation would lead to a more valuable analysis: **The history of Popocatepetl** (which one of Cortez' conquistadors probably climbed in 1519 and which only violently erupted in 1702). Another concise subject that spans a lesser time period would be: **the eruption and the apparent extinction of Paricutim** (from February 20th 1943 until March 4th 1952). (Cooper & Robins, 1967, p. 3; cited by Eco, 1998, p. 18)

2.2.2.1. Arguments against choosing a broad topic

- You will soon find that there is too much literature and material available.
- It will be difficult to decide what is relevant and what is superfluous (risk of reading and citing the wrong sources).
- Research will be very time-consuming due to the lack of focus.
- The bachelor graduation project will be extremely long.

2.2.2.2. Arguments in favor of choosing a narrow topic

- The available literature/material is acceptably sufficient.
- The author can conduct a thorough review of the relevant research and literature.
- The author becomes an expert in a narrow, precise area, which may be an advantage when dealing with his/her supervisor.
- The graduation project will be clearer and more concise.

2.2.2.2.1. Acceptable Dissertation Themes and Topics

In preparation it will be helpful to ask yourself the following questions:

- Why is this issue relevant?
- What has already been written about the topic?
- Is there a gap in knowledge?
- Can the gap be filled by research?
- Is the research feasible within the confines of a Masters dissertation?

Once you have identified a possible topic, you need to consider the data you need to access.

- What kind of data do you need?
- How can you collect it?
- What difficulties are there likely to be?

Some potential topics may be rejected because of the problems of data collection and you need to identify this at an early stage.

2.2.2.2. *Focusing and Formulating your Topic*

By now it must be obvious that there is no uniform way of specifying what your dissertation should be about, or how it should be approached. A good dissertation usually has a clear focus, an interesting and perhaps even novel approach, and is executed in a logical and convincing way. To secure a positive outcome, it is worth expending some significant effort on the preparatory and often uncomfortable processes of:

- specifying a prime focus which interests you;
- considering various alternative or complementary ways of tackling the issues;
- developing your ideas in a comprehensible way (i.e. comprehensible to someone other than you).

One way of proceeding is to prepare a Thesis Proposal for each and every topic that appeals to you. (An outline and checklist for such a document is shown in Appendix 4.) The research and writing process is messy at the best of times, so it makes sense to sort out in advance the dissertation's purpose, structure and schedule. This will also provide a standard against which you can judge your own progress.

The planned dissertation should therefore be:

- clearly focussed
- practicable and manageable,
- relevant,
- challenging but achievable.

2.2.3. Submission of the Master Thesis Topic

The form used to submit the Master Thesis topic to the supervisor needs to include the following information:

1. Name of the student
2. Student ID number(s)
3. Study program
4. Working title
5. Description of the thesis
6. Signature of student
7. Signature of the supervisor

The supervisor will inform you of the confirmation/changes in your topic and supervision. Once both are confirmed, the supervisor will set a deadline for submission of the research drafts.

2.3. Procedure for Writing a Master Thesis

2.3.1. Establishing Contact

Following the assignment of the supervisor by the Program Director, the supervisor establishes contact with the student under supervision. In collaboration and under the guidance of the supervisor the students choose a topic for the thesis and prepare a proposal. The proposed topic will be discussed during the initial contact between the student and the supervisor and then approved by the supervisor and laid out in a manageable format.

2.3.2. Change of Master Thesis

A change of master thesis topic after submission of approval from the supervisor requires the re-approval of the supervisor and, in case of considerable changes, a renewed approval by the Program Director.

In case of a negative assessment of a submitted thesis, the supervisor may ask the student to make changes to the original topic.

2.3.3. Length of the Master Thesis

The Master thesis will be written and submitted by one student only. The student must write a minimum of 15000 words excluding references and coverpage.

2.3.4. Language of Master Thesis

The Master Thesis must be written in the English language. Special attention must be paid to linguistic accuracy and appropriate style. For this purpose, it is advisable to use the services of the Writing Centre, if it is needed.

2.3.5. Termination of Supervision

If no substantial progress has been made and/or if a student fails to comply with the deadlines set out by the supervisor, then the supervisor may terminate the supervision and the student needs to be assigned to another supervisor by the Program Director as well as needs to extend the time of the completion of the master thesis. All communication of involved parties should be processed officially and in transparency.

If the termination of the supervision is processed by the student, he/she needs to communicate it officially and state the reason behind it.

3. Researching and Writing the Master Thesis

If the student(s) choose to solve a specific problem using empirical findings (based on data collected from human subjects and/or organizations), details about the instrument (e.g., questionnaire and/or interview guideline), data collection method (e.g., how to distribute the questionnaire) and data analysis method have to be discussed with the supervisor before the implementation. If the student(s) needs to collect data from human subjects, the supervisor has to send the drafted questionnaire and/or interview guidelines to the Ethics Committee for approval.

If the student(s) choose to solve a specific problem using scientific literature, the most important data source is the literature already published on the topic. Apart from the information taken from books and periodicals, specialist magazines can also be used as

sources. A wide variety of books and journals are available in the UNYT's Library.

3.1. What Makes a Good Master Thesis?

- The author identifies an interesting research problem, defines it clearly, and states its (practical) relevance.
- The author illustrates how the problem is gradually solved in a clear, comprehensive, and persuasive manner throughout the thesis.
- The author makes a clear connection between the practical problem and theory (i.e., there is a genuine connection between theory and practice).
- The results are evident and are discussed accurately.
- The thesis is well-rounded, meaning that it does not address superfluous tangents but presents a clear line of argumentation.
- The thesis is formally correct in terms of language and grammar, citation standards, bibliography, and layout.

Students are advised to have their thesis critiqued by another person regularly. For this purpose, discussions with the supervisor will be especially useful.

For the master thesis, it does not suffice to provide a mere list of various literature sources one after the other. Rather, the sources must be critically incorporated into the paper and be independently processed and interconnected. The supervisor will provide support and help to improve the thesis with constructive criticism, advice, and assistance.

Upon completion, the linguistically (i.e., grammatically, and orthographically) flawless master thesis must be submitted to the supervisor for assessment.

3.2. Submitting and assessing the Master Thesis

3.2.1. Submission

The submission date of the master thesis is set according to the academic calendar of UNYT, into which defense seminars and graduation are announced. The master thesis must be submitted and receive a passing grade before graduation is possible.

The following documents are to be submitted to the supervisor:

- An electronic copy of the master thesis (unless stated otherwise by the supervisor), along with a written statement (affidavit) from the student confirming that he/she wrote the paper independently and did not use resources or aids other than those cited in the thesis.

3.2.2. Master thesis assessment and defense

At the end of the writing process, the master thesis is evaluated by the supervisor and Defense Committee members in an assessment report including an originality report from Turnitin.

The assessment criteria and their respective weightings for the Master of Science in Psychology are as follows:

- Aim and Methodology 20%

- Literature Review 20%
- Findings 30%
- Recommendations & Bibliography: 20%
- Overall format: 10%

The assessment criteria and their respective weightings for the Master of Science in International Relations are as follows:

- Overall assessment: 20%
- Argumentation: 20%
- Structure and Methodology: 20%
- Language: 20%
- Style: 20%

Students are requested to defend their thesis in front of a Thesis Committee composed of the lead supervisor and two other professors. The defense is a public event, therefore other professors and students are invited to participate. Each of the three Thesis Committee Members submits an independent evaluation for the thesis. The final thesis grade is an average score of the three independently submitted at the Records. 90% of the final thesis grade is awarded upon the final thesis draft and 10% of the grade is awarded upon the student's performance in the oral defense.

3.3. Rewriting the Master Thesis

The master's thesis is considered the final successful step to fulfill the requirements for obtaining the master's diploma.

Failing to:

- follow the schedule of activities as arranged with the supervisor,
- submit the thesis within the deadline,
- submit the thesis of sufficient quality,
- defending the thesis before the Committee

will result in failing to complete the master thesis as an obligation to complete the second cycle study program. In this case, the student needs to follow again the process according to the guidelines of the supervisor, or the requirements of the Committee during the defense process.

The thesis has to be rewritten if it receives a failing grade (including cases of proven academic misconduct) and can be re-defended in the upcoming defense session set in the academic calendar.

3.4. Description of Roles Assigned to Supervisor and Author

The roles of the the student and supervisor of a master thesis can be described as follows:

3.4.1. The Student's Tasks

The student alone is responsible for the master thesis. Apart from the main content-related work, this responsibility includes timely completion and conformity to the rules of academic honesty:

- Identifying and delimiting the topic
- Showing initiative when dealing with management (requesting

- supervision, proposing a topic, making appointments, etc.)
- Searching for academic sources
- Developing a research design and conducting the research
- Writing the thesis in accordance with academic writing standards
- Reaching an agreement with the supervisor on important issues
- Incorporating feedback and receiving further criticism.

3.4.2. The Supervisor's Tasks

The role of the supervisor is that of a mentor. The supervisor assists the author in the process of writing a thesis and offers advice and assistance, such as:

- Providing constructive feedback on the content of the thesis
- Giving support in the face of problems, decisions, etc.
- Answering questions
- Evaluating the thesis by means of a detailed assessment report.

To enable this process, the author and the supervisor should schedule meetings in which they review progress, discuss any problems that have emerged, and plan the next steps. The supervisor may keep a record of the details (time, duration, points discussed, activities agreed on) to document his/her role in the process and the student's research progress. In addition to the meetings, the supervisor will make him/herself available to answer inquiries by phone or e-mail within reason.

The supervisor will read the research proposal, review the table of contents, and check the appropriateness of sources. However, he/she is not required to read the thesis (or parts of it) and provide feedback before submission.

3.5. Organization and Structure

Coherently structuring the master thesis is of paramount importance. The outline in Appendix 1 provides how one **could** structure the master thesis.

- Cover Sheet (see master thesis template in Appendix 1)
- Copyright page
- Approval sheet
- Dedication
- Table of Contents
- List of Figures
- List of Tables
- List of Abbreviations
- Acknowledgments
- Publications (optional)
- Field of Study (optional)
- Abstract of the thesis
- Chapter 1: Introduction and Aims
- Chapter 2: Methodology
- Chapter 3: Discussion of Relevant Literature
- Chapter 4: Methodology
- Chapter 5: Results and analysis
- Chapter 6: Interpretation, Discussion, Conclusions and Policy Recommendations
- Chapter 7: References

- Appendixes: Statistics, Reports, Tables, Graphs etc.

3.6. Linguistic Accuracy and Clarity

The thesis must be written properly and appropriately in terms of grammar, punctuation, spelling and the language used. When writing it, the student should use prosaic, objective wording, and pay special attention to clarity. “Academic” is by no means equivalent to “incomprehensible.” The more complex the subject matter is, the more important it is to express oneself clearly.

3.6.1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be used sparingly and with deliberation. Saving space is rarely justified when it comes to the cost of readability. Abbreviations should only be used in cases where they are the norm in a particular case. This can save a considerable amount of space and eliminate awkward repetitions.

Abbreviations of commonly used expressions can be used without an explanatory note. For ambiguous or less commonly used abbreviations, it is certainly helpful to accompany them with an explanation upon their introduction. All other abbreviations must be introduced *before* their initial use in the text. In other words, you should use the full form of the abbreviated expression then indicate the abbreviation in parentheses. After this initial introduction, the abbreviation can be used on its own.

A list of abbreviations must be inserted at the beginning of the thesis after as described above.

3.7. Layout

- Submit the master thesis on A4 paper (double-sided printing).
- Use line spacing 2 in running text.
- Use the following fonts and font sizes: New Roman (10-12 pt).
- Include a margin of approximately 4 cm on the left-hand side of the page.
- Number each page consecutively.

3.8. Formatting

The following guidelines will be useful in the process of formatting your graduation project.

3.8.1. Headings and Running Text

Headings serve to structure a text and reflect the importance of individual sections. Different levels of structure must be indicated by different heading levels. Paragraphs/sections that are of equal importance should receive headings of the same level. Please consult the Appendix 1 for detailed formatting.

3.8.2. Footnotes

Citations in footnotes are primarily found in German-speaking countries, whereas **in-text citations** – also known as the Harvard referencing system (see below) – are more common internationally. Both variants have their advantages, and most supervisors will leave this decision to you. In either case, brief remarks/comments, amendments to

content, and cross-references should be placed in the footnotes.

3.8.3. Appendices

Appendices contain material that is too long to be included in the text or would interrupt the flow of the presentation if it were cited in detail. Such texts include minutes of meetings, questionnaires, interview outlines/records and the like. In the running text, you should refer to material in your appendices with the word “Appendix” and consecutive capital letters beginning with “A” (e.g., “see Appendix B”). Each appendix must begin on a new sheet.

3.8.4. Figures and Tables

Figures (i.e., illustrations, diagrams, charts, graphs, etc.) and tables are used to give a compact overview of material. Each figure and table is an integral component of the paper and should be presented in a uniform manner, especially with regard to descriptions, structure, format and labels. The following points are especially important in the context of figures and tables:

- Each figure and table must also be interpreted/discussed, meaning that the core information must be presented in the text.
- Wherever a figure or table is interpreted in the text, it must be referred to clearly, for example by writing “see Figure 2” or a similar reference.
- Every figure and table must be understandable on its own. For this reason, all abbreviations (apart from the usual statistical abbreviations) must be explained, and the unit(s) of measurement stated.
- Every graduation project must include separate lists of figures and tables. These are to be inserted at the beginning of the paper after the table of contents. The number, title and page number must be indicated for each item in these lists.

Longer figures and tables as well as those whose content is not necessarily discussed in the text (e.g., because the figure fills up an entire page but only two values are mentioned in the text) can be placed in the appendix.

3.8.5. Numbering

All figures and tables must be assigned consecutive numbers which reflect the order in which they appear in the graduation project. Use Arabic numerals for this purpose. Figures are to be numbered separately from tables. Depending on the style guide used, students may want to number charts and diagrams separately and provide separate lists of charts and diagrams (in lieu of a list of figures) at the beginning of the graduation project.

3.8.6. Titles

Each figure and table should have a succinct and descriptive title.

3.8.7. Use of Word Processing Functions

Today’s word processing programs make it possible to create captions for figures and

tables. This can be done using the “References” tab > “Insert Caption” button in Word. The figures and tables are then numbered automatically. In addition, this function makes it very easy to compile lists of figures and tables automatically. Cross-references to figures and tables can also be inserted using the “Insert” tab > “Cross-reference” button. If the sequence of figures or tables is changed at a later stage, the cross-references will be updated automatically.

3.9. Citation of Sources

3.9.1. Plagiarism

In order to foster academic honesty and maintain a high level of quality, UNYT has issued a brochure clarifying its policy on plagiarism through its Code of Ethics.

Any thesis will almost inevitably be built on the work of other authors. Otherwise, academic progress would be unthinkable; one would have to “reinvent the wheel” every time.

However, there are clear rules as to how one should handle other people’s ideas, findings, and words. One of the most important standards is the correct citation of any ideas developed by others and used as a basis for a paper. Students who a) employ the “copy and paste” strategy and simply copy a paper (or parts of it) from the Internet; b) incorporate ideas or translations from foreign-language texts without citing those sources; or c) pass another person’s work off as their own in any other way (e.g., by using a “ghost writer”) clearly violate these standards. Such violations are summarized under the concept of plagiarism. Plagiarism generally refers to the deliberate or accidental appropriation of other people’s words and/or ideas (i.e., passing someone else’s work off as your own), which is a clear violation of academic standards. In many cases, it also violates copyright regulations, which is a punishable offense (Höllerer and Kloibhofer 2006, p. 60f.).

For further information on the consequences of plagiarism, see UNYT Code of Ethics.

To identify cases of plagiarism as such, a cursory glance at the related literature or simple research using an online search engine or database often suffices. Stylistic changes, especially to elaborate concepts, or statements that lack relevance to the problem at hand are usually obvious to lecturers and supervisors, and those are generally the first signs of plagiarism and/or copying.

In addition, many universities already use special software which makes it easier to detect cases of plagiarism. Of course, it is not always easy to determine where the adoption of external ideas stops and one’s work begins. Writing an independent thesis is certainly not an easy task. In the process, you must remember that the essence of your work is not to seek out information but rather to carry out an independent analysis of content related to the research issue at hand, to show that you have understood it, and to demonstrate how it is applicable.

If you take the aforementioned ideas and advice to heart, you will be able to deal with this task with ease – without any copying (Höllerer and Kloibhofer 2006, p. 60f.).

3.9.2. Text Citation: Source Data

Direct quotes are always reproduced verbatim and placed in quotation marks. As a general rule, longer quotes (if absolutely necessary) are formatted differently for better accentuation, often indented on both sides and preceded by a colon. Citations are also required for paraphrases, summaries and indirect references because they involve the use of an external body of thought. **The use of another person's words or ideas (in any form) without acknowledgement/citation is plagiarism (see above).**

The American Psychological Association (known as APA Style; <http://www.apastyle.org>) will be used as a citation style in this thesis.

3.10. References

The references at the end of the thesis contain essential information for the reader so that he/she can identify the sources cited and find them in a library. Only those works that are cited in the text can be included in the references. Each source referenced in the text must be listed in the references and vice versa. Therefore, students must carefully examine whether each reference is presented in both places and ensure that the source cited in the text corresponds to its presentation in the references. Works are to be cited in alphabetical order (by author's last name) in the references, using APA style.

Appendix 1: Sample Master Thesis template

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK TIRANA

Thesis Title

A Thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements

for the degree Master of Science in

in

Degree title (major)

by

Name

Committee in charge:

Professor First Last, Chair/Co-Chair (*select correct title*)

Professor First Last, Co-Chair (*if applicable*)

Professor First Last

Note: Committee members need to be listed in alphabetical order by **last name**. Include the “Professor” title if all committee members are Professors. If they are not all professors, then there are no titles.

2024

Copyright / © (*select one*)

Name, 2024

All rights reserved.

The Thesis of Name is approved, and it is acceptable in quality and form for publication on microfilm and electronically.

University of New York Tirana

2024

DEDICATION (*optional*)

Any format for justification, spacing, writing style, text size and text font is acceptable for this page, however, all text must fit within the 1-inch page margins. If you choose to have an Epigraph page, any formatting is also acceptable for that page.

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Note: The “Thesis Approval Page” header is in white on page iii, so that the header does not appear on the page itself but appears in the Table of Contents. Do not delete this text. Delete any Table of Contents entries that you are not using, like Dedication, List of Abbreviations, etc.

How to use the headers to auto-populate the Table of Contents:

1. Use Heading Level 1 for any Chapter titles. This must be used if you want to auto-populate the chapter number in figures/tables.
Use Heading Level 2 for any preliminary page headers (like List of Figures, Vita, etc).
Use Heading Level 3 for any chapter headers. Levels 4-9 can be used for sub-headers, but only Headings 1-3 will appear in the Table of Contents.
2. To choose the Heading Level: highlight the text you want listed as a header, then go to References Tab > Add Text > Level 1. Or go to the Home Tab and go to “Styles” and choose the Heading level.
3. To update the table, go to References Tab > Update Table near the Table of Contents.

LIST OF FIGURES

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How to:

1. The List of Figures is created with the Table of Figures feature and the “Insert Caption” button.
2. When inserting a caption for a figure, go to References Tab > Insert Caption. Be sure to choose the label “Figure”. This will pull the caption into the List of Figures. The chapter numbers should automatically generate as long as you use the Headings as instructed.
3. To update the List of Figures, click on the figure captions above, then click “Update Table” near the Insert Caption button.
4. To update the Table of Contents, List of Figures, and List of Tables at the same time: press ctrl+A/command+A and then F9.
5. If including Supplemental Figures, use the label “Supplemental Figures”. This will label it as “Supplemental Figure 1.1”.

Notes:

- *Single space each entry. Double space in between entries.*
- *Maximum 4 lines per entry in the list above. You may have to truncate your entries to achieve this.*
- *The numbering format may be denoted by chapter (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, etc.) or it may be continuous (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.). Format used in list above must be consistent with the format used in captions found in the body of the text. This template defaults to 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.*

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Table caption example. Table captions go above tables. If any caption is more than four lines, all captions must be single spaced. In general, we recommend single spacing captions.....26

How to:

1. The List of Tables is created with the Table of Figures feature and the “Insert Caption” button.
2. When inserting a caption for a table, go to References Tab > Insert Caption. Be sure to choose the label “Table”. This will pull the caption into the List of Tables. The chapter numbers should automatically generate as long as you use the Headings as instructed.
3. To update the List of Tables, click on the table captions above, then click “Update Table” near the Insert Caption button.
4. To update the Table of Contents, List of Figures, and List of Tables at the same time: press ctrl+A/command+A and then F9.
5. If including Supplemental Tables, use the label “Supplemental Tables”. This will label it as “Supplemental Table 1.1”.

Notes:

- *Single space within each entry. Double space in between entries.*
- *Maximum 4 lines per entry in the list above. You may have to truncate your entries to achieve this.*
- *The numbering format may be denoted by chapter (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, etc.) or it may be continuous (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.). Format used in list above must be consistent with the format used in captions found in the body of the text. This template defaults to 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EX Example entry
EX Example entry

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Add your personal acknowledgements here and indent the first line of all new paragraphs. The Acknowledgements text is double spaced and the text justification should match your dissertation text.

I would like to acknowledge Professor Eta Theta for their support as the chair of my committee. Through multiple drafts and many long nights, their guidance has proved to be invaluable.

Note: Only the first page of the Abstract has a large top margin of at least 2.5".
Keep blank space before Abstract page header.

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: (include 5-6 important key terms from the research study)

Thesis Title

by

23

Name

Master of Science in

University of New York Tirana , 2024

Professor First Last, Chair/Co-Chair (***select correct title***)

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the

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INTRODUCTION

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Note: Introduction and Conclusion sections are optional. Please work with your faculty advisor and committee to determine if these sections are required for your thesis. If you don't have an Introduction page, then Chapter 1 would be page 1.

INSERT CHAPTER TITLE

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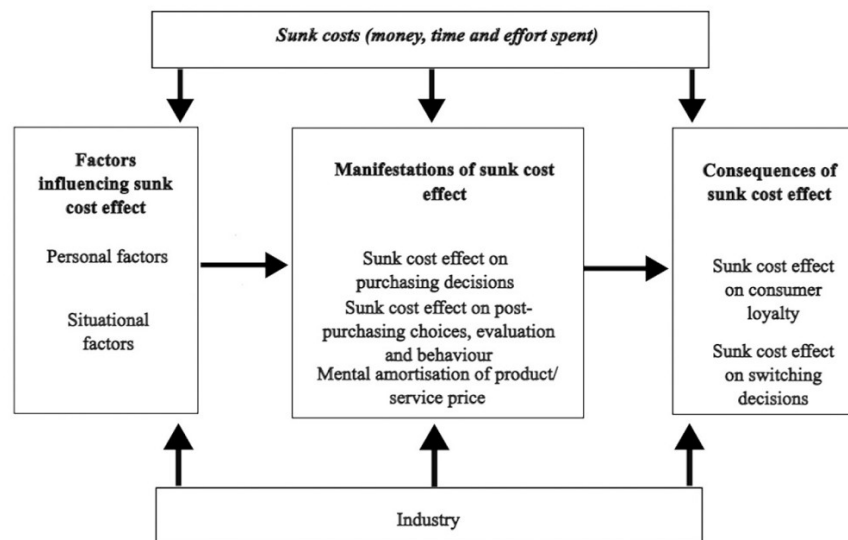


Figure 1.1: Figure caption example. Figure captions go below figures.

The text of the chapter continues here.

INSERT CHAPTER TITLE

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Table 2.1: Table caption example. Table captions go above tables. If any caption is more than four lines, all captions must be single spaced. In general, we recommend single spacing captions.

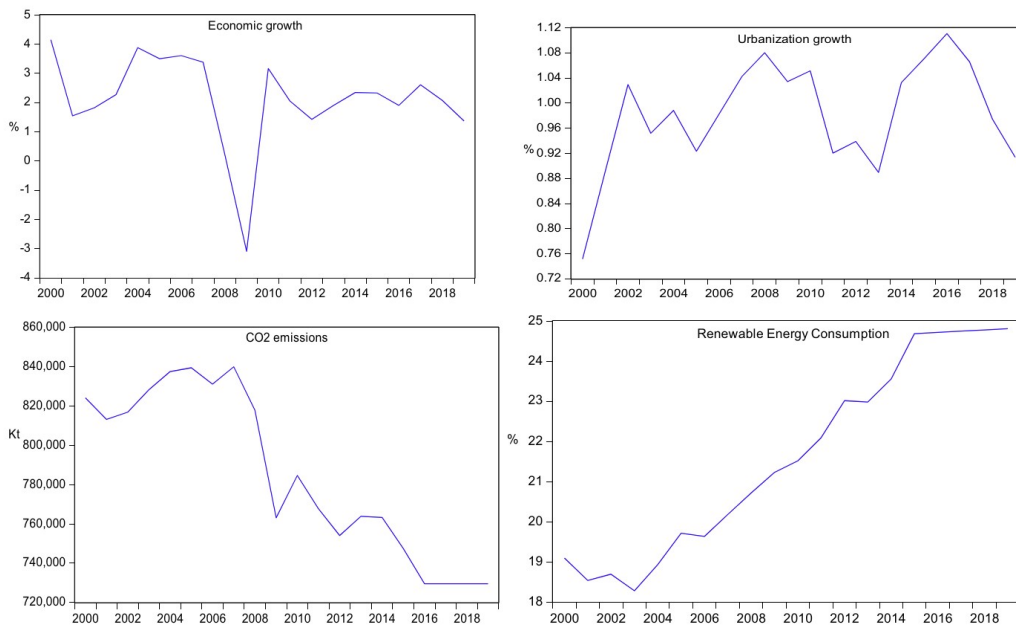


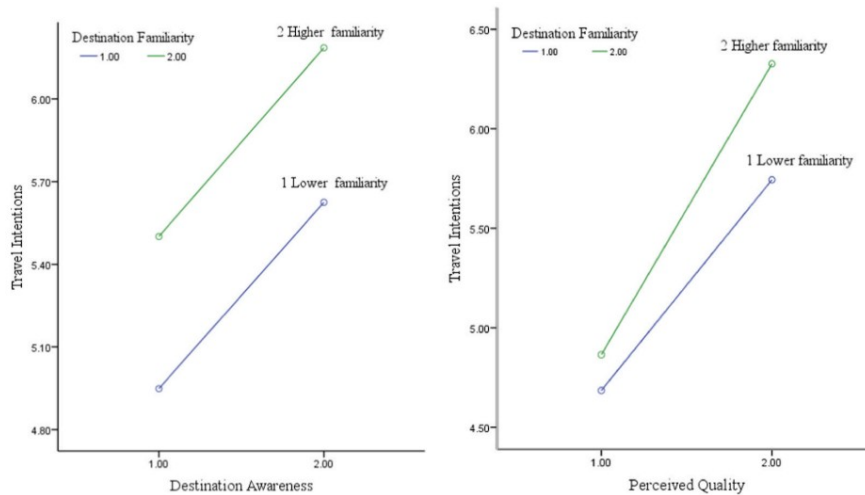
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The text of the chapter continues here. The last paragraph of text should be the chapter acknowledgements, if necessary. The chapter acknowledgements paragraph should be exactly the same as the corresponding chapter paragraph in the Acknowledgements section in the preliminary pages.

Chapter 2, in full, is a reprint of the material as it appears in Numerical Grid Generation in Computational Fluid Mechanics. Smith, Laura; Smith, Jane D., Pineridge Press, 2019. The dissertation author was the primary investigator and author of this paper.

Supplemental Table 2.1: Table caption example. Table captions go above tables.



Supplemental Figure 2.1: Figure caption example. Figure captions go below figures.

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- An APA (American Psychological Association) reference list must:
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 - Contain full references for all in-text references used
 - Be alphabetically presented by name of first author (or title if the author isn't known, in this case a, an and the should be ignored)
 - If there are multiple works by the same author these are ordered by date, if the works are in the same year they are ordered alphabetically by the title and are allocated a letter (a,b,c etc) after the date