

Structure of the Thesis

Supplement to (D) PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSMENT (2) THESIS

Requirements

f) Structure and Presentation of the Document

i) The Title Page

The title page has the title and sub title, if there is one, the name of the author, the date, and at the bottom of the page the words "A thesis presented to the Board of Examiners of the Australian and New Zealand Psychodrama Association Incorporated in partial fulfilment of the requirements toward certification as a Psychodramatist (Sociodramatist, Sociometrist, or Role Trainer)."

ii) Copyright Statement

This thesis has been completed in partial fulfilment of the requirements toward certification as a practitioner by the Board of Examiners of the Australian and New Zealand Psychodrama Association Incorporated. It represents a considerable body of work undertaken with extensive supervision. This knowledge and insight has been gained through hundreds of hours of experience, study and reflection.

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The development, preparation and publication of this work have been undertaken with great care. However, the publisher is not responsible for any errors contained herein or for consequences that may ensue from use of materials or information contained in this work.

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iii) Table of Contents and List of Diagrams or Illustrations

iv) Abstract

This summarises the content, purpose, and main findings of the paper, is approximately 100 words in length, and is presented on a separate page. It is succinct, accurate, quickly comprehended, and informative.

v) Preface

The preface accents the writer's personal involvement with the subject. Inclusion of some anecdotal material assists readers to be involved with the writer and to warm up to those inner aspects of themselves that awaken an intelligent interest in the writing that is to come. The concluding paragraph of the preface normally includes acknowledgments.

vi) Page Numbering

All pages up to the end of the preface are to be numbered using lower case Roman numerals. The title page is treated as the first page but does not have a number printed. Arabic numerals are used from the beginning of the introductory paragraphs.

vii) Introductory Paragraphs

The introductory paragraphs awaken the interest of the reader. Thus the opening paragraph or two frequently link the specific subject of the writing to a broad context of current life and experience. A clear statement of the subject indicates its hoped for value in terms of theory and practice and in what way readers would benefit from study of the writing. These introductory paragraphs are the beginning of the main body of the paper. A heading that alerts the reader to the spirit and content of the beginning of the main part of the writing is desirable.

viii) Review of Literature or Other Related Work

This enables the reader to place the writing in the context of other related work and to this end includes a suitable range of previous writing and work. The review is comparative and critical; it may highlight a gap or conflict that the thesis aims to address. The writer is thoroughly conversant with the work of J. L. Moreno and other writing that builds on his work and makes appropriate references to this body of literature and practice.

ix) Description of the Work

A description of the clinical, educative, or theoretical work that has been done is offered. The appraisal of this work is distinctly separated from the description. In the case of a paper that focuses on theory, such as an aspect of group dynamics or the role system of an individual, there is to be a lucid presentation both of theory and illustrative material that describes what was said and done in several different situations. Thus a clinician or educator who is reading the paper can gain a clear picture of the events described in such a way that they can form a view as to the appropriateness and value of the work.

x) Implications

A section near the end of the thesis on implications or recommendations to workers in the field increases the value of the thesis considerably. Different implications draw out outcomes of the work for a practitioner, educator, researcher, or for trainees. Diverse implications may be presented, such as:

- implications for theory
- implications for clinical analysis
- implications for the kinds of interventions that might be made in specific circumstances

- implications for what psychodramatic, sociodramatic, or sociometric interventions might be made with specific people

xi) Conclusion

This consists of a concluding integrative paragraph or two in which no new material is introduced.

xii) Bibliography

The style of presentation pertaining to headings, quotations, referencing, and bibliography is to be consistent. A recognised process and style for referencing and the bibliography is used such as in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. The method for setting out the bibliography in the Literature section of this Manual is acceptable. References to the writing of others are to the primary source. If the primary source is not at all available quotation from a secondary source is accepted.

In making reference to the date of a piece of writing use the original date of publication in the body of the text, and in the bibliography place the original date of publication and the dates of subsequent editions in brackets after the name of the author. Citing the original date of publication enables the reader to immediately place the writing in an historical context.

ANZPA Board of Examiners January 31 2008