

Tehsis Statement



February 03, 2023

Thesis Statement

Student complete address

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# Candidate Details

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | |
| **Student Name** | | **Family Name** | | **Other Names** | |
|  | |  | |  | |
| **Mailing Address** |  | | | **Home Phone:** |  |
| **Mobile Phone:** |  |
| **Degree** |  | **Faculty** |  | **Department** |  |

# Thesis Title

Write down the Title of the Thesis Statement.

# Thesis Statement

A thesis statement usually appears at the beginning of the introductory paragraph of a [paper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholarly_paper), and it offers a concise summary of the main point or claim of the essay, research paper, etc. A thesis statement is usually one sentence that appears at the beginning though it may occur as more than one. The thesis statement is developed, supported, and explained in the course of the paper by means of examples and evidence.

Writing in college often takes the form of persuasion convincing others that you have an interesting, logical point of view on the subject you are studying. Persuasion is a skill you practice regularly in your daily life. You persuade your roommate to clean up, your parents to let you borrow the car, your friend to vote for your favorite candidate or policy. In college, course assignments often ask you to make a persuasive case in writing. You are asked to convince your reader of your point of view. This form of persuasion, often called academic argument, follows a predictable pattern in writing. After a brief introduction of your topic, you state your point of view on the topic directly and often in one sentence. This sentence is the thesis statement, and it serves as a summary of the argument you’ll make in the rest of your paper.

# Basic Requirements

* States the subject of the paper (does NOT repeat the title).
* Indicates the purpose of the paper without announcing it with “The purpose of this paper is…” or “In this paper, I will….”
* Conveys the writer’s opinion on the subject.
* Makes a general statement that leads to a set of main ideas *and* supporting evidence.
* Uses very specific language (clearly stated topic, subtopics, characteristics being compared/contrasted, etc.)
* Gives the major subdivisions or scope of the topic.
* Write a simple statement that serves as an assertion. It may be the answer to an assigned question or topic. This sentence will name the topic and establish your opinion on it (e.g. I don’t think children should be allowed to vote).

# Organizational Values

Every organization has a set of values, whether or not they are written down. The values guide the perspective of the organization as well as its actions. Writing down a set of commonly-held values can help an organization define its culture and beliefs. Organizational Values are critical for a do-good business! They will guide decisions and tell the world how you will interact with those you serve. Below is a list of values that are common in business. Choose up to ten (or add your own) and compose a sentence or two for each telling the world how this value will guide your business and help you achieve you Vision and Mission. Again, this is an activity that should involve your Board and Executive Management Team.

# Types of Thesis Statement

## Analytical Thesis Statement

An analytical paper breaks down an issue or an idea into its component parts, evaluates the issue or idea, and presents this breakdown and evaluation to the audience.

## Expository Thesis Statement

An expository (explanatory) paper explains something to the audience.

## Argumentative Thesis Statement

An argumentative paper makes a claim about a topic and justifies this claim with specific evidence. The claim could be an opinion, a policy proposal, an evaluation, a cause-and-effect statement, or an interpretation. The goal of the argumentative paper is to convince the audience that the claim is true based on the evidence provided.

# Opening of the Thesis Statement

The first paragraph serves as kind of a funnel opening to the essay which draws and invites readers into the discussion, which is then focused by the thesis statement before the work of the essay actually begins. You will discover that some writers will delay the articulation of the paper's focus, its thesis, until the very end of the paper. That is possible if it is clear to thoughtful readers throughout the paper what the business of the essay truly is; frankly, it's probably not a good idea for beginning writers.

# Thesis Statement Should Remain Flexible

The thesis statement should remain flexible until the paper is actually finished. It ought to be one of the last things that we fuss with in the rewriting process. If we discover new information in the process of writing our paper that ought to be included in the thesis statement, then we'll have to rewrite our thesis statement. On the other hand, if we discover that our paper has done adequate work but the thesis statement appears to include things that we haven't actually addressed, then we need to limit that thesis statement. If the thesis statement is something that we needed prior approval for, changing it might require the permission of the instructor or thesis committee, but it is better to seek such permission than to write a paper that tries to do too much or that claims to do less than it actually accomplishes.

# Clear Thesis Statement

Your thesis statement is no exception to your writing: it needs to be as clear as possible. By being as clear as possible in your thesis statement, you will make sure that your reader understands exactly what you mean.

# Thesis Statement Original

Avoid, avoid, and avoid generic arguments and formula statements. They work well to get a rough draft started, but will easily bore a reader. Keep revising until the thesis reflects your real ideas.

# Your Previous Work

* These are the degrees you have already earned, and not the current degree for which you are writing your thesis.
* The degree is only abbreviated on the Title Page [B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., etc.] and not on any other forms/documents. "Masters" or “Doctorate" are not acceptable on any documentation.
* Indicate you’re most recent degree is first.
* Each degree must fit on one line.
* Use the short-form/abbreviated versions for the actual degrees [B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., etc.].
* Use punctuation, be sure to use periods and commas as indicated.

# Introduction

* Colloidal Transporters
* Micro emulsions as Drug Carriers
* Micro emulsion for Transdermal Delivery of Drugs
* Biocompatibility of Micro emulsion Systems

# Theoretical Background

* Water ‘The Universal Solvent’
* Solutions and Suspensions

# Experimental

* “Micro emulsion as Drug Carrier”
* Chemicals
* Methods
* Micro emulsion Preparation
* Drug Incorporation in Micro emulsion

# Results & Discussion

* “Micro emulsion as Drugs Carrier”
* Graphic Summary of this Part
* Introduction
* Phase Studies
* Conductivity Measurements
* Viscosity Measurements

# Conclusions

Conclusions often re-state the thesis to make sure all of the details have been connected, and that your reader has a good, complete understanding of the subject. The same point you made in the beginning needs to be made with different words, and perhaps a broader view of the subject.

# References

Reference are Mention in this section.

# Concluding Remarks

Writing a thesis paper is like a journey. The path starts with research, passes through idea selection, and winds through writing the introduction and supporting paragraphs. The conclusion is where you tell your readers what you have learned and where you have been. A conclusion should be short -- generally no more than a paragraph.

# All Rights Reserved Statement

All rights reserved by the Author