Format and Style of Thesis Writing of Thesis Writing for M.S./Ph.D Degree at SAU

Mirza Hasanuzzaman
Associate Professor
Department of Agronomy, SAU
Significance

• **For M.S. degree:** It carries 16 credit hours, whereas one semester carries 15 credit hours.

• **For Ph.D:** 30 credit hours for thesis.
Sizes and Thickness of Paper

• Thesis is to be printed on A4 size quality offset paper and minimum weight of paper should be 80 g.
Typing or Print

• The general text of the thesis should be spaced at one and a half with single spacing for footnotes or lengthy quotations. Triple or larger spacing may be used where necessary to set off headings, subheadings or illustrations.

• The thesis must be in “letter quality” print and laser printing is recommended.

• Standard font type (Times New Roman or Arial) But it must be consistent throughout. The print size should be at least 12 points.
Margins and Layout of Text

• There must be a margin of 4 cm (1.5 inch) to allow for binding on the left hand side of the paper. Minimum margins of 2.5 cm (1 inch) are required at the top, bottom and right edge. This also applies to tables, figures and plates.
Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
• A sub-heading at the bottom of the page must have at least two full lines of type below it.
• Otherwise, the sub-heading should begin on the next page.
2.3 Abiotic stress

Most crops grown under field conditions are frequently exposed to various abiotic stresses. The complex nature of the environment, along with its unpredictable conditions and global climate change, are increasing gradually, which is creating a more adverse situation (Mittler and Blumwald 2010). Plants can experience abiotic stress resulting from the shortage of an essential resource or from the presence of high concentrations of toxic or antagonistic substance. In some cases, such as the supply of water, too little (drought) or too much (flooding) can both impose...
Text Writing

• Spelling should be according to either Webster’s Dictionary or Oxford Dictionary but not both.
• Standard abbreviations should be used in the text.
• Citation of reference in the text should be in the author(s) and year system within parentheses without a comma between the name of the authors and the year.
• When two or more references within the same parenthesis, they should be listed in descending order of the year of publication and be separated by a semicolon. When more than two authors in the text, only the first author should be named, followed by *et al.*
Example

• For single author in beginning: Islam (2006), for two authors in beginning: Islam and Miah (2006), for more than two authors in beginning: Islam et al. (2006);

• For single author in end: (Islam, 2006), for two authors in end: (Islam and Miah, 2006), for more than two authors in end: (Islam et al., 2006). Hasanuzzaman et al. (2012a, b; 2013a-c)
• For single author in end: (Islam, 2006), for two authors in end: (Islam and Miah, 2006), for more than two authors in end: (Islam et al., 2006).
kingdom. To cope with adverse growing conditions such as salinity, drought, extreme temperature, toxic metals, ozone and UV radiation plant scientists are searching for ways to make plants adaptive (Hasanuzzaman and Fujita, 2012a; Hasanuzzaman et al., 2012a, b, 2013a, b). They are trying to understand the effect of environmental stresses on plants and to modify plants’ outer growing conditions and their internal cellular environment by applying different exogenous protectants (phytohormones, osmoprotectants, antioxidants, signalling molecules etc.). They are also investigating plants’ molecular mechanisms of stress tolerance (Hasanuzzaman and Fujita, 2012b; Hasanuzzaman et al., 2013a,c).

Polyamines (PAs) are low molecular mass aliphatic amines and organic polycations found in a wide range of organisms from bacteria to plants and animals (Alcázar et al., 2006a). They were first reported more than 300 years ago in human spermatozoa (van Leeuwenhoek, 1678). The biosynthesis of PAs in plants involves several reactions involving various enzymes. The levels of PAs in plant cells depend on transport, degradation and conjugation. The major and free PAs in plants are diamine putrescine (Put), triamine spermidine (Spd) and tetraamine spermine (Spm). They are involved in various processes such as cell proliferation, somatic embryogenesis, seed germination, growth, morphogenesis, differentiation, development of flowers and fruits and programmed cell death (Kusano et al., 2007, 2008; Gill and Tuteja, 2010; Hussain et al., 2011). These PAs also play important roles in plants’ responses to abiotic stress. A large amount of data exists demonstrating that an accumulation of the three main PAs occurs under many types of abiotic stresses (Hussain et al., 2011). Several plant studies have also revealed that increased levels of PAs through biosynthesis or exogenous application confers tolerance to salinity (Duan et al., 2008; Kuznetsov and Shevyakova, 2010), drought (Yamaguchi et al., 2007; Yang et al., 2007), heavy metals (Groppa and Benavides, 2008; Shevyakova et al., 2010) and extreme temperature (Cuevas et al., 2008; Cheng et al., 2009). Due to their cationic nature at physiological pH, they can interact with negatively charged macromolecules such as membrane phospholipids, DNA and proteins. Thus, PAs are
Page Numbering

• The text is to be numbered at the bottom (center) of the page. The number does not appear on the first page of the text although is understood to be a numeral “1”.
• The page number of the text will be started from Introduction and continued up to the Appendix (if any).
• The contents before Introduction are to be numbered in roman numbers.
Line Spacing

• General text should be set to ensure maximum double spacing between lines.
• Single space may be used in case of long tables, long quotations, multilane captions, preliminaries, acknowledgement, abstract, etc.
Tables, Figures and Plates

- **Figure:** Charts, graphs, maps, drawing, diagrams, etc.
- **Table:** Numerical data used in the body of the thesis and in the appendices.
- **Plate:** Photograph used in the body of the thesis.
- Tables, figures, plates and other illustrations must always be cited in the text.
- When making reference to a Table, Figure or Plate in the body of the text, the capitalized full word and number should be used. e.g. Table 26. Figure 1. Plate 20.
- Incase of plates, high quality photo paper may be used during printing.
• Tables, Figures or Plates of one-half pages or less in length may appear on the same page with text, separated from the text above and below by triple spacing.

• If larger than half-page, they must be placed on a separate sheet.

• Two or more small Tables, Figures or Photographs may be placed together on a single page.
• Original photographs or photo-offset must be provided in all required copies of the thesis.
• They should be properly pasted on paper with permanent non-wrinkle glue.
• Colour or black & white photographs printed on photo-paper or photo-offset paper are preferred rather than being pasted on.
• High quality graphics and photocopies (colour or black and white) are acceptable. Use of photo mounting corners, staples or transparent tape is prohibited.
Do not use Table and Figure or drawing to present the same information.
• The use of **folded pages** in a thesis is discouraged.

• Maps, Drawing and Tables, however, may be folded if they can’t be presented on regular size pages. **Approval** for this must be received from the Supervisor.

• Tables, Figures or Plates are inserted as near as possible following the text they illustrate.

• The number of Table and its caption are placed **two spaces above the top line of the Table**.

• The number of the Figure and Plate are placed **two spaces below the bottom edge** of the Figure and Plate.

• The placement of Table, Figure and Plate, vertical or horizontal, does not alter the position of the page number.

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
• Tables, Figures and Plates are numbered in separate series. Each Table, Figure, Plate including any in the appendix, has a number in its own series. Each series is numerically numbered consecutively as follows:

  Figure 1, Figure 2 etc.
  Table 1, Table 2 etc.
  Plate 1, Plate 2 etc.
  Appendix I. etc.

• If any Table continues to the following or subsequent pages, the top line should be written as Table having cont’d within parenthesis; the caption should not be repeated. e.g.

  Table 16 (cont’d).
• Captions of Tables, Figures or Plates should be self-explanatory and include enough information so that each Table or Figures or Plates is intelligible without reference to the text or other Tables and Figures.

• The title and caption should summarize the information presented in the Table and Figures without repeating the sub-heading.

• Abbreviations are acceptable but nonstandard ones should be explained in footnotes below the Table or the captions. Footnotes are designated with superscript lowercase letters.

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
Order of Items

Cover and Title pages:
The student should follow the following instruction for cover and title pages:
The title of the thesis should appear in 14-18 point boldface upper case but scientific name lower case letters in italic form.
The name of the student should be in upper case letters and should be identical to the one in the copyright page.
The monogram of the University should be identical of the original monogram. It may be multi colour or black and white.
• The Department’s name should be written in full e.g. DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY

• Type in SHER-E-BANGLA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, DHAKA-1207 in uppercase letters.

• The date of the cover and title pages should indicate the last month of the semester along with year of the degree awarded. e.g. DECEMBER, 2015

• Cover page and title pages will be identical with each other.

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
ROLE OF SILICON IN MITIGATING SALINITY AND
DROUGHT STRESS IN WHEAT

MIRZA HASANUZZAMAN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY
SHER-E-BANGLA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
DHAKA -1207

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU

December, 2005
ROLE OF SILICON IN MITIGATING SALINITY AND
DROUGHT STRESS IN WHEAT

BY

MIRZA HASANUZZAMAN
REGISTRATION NO. 23849/00127

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture
Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka-1207
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
AGRONOMY

SEMESTER: JULY-DECEMBER, 2005

Approved By:

Prof. Dr. Md. Fazlul Karim
Supervisor

Mr. Md. Jafar Ullah
Associate Professor
Co-Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Md. Hazrat Ali
Chairman
Department of Agronomy of SAU

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “ROLE OF SILICON IN MITIGATING SALINITY AND DROUGHT STRESS IN WHEAT” submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka-1207, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE in AGRONOMY embodies the result of a piece of bona fide research work carried out by Mr. Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Roll No. 00127, Registration No. 23849/00127 under my supervision and guidance. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

I further certify that such help or source of information, as has been availed of during the course of this investigation has been duly acknowledged by him.

Dated: December 2005
Dhaka, Bangladesh

(Prof. Dr. Md. Fazlul Karim)
Supervisor
Advisory Committee

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
DEDICATED
TO
MY ********  ********

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
List of Abbreviations of Technical Symbols and Terms (optional)

• Consult information source such as Abbreviations published by the American Standards Association and other information sources available in the Central Library.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AEZ</td>
<td>Agro Ecological Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARI</td>
<td>Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBS</td>
<td>Bureau of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BINA</td>
<td>Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.V.</td>
<td>Coefficient of variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPE</td>
<td>Cumulative Pan Evaporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv.</td>
<td>Cultivar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAE</td>
<td>Days after emergence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS</td>
<td>Days after sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Dry matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et al.</td>
<td>et alibi (and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>et cetra (and so on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig.</td>
<td>Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Harvest index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYV</td>
<td>High yielding variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>id est (that is)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IW</td>
<td>Irrigation water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>Least significant difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>Mega Joule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNC</td>
<td>National Nutritional Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>Population density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAU</td>
<td>Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDM</td>
<td>Total dry matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viz.</td>
<td>Videlicet (namely)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAS</td>
<td>Weeks after sowing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°C</td>
<td>Degree Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>Centimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Gram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>Hectare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kcal</td>
<td>Kilocalorie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>Quintal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>Ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
Acknowledgments

• These should be given on a page following the List of Abbreviations of Technical Symbols and Terms.
• The student should acknowledge to their Supervisor, Co-supervisor, member(s) of the advisory committee, Chairman of the department, Post Graduate Dean, Vice Chancellor, Friends, Parents, library and information support service, source of financial support etc.
List of contents

• The list of contents is advised for monitoring the serial no. of chapter, chapter name with their starting page no.

• Chapter headline should be in uppercase but subheading should be in lower case.
## LIST OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIST OF APPENDICES</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>xix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Effect of row spacing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Plant height</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Dry matter of plants</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APPENDICES</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Tables, Figures and Plates

• A list of Tables, Figures and Plates should appear on separate page with after page numbers of text.
• However, if the lists are very short they may be combined on the page under the title “List of Tables and Figures”.
• It is advised that the serial number be used separately for tables, figures and plates.
• The list of Tables, Figures and Plates uses exactly the same captions that appear in the text.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chlorophyll contents of wheat leaves induced by high temperature, SNP and their combination. Mean (± SE) was calculated from three replicates for each treatment. Values in a column with different letters are significantly different at $P &lt; 0.05$ applying DMRT</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Proline contents of wheat leaves induced by high temperature, SNP and their combination. Mean (± SE) was calculated from three replicates for each treatment. Values in a column with different letters are significantly different at $P &lt; 0.05$ applying DMRT</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Different types of abiotic stressors in plants</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mechanisms of ROS production in different cell system</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mechanisms of ROS and MG detoxification by different antioxidant enzymes and glyoxalase system. Dotted lines denote non-enzymatic conversions. R may be an aliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic group; X may be a sulfate, nitrite or halide group</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nitric oxide signaling network in plant</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Protection of nitric oxide under oxidative stress condition</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A: Reduced ascorbate (AsA), B: Reduced glutathione (GSH), C: Oxidized glutathione (GSSG), and D: GSH/GSSG ratio in wheat seedlings induced by nitric oxide under salt stress conditions. $S_1$, $S_2$, NO, NO+$S_1$ and NO+$S_2$ indicates 150 mM NaCl, 300 mM NaCl, SNP, 150 mM NaCl+SNP, 300 mM NaCl+ SNP treatment, respectively. Mean (±SD) was calculated from three replicates for each treatment. Bars with different letters are significantly different at $P &lt; 0.05$ applying LSD test</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Appendices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Major tape and mustard growing area (ha) in (1992-1997)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Area under rapeseed and mustard cultivation in (1971-72 to 2003-04)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Production of rapeseed and mustard in (1971-72 to 2003-04)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Average yield of rapeseed and mustard in (1971-72 to 2003-04)</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Chemical composition of some cruciferous oilseeds</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Weekly average total rainfall during the study (October to January, 2005)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Weekly average air temperature during the study (October to January, 2005)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Weekly average relative humidity during the study (October to January, 2005)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abstract

• The abstract must be confined in a single page and to be written in single space.
• The abstract contains the gist of the study.
• The major purpose of the abstract is to give information which will enable the reader to decide whether reading the complete work or not.
• The following information is generally included:
  - A brief statement of the problem
  - A brief description of the materials and methods
  - The major findings of the study
• The abstract of a M.S. thesis must not exceed 150 words and Ph.D. thesis 350 words.
• The abstract must not include any Figures or Tables.
• The title of the thesis should be in capital letters in the center at the top of the page of the abstract.
• The words “ABSTRACT” should be typed in capital letters in the center two spaces below the title.

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted at the agronomic field of Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka-1207 during the period from October, 2004 to January 2005 to find out the optimum row spacing and irrigation level for the rapeseed line SAU-C-F7. The experiment was carried out with three row spacings (20 cm, 30 cm and 40 cm) and 3 levels of irrigation (no irrigation, one irrigation at 30 DAS and two
Sequence of chapters (main body)

i). Introduction
ii). Review of Literature
iii). Materials and Methods
iv). Results and Discussion
v). Summary and Conclusion
vi). References and
vii). Appendices (if any)
Introduction

• The introduction should contain a brief statement of the problem under investigation and brief review of the most pertinent literature.

• It should outline general character, the scope and objectives of the research.
Review of Literature

• Review of literature should be related to studies.
• It should be written comprehensively in the form of a review article publishable in a standard journal.
Materials and Methods

• It should be described briefly but clearly. General techniques and methods are described in this chapter.

• If the methods of other investigation are used without any change, should be cited.

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
Results and Discussion

• Results of the studies are presented in this chapter and the findings are discussed clearly.

• There may be separate chapters.
Summary and conclusion

• Brief summary of thesis is presented in this chapter.

• Any conclusion drawn or future suggestions made on the basis of findings of the students are also stated briefly in this chapter and treated as last major of the text.
Recommendation

There is no provision of including recommendation in SAU thesis
References:

• References should be typed in single space.
• Reference must be complete, clear and exact and must give sufficient information to enable any person reading the thesis to find the reference quickly and easily.
• A reference to an article in a journal must include author’s name and year of publication, the title of article, the title of the journal, volume (if applicable), issue number (if applicable) and inclusive pages.
• A reference to a book must include the name of the author with year of publication, title of article in the book, title of the book, volume if applicable, editor if applicable, place of publication if applicable, publishers if applicable, and specific page number.
• The titles of journals should be abbreviated; they must follow a **standard form** as used in a reputed research journal.

• **All references listed in the reference section must be cited in the text and must be listed in the reference section.**

• Reference to conference proceedings must include the date and location of conference.

• Only the published reference should be listed in references.

• If work cited is in preparation, submitted but not yet accepted for publication or not readily available in libraries, cite the work parenthetically only in the text, e.g. (Hitler, unpublished) or (Osama Bin Laden, personal communication).

• Obtain the **written permission** from the person(s) cited as the source of the unpublished information.

---

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
• References must be consistent in format.
• Alphabetical listing of references by author should be given.
• In case of more than one references of same author, should be cited chronologically (year wise).
Reference from journal:

Reference from book chapter:

Reference from book:

Reference from thesis:

Reference from conference proceedings:


Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, SAU
Appendices

• Appendices are included to provide detailed information that would otherwise detract the readability of the main body of the text.
• Computer programmes, lengthy tables and detailed laboratory procedures etc. are a few examples of material to include in the Appendix.
• Appendices must be paginated in accordance with the text. All tables and figures in the Appendices must be appropriately labelled and listed in the lists of Appendices.

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
Final binding and Colour

The thesis should be sewed and bound in strong waterproof cloth or leather and the colour of the binding page should be Deep blue for M.S. and Maroon for Ph.D. thesis.
M.S. Thesis

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
Ph.D Thesis

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
Lettering on cover page

• The Lettering on cover page should be in golden ink.
Lateral side

• Left corner: M.S. THESIS or Ph. D. THESIS (Upper case)
• Middle : Name of student (Upper case)
• Right corner: Month and Year of degree awarded
Number of copy to be submitted

- Three copies rough binding of thesis should be submitted for evaluation.
- At least five copies binding thesis (hard copy) should be submitted before degree awarding among which,
  - one copy for supervisor
  - one for Co-supervisor,
  - one for Departmental library,
  - one for central library and
  - one for student.

Mirza Hasanuzzaman, Associate Professor,
Department of Agronomy, SAU
Questions?
Thanks for not sleeping