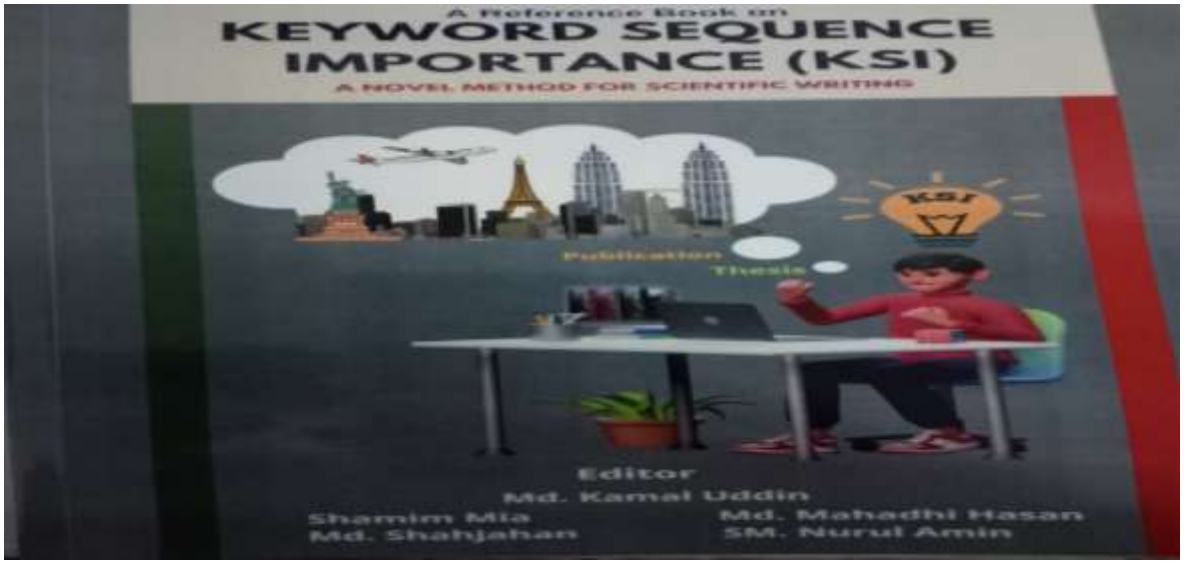

# KEYWORD SEQUENCE IMPORTANCE (KSI): A NOVEL WRITING MODULE FOR QUALITY PUBLICATION AND PLAGIARISM REDUCTION

**Associate Professor Dr. Md Kamal Uddin**
**Department of Land Management, Faculty of Agriculture, UPM**
**Email: mkuddin07@gmail.com, mkuddin@upm.edu.my**

## PUBLICATION AND PATIENT OF KSI MODULE

- Uddin, M. K. Shamim Mia, Mahadhi Hasan, SM, Nurul Amin and Md Shahajahan (2023). Keywords Sequence Importance (KSI): A novel method for scientific writing, ISBN number: 978-978-796-182-7,Page 1-246, Ahamadu Bello University press ltd, Nigeria
- Uddin, MK, Md Uzir Hossain Uzir, Md. Mahadhi Hasan, Mohammad Salim Hassan and Mohammad Sahabuddin. 2020. A Scientific Novel Way of Article and Thesis Writing: Findings from a Survey on KSI Technique, *Universal journal of Educational research*, 8 (12A), 7894-7904 (SCOPUS)
- Keyword, Sequence, Importance (KSI) Technique for Fast Thesis/Journal Publication: An Academic Writing Module for Science Research, 2024. Md Kamal Uddin, Muhammad Asyraf Md Hatta, UPM
- Keyword, Sequence, Importance (KSI) Technique for Fast Thesis/Journal Publication: An Academic Writing Module for Social Science Research, 2024. Md Kamal Uddin, Muhammad Asyraf Md Hatta, UPM
- Keyword, Sequence, Importance (KSI) Technique: An approach for fore saving time thesis writing: 2019. Md Kamal Uddin, UPM
- Quality presentation preparation using KSI module, 2025. Md Kamal Uddin, Muhammad Asyraf Md Hatta, UPM

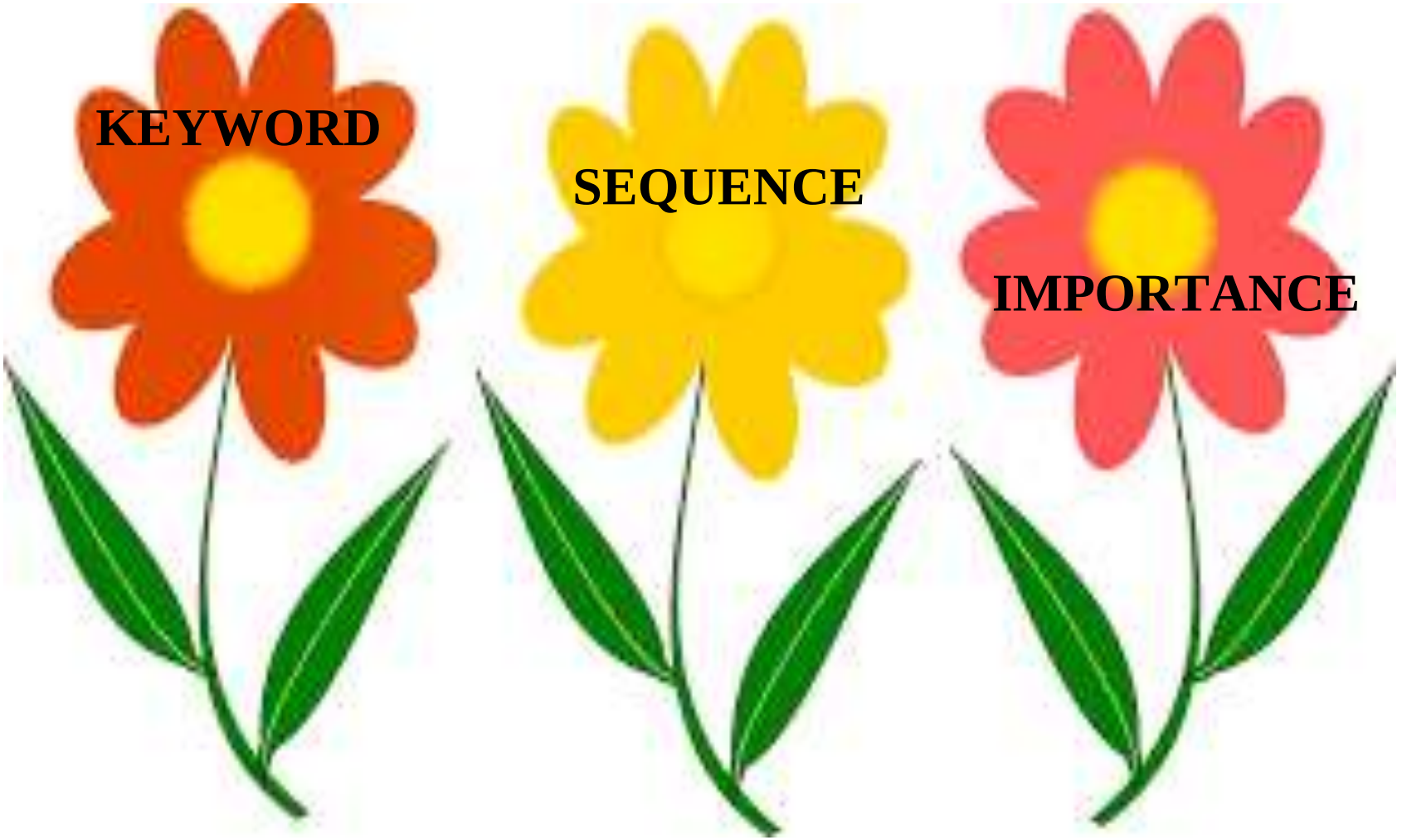
**KSI MODULE COURSE (3+0, 2019) FOR POSTGRADUTE STUDENT IN UPM**



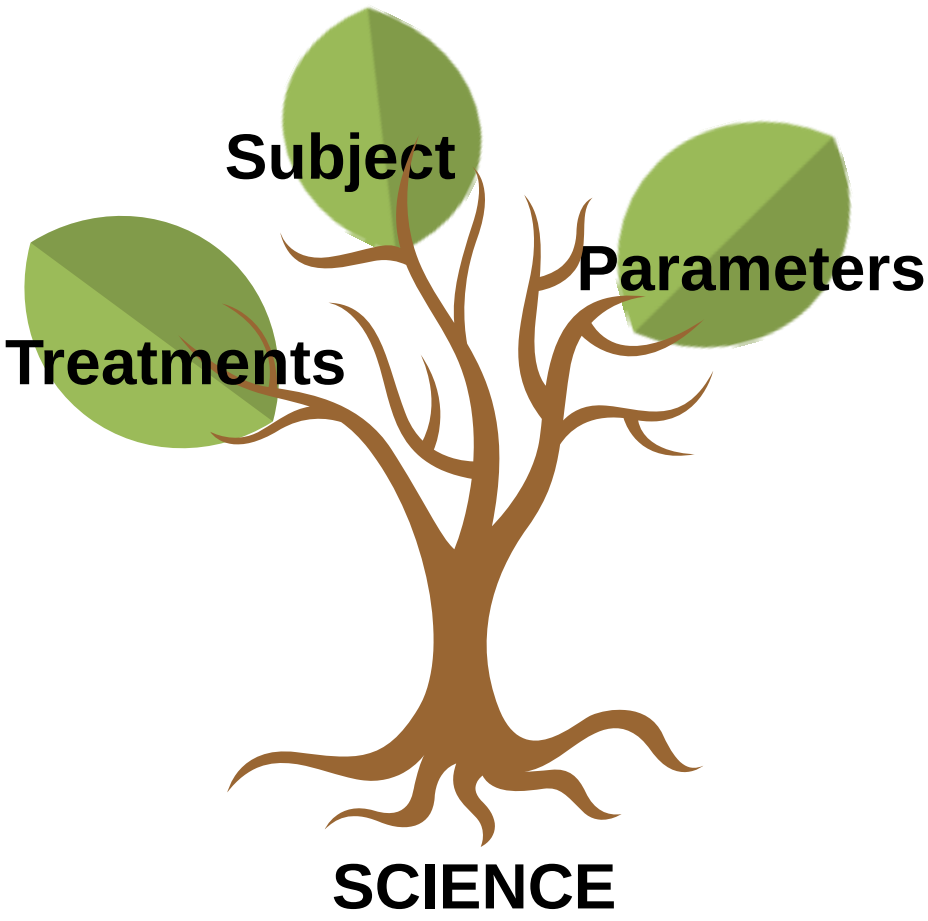

## COURSE MARKING SYSTEM SCIENTIFIC WRITING AND PUBLICATION SPS5904

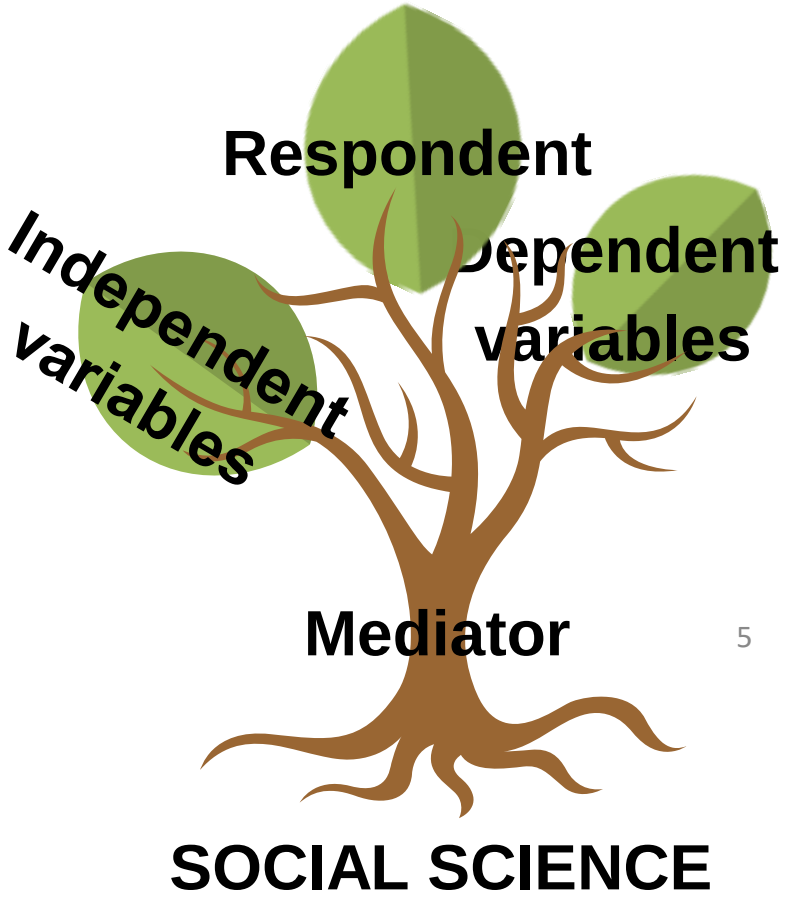
**Thesis Introdcution-20% marks**
**Thesis Literature review-20% marks**
**Review or research paper submission-50 % marks**
**KSI module send to 20 Researchers- 10% marks**

# KSI



# RESEARCH ELEMENTS FOR SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE



# KEYWORDS SELECTION CRITERIA FOR SCIENCE

- **Source of keyword will be subject (1), treatment (2-3) and parameters (3-5)**
- **Sequence of keywords will be S, T, P**
- **Keyword will be proper noun (Not converted from adverb or adjective)**
- **Location or country will not be keyword**
- **Single word is better for keyword**
- **Common word will not be keyword (eg physiochemical)**
- **No of key words will be 5-6 for publication**
- **No of key words will be 7-10 for thesis**

- **No treatment keyword for natural experiment (eg blood collection from cancer patient)**

# KEYWORDS SELECTION CRITERIA FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

- **Source of keyword will be respondent (1), independent variables (2-3) and dependent variables (3-5)**
- **Sequence of keywords will be R, IV, DV**
- **Keyword will be proper noun (Not converted from adverb or adjective)**

- **Location or country will not be keyword**
- **Single word is better for keyword**
- **Common word will not be keyword (eg physiochemical)**
- **No of key words will be 5-6 for publication**
- **No of key words will be 7-10 for thesis**

**Published Theory / Framework FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Theory of Work Performance

(Blumberg and Pringle, 1982)

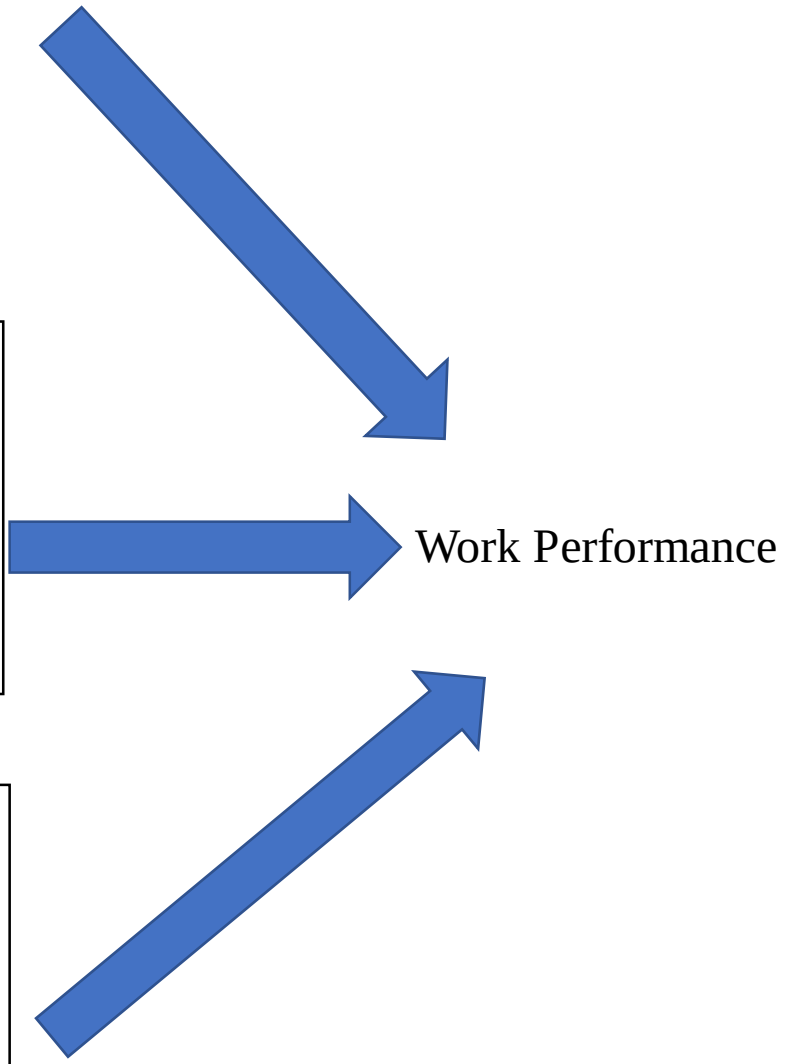
1. Capacity
2. Willingness
3. Opportunity

AMO Model (Bailey, 1993)

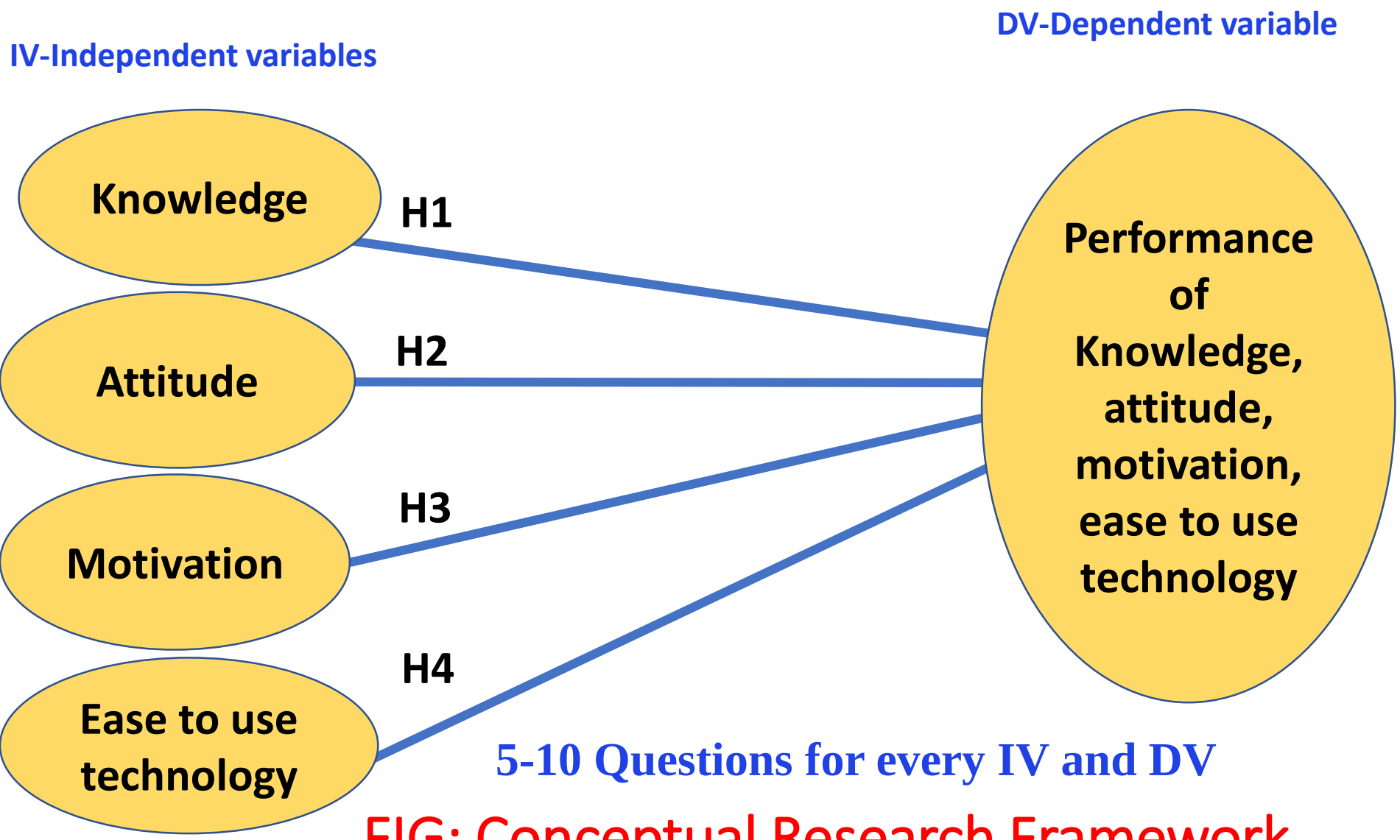
1. Ability (A)
2. Motivation (M)
3. Opportunity (O)

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (Davis Jr, 1986)

1. Perceived Usefulness (PU)
2. Perceived Ease of Use (PEU)



# SOCIAL SCIENCE KEYWORD SELECTION




5-10 Questions for every IV and DV

FIG: Conceptual Research Framework

# EXAMPLE STP FOR SCIENCE

## AGRICULTURE

**Fertilizer and compost effect on yield (Parameter), antioxidant (Parameter) and nutrient (Parameter) of rice (Subject)**

## ENGINEERING

**Implementation of an automated adhesion dustfall cleaning (treatment) system for energy yield, efficiency, power (parameters) renhancement of rooftop pv (subject)**

## MEDICAL SCIENCE:

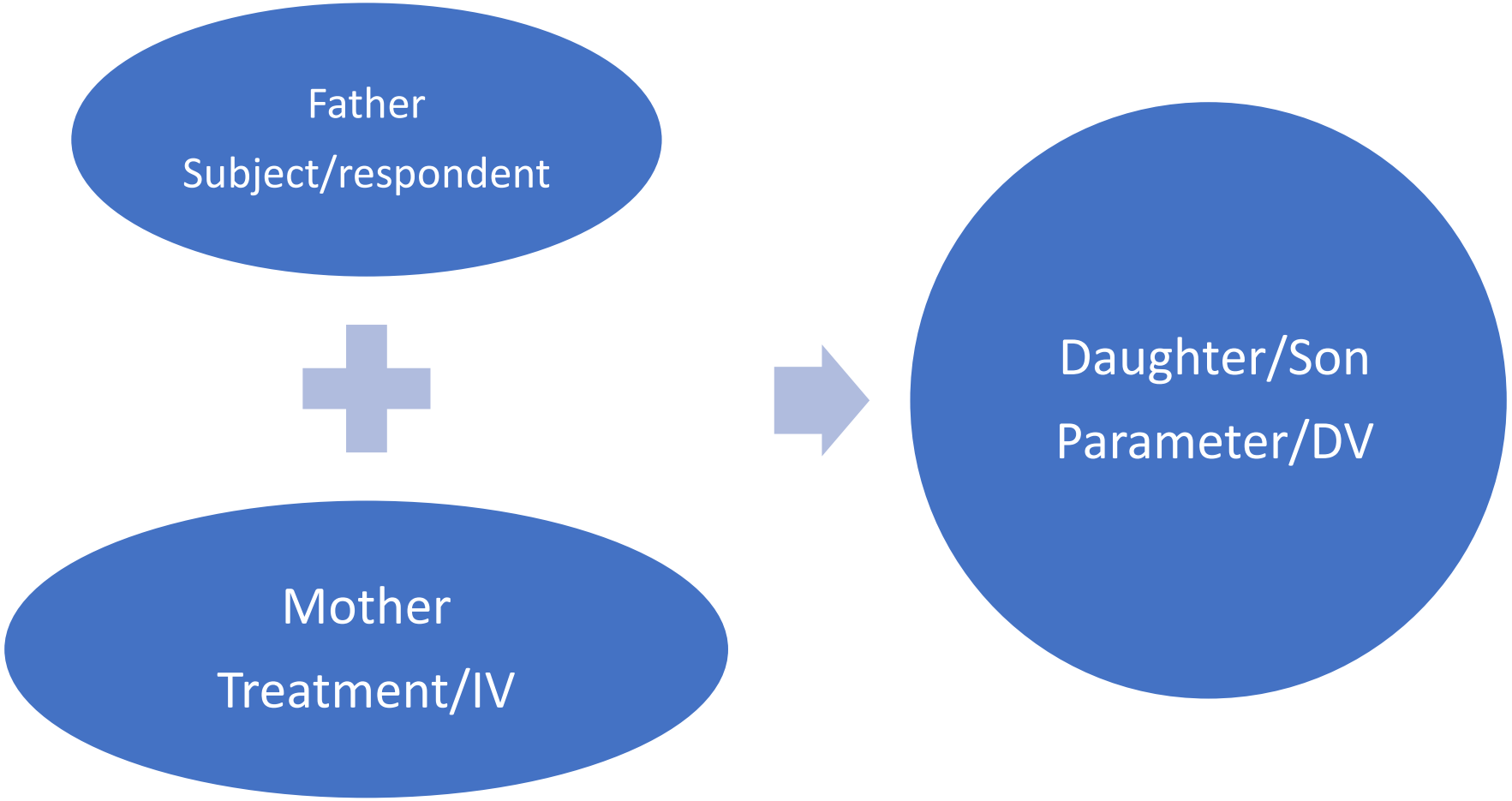
**Effect of paracetamol (treatment)**
**on fever and body weight (parameters) of**
**male baby (subject)**

# KEYWORDS SELECTION

## Title: fertilizer and compost effect on yield, antioxidant and nutrient of rice

| Keywords sequence | % Importance | part of speech | synonyms word |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (Subject) | 10 | Noun | Rice |
| Fertilizer (treatment) | 10 | Proper noun | Fertilizer |
| Compost (treatment) | 20 | Proper noun | Organic fertilizer |
| yield (parameter) | 10 | Proper noun | Not applicable |
| Antioxidant (parameter) | 30 | Proper noun | Not applicable |
| Nutrient (parameter) | 20 | Proper noun | Nutrient |

# BORN OF KEYWORDS



# % VOLUME OF IMPORTANCE

**SCIENCE**

| Keyword | Ratio | % Importance |
|---|---|---|
| Subject matter | 1 | 10 |
| Treatment | 2 | 20 |
| Parameters | 7 | 70 |
| Total | 10 | 100 |

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

| Keyword | Ratio | % Importance |
|---|---|---|
| Target respondent | 2 | 20 |
| Independent variables (IV) | 3 | 30 |
| Dependent variables (DV) | 5 | 50 |
| Total | 10 | 100 |

**IT MAY VARY FROM TOPIC TO TOPIC**

# TYPE OF CITATIONS

**Subject citation, Treatment citation, Parameter citation**

**Respondent citation, IV citation, DV citation**

# IDENTIFICATION

**ELEMENT**

**STP**

**TENSE**

**Present, Past**

**VALUE**

**1, 2, 3…**

EXAMPLE OF CITATION FOR SCIENCE RESEARCH

# ETV model

| Type of citation | Element absent | Tense | Value | Example |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Subject citation** | **T and P absent**<br>No value or unit (eg,3 Kg) | Present | No | **Rice (S) ~~is our staple food~~ (Uddin 2019** |
| **Treatment citation** | **S and P absent**<br>No value or unit (eg,3 Kg) | Present | No | **Salinity (T) ~~is environmental factors of plants~~ (Uddin 2019** |
| **Parameter citation for Introduction** | **S, T and P present** | Past | No | **Yield (P) of rice (S) was decreased due to salinity (T) (Uddin 2019** |
| **Parameter citation for discussion** | **S, T and P present** | Past | Yes | **Yield (P) of rice (S) was decreased 50% due to salinity(T) level 10 $dSm^{-1}$ (Uddin 2019** |

**If need data to reflect subject/treatment citation then will be in past tense.**

**In 2018-2019 rice (Subject) production *was* 10 million in Malaysia (M et al, 20020)**

# EXAMPLE OF CITATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

| Type of citation | Identification | Tense | Value | Example |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Respondent** | **IV and DV absent** | Present | No | ***Bambara farmers (R)*** like to adopt good technology for high yield **(Idris 2019)** |
| **Independent variables** | **R and DV absent** | Present | No | Bambara farmers accept the irrigation technology due to good ***knowledge (IV)*** **(Idris 2019)** |
| **Dependent variable citation for Introduction** | **R, IV and DV present** | Past | No | 90% of Bambara farmers (R) fertilizer application ***performance (DV)*** was higher due to high knowledge (IV) **(Idris 2019)** |
| **Dependent variable discussion** | | Past | Yes | 90% of Bambara farmers (R) fertilizer application ***performance (DV)*** was higher due to high knowledge (IV) **(Idris 2019)** |

**If need data to reflect Respondent/IV citation then will be in past tense.**

# QUALITY ARTICLE GRADING


Similarity (S)
80-100% similar
STP/RIVDV

Similarity (S)
60% similar
STP/RIVDV

SQL (A) ✓
SL (B) ✓
SQ (C) X
QL (D) X

Quality
JCR/Scopus indexed
(Q1-Q4)

Latest (L)
Year 2020-2025

SQ FOR SUBJECT AND TTREATMENT CITATIONS

# TECHNIQUE OF LATEST PARAMETER CITATION PREAPARATION FROM PUBLISHED ABSTRACT

COMMUNICATIONS IN SOIL SCIENCE AND PLANT ANALYSIS
https://doi.org/10.1080/00103624.2019.1566468



T T S

# Positive effects of biochar and biochar-compost on maize growth and nutrient availability in two agricultural soils

P P

Ioanna Manolikaki and Evan Diamadopoulos

Department of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Crete, Chania, Greece

ABSTRACT

Previous studies have reported positive, negative, or neutral effects on maize yield by the application of biochar and/or compost in the presence or absence of inorganic fertilization. This study investigated the influence of biochar, compost, and mixtures of the two, along with N fertilization, on maize (*Zea mays* L.) growth and nutrient status in two agricultural Mediterranean soils. Biochars (BC) were produced from grape pomace (GP) and rice husks (RH) by pyrolysis at 300°C (BC-GP; BC-RH). Maize was grown for 30 days after seedling emergence in a greenhouse pot trial in two Mediterranean soils (Sandy Loam-SL and Loam-L) amended with biochar or/and compost (BC-GP+compost; BC-RH+compost) at 2% (w/w) application rate with nitrogen (N) fertilization. The addition of BC-GP amendment resulted in the highest increase of above-ground dry weight (16 g/pot) compared to the control (6.27 g/pot) in SL soil, whereas in L soil the highest increase of aboveground dry weight resulted from BC-RH+compost (13.03 g/pot) compared to the control (2.43 g/pot). The addition of BC-GP+compost significantly increased phosphorus (P) concentration of the aboveground and belowground tissues only in L soil. Potassium (K) concentration of aboveground and belowground tissues significantly increased almost by all the amendments with the greatest increase being observed after the addition of BC-GP+compost in SL soil. To conclude, biochar addition could enhance plant growth, although soil conditions, type of biochar and additional fertilization should receive special attention in order to be used as a tool for sustainable agriculture.

ARTICLE HISTORY
Received 13 October 2018
Accepted 11 December 2018

KEYWORDS
Biochar; compost; plant growth; nutrient status

T

P S ???

Ioanna *et al.*, 2019

Ioanna *et al.*, 2019

Ioanna *et al.*, 2019

## Introduction

Citation of Treatment

Citation of Subject Absent

Biochar is a product derived from pyrolysis of biomass that could be utilized as a soil amendment. The positive effects to crops by the addition of biochar combined with inorganic (Blackwell et al. 2015; Inal et al. 2015) or organic (Schulz and Glaser 2012) fertilization have been reported. Adekiya et al. (2018) found improved yield components of radish by the application of biochar and poultry manure on their own or in a combination of them and the highest yield resulted by 50 t $ha^{-1}$ biochar and 5 t $ha^{-1}$ poultry manure. Moreover, the combined application of biochars produced from rice straw and sugarcane bagasse, along with compost increased grain yield of rice more than individually applying of them (Sadegh-Zadeh et al. 2018). However, Edenbom et al. (2018) reported neutral effects on eggplant growth by the combination of hardwood biochar and compost teas in two temperate soils. Biochar research on maize has been extensively investigated due to the great importance as a food crop and its high fertilizer demands. Biochar could improve soil quality characteristics and increase maize yields. Several studies have depicted positive (Butnan et al. 2015; Naeem et al. 2016; Rogovska et al. 2014; Uzoma et al. 2011), negative (Deenik et al. 2010), or neutral (Jones et al. 2012) effects on maize yield depending on type of biochar, soil texture and the duration of the experiment. The results of a pot study conducted to evaluate

CONTACT Evan Diamadopoulos diamad@dssl.tuc.gr Department of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Crete, Chania 73100, Greece



Citation of Parameter

# APPLICATION OF STP / RIVDV FOR TITTLE AND OBJECTIVES

**T-S-P, T-P-S, P-T-S, P-S-T, S-T-P, S-P-T = 6 models**

**R-IV-DV, R-DV-IV, DV-IV-R, DV-R-IV, IV-R-DV, IV-DV-R = 6 models**

# STP MODEL FOR TITLE

Effect of fertilizer **(T)** on yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)** of rice **(S)**.

Response of rice **(S)** yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)** influenced by fertilizer **(T)**.

Yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)** of rice **(S)** influenced by fertilizer **(T)**.

Effect of fertilizer **(T)** on rice **(S)** yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)**.

# STP MODEL FOR OBJECTIVES

- To determine effect of fertilizer **(T)** on yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)** of rice **(S)**.
- To evaluate response of rice **(S)** yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)** influenced by fertilizer **(T)**.
- To observe yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)** of rice **(S)** influenced by fertilizer **(T)**.
- To examine effect of fertilizer **(T)** on rice **(S)** yield **(P)** and nitrogen **(P)**.

Quality English

# BANK

# FOR RESEARCH

Common Words bank for objectives

Special Words Bank for literature review

# ENGLISH BANK FOR RESEARCH

*If need please email mkuddin07@gmail.com*

Common Words bank

First entence/statistically significant for each parameter

# COMMON WORDS BANK

| Parameter-1 | Showed | Started | Found |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parameter-2 | Presented | Conducted | Observed |
| Parameter-3 | Resulted | Established | Obtained |
| Parameter-4 | Described | Organized | Illustrated |
| Parameter-5 | Differed | Plotted | Displayed |
| Parameter-6 | Revealed | Led | Produced |
| Parameter-7 | Stated | Laid out | Appeared |
| Parameter-8 | Mentioned | Explained | Gave/given |
| Parameter-9 | Discussed | Studied | Got |
| Parameter-10 | Investigated | Carried out | Evidenced/evident |
| Parameter-11 | Examined | Performed | Influenced |
| Parameter-12 | Evaluated | Planned | Yielded, generated |
| Parameter-13 | Opined | Structured | Recorded |
| Parameter-14 | Determined | Designed | Registered |
| Parameter-15 | Delineated | Regulated | Generated |

# TOTAL CITATIONS NUMBER FOR INTRODUCTION

| Master' s Thesis | PhD Thesis | Publication or single experiment |
|---|---|---|
| Sciences (30 citations) | Sciences (40 citations) | 30 citations |
| Social Science (80 citations) | Social Science (100 citations) | 40 citations |

10 CITATIONS /PAGE

TIME NEW ROMAN, 12 font, DOUBLE SPACE (MS word file)

TOTAL LINEs NO-20
10 citation = 20 lines
1 citation = 2 lines

# TOTAL CITATIONS NUMBER FOR INTRODUCTION

| Master' s Thesis | PhD Thesis | Publication or single experiment |
|---|---|---|
| Sciences (40 citations) | Sciences (50 citations) | 30 citations |
| Social Science (80 citations) | Social Science (100 citations) | 40 citations |

10 CITATIONS /PAGE

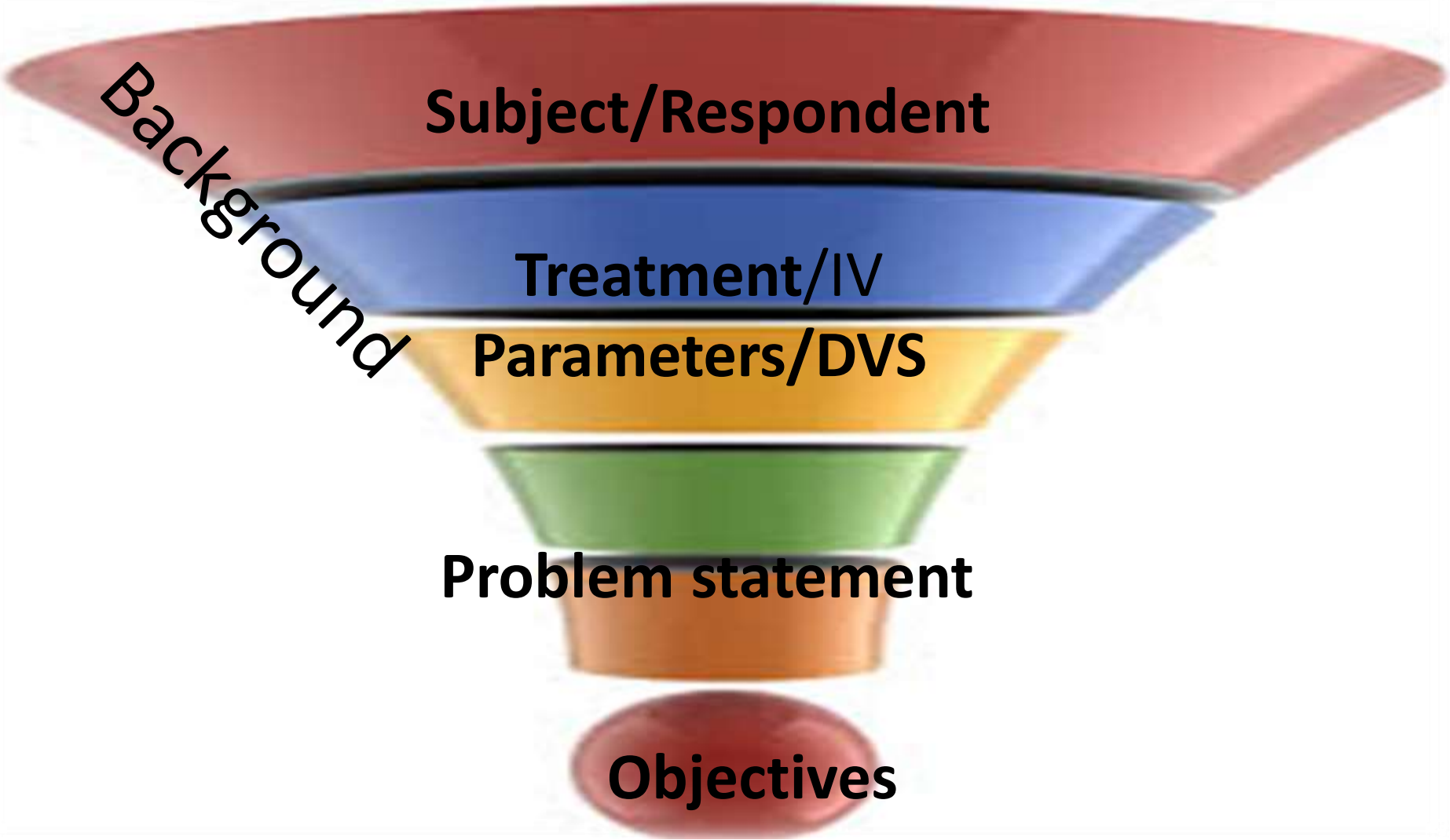
TIME NEW ROMAN, 12 font, DOUBLE SPACE (MS word file)

TOTAL LINEs NO-20
10 citation = 20 lines
So 1 citation = 2 lines

# INTRODUCTION ( BPO MODEL)

-Typically, should be FUNNEL shaped

-Moving from general to specific



# DIFFRENCES BEWTEEWN INTRODUCTION AND LITERTURE REVIEW

| Basic component | Introduction | Literature review |
|---|---|---|
| Page numbers | 4-6 | 16-24 |
| Citations number | 40-60 | 160-240 |
| Background | Yes | Yes |
| Problem statement | Yes | No |
| Objective | Yes | No |
| Research question, hypothesis | optional | No |
| Mechanism | No | yes (4-8 related sketch, drawing, fig) |
| Subject citations (10 %) | Latest 10 years | 15 years |
| Treatment citations (20-30 %) | Latest 10 years | 15 years |
| Parameter citations (60-70% | 5 years | 5-10 years |

# Introduction total citations =30 (background)

Title: fertilizer and compost effect on yield and antioxidant of rice

Objective: to determine fertilizer and compost effect on yield, antioxidant, and nutrients of rice

## CITATION NO LAYOUT

| Keywords sequence | % Importance | Citation no |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 10 | 3 |
| fertilizer | 10 | 3 |
| compost | 20 | 6 |
| Antioxidant | 30 | 9 |
| nutrient | 10 | 3 |
| yield | 20 | 6 |
| Total | 100 | 30 |

# INTRODUCTION (BACKGROUND) (STP model) (3/4 pages)

| Key points | % importance | Citation Source | Tense | Citation no | Citation Literature review (5-7 times) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 10 | Subject | Present | 3 | 15 |
| fertilizer | 10 | Treatment | present | 3 | 15 |
| compost | 20 | Treatment | present | 6 | 30 |
| Fertilizer and compost effect on antioxidant | 30 | Parameter | past | 9 | 45 |
| Fertilizer and compost effect on nutrient | 10 | Parameter | past | 3 | 15 |
| Fertilizer and compost effect on yield | 20 | Parameter | past | 6 | 30 |
| | 100 | | | 30 | 150 |

# THESIS Literature review Layout

| Research Elements | Keywords | % importance | | Sub keywords | Citations no |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Subject (S)** | Rice | 10 | 10 (15 citations) | *origin* | 3 |
| | | | | *Nutrient value* | 7 |
| | | | | *Economic value* | 5 |
| **Treatment (T)** | Fertilizer | 30 | 10 (15 citations) | *Type of fertilizer* | 5 |
| | | | | *Benefit of fertilizer* | 10 |
| | compost | | 20 (15 citations) | *Types of compost* | 10 |
| | | | | *Benefit of compost* | 20 |
| **Parameter (P)** | Antioxidant | 70 | 30 (45 citations) | *Fertilizer effect on antioxidant* | 20 |
| | | | | *Compost effect on antioxidant* | 25 |
| | nutrients | | 10 (15 citations) | *Fertilizer effect on nutrients* | 4 |
| | | | | *Compost effect on nutrients* | 5 |
| | | | | *Combination of fertilizer and compost effect on nutrients* | 6 |
| | Yield | | 20 (30 citations) | *Fertilizer effect on yield* | 10 |
| | | | | *Compost effect on yield* | 20 |
| | | | | Total citations | 150 |
| | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | **100** | | | |

**VVI: 4-8 SKETCH/DIAGRAM/FIGURE RELATED MECHANISM/FACTORS WITH REF**

# PROBLEM STATEMENT (PGCSN model) (1-2 page)

| Key points | % importance | Source | Tense | Citation no/lines no |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous study (latest and relevant) | 40 | Parameter citation | Past | 6-8 citations |
| Research/Knowledge Gap (own word) | 20 | Parameter and treatment | present | 4 Sentences |
| Hypothesis and Challenge to overcome (own word) | 15 | Treatment | present | 3 sentences |
| Significance (own word) | 15 | Parameter (Ecofriendly/economically/Food security/poverty etc) | present | 3 sentences |
| Why novelty(own word) | 10 | Treatment (technology/method) | present | 2 sentences |

**Objective: TPS, TSP, PST, PTS model**

**Research Question and Hypothesis (optional):** According to number of objectives

# INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM STATEMENT WRITING USING KSI

agriculture

MDPI

*Article*

## Assessing the Increase in Soil Moisture Storage Capacity and Nutrient Enhancement of Different Organic Amendments in Paddy Soil

**Ahmad Numery Ashfaqul Haque [1,2], Md. Kamal Uddin [1,*], Muhammad Firdaus Sulaiman [1], Adibah Mohd Amin [1], Mahmud Hossain [3], Syaharudin Zaibon [1] and Mehnaz Mosharrof [1]**

[1] Department of Land Management, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia; numerybau@gmail.com (A.N.A.H.); muhdfirdaus@upm.edu.my (M.F.S.); adibahamin@upm.edu.my (A.M.A.); syaharudin@upm.edu.my (S.Z.); mmd.mehnaz@gmail.com (M.M.)
[2] Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture (BINA), 2202 Mymensingh, Bangladesh
[3] Department of Soil Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, 2202 Mymensingh, Bangladesh; mahmud.ss@bau.edu.bd
* Correspondence: mkuddin07@gmail.com

**Citation:** Haque, A.N.A.; Uddin, M.K.; Sulaiman, M.F.; Amin, A.M.; Hossain, M.; Zaibon, S.; Mosharrof, M. Assessing the Increase in Soil Moisture Storage Capacity and Nutrient Enhancement of Different Organic Amendments in Paddy Soil. *Agriculture* **2021**, *11*,4. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture11010044

Received: 6 December 2020
Accepted: 6 January 2021
Published: date

**Abstract:** Increasing soil moisture storage capacity is a strategy that can be implemented to minimize the use of water in paddy rice cultivation. Organic materials from different sources have the potential to increase soil moisture storage and nutrient enrichment. An incubation study was conducted to evaluate the incorporation of five selected organic amendments—as follows: rice husk biochar (RHB), oil palm empty fruit bunch biochar (EFBB), compost (COMP), rice husk ash (RHA), and oil palm bunch ash (PBA), with a control (no amendment) on soil moisture storage and some chemical properties of soil. The soil was incubated with five amendments for 60 days and sampled at 15-day intervals. After completion of the incubation, a greater extent of gravimetric water content was observed from RHB (0.46 g $g^{-1}$) and EFBB (0.45 g $g^{-1}$) followed by compost (0.40 g $g^{-1}$). The addition of organic amendments significantly influenced soil chemical properties. Maximum soil pH was altered by PBA followed by EFBB compared to its initial value (5.01). The inclusion of EFBB finally contributed to the highest amount of total carbon (7.82%) and nitrogen (0.44%). The addition of PBA showed the highest available P and exchangeable K followed by RHB when compared with the amendments. The results indicated that RHB, EFBB, and compost retain more soil moisture compared to ash sources and added soil nutrients, indicating their potential to improve the chemical and hydrological properties of paddy soil.

**Keywords:** rice; biochar; nutrient content; gravimetric water; scanning electron microscopy

### 1. Introduction

Subject →

Rice is one of the most widely grown cereals in the world and serves as a staple for half of the world's population, particularly in developing countries. In 2017, approximately 748 million tons of rice were produced over the world, requiring more than 160 million ha of land [1]. Rice is the largest consumer of water and it consumes about 34%–43% of irrigation water over the world [2]; producing one kilogram of rice requires 3000 to 5000 L of water [3].


**Treatments**

Every year, about 4 million tons of crop residue is produced over the world and burnt in the open air to produce ash [7], which is a source of organic amendment though its contributions to environmental pollution. In the effort to overcome environmental issues, biochar production has great potential—it is a material produced by thermal disintegration of biomass at low temperature (below 700 °C) under limited oxygen conditions which is enriched in carbon and porous by nature [8]. Rice processing industries produce a large quantity of rice husk; after processing, this rice husk biochar has the potential to be used as an organic amendment to enhance the physicochemical properties of soil [10] or rice husk ash can be used for the same. In Malaysia, residue generated from oil palm has great scope for producing biochar (as the main product), empty fruit bunch biochar (EFBB) (which is readily available) [11] or ash produced from oil palm bunch, which is an efficient liming material and also adds nutrients when applied to soil [12].

**Parameters**

Application of organic waste either for plant nutrient supply or disposal purposes exerts favorable hydrological properties of soil for crop production and also improves soil structure, porosity, and reduces erosion [13]. Every 1% increase in organic matter increases the soil capacity up to 16,500 gallons of available water per acre [14]. By the application of biochar, the soil is enriched with organic matter as well as organic carbon content and also adds nutrients such as nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, and magnesium [15,16]. Biochar also contains different kinds of alkaline material which help in raising soil pH of acidic soil and it also alters soil physical properties and enhances soil aggregates and moisture retention [17,18] and helps to improve soil health [19]. Biochar enhances soil moisture storage in two ways: firstly, by changing pore size distribution and aggregation and, secondly, through conserving moisture in pores [20]. Ash produced from direct burning of biomass used as a soil amendment is a common practice; it contains less nitrogen but is dense with other plant nutrients and it also can be used as a liming agent [21]. The application of wood ash increases water availability and also partially supplies nutrients to plants reported by Bonfim-Silva et al. [22]. Compost is one of the most widely used soil amendments enriched with different plant nutrients, and the inclusion of compost in the soil increases the cation exchange capacity and reduces nutrient leaching into sub-soil [23]. The incorporation of compost decreases bulk density, enhances porosity and improves soil water retention properties, such ashydraulic conductivity, plant available water, and water content, as reported by Kranz et al. [24].

**Water for agricultural purposes becoming scarce due to climate change and rapid industrialization and urbanization presents a challenge to farmers regarding the production of more rice per unit of land with limited water [4]. Continuous flooding irrigation systems require large quantities of water for rice, and a larger amount of water is lost through evaporation, percolation, and seepage [5]. Many modifications in rice cultivation, such as aerobic rice, direct seeding, alternate wetting, and drying, etc., have been made to save water and are used because of the changing climatic conditions of the earth [6]. Soil organic matter management by adding suitable organic amendments could help retain soil moisture under water limiting conditions. Previous studies mainly focused on the role of organic amendment in the improvement of soil biochemical properties, carbon sequestration, and greenhouse gas emissions etc., but put comparatively less emphasis on its effect on soil moisture retention. The approach of using organic amendments for rice production has great scope in terms of enhancing soil moisture retention capacity because organic wastes not only retain soil moisture but also supply essential nutrients to plants. Therefore, enhancement of water retention capacity of of paddy with improved nutrient availability by inclusion of organic amendment is the main challenge of this study. The addition of a suitable amount of organic amendments in paddy soil may retain more soil water by reducing moisture loss; additionally, it also improves nutrient availability to plants, which facilitates sustainable rice production under water-scarce environments around the earth. The concept of using different organic amendments to increase soil moisture conserving capacity and the consecutive enrichment of soil by essential plant nutrients is a new aspect of this research.**

In this context, an incubation study was conducted to investigate the structural and chemical properties of organic amendments (i.e., compost, rice husk biochar and ash, oil palm empty fruit bunch biochar, and oil palm bunch ash) and to compare the capacity of organic amendments to retain soil moisture and nutrient release.


Methodology

# MATERIALS AND METHODS (LM.M… D.L..S) SCIENCE

| Key points | Ref | Source | Tense |
|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Year, area, temperature, humidity, light information | Subject | Past |
| Materials (chronological order) | Reference, Pilot survey, Reliability and validity test, Estimate appropriate sample size, Appropriate sampling technique | Treatment | Past |
| Methodology (chronological order) | In details description with method reference | Parameter | Past |
| Data collection & laboratory analysis | Details on sampling, data collection and chemical analysis procedure | Treatment | Past |
| Statistical analysis | Proper expt. design (ANOVA, CV, SE, Ranking), descriptive and Pearson correlation analysis, multiple linear regression | Parameter | Past |

# SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

# SOCIAL SCIENCE INTRODUCTION

## FARMERS' PERFORMANCE TOWARDS FERTILIZER APPLICATION IN RICE FIELD

| Keywords | % Importance | Citation no |
|---|---|---|
| Rice farmer (R) | 20 | 16 |
| Attitude (IV) | 10 | 8 |
| Knowledge (IV) | 10 | 8 |
| Practice (IV) | 10 | 8 |
| Attitude Performance (DV) | 20 | 16 |
| Knowledge performance (DV) | 20 | 16 |
| Practice performance (DV) | 10 | 8 |
| Total | 100 | 80 |

# SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE REVIEW

## FARMERS' PERFORMANCE TOWARDS FERTILIZER APPLICATION IN RICE FIELD

| Keywords | % Importance | Citation no | Multiply 4 times |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice farmer | 20 | 16 | 64 |
| Attitude | 10 | 8 | 32 |
| Knowledge | 10 | 8 | 32 |
| Practice | 10 | 8 | 32 |
| Attitude Performance | 20 | 16 | 64 |
| Knowledge performance | 20 | 16 | 64 |
| Practice performance | 10 | 8 | 32 |
| Total | 100 | 80 | 320 |

Journal of Cleaner Production

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jclepro

IV

Mediator

DV

# Environmental management and product innovation: The moderating role of the dynamic capability of small manufacturing firms

Respondent

Muaz Mahmud [a, d], Danny Soetanto [a, b, *], Sarah Jack [a, c]

[a] Department of Entrepreneurship and Strategy, Lancaster University Management School, Lancaster University, Lancaster, LA1 4YX, United Kingdom
[b] School of Management, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia
[c] House of Innovation, Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg Centre for Innovative and Sustainable Business Development, Stockholm School of Economics, Box 650, SE-113 83, Stockholm, Sweden
[d] Department of Agribusiness and Bioresource Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

PS ???

Objective

Methodology

Findings

ARTICLE INFO

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Handling editor. Charbel Jose Chiappetta Jabbour

*Keywords:*
Environmental management
Sustainability
Small manufacturing firms
Dynamic capability
Exploration
Exploitation

IV

???

R

M

DV

ABSTRACT

Given the overwhelming concerns on environmental issues, our study attempts to investigate the important role of environmental management practice in the context of product exploration and product exploitation. Additionally, we examine the moderating effect of transformative capability and absorptive capability on the relationship between environmental management and product exploration and exploitation. Based on a survey of 106 managerial-level employees from small manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom (UK), this study found that environmental management practice has a positive direct effect on product exploitation and product exploration. The study also found that (1) transformative capability positively influences the relationship between environmental management and product exploration; (2) absorptive capability negatively influences the relationship between environmental management and product exploitation. From this study, we offer novel insights that extends the existing literature concerning the outcomes of environmental management within the context of product exploration and product exploitation.



Theoretical and Practical Contributions

## 1. Introduction

This study aims to extend the understanding about the relationship between environmental management and product innovation in the context of small manufacturing firms. While there has been sporadic effort to address these issues, environmental management and product innovation have their own research stream and the knowledge in both streams have been developed separately (De Medeiros et al., 2014). Though some studies (e.g. Maleti˘c et al., 2016, 2018) have recently attempted to create a linkage between these two streams of research, studies have tended to remain at a conceptual level; hence the need for more empirical evidence to unify the current understanding from studies focusing on environmental management and product innovation.

As a response to the research gap on the role of environmental management, this study addresses the following research questions: How does environmental management impact on product innovation? And, what effect does dynamic capability have on the relationship between practising environmental management and product innovation? These research questions are derived from the inherent conundrum associated with the need on the one hand to respond to the current awareness concerning sustainability, while at the same time overcoming a challenge to introduce environmental management as a part of the product development process (Arago´n-Correa and Sharma,

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IV

Mediator

DV

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Objective

Methodology

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# BASIC METHOD OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

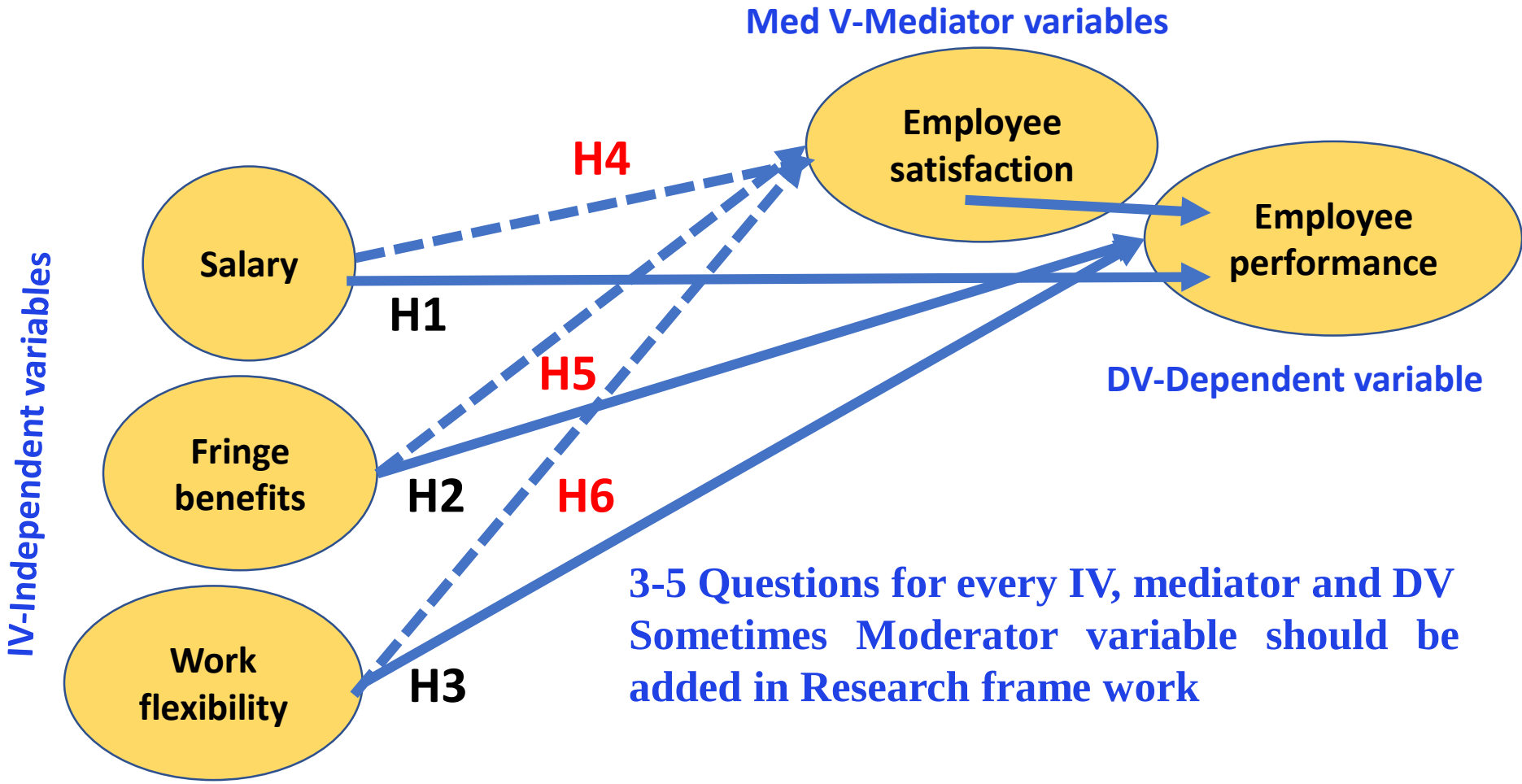
**Primary data for quantitive research secondary data for quantitive research qualitative research (focus group, semi structure)**

- ✓ **Run the pilot survey before the main survey**
- ✓ **Reliability and validity test:** questionnaire validity check by the extension experts and committee members;
- ✓ Reliability check using Cronbach alpha (α) measure
- ✓ **Estimate the appropriate sample size:** Krejcie & Morgan (1970) Table
- ✓ **Appropriate sampling technique:** multistage random sampling
- ✓ Measurement of Variables: five (5) - point Likert scale
- ✓ Data analysis: descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation analysis, multiple linear regression analysis

## MATERIALS AND METHODS (L F…D…R.I…P..Q)

| Key points | Tense |
|---|---|
| Location/study area | Present |
| Conceptual framework<br>IV selection using Theory/LR (Primary data) | Present |
| Research setting and design | Past |
| Respondents | Past |
| Research instruments | Past |
| Various parameter usage | Past |
| Questioner development | Present |

# Conceptual Research Framework




3-5 Questions for every IV, mediator and DV
Sometimes Moderator variable should be added in Research frame work


RESULTS

# Results Presentation

- Present your results in Tables or Figures (not in both forms for an individual parameter)
- Table and Figures should have a brief and self-explanatory title/caption
- If Figure better add numerical value also
- A Table and figure should stand alone (completely and easily understandable to reader, with all abbreviations explained)
- Data should be presented in Tabular form (if values are important), while should be presented in Figure form (if trend is important)
- Tables or Figures should not be crowded. Large Tables and Figures should be split into components
- Tables and Figures should be prepared in a consistent format

# SCIENCE
# RESULT WRITING (ITLHR)

| Key points | % importance | Source | Tense |
|---|---|---|---|
| Introduction sentence with statistics significant | 1-2 sentence | Parameter | Past |
| Trend or range data | 1-2 sentence | Parameter | Past |
| Lowest data | 2-3 sentences | parameter | Past |
| Highest data | 2-3 sentences | Parameter | Past |
| Relative data | 3-4 sentences | parameter | Past |

Relative increase or decrease was calculated by using the equation (Sharma et al., 2012). $\textbf{Relative}\ (\%) = \frac{\boldsymbol{Final - Initial}}{\boldsymbol{Initial}} \times \mathbf{100}$

# SOICIAL SCIENCE

## DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT WRITING (DDJHS)

| Key points | % importance | Tense |
|---|---|---|
| Demographic findings | 10 | Present and Past |
| Descriptive findings | 10 | Present and Past |
| Justification of various parameters | 20 | Present and Past |
| Hypothetical findings | 50- 60 | Present and Past |
| Summary of the results | 10 | Present and Past |

# RESULT WRITING USING DIFFERENT STYLES

## Sample 1.

The table (5.1) demonstrated the effect of different treatments on pH of the experimental soil. Seven different treatments ($T_1$, $T_2$, $T_3$, $T_4$, $T_5$, $T_6$ and $T_7$) were used in this experiment where $T_1$ was considered as control. The pH in different treatments ranged from 6 to 7.5. The control group ($T_1$) had the lowest pH (6). The pH was significantly highest (7.5) in $T_6$ followed by $T_{5\ (6.3)}$, $T_{4\ (6.5)}$, $T_{3\ (6.7)}$ and $T_{7\ (6.8)}$. The percent increase in pH was doubled in $T_6$ compared to the $T_1$. The percent increases in pH were 20, 40, 50, 70 and 80 in $T_2$, $T_7$, $T_3$, $T_4$ and $T_4$, respectively.

## Sample 2.

In this study, it was noticed that fish growth performance as well as yield were significantly affected by biochar and lime application ($p \leq 0.05$) (Table 1). The yield was higher in T6 (5 t/ha) followed by T2 (4.8 t/ha) while T15 (3 t/ha) recorded the lowest growth performance. However, The yield increased by 13.80% at T7 followed by 8.47% at T6 compare to T1 (30:30).

## Sample 3.

Relative leaf chlorophyll content or SPAD value of maize measured at panicle initiation and heading stages varied significantly among different treatments (Figure ). In general, SPAD values were recorded higher at heading stage than at panicle initiation stage. At panicle initiation stage, T1 resulted in lower SPAD values (29) compared to other treatments. All the remaining treatments resulted in higher SPAD values ranging from 33.50 to 36.30. At heading stage, highest SPAD value was recorded in T2 (48.87) identically followed by T6 (47.86). T7 resulted in lowest SPAD value (34.17) closely followed by T6 (40.83). The remaining treatments resulted in intermediate SPAD values ranging from 42.79 to 46.80.


Objectives
specific to a general like reverse funnel shape
(opposite of introduction)
Significant result (parameters/DV)
Mechanism/Social factors
Similar research with key findings (2-3 citations)
DISCUSSION

# DISCUSSION WRITING (RGFMS/O)

| **Key points** | **% importance** | **Source** | **Tense** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reason of study | 5 | Own word | Present |
| Connect with research gap | 5 | Own word | Present |
| Findings | 40/50 | Major Parameter | past |
| Mechanism/Social factors | 25 | Mechanism citation | Present/past |
| Similar research with key findings (2-3 citations) | 20 | Parameter citations with detail result | past |
| Opposite result (optional) | 10/0 | Parameter citations or own logic (eg due to climatic/environment | Past/present |

| RGFMS model | Example | Tense |
|---|---|---|
| **Reason for performing of the study (own words)** | **This study indicates on yield performance due to potential rate of biochar application in maize field** | **Present** |
| **Connect with research gap** | | **Present** |
| **Brief summary of the main significant findings** | ***Biochar treated plot produced highest yield compare to control treatment.*** | **Past** |
| **Interpret results clearly and concisely with mechanism (citations)** | Biochar can hold more water than the soil and can hold nutrients. Biochar has been shown to increase crop yield. Application of biochar improved soil fertility ***by increasing plant nutrients, pH, carbon and cation exchange capacity, with concomitant suppression of $Al^{3-}$ and $Mn^{2-}$ activities*** in the soil solution ***(M et al 2019).*** Due to the ***more N content in biochar treated soil, photosynthesis rate is high*** than in unamended treatment ***(M et al 2019)*** | **Present** |
| **Relate the findings to those of similar studies** | our findings were consistent with Panhwar et al. (2021), who reported a 35.82% increase of maize | **Past** |

## DISCUSSION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

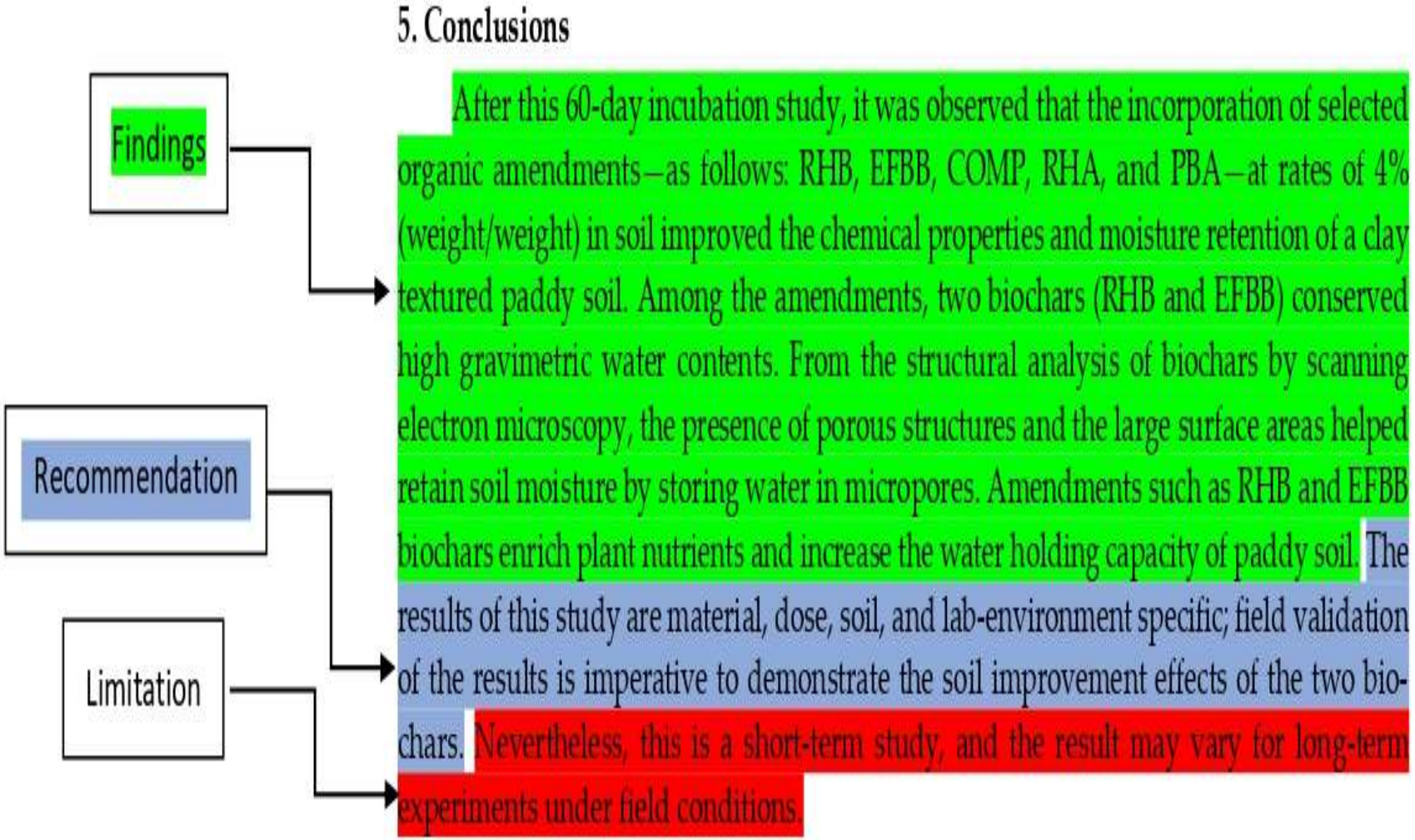
Motivation solely had the ***highest contribution of 48.6% in predicting farmers' performance*** towards fertilizer application. It indicates that motivation of farmers mainly regulates their performance towards fertilizer application. Motivation contributed to farmers' performancetowards fertilizer application due to- ***Economical factor like –higher yield of rice, large farm size, Social factor- education, social status, Organizational factor- extension contact, training, credit facility (***Nia et al., 2013)

Knowledge identified as second contributing factor as it explain *27.2% variation in farmers' performance.* Knowledge contributed to farmers' performancetowards fertilizer application due to-Social factor-education, experience of rice cultication, ***Psychological factor- Positive attitudes of farmers develop due to knowledge and become interested to apply fertilizer (Yeo-Jin et al., 2008).***

# CONCLUSION (FCLR model) (8-12 lines)

| RESEARCH ARTICLE | % importance | REVIEW ARTICLE | % importance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Key findings according to objective (past) | 60 | Summarize super key findings (past) | 80 |
| Overall Conclusion (present) | 20 | No | 0 |
| Limitation (present) | 10 | No | 0 |
| Recommendation for Future research (Present) | 10 | Hypothetical future research (present) | 20 |

# CONCLUSION (8-12 lines)



# CONCLUSION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

**CONCLUSION (FTPLR) model)**
**15-20 lines**

| **Key points** | **% importance** | **Source** | **Tense** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Findings summary according to objective | 40 | Hypothesis tested results | Past |
| Theoretical contribution | 20 | Theoretical connection | Present |
| practical contribution | 20 | Practical connection | Present |
| Limitation | 15 | drawbacks | Present and Past |
| Recommendation (future direction) | 5 | Solution to drawbacks | Future |

# ABSTRACT OF SCIENCE RESEARCH PAPER

## ABSTRACT (IOMFC model)

| **Key points** | **% importance** | **Sentence** | **Element Source** | **Tense** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Importance/background of the problem addressed | 15 | 1.5 | S | Present |
| Objective | 5 | 1 | STP | present |
| Methodology | 20 | 2 | T | past |
| Key Findings with value | 50 | 5 | P | past |
| Conclusion | 10 | 1 | STP | present |

# ABSTRACT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PAPER

## ABSTRACT (POMFTP model)

| **Key points** | **% importance** | **Element Source** | **Tense** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brief problem statement | 20 | R | Present |
| Objective | 5 | RIVDV | Present |
| Methodology | 20 | IV | Past |
| Key Findings | 25 | DV | Past |
| Significant /Novelty/contribution (theoretical +practical) | 20 | | Present |
| conclusion | 10 | RIVDV | Present |

# ABSTRACT OF SCIENCE RESEARCH PAPER

agronomy

MDPI

*Article*

## Impact of Organic Amendment with Alternate Wetting and Drying Irrigation on Rice Yield, Water Use Efficiency and Physicochemical Properties of Soil

**Ahmad Numery Ashfaqul Haque [1,2], Md Kamal Uddin [1,*], Muhammad Firdaus Sulaiman [1], Adibah Mohd Amin [1], Mahmud Hossain [3], Azharuddin Abd Aziz [4] and Mehnaz Mosharrof [1]**

[1] Department of Land Management, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang 43400, Malaysia; numerybau@gmail.com (A.N.A.H.); muhdfirdaus@upm.edu.my (M.F.S.); adibahamin@upm.edu.my (A.M.A.); mmd.mehnaz@gmail.com (M.M.)
[2] Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture (BINA), Mymensingh 2202, Bangladesh
[3] Department of Soil Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh 2202, Bangladesh; mahmud.ss@bau.edu.bd
[4] Research and Instrumentation Section, Department of Chemistry Malaysia, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya 46661, Malaysia; azharuddin@kimia.gov.my
* Correspondence: mkuddin07@gmail.com

Introductory importance

Objective

Brief methodology

Key findings of major parameters

Recommendation

**Abstract:** Water-saving irrigation occasionally causes an inconsequential yield loss in rice; thereby, biochar incorporation in this context has great scope due to its properties, including the release of nutrients and improving soil physicochemical properties. A pot experiment was executed to investigate the impact of biochar and compost with water-saving irrigation on the rice yield, water use efficiency, and physicochemical properties of soil. Two irrigation regimes—namely alternate wetting and drying (AWD) and continuous flooding (CF)—and four types of organic amendments (OA)—namely rice husk biochar (RHB), oil palm empty fruit bunch biochar (EFBB), compost and a control—were applied to evaluate their effects. Under the AWD irrigation regime, the maximum grain was produced by RHB (241.12 g), whereas under the same organic amendments, both AWD and CF produced a similar grain yield. Under the same organic amendment, a significantly higher water use efficiency (WUE) was observed from the AWDirrigation with RHB (6.30 g $L^{-1}$) and EFBB (5.80 g $L^{-1}$). Within the same irrigation regime, soil pH, cation exchange capacity, total carbon, total nitrogen and available phosphorus were enhanced due to the incorporation of biochar and compost, while higher soil exchangeable potassium was observed under CF irrigation for all treatments. RHB and EFBB significantly reduced the soil bulk density (up to 20.70%) and increased porosity (up to 16.70%) under both irrigation regimes. The results imply that the use of biochar with AWD irrigation could enhance the nutrient uptake and physicochemical properties of soil and allow rice to produce a greater yield with less water consumption.

**Keywords:** rice; intermittent irrigation; biochar; water use efficiency; soil physicochemical properties

Published: 30 July 2021

# CITATION LAYOUT OF MATERIALS FOR REVIEW PAPER

## Title: Influence of biochar on GHG emission from agricultural soils, A Review

| Key points | % importance | No of citations |
|---|---|---|
| Preparation and function of biochar | 5 | 5 |
| Function of biochar | 5 | 5 |
| Chemical Characteristics of biochar | 5 | 5 |
| Physical Characteristics of biochar | 5 | 5 |
| Effects of biochar on soil physical properties | 10 | 10 |
| Effects of biochar on soil chemical properties | 15 | 15 |
| Effects of biochar on soil biological properties | 5 | 5 |
| Biochar as nutrients source and bio-availability: | 10 | 10 |
| Effects of biochar application on Soil CO2 emission | 20 | 20 |
| Effects of biochar application on Soil CH4 emission | 10 | 10 |
| Mechanisms affecting GHG fluxes with biochar amendment | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

**NEED 4-8 RELATED MECHANISM SKETCH, DIAGRAM, DRAWING FOR REVIEW PAPER**

# ABSTRACT OF REVIEW ARTICLE (IFR model)

| Item | Source | % importance |
|---|---|---|
| Introductory importance (Present) | Subject/Respondent | 20 |
| Summarize findings of some major parameters/DV (past) | Parameter/DV | 70 |
| Hypothetical Future Recommendation (present) | Over all (STP/RIVDV_ | 10 |

- ✓ 8-10 sentences 200-250 words (Publication)
- ✓ Only one paragraph and No citation

# ABSTRACT OF SCIENCE REVIEW PAPER

*agriculture*

MDPI

*Review*

## Biochar with Alternate Wetting and Drying Irrigation: A Potential Technique for Paddy Soil Management

**Ahmad Numery Ashfaqul Haque [1,2], Md. Kamal Uddin [1,*], Muhammad Firdaus Sulaiman [1], Adibah Mohd Amin [1], Mahmud Hossain [3], Zakaria M. Solaiman [4] and Mehnaz Mosharrof [1]**

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[2] Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture (BINA), Mymensingh 2202, Bangladesh
[3] Department of Soil Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh 2202, Bangladesh; mahmud.ss@bau.edu.bd
[4] UWA School of Agriculture and Environment, and the UWA Institute of Agriculture, The University of Western Australia, Perth, WA 6009, Australia; zakaria.solaiman@uwa.edu.au
* Correspondence: mkuddin07@gmail.com

**Introductory importance**

**Summarize findings of some major parameters**

Academic Editor: Stefano Mocali

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Accepted: 18 March 2021
Published: 19 April 2021

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**Abstract:** Over half of the world's population depends on rice for its calorie supply, although it consumes the highest amount of water compared to other major crops. To minimize this excess water usage, alternate wetting and drying (AWD) irrigation practice is considered as an efficient technique in which soil intermittently dried during the growing period of rice by maintaining yield compared to a flooded system. Continuous AWD may result in poor soil health caused by carbon loss, nutrient depletion, cracking, and affecting soil physical properties. Due to being a potential organic amendment, biochar has a great scope to overcome these problems by improving soil's physicochemical properties. Biochar is a carbon enriched highly porous material and characterized by several functional groups on its large surface area and full of nutrients. However, biochar's implication for sustaining soil physicochemical and water retention properties in the AWD irrigation systems has not been widely discussed. This paper reviews the adverse impacts of AWD irrigation on soil structure and C, N depletion; the potential of biochar to mitigate this problem and recovering soil productivity; its influence on improving soil physical properties and moisture retention; and the scope of future study. This review opined that biochar efficiently retains nutrients and supplies as aslow-release fertilizer, which may restrict preferential nutrient loss through soil cracks under AWD. It also improves soil's physical properties, slows cracking during drying cycles, and enhances water retention by storing moisture within its internal pores. However, long-term field studies are scarce; additionally, economic evaluation is required to confirm the extent of biochar impact.

**Hypothetical future recommendation**

**Keywords:** rice; biochar; intermittent irrigation; nutrient availability; soil physical properties; water retention

# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FOR THESIS (3-5pages)

## COMBINATION OF ALL OBJECTIVES (BOMFCLF Model

| | % |
|---|---|
| **What is the thesis about? (Background information/Introduction** | 10 |
| **What is the purpose of the thesis? (Objectives)** | 5 |
| **What were the methods used to research the information? (Methodology)** | 25 |
| **What are the main findings, conclusions, and recommendations that the thesis presents?**<br>**What is the practical application/implication of the present findings?** | 40 |
| **Conclusion according to objectives** | 10 |
| **The limitations of the study (Own words, present) (option)** | |
| **Mention what has not done and methodological/resource limitations of your study** | 5 |
| **Suggestions for future research (own words, present)** | |
| **Based on the findings and limitations of the study indicate what research to be done in future for further clarification/confirmation** | 5 |

# AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

# How to paraphrase in few steps to avoid plagiarism

- Read the passage several times to fully understand the meaning
- Note down key concepts
- Write your version of the text without looking at the original
- Compare your paraphrased text with the original passage and make minor adjustments to phrases that remain too similar
- Cite the source where you found the idea
- Start your first sentence at a different point from that of the original source
- Use synonyms (words that mean the same thing)
- Change the sentence structure (e.g. from **active to passive voice**)
- Break the information into separate sentences


**PLUS TECHNIQUE: Add some relevant extra words**

- Turfgrasses is suitable for mental health and recreation amenity (Juraimi, 2001; Raven et al., 2001).
- Turfgrasses are important industries in many countries and its attractiveness is suitable for mental health and recreation amenity (Juraimi, 2001; Raven et al., 2001).

**MINUS TEHNIQUE: Delete unnecessary word/complex sentence change in simple sentence**



Turfgrasses are ~~among the most~~ important industries in many countries and ~~its attractiveness~~ is suitable for mental health and recreation amenity (Juraimi, 2001; Raven et al., 2001).

# MERGE TECHNIQUE

Turfgrasses are among the most important industries in many countries including Malaysia because of the development in landscaping and recreation amenity (Juraimi, 2001). Turf grass, as an important element to the landscape, serves the functions as beautification and its attractiveness is suitable for mental health (Lorenzi and Souza, 2001; Raven et al., 2001).

**MERGE TECHNIQUE**

Turfgrasses are among the most important industries in many countries and its attractiveness is suitable for mental health and recreation amenity (Juraimi, 2001; Lorenzi, 2001, Raven et al., 2001).

Turfgrasses is suitable for mental health and recreation amenity (Juraimi, 2001; Raven et al., 2001).

Special Words Bank of introduction literature review, methods, discussion

First sentence indicates statistically significant or not

Common Words bank of objectives

Common words bank

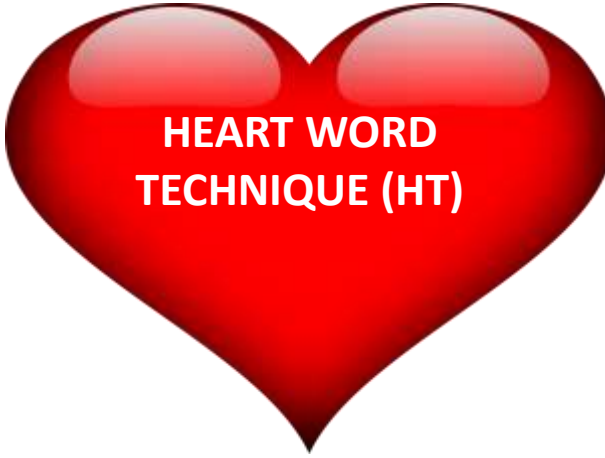
**Subject minus word technique under parameter citation:**

When writing result first sentence has to cover S, T, and P, while the subsequent sentences should cover only T and P. if you avoid the subject word, it will help in reducing plagiarism in the thesis and publication.

Example: Sodium (P) content of turf grass (S) species was significantly influenced by salinity (T) level. Another example, T1 produced the lowest Na (P) content (20mg/kg) and T8 produced the highest (70 mg/kg).

That means here no need to mention about **the subject word (turf grass)**

Usually Turnitin software identifies plagiarism if more than five or six words are used the same way used in the original text. Therefore, you should enter an additional word and break the five/six word sequence of the original text. For example:




Heart word technique: Every 3 words have to add new word from heart

Purslane is a very good source of alpha-linolenic acid. Alpha-linolenic is an omega-3 fatty acid which plays an important role in human growth and development and in
preventing diseases.

Purslane is a potential ❤ source of alpha-linolenic acid. It plays an important role in human *health* ❤ development and in preventing *different* ❤ diseases.

**Change the sentence structure (Simple-complex or reverse)**

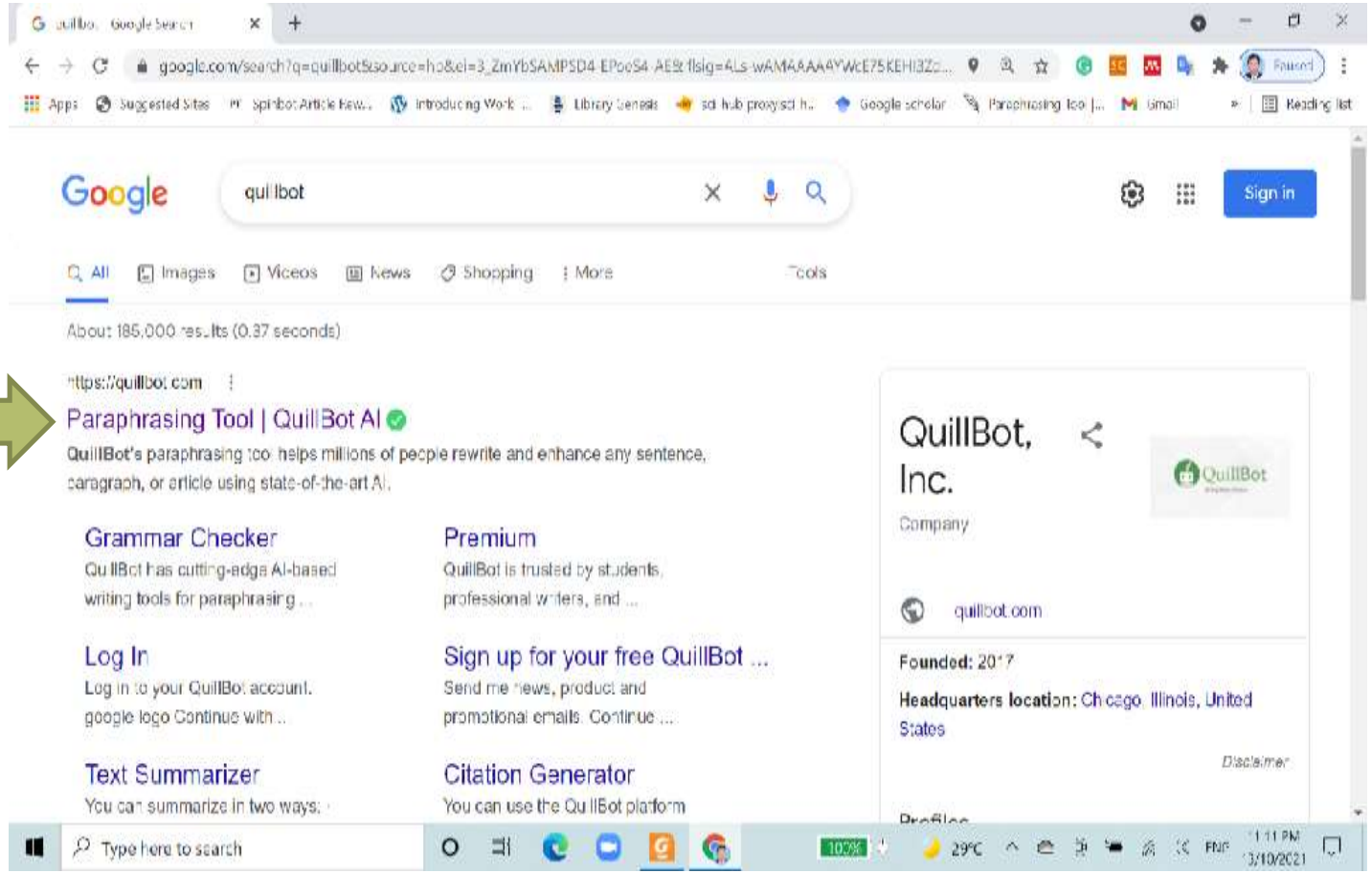
- For example, if the sentence was originally in the active voice, change it to passive. The active voice is when a sentence is led by the subject (the thing doing the action). When the object (the thing receiving the action) leads the sentence, that sentence is written in the passive voice.
- In this example, technology is the subject; the expectations of creators, regulators and users are the object. The original quote was written in the active voice, while the paraphrase uses the passive voice.

**Break the information into separate sentences**

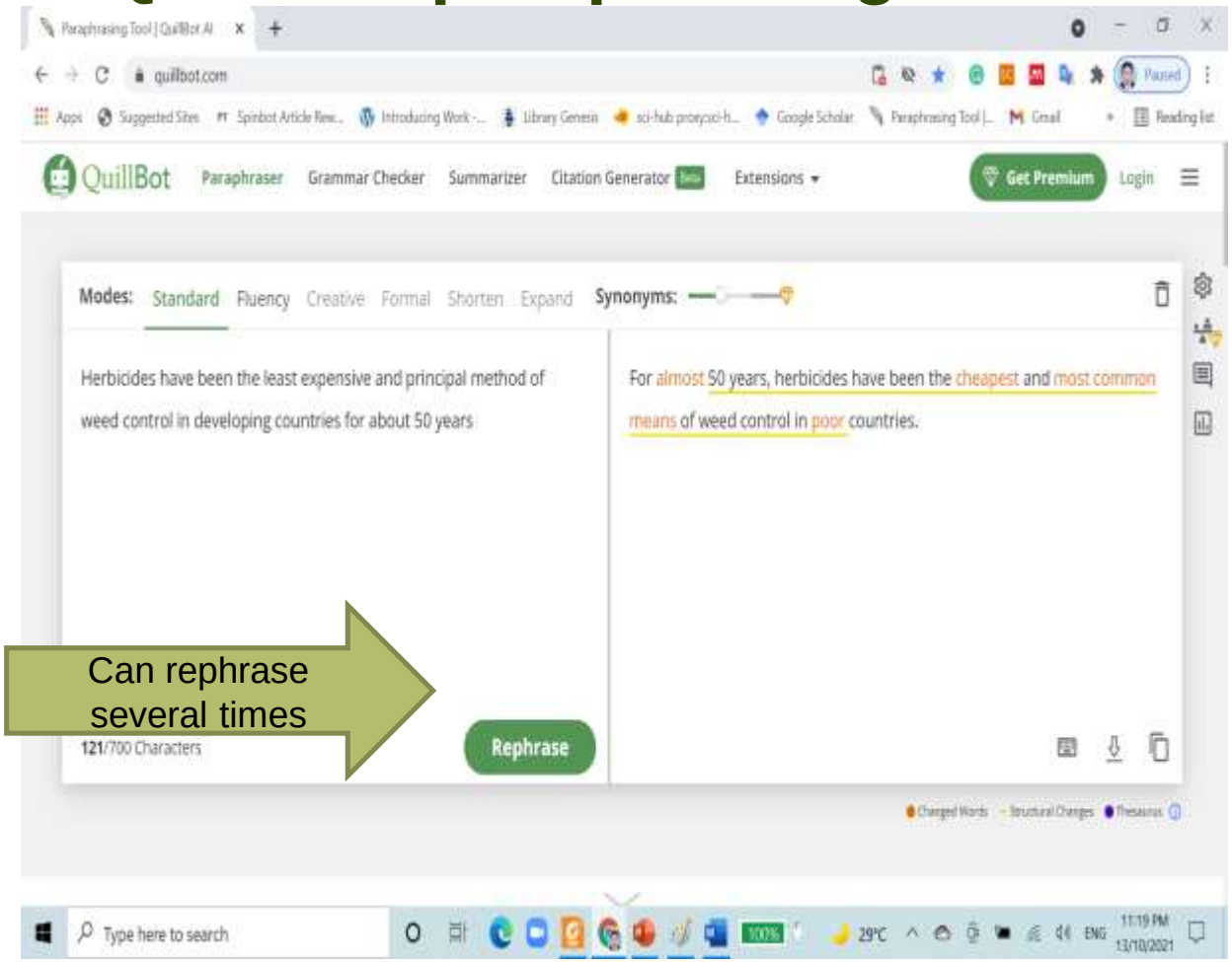


In this example, one long sentence was broken into two. The opposite could also be the case, i.e. if the original quote is comprised of two sentences, you may be able to combine the information into one.

# How to use Quill Bot paraphrasing tools



# How to use Quill Bot paraphrasing tools



## Original sentence

Herbicides have been the least expensive and principal method of weed control in developing countries for about 50 years

## Rephrased sentences

For almost 50 years, herbicides have been the cheapest and most common means of weed control in poor countries.

For the past 50 years, herbicides have been the cheapest and most common means of weed control in developing countries.

For almost 50 years, herbicides have been the least expensive and most used means of weed control in poor countries.

# Plagiarism techniques for Parameter citation

| Parameter citation | Relative data modify | Common word | STP model | Special word |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Uddin et al. (2019) showed that the highest yield (P) (4.50 t/ha) of rice (S) was recorded from the T5 (250 kg N/ha) (T).** | Uddin et al. (2019) reported that the highest (250 kg N/ha) **(T)** dose of N produced 136.84% higher rice **(S)** yield **(P)** compared to the control treatment | **Presented**<br>**Resulted**<br>**Described**<br>**reported**<br>**Revealed**<br>**Stated**<br>**Mentioned**<br>**Discussed**<br>**Investigated**<br>**Examined**<br>**Evaluated**<br>**Opined**<br>**Determined**<br>**Delineated** | T-S-P, T-P-S, P-T-S, P-S-T, S-T-P, S-P-T<br><br>Or<br>R-IV-DV, R-DV-IV, DV-IV-R, DV-R-IV, IV-R-DV, IV-DV-R | **English for Writing Discussion**<br>1. The such comparison suggests ……<br>2. Such changes may well have effects on ……..<br>3. The results are in agreement with…..<br>4. However, we contend that ……..<br>5. This finding differed from…….<br>6. In several reports……..<br><br>(KSI book- chapter-9) |

**APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE PLAGIARISM TECHNIQUE FOR PARAMETER CITATION**

# SSSSPMRH model

| Original parameter citation | Technique name | Example |
|---|---|---|
| Yield (P) of rice (S) was decreased 50% due to level of salinity 10 $dSm^{-1}$ (T) compare with control (M et al 2019). | 6 any models | Rice (S) yield (P) was decreased 50% due to level of salinity 10 $dSm^{-1}$ (T) compare with control (M et al 2019) |
| | synonyms words | Yield (P) of rice (S) was reduced 50% due to level of salinity 10 $dSm^{-1}$ (T) compare with control (M et al 2019). |
| | Special words bank | M et al (2019) reported that Yield of rice was decreased 50% due to level of salinity 10 $dSm^{-1}$ compare with control |
| | Subject word minus | ~~Rice~~ Yield was decreased 50% due to level of salinity 10 $dSm^{-1}$ compare with control (M et al 2019 |
| | Plus Technique | A field experiment has been conducted in saline condition and found that yield of rice was decreased 50% compare with control treatment at level of salinity was 10 $dSm^{-1}$ (M et al, 2019) |
| | Minus Technique | Rice (S) yield was decreased 50% at salinity 10 $dSm^{-1}$ compare with control (M et al, 2019 |

# MAJOR COMMON MISTALES OF THESIS/PUBLICATION

| MISTAKE | REMARKS |
|---|---|
| Clear problem statement | Gap identify, specific significant and why novelty |
| Literature review | Citation (last 10 years), proper sequence, add related mechanism, page limitation, repeat, |
| Methodology | Materials ref, methods ref and in details |
| Discussion | No unnecessary information, need mechanism, latest 2-3 similar findings in details |
| Conclusion | According to objective parameters |
| Title, key words, objective conclusion | According to keywords/major parameters |
| Unit | Same style, need gap |
| Grammar | Preposition, tense, spelling |
| Page format | Font size, style, page margin, |
| Tables/Figures | Proper legend, unit |
| Summary, conclusion, future recommendation (thesis) | No citations, no mechanism, Conclusion specific according to all objectives, future research 3-4 |
| Statistics | Design, factorial, CV, SE value, ranking, |
| References | Total citation (Manual cross check), journal name, author |


KSI IS POTENTIAL TECHNIQUE FOR
GET?
GOT?
KSI
PUTRA
FAST PUBLICATION?


PHD
stands for
Permanent Head Damage
ABBREVIATIONS


MS
Mental Stress


Permanent
Health
Development
PHD
(MS)
Mental
Satisfactory