REGULAR ARTICLE

**TITLE OF MANUSCRIPT (BOLD, 12 TIME NEW ROMAN, CENTER)**

**ABSTRACT**

Text (normal, 10 Times new roman, full aligned, min 100 max 250 words. Abstract should summarize the main sections of your paper, particularly your principal findings and your study limitations.

**Keywords:** (10 Times new roman, max 7 words)

**JEL:** R52, R58, H41

**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction should be brief and must clearly state the question that you tried to answer in the study. It is necessary to review briefly the relevant literature. A review of the literature must not appear in the introduction. Only cite those references that are essential to justify your proposed study. Three citations from different groups are usually sufficient. Text (normal, 10 Times new roman, full aligned) for example: Text (**Herrera 2010**). Text (**Green 2003; Rault, Sova and Sova 2009**). **Fidrmuc, Hubert and Michalek (1999)** note that in recent years, text

The objective of our study was (your research)

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

***Subheadings should be used*** *(bold 10 Times new roman, italics)*

The main purposes of this section are to describe and defend the methods selected and to provide sufficient details, so that a competent worker can repeat the study. If standard methods of measurement are used then appropriate references are all that is required. In many instances "modifications" of published methods are used and it is these that cause difficulties for other workers. To ensure reproducible data, authors should:

Give complete details of any new methods used.

Give the precision of the measurements undertaken.

Use statistical analysis sensibly.

Text (normal, 10 Times new roman, full aligned) should be complete enough to allow studies to be reproduced. However, only truly new procedures should be described in detail; previously published procedures should be cited, and important modifications of published procedures should be mentioned briefly. Capitalize trade names and include the manufacturer’s name and address (just city and state). Methods in general use need not be described in detail text.

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

The equations need to be numbered. Use numbers in thin brackets on the right side (use invisible tables for alignment, see example below). Use the references to all equations (Eq. 1) in the manuscript text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

We recommend using MS Word's integrated equation editor. Menu, Insert, Equation (Eq. 2).

|  |  |
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|  | (2) |

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

***Subheadings should be used*** *(bold 10 Times new roman, Italics)*

Text (normal, 10 Times new roman, full aligned). Results should be presented with clarity and precision. The results should be written in the past tense when describing findings in the author(s)’s experiments. Previously published findings should be written in the present tense. Results should be explained, but largely without referring to the literature. Tables and figure are including in the text.

Research on rural multifunctionality may be undertaken from either the supply (provision) or demand perspective, as shown in figure 1 (**OECD, 2001, 2003**).

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Figures have to be included in an editable format (Figure 1). Do not use a picture format.

**Figure 1.** The mobility indices of RCA, 1996-2015, by country, percentage

Source: Own computation based on WITS (2016) data

Place text or numbers in separate cells of table (Table 1)

**Table 1** Descriptive statistics

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Sample mean | Std deviation | Min | Max |
| Teff in kg | 417.13 | 712.97 | 0 | 12,951.86 |
| Wheat in kg | 204.26 | 529.21 | 0 | 13,288.70 |
| Sorghum in kg | 227.73 | 658.67 | 0 | 8,653.87 |
| Barley in kg | 103.18 | 347.64 | 0 | 7,321.25 |
| Land in hectares (ha) | 1.23 | 2.17 | 0.02 | 20.68 |
| Labour (number of working-age family members) | 5.30 | 2.09 | 1 | 16.00 |
| Oxen (number) | 1.55 | 1.413 | 1 | 5.99 |
| Fertiliser in kg | 28.43 | 51.03 | 0 | 411.45 |
| Manure in kg | 91.30 | 144.27 | 0 | 496.00 |
| Other crops in kg | 613.90 | 780.24 | 6.64 | 12,951.86 |
| Plot slope (proportion of plots with flat slope) | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0 | 1 |
| Plot fertility (proportion of plots with fertile soil) | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0 | 1 |

*Note:*

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text. Descriptive statistics on the variables used in our analysis are presented in table 1.

Discussion, speculation and detailed interpretation of data should not be included in the results but should be put into the discussion section. The Discussion should interpret the findings in view of the results obtained in this and in past studies on this topic. State the conclusions in a few sentences at the end of the paper. The Results and Discussion sections can include subheadings, and when appropriate, both sections can be combined.

**CONCLUSION**

Text ……….. (normal, 10 Times new roman, full aligned) ……….. The conclusion should include the most important idea of the experiment, the author's own findings, possible solutions to the problem, recommendations for further research, etc.

***Acknowledgments*:** of people, grants, funds, etc should be brief.

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