

TITLE

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ABSTRACT

A clear and informative abstract is required. Each manuscript must include an abstract of 150–250 words. The abstract should briefly explain the purpose of the study, the main methods used, the key findings, and the primary conclusions. Because the abstract is often accessed independently from the rest of the article, it must be able to stand alone without referencing the main text. The abstract should be written as a single paragraph, integrating the following components implicitly: background and purpose, methodology, results, conclusions, and recommendations. Subheadings should not be used. References should be avoided, and abbreviations should only be included when essential. Any uncommon term or abbreviation must be defined at its first mention in the abstract. The abstract must not exceed 250 words.

Keywords: agribusiness; food security; rural development; social economy

Keywords should accurately reflect the core content and highlight the focus of the article. Authors should provide a maximum of five keywords or key phrases, arranged alphabetically and separated by semicolons.

Manuscripts must be prepared using Times New Roman font, with 12-point size for the main text and single-line spacing. All paragraphs should be justified to ensure readability and a professional appearance. Section titles and subheadings are written in Times New Roman 12-point bold with 1.5 spacing to distinguish them clearly from the body text. The document should use A4-sized paper in a single-column format with 2.54 cm margins on all sides. Authors are advised to maintain consistency in every section of the manuscript, including headings, text alignment, spacing, and indentation as required.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should provide readers with a clear understanding of the research context and the relevance of the topic being studied. Authors are expected to explain the background of the problem, outline the objectives of the research, and present a brief overview of previous studies related to the topic. The rationale for conducting the research must be evident, including an explanation of the study's significance and the novelty or contribution it offers to the field.

The introduction should also be written in a way that is accessible to readers who may not be experts in the specific research area. Overall, this section should range between 750 and 1000 words and clearly demonstrate the research gap being addressed, as well as the importance of the study within the broader context of agricultural socio-economics and rural development.

METHODS

This section should reflect a strong understanding of current scientific approaches and demonstrate methodological rigor. Authors are expected to describe the time and location of the research at the beginning of the section, followed by an explanation of the study design, objectives, and setting. The characteristics of the research subjects, materials, or participants should be clearly outlined.

All procedures and methods must be described in sufficient detail to allow the work to be replicated, including the use of generic terminology for tools, equipment, and materials. Statistical techniques used in the study must also be stated clearly, and a power analysis should be provided when relevant. For research involving humans, animals, data, or biological samples, authors are required to include an ethics approval statement and any necessary consent information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion should be presented as a single integrated section. Authors are expected to organize the presentation of findings logically, starting from the main outcomes and followed by supporting results.

The narrative should demonstrate analytical depth and critical interpretation, showing how the findings relate to existing theories, previous studies, or relevant concepts. Comparisons with earlier research should be made thoughtfully, highlighting agreements, differences, or contributions to the current body of knowledge. The section should emphasize the significance of the results and explain their implications within the broader socio-economic and agricultural context. All measurements should follow internationally recognized units. Any tables or figures included must be editable and clearly labeled, although the narrative should remain coherent even when read without them.

Table 1. Main Component of Poverty in East Java

Rotated Component Matrix ^a				
Name of Variable	Symbol	Component		
		1	2	3
Number of poor people	NPP	.176	.645	-.444
Percentage of poor people	PPP	.542	.741	-.250
Poverty Gap Index (P1)	PGI	.298	.924	-.108
Poverty Severity Index (P2)	PSI	.050	.954	.002
Poverty line	PVL	-.805	-.002	.305
Literacy rate	LTR	-.271	-.131	.733
Access to toilets	ATT	.013	-.001	.915

