***Master in Economics/Economia***



**TITLE IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS**

**Supervisor/s:**

………..

**Master Dissertation written by**

**Your Name**

…………

Granada, June / September 20..…

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Signed. ……………………………..

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# ABSTRACT

Master’s thesis abstracts should be from 250 to 300 words long, and dissertation should not exceed 60 pages (A4-size paper).

Both should describe the problem or topic, any important or distinctive methods used in the research, and the principal conclusions reached.

Chapter one describes the styles for Master thesis presented in the framework of the Master in Economics of the University of Granada. Chapter two explained the standard structure of a dissertation and gives useful references to students to perform a good essay.

Key words:

JEL CODE:

# Chapter 1. About style

## 2.1. About Style guide

### 2.1.1 About fonts and size

It is suggested to use Times New Roman 12 point font. The entire document is in one font and size. Figures and Tables can be in any font / size but with same one all over the document.

### 2.1.2 Margins

Pages should be formatted for A4-size paper, with 1.5 line spacing. On the top and left-hand side of the page, use 3cm margins except on pages beginning every major division (i.e., contents, list of tables, introduction, each new chapter, bibliography, and appendices) where the top margin must be 5cms. On the bottom and right-hand side of the page, use one 2 cm margins. Graphs, figures and tables must not extend beyond these margins.

## 2.2. About pagination and figures

Every page of the master thesis or dissertation (except blank pages in the front matter) must be assigned a page number.

### 2.2.1. Figures

It is necessary to place the title for a figure or table close to the illustration.

All figures must be neatly drawn and lettered. All such materials must fit inside the regular margins of the page. Each illustration should be labeled as “Figure 1,” “Figure 2,” and so on, consecutively through the master thesis or dissertation. The title of the figure should be above of this. The source should be placed under it.

Figure 1 Graphic control of a variable with a positive trend.



Source: Author’s calculations from OCDE (2003)

### 2.2.2. About tables

Tables of one-half page or less in length may appear on the same page with the text. If larger than one-half page, a table must be placed on a separate sheet. Two or more small tables may be placed together on a single page. Tables should be inserted as near as possible to the text they illustrate. All tables must be labeled as “Table 1,” and so on, consecutively through the thesis or dissertation. Tables must also be titled. The general instructions for the use of figures apply to tables.

Table 1: Summary statistics

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sample | Data |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0.984 | 1.047 | 0.982 | 0.981 | 0.992 | 0.997 | 0.066 | 0.028 |
| 2 | 0.976 | 0.978 | 1.002 | 0.989 | 1.003 | 0.990 | 0.027 | 0.013 |
| 3 | 1.065 | 1.066 | 1.033 | 0.980 | 0.985 | 1.026 | 0.086 | 0.042 |
| 4 | 1.053 | 1.027 | 1.050 | 0.973 | 1.004 | 1.021 | 0.080 | 0.034 |
| 5 | 1.023 | 0.909 | 0.998 | 0.967 | 1.019 | 0.983 | 0.114 | 0.047 |
| 6 | 1.031 | 1.001 | 1.011 | 1.023 | 1.010 | 1.015 | 0.030 | 0.012 |
| 7 | 1.055 | 1.010 | 1.035 | 1.033 | 1.002 | 1.027 | 0.053 | 0.021 |
| 8 | 1.004 | 0.960 | 0.983 | 1.011 | 0.985 | 0.989 | 0.051 | 0.020 |
| 9 | 0.996 | 1.039 | 1.025 | 0.988 | 0.988 | 1.007 | 0.051 | 0.023 |
| 10 | 1.021 | 0.960 | 0.984 | 1.033 | 1.023 | 1.004 | 0.073 | 0.031 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.044 | 1.713 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Author’s calculation from…

### 2.2.3. About footnotes

There is a wide diversity of practice in footnoting, for example:

A footnote[[1]](#footnote-1), this is an example of a footnote and the formatting. Again, everything has to be in the same font and size. You should use footnote sparingly.

## 2.3. About references

All references must appear in the end reference following the style used as examples and ordered alphabetically. All the references that appear in the end –reference must be cited in the text.

For the in-text reference, use parentheses and list author(s) by surname followed by year of publication:

* For articles with 1 author, indicate author’s surname followed by year in parentheses. Example: Thomson (1999) provides an excellent guide for writing theoretical paper in economics. “Good writing needs revising, revising and revising again” (Thomson 1999).
* For articles with 2 authors, names are separated by “and” in the in-text reference. Example: Kitchin and Fuller (2005) provide an excellent guide for writing research paper in economics.
* For articles with 3 or more authors, list all authors in the end reference; in the in-text reference, list only the first, followed by “et al.”. Example:

“Use quotation marks to indicate an exact phrase taken from a source. If you paraphrase, supply the reference at the end of the paraphrased sentence/s. The number of references to use will depend on the length and nature of your essay although using ten references for every 1,000 words is an effective rule”, University of New South Wales (2016).

# 2. About structure

Compose a first draft of your essay according to the structure of your outline plan. Try to use clear, precise language and constructive terminology. The following essay format is recommended to present your work logically. It’s not necessary to include all components, only those that add value to the paper.

## 2.1. Introduction

Master Dissertation in the framework of the Master in Economics of University of Granada will include at least an analysis of the current literature and a critical review of a specific subject. This will consist of a critical and comprehensive review of the literature and a presentation of some research proposals that have to answer to a specific research question. Additionally, dissertation may include an original contribution of the candidate to answer a specific research question which may be a theoretical or empirical, consist in a qualitative and/or quantitative analysis, field data collection, etc.

Note that students are expected to write an essay. Following Writing an Essay (2016), “In an essay, you are required to develop a logical argument in response to a particular question”. “After reading your thesis statement, the reader should think, "This essay is going to try to convince me of something. I'm not convinced yet, but I'm interested to see how I might be." Rodburg et al. (1999)

Swales and Feak (2012): “it is helpful to think of your introduction as progressing through four “moves”. Move 1 is to establish a research territory. Move 2 is to review the relevant literature. Move 3 is to establish a niche. Move 4 is to occupy the niche.”, see Dudenhefer (2009) p. 46-47 for more details.

At the end of the introduction, it is also usual to set out an outline of the rest of the dissertation. This can be as simple as ‘Chapter 2 discusses my chosen methodology, Chapter 3 sets out my results, and Chapter 4 discusses the results and draws conclusions’.

## 2.2 Background

Provide some ground theory on the general topic or on the organization to be discussed if you are working on a case study.

In SkillsYouNeed.com (2016), you can find useful recommendations to write a literature review. For instance, “A literature review demonstrates that you have read around your topic and have a broad understanding of previous research, including its limitations.”. In references, you will find other interesting document like Kitchin and Fuller (2005), Dudenhefer (2009) and Derntl, M. (2014) that provide helpful information about how to write an essay.

Writing an Essay (2016) is another useful resource, in particular for the “Essay Writing Checklist” available at the end and can help students to review their essay.

## 2.3 Methodology

As mentioned by Dudenhefer (2009), “most papers in economics are either empirical (testing a model with data) or theoretical or involve both theoretical development as well as the testing of the model with data”.

In general, contributions in social science are based either on a quantitative or qualitative analysis (empirical contributions) or on theoretical models. Both imply you explain your data /model and hypothesis, estimation techniques or research methodology before explaining and discussing your findings

## 2.4 Findings

Referring to the sources you’ve collected; perform a detailed analysis of the topic at hand.

In this section, you must report and interpret results from your study or from others. Ensure that you critically examine viewpoints from different authors to provide a rational debate and cover reasons for and against the presented argument. Explore similarities and conflicting approaches and demonstrate independence of thought by giving your own opinion. Sequence your ideas correctly and link paragraphs so that the information presented flows seamlessly from one idea to another.

## 2.5 Conclusion

“Conclusions are, in a way, upside-down versions of introductions: whereas in introductions you usually build up to your thesis statement, in conclusions you usually begin with it” see Dudenhefer (2009) p51 for more details.

You should arrive at your final conclusion by logical reasoning, concisely pulling together the discussions undertaken in the main body of the essay. Explicitly state your viewpoint as the final result, ensuring that you answer the question posed in the introduction as fully as possible. This final section should also be taken as an opportunity to express any recommendations for further investigation or future action.

## 2.6 References

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# APPENDIX

## Appendix A: Appendix example

This appendix contains the DTD and source code.

1. This is a footnote. A place to put additional info. Added note: The font size (i.e., 10) and style (e.g., New Times Roman) must be same throughout the master thesis and abstract. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)