

The title should be short, bright, and informative, but does not exceed 12 words (Times New Roman, 16pt Bold)

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¹²³author's institutions, institutions address, and email addresses (Times New Roman, 12pt Bold)

ABSTRAK
(Times New Roman, 12pt Bold)

Tata letak artikel teks ditulis dengan margin kiri 2,5 cm, margin kanan 2 cm, margin atas 3 cm, dan margin bawah 2 cm dengan kertas ukuran A4. Jenis huruf yang digunakan adalah Times New Roman dengan ukuran 12 pt dan jarak antar baris satu setengah spasi (1,5). Khusus untuk abstrak jarak antar baris adalah satu spasi. Jika artikel berbahasa Indonesia, maka abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris yang baik dan benar. Jika artikel berbahasa Indonesia, maka abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia atau bahasa Inggris yang baik dan benar. Jika artikel berbahasa Inggris, maka abstrak ditulis juga dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Bagian Abstrak merupakan miniatur isi dari keseluruhan tulisan, meliputi masalah, tujuan, metode, hasil, dan simpulan. Abstrak untuk masing-masing bahasa hanya boleh dituliskan dalam satu paragraf saja dengan format satu kolom (Times New Roman, 12pt).

Kata Kunci : desa, keuangan desa, nagari.

ABSTRACT

The text article layout is written with a left margin of 2.5 cm, a right margin of 2 cm, a top margin of 3 cm and a bottom margin of 2 cm with A4 size paper. The font used is Times New Roman with a size of 12 pt and one-and-a-half lines (1,5). Especially for abstract spacing between lines is single space. If article is written in Indonesian, the abstract should be typed in Indonesian or English. Meanwhile, if article is written in English, the abstract should be typed in English and Indonesian also. The Abstract is a miniature contents of the entire writing statement, comprise : problem, purpose, method, scientific finding results, and short conclusion. The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph and one-column format.

Keywords: village, village finance, nagari.

Introduction/Pendahuluan

Introduction consists of (in sequence) general background, state of the art as the basis for the scientific novelty statement of the article, scientific novelty statement, and research problem or hypothesis. In the end, introduction should mention the purpose of article review. Literature

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review is not allowed in the scientific article format, so it is replaced by the state of the art to prove the novelty of the article (Times New Roman, 12pt, Space 1,5).

Research Methods/Metode Penelitian

Research Methods is implemented to solve problems, including analytical method. The method used to solve the research problems is described in this section (Times New Roman, 12pt, Space 1,5).

Results and Discussion/ Hasil dan Pembahasan

This section consists of results and discussion. Every finding should be supported by sufficient data. Then, research findings should be able to answer the research question or hypothesis stated earlier in the introduction.

When using Illustration, the current is effective and interconnected, not rewriting the whole data, or just asking the writer to read the table. For example:

The most relevant socio-demographic variables of the sample are shown in table 4. In term of gender, men and women are nearly similar in number. Most of the tourist in this area are less than 50 years old and they come primary from rural areas. Surprisingly, approximately 65% the visitors are having primary education (Times New Roman, 12pt, Space 1,5).

Table 4. Socio-Demographic Profile
(Times New Roman, Bold, 12pt, Space 1,5).

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data 1

Source:, 2020 (Times New Roman, 9 pt; Space 1)

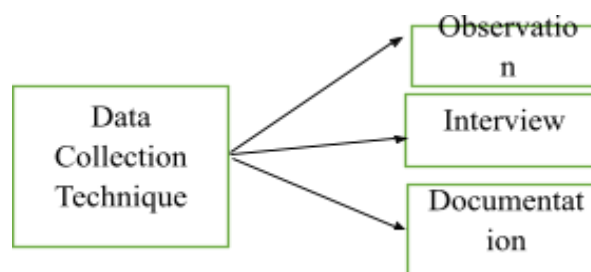


Figure 1. Data Collection Techniques
(Times New Roman, Bold, 12pt, Space 1,5)

Source:, 2020 (Times New Roman, 9 pt; Space 1)

Conclusion/ Kesimpulan

Conclusion states the answer of the hypothesis and/or research objective or scientific finding. Conclusion is not the repetition of findings and discussion, but it is the summary of findings as expected in the objective or hypothesis. If necessary, conclusion can also be ended with the next idea to be implemented to the study (Times New Roman, 12pt, Space 1,5).

References/Referensi

The literature listed in the References contains only the sources referenced or included in the article. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Referral sources should provide 80% of journal articles, proceedings, or research results from the last ten years. Writing techniques bibliography, using the system cites APA (American Psychological Association) Style and the 6th edition (Times New Roman, 12pt).

Example:

Journal Article

- Cichocka, A. (2016). Understanding defensive and secure in-group positivity: The role of collective narcissism. *European Review of Social Psychology*, 27(1), 283–317.
- Marchlewska, M., Cichocka, A., Łozowski, F., Górska, P., & Winiewski, M. (2019). In search of an imaginary enemy: Catholic collective narcissism and the endorsement of gender conspiracy beliefs. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 159(6), 766--779.

Internet Website

- Hidayat, R., & Khalika, N. N. (2019). Bisnis dan Kontroversi Gerakan Indonesia Tanpa Pacaran. Retrieved October 17, 2019, from [tirto.id website](https://tirto.id/bisnis-dan-kontroversi-gerakan-indonesia-tanpa-pacaran-cK25):
<https://tirto.id/bisnis-dan-kontroversi-gerakan-indonesia-tanpa-pacaran-cK25>

Book

- Kamba, M. N. (2018). *Kids Zaman Now Menemukan Kembali Islam*. Tangerang Selatan: Pustaka IIMaN.
- Madjid, N. (2002). *Manusia Modern Mendamba Allah: Renungan Tasawuf Positif*. Jakarta: IIMaN & Hikmah.

Book Section

- Ikhwan, M. (2019). Ulama dan Konservatisme Islam Publik di Bandung: Islam, Politik Identitas, dan Tantangan Relasi Horizontal. In I. Burdah, N. Kailani, & M. Ikhwan (Eds.), *Ulama, Politik, dan Narasi Kebangsaan*. Yogyakarta: PusPIDeP.

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