JUPE : Jurnal Pendidikan Mandala
Vol. x, No. x, Bulan Tahun
P-ISSN : 2548-5555, *E-ISSN:* 2656-6745
DOI: *https://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.php/JUPE/index*

The Title Should Be As Short As Possible And Accurately Describe The Contents Of The Paper (Centered, Bold, 14pt)

First Author[1], Second Author[2], Third Author[3] (12 pt)

[1,3]Author's Affiliation, Country (11 Pt)
[2]Author's Affiliation, Country (11 Pt)

Article Info

Article history:
Accepted: Date, Mounth, Year
Publish: Date, Mounth, Year

Keywords:
First keyword;
Second keyword;
Third keyword;
Fourth keyword;
Fifth keyword;

Abstract (10 PT)

Abstract (English). (Times New Roman 10, spasi 1, spacing before 10 pt, after 2 pt) Title (Write down your article title in English). An abstranct is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any-depth analysis of a particular subject or disipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper purposes. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Absatrcting and indexing services for various academic discipline are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper.

Corresponding Author:
Exp:
Noni Antika Khairunnisah
Akademi Bisnis Lombok, Indonesia
Email Coresspondent: contoh@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION (12 Front)

The introduction should contain (in sequence) a general background, a review of previous literature (state of the art) as the basis for the statement of scientific novelty of the article, a statement of scientific novelty, and the research problem or hypothesis. The final section of the introduction should state the research objectives of the article. In a scientific article format, references to literature are not permitted as in a research report; instead, they should be presented in the form of a review of previous literature (state of the art) to demonstrate the scientific novelty of the article.

2. METHOD

The research flow should be presented in this section, complete with figure captions. Figure captions should be placed as part of the figure caption, not as part of the figure itself. The methods used to complete the research are described in this section.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 PT)

The results and discussion section contains the research findings and their scientific discussion. Write down the scientific findings obtained from the research that has been conducted, but they must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not the research data obtained. These scientific findings must be explained scientifically, including: What are the scientific findings obtained? Why did this happen? Why is the variable trend like that? All of these questions must be explained scientifically, not just descriptively, and if necessary, supported by adequate scientifically based phenomena. Furthermore, comparisons with the results of other researchers on similar topics must also be explained. The research results and findings must be able to answer the research hypothesis in the introduction.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion describes the answers to the research hypothesis and/or objectives, or the scientific findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypothesis.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Exsample: We would like to thank the Jakarta State University educational research and evaluation study program for providing financial support for this research activity.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The primary reference is a reputable international/national journal/proceeding. All references must be to the most relevant and recent sources. References are written in **APA style**, with a **minimum of 15** recent and up-to-date references. Please use a consistent reference format, as shown in the example **below (12 pt)**:

Aldapit, E., & Suharjana. (2019). CIPP evaluation model for the coaching program of running athletes. *Psychology, Evaluation, and Technology in Educational Research, 1*(2), 104-116. doi: https://doi.org/10.33292/petier.v1i2.10

Bardzell, M., & Bergner , J. (2013). Teacher Training and Student Assessment: At Odds? *Notices of the American Mathematical Society, 60*(6), 763-765. Retrieved from https://www.ams.org/journals/notices/201306/rnoti-p763.pdf

Beilock, S., Gunderson, E., Ramirez, G., & Levine, S. (2010). Female teachers' math anxiety affects girls' math achievement. *Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, 107*(5), 1860-1863. doi: https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0910967107

Darma, I. K. (2019). The effectiveness of teaching program of CIPP evaluation model. *International Research Journal of Engineering It & Scientific Research, 5*(3), 1-13. doi: https://doi.org/10.21744/irjeis.v5n3.619

Dedeoglu, N. C. (2022). Preservice Mathematics Teachers' Ability to Perform the Mathematizing Process: The Cylinder Packing Problem. *Participatory Educational, 9*(6), 130-155. doi: https://doi.org/10.17275/per.22.132.9.6

Divayana, D. H., Adiarta, A., Santiyadnya, N., Suyasa, P. A., & Andayani, M. S. (2022). Rancangan Model CIPP Berbasis WP Untuk Mengevaluasi Keefektifan Pembelajaran

Online. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan, 6*(2), 275-285. doi: https://doi.org/10.23887/jppp.v6i2.47894

Dumitrascu, G. (2017). Understanding the Process of Generalization in Mathematics through Activity Theory. *International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research, 16*(12), 46-69. doi: https://doi.org/10.26803/ijlter.16.12.4