

Maximum 12 words title (The title should be written in capital letters, using Times New Roman font, 12-point size, single spacing, on A4 paper with normal margins)

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ABSTRACT

Abstract is written in English which consists of research objectives, methods used, and research results. Abstract contains a maximum of 200 words using Times New Roman 12 font.

Keywords:,,

ABSTRAK

Abstrak ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia yang terdiri dari tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, dan hasil penelitian. Abstrak berisi maksimal 200 kata dengan menggunakan font *Times New Roman 12*.

Kata kunci:,,

INTRODUCTION

This section contains: (1) the importance of the research being conducted; (2) an explanation of the object and scope of the study; (3) present the latest literature related to the researched topic; (4) analyzing the strengths & weaknesses of previous publications; (5) conveying the principles of research results or state of the art, and (6) conveying the purpose and novelty and contribution of the research; state of the art and objectives must be clearly linked.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section contains a general description of the methods used in the research, both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The sub-chapters in this section cover the conceptual definitions of variables, operational definitions of variables, variable measurement scales, instruments used to measure variables, populations, samples, sampling techniques and analytical tools used.

METHOD

Subsection(no need to use bullets or numbering)

XX
XX

Subsection 1 (no need to use bullets or numbering)

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 XX

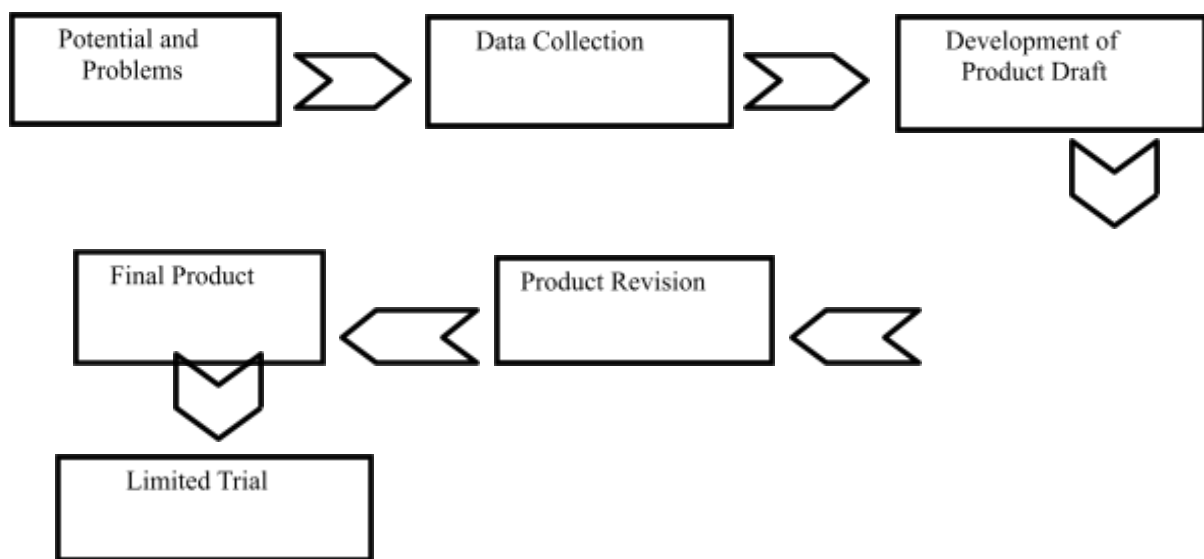
Subsection 2

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Subsection 3

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If the script requires a table or figure, use this example:



Source: modified from Borg & Gall, 2003: 775

Figure 1. The Research and Development Stages of Performance Assessment-Based Authentic Assessment in Business Plan Subject

Table 1. The Percentage Analysis of Feasibility Criteria

No	Percentages	Description
1.	81.00% - 100.00%	Very valid, very effective, very good, can be used without improvement.
2.	61.00% - 80. 00%	Fair, quite effective, good enough, can be used but needs minor repairs.
3.	41.00% - 60.00%	Less valid, less effective, or less good, need major repairs, it is recommended not to be used.
4.	21.00% - 40.00%	Invalid, ineffective, not good, cannot be used.
5.	00.00% - 20.00%	Very invalid, very ineffective, very bad, unusable

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Subsection 1 (no need to use bullets or numbering)**

XX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Subsection 2

XX
X

This section contains the results of data analysis, instrument and hypothesis testing (if any), answers to research questions, findings and interpretation of findings, as well as discussion of research results with theories and previous research results.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This section contains conclusions from research results and suggestions from researchers. If necessary, the implications and limitations of the research can be added.

REFERENCES

Contains sources referred to in writing articles. It is better to use reading sources from the last ten years. It is hoped that 80 percent of the primary sources from the list of reference numbers will come from national and international research articles. The References section is written by following the APA style model. References is written only limited to what is meant in the article and arranged alphabetically. It is recommended to use the Mendeley, Endnote, and Zotero applications. Example:

(Type: books in which the authors are the same with the publisher)

American Psychological Association. (2010). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (6 ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

(Type: e-book)

Bransford, J. D., Brown, A. L., & Cocking, R. R. (2005). How people learn: Brain, mind, experience and school. from <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/9853/how-people-learn-brain-mind-experience-and-school-expanded-edition>.

(Type: edited book with more than two or more editors)

Tobias, S., & Duffy, T. M. (Eds.). (2009). Does Entrepreneurial Education Impact on Entrepreneurial Intention? New York, NY: Routledge.

(Type: book section)

Sahlberg, P. (2012). Entrepreneurial Education in University. In L. Darling-Hammond & A. Lieberman (Eds.), Teacher education in entrepreneurial university: changing policies and practices. London: Routledge.

(Type: books written by one author)

Schunk, D. H. (2012a). Learning theories in entrepreneurial education. Boston, MA: Pearson Education, Inc.

(Type: Translated books)

Schunk, D. H. (2012b). Entrepreneurial in an educational perspective (E. Hamdiah & R. Fajar, Trans.). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. (Original work published 2012).

(Type: books written by two authors)

Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2007). Using multivariate statistics (Fifth ed.). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.

(Type: online journal articles)

Van Vught, F. A. & Westerheijden, D. F. (1994). Towards a general model of quality assessment in higher education. *Higher Education*, 28(3), 355–371. doi:10.1007/BF01383722.

(Type: articles written by three authors)

Teeroovengadam, V., Kamalanabhan, T. J., & Seebaluck, A. K. (2016). Measuring service quality in higher education: Development of a hierarchical model (HESQUAL). *Quality Assurance in Education*, 24(2), 244–258. doi:10.1108/QAE-06-2014-0028.

(Type: articles written by more than three authors)

Janssen, J., Kirschner, F., Erkens, G., Kirschner, P. A., & Paas, F. (2010). Making the black box of collaborative learning transparent: Combining process-oriented and cognitive load approaches. *Educational Psychology Review*, 22(2), 139-154. doi: 10.1007/s10648-010-9131-x.

(Type: proceedings)

Retnowati, E. (2012, 24-27 November). Learning mathematics collaboratively or individually. Paper presented at the The 2nd International Conference of STEM in Education, Beijing Normal University, China. Retrieved from http://stem2012.bnu.edu.cn/data/short%20paper/stem2012_88.pdf.

(Type: guideline/ government or organization report)

NCTM. (2000). Principles and standards for school mathematics. Reston, VA: Author.

(Type: legal document)

Permendiknas 2009 No. 22, Kompetensi Dasar Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan Sekolah Dasar Kelas I-VI.

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