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Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

Data Access and Retention

Authors are asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data (consistent with the ALPSP-STM Statement on Data and Databases), if practicable, and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

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The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

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An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

Acknowledgement of Sources

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.

Authorship of the Paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Hazards and Human or Animal Subjects

If the work involves chemicals, procedures or equipment that have any unusual hazards inherent in their use, the author must clearly identify these in the manuscript.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper.



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Contribution from the following Reviewers in this issue was very appreciated for their valuable review comments:

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S. Senam (*Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia*)

Zuhdan Kun Prasetyo (*Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia*)



Petunjuk Penulisan Naskah Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan IPA (Versi Template 2017) ← 13 TNR Bold Maksimal 14 Kata

S. Senam^{1*}, Zuhdan Kun Prasetyo² ← 11 pt bold

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Abstrak

Abstrak berbahasa Indonesia ditulis menggunakan TNR-11. Jarak antarbaris 1 spasi. Abstrak berisi 150-200 kata dan hanya terdiri atas 1 paragraf, yang memuat tujuan, metode, serta hasil penelitian.

Kata Kunci: 1 atau lebih kata atau frase yang penting, spesifik, atau representatif bagi artikel ini

Instructions for Preparing Manuscript for Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan IPA (2017 Template Version) ← 13 TNR Bold Italic 14 Words

Abstract

Abstract english version, written using Time New Roman-11, italic. Abstract contains research aim/purpose, method, and reseach results; written in 1 paragraph, single space among rows, using past tense sentences.

Keywords: *one or more word(s) or phrase(s), that it's important, specific, or representative for the article.*

PENDAHULUAN (10%)

Berisi latar belakang, rasional, dan atau urgensi penelitian. Referensi (pustaka atau penelitian relevan), perlu dicantumkan dalam bagian ini, hubungannya dengan justifikasi urgensi penelitian, pemunculan permasalahan penelitian, alternatif solusi, dan solusi yang dipilih. Cara penulisan sumber dalam teks perlu menunjukkan secara jelas nama author dan sitasi sumber, yang berupa tahun terbit dan halaman tempat naskah berada. Sebagai contoh adalah: hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lebih dari 70% siswa tidak mampu mengenali permasalahan otentik..... (Retnawati, 2014, p.6).

Derajat kemutakhiran bahan yang diacu dengan melihat proporsi 10 tahun terakhir dan mengacu pustaka primer. Permasalahan dan tujuan, serta kegunaan penelitian ditulis secara naratif dalam paragraf-paragraf, tidak perlu diberi subjudul khusus. Demikian pula definisi operasional, apabila dirasa perlu, juga ditulis naratif.

Pendahuluan ditulis dengan TNR-11 tegak, dengan spasi 1. Tiap paragraf diawali kata

yang menjorok ke dalam 5 digit, atau sekitar 1 cm dari tepi kiri tiap kolom.

METODE (15%)

Berisi jenis penelitian, waktu dan tempat penelitian, target/sasaran, subjek penelitian, prosedur, instrumen dan teknik analisis data serta hal-hal lain yang berkaitan dengan cara penelitiannya. target/sasaran, subjek penelitian, prosedur, data dan instrumen, dan teknik pengumpulan data, serta teknik analisis data serta hal-hal lain yang berkaitan dengan cara penelitiannya dapat ditulis dalam sub-subbab, dengan sub-subheading. Sub-subjudul tidak perlu diberi notasi, namun ditulis dengan huruf kecil berawalkan huruf kapital, TNR-11 unbold, rata kiri.

Khususnya untuk penelitian kualitatif, waktu dan tempat penelitian perlu dituliskan secara jelas (untuk penelitian kuantitatif, juga perlu). Target/subjek penelitian (untuk penelitian kualitatif) atau populasi-sampel (untuk penelitian kuantitatif) perlu diurai dengan jelas dalam bagian ini. Perlu juga dituliskan teknik memperoleh subjek (penelitian kualitatif)

dan atau teknik samplingnya (penelitian kuantitatif).

Prosedur perlu dijabarkan menurut tipe penelitiannya. Bagaimana penelitian dilakukan dan data akan diperoleh, perlu diuraikan dalam bagian ini.

Untuk penelitian eksperimental, jenis rancangan (*experimental design*) yang digunakan sebaiknya dituliskan di bagian ini. Macam data, bagaimana data dikumpulkan, dengan instrumen yang mana data dikumpulkan, dan bagaimana teknis pengumpulannya, perlu diuraikan secara jelas dalam bagian ini.

Bagaimana memaknakan data yang diperoleh, kaitannya dengan permasalahan dan tujuan penelitian, perlu dijabarkan dengan jelas.

(Catatan: Sub-subbab bisa berbeda, menurut jenis atau pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan. Jika ada prosedur atau langkah yang sifatnya sekuensial, dapat diberi notasi (angka atau huruf) sesuai posisinya).

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN (70%)

Hasil penelitian disajikan dalam bentuk grafik, tabel, atau deskriptif. Analisis dan interpretasi hasil ini diperlukan sebelum dibahas.

Tabel dituliskan di tengah atau di akhir setiap teks deskripsi hasil/perolehan penelitian. Bila lebar Tabel tidak cukup ditulis dalam setengah halaman, maka dapat ditulis satu halaman penuh. Judul Tabel ditulis dari kiri rata tengah, semua kata diawali huruf besar, kecuali kata sambung. Kalau lebih dari satu baris dituliskan dalam spasi tunggal. Sebagai contoh, dapat dilihat Tabel 1.

Tabel 1. *The Style and Its Function*

No.	Name of Style	Function
1.	JIPi_Title	Title
2.	JIPi_Author	Author
3.	JIPi_AbstractBody	Abstract
4.	JIPi_AbstractTitle	Abstract Title
5.	JIPi_AbstractKeyword	Keyword
6.	JIPi_Heading 1	Subtitle 1
7.	JIPi_Body	Paragraph
8.	JIPi_Picture Capture	Figure Title
9.	JIPi_Table Capture	Table Title
10.	JIPi_Reference	List of References
	And more	

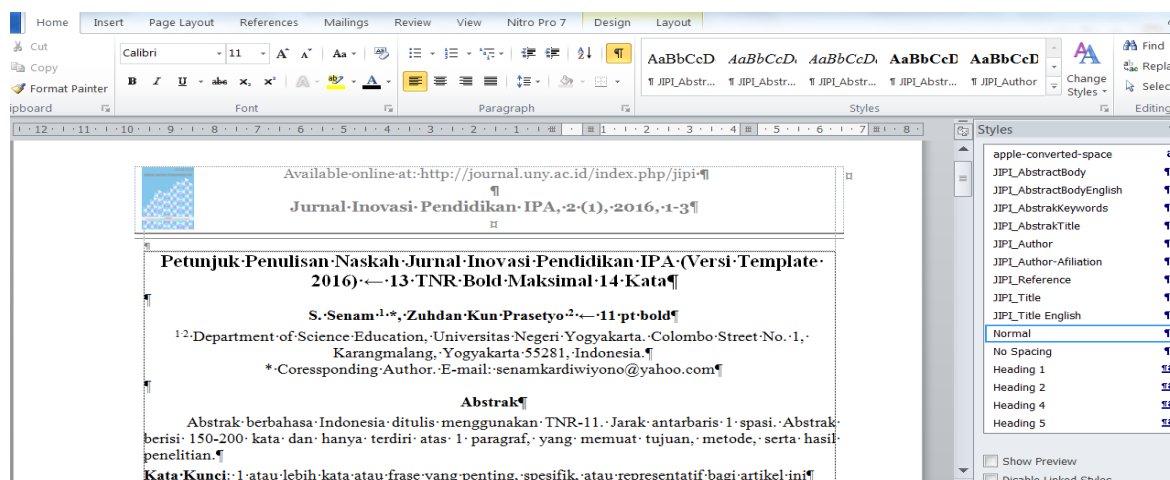
Hasil berupa gambar, atau data yang dibuat gambar/skema/grafik/diagram/sebangsanya, pemaparannya juga mengikuti aturan yang ada; judul atau nama gambar ditaruh di bawah gambar, dari kiri, dan diberi jarak 1 spasi dari gambar. Bila lebih dari 1 baris, antarbaris diberi spasi tunggal. Sebagai contoh, dapat dilihat pada Gambar 1.

Pembahasan difokuskan pada mengaitkan data dan hasil analisisnya dengan permasalahan atau tujuan penelitian dan konteks teoretis yang lebih luas. Dapat juga pembahasan merupakan jawaban pertanyaan mengapa ditemukan fakta seperti pada data.

Pembahasan ditulis melekat dengan data yang dibahas. Pembahasan diusahakan tidak terpisah dengan data yang dibahas.

SIMPULAN (5%)

Simpulan dapat bersifat generalisasi temuan sesuai permasalahan penelitian, dapat pula berupa rekomendatif untuk langkah selanjutnya.



Gambar 1. Memunculkan *Style* dalam *Template*

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka yang mengikuti teknik yang standar harus dilakukan secara baku dan konsisten. Untuk menjaga konsistensi cara pengacuan, pengutipan dan daftar pustaka sebaiknya menggunakan aplikasi Reference Manager, seperti Zotero, Mendeley, atau aplikasi berbayar yang lain. Ditulis dalam spasi tunggal, antardaftar pustaka diberi jarak 1 spasi. Sebagian contoh cara penulisan referensi/acuan di dalam Daftar Pustaka, diberikan berikut.

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PROFIL SINGKAT

Profil singkat berupa narasi data kelahiran; pendidikan dari jenjang sarjana sampai pendidikan terakhir yang berisi prodi, dan tahun kelulusan serta pekerjaan/aktivitas yang dilakukan sampai saat ini.



AUTHOR GUIDELINES

1. Manuscript accepted is written in standard English Language or Indonesian language
2. The length of the manuscript is approximately 15 pages (or approximately 7000 words), written in Times New Roman 11, A4 paper format, margins: top 3; left 3; right 2; bottom 2, two columns (except for abstract, figure or table whose size cannot be reduced due to its readability), justified, single-spaced.
3. Manuscript comprises five main headings: *Pendahuluan* (Introduction); *Metode* (Method); *Hasil dan Pembahasan* (Findings and Discussion); *Simpulan* (Conclusions); *Daftar Pustaka* (References).
4. The title of the manuscript must be as brief as possible, and must represent the content of the manuscript.
5. Authors' names are written below the title, followed by authors' affiliation (name of the affiliation, address, postal code, and country) and e-mail address.
6. Abstract is written in two languages: Indonesian and English or only in English if the fulltext is written in English, as a representation of the manuscript. The abstract should not exceed 250 words for each language format, written narratively comprising aims/objectives, method, and findings of the research/article, in one paragraph.
7. Keywords: words or phrases which are important, specific, or representative to the article.
8. APA style is used as a reference in citation, references, and writing format.
9. The references of the article are in the form of journals and non-journals which are published in the last 10 years.
10. The manuscript should be written in the following **TEMPLATE**.
11. The manuscript must be in Microsoft Word (.doc/ .docx or .rtf) , and sent to the journal system via online submission by creating account in this Open Journal System (OJS) [click **REGISTER** if you have not had any account yet; or click **LOG IN** if you have already had an account].
12. All Author(s)' names and identity(es) must be completely embedded in the form filled in by the corresponding author: email; affiliation; and each author's short biography (in the column of 'Bio Statement'). [if the manuscript is written by two or more authors, please click 'Add Author' in the 3rd step of 'ENTER METADATA' in the submission process and then enter each author's data.]
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14. All correspondences, information and decisions for the submitted manuscripts are conducted through email written in the manuscript and/or the emails used for the submission. The status of the manuscript can be checked in the OJS by logging in to the journal.
15. If you have submission queries, please contact jipi.ppsuny@uny.ac.id / jipi.ppsuny@gmail.com

JURNAL INOVASI PENDIDIKAN IPA

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