

Petunjuk Penulisan Artikel Jurnal Edukasi IPS

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Abstrak

Abstrak merupakan ringkasan singkat yang menggambarkan keseluruhan isi artikel. Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf tanpa sitasi, tabel, gambar, maupun rumus. Panjang abstrak umumnya antara 150–250 kata. Abstrak harus memuat unsur-unsur berikut:

1. Latar Belakang dan Tujuan Penelitian
2. Menjelaskan secara singkat permasalahan atau fenomena yang menjadi dasar penelitian.
3. Menyebutkan tujuan utama penelitian.
4. Metode Penelitian
5. Menjelaskan desain penelitian, subjek atau sampel, instrumen, serta teknik pengumpulan dan analisis data secara ringkas.
6. Hasil Penelitian
7. Menyajikan temuan utama penelitian yang diperoleh.

8. Hasil ditulis secara spesifik dan informatif, bukan sekadar menyatakan bahwa penelitian berhasil dilakukan.

Ketentuan Penulisan

1. Ditulis dalam satu paragraf.
2. Menggunakan bahasa yang jelas, ringkas, dan objektif.
3. Tidak mengandung sitasi, kutipan, tabel, gambar, maupun singkatan yang tidak umum. Menyampaikan makna atau implikasi utama dari hasil penelitian sesuai dengan tujuan yang telah ditetapkan.

Kata kunci:

1. Terdiri atas 3–5 kata atau frasa.
2. Disusun berdasarkan konsep utama yang dibahas dalam artikel.
3. Dipisahkan menggunakan tanda titik koma (;).

1. Introduction

(Use the Microsoft Word template style: Heading Style 1)

The Introduction should be systematically organized and include the research background, relevant issues or phenomena in the field of Social Studies Education, a review of previous studies (state of the art), identification of the research gap, and the novelty or contribution of the study. The literature review should position the current study within existing research and strengthen the rationale for conducting the research. Authors are encouraged to use relevant and up-to-date primary references, particularly scholarly journal articles published within the last ten years.

Before presenting the research objectives, authors should clearly explain the uniqueness, advantages, or contributions of the study compared with previous research. The Introduction should conclude with clearly stated research objectives and/or research questions. This section should be written in paragraph form without subheadings and should comprise approximately 20–30% of the manuscript. Each paragraph should contain at least three sentences.

2. Research Method

(Use the Microsoft Word template style: Heading Style 1)

This section should provide a detailed description of the research approach and design, research setting and period, population and sample or participants, data collection techniques, research instruments, and data analysis procedures. Authors should also explain the research procedures employed, including validity and reliability testing of instruments where applicable, particularly in quantitative studies.

The selected methods should be appropriate to the research objectives and described systematically to allow replication by other researchers. The methodology should be presented in paragraph form rather than as procedural instructions. This section is recommended to comprise approximately 10–15% of the manuscript.

3. Results and Discussion

(Use the Microsoft Word template style: Heading Style 1)

Results

The Results section presents the findings derived from data analysis. The findings should directly address the research objectives or research questions stated in the Introduction. The data presented should be processed rather than raw data and may be displayed in tables, figures, graphs, or other relevant formats. Each table and figure must be numbered consecutively and accompanied by a clear title and caption.

Discussion

The Discussion section provides an interpretation of the findings by relating them to relevant theories, concepts, and previous studies. Rather than repeating the results, the discussion should explain the meaning, implications, and significance of the findings and their contribution to the development of Social Studies Education. Authors are expected to highlight similarities or differences between their findings and previous studies and discuss factors that may have influenced the results. The Results and Discussion section constitutes the core part of the manuscript and is recommended to account for approximately 40–60% of the entire article.

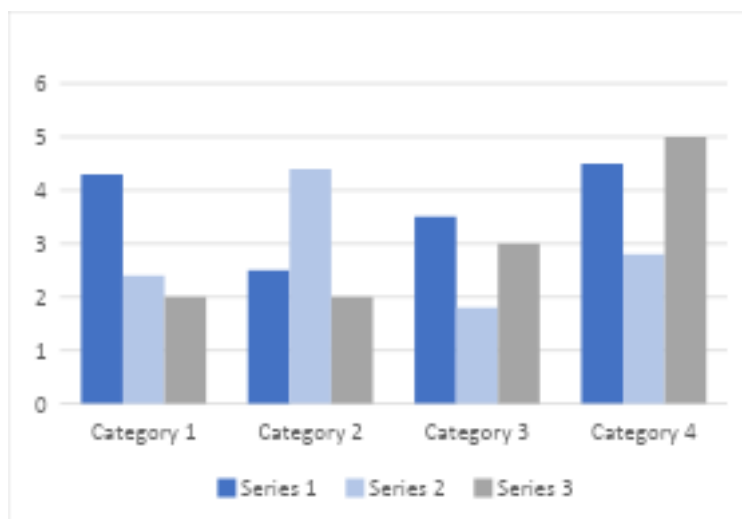


Figure 1. Graphs should be created in editable Word format and should not be inserted as screenshots or screen captures

Table 1. Use the Microsoft Word template style: Table Caption. The label “Table 1” should be written in bold with the caption centered above the table. Vertical lines should not be used in tables.

Indicator	Response/Answer			Number of students
	Yes	No	Neutral	
Baris A	36 %	44%	20%	25
Baris B	28 %	56 %	16 %	25
Baris C	40 %	52 %	8 %	25
Baris D	35 %	51 %	15 %	

4. Conclusion

(Use the Microsoft Word template style: Heading Style 1)

The Conclusion should present answers to the research objectives based on the findings obtained. It should be written in narrative form rather than as numbered or bulleted points. The conclusion should emphasize the contribution of the study without repeating the details of the Results and Discussion section. Authors may also briefly include implications of the study and recommendations for future research relevant to the findings.

5. References

(Use the Microsoft Word template style: Heading Style 1)

All sources cited in the manuscript must be included in the References section, and all references listed must be cited within the text. References should follow the APA 7th Edition citation style. Authors are encouraged to use reference management software such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote to ensure citation consistency.

References should predominantly consist of primary sources, particularly scholarly journal articles, accounting for at least 80% of the total references. References should preferably be published within the last ten years, and each manuscript is expected to include a minimum of 25 references.

Examples of References

Journal Article

Bell, J.D., Bartley, D.M., Lorenzen, K., & Loneragan, N.R. (2006). Restocking and stock enhancement of coastal fisheries: Potential, problems and progress. *Fisheries Research*. 80(1): 1–8.

Book

Gray, J.S., & Elliott, M. (2009). *Ecology of marine sediment*. Oxford (GB): Oxford University Press.

Conference Proceeding

McKenzie, L.J., & Yoshida, R.L. (2009). Seagrass- watch. *Proceedings of a Workshop for Monitoring Seagrass Habitats in Indonesia*. The Nature Conservancy, Coral Triangle Center, Sanur, Bali, 9th May 2009

Thesis/Dissertation

Maihasni. (2010). Eksistensi tradisi bajapuik dalam perkawinan masyarakat Pariaman Minangkabau Sumatera Barat. [Disertasi]. Bogor (ID): Institut Pertanian Bogor.

Internet Source

Savage, E., Ramsay, M., White, J., Bread, S., Lawson, H., Hunjan, R., & Brown, D. (2005, February 10). *Mumps outbreaks across England and Wales in 2004: Observational study*. <http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/reprint/330/7500/1119>.

Other Sources

[KLH] Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup. (2004). *Keputusan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup Nomor 200 Tahun 2004* Jakarta Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup.