



INDEX SUBJECT

B

Barat · 130, 131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142

F

Feminisme · 131, 132, 135, 138, 156

G

guru · 158, 161, 164, 166, 167, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197

I

Institusi · 131, 132, 134, 135, 142, 144, 145, 156

Islam · 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 165, 166, 168, 169, 181, 185, 190, 192, 198, 199

K

Keluarga · 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 165, 169

kepala sekolah · 170, 172, 173, 176, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197

Kepemimpinan · 134, 150, 156, 177, 180, 181, 182, 185, 190, 192, 198

P

prestasi belajar · 158, 159, 160, 163, 165, 166, 167

S

standar · 152, 179, 182, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 193, 194, 196

strategi · 182, 184, 185, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196

Supervisi · 170, 171, 172, 176, 177, 178, 198

T

tanggung jawab belajar · 158, 160, 163, 166, 167

tenaga kependidikan · 180, 182, 183, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196



AUTHOR INDEX

D

Dhimas Ayu Khrisnamukti, 191-199

N

Nur Aini, 170-178

P

Pertiwi Rini Nurdiani, 130-157

R

Rossi Febri Rahayu, 158-169

S

Siti Julaiha, 179-190



PUBLICATION ETHICS

Tarbiyah wa Ta'lim: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran is a peer-reviewed journal published Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of IAIN Samarinda. Below statements clarify ethical behaviour of all parties involved in the act of publishing an article in this journal, including the author, the chief editor, the Editorial Board, the peer-reviewer and the publisher. This statements are based on **COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors**.

Ethical Guideline for Journal Publication

The publication of an article in Tarbiyah wa Ta'lim: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran is an essential building block in the development of a respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editors, the peer reviewers, and the publisher.

DUTIES OF PUBLISHER

The Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of IAIN Samarinda as publisher of Tarbiyah wa Ta'lim: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran takes its duties of guardianship over all stages of publishing extremely seriously and we recognize our ethical and other responsibilities. We are committed to ensuring that advertising, reprint or other commercial revenue has no impact or influence on editorial decisions. In addition, the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of IAIN Samarinda and Editorial Board will assist in communications with other journals and/or publishers where this is useful and necessary.

Publication Decisions

The editor of the Tarbiyah wa Ta'lim: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. The editors may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editors may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

Fair Play

An editor at any time evaluates manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality

The editors and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in editors' own research without the express written consent of the author.



PUBLICATION ETHICS (2)

DUTIES OF REVIEWERS

Contribution to Editorial Decisions

Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the quality of a paper.

Promptness

Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editors and excuse himself from the review process.

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to, or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Standards of Objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. The reviewers should express their views clearly with supporting rationale arguments.

Acknowledgement of Sources

Reviewers should identify the source of references that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships with any of the authors or institutions connected to the papers.



PUBLICATION ETHICS (3)

DUTIES OF AUTHORS

Reporting Standard

Authors must present the original manuscript, not published in any form, and do not submit the same article to other journals until the publisher give an answer regarding the feasibility of the manuscript. Authors should provide accurate and accountable research data. Authors must cite the sources appropriately by considering the content of the manuscript either in the form of written publications and personal interviews.

Originality dan plagiarism

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.

Multiple, Redundant, or Concurrent Publication

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.

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 research. 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.

Data Access and Retention

Authors may be asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

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. If the editor or the publisher learns from a third party that a published work contains a significant error, it is the obligation of the author to promptly retract or correct the paper or provide evidence to the editor of the correctness of the original paper.