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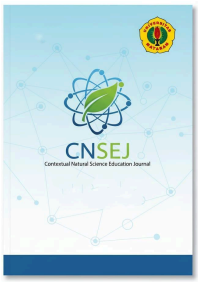

Manuscript Title (Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible)

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ABSTRACT

An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, usually written in one paragraph of 150–250 words. It should be clear, concise, and written in the past tense. Avoid citations, tables, figures, or unexplained abbreviations. The abstract generally follows the IMRaD structure: introduction, method, results, and conclusion. Start by explaining the research background and purpose, then describe the method briefly, present the main findings, and end with the key conclusion or implication. Use formal and objective language, focusing on what was done and what was found. Include three to five keywords at the end to represent the main concepts of the study. *Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

Introduction *Times New Roman 12pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. *Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

Method *Times New Roman 12pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

Research design and method should be clearly defined. *Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

Result and Discussion *Times New Roman 12pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

Results should be clear and concise. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. *Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

Conclusion *Times New Roman 12pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. *Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

Acknowledgment *Times New Roman 12pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

Place acknowledgments, including information on grants received, before the references, in a separate section, and not as a footnote on the title page. *Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

References *Times New Roman 12pt Bold, Space 1, Justify*

Guideline for bibliography in **CNSEJ** is as follows: *Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

1. References must be the same as citations
2. Minimum 10 references for each article, 80% of them are primary references such as journal articles, conference proceedings, and thesis/dissertation.
3. The references must be last 10 years
4. The authors are highly encouraged to use reference manager such as **Mendeley**.
5. The references applies APA (American Psychological Association). Further read about IEEE is available here https://www.stikosa-aws.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Format-APA-Style-6th-Ed.-REV.pdf

Examples of references and citation

Journal Articles

Rahmawati, S., & Azizah, N. (2023). Integration of local wisdom in science learning: A contextual approach. Journal of Science Education Research, 12(2), 45–53.

Hidayat, M., & Sari, T. F. (2022). Developing character-based learning materials for junior high school. International Journal of Educational Studies, 10(1), 21–30.

Wulandari, L. P. (2024). Exploring students' generic skills through causality-based learning. Indonesian Journal of Science Education, 8(3), 99–110.

Books

Creswell, J. W. (2018). Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research (5th ed.). Pearson.

Morgan, D. L. (2014). Integrating qualitative and quantitative methods: A pragmatic approach. SAGE Publications.

Fraenkel, P. D., Wallen, N. E., & Hyun, H. H. (2020). How to design and evaluate research in education (9th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

Book Chapters

Miles, R. (2021). Character and culture in education. In L. Thomas (Ed.), Global perspectives on education (pp. 55–70). Routledge.

Tan, H. K. (2020). Environmental literacy through local wisdom. In P. Brown (Ed.), Sustainability and learning (pp. 112–128). Springer.

Yusuf, A. S. (2022). Integrating moral values into science curriculum. In N. W. Karim (Ed.), Educational innovation for sustainable development (pp. 33–47). Springer.

Conference Papers

Lestari, H. (2022). Developing local-wisdom-based science learning materials. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Science Education (ICSE) (pp. 112–118). Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Putri, A. N., & Hakim, R. (2023). Design of contextual-based instructional media for environmental education. In Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Education and Technology (ICET) (pp. 201–206). Surabaya, Indonesia.

Nugroho, T. S. (2024). Students' scientific reasoning through causality learning model. In Proceedings of the 6th National Seminar on Science Education (NSSE) (pp. 88–93). Bandung, Indonesia.

Websites

UNESCO. (2023). Education for sustainable development. https://www.unesco.org/en/education

Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia. (2022). Guidelines for character education. https://www.kemdikbud.go.id

World Health Organization. (2023). Environmental health in schools. https://www.who.int/environmentalhealth

Theses and Dissertations

Mahmudah, D. S. (2024). Integration of character values and local wisdom in science learning (Master's thesis). University of Mataram, Mataram, Indonesia.

Pratama, A. R. (2024). Development of an inquiry-based science learning model (Doctoral dissertation). Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia.

Notes

1. Arrange references alphabetically by the first author's surname.
2. Use a hanging indent for all reference entries.
3. Place the publication year in parentheses after the author(s).
4. Use sentence case for article and chapter titles (not italicized).
5. Italicize full journal and book titles (no abbreviations).

6. Provide DOIs in URL format when available; otherwise, include the source URL.
7. Use author–date format for in-text citations (e.g., Creswell, 2018).
8. Ensure consistent punctuation, capitalization, and formatting throughout the list.

Helpful Hints

Figure and Table

Because CNSEJ staff will do the final formatting of your paper, some figures may have to be moved from where they appeared in the original submission. Figures and tables should be sized as they are to appear in print. Figures or tables not correctly sized will be returned to the author for reformatting. We strongly encourage authors to carefully review the material posted here to avoid problems with incorrect files or poorly formatted graphics.

Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels "(a)" and "(b)" as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. Figures and tables should be called out in the order they are to appear in the paper. For example, avoid referring to figure "8" in the first paragraph of the article unless figure 8 will again be referred to after the reference to figure 7. Please do not include figure captions as part of the figure. Do not put captions in "text boxes" linked to the figures. Do not put borders around the outside of your figures. Per CNSEJ, please use the abbreviation "Fig." even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate "Table." Tables are numbered numerically.

The tables must be written in Times New Roman 9pt, Space 1. The table format used in this journal article is as below:

Table 1. Units for Magentic Properties (*Times New Roman 10pt, Space 1, Center*)

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI [a]
Φ	magnetic flux	1 Mx → 10^{-8} Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
B	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	1 G → 10^{-4} T = 10^{-4} Wb/m^2
H	magnetic field strength	1 Oe → $10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
m	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu → 10^{-3} A·m^2 = 10^{-3} J/T
M	magnetization	1 erg/(G·cm^3) = 1 emu/cm^3 → 10^3 A/m
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G → $10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
σ	specific magnetization	1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g → 1 A·m^2/kg
j	magnetic dipole moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu → $4\pi \times 10^{-10}$ Wb·m
J	magnetic polarization	1 erg/(G·cm^3) = 1 emu/cm^3 → $4\pi \times 10^{-4}$ T
χ, κ	susceptibility	1 → 4π
χ_ρ	mass susceptibility	1 cm^3/g → $4\pi \times 10^{-3}$ m^3/kg
μ	permeability	1 → $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ Wb/(A·m)
μ_r	relative permeability	$\mu \rightarrow \mu_r$
w, W	energy density	1 erg/cm^3 → 10^{-1} J/m^3
N, D	demagnetizing factor	1 → $1/(4\pi)$

Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

Gaussian units are the same as cgs emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

Figures may only appear in color for certain journals. Please verify with CNSEJ that the journal you are submitting to does indeed accept color before submitting final materials. Do not use color unless it is necessary for the proper interpretation of your figures. Figures (graphs, charts, drawing or tables) should be named fig1.eps, fig2.ps, etc. If your figure has multiple parts, please submit as a single figure. Please do not give them descriptive names. Author photograph files should be named after the author's LAST name. Please avoid naming files with the author's first name or an abbreviated version of either name to avoid confusion. If a graphic is to appear in print as black and white, it should be saved and submitted as a black and white file (grayscale or bitmap.) If a graphic is to appear in color, it should be submitted as an RGB color file.

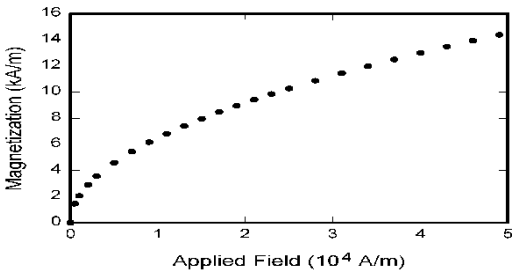

Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field

Note that "Fig." is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by one space. It is good practice to briefly explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion.

Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization," or "Magnetization M," not just "M." Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization (A · m−1)," not just "A/m." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K." Table 1 shows some examples of units of measure.

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Magnetization (kA/m)" or "Magnetization (103 A/m)." Do not write "Magnetization (A/m) · 1,000" because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16,000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to12 point type. When creating your graphics, especially in complex graphs and charts, please ensure that line weights are thick

enough that when reproduced at print size, they will still be legible. We suggest at least 1 point.

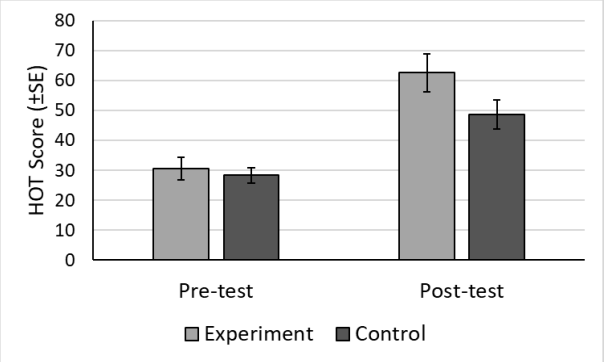

Fig. 1. Attached figure in article

Formula

If you are using Word, use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType add-on (http://www.mathtype.com) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation or MathType Equation). "Float over text" should not be selected. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First, use the equation editor to create the equation. Then, select the "Equation" markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r,\varphi)\, dr\, d\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-\lambda\,|\,z_j - z_i\,|)\,\lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2)\, J_0(\lambda r_i)\, d\lambda\,. \quad (1)$$

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Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (T might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Per CNSEJ, please refer to "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) shows ...." Also see The Handbook of Writing for the Mathematical Sciences, 1993. Published by the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, this handbook provides some helpful information about math typography and other stylistic matters.

Please note that math equations might need to be reformatted from the original submission for page layout reasons. This includes the possibility that some in-line equations will be made display equations to create better flow in a paragraph. If display equations do not fit in the two-column format, they will also be reformatted. Authors are strongly encouraged to ensure that equations fit in the given column width.

Graphs

The graphs must be like the following format: