Paper Title – Arial, Bold, 16 pt

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1.

Abstract. You should leave 8 mm of space above the abstract and 10 mm after the abstract. The heading Abstract should be typed in bold 9-point Arial. The body of the abstract should be typed in normal 9-point Times in a single paragraph, immediately following the heading. The text should be set to 1 line spacing. The abstract should be centred across the page, indented 17 mm from the left and right page margins and justified. It should not normally exceed 200 words.

Keywords: Keywords should consist of three to five selected terms that represent the core aspects of the study.

1. Introduction

Use a paper size of 170 × 250 mm (width × height) and adjust the margins as follows: top margin 24 mm, bottom margin 16 mm, left margin 20 mm, and right margin 20 mm. The final printed area will be 130 × 210 mm. Do not add any page numbers.

The introduction should be structured as a logical progression from a broad context to a specific research focus. It begins by describing the general background of the topic, highlighting its importance in a wider academic, educational, or industrial context. This is followed by a more focused discussion of the specific problem being addressed, ideally supported by empirical data or references to existing studies. The introduction should then incorporate a brief but critical review of relevant literature to establish what is already known and to position the study within the current body of knowledge. From this discussion, the author should clearly identify the research gap, explaining what remains unresolved or insufficiently explored in previous studies. The novelty or contribution of the current research should then be articulated, demonstrating how it addresses the identified gap. The section concludes with a clear and specific statement of the research objectives. A well-written introduction not only informs but also persuades the reader of the importance and originality of the study

2. Method

2.1. Methods for Original Scientific Paper

In an original scientific paper, the methods section should provide a clear and detailed account of how the study was conducted, allowing other researchers to replicate the work. It begins with a description of the research design, such as experimental, quasi-experimental, survey, or development research. The participants or samples should be described in terms of number, characteristics, and sampling techniques to ensure transparency.

The instruments used for data collection must be explained, including any relevant information about their validity and reliability if applicable. The procedures should be presented in a logical and chronological order, detailing each step taken during the study from preparation to data collection. The methods of data collection should also be clarified, specifying how and when data were gathered. Finally, the data analysis techniques should be described, including any statistical tests or qualitative analysis methods used. The entire section should be written in the past tense and should focus on clarity and reproducibility rather than theoretical explanation.

2.2. Methods for Original Scientific Paper

For a review article, the methods section should demonstrate a systematic and transparent approach to collecting and analyzing literature. It begins by specifying the type of review conducted, such as a narrative review, systematic review, or meta-analysis. The data sources must then be identified, including the databases used to retrieve relevant studies. The search strategy should be described in sufficient detail, including the keywords and any logical operators used to refine the search.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria must be clearly stated to explain how studies were selected or omitted, often based on factors such as publication year, document type, or language. The selection process should be explained, ideally indicating how many articles were initially identified and how many were ultimately included in the analysis. The section concludes with a description of the analysis method, such as thematic analysis, content analysis, or bibliometric analysis. This section is crucial for establishing the credibility and rigor of the review.

3. Results and Discussion

The results and discussion section presents and interprets the findings of the study. In the results portion, the author should objectively describe the main findings, referring to figures and tables where appropriate, while avoiding interpretation at this stage. The data should be presented clearly and systematically, highlighting key patterns, differences, or relationships. In the discussion portion, the author interprets these findings by explaining their meaning and significance. This involves linking the results to existing theories and previous research, identifying whether the findings are consistent or contradictory to earlier studies. The discussion should also explore possible explanations for the results and address their implications in relevant contexts such as education, policy, or scientific development. A strong discussion demonstrates critical thinking by not only explaining the findings but also situating them within a broader scholarly conversation. Authors should avoid merely repeating results without interpretation or making unsupported claims.

3.1. Figures and tables

All figures and tables should be presented **separately from the main body of the text and placed at the end of the manuscript after the references.** Each figure and table must be provided in its final form, with good quality and sufficient contrast, ready for reproduction. The size of text within figures should be approximately the same as the main text (10-point), and line thickness should not be less than 0.25 point. Although figures and tables are placed at the end of the manuscript, their intended positions should be clearly indicated within the text by inserting references at appropriate points.

Captions should be typed in 9-point Times font. Table captions should be centered above the tables, while figure captions should be placed below the figures and aligned to the left. All figures and tables must be clearly numbered and referred to in the main text (e.g., Figure 1, Table 1).

Fig. 1. Caption of the Figure 1. Below the figure.

3.2. Equations and mathematics

Equations should be centred and should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.

$$T_{\mathrm{s}}(l,t) = T_{\mathrm{g}}(l,t) \tag{1}$$

$$T_{\mathrm{s}}(l,t) = T_{\mathrm{g}}(l,t)\, T_{\mathrm{b}}(x \,\text{®}\, \mathrm{b}, t) = 0 \tag{2}$$

Use italics for variables (u) and bold ($\mathbf{u}$) for vectors. The order for brackets should be {[()]}, except where brackets have special significance.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion should provide a concise synthesis of the study's main findings in relation to the research objectives. It should clearly state what has been learned from the study and emphasize its significance. Rather than repeating detailed results, the conclusion should focus on the broader insights and contributions of the research. Authors may also include recommendations or suggestions for future research, particularly if there are limitations that need to be addressed. The conclusion should be brief, focused, and free from new data or arguments that were not presented earlier in the paper.

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgements section is used to recognize individuals, institutions, or organizations that contributed to the research but are not listed as authors. This may include funding agencies, technical support, or academic guidance. The language should remain formal and concise, avoiding overly personal expressions or excessive detail.

References (APA Style)

All references cited in the text must be listed in this section using the **APA (7th edition) style.** In-text citations should include the author's last name and the year of publication. For example, a single-author citation may be written as (Smith, 2020) or narratively as Smith (2020). For two authors, both names should be included, such as (Johnson & Lee, 2021), while for three or more authors, only the first author's name followed by *et al.* should be used, for example (Anderson *et al.,* 2022). When citing multiple sources, they should be arranged alphabetically within the same parentheses, such as (Brown, 2019; Chen, 2020; Kumar *et al.,* 2021).

The reference list should be arranged in alphabetical order based on the authors' last names and formatted using a hanging indent. Authors are strongly encouraged to use a reference management tool such as **Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote** to ensure consistency and accuracy in formatting. All references listed must correspond to in-text citations, and all cited works must appear in the reference list. The following examples illustrate the correct APA formatting for different types of sources:

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (4th ed.).* SAGE Publications.

Smith, J. A., & Brown, L. B. (2020). Enhancing student engagement in chemistry education. *Journal of Chemical Education, 97*(4), 123–130. https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jchemed.0c00001.

World Health Organization. (2021). *Global air quality guidelines*. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034228.