Title (Maximum 15 Words, It should be clear, attractive, and accurately reflect the content)

First Author[1*], Second Author[2], Third Author[3]
[1]*First affiliation institution*
[2]*Second affiliation institution*
[3]*Third affiliation institution*
etc

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Abstract *- The abstract of a manuscript should be self-contained, meaning it should not include any citations. Its purpose is to succinctly convey the essence of the study, providing the reader with an overview of the manuscript's objectives, methods, findings, and significance. The abstract should be written in a clear and concise manner, ensuring that it is accessible to an informed reader without being overly technical. This allows the reader to quickly grasp the main contributions of the manuscript. The abstract should summarize the following key elements: Purpose: Clearly state the primary objectives and scope of the study. Explain what the research aims to achieve and why it is important. Methods: Briefly describe the research methodology employed. Highlight the main techniques or approaches used to gather and analyze data, providing a snapshot of how the study was conducted. Findings: Summarize the principal results of the study. Focus on the most significant outcomes and insights derived from the research. Value: Explain the contribution and relevance of the study. Discuss the implications of the findings and their potential impact on the field or practical applications. An effective abstract should be concise, typically not exceeding 250 words. It should provide a clear and comprehensive summary of the manuscript, enabling readers to quickly determine the relevance and value of the paper to their interests.*

Keywords: Please include 3-5 keywords that are relevant to the title, separated by a comma.

I. INTRODUCTION

This template is provided to ensure consistency in formatting and presentation across all submissions to the 12th International Scholars Conference 2025. Authors are expected to use this structure to prepare full papers, short papers, or poster abstracts, depending on the submission type. Each section follows standard academic conventions and is designed to help present research in a clear, logical, and professional manner. Please do not modify the formatting specifications (font, spacing, margins) and ensure that the content aligns with the required structure outlined in each section.

The standard structure of a full paper includes the following major components: Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, and References. The explanation below begins with guidance on how to write the Introduction, which sets the foundation for the entire paper.

The Introduction of a research paper sets the stage for the entire study. It provides the reader with the necessary context to understand the significance of the work, while guiding them toward the core purpose and direction of the research. A strong introduction should not only inform but also engage, encouraging the reader to explore the rest of the paper. Start by offering a concise **background** on the topic. Summarize relevant developments and highlight what is already known in the broader field. This helps situate the study within the existing academic landscape and demonstrates an understanding of the ongoing discourse. Next, articulate the **significance** of the study. Explain why this research is important, what gaps or inconsistencies exist in the current literature, and how this work aims to address them. This section should clearly demonstrate the relevance and potential contribution of the current study, both in theory and in practice. Following this, clearly state the specific problem or **research question** that this research investigates. This problem formulation should be focused and concise, providing a clear anchor for the rest of the paper. Subsequently, the **purpose and specific objectives** of the research should be stated, outlining the intended contributions or outcomes—what to achieve or discover through the study.

II. Literature Review

The Literature Review provides a comprehensive foundation for the research by critically analyzing previous studies related to the topic. It supports the background section by offering detailed evidence for the research problem and situating the current study within the broader academic discourse. This section should demonstrate a thorough understanding of existing scholarship while identifying gaps, inconsistencies, or unanswered questions that the current study seeks to address.

To develop a strong literature review, authors should conduct an extensive search of scholarly sources, with an emphasis on peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, and credible research reports. These sources should be thematically grouped and, where appropriate, discussed in chronological order to illustrate the evolution of research in the relevant area. Rather than simply listing previous work, this section should synthesize and critically evaluate prior findings, methodologies, and theoretical contributions—drawing connections and distinctions that clearly show how the present research builds upon earlier work.

All sources cited in this section—and throughout the paper—must follow the **APA (American Psychological Association) style, 7th edition**. This includes proper in-text citations and a corresponding reference list formatted consistently. Authors should incorporate both **primary sources** (original empirical studies, foundational research) and **relevant secondary sources**, ensuring that the majority of references are **recent (published within the last five years)** to reflect the current state of knowledge in the field.

III. Materials and MEthods

The Materials and Methods section outlines how the research was conducted and provides enough detail to allow replication or critical assessment. This section serves as the blueprint of the study, ensuring transparency and academic rigor. It must be written clearly, logically, and precisely. To guide authors in presenting this section effectively, the methodology should clearly address the following core components in a logical and organized manner:

1. **Research Design**: Identify the overall research design and approach—qualitative, quantitative, mixed-method and justify why it is appropriate for addressing the research questions or objectives. If applicable, specify whether the study is experimental, descriptive, exploratory, or correlational. For computer science-related studies involving system or application development, Design-Based Research may be most appropriate. Specific methodologies, such as Scrum or prototyping, can also be described.

2. **Participants/Data Sources**: If human participants are involved, describe the target population, sampling technique, and sample size. Include any ethical procedures. For system performance or simulation-based studies, outline the data sources, datasets, or testing environments used.

3. **Tools and Instruments**: Specify tools, software platforms, or instruments used for data collection, system development, or evaluation. Mention any frameworks, survey tools, or analytics platforms applied.

4. **Procedures**: Outline each step taken during the research, such as phases of development, testing procedures, or data collection activities. Include timelines, iterations, and system implementation strategies as relevant.

5. **Analysis Techniques**: Describe how the collected data were processed and analyzed. Quantitative methods might include statistical analysis (e.g., t-tests, ANOVA), while qualitative data may be analyzed through coding or thematic analysis. For systems research, specify metrics such as performance, accuracy, or usability, and the tools used (e.g., SPSS, Python, NVivo).

IV. Results and Discussion

This section is critical for demonstrating the value and originality of the research. It should provide a clear, concise, and objective presentation of the findings, followed by a thoughtful interpretation of their meaning and significance. Results must be supported by appropriate data, and the discussion should highlight how these findings relate to the research questions, existing literature, and potential implications.

A. Figures and Tables

All figures and tables must be integrated into the main text in the order they are referenced. Each must be cited explicitly (e.g., Figure 1), including when mentioned at the start of a sentence. Avoid placing figures or tables before they are discussed in the narrative.

Large visuals may extend across columns when appropriate. Axis labels in figures must be written using descriptive words, not just units or ratios (e.g., "Processing Time (seconds)" rather than "Time/s").

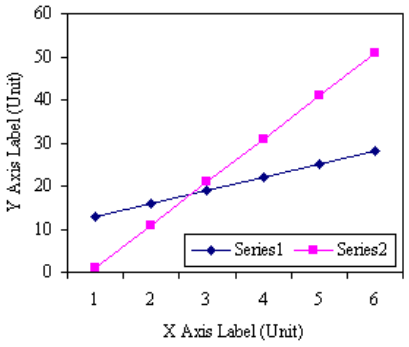

Figure 1. Figure caption should be centered below the figure

Tables should be used to present numerical data, comparisons, or categorized information in a clear and concise format. Tables are numbered sequentially (e.g., Table 1, Table 2) and must include a descriptive **title placed above the table**. Each table must be **referred to in the main text** and should appear **after its first mention**, not before. However, tables should be self-contained: readers should be able to understand the content without needing to refer back to the main text. Any abbreviations used in a table must be explained in a note below the table.

Table 1. Table caption should be centered above the table

Skills Type	Category	Mean	Std.Dev	*t*-value	*p*-value
Skill1	NS	5.299	0.702	2.386	0.017
	S	5.435	0.598		
Skill2	NS	5.347	0.847	1.875	0.061
	S	5.474	0.704		
Skill3	NS	5.262	0.724	2.518	0.012
	S	5.415	0.661		

[1]Table may have a footer

1). Subsection Level 3

This level of subsection allows authors to further organize the Results and Discussion section, particularly when reporting on multiple data sources or phases of a study.

a) Subsection Level 4

Use this level to separate finer details, such as sub-group analysis, comparisons, or experiment-specific findings.

B. Abbreviation and Acronym

All abbreviations and acronyms should be spelled out in full the first time they are mentioned in the main text, even if they have already been defined in the abstract. Avoid using abbreviations in the paper title unless absolutely necessary.

C. Equations

Equations must be centered in the column and formatted with 6 pt spacing before and after the line. Number equations sequentially, with numbers in parentheses aligned to the right margin, like (1). Use italics for Roman symbols representing variables or quantities, but keep Greek symbols upright. Equations that form part of a sentence must include appropriate punctuation.

$$E = mc^2 \#(1)$$

All variables and symbols used in equations should be clearly defined, either before the equation appears or immediately afterward.

D. References

All references must follow the **APA Style, 7th edition**, both in-text and in the reference list. This style is author–date based and emphasizes clarity, consistency, and completeness.

- **In-text citations** should include the author's last name and the year of publication. For example:
    - Narrative: *Smith (2021) found that...*
    - Parenthetical: *(Smith, 2021)*
    - For two authors: *(Taylor & Green, 2020)*
    - For three or more authors: *(Chen et al., 2022)*
- **Multiple citations** should be listed in alphabetical order within parentheses, separated by semicolons: *(Brown, 2018; Lee & Tan, 2020; Zhang et al., 2021)*
- If citing a direct quote, include the page number: *(Davis, 2019, p. 45)*

To ensure consistency and minimize formatting errors, authors are strongly encouraged to use **reference management software** such as **Zotero**, **Mendeley**, or **EndNote**. These tools can automatically generate and format citations and reference lists according to APA style and are especially useful for managing large numbers of sources.

V. CONCLUSION

The **conclusion** section serves as the final component of the paper and provides a concise summary of the main findings, their implications, and the contributions of the research. It should not simply repeat the results but instead reflect on their meaning in relation to the research questions, objectives, or hypotheses presented in the introduction. The conclusion should be clear, direct, and well-aligned with the entire paper, leaving the reader with a strong sense of the study's value and relevance.

This section should begin by **restating the purpose of the study** in light of the key results. Then, briefly highlight the most important findings and their relevance to the broader field. The conclusion should also underscore how the study addresses existing gaps in the literature or advances current knowledge, especially in a multidisciplinary context.

In addition, the conclusion may include a **discussion of limitations**—acknowledging constraints related to the scope, data, methods, or generalizability of the findings. This demonstrates scholarly transparency and helps situate the study within its proper context.

Finally, the conclusion should offer **recommendations for future research**, practice, or policy, where appropriate. These may include potential directions for extending the study, refining methodologies, or exploring unanswered questions that emerged from the findings.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This section outlines the specific roles each author played in the research and writing process. It ensures transparency and fair attribution of work. Authors should clearly state who was responsible for tasks such as conceptualization, methodology, investigation, data analysis, writing (original draft and revisions), supervision, or funding acquisition. Contributions are typically listed using the authors' initials or names. All listed authors must have made a significant academic contribution and approved the final version of the manuscript. For single-author papers, a statement indicating sole responsibility for all aspects of the work is sufficient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The acknowledgment section is optional. It provides space to formally recognize individuals, institutions, or organizations that contributed to the research but do not meet the criteria for authorship. It reflects professional courtesy and ethical transparency. If there is no one to acknowledge, this section may be omitted.

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