Written using Times New Roman 14 Font (max 12 words)

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Abstract. Write your abstract as a single paragraph in Times New Roman 9-point font, with a word count between 150-250 words. Your abstract should address the following elements: the research problem and its significance, your methodological approach, key findings and results, principal conclusions, and implications or applications of your work. Remember that many readers will decide whether to read your entire paper based solely on your abstract, so craft it with care and precision. Avoid citations, specialized abbreviations, and detailed descriptions of routine methods.

Keywords: *manuscript preparation, author guidelines, journal submission, formatting standards, publication process*

1. Introduction

The introduction establishes the foundation for your entire paper and should engage the reader while clearly establishing the context and purpose of your research [1]. When writing your introduction [2], address these key questions:

- What is the background and context of this research?
- What previous work has been done in this area? (Provide a brief literature review)
- What gap or problem does your study address? Why is this research needed?
- What are your specific research objectives or questions?

Begin with broader concepts and gradually narrow to your specific research focus. The introduction typically comprises 1-2 pages and should end with a paragraph that outlines the structure of the remainder of your paper. Remember that a well-crafted introduction builds the reader's interest and establishes your credibility as a researcher in the field [3].

2. Methods

The methods section should provide sufficient detail to allow other researchers to reproduce your work [4], [5]. This transparency is essential for scientific validity. Describe your research methodology clearly and systematically [6], including:

- Research design and approach
- Data collection procedures and instruments
- Analytical techniques and tools
- Software, hardware, or materials used
- Validation or verification approaches

For complex methodologies, use subsections (e.g., "2.1 Data Collection," "2.2 Experimental Setup," "2.3 Analytical Framework") to organize your description. If you introduce novel methods, explain them thoroughly. For established methods, a brief description with appropriate citations is sufficient.

2.1 Manuscript length
The JOSEIT articles should be 6-15 pages, including figures and tables. Equations should be numbered sequentially in parentheses, for example (1).

$$\Delta F = -\ 2,3x10^{6}xF^{2}\frac{\Delta M}{A} \tag{1}$$

2.2 Manuscript structure
The title should be clear and concise. Author's name and their affiliation as written above. The author's name is clearly written without a title. Heading numbering uses an Arabic system with subheading up to 2 levels.

2.3 Tables
Tables are numbered consecutively (Table 1, Table 2, etc.) with the title at the top center. Tables must be original or properly cited, and mentioned in the manuscript (e.g., "as shown in Table 1"). An example table:

Table 1. Software and Hardware Supporting Table

Product	Server	Client
Clementine	Solaris 2.X	X Windows
Darwin	Solaris 2.X	Windows NT
PRW	Data on	Windows NT

2.4 Figures
Figures are numbered in order of appearance (Figure 1, etc.) with captions centered below. Use high-resolution images (minimum 300 dpi), explained, and referenced. Cite all figures in the text (e.g., "as illustrated in Figure 1")
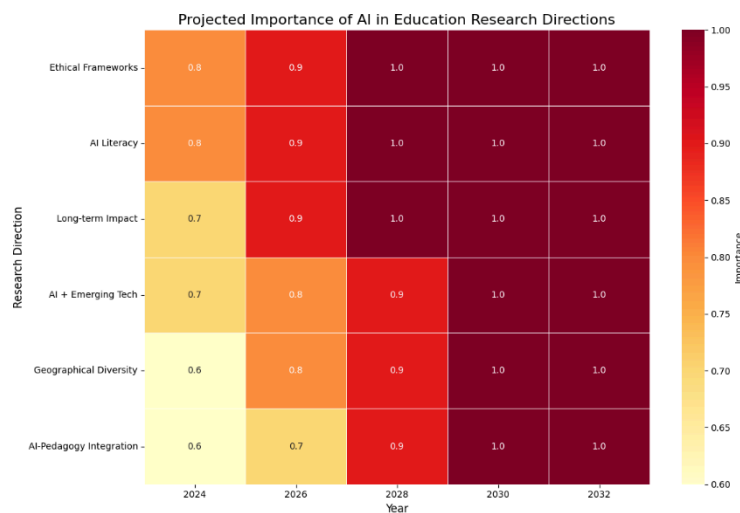

Figure 1. Research Directions in AI in Education Over the Next Decade[7]

2.5 Reference
References should follow the IEEE style using citation management software [8]. All cited works must be included in the reference list. At least 20 primary sources should be referenced for research article and 40 sources for review article [9].

3. Results and Discussion

The results and discussion section presents your findings and interprets their significance [10]. This section forms the core of your paper and should directly address your research questions [11]. Organize your results logically, moving from major to minor findings, or chronologically if appropriate.

When presenting results:

- Use tables and figures to display complex data efficiently
- Describe patterns, trends, and key observations in the data
- Compare your findings with previous research
- Explain unexpected or contradictory results
- Discuss the implications of your findings for theory and practice
- Address limitations of your study
- Suggest directions for future research

You may structure this section using subsections based on your major findings or themes:

3.1 Key Finding 1

Present and interpret your first major result. Explain its significance and how it relates to your research questions. Compare with existing literature and discuss implications.

3.2 Key Finding 2

Follow similar approach for your second major finding.

3.3 Limitations and Future Work

Acknowledge constraints in your methodology or findings and suggest how future research might address these limitations. Throughout this section, maintain objectivity and ensure your interpretations are supported by your data. Avoid overgeneralizing or making claims beyond what your results can support.

4. Conclusions

The conclusion synthesizes your key findings and articulates their broader significance. This section should:
- Summarize the main results without introducing new data
- Directly address how your findings answer your research questions
- Highlight the original contribution your work makes to the field
- Discuss practical applications or theoretical implications
- Provide a final perspective on the state of research in your area

Write your conclusion in one paragraph form (not as bullet points) and aim for approximately 200 words. This section should provide closure to your article while inspiring continued exploration of your research topic. Avoid citations in your conclusion—focus on discussing your own work.

Acknowledgments

The acknowledgments section recognizes individuals and organizations who contributed to your research but do not qualify for authorship. This section demonstrates professional courtesy and research transparency.
Begin with "The authors wish to thank..." and acknowledge:
- Technical assistance or guidance
- Access to facilities or equipment
- Proofreading or editorial support
- Funding sources with grant numbers
- Institutional support

Keep acknowledgments concise and professional. Place this section after your conclusion and before references.

References

References document the scholarly conversation your work participates in and give credit to others' contributions. JOSEIT follows the IEEE citation style:

- In-text citations appear as numbered references in square brackets [1]

- Number citations sequentially in order of appearance in the text

- List all references at the end of your paper in the order they were cited

- Include a minimum of 20 primary sources

- Include DOI where available

Format your references according to these examples:

[1] A. Amobonye, J. Lalung, G. Mheta, and S. Pillai, "Writing a Scientific Review Article: Comprehensive Insights for Beginners," 2024. doi: 10.1155/2024/7822269.
[2] N. Bandara, "How I learnt to write research papers as a non-native English speaker," *Nature*, 2024, doi: 10.1038/d41586-024-00218-1.
[3] C. Busse and E. August, "How to Write and Publish a Research Paper for a Peer-Reviewed Journal," *Journal of Cancer Education*, vol. 36, no. 5, 2021, doi: 10.1007/s13187-020-01751-z.
[4] L. F. Azevedo, F. Canário-Almeida, J. Almeida Fonseca, A. Costa-Pereira, J. C. Winck, and V. Hespanhol, "How to write a scientific paper—Writing the methods section," *Rev Port Pneumol*, vol. 17, no. 5, 2011, doi: 10.1016/j.rppneu.2011.06.014.
[5] S. K. Arora and D. Shah, "Writing methods: How to write what you did?," *Indian Pediatr*, vol. 53, no. 4, 2016, doi: 10.1007/s13312-016-0847-7.

[6]   S. R. N. Reis and A. I. Reis, "How to write your first scientific paper," in *Proceedings of the 3rd Interdisciplinary Engineering Design Education Conference, IEDEC 2013*, 2013. doi: 10.1109/IEDEC.2013.6526784.

[7]   D. Irfan, R. Watrianthos, and F. Amin Nur Bin Yunus, "AI in Education: A Decade of Global Research Trends and Future Directions," *International Journal of Modern Education and Computer Science (IJMECS)*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 135–153, Apr. 2025, doi: 10.5815/ijmecs.2025.02.07.

[8]   IEEE, "IEEE Editorial Style Manual for Authors," *IEEE Editorial*, 2019.

[9]   O. Tur, A. Tur, V. Shabunina, and E. Chernaia, "The IEEE Style: Peculiarities of the Format and Application Prospects," in *Proceedings of the 25th IEEE International Conference on Problems of Automated Electric Drive. Theory and Practice, PAEP 2020*, 2020. doi: 10.1109/PAEP49887.2020.9240790.

[10]   R. F. Vieira, R. C. De Lima, and E. S. G. Mizubuti, "How to write the discussion section of a scientific article," *Acta Sci Agron*, vol. 41, no. 1, 2019, doi: 10.4025/actasciagron.v41i1.42621.

[11]   D. R. Hess, "How to Write an Effective Discussion," *Respir Care*, vol. 68, no. 12, 2023, doi: 10.4187/respcare.11435.

Note:

We strongly recommend writing your manuscript directly in this template to ensure proper formatting. Before submission, carefully review your manuscript against the following checklist:

- ▪ *Manuscript length is between 6-15 pages*
- ▪ *All sections follow the prescribed format and structure*
- ▪ *Tables and figures are properly numbered, titled, and cited in text*
- ▪ *All equations are properly formatted and numbered*
- ▪ *References follow IEEE style with minimum 20 primary sources*
- ▪ *Language has been checked for grammar and clarity*

Manuscripts that do not conform to these guidelines may be returned for correction before peer review. By following this template carefully, you'll facilitate prompt processing of your submission and increase the likelihood of acceptance.