

The paper title should be concise and accurately reflect the content (Centered, Bold, 16pt)

Name¹, Name², Name³ (10 pt)

¹Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia, corresponding Author: xxx@gmail.com, ORCHID ID: 0000-0002-3149-3296 (8 pt)

²Riau University, Indonesia, ORCHID ID: 0000-0104-3299-1296

³Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia, ORCHID ID: 0000-2305-3139-3426

ABSTRACT (10 pt)

An abstract should be a self-contained document that allows readers to quickly and accurately identify the paper's core content. It must be informative, providing a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach, major findings, and conclusions. The text should be between 100 and 200 words. Avoid citing literature; however, if essential, include the author(s) and year(s). Use standard nomenclature and define non-standard abbreviations at their first mention. Below the abstract, provide 3 to 4 keywords (9 pt) for indexing purposes, preferably those not already included in the title.

Article history:

Received: Mm dd, yyyy

Revised: Mm dd, yyyy

Accepted: Mm dd, yyyy

Keywords: first xxx,
second xxx, third xxx

To Cite This Article: xxx

INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, 1 cm fist-line indent, single space, Palatino Linotype 10 pt, and maximum 12 pages for original research article, or maximum 16 pages for review/survey paper, which can be downloaded at the website: <http://jilwse.nasrhub.com>. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (*italic*).

When writing the introduction of your manuscript, follow these guidelines: i) **Objectives:** Clearly explain what you aim to achieve or investigate in your study, ii) **Background:** Offer sufficient background information to place your study in context and provide the necessary details so readers can understand why your work is important, iii) **Avoid an extensive literature review:** When giving the background, do not go into a thorough literature survey and concentrate only on the essential context directly related to your study, and iv) **Avoid summarizing results:** Likewise, do not include summaries of your findings in the introduction and leave detailed result discussions for the later, appropriate sections of your manuscript [1].

To improve clarity and give readers a clear sense of direction, include the problem statement, purpose, research gaps and research questions or hypotheses in the final paragraph of your introduction [2]. This strategy helps orient the reader and lays the groundwork for the rest of your paper [3]. This method ensures that the key elements—problem statement, purpose, and research questions/hypotheses—are presented concisely at the end of the introduction, establishing a clear foundation for the remainder of the manuscript. Adjust the wording and structure as

needed, based on the particulars of your research and the submission guidelines of your target journal.

METHOD (10 PT)

The Methods section is crucial to explain in detail so that your research can be reproduced by an independent researcher [4]. If your method is carried out by quoting directly, use a citation from the original source reference [5]. If your method is carried out with modifications, explain in detail every modification made to the existing method.

Explaining the research chronologically, including the research design, research procedures, how to test, data acquisition and data analysis [5]–[7]. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [3]. Figure 1 and Table 1 (8 pt) are presented left-aligned, as shown above, italic and cited in the manuscript [5]–[8].

Figure 1. Step of Problem-Based Learning

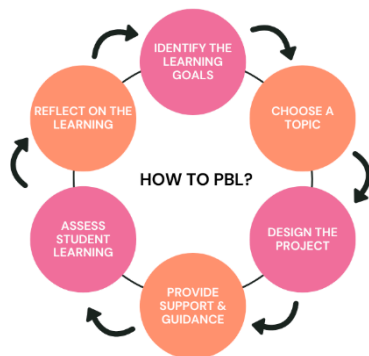


Table 1. Internal consistency reliability of science test

Indicator	Value
Number of Item	170
Kuder Richardson (KR-20)	0.720
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.90
Mean Item Difficulty	0.45

RESULTS (10 PT)

When presenting the results in your manuscript, ensure that they are communicated in a clear, concise, and focused manner. Only include findings that are directly relevant to the objectives and research questions of the study. Avoid reporting results that fall outside the scope of research. Each result presented should be accompanied by an appropriate discussion and interpretation. Explain the meaning and significance of the findings, provide the necessary context, and demonstrate how they contribute to addressing the overall research objectives. To improve coherence and readability, organize the findings according to the corresponding research questions or hypotheses. A suggested structure is as follows:

Research Question 1

Present the findings related to the first research question or hypothesis. Clearly describe the results and support them with relevant quantitative or qualitative evidence. Discuss the implications of these findings in relation to the research objectives.

Research Question 2

Present the findings related to the second research question or hypothesis. Clearly report the results and provide supporting quantitative or qualitative data. Interpret the findings and explain their relevance to the study's objectives.

DISCUSSION (10 PT)

When preparing the Discussion and Conclusion sections of your manuscript, ensure that the content is presented clearly, concisely, and with a strong focus on the interpretation of the findings. Rather than restating the results, emphasize their significance and explain their broader implications.

Highlight how the findings contribute to existing knowledge and advance understanding within the field of study. Limit extensive references to published literature. Although relevant literature may be used to provide context, the primary focus should remain on interpreting and explaining the study's own findings.

The key conclusions of the research should be summarized in a brief, dedicated section. This section may either be presented separately after the Discussion or incorporated into the combined Discussion and Conclusion section. Maintain a coherent progression from the interpretation of findings to the formulation of conclusions. Ensure that all interpretations and conclusions are directly linked to the research questions or hypotheses and clearly demonstrate how the study has addressed them.

To enhance consistency and readability, organize discussion and conclusions according to the corresponding research questions or hypotheses. Present the interpretation, implications, and conclusions for each research question or hypothesis within the same subsection to establish a clear connection between the findings and the study objectives.

CONCLUSION (10 PT)

A well-written conclusion should be concise, coherent, and directly aligned with the objectives of the study. Typically, it is organized into one to three short paragraphs that begin by clearly addressing the main research question or hypothesis. The conclusion should summarize the central findings without repeating detailed results and should provide a direct answer to the research objectives. In addition, it should highlight the significance of the findings and explain their broader implications for the advancement of knowledge and practice within the relevant field. Researchers are also encouraged to acknowledge the limitations of their study, such as sample size, geographical scope, data availability, or methodological constraints, as these factors may affect the generalizability of the results. Based on these limitations, the conclusion should offer specific recommendations and potential directions for future research.

To ensure consistency throughout the manuscript, the conclusion should be closely linked to the introduction and research objectives. The key issues, questions, or hypotheses presented at the beginning of the study should be fully addressed in the concluding section. For studies involving multiple research questions or hypotheses, the conclusions should be organized systematically according to the same sequence used in previous sections. This approach helps maintain a logical structure and demonstrates how each research objective has been achieved.

Several common practices should be avoided when writing the conclusion. Detailed statistical results, numerical values, percentages, p-values, equations, and mathematical formulas should not be repeated, as the conclusion is intended to focus on interpretation rather than data presentation. Similarly, new references or citations should not be introduced in this section; the

emphasis should remain entirely on the study's own findings and their implications. The conclusion should also be kept brief and focused, avoiding lengthy explanations, theoretical discussions, or the introduction of new concepts. Finally, authors should refrain from making claims that extend beyond the evidence provided by their research, ensuring that all conclusions are fully supported by the results presented in the study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (if applicable) (10 PT)

The Acknowledgments section should recognize individuals who contributed valuable support to the research but do not qualify for authorship. Authors should clearly specify the nature of everyone's contribution and ensure that permission has been obtained from all persons named in this section.

In addition, this section should provide information regarding the financial support received for the study. Authors are expected to identify all funding organizations that supported the research and include relevant grant or project numbers when applicable. If the study did not receive any external or internal financial support, a statement such as "The authors declare that no funding was received for this research" should be included.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST (mandatory) (10 PT)

All authors are required to disclose any financial or non-financial interests that are directly or indirectly related to the work submitted for publication. Interests within the last three years prior to the commencement of the work should be reported. Interests outside this three-year period must be disclosed if they could reasonably be perceived as influencing the submitted work. Transparency in declaring interests ensures a complete and fair review process and helps readers form their own judgments about potential bias.

Financial interests include, but are not limited to:

- Research grants or funding from any organization (please specify the funder and grant number).
- Employment or anticipated employment by any organization that may gain or lose financially through publication.
- Stocks or shares in companies (including holdings of spouse and/or children) that may be affected by publication.
- Consultation fees, honoraria, or other forms of remuneration from organizations with a financial interest in the work.
- Patents or patent applications whose value may be affected by publication.

Non-financial interests include, but are not limited to:

- Membership on an editorial board, advisory board, or board of directors.
- Personal relationships or personal beliefs that could influence the work.
- Professional affiliations or mentoring relationships.
- Expert witness activities or unpaid roles in relevant organizations.

If no competing interests exist, authors should include the following statement:

"The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper."

If competing interests exist, authors must provide a detailed statement specifying the nature of those interests. For example:

"Author A has received research funding from Company X. Author B is a consultant to Organization Y and holds stock options in Company Z. Author C declares no competing interests. Author D serves on the advisory board of Foundation W (unpaid position)."

The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that all co-authors have reviewed and approved the final disclosure statement before submission. The declaration should be included in the "Declarations" section of the manuscript, placed before the reference list. Failure to disclose relevant interests may result in rejection of the manuscript or, if discovered after publication, the issuance of a correction or retraction in accordance with NASR's publication ethics policies.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT (*mandatory*) (10 PT)

This journal adopts the [Contributor Roles Taxonomy \(CRediT\)](#) framework to clearly identify and acknowledge the specific contributions of each author, promote transparency, minimize authorship disputes, and support effective research collaboration. Manuscripts are expected to have a minimum of two authors, one of whom must be designated as the corresponding author. The corresponding author is responsible for managing all communications with the journal and ensuring that all co-authors are kept informed throughout the submission, review, revision, and publication processes. Authors are strongly encouraged to provide a detailed contribution statement that accurately reflects each individual's role in the research and manuscript preparation. To qualify for authorship, an individual must have made a substantial contribution to at least one core research activity, such as conceptualization, methodology development, formal analysis, or investigation, and must also have participated in at least one writing-related task, including drafting the original manuscript or reviewing and revising its content.

Name of Author	C	M	So	Va	Fo	I	R	D	O	E	Vi	Su	P	Fu
Author 1 name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
Author 2 name		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Author 3 name	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
.....														
Author x name					✓		✓			✓		✓		✓

C : **C**onceptualization

M : **M**ethodology

So : **S**oftware

Va : **V**alidation

Fo : **F**ormal analysis

I : **I**nvestigation

R : **R**esources

D : **D**ata Curation

O : Writing - **O**riginal Draft

E : Writing - Review & **E**diting

Vi : **V**isualization

Su : **S**upervision

P : **P**roject administration

Fu : **F**unding acquisition

REFERENCES (10 PT)

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, **up-to-date sources**, and the **minimum number of references** should be **25** (for original research papers) and **50** (for review papers). References are written in APA style 7th edition. Use a tool such as EndNote, Mendeley, or Zotero for reference management and formatting; choose IEEE style. Please use a consistent format for references—see examples (8 pt):

Journal/Periodicals

[1] Author Last Name, Initials. (Year). Article title. *Journal Name in Italics*, Volume(Issue/Number), Page numbers. URL or DOI.

Conference Proceedings

[2] Author Last Name, Initials. (Year). Title of paper. In Editor Initials. Editor Last Name (Ed.), *Title of Proceeding in Italics* (pp. Page numbers). Publisher Name. URL/DOI.

Book

[3] Author Last Name, Initials. (Year). *Title of book in italics* (Edition if applicable). Publisher Name.

M. Theses (B.S., M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)

- [4] Author Last Name, Initials. (Year). *Title of thesis/dissertation in italics* [Unpublished master's thesis / doctoral dissertation]. Institution Name.

See the examples below:

REFERENCES

- [1] Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- [2] Smith, J. A., Johnson, K., & Lee, S. H. (2023). Collaborative learning in digital environments. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 29(1), 45–58. doi: 10.1016/j.tate.2020.103248.
- [3] Lestari, D. (2020). *Analysis of students' mathematical reasoning abilities in solving HOTS problems* [Unpublished master's thesis]. Yogyakarta State University.
- [4] Pratama, R. (2022). Developing mathematical reasoning tools for high school students. In A. Suryadi (Ed.), *Proceedings of the International Conference on Mathematics Education* (pp. 89–95). AIP Publishing. doi: 10.1007/s40299-018-0405-2.