

Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education

Publication Policies and Guidelines

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education (Abbrev. EURASIA J. Math., Sci Tech. Ed. or EJMSTE) is an open access, double-blind peer-reviewed, top-quality, high impact scholarly journal publishing articles monthly written in English language in all aspects of mathematics, science, and technology education. All articles are rigorously peer-reviewed, assigned unique Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number, and published under permissive [Creative Commons Attribution License](#). The journal publishes original research articles, as well as review articles, book reviews, interviews, and editorials. The journal strictly follows policies and guidelines described in this document.

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EDITORIAL POLICY

Authors must ensure that the submission is free of linguistic errors and conforms to the journal's requirements for manuscript preparation. Manuscripts that are not written in compliance with author guidelines or do not demonstrate a proficient use of the English language will *not* be eligible for full external peer-review process and for publication.

Non-native speakers of English are advised to employ language editing services to have their manuscripts examined and edited by native language professionals for grammar, content clarity, formatting, punctuation, and spelling before submission.

The authors confirm that the submission is appropriate for the journal's scope, has not been published before, even partially, and is not being considered for publication elsewhere, is prepared in conformity with the journal's publishing ethics, is approved by all co-authors, corresponding author is authorized to handle any communication regarding the manuscript on other co-authors' behalf, complies with the journal's author guidelines regarding stylistic, bibliographic, and linguistic standards.

Incoming submissions undergo an **initial screening** by the editors before they are sent out for peer review. At this point, editors can send the article back to the authors for adjustments or reject it without further evaluation. Editors may appoint additional reviewers,

request minor or major revisions from authors, or commit a final decision about manuscript at any point during peer review. The submission portal assigns each manuscript a unique manuscript ID, and this identification number should be provided in any communication with the editorial or support personnel.

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Procedure

The journal operates a double-blind peer-review procedure. To ensure this, authors should anonymize elements within the manuscripts that can reveal their identities, such as authors' names, institutional affiliations, contact information, and references to authors' own works.

Peer review is a critical assessment procedure for maintaining a high standard of intellectual work. The process is designed to provide constructive critical evaluation to submissions to ensure that work achieves high academic standards. Review reports assist editors in determining the eligibility of a manuscript for publication. Manuscripts that pass the initial screening of the editors are sent out for external expert evaluation by two or more reviewers. Editors may decide to seek assistance from additional editors or reviewers before reaching a final decision.

Peer-review reports should provide valuable information and suggestions to authors on how to improve article quality so that readers can benefit more from the article. Review reports should be presented in a professional manner and constructive manner. Not only criticism of the content, but also positive aspects of the work should be included. To this end, we advise the reviewers to include answers to the following items in their evaluation reports: a) summary of the contributions of the work to the literature, its potential impact and intended audience; b) strengths and weaknesses of the work, assessment of whether objectives of the study were achieved and whether the evidence presented supports the conclusions; c) recommendations to authors regarding methodology, findings and discussions, references, language and presentation, etc., along with suggested corrections; d) recommendations to editors on whether to request additional minor/major revisions or whether to reject the article or whether to accept the article as is, and the basis for these recommendations.

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Competing interests

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Timeliness

We request that reviewers deliver review reports on time to ensure a good publication experience for everyone. If reviewers fail to meet the review deadline, they should notify the editorial office and request an extension as soon as possible.

PUBLICATION ETHICS

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Authorship: Authors must have made significant academic contributions for the study's idea, proposal, information collection, analysis, and explanation. All authors must contribute to the development, critical revision, and final approval of the work. As a result, they must agree to accept responsibility for the work. During submission, all co-authors must enter their complete names, e-mail addresses (institutional e-mails are preferred), institutions, and countries into the

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Authors must avoid any unethical and improper actions such as plagiarism, simultaneous submission, fabrication, fraud authorship, copyright breaches, hiding competing interests, etc. For further information, see the following resources:

Åstedt-Kurki, P., & Kaunonen, M. (2018). Ethics in nursing research and research publications. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*, 32(2), 449-450. <https://doi.org/10.1111/scs.12593>

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). (2017). *Core practices*. <https://publicationethics.org/core-practices>

Graf, C., Wager, E., Bowman, A., Fiack, S., Scott-Lichter, D., & Robinson, A. (2007). Best practice guidelines on publication ethics: A publisher's perspective. *International journal of clinical practice. Supplement*, 61(152), 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1742-1241.2006.01230.x>

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE). (n.d.). *Recommendations for the conduct, reporting, editing, and publication of scholarly work in medical journals*. <https://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf>

Singhal, S., & Kalra, B. S. (2021). Publication ethics: Role and responsibility of authors. *Indian Journal of Gastroenterology*, 40, 65-71. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12664-020-01129-5>

WAME Publication Ethics Committee. (n.d.). *Recommendations on publication ethics policies for medical journals*. World Association of Medical Editors (WAME). <http://wame.org/recommendations-on-publication-ethics-policies-for-medical-journals>

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All co-author information **must** be entered on the submission portal **at the time of submission**. Any request to change authorship (such as adding/deleting authors or modifying order of authors) during revisions must be well justified, and they are subject to editorial approval. No change in authorship is allowed after the manuscript is accepted for publication.

Manuscript Preparation

Manuscripts should be prepared using a word processing software, such as Microsoft Word, and saved as one of the following acceptable file formats: .docx, .doc, or .rtf. Authors are encouraged to use the following layout options: A4 size, normal margins, portrait

orientation, single columns, 1.5 line spacing, justified text alignment with 11-pt or 12-pt sized common fonts, such as Calibri or Times New Roman. First-, second-, and third-order headings should be clearly distinguishable.

Although there is no limit on the length of the research articles, authors are recommended to keep the main text of the body below 10,000 words. Review articles should integrate current knowledge with a novel methodology or present important suggestions to shape the area of study, rather than merely summarizing existing literature.

Authors should provide two separate documents during submission: title page and blinded text.

Title page: This document provides the names and institutions of the authors as well as the corresponding author's contact information. Additional declarations such as contributions of each author, potential competing interests, acknowledgements of people, and funding should be provided in this document. Title page should not contain any abbreviations. If the work is derived from a thesis or preliminary versions were previously presented in a scientific meeting, details should be included in this document.

Blinded text: This document constitutes the main body of the text. In accordance with the double-blind peer-review rules adopted by the journal, it should not contain information that may disclose the authors' credentials, including their names, institutions, contact information, and references to their own works. Grammar and punctuation standards should be followed when preparing the content. Authors should try not to use abbreviations, and if unavoidable, they should be cited in parentheses the first time they are used. Figures and tables should be numbered sequentially in the text. International system of units should be followed in the representation of all units in the text. Appendices and supplementary materials should be placed after the references.

Blinded text should include the following sections:

- **Title and Running head:** The manuscript should include a title of no more than 15 words which presenting a brief description of the work. Title should not include any abbreviations or acronyms.
- **Abstract and keywords:** In this section, the work should be summarized in a clear and concise manner. The abstract should be no more than 150 words long and should not include any undefined abbreviations or references. Authors should provide three to six keywords.
- **Contribution to the literature:** In three or four sentences, authors should summarize how the article contributes to the current literature. Authors can highlight the uniqueness and importance of their work in terms of research topics, its methodologies,

and/or outcomes. This part is intended for readers to easily compare the article with earlier works, and to understand how this article enhances the scholarship in the subject.

- **Structured text:** Authors are recommended to structure their manuscript as follows: *Introduction* should introduce readers to some background information required to understand the rest of the article, and clearly define the purpose of the research. *Materials and Methods* should describe how the research was carried out, and provide information such as the study's design, timeline, context, participant profiles, and interventions. *Results* should present the data collected and statistical analysis performed during the study. *Discussions* should explain the significance of the results by comparing them with those of earlier studies. *Conclusions* should state main conclusions, limitations of the study, and possible future studies.

- **References:** The latest version of the American Psychological Association (APA) formatting and style guidelines (seventh edition) should be followed in references. Unique Digital Object Identified (DOI) numbers should be included whenever possible. More information on references and citations will be provided below.

References and Citations

Latest version of APA style should be used as the referencing style. Authors should maintain consistency across the references.

- Each citation inside the text must be included in the list of references. Alternatively, each reference should be cited inside the text.
- Where an author publishes two or more works in the same year, they should be differentiated using 2020a, 2020b, etc.
- op., cit., or ibid. should not be used.
- 'n.d.' should be used to indicate that no date is available, both in in-text citations and references.
- When citing a study done by three or more authors, authors should use et al. within the main text, but provide the full names of all authors in the references section.
- In the text, after the quoted material, authors should provide the author's last name, publication year, and page numbers, if available, i.e. (Jones, 1998, p. 64).
- All direct citations should include a page reference.

The following are some examples:

Journal articles

Gungor, A., Kool, D., Lee, M., Avraamidou, L., Eisink, N., Albada, B., van der Kolk, K., Tromp, M., &

Bitter, J. H. (2022). The use of virtual reality in a chemistry lab and its impact on students' self-efficacy, interest, self-concept and laboratory anxiety. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 18(3), em2090. <https://doi.org/10.29333/ejmste/11814>

Hansen, E. K. S., & Naalsund, M. (2022). The role of teacher actions for students' productive interaction solving a linear function problem. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education*, 17(3), em0685. <https://doi.org/10.29333/iejme/11921>

Ivánková, P., Halakova, Z., & Čolláková, D. (2022). The influence of a science camp experience on pupils motivating to study natural sciences. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 18(3), em2084. <https://doi.org/10.29333/ejmste/11709>

Katsantonis, I. (2021). Cross-country perspective on reverse pathway dynamics between teachers' self-efficacy and job satisfaction. *Pedagogical Research*, 6(2), em0092. <https://doi.org/10.29333/pr/9726>

Books

Abramovich, S., & Connell, M. L. (2021). *Developing deep knowledge in middle school mathematics*. Springer International Publishing.

Barkatsas, T., & McLaughlin, P. (Eds.). (2021). *Authentic assessment and evaluation approaches and practices in a digital era: A kaleidoscope of perspectives*. Brill.

Chapter in book

Lin, P. L., Chien, Y. T., & Chang, C. Y. (2020). Teachers' responses to an integrated STEM module: Collaborative curriculum design in Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. In J. Anderson & Y.-P. Li (Eds.), *Integrated approaches to STEM education: An international perspective* (pp. 491-509). Switzerland: Springer, Cham.

Milford, T. M., & Kiddell, R. B. (2020). Glasser's choice theory and science education in British Columbia. In B. Akpan & T. J. Kennedy (Eds.), *Science education in theory and practice. Springer texts in education*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-43620-9_3

Conference papers

Bhagat, K. K., Chang, C. Y., & Huang, R. (2017). Integrating GeoGebra with TPACK in improving pre-service mathematics teachers' professional development. In M. Chang, N.-S. Chen, R. Huang, Kinshuk, D. G. Sampson, & R. Vasu (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 17th IEEE International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies (ICALT 2017)* (pp. 313-314). Romania: IEEE Computer Society.

Chang, C. Y., Chien, Y. H., & Cheng, P.H. (2021, August). *Educational reform in Taiwan: Comparison of curriculum contents*. Paper presented at the 2021 Annual Meeting of the Japan Society for Science Education (JSSE), Kagoshima, Japan.

Internet

Bordeaux, B., & Lieberman, H. R. (2020). Benefits and risks of caffeine and caffeinated beverages. *UpToDate*. Retrieved February 26, 2020, from <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/benefits-and-risks-of-caffeine-and-caffeinated-beverages>

CDC [@CDCgov]. (2020, June 11). *Scientists do not know if having antibodies to the virus that causes #COVID19 can protect someone from getting infected again* [Image attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/CDCgov/status/1271180413134876672>

Fagan, J. (2019, March 25). *Nursing clinical brain*. OER Commons. Retrieved January 7, 2020, from <https://www.oercommons.org/authoring/53029-nursing-clinical-brain/view>

Lane, D. A., & Lip, G. Y. H. (2013). Treatment of hypertension in peripheral arterial disease. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD003075.pub3>

National Geographic [@natgeo]. (n.d.). *IGTV* [Instagram profile]. Instagram. Retrieved December 8, 2019, from <https://www.instagram.com/natgeo/channel/>

Toner, K. (2020, September 24). *When Covid-19 hit, he turned his newspaper route into a lifeline for senior citizens*. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/04/us/corona-virus-newspaper-deliveryman-groceries-senior-citizens-cnnheroes-trnd/index.html>

Tables and Figures

Tables should be self-descriptive and easily understandable. The information in the table should present new information and should not merely a repetition of the text. Tables should include clear and concise captions placed above the table. They should be provided as editable raw data and not as images. Authors should ensure that the tables fit on a single page. If too large, data should be split across multiple datasets.

Figures are visual representations of information, such as photos, maps, charts, drawings, or graphs. Figure captions should be placed below the figure. Original digital files in a major file format (e.g., jpeg, tiff, png, and bmp) for each figure must be supplied separately through the submission portal. They must be of high quality and resolution (300 dpi or better). Lowercase letters (a, b, etc.) should be used to denote multi-part figures. Figure sizes can be adjusted during the production stage to fit inside the journal's columns.

Tables and figures should be numbered in order of appearance, have their positions clearly marked within square brackets (e.g., [Table 1], [Table 2], [Table 3], [Figure 1], [Figure 2]), and be provided on separate sheets after the References in the main text.

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Authors should take the following points into consideration before submission:

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- Manuscript is free from any repetitions, irrelevant information, or unjustified generalizations.
- Theoretical framework is explicitly stated.
- All claims are backed up with evidence and references.
- Research problems' position and significance in existing literature is emphasized.
- Chosen methodology is suitable for the problem.
- Study's findings are well presented with sufficient discussions and comparisons to existing literature.
- Objective and convincing measures exist to support the validity and reliability of the methodology and results.
- Relevant literature is properly cited.
- All authors are entered into the submission portal at the time of submission.

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