



## **Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement**

This publication ethics is a commitment which draws up some moral limitations and responsibilities of research journals. The text is adapted according to the “Standard Ethics”, approved by the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, and the publication principles of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

**P&R Publication** (International journal Of Engineering Research and General Science) is always committed for ensuring ethics in publication and quality of articles.

Conformance to standards of ethical behavior is therefore expected for involvement of all parties: Authors, Editors, Reviewers, and the Publisher.

Authors, Reviewers, editorial boards and editor-in-chiefs ought to know and commit all principles of research ethics and related responsibilities. Article submission, review of reviewers and editor-in-chief's acceptance or rejection, are considered as journals law compliance otherwise the journals have all the rights.

In particular,

**Authors:** Authors should clearly present an objective discussion of the significance of research work as well as precise detail and references to permit others to replicate the experiments. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate documents and articles constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable. Review articles should also be objective, comprehensive, and accurate accounts of the state of the art. The authors should ensure that their work is entirely original works and should work as per our copyright act, and if the work and/or words of others have been used, this has been appropriately acknowledged. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. Authors should not submit articles describing essentially the same research to more than one journal. The corresponding author should ensure that there is a full consensus of all co-authors in approving the final version of the paper and its submission for publication.

More Details:

- Authors should present their works in accordance with journal's standards and title.
- Authors should ensure that they have written their original works/researches. Their works/researches should also provide accurate data, underlying other's references.
- Authors are responsible for their works' accuracy.
- Duplicate submission is not accepted. In other words, none of the article's' parts, should not carry on reviewing or publishing elsewhere.
- Overlapping publication, where the author uses his/her previous findings or published date with changes, is rejected.
- Authors are asked to have authors' permission for an accurate citation.
- Responsibility, accountability, punctuality, interest, ethics adherence and respect to others' right.
- Not to rewrite or correct the article according to his/her personal interest.
- Be sure of accurate citations. Also reminding the cases which haven't been cited in the related published researches.

**Editors:** Editors should evaluate manuscripts exclusively on the basis of their academic merit which is accepted. An editor must not use unpublished information in the editor's own research without the express written consent of the author. Editors should take reasonable responsive measures when ethical complaints have been presented concerning a submitted

manuscript or published paper.

**Reviewers:** Any manuscripts forwarded for review must be treated as confidential documents. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviews should be conducted objectively, and observations should be formulated clearly with supporting arguments, so that authors can use them for improving the paper. Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

More Details

- Reviewers should not benefit new data or contents in favor of/against personal researches; even for criticism or discrediting the author(s). The reviewer is not permitted to reveal more details after a reviewed article being published.
- Reviewer is prohibited to deliver an article to another one for reviewing except with permission of editor-in-chief. Reviewer and co-reviewer's identification should be noted in each article's documents.
- Reviewer shouldn't contact with the author(s). Any contact with the authors should be made through the editorial office.
- Trying to report "research and publication misconduct" and submitting the related documents to editor-in-chief.

**Editor Board:** Editor Board must maintain the confidentiality for any research paper forwarded to the Journal and they should also take care of the information obtained from the peer review process and other responsibilities are enlisted below.

- Journal maintenance and quality improvement are the main aims of editorial board.
- Editorial board should introduce the journal to universities and international communities and publish the articles of other universities and international societies on their priority.
- Editorial board must not have quota and excess of their personal article publishing.
- Editorial board is responsible for selecting the reviewers as well as accepting or rejecting on article after reviewers' comments.
- Editorial board should be well-known experts with several publications. They ought to be responsible, accountable, truth, adhere to professional ethics and contribute to improve journal aims.
- Editorial board is expected to have a database of suitable reviewers for journal and to update the information regularly.
- Editorial board should try to aggregate qualified moral, experienced and well-known reviewers
- Editorial board should welcome deep and reasonable reviews, and prevent superficial and poor reviews, and deal with one-sided and contemptuous reviews.
- Editorial board should record and archive the whole review's documents as scientific documents and to keep confidentially the reviewers' name.
- Editorial board must inform the final result of review to corresponding author immediately.
- Editorial board should keep the article's contents confidentially and do not disclose its information to others.
- Editorial board ought to prevent any conflict of interests due to any personal, commercial, academic and financial relations which may impact on accepting and publishing the presented articles.
- Editor-in-chief should check each type of research and publication misconduct which reviewers report seriously.
- If a research and publication misconduct occurs in an article, editor-in-chief should omit it immediately and inform indexing databases or audiences.
- In the case of being a research and publication misconduct, editorial board is responsible to represent a corrigendum to audiences rapidly.
- Editorial board must benefit of audiences' new ideas in order to improve publication policies, structure and content quality of articles.

**Plagiarism Policy:** Plagiarism, an action of taking other people's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work is considered academic dishonesty and a violation of journalistic ethics. Reusing portions of one's own published or copyrighted work in their new publications is self-plagiarism. A breach of copyright law or punishment by legal

action may be involved in plagiarism.

All manuscripts submitted to our journals will be screened by a plagiarism detection software. Plagiarism tools, such as CrossCheck/iThenticate, etc. can be used for plagiarism detection.

To avoid plagiarism, authors confirm that:

1. I/We understand plagiarism is against the professional ethics;
2. Quoted verbatim texts are marked clearly with quotation marks;
3. Quotation sources are referenced clearly both in the text and in the Reference section;
4. Citing the source of equations, figures or tables properly with the permission from the original author or copyright holder;
5. Avoid self-plagiarism; do not copy portions of one's own published or copyrighted work without proper citation;
6. No copyrighted materials are used in the manuscript without permission;
7. The manuscript is free from plagiarism and has not been published previously;
8. I/We will take full responsibility for the opinion expressed in the paper and settling in all disputes arising from using any copyrighted materials in the manuscript without proper permission.

The author will be required to clarify regarding the plagiarized manuscript within one week if it is found to be suspected of plagiarism during any stages even after publication. Without a reasonable and timely explanation, the manuscript will be automatically rejected or removed from the system and any manuscripts submitted by the same author will not be accepted. The separate copyright form need to be submitted by every research paper authors where they declare that their work are original, if any work are found to be suspicious even after publication during cross check, the first action would be removal of paper from our system until further verification is not done.

**Conflict of Interest:** All participants in the peer review and publication process—authors, reviewers, editorial board members and editors of journals—must consider their conflicts of interest when fulfilling their roles in the peer review and publication process and must disclose all potential conflicts of interest.

For the authors, when submitting their manuscripts to the journal, full disclosure of the conflict of interest is required.

For the reviewers/editorial board members, they should decline to review a manuscript if they have a potential conflict of interest.

For the editors, they must have no personal, professional, or financial relationship with any of the authors.

**Fabrication and Falsification of Data:** Data fabrication refers to the making up of research data or results.

Data falsification refers to the manipulating or changing of research data, materials, processes and results, or omission of data or results so that the research is not accurately presented.

Following the COPE guidelines, in case of Data fabrication/Data falsification, the Publisher will refer the case to the author's institution (or employer or other regulatory body) and request an investigation. If Data fabrication/Data falsification is found, the editor will reject the manuscript, ban the author from submitting manuscripts to this journal, and inform the author's institution (or employer or other regulatory body).

## References

1. 1. “Standard Ethics”, approved by Vice-Presidency for Research & Technology, the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology
2. 2. Committee on Publication Ethics, COPE Code of Conduct, [www.publicationethics.org](http://www.publicationethics.org)