

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

Material Science & Engineering with Advanced Research Journal (MSEAR) follows the highest standard of ethics of publication of scholarly work. MSEAR follows Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement and the ethical statement is based on COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

All parties who take part in the publication process: the author, the journal editor-in-chief, the peer reviewer and the publisher are expected to follow the ethical guidelines strictly.

Duties of Editor-in-Chief

Decisions

The editor-in-chief of the MSEAR plays an important role in maintaining the content quality and publication of article. The editor-in-chief may confer with journal editorial board members regarding decision on publication of manuscript. Decisions must be provided strictly based on the articles scientific validity and importance to the scientific community.

Review Process

The editor-in-chief must ensure fair review process is followed and the manuscripts should not be discriminated on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality

The editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript and the data is kept confidential.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Unpublished materials in a submitted manuscript must not be used in editorial board and reviewers personal research work.

Duties of Reviewers

Contribution to Editorial Decisions

The journal uses double-blind review process. The reviewer comments are sent to authors through editorial staff which enhances the standard of the manuscript and encourages authors to improve the standard of their work.

Promptness

The editorial team committed to provide timely reviews. Any qualified reviewers who feel unable to submit review in specified timeline notify the editorial office so that other reviewers are contacted.

Confidentiality

Submitted manuscripts must be treated with at most confidentiality. The manuscript content must not be discussed with others unless notified by editor-in-chief.

Standards of Objectivity

The reviewers must not disrespect authors personally and the comments should be on the basis of manuscript content. They must provide proper justification for their comments.

Acknowledgement of Sources

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the Editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published data of which they have personal knowledge.

Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. 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.

Duties of authors

Reporting standards

Authors showing results of original research should present a detail account of the work performed as well as a note on its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the manuscript. A paper should contain enough data to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

Originality and plagiarism

Authors should ensure that submitted content is free from plagiarism and written entirely original works, if any of the content has been appropriately cited or quoted. The publisher takes the responsibility of performing plagiarism check through automated software.

Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication

An author should not publish data of the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same content to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

The authors and editors of the journals concerned must agree to the secondary publication, which must reflect the same data and interpretation of the primary document. The primary reference must be cited in the secondary publication.

Acknowledgement of Sources

Acknowledgment of the co-authors must always be given. Publications which influence the nature of the reported work need to be cited by author. Written consent from private parties must be obtained to use their information.

Authors should not use information obtained in the course of providing confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, unless they have obtained the explicit written permission of the author(s) of the work involved in these services.

Authorship of the Manuscript

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors.

The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate coauthors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Hazards and Human or Animal Subjects

If the work involves chemicals, procedures or equipment that have any unusual hazards inherent in their use, the author must clearly identify these in the manuscript.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Authors should—at the earliest stage possible (generally by submitting a disclosure form at the time of submission and including a statement in the manuscript)—disclose any conflicts of interest that might be construed to influence the results or their interpretation in the manuscript.

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper

Peer review

Authors are obliged to participate in the peer review process and cooperate fully by responding promptly to editors' requests for raw data, clarifications, and proof of ethics approval, patient consents and copyright permissions. In the case of a first decision of "revisions necessary", authors should respond to the reviewers' comments systematically, point by point, and in a timely manner, revising and re-submitting their manuscript to the journal by the deadline given.

Fundamental errors in published works

When authors discover significant errors or inaccuracies in their own published work, it is their obligation to promptly notify the journal's editors or publisher and cooperate with them to either correct the paper in the form of an erratum or to retract the paper. If the editors or publisher learns from a third party that a published work contains a significant error or inaccuracy, then it is the authors' obligation to promptly correct or retract the paper or provide evidence to the journal editors of the correctness of the paper.

Duties of the Publisher

Handling of Unethical publishing behavior

In cases of alleged or proven scientific misconduct, fraudulent publication or plagiarism, the publisher, in close collaboration with the editors, will take all appropriate measures to clarify the situation and to amend the article in question. This includes the prompt publication of an erratum, clarification or, in the most severe case, the retraction of the affected work. The publisher, together with the editors, shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred, and under no circumstances encourage such misconduct or knowingly allow such misconduct to take place.

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