

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

SAJAH's ethic statement is summarised from the Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors by COPE [Committee of Publication Ethics], retrieved from: publicationethics.org/files/code_of_conduct_for_journal_editors.pdf).

This statement is necessary to agree on standards of ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, the journal's editorial committee, international advisors and peer reviewers.

Publication decisions

The editor, assisted by the editorial committee, is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be reviewed and eventually published. Not only the quality of such submissions and the scope of journal's contents will be taken into consideration, but also legal requirements regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism.

Fairness

Manuscripts will be evaluated for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality

Editorial staff should not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers and editorial advisers.

Duties of Reviewers

Contribution to editorial decisions

Peer reviewers should assist authors in improving his or her research and advise the editorial committee in making decisions regarding the publication of an article.

Promptness

Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research or knows that its review within ten working days will be impossible should excuse him- of herself from the review process.

Confidentiality

Manuscripts received for review will be treated as confidential documents and will be discussed only with reviewers.

Standards of objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively and referees should express any critique clearly with supporting arguments. Personal criticism of an author will not be tolerated.

Acknowledgement of sources

If possible, reviewers should refer to relevant published work that has not been cited by an author. Authors should accompany any statement of an observation, derivation, or argument that had been previously published by a relevant citation. A reviewer should also point out any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other publication of which he or she has personal knowledge.

Disclosure and conflict of interest

A reviewer should keep privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review confidential; such information of ideas should and used without permission from the author. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in by authors, or the institutions to which the authors are connected, with which they have conflicts.

Duties of Authors

Reporting standards

Authors of original research should present an accurate account of their work as well as an objective discussion of its significance, and data should be represented accurately in the article. An article should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to refer to such sources. An author who knowingly makes inaccurate statements to substantiate an argument or idea is guilty of fraudulent behaviour.

Originality and plagiarism

Authors are responsible for original research; any work or words of others should be appropriately cited or quoted.

Multiple or concurrent publication

An author who concurrently submits manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication is guilty of unethical publishing behavior.

Acknowledgement of sources

The work or ideas of others must be acknowledgment. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the submitted article.

Authorship of an article

Authorship and co-authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the submitted research.

Disclosure of support

Sources of financial or other support for the project should be disclosed as an acknowledgement.

Fundamental errors in published articles

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his or her own published article, it is his or her obligation to promptly notify the editor and cooperate with its correction.