



Publication Ethics Statement

To uphold best practices, the Council of Industrial Innovation and Research (CIIR) follows indubitable guidelines. We are committed to fair publishing of research works. This can be achieved only if the stakeholders act ethically:

(1) Authors (2) Editors (3) Reviewers & (4) Publisher

Authors: Authors should provide an objective discussion of the value of the research paper and sufficient detail and references to allow others to repeat the experiment. False or false statements are unethical behavior and will not be tolerated. Review articles should be objective, comprehensive, accurate, and reflect the highest quality. Authors must confirm that their work is completely original, and if other works and/or words are used, they are duly acknowledged. Plagiarism in any form is an unethical and unacceptable publishing practice. Sending the same manuscript to multiple journals at the same time is unethical and unacceptable publishing practice. Authors should not submit articles describing the same research to more than one journal. The final version of the paper must be approved by each co-author and submitted for publication by that author.

Author's Obligations:

- Reporting criteria

The author of the original research report must provide an accurate description of the work performed and an objective discussion of its significance. Basic information must be accurately presented in the document. Documentation should include sufficient details and references to allow others to reproduce your work. False or false statements are unethical behavior and will not be tolerated. Reviews and professional articles must also be accurate and objective, so editorial "opinions" must be clearly stated.

- Data access and Retention

Authors may be asked to provide raw data relating to articles for editorial review, and in any case must be prepared to retain such information for a reasonable period of time after publication.

- Originality and Plagiarism

Authors must ensure that they have written a completely original work, and that if an author has used the work and/or words of another author, it has been properly cited or cited. Plagiarism can take many forms, from "publishing" someone else's article as an author, to copying or reconstructing material parts of someone else's article (not applicable), to supporting research done by others. . Plagiarism in any form is an unethical and unacceptable publishing practice.

- Multiple, Repeat or Simultaneous Publication

In general, authors should not publish manuscripts describing the same study in more than one journal or major publication. Sending the same manuscript to multiple journals at the same time is unethical and unacceptable publishing practice. In principle, authors should not send previously published papers to other journals.

- Acknowledge of Primary Sources

The work of others should always be properly recognized. Authors should cite publications that are important in determining the nature of the submitted work. You must not use or communicate personally obtained information, such as through conversations, correspondence or discussions with third parties, without the express written permission of the source. Information obtained during confidential services, such as manuscript revisions or grant applications, should not be used without the author's express written permission for work related to these services.

- Authorship of a Research Paper

Authors should be limited to those who have made significant contributions to the concept, design, implementation, or interpretation of published research. Anyone who has made a significant contribution should be nominated as a co-author. If there are other individuals who have been involved in significant aspects of the research project, they are identified or must be identified as participants. The author must ensure that all contributors have reviewed and approved the final version of the article and have agreed to submit it for publication.

- Risk factors and people or animals

If the work contains chemicals, procedures, or equipment that pose an unusual hazard, authors should make this clear in the manuscript. If animals or humans are used in the workplace, authors should ensure that the manuscript contains a statement that all procedures have been performed in accordance with applicable institutional laws and guidelines and that the appropriate institutional committee(s) have been approved. Authors should include in their manuscript a statement that informed consent was obtained for human experiments. An individual's right to privacy must always be respected.

- Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

All authors must disclose to the manuscript any financial or other material conflicts of interest that could be interpreted as affecting the results or interpretation of the manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project must be disclosed. Examples of potential conflicts of interest that must be disclosed are employment, advice, stocks, royalties, paid expert certificates, patent applications/registrations, grants or other financing. Potential conflicts of interest must be reported as soon as possible.

- Common Errors in Published Works

If authors discover material errors or inaccuracies in published works, they must immediately notify the editor or publisher of the newspaper and work with the editor to withdraw or revise the article. If the editor or publisher becomes aware that a work published by a third party contains material errors, the author must immediately delete or revise the article or provide the editor with proof that the original article is correct.

Editors: Editors should evaluate manuscripts based solely on academic qualifications. Editors may not use unpublished information in their own research without the written consent of the authors. Editors must take reasonable steps to respond to ethical complaints about submitted manuscripts or published articles.

Editorial Responsibilities:

- Decision to publish

Editors of peer-reviewed journals are responsible for working with the relevant community (in the case of public or publicly sponsored journals) to decide which articles to send to the journal. A confirmation of this work and its importance to researchers and readers should always lead to such a decision. Editors may follow the policies of the journal editors and are limited by applicable legal requirements with respect to defamation, copyright infringement and plagiarism. Editors may consult with other editors or reviewers (or public officials) in making these decisions.

- Fair Assessment

Editors should rate manuscripts for intellectual content regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ethnicity, citizenship, or the author's political philosophy.

- Secrecy & Confidentiality

Editors or editorial staff shall not disclose information about manuscripts sent to authors, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisors, and, where applicable, other than the publisher.

- Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Unpublished materials published in manuscripts submitted to the editor's own research cannot be used without the written consent of the author. Confidential information or ideas arising from peer reviews must be kept confidential and must not be used for personal gain. Editors should refrain from reviewing manuscripts that have a conflict of interest due to competition, collaboration, or other relationship or relationship, and should solicit co-editors, associate editors, or other editorial members of the Review and Review Committee. The author, company, or (probably) organization to which the document relates. Editors must require all contributors to disclose any relevant competitive interests and make corrections if they are discovered at the time of publication. Appropriate action must be taken when necessary, such as refusing evidence or expressing concerns. Make sure the peer review process for sponsorship applications is the same as the main journal. Submissions for sponsored applications must be accepted on the basis of academic merit and reader interest only, and not be influenced by commercial considerations. The parts of the diary that did not pass peer review should be clearly identified.

- Participation and Collaboration in Investigations

Editors must work with publishers against submitted manuscripts or published articles to take reasonable retaliatory action when ethical complaints are raised. These actions will generally include contacting the author of the manuscript or article and appropriate consideration of the complaint or claim in question, but may also include further communication with relevant institutions and research institutions and if the complaint is acknowledged, modify, counter, express or Other notes that may be relevant. Any documentation of unethical posting behavior should be reviewed, even if discovered years after publication.

Reviewers: All manuscripts admitted for review must be treated confidentially. Confidential information or ideas arising from peer reviews must be kept confidential and must not be used for personal gain. Reviews should be conducted objectively and observations should be clearly structured with supporting arguments that authors can use to improve the article. All selected reviewers who consider them unconditional should review the research described in the manuscript or, knowing that it may not be possible to expedite a review, inform the editors and decline the peer review process. Reviewers should

not consider manuscripts that have conflicts of interest that arise from competition, collaboration, or other relationships with authors, companies, or organizations related to the manuscript.

Reviewer's Responsibilities:

- Contribution to editorial decisions

Peer review helps editors make editorial decisions and can also help authors improve articles through editorial communication with authors. Peer review is an important part of formal scientific communication and is central to the scientific approach. Academy publishers share the view that all researchers who wish to contribute to their publications should have a fair share of peer review.

- Punctuality

All selected reviewers who consider them unconditional should review the research described in the manuscript or, knowing that it may not be possible to expedite a review, inform the editors and decline the peer review process.

- Confidentiality

Manuscripts submitted for review must be considered confidential. You may not exhibit or discuss with others without the permission of the editor.

- Objectivity Criteria

Reviews should be objective. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Judges must articulate and assert their views clearly.

- Source Recognition/Acknowledgement

Reviewers should identify relevant published work not cited by authors. Any previously reported statements, results or claims must be properly cited. The reviewer should also inform the editor of any material similarities or overlaps between the manuscript in question and other published articles of which he is personally acquainted.

- Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

In the reviewer's own research, unpublished materials disclosed in the submitted manuscript should not be used without the written consent of the author. Confidential information or ideas arising from peer reviews must be kept confidential and must not be used for personal gain. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts that have conflicts of interest that arise from competition, collaboration, or other relationships with authors, companies, or organizations related to the manuscript.

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