

Policies Document

POLICIES OF JOURNAL OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND PRACTICES

Ethical Policy

- SJSPM South Asian Journal of Supply Chain and Project Management has the server moral value in the process of paper characters publication. The code of ethics under SJSPM ethics and malpractice statement has been borrowed from the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Researchers are solely accountable on the subject of the first-rate origin and reliability of the findings of research and should meet the following standards of conduct.
- The authors of original research papers need to be meticulous in describing the work as it was performed and the resulting data, leading to unbiased interpretation and concluding remarks of the work's significance.
- Findings of research work should be detailed as well as include references to enable an audience to follow the same procedure in (duplicating/replicating) the work.
- Dissemination of false or knowingly inaccurate information belong to a culture of ethical misconduct which is not permissible.
- Editorial review of raw data and publication of the data itself are a common practice in such cases. However, in some cases authors can be asked to make their data private through anonymization in order to achieve the balance between the need to conform to legal rights and the right of participants to data privacy.
- By ensuring that the data and results of the research are authentic and credible, the area concerned shall be used as the source of supply.
- Authors need to make sure they have produced and submitted only totally original pieces of work, and only if the use of third party works and words is necessary, their citations properly by using the required referencing style.
- Authors also ought to cite those publications which are critical in ensuring that the nature of the task that has been reported in the manuscript is clear by nature.
- Plagiarism means using the work of another student as your own, or borrowing substantial parts from another paper (violating the rules on quotation), or by claiming results from other research which you have not personally conducted. All the different types of plagiarism form the basis of unethical publication and are incompatible with the standards of the publishing house.
- Besides taking some ideas from previous works, I will make sure I am properly acknowledging and referring to them. Data sources and evidence the text along with a references section need to be cited properly.
- Results of featured research project nor can it be a repeated finding.
- The paper cannot be published elsewhere if there is already a published manuscript or it has been sent for publication to another journal. From a standpoint of ethic, the submission of a manuscript all at the same time to different journals is completely unacceptable.

- The definition should exclude those who need to remain anonymous from being listed as co-authors since they will not be able to publicly claim ownership of the content and take responsibility for the quality of the research.
- The most significant contribution to the research project was thought of, designed, conducted, data collection, or data interpretation; or data collection or analysis (also can be)
- I co-wrote or critically revised it for important intellectual content; moreover, I served as a subject expert who provided an expert opinion about foundational aspect.
- Agree that this text is final and confirm by signing the appropriate consent form to publish our study.
- A person who is not the author yet contributed substantially to the work reported in the manuscript may appear in the acknowledgment section, not the author one. It is after obtaining that person's permission written that they can appear in that section.
- The corresponding author has a duty to approve co-authors verifying that they are the ones who truly deserve a credit for their contribution according to the above-mentioned definition of co-authors and also that they do not belong to those who are excluded from the Author list and a final version of the text has been approved by them.
- Any information borrowed (through a conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third persons) ought to be documented in the order of this source providing expressed written consent.
- Authorizations should not be used to examine any confidential matters obtained from performing functions such as refereeing the manuscripts and applications for grant unless written permission is acquired from authors of such materials.
- These should be consistent with copyright laws.
- Authors are to contribute to the peer review process and to fully cooperate by giving prompt information when editors ask for raw data, clarifications, and proof of the ethics approvals, patient consents or copyright permissions as may be required.
- As SJSPM does not allow any kind of breaching of ethics and copyrights of the articles it publishes, such violations must be rigorously and strictly prohibited. Authors owe moral responsibility for any type of plagiarism in their writing and the Editorial board is stringently oriented to the strategies of timely detection of such misconduct.
- The authors maintain the integrity of the facts they provide in the form of statistics, first-person reactions, geographical objects, companies, organizations and institutions etc.
- The Author does not say that the viewpoints expressed in the research article are the opinion of the editorial board for that matter. Thus, no responsibility is required for the SJSPM editorial board when using this method.

Review Policy

To ensure accuracy, SJSPM implements a double-blind peer-review procedure. When reviewers do not know the name or affiliation of an author, they write their reports anonymously and these reports are forwarded to the author intact.

The advantage of double-blind peer-review system is that it guarantees authors that their works are judged on their scientific content alone and not on their other components. It stands for the fact that reviewers would come up with an unbiased view and then can check whether the content is original and valid and has some significance or not.

In fact, the manuscripts are usually evaluated not by one but two or more scientist-experts. The contributors examine if the submitted work is a reliable article, exhaustive and does not replicate other published works. If the reviewers suggest the manuscript as it is is a resembles of quality for publication, the editorial team will make a final decision.

Plagiarism Policy

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South Asian Journal of Supply Chain and Project Management is the effort of the Department of Project and Operations Management, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, And it has the membership of Turnitin to Verify the originality of manuscripts. Plagiarism is detected in a new way using Turnitin, an online plagiarism detection tool. One of the results is the similarity index.

What is PLAGIARISM?

Plagiarism is described as a case when one author tries to present as his or her work someone else's writing. Duplicate publication is a phenomenon where an author copies and reuses passages from his/ her previously published work without proper credit. It can be from the duplication of the same work in several journals as far as to the practice known as salami-slicing, in which the authors incorporate little new information into a previous piece.

PLAGIARISM Policy of SJSPM

1. The South Asian Journal of Supply Chain and Project Management SJSPM, as an original journal, accepts and publishes exclusive ones to follow the research work of authors in the discipline of Information sciences.
2. Plagiarism is multifaceted in this setting; any mere reference to the plagiarism is considered as unethical behavior by SJSPM even if the act of such behavior has been done during any phase because this shows disregard for ethical publishing.
3. The software of Turnitin, which are used to detect plagiarism, are to be used for scanning every submission.
4. We would do the same thing for the plagiarism discovered in the manuscript. For plagiarism at different levels, then we will address them at different levels. Grammarly score has to be at least 19% for the manuscript to be selected for publishing.
5. The next step is creation of an ID for the manuscript that has 15% or less plagiarism. The ID helps track changes that the manuscript goes through as it moves through the next stages of review.

6. Giving the id to the manuscript which copy level is between 15-30%, the content review phase ensues.
7. But in case of more than 30% similarity, the authors will not be encouraged to correct/give the paper for submission. Authors may then submit the items as new submissions upon their completion and amendment.

In the case of suspected plagiarism in a published article:

8. There is a certain process for handling case of plagiarism. The SJSPM follows the guidelines contained in the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) flowcharts (<http://publicationethics>).
9. The advisor who shared the information with us knows the flow of events to be taken.
10. The plagiarism is checked by comparing the articles to the level of copying.
11. Every SJSPM Editor is contacted and asked for his/her comments.
12. The corresponding author of such writing is provided with the documentation evidence of plagiarism and demanded an explanation.
13. If the authors are found guilty of plagiarism:
 1. *The editor of the journal publishing the earlier plagiarized article, and the authors of that plagiarized article are informed.*
 2. *The SJSPM publishes on official retraction of the paper.*
 3. *Online version of the SJSPM article is withdrawn from the OJS host site and off the shelf.*
 4. *The publication of an article by the any of the authors involved will not be carried out by SJSPM for 5 years.*

Misconduct and Complaints

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Conflict of Interest / Disagreement Policy

The editorial team is responsible to avoid any conflict of interest in the research publications that may affect the interpretation of results and assessment by the reviewers. In case of any potential conflict of interest, the author (s) shall provide a clear statement about bearing the responsibility. They shall disclose the possible conflicts of interests that can influence the decision about the

publication of the manuscript. Manuscripts will not be considered by the editorial team for review if competing interests arise from the collaborative or competitive connections of any of the author (s) or relevant institutions. It is desired that all contributors shall disclose conflicting interests while submitting the manuscript. If there is any such revelation after the research is published, corrections or expression of interest and retraction will be issued where needed.