# Publication Ethics of *Journal of Social Computing*

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The journal may use plagiarism detection software to screen the submissions. If plagiarism is identified, the COPE guidelines on plagiarism will be followed.

Content published in this journal is peer reviewed (see Peer review and fair editing below).

**Ethical guidelines for journal publication**

Each peer-reviewed article published in JSC is an approval of the progress of scientific research in the field of computer and electronic engineering. It directly reflects the quality of the authors' work and the institutions that support them. Peer-review is designed to support and embody scientific methods. Therefore, it is very important that all parties involved in the act of the publication, including the author, journal editors, peer reviewers, publishers, and social organization, should common to perform the Publication Ethics as the moral behavior standards. JSC recognizes the Publication Ethics as our moral behavior, and takes our duties of guardianship over all stages of publishing extremely seriously.

**1. Guideline of the paper**

1.1 The paper published in JSC should be the original scientific paper and the content should be relevant with the JSC' scope.

1.2 A paper should contain sufficient detail, such as the research work and the experimental method, data must be guaranteed to be true. If any reference and open literature resources are quoted in the paper, they should be listed in detail for peer evaluation.

1.3 It should be avoided to split one research result into fragmented papers to submit.

1.4 Contention issue and the words in the paper should be clear and concise. Photographs and graphs in the paper should be of high quality. If the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that has to be appropriately cited or quoted.

1.5 Please give clear indication of research funding sources in the paper, if the research work is supported by the funds.

1.6 All papers submitted to JSC will be screened for plagiarism by Crosscheck

software ithenticate.
1.7 After the publication of the paper, the copyright belongs to the authors.

**2. Duties of Authors**

2.1 Authors should cherish the opportunity of publication on JSC and maintain the reputation of JSC.
2.2 Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and it is unacceptable. When submitting the manuscript, all authors should certify the manuscript is the original one and has not published on or submitted to other journals.
2.3 Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant intellectual contribution to the theoretical development, system or experimental design, prototype development, execution, and/or the analysis and interpretation of data associated with the work contained in the article, and contributed to drafting the article or reviewing and/or revising it for intellectual content. The others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all authors have seen and approved the final version of the manuscript and have agreed to its submission for publication.
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2.7 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. Examples of potential conflicts of interest which should be disclosed include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed at the earliest stage possible.

**3. Duties of editors**

3.1 For JSC, the EIC is ultimately accountable for acceptance or rejection of an article.
3.2 Articles submitted by the EIC or an AE shall be handled and reviewed by another EIC or AE of JSC.
3.3 Editors should treat all manuscripts fairly. An editor should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regarding to ethnic, religion, nationality, gender, age, or affiliation of the authors. However, the editor may consider the relevance of the manuscript by the authors in its early or to other manuscripts contemporaneous period. The editor can directly reject the manuscript if it is not accord with the requirement of JSC in the theme, breadth, depth, and English expression.

3.4 Editors should respect the independence of the author's ideas. For unpublished manuscripts, editors may not use their content without the consent of the author. The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about the submitted manuscript to anyone other than the reviewers, potential reviewers, EIC, and the publisher, as appropriate.
3.5 Editors should exercise their responsibilities based on the EIC or AE's suggestion that whether the paper needs to be modified or it can be published. No matter what the outcome of the review is, reviewers' comments and marked articles are normally returned to the author in any case.
3.6 It is essential that the editor assures that the anonymity of the reviewers is protected during the review process. Editors shall not disclose the contents of manuscripts under review. Everything within this review process must be done openly, but the reviewer anonymity policy can protect the review results from the interference of authors.
3.7 Editors should respect the opinions of EIC and AE. The editor must not arbitrarily refuse the reviewers' comments, unless the editor deems them clearly to be irrelevant, incorrect, or otherwise inappropriate. In particular, editors should not arbitrarily ignore reviewers' suggestions for modifications of the article without sufficient technical cause to do so.
3.8 If an article is returned for revision, it is important to make clear to the corresponding author whether on the one hand the article will be accepted if the indicated changes are made or, on the other hand, the article will be resubmitted to the reviewers for further review.
3.9 Once the EIC confirms that the manuscript can be published, the editor should prepare for publication as soon as possible.
3.10 The submitted manuscript written by editor him/herself should be handled by other editors or AE who has no conflict of interest.
3.11 If there is sufficient evidence to show that the published paper has mistake(s), Editors should take corrective action whenever possible and the corrected text can be provided by the mistake finder or the author of the manuscript.

**4. Duties of Reviewers**

4.1 Manuscript review is an essential step in the process of publishing and peer review is an essential component of formal scholarly communication. So, JSC shares the view of many people that all scholars who wish to contribute to publications have an obligation to do a fair share of reviewing.
4.2 This publication follows a single-blind review process. 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 and return the manuscript to the editor immediately. Or they should remind the editor of the possibility of delaying the review and give a possible return time.
4.3 Based on the standards of maintaining a high level of scientific and textual expression, referees should be objectively evaluated the quality of the manuscript, the level of the experiments and the theory, the rationality of the interpretation and inference. Referees should respect the independence of the author's thought.
4.4 Selected referee shall not have a personal or business relationship with the authors or partner of the paper affecting the evaluation impartial.
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article to advance their own research or financial interests.

4.6 Referee comments should be explained sufficiently with the basis of his (her) judgment in order to be understood by the editor and the author. The facts or opinions in the evaluation comments shall be attached to related literature to avoid lacking basis assertions.

4.7 Referees should identify whether the important relevant published work has been cited or not by the authors. It is absolutely forbidden guiding the author to cite the reviewer's own paper. The authors should be reminded of the substantive similarities between the author's manuscript content and published papers or manuscripts submitted to other journals

4.8 Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate.

**5. Peer review and fair editing**

This publication follows a single-blind review process in which the reviewer's name and information is withheld from the author, as stipulated in the Journal's review policy, with reviewers carefully selected based on their expertise in the research field. Reviewers play an essential part in the publication of academic research and therefore should conduct their review as timely as possible, while using respectful and academic language in their reviews and comments, providing reasons for their statements as well as refraining from personal attacks against authors.

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**6. Paper correction and retraction policy**

Authors have an obligation to correct mistakes once they discover a significant error or inaccuracy in their published article or the errors are found by the reviewers or the readers. The author(s) is/are requested to contact the journal and explain in what sense the error is impacting the article. A decision on how to correct the literature

depends on the nature of the error. The outcome may be a correction or retraction. The retraction note should provide transparency which parts of the article are impacted by the error.

Upon request, authors should be prepared to send relevant documentation or data in order to verify the validity of the results presented. This could be in the form of raw data, samples, records, etc. Sensitive information in the form of confidential or proprietary data is excluded.

If there is suspicion of misbehavior or alleged fraud, the journal and/or publisher will carry out an investigation following COPE guidelines. If, after investigation, there are valid concerns, the author(s) concerned will be contacted under their given e-mail address and given an opportunity to address the issue. Depending on the situation, this may result in the journal's and/or publisher's implementation of the following measures, including, but not limited to:

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- If the article has already been published online, depending on the nature and severity of the infraction:
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- The author's institution may be informed;
- A notice of suspected transgression of ethical standards in the peer review system may be included as part of the author's and article's bibliographic record.

**7. Punitive measure**

7.1 Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. And that is highly likely to have serious moral and legal consequences.

7.2 After screening, if the paper is found there are more than 30% similar to others' or 35% to the authors' previous published work, the paper will be regarded as plagiarism and will be rejected. A revised version of a paper already published in conference proceedings may be submitted to this journal, provided that 1) at least 35% new materials are included and differences between the conference version of this journal submission are listed; 2) proper citation to the conference paper is given.

7.3 In case an author has submitted the paper under consideration to another journal, the paper will be rejected. JSC will inform the institute of the author and other journals within the field of computer and electronic engineering, and will reject to publish all the papers submitted by this author forever.

**8. Post-publication**

Authors will have chance to double check symbols, formulas, and figure legends before final publication, for these may accidentally have been changed during typesetting. After final publication, substantial changes in content such as new results and corrected values are not allowed without the approval of the Editor-in-Chief. Erratum might be needed for further corrections.

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