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Publishers' Code of Ethics

Scholarly publishing is an elevated method for the codification and archiving of sciences. Also, it spreads information widely, enriches minds and develops knowledge. Sometimes, the ethics of this action are violated especially after the technological explosion, the revolution of communication, and the spread of knowledge in the Internet. Hence, it has become necessary to draft and adhere to a code of ethics.

In this regard, the Journal of Social and Human Sciences publishes rigorous, authentic and high-quality scientific research so that researchers can benefit from its content as much as possible and maintain research trustworthiness. This can be realized by adhering to a set of principles of publishing ethics by editors, reviewers, proofreaders, publishers, and everyone involved in the publishing process. The journal seeks to impose this commitment on the basis of its responsibility for the ethics of scientific research.

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- **Decision to publish:** The journal has the right to check plagiarism in the articles submitted for publication in order to preserve others' copyright. The editor-in-chief is responsible for the decision of publishing and printing. S/he relies on the journal's policy and a set of legal requirements of publishing especially issues related to defamation, slander, violation of copyright and plagiarism. In taking such decisions,

the editor-in-chief can consult the members of the editorial committee or the reviewers.

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- **Property rights:** The journal cannot use the results of unpublished articles without the written permission of its authors.

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- **Contributing to the publishing decision:** The reviewer (the arbitrator, the evaluator) helps the editor and the editorial boards assist the author by examining the article, correcting it and making the publishing decision.
- **The speed of service and respecting deadlines:** The reviewer should respond to the request of evaluating the article as fast as possible and respect deadlines. If this is not possible after the preliminary reading of the article, s/he must inform the editor that the subject matter is outside the scope of the reviewer's job and reject evaluating the article through the platform.
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- **Access to and retention of data:** The author should save data used in his/her article and submit it to the editorial board or reviewer if they ask for it.

- **Disclosure:** The author should disclose any conflict of interest, financial or other, which may affect the results of the research and its interpretation. The source of all financial support for the article project should be disclosed.

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