Publication ethics of Green Valley Journal of Agriculture (GVJA)

Publication ethics in academic journals refer to the set of principles and guidelines designed to ensure the integrity, transparency, and fairness of the scholarly publishing process. These ethical standards aim to promote trust in the research process, protect the interests of authors, reviewers, readers, and the broader academic community, and maintain high standards of quality in published research.

Key aspects of **publication ethics** in Green Valley journal of Agriculture typically include the following directions

1. **Authorship Acknowledgment**
   - **Authorship:** Authors should only be credited with authorship if they have made significant contributions to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the research. This includes intellectual contributions, drafting, or revising the manuscript for important intellectual content.
   - **Acknowledging Contributions:** Contributions of those who do not meet the criteria for authorship (e.g., technical help, financial support) should be appropriately acknowledged in the acknowledgments section.
   - **Corresponding Author:** The corresponding author should take responsibility for submitting the manuscript, ensuring accuracy in all co-author contributions, and responding to editorial decisions and revisions.

2. **Plagiarism and Originality**
   - **Originality:** Manuscripts should be original works and not previously published elsewhere. Submitting the same work to multiple journals simultaneously (known as "duplicate submission") is considered unethical.
   - **Plagiarism:** Authors must not engage in plagiarism (i.e., using others' ideas, data, or text without proper citation). This includes self-plagiarism (reusing parts of one's own published work without acknowledgment) and copying text or data from other sources without permission.
   - **Data Fabrication and Falsification:** Authors must not fabricate or falsify data in their research. Data should be reported accurately, and any changes or omissions to data should be explained transparently.

- AI-Generative work: it is unethical to generate any part of the manuscript using AI-Generative system unless it is included in methods section.

3. **Peer Review Process**

- **Fairness and Confidentiality:** Peer reviewers should evaluate manuscripts based on their scientific merit and relevance to the field, free from personal bias. They should also respect the confidentiality of the review process and not disclose any details about the manuscript or its contents to third parties.
- **Constructive Feedback:** Reviewers should provide objective, constructive feedback to authors, helping to improve the quality of the research. Reviews should focus on the science, methodology, and significance of the work, not the author's identity.
- **Conflict of Interest:** Reviewers, authors, and editors must disclose any potential conflicts of interest that might affect the impartiality of the publication process. For example, financial, professional, or personal interests related to the work should be openly declared.

4. **Editorial Independence**

- **Editorial Oversight:** Editors should make decisions about manuscript acceptance based on the quality and relevance of the research, independent of external influence. Editorial decisions should be made based on scientific merit, not on the reputation or affiliation of the authors.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Editors should ensure that the journal's policies and procedures are transparent to all parties involved, including authors, reviewers, and readers. Decisions should be well-documented, and authors should be given the opportunity to appeal decisions if necessary.

5. **Conflicts of Interest**

- **Disclosure of Financial Interests:** Authors must disclose any financial or personal relationships that could influence their work, such as funding sources, sponsorships, or affiliations that could pose conflicts of interest.
- **Managing Bias:** Journals should have mechanisms in place to identify and manage potential biases that could arise from conflicts of interest, such as using independent reviewers and editors.

6. **Research Ethics**

- **Ethical Approval:** Research involving human subjects, animals, or other ethical concerns should have proper ethical approval from a recognized ethics review board or committee. This should be disclosed in the manuscript.
- **Informed Consent:** Research involving human participants must ensure that informed consent has been obtained from all participants, and that the privacy and confidentiality of participants are respected.

7. Data Availability and Transparency

- **Access to Data:** Authors should make their research data available for verification and replication. Green Valley may require authors to submit data sets or to provide information on how data can be accessed.
- **Transparency in Methodology:** Authors should describe their research methods in enough detail to allow others to replicate the work or to assess its validity. This includes clear explanations of statistical methods, sampling techniques, and experimental procedures.

8. Retraction, Correction, and Clarification

- **Retractions and Corrections:** If errors, fraud, or misconduct are identified after publication, Green Valley journal will have full right for issuing retractions or corrections. Retracted articles may be considered for publication if correction is made for the next issues.
- **Erratum:** If minor errors or typographical mistakes are found, an erratum or correction may be issued. These corrections should not undermine the scientific integrity of the paper.

9. Publication Ethics for Editors and Publishers

- **Ethical Responsibility of Editors:** Green valley journal Editors are responsible for ensuring the integrity of the journal's content. They should handle submitted manuscripts ethically, ensuring that they are reviewed impartially and without bias.
- **Publisher Integrity:** Green valley journal as Publishers implement robust policies to ensure the ethical handling of the publication process. This includes ensuring proper indexing, maintaining ethical standards in advertising, and upholding confidentiality throughout the publication process.

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