**Agreement on Publication Policies**

The publishing of an article in a peer-reviewed journal such as "Journal of Social Sciences Review (JSSR)" is an important step in creating a well-connected and valued information network. It is a direct representation of the writers' and institutions' ability to produce high-quality work. The scientific method is supported and embodied by peer-reviewed publications. As a result, it's critical to agree on ethical principles for all parties involved in the publication process: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer, the publisher, and the society.

The Rustam Model School and College in Rustam (Mardan) publish the Journal of Social Sciences Review (JSSR) takes its responsibilities as a guardian of the publishing process at all times very seriously, and we are aware of our ethical and other responsibilities.

We remain committed to ensuring that ad revenue, reprint revenue, or other commercial revenue has no impact on editorial decisions. Besides, where it is useful and appropriate, the Editorial Board will contact other journals and publishers.

**Writers' responsibilities**

**• Reporting requirements**

Authors of original research reports should provide a detailed account of the work done and an impartial assessment of its importance. The paper should accurately reflect the underlying data. A paper should provide enough information and references to enable anyone to duplicate the work. False or intentionally misleading claims are unethical and must be avoided. Articles for review and technical publications should be reliable and objective.

**• Data access and storage**

Authors may be required to provide raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review. They should be prepared to make such data publicly available if possible, and in any case, to keep such data for a reasonable period after publication.

**• Plagiarism and originality**

The writers should make sure that their work is completely original and that if they have used others' work and words, they have to properly referenced or quoted them. Plagiarism may take several forms, ranging from passing off another paper as the author's own, copying or paraphrasing large portions of another paper (without attribution), and claiming findings from other people's studies. Plagiarism, in any form, is unethical publishing activity that is not tolerated in the Journal of Social Sciences Review (JSSR).

**• Publish several times, redundantly, or at the same time**

In general, an author does not submit manuscripts to more than one journal or primary publication detailing the same study. Submitting the same manuscript to several journals at the same time is unethical and unacceptable publishing conduct. In general, an author may not submit a previously published paper for consideration in another journal. It is often acceptable to publish certain types of articles in several journals if certain requirements are met. The authors and editors of the concerned journals must consent to the secondary release, representing the primary document's data and interpretation. In the secondary publication, the primary reference must be cited.

**• Root acknowledgment**

It is still necessary to give proper credit to others' efforts. Authors should cite publications that influenced the essence of the work they are reporting. Without the source's express, written permission, information collected privately, such as communication, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, may not be used or published. Without the express written consent of the author of the work involved in these services, information gathered in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, can not be used.

**• The paper's authorship**

Only those who made a significant contribution to the study's conception, design, execution, or interpretation should be listed as authors. Co-authors should include someone who has made a substantial contribution. Others who have contributed to the research project in practical ways should be noted or identified as contributors. The corresponding author should make certain that all relevant information is included.

The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included in the paper. All co-authors have seen and approved the paper's final version and have agreed to its submission for publication.

**• Conflicts of interest and disclosure**

All writers should disclose any financial or another substantive conflict of interest that could be interpreted as influencing the outcome or analysis of their manuscript in their manuscript. All sources of funding for the project should be made public. Jobs, consultancies, equity ownership, honoraria, compensated expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding are examples of possible conflicts of interest that should be disclosed. Potential conflicts of interest should be revealed as soon as possible.

**• Mistakes in published works that are fundamental**

When an author finds a major mistake or inaccuracy in his or her published work, they must immediately contact the journal editor or publisher and work with the editor to have the paper retracted or corrected. Suppose a third party informs the editor or publisher that a published work contains a serious mistake. In that case, the author must promptly delete or amend the article or provide proof to the editor that the original paper is correct.

**• Editorial Board Responsibilities**

These recommendations are based on JSSR policies as well as the COPE Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

**• Decisions on publication**

The editor of a peer-reviewed journal, **"Journal of Social Sciences Review" (JSSR)"** is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. The editor may be guided by the journal's editorial board's policies and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement, and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

**• Playing fairly**

An editor can assess manuscripts based on their intellectual material, regardless of the authors' race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy.

**• Non-disclosure**

The corresponding author, reviewers, prospective reviewers, other editorial advisors, and the publisher, as applicable, are the only people who should know about a manuscript that has been sent to the editor.

**• Conflicts of interest and disclosure**

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's research without the author's express written consent. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Editors should recuse themselves (i.e., should ask a co-editor, associate editor, or another member of the editorial board instead to review and consider) from considering manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers. Editors should require all contributors to disclose relevant competing interests and publish corrections if competing interests are revealed after publication. If needed, other appropriate action should be taken, such as the publication of a retraction or expression of concern.

**• Participation in inquiries and collaboration**

When an editor receives an ethical complaint about a submitted manuscript or published article, he or she may work with the publisher to take reasonable action (or society). Such steps will typically include contacting the manuscript or paper's author and giving due consideration to the individual complaint or statements made but may also require additional correspondence to appropriate organizations and research bodies, and if the complaint is upheld, the publishing of a correction, retraction, statement of concern, or other relevant notice. Even if it is discovered years after publication, any alleged unethical publishing activity must be investigated.

**• Reviewers' responsibilities**

These recommendations are based on JSSR policies as well as the COPE Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

**• Assisting in editorial decisions**

Peer review supports the writer in making editorial decisions, and it can also assist the author in developing the paper by editorial correspondence with the author. Peer review is an important part of formal academic correspondence and is central to the scientific process. Many scholars believe that all scholars who want to contribute to publications should do a reasonable amount of checking. Elsevier agrees.

**• Reliability**

Any appointed referee who believes he or she is unqualified to review the research stated in a manuscript or recognizes that timely review is unlikely should inform the editor and withdraw from the review process.

**• Non-disclosure**

Manuscripts submitted for approval must be considered as private records. They must not be shown to or shared with someone else unless the editor has given permission.

**• Objectivity standards**

Reviews should be carried out with a degree of objectivity. It is not permissible to criticize the author personally. Referees should express their opinions clearly and with evidence to back them up.

**• Root acknowledgment**

Reviewers should look for similar published work that the writers haven't mentioned. A citation should follow the claim that an observation, derivation, or argument has previously been published. Every significant resemblance or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper about which the reviewer has personal knowledge should be brought to the editor's attention.

**• Conflicts of interest and disclosure**

Without the author's express written permission, unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript cannot be included in the reviewer's study. Secret knowledge or suggestions gained through peer review must be kept private and not used for personal gain. Reviewers do not accept manuscripts in which they have competing, collaborative, or other partnerships or associations with any of the writers, businesses, or organizations associated with the articles.

**• Copyright**

The author/authors hold the copyright to the manuscripts written, with the first publishing rights given to JSSR. Any subsequent use of the author(s) work would not be the JSSR or other team members' responsibility. It is the responsibility of the author (s) to file an encroachment action if this is desired.

**• Formatting Guidelines**

The JSSR adheres to the American Psychological Association's (APA) guidelines (American Psychological Association). For writers, see the submission guidelines and booklet.

**• Policy on Conflicts of Interest**

As an international journal, JSSR aims to promote the sharing of theory in various social sciences fields worldwide and promotes contributions from various educational systems and cultures. As a result, any information that may cast doubt on the research's reliability and validity due to a conflict of interest must be included in the following format with the initial submission at the time of publication:

Regarding this submission to JSSR, I have no potential/ latent/ covert conflict of interest.

I agree to all of the terms and conditions of the JSSR Publishing Policy Agreement mentioned above and accept that JSSR's decision is final and that I will have no objections.

1. **2.**

**Principal Author's Signature Co-Authors' Signatures (if any)**