

# **GFNPSS-International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research**

**Journal Policies:** The GFNPSS International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research is published by the global foundation for nursing profession and social service. Journal includes the development of all medical area.

## **Editorial and Publishing Policies**

GFNPSS International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research policies has been carefully developed to ensure quality and the responsibilities of our authors are well defined, and the content we will publish only when article have been scientifically original to maintain highest ethical standards.

## **Editorial and Publishing Policies**

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When you submit a manuscript to scientific reports, we will take it to imply that the manuscript has not already been published or submitted or in process elsewhere.

We reserve the right to reject a paper even after it has been accepted if it becomes apparent that there are serious problems with its scientific content, or our publishing policies have been violated.

## **Transfers**

If your paper has been previously submitted to another nursing research journal, and is not published, you should get a written consent from the previous journal to submit it to our journal and vice-versa.

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Each author is expected to have made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data.

The author has approved the submitted version (and any substantially modified version that involves the author's contribution to the study).

The author has agreed both to be personally accountable for the author's own contributions and ensured that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work, even ones in which the author was not personally involved, are appropriately investigated, resolved, and their solution documented in the literature.

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about our content in a way that provides fair equal access to the media, allowing it to provide informed comment based in the complete and final version of the paper that is to be published. Authors and their institutions' press offices are able them to interact with the media ahead of publication, and benefits from the subsequent coverage.

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## **Editorial Decision Making**

Decisions about types of correction are made by the journal's in-house editors, sometimes with the advice of referees, editorial advisory panel or editorial board members. This process involves consultation with the authors of the paper, but the in-house editors make the final decision about whether an amendment is required.

Authors sometimes request a correction to their published contributions that does not affect the contribution in a significant way or impair the reader's understanding of the contribution (e.g. a spelling mistake or grammatical error). In these cases, the fact that a correction has been made is stated in a footnote so that readers are aware that the originally published text has been amended.

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Referees of manuscripts submitted to *Scientific Reports* undertake in advance to maintain confidentiality of manuscripts and any associated supplementary data.

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Plagiarism can include, "theft or misappropriation of intellectual property and the substantial unattributed textual copying of another's work". Plagiarism can be said to have clearly occurred when large chunks of text have been cut-and-pasted without appropriate and unambiguous attribution. Such manuscripts would not be considered for publication in *Scientific Reports*. "Text recycling" or re-use of parts of text from an author's previous research publication is a form of self-plagiarism. Here, too, due caution must be exercised. When re-using text, whether from the author's own publication or that of others, appropriate attribution and

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Duplicate publication occurs when an author re-use substantial parts of his or her own published work without providing the appropriate references.

*Scientific Reports'* editors and editorial board members assess all such cases on their individual merits. When plagiarism becomes evident post-publication, we may correct or retract the original publication depending on the degree of plagiarism, context within the published article and its impact on the overall integrity of the published study.

## **Peer-Review Policy**

- Initial submission
- Peer review
- Decision after review
- Revisions
- Final submission and acceptance
- Appeals

### **Initial submission**

Once submitted, your manuscript will be assigned to a member of our editorial board, who will read the paper and decide whether it is appropriate for the journal. Manuscripts that are within scope and seem, on initial assessment, to be technically sound and scientifically valid, will be sent to external reviewers.

### **Peer review**

During peer review, reviewers will be able to access your manuscripts securely using our online system, whilst maintaining referee anonymity.

At the submission stage, authors may indicate a limited number of scientific who should not review the paper. Excluded scientists must be identified by name. Authors may also suggest potential reviewers; these suggestions are often helpful, but they are not always followed.

In cases where the journal is unable to find sufficient peer reviewers, the services of a publishing partner, research square, may be used to identify suitable reviewers and provide reports to avoid further delays for authors. Reviewers recruited by research square are paid a small honorarium for completing the review within a specified timeframe. Honoraria are paid regardless of the reviewer recommendation.

By policy, referees are not identified to the authors, except at the request of the referee.

## Decision after review

After considering the reviewer reports the editorial board member will make one of the following decisions:

- Accept outright
- Request a minor revision, where authors revise their manuscript to address specific concerns
- Request a major revision, where authors revise their manuscript to address significant concerns and perhaps undertake additional work
- Reject outright

## Revisions

In cases where the referees or editorial board member has requested changes to the manuscript, you will be invited to prepare a revision. The decision letter will specify a deadline for submission of a revised manuscript. Once resubmitted, the manuscript may then be sent back to the original referees or to new referees, at the editorial board member's discretion.

A revised manuscript should be submitted via the revision link provided in the decision letter, and not as a new manuscript. The revision link provided in the decision letter, and not as a new manuscript. The revision should also be accompanied by a point-by-point response to referee explaining how the manuscript has been changed. We aim for accepted manuscripts to undergo one round of revision before being accepted for publication, so please ensure that all issues raised have been addressed in the first round of revision.

## Final submission and acceptance

When all editorial issues are resolved, your paper will be formally accepted for publication. The received date stated on the paper will be the date on which the original submission passed our standard quality control checks, which are based on the journal's submission criteria.

After acceptance, authors are sent proofs of their manuscript but only changes to the title, author list or scientific errors will be permitted. All corrections must be approved by the publishing team. *Scientific Reports* reserves the right to make the final decision about matters of style and the size of figures.

## Appeals

Even in cases where *Scientific Reports* does not invite resubmission of a manuscript, some authors may ask the editorial board to reconsider a rejection decision. These are considered appeals, which, by policy, must take second place to the normal workload. In practice, this

means that decisions on appeals often take several weeks. Only one appeal is permitted for each manuscript, and appeals can also take place after peer review. Final decisions on appeals will be made by the editorial board member handling the paper.

Decisions are reversed on appeal only if the relevant editorial board member is convinced that the original decision was a serious mistake. Consideration of an appeal is merited if a referee made substantial errors of fact or showed evidence of bias, but only if a reversal of that referee's opinion would have changed the original decision. Similarly, disputes on factual issues need not be resolved unless they were critical to the outcome.

If an appeal merits further consideration, the editorial board member may send the authors response and the revised paper out for further peer review.

After publication changes will done only when necessity of changes and made as per guidelines of authority permitted.

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