Policies of Journal

Peer Review Policy

Journal of Indian Research (JIR) ensures that only good research should be published. Our referees play a vital role in maintaining the high standards Transport Policy and all manuscripts are peer reviewed following the procedure outlined below.

Initially the Editor of JIR first evaluates all manuscripts. Manuscripts rejected at this stage are insufficiently original, have serious scientific flaws, have poor grammar or English language, or are outside the aims and scope of the journal. Thereafter, to meet the minimum criteria paper is normally passed on to at least two experts for review.

Selection of Referee by JIR

The referee is selected whenever possible, Referees are matched to the paper according to their expertise and our database is constantly being updated. Referees are asked to evaluate whether the manuscript: – Is original – Is methodologically sound – Follows appropriate ethical guidelines – Has results which are clearly presented and support the conclusions – Correctly referes extant relevant work.

How Referee Reports

How long does the review process take? The time required for the review process is dependent on the response of the referees. Should the referee's reports contradict one another or a report is unnecessarily delayed, further expert opinion will be sought. In rare cases for which it is extremely difficult to find a second referee to review the manuscript, or when the one referee's report has thoroughly convinced the Editor, decisions at this stage to accept, reject or ask the author for a revision are made on the basis of only one referee's report. The Editor's decision will be sent to the author with recommendations made by the referees, which usually includes verbatim comments by the referees. Revised manuscripts might be returned to the initial referees who may then request another revision of a manuscript.

Final Report

A final decision to accept or reject the manuscript will be sent to the author along with any recommendations made by the referees, and may include verbatim comments by the referees. On the basis of Referee's advice and report, decision of Editor, JIR is final.

Plagiarism Policy

Research Review Committee (JIR) will judge any plagiarism case and its limits. If plagiarism is detected by the editorial board member, reviewer, editor, etc., at any stage

of the article process, either before or after the acceptance of the paper, during editing or proofing state of the paper. We will alert the same to the author(s) and ask them to rewrite the content or cite the references from where the content has been taken. The plagiarism policies is defined as follows :

- Plagiarism will be acceptable if the manuscript has below 10% of plagiarism.
- If plagiarism is between 10% to 25% then editor will send the manuscript to author to re-check it.
- If more than 25% of the paper is plagiarized, the article may be rejected, and the same shall be notified to the author.

Correction Policy

When one referee's report has thoroughly convinced the Editor, decisions at this stage to accept, reject or ask the author for a revision may be made on the basis of only one referee's report. The Editor's decision will be sent to the author with recommendations made by the referees, which usually includes verbatim comments by the referees. Revised manuscripts should be returned to the initial referees who may then request another revision of a manuscript.

Ethics Policy

The journal has a well-defined Ethics policy. Ethics are explained as:

Authorship of the Paper: Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study.

Originality and Plagiarism: The authors should ensure that they have written entire original work, and if the authors have used the work and words of others, that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Data Access and Retention: Authors may be asked to provide the raw data connected with a paper for editorial review and should be prepared to provide public access to such data.

Reporting Standards: Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed and an objective discussion of its significance.

Use of patient images or case details: Studies on patients or volunteers require ethics committee approval and informed consent, should be documented in the paper.

Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication: An author should not, in general, publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication.