



YSU SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

PUBLISHING POLICY

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1. SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE

A scientific article is a current scientific study that, based on key sources, presents the results of the research to fill the gaps in both theoretical and experimental collective scientific knowledge. YSU scientific journals accept only relevant topical articles.

Criteria for being considered an author.

- Investment in article design, data collection, analysis and commentary
- Preparing an article or editing its content
- Research development
- Names and surnames according to the passport or according to the previously published articles.

The structure of the scientific article.

Title: The title should express the essence of the issues discussed in the article, using as few words as possible.

Name of author (s). If the article was co-authored, the list of authors should be listed in the article according to their contribution.

Summary (maximum 250 words). The summary is a brief description of the main provisions of the article. It should include the subject matter, objectives, purpose, research methods and results. **The summary should answer the following questions:**

1. *What is the article about?*
2. *What is the purpose of the research?*
3. *What conclusions did the author draw?*
4. *What is the relevance of the article and the scientific novelty?*

Keywords (5-10). You need to use words, phrases, terms, concepts to help the reader find the article faster through search engines.

Introduction (research substantiation, use). The introduction should contain preliminary information or background information which the reader needs to understand the article. It should include the purpose of the research, the objectives, the research question, the rationale for its significance, the degree of elaboration and analysis of the literature on the subject, the author's initial hypothesis, the methods used in the study to substantiate or reject existing views, as well as the work plan, the theoretical and practical significance of the research.

Introduction

References should be given in proportion, which should be opinions “confirming the author’s point of view”.

The researches published over the last ten years should be noted, indicating the work where the research question was first raised (even if it was completed more than ten years ago).

Theoretical bases, methods and materials. The article should clearly describe what work has been done and what methods have been used to obtain the results of the study. Subtitles should reflect the different stages of the research process.

Research results (scientific novelty). The results of the research should be given without comment. Subtitles should be used to reflect each novelty separately. The results should be presented in a logical order, which is according to the meaning, which may not coincide with the order of their presentation in the text. Past tenses should be used when describing results and present tenses should be used to describe numbers and tables.

Graphs and tables. Graphs and tables should be presented properly and numbered.

Conclusions. Conclusions should be formulated as appropriate. It is necessary to compare the results obtained by the author with the results of other studies. If the conclusions are inconsistent with the views of other authors, the reasons should be stated.

The author should indicate the practical application of the research results. If the results are not final, it is advisable to suggest what additional research is needed in future.

List of literature. Only scientific sources should be included in the literature list. References to statistics, documents, reports, Internet sources should be in the form of footnotes. The list must be alphabetically numbered. The literature includes the research scope of the article. This scope should be commensurate with the scope of the study and should not be limited to that.

Information about author (s). a) The name of the organization should be used without a postal address. It is possible to name several organizations in which the author works. Authors are required to list all workplaces related to the study. If the authors of the article are employees of different institutions, it is necessary to indicate the institution of each author using the footnote link.

b) The name, degree / title, position, place of work, postal and / or e-mail addresses must be indicated.

1.1. Technical Requirements

The editorial office accepts articles with up to 12 thousand characters with spaces (including Armenian, Russian and English summaries, references, keywords, bibliography). Articles should be submitted through the OJS system (journals.y-su.am).

The materials are presented in “MS Word for Windows” electronic format with Unicode encoding, font size - 12, line spacing - 1.

In the beginning of the first page, before the main text, it is necessary to write the following:

- Article title (Armenian, Russian and English),
- Summaries (italics): Armenian, Russian and English (maximum 250 words),
- Keywords (5-10 keywords: Armenian, Russian and English).

You need to send a separate file.

- Information about the author (Armenian, Russian and English):
 - Author's name (in full),
 - Position, title, degree of the author,
 - Full official name and postal address of the work place,
 - Author's e-mail address:

1.2. Summary requirements

The summary should give a clear idea of what the article is about. The following summary structure is preferable.

- Clear formulation about topicality and research issues,
- Brief description of data and method (s)
- Explanation of the main data obtained (or arguments if the work is purely theoretical).

All summaries must be identical in content. Keywords in the appropriate language should be attached to the original text of each summary.

1.3. The order of references to literature sources

Please make sure that each link cited in the text is also in the list of links (and vice versa).

Yerevan State University Publishing House offers the following link formats to journals and authors.

<https://booksite.elsevier.com/9780081019375/content/Elsevier%20Standard%20Reference%20Styles.pdf>

1. Numbered Style – Standard numbered style
2. Harvard style – Name–date style
3. Vancouver style – Numbered style
4. Embellished Vancouver style – Numbered style
5. APA style – Name–date style
6. MLA Style – Name–date style
7. Saunders style – Name–date style
8. Saunders – Numbered style
9. ACS – Numbered style
 - ✓ 9a ACS – Superscript numbered style
 - ✓ 9b ACS – Name-date style

2. REVIEWING PROCEDURE

All articles submitted to the editorial board are subject to mandatory review. The editorial office organizes a blind review - reviewers and authors are anonymous. All reviewers are researchers, authors of publications and researchers on the topic of the reviewed material. Based on the results of the reviews, the editorial staff decides to publish the material. The reviewer must follow the principles of scientific impartiality and behavior.

- Provide an impartial scientific review
- Give an impartial and reasoned assessment of the research results, as well as make the necessary recommendations
- Do not publish the work as it is the intellectual property of the author. Confidentiality can only be violated if the reviewer declares the work unscientific or falsified
- Inform the Editor-in-Chief of any significant or partial similarities between the work in question and other work
- Indicate relevant published works that are not properly cited or referenced in the work.

Based on the results of the review, the editorial board makes one of three possible decisions.

- “reject”
- “send for review based on reviewers’ comments”
- “publish”.

The editorial board informs the author of the decision, providing a reasoned refusal if necessary. The author has no right to demand the reviewer's data to challenge the result without sound arguments.

- The review period is 1-2 months, depending on the quality of the submitted material.
- All editorial changes are agreed with the authors by mail or on the journal platform.
- Reviews are kept in the editorial office for 5 years.

3. OPEN ACCESS AND PUBLICITY

Full text versions of the articles are published in the public domain immediately after the publication of the journal.

All articles are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC). CC BY-NC allows users to copy and distribute the article, provided that this is not done for commercial purposes. Users can adapt the works according to their needs (redesign, transform and based on the material) by making the necessary relevant links, including a link to the license. Full license details are available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

4. COPYRIGHT

The author undertakes to cooperate with the editorial staff, making necessary changes and corrections in the article, if necessary. The author must guarantee the authenticity of the citations. All rights to the electronic and printed materials in the scientific journal belong to the editorial office and authors. The author is obliged to appear at the editorial office and confirm with his signature that he is familiar with the edited and corrected version of the article. The editorial office is not responsible for any inaccuracies or errors in the article published after the signature.

The editorial office can also organize the above-mentioned works remotely.

5. ETHICS OF PUBLICATION

In order to prevent violations in publishing activities (plagiarism, false information, etc.), provide high quality of scientific publications, to ensure public recognition of the author's scientific results, each member of the editorial board, publisher, author, reviewer, institution involved in the publishing process must follow ethical standards defined procedure. Adherence to the principles of ethics by all ensures the intellectual property rights of authors, improves the quality of the journal and excludes the possible misuse of copyrighted material in the interests of some individuals.

The editorial board of the scientific journal adheres to the general ethical principles adopted for the publication of scientific materials, guided by the recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Violation of copyright and moral norms is not only unacceptable, but also hinders the development of scientific knowledge, undermining the reputation of publishing magazines.

When submitting an article, the authors (groups of authors) should be informed that they are responsible for the novelty and reliability of the scientific results, which implies the observance of the following principles:

- authors must provide reliable research results. Deliberately false allegations are not acceptable.
- authors should ensure the independence of research results. Each borrowed passage or quote must be accompanied by a link to the author and primary source. Excessive citations, any form of plagiarism including unquote citations, retelling or misappropriation of another person's research is unethical and unacceptable. The editorial board considers citations without links to be plagiarism. Plagiarism is also considered to be citations from own publications without links, which should preferably be used as little as possible. Plagiarism works are not accepted for publication.
- authors should provide only solid and reliable facts and data, provide sufficient information for other researchers to verify and try to develop them, not use privately obtained information without written consent, do not allow data to be falsified and forgery,
- authors should avoid duplication of work. If some parts of the work have been previously published, the author should refer to the previously published work and note the differences.

- authors should not submit material submitted for discussion in another journal, as well as already published work in another journal,
- the contribution of all those who have participated in the research in one way or another may be accepted, in particular, the work should contain references to the works that have significantly contributed to the research,
- all those who have made significant contributions should be considered co-authors. It is not acceptable to include in the list of authors those who did not participate in the study,
- authors should respect the work of the editorial board and reviewers and eliminate or justify these inaccuracies,
- authors should submit and prepare their materials according to the criteria of the journal.
- if authors find noticeable errors or inaccuracies in their work during the discussion phase or after publication, they should notify the editorial board immediately,
- authors should prove to the editorial board or publisher that their original material is credible or correct any significant errors that the editorial board has been informed of by any third party,
- author may reclaim his / her work after submission, as long as it is in the process of obtaining a professional opinion,
- content changes and corrections made in the text are agreed with the author. In case of disagreement with the editorial interventions, the parties have the right to refuse to publish the material or to come to an agreement, the editorial office undertakes not to use the data contained in the received material before publishing it, not to provide it to third parties, except for reviewers.

Editorial responsibilities. The editorial board follows the publishing requirements of the journal, guaranteeing the high scientific level of the published works. The editorial board makes impartial decisions based solely on the professional quality of the materials provided.

The Editor-in-Chief evaluates the scientific content of the work, regardless of the author's race, nationality, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, origin, citizenship, social status, or author's political preferences.

The Editor-in-Chief decides on the publication of materials according to the following main criteria:

- compliance of the work with the journal;
- relevance, novelty and scientific significance of the presented work;

- clarity, reliability of results and integrity of conclusions.

Conflict of interest. Conflict of interest arises when disagreements arise between personal interests and his “responsibilities for his scientific and publishing activities.” Impartiality can be influenced by personal, political, financial, scientific or religious factors. In case of a conflict of interest, the author and reviewer must notify the Editor-in-Chief.

