

Information Ethics and Law

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Education, Research and Publication

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Duties of Universities

Education

Research

Publication

Education, Research and Publication

- The first task of universities is to educate university students and provide them with professions. It is clear that there will be relations between students and faculty during this task. Students must act according to certain rules as a requirement of being a student. In addition, they are expected to behave respectfully, responsibly and ethically towards faculty members. Similarly, it is natural that faculty members have responsibilities towards students. Personal and professional relations will always be between the teaching staff working in the same environment and together. These relationships must be carried out with certain respect and responsibility.
- Faculty members are obliged to conduct scientific researches outside of education. Their success in scientific research is required for their advancement in the profession. This situation may cause ambition in some faculty members and lead to wrong behaviors. Seeing wrong behaviors over time made it necessary to determine the academic ethical principles and rules that must be followed in scientific research and publications.
- The results of scientific research and studies are published in conferences and journals. These publications are the documents of a scientist's work. In scientific publications, ethical behaviors such as **plagiarism**, **adding the names of those who do not participate** in the study or **not adding the names of the employees** are witnessed.

Staff

Administrative staff are also working at universities. They are obliged to carry out the administrative and financial affairs of the university. Administrative staff has relationships with students and faculty. These relationships are expected to be based on mutual respect. There are laws, regulations and regulations determining the penalties to be applied in cases where students, faculty and administrative staff are obliged to comply and do not fulfill these obligations. We can compare them to the laws enforced by a country. Therefore, the penalties to be given to those who do not comply are also clear.

Ethical Principles and Rules for Students

There are laws, rules and regulations that a university student has to follow during his student life. When he/she does not comply with these, he/she knows that determined sanctions will be applied. This law is not specified in regulations and regulations, but there may also be behaviors that the student should not do. Such behaviors are interpreted and evaluated by the established delegations or authorities. However, the truth is that ethical rules are created for such behavior. Some of the academic ethical principles and rules to be created may also be included in existing laws, regulations and regulations.

The behaviors, ethical principles and rules that a student should take care during his education and training life should be addressed from the following aspects:

Ethical principles and rules that must be followed by students

Ethical principles and rules that must be followed in their relationships with friends

Ethical principles and rules that must be followed in the behavior of faculty members

Ethical principles and rules regarding university behavior

Ethical Principle and Rule to Comply as a Student

- Some of the rules that a student must comply with during education are determined by laws, rules and regulations. In fact, the stated and sanctioned behaviors are produced from ethical rules.
- The most important ethical principle and rule that students must comply with is the grade and grade obtained unfairly. ***Everything obtained unfairly equals theft.***

Wrong Behaviors

Take the exam for someone else

Orienting unethical behavior

Preventing education and social activities

Unfair Gain

Making copies in the exam

Copying homework and report

To copy the project, final project and thesis

Transcending others' work

Make others

Not to do their part

Generating fitting data

Doing a fake internship

Student's Relations with Friends-I

Students are together with their friends in different ways during their education period. Friendships can be class, department or even university. Their relationship is not only related to the lessons, but also on social issues. University clubs provide the environment for such relationships. Students with such different relationships must have ethical principles and rules that they must abide by in their relationships.

Being respectful and fair: In accordance with the basic principles of ethics, students should be respectful and fair to each other. This principle should be valid among the classmates as well as between the classmates and university colleagues. Being respectful and fair means that all students share equal rights and responsibilities.

Freedom: Students are expected to respect other students' freedom of education and training as an ethical principle.

Love: Having a desire for your friends to grow and develop is a sign of love. Every student is expected to have this feeling.

Tolerance: When interacting with schoolmates, it is important to be tolerant by putting yourself in his place, to study together and to participate in activities together.

Student's Relations with Friends-II

Non-discrimination: Students from different nations, races, languages and religions taken education at universities. It is natural that there are those with different political views and cultures. Within the same student community, there are also students with different sex, different marital status and different sexual orientation. In the same cluster, there are healthy students as well as those with physical disabilities. In such a non-uniform community of friends, a student should not discriminate or exclude a person or cluster.

Being true and honest: A student should be correct and honest when expressing his opinions about his friends. He should not knowingly say the wrong things about his friends. Adhering to this basic ethical principle is important for a student to gain dignity among their friends.

Openness: The principle of openness should be adopted in communication between students. Mutual opinions should be clearly stated. Criticism should be purposive, neutral, interest-free and personal.

Threat and non-harassment: A student or group of students should not verbally or physically threaten or harass another student or group of students. Sexual harassment can also be evaluated in this context. Sexual harassment takes place across the world and appears as an ethical problem.

No harm: A student or group of students should avoid damaging the work and property of other students. Deliberate damages are a crime under the law and must be punished.

Students' Behaviors towards Faculty Members

The aim of a faculty member is to train students in their own specialty. The teacher always deserves respect.

Being respectful and fair: The basic principles and necessity of ethics should be respectful and fair. While evaluating the instructor, it should be fair, honest and objective. It should not make unfair comments and evaluations.

Non-discrimination: Faculty members from different nations, races, languages and religions teach at universities. It is natural that there are people with different political views and cultures, different genders, different marital status and different sexual orientation among faculty members. Faculty members may also have health problems and physical disabilities.

Being correct and honest: It should be correct and honest when explaining your views about a faculty member. The instructor should not knowingly say anything wrong. It is considered unethical behavior that does not suit a student to make words and actions that will put the instructor in difficulty or humiliate.

Relationship of interest: Students should not attempt to use their relations with the lecturers and the lecturers for profit. Sailing is against ethical principles.

Heart relationship: It is not a correct behavior to have emotional and enamored relationships with the instructors during the education period.

Gift: Giving a gift to the instructor that may affect the student's determination of the grade is not an ethical behavior.

Student Responsibilities and Behaviors towards the University

Students also have responsibilities towards the institution they are educated in, and they must act in accordance with these responsibilities. The opportunities provided by the university to its students are very valuable. The student should know the value of these opportunities and protect them. It should raise awareness of its friends in this regard. They should know that the opportunities provided are available to all students and should not use them for their personal interests. The university is the institution that makes the student a profession by gaining knowledge and skills. For this reason, it is expected from a student to act and speak in a way that increases the reputation of the institution that educates him. The opposite behavior is considered to be against ethical rules.

It is also expected that the universities will be respectful of the administrative staff in charge to ensure their employment.

Ethical Principles for Faculty Members

Research assistants and faculty members who have adopted to work as lecturers at the university are obliged to fulfill the requirements of their chosen profession. Especially faculty members should be aware of these obligations. A faculty member basically has three tasks:

Educating and teaching students

To conduct scientific research

To inform and raise awareness of the society

Educating students can be achieved by knowing a topic in the best way and conveying what they know to students completely. A good lecturer should be the **unjealous** (who likes to transfer what he knows and passes on to his students completely) and **patient** (who can continue to explain enough to enable the student to learn). Not every lecturer has the same ability to teach, but it is more important to make an effort to explain. Another issue that will enable a faculty member to be successful in teaching is to value their students. Creating opportunities and environments that will enable students to ask and consult questions in and outside the class will increase students' performance.

Ethical Principles and Rules of the Instructor-I

Not updating their knowledge: Not following the developments in the field of expertise and updating their knowledge as a result is considered the biggest deficiency for a faculty member. The student understands an instructor who is unaware of the current developments and his / her respect for his teacher decreases. As a result, less interested in the lesson.

Improving the quality of teaching: A faculty member is obliged to increase his / her level of knowledge, as well as to improve the quality of the education given in the department or faculty. It should take part in team work to be created for this purpose and contribute to the field of expertise.

Being true and honest: The scientist is the person who seeks the true and the truth. He is obliged to explain the true and truth on time. Every faculty member working in the field of positive and social science has to explain the truths he knew and the mistakes he saw in the event. It is not a virtuous act to think that the statements he will make may damage his position or anger the management. On the contrary, telling the true and truths suits the lecturer because being virtuous requires it.

Being unjealous: It is seen that some lecturers consider the lesson as a necessity and teach it with this thought. It is seen that faculty members with this idea go to the lesson unprepared and generally use the textbooks and reflections prepared by others. Students easily notice the instructor teaching this way. The fact that most of the lessons are given in a foreign language, the lessons are given with the slides provided with a foreign textbook and book have facilitated the work of faculty members who do not care about education and training.

Ethical Principles and Rules of the Instructor-II

Be patient: Students should be willing to answer questions they will ask during and outside the class. Slow understanding of some students can be troublesome. However, the instructor has to be patient and should not avoid answering the question.

Book writing: One of the activities that a lecturer should do is to write a textbook or a lecture note without waiting for financial gain. The textbook and lecture note should be supported with sample questions and solutions. For engineering courses, environments where students can experiment, test and simulate should be prepared.

It is not an ethical behavior for the lecturer to write the textbook for financial gain only and to force the students in this direction.

Instructing the course to the assistant: The presence of faculty members who make it a habit to give the course to the assistant is known. This application, which is extremely wrong, has a negative effect on students and reduces the respect for the lecturer. If a faculty member gives his / her lesson to the assistant without a compelling reason, he / she may first consider the student as disrespectful and a labor theft. Therefore, it is against academic ethical principles and rules.

Student humiliation: Humiliating a student inside and outside the class and humiliating alongside their friends is a behavior that an instructor should not do.

Ethical Principles and Rules of the Instructor-III

Disrespect for time: The habit of not starting and ending the course of a lecturer on time has a negative effect on the student. Therefore, timing should be paid attention.

Adding students to studies: The purpose of university education and training is to train professional and researcher people. It is known that raising people cannot be achieved only with the lecture given in the classroom. Students should be enabled to participate in studies outside the classroom. These studies can be scientific research or workshop and laboratory studies. It is the ethical behavior expected from a faculty member to invite students to such studies and to enable them to participate. Thus, students' knowledge and experience is increased and they are interested in research.

Making proper exams: It is essential to ask questions and measure sufficient time to measure the knowledge level of the student in exams. It is unethical to ask questions and not to give sufficient time in cases that the student cannot solve. It is appropriate to present the answers to the questions asked in the exams in an environment accessible to students shortly after the exam. Thus, the student both learns the correct results and can comment on the difficulty of the question asked. The student can also look at the solutions and decide on the correctness of their answers.

The scores determined for the questions should be explained to the student with the questions during the exam.

Fairness must be fair in evaluating the exams. The principle of fairness, one of the basic principles of ethics, should always be remembered during the evaluation of oral and written exams. Each student should be treated equally during the evaluation of the answers. Therefore, it should not be checked who the student is during the evaluation. Giving written exam results in detail (by explaining the grade given for each question item) increases the confidence and respect of the student towards the instructor.

Ethical Principles and Rules of the Instructor-IV

Making a request for him / her: Using university resources for his / her own needs, projects and studies is a behavior that an instructor should not do. Purchasing devices, experimental materials, software and hardware for special studies is considered unbecoming a lecturer.

Favoritism: A faculty member who is in the management position has no right to take sides and favor. It should comply with the principle of advocacy in the determination of new members to be admitted to the department or faculty. To ensure this, principles must be set and must always follow them.

Not receiving a gift: A faculty member should not accept things like gifts, awards, treats that may affect their decisions.

Knowing his competence: It is seen that some lecturers show themselves as competent in the fields they are not competent, and they are experts in academic upgrades. It is clear that such behaviors are not correct or even intended. Therefore, it is not an ethical behavior.

Continuity: The duties of the lecturers continue outside the classroom. Students should be able to access the lecturer outside the class and meet face to face. I gave my lesson, leaving the university with the thought that my duty is over is a behavior that the instructor should not do and is considered unethical.

Relations of Faculty Members with Colleagues-I

Faculty members work together for a very long time. During this time, they do research and projects together. Thus, friendships are formed between them. These friendships can continue outside the university. Among the faculty members working together in the same department and faculty, there will be those with different views and opinions, different beliefs, and different cultures. Conflicts can be expected in such a heterogeneous society. For this reason, ethical principles and rules should be determined in order to regulate the relations between the lecturers.

Being respectful and fair: In line with the basic principles of ethics, instructors should be respectful and fair to each other. This principle should also include teaching staff in other departments. Being respectful and fair means that all faculty members share equal rights and responsibilities.

Freedom: Lecturers should consider respecting the freedom of academic and research of other faculty members as their basic ethical principle.

Love: As a result of love, it should adopt as an ethical value to support the development of colleagues and to contribute when necessary.

Be Tolerant: He / she must tolerate his colleagues having different views and thoughts. He / she should try to understand by putting himself in his / her position. As a result of acting tolerant, joint projects and research can be conducted with different lecturers.

Relations of Faculty Members with Colleagues-II

Non-discrimination: Faculty members from different nationalities, races, languages and religions can work at universities. It is natural that there are those who have different political views and cultures. Teaching staff of different genders with different marital status and different sexual orientation may also be included. Teaching staff can include healthy ones as well as those with disabilities. In such a heterogeneous community, instructors should not discriminate or exclude a person or individuals.

Being true and honest: A faculty must be correct and honest when expressing their opinions about a colleague. He should not knowingly say anything wrong about his colleague. Adhering to this basic ethical principle ensures that the faculty members respect their colleagues.

Fairness and openness: The principle of openness should be adopted in the communication between teaching staff. Mutual opinions should be clearly stated. Criticism should be fair and objective. They should not knowingly make false and malicious statements about their colleagues.

No threats or harassment: One or more faculty members must not verbally or physically threaten or harass one or more faculty members. Threats and harassment may be caused by differences of opinion, thought or other reasons. In the event that such behavior turns into action, the sanctions specified in the laws are applied. Ethical principles and rules may be sufficient for verbal attacks.

Sexual harassment can also be evaluated in this context. Such harassment is experienced worldwide.

No harm: One or more lecturers should refrain from harming the work and property of one or more other lecturers. Deliberate damages are a crime under the law and must be punished.

Responsibilities of Faculty Members towards Students-I

University students have reached a certain level of maturity and will be young professional in the near future. Perhaps they will choose the academic life after graduation and become their colleague. For these reasons, the lecturer should be helpful and supportive in order to value the students and ensure their development throughout their education. For this purpose, it should lead students to conduct research individually and in teams. It should enable them to work in faculty management in appropriate projects and researches. The relationship between the student and the lecturer must be based on certain respect and trust. The instructor should not use this rule of trust and respect for their own benefit.

Being respectful and fair: Due to the basic principles of ethics, the faculty should be respectful and fair towards their students. It must protect the rights of students and treat them equally.

Freedom: It should enable students to freely express their thoughts.

Love: It should sincerely ask for the development of students' knowledge and skills, and provide the necessary support and contribution. This is a result of love, which is one of the basic principles of ethics.

To be tolerant: It should tolerate students' different views and thoughts, and if necessary, advise. He should try to understand him by putting himself in his place. Thus, the student can gain respect and trust.

Responsibilities of Faculty Members towards Students-II

Non-discrimination: Students can have different nationalities, races, languages and religions, as well as different political views and cultures. Naturally, students with different gender, different marital status, different sexual orientation, healthy and physical disabilities can also be found in the classroom. The instructor should not discriminate against any student and should not exclude the person or persons.

Discriminating among students for whatever reason counts as an act contrary to ethical principles and rules. It is very difficult to limit and punish discriminatory behavior by laws and regulations.

Being unjealous and patient: It should be given in a way that allows students to understand and learn, not to be told the lesson. It should not prevent students from asking questions during the lesson or even encourage them to ask. The questions asked by the students should be answered, whether simple or meaningless. It should continue the same efficacy and patience outside the classroom.

Insulting the student: Not allowing the student to ask questions, insulting the student when asked, and humiliating alongside his / her friends is the worst behavior that an instructor can do.

Responsibilities of Faculty Members towards Students-III

Disrespect for time: It is a disrespect for the student that a lecturer makes it a habit not to start and finish his lesson on time. This disrespect should not be made.

Adding students to studies: It is the duty of an instructor to ensure that students participate in scientific projects and research in order to ensure their professional development. Thus, it contributes to the increase of students' knowledge and experience. However, students who have participated in such studies must meet their rights. If the study has a budget, it should pay the students from this budget. A study without a budget should write the names of the students in the publication of the study.

Conducting regular exams: The exams should be done to measure the student's level of knowledge. Presenting the answers of the questions in an environment that students can access shortly after the exam is important for the students to evaluate themselves. The student can look at the solutions and decide on the correctness of their own answers. The grade determined for each question should be explained on the exam paper. If the question consists of items, the grade determined for each item should be explained. The notes on the questions and chic should be balanced and fair. Fair evaluation of exams is the most important responsibility of a faculty member towards their students. The instructor should take care to comply with the principle of fairness, which is one of the basic principles of ethics, while evaluating the exams. He should also behave fairly when evaluating projects, reports, completion assignments and thesis studies.

Responsibilities of Faculty Members towards Students-IV

Benefit: The instructor should not try to benefit from his students for his / her personal gain.

Threat and non-harassment: Should not verbally or physically threaten or harass your student. Threats and harassment can be caused by opinions, thoughts or other reasons. In the event that such behavior turns into action, the sanctions specified in the laws are applied. Ethical principles and rules may be sufficient for verbal attacks.

Sexual harassment can also be evaluated in this context.

Heart relationship: He cannot engage in a heart relationship with his student while he is a student.

Being ready: The lecturer is obliged to be present at the specified meeting times in order to answer the questions of the students he teaches and the students he / she is a consultant.

Obstruction: Trying to deliberately block the academic studies of one or more students is unethical behavior because it is not ethical.

Responsibilities of Faculty Members Towards University-I

The lecturers have responsibility for the institution they belong to. The primary responsibilities are:

To develop the quality of education

To conduct international researches

To make international publications

Making efforts to increase the quality of education requires dedication and must be done. Conducting scientific research benefits not only the profitability of the university, but also the academic staff doing the research. The publication is a document produced at the end of a research and should be prepared in any case.

Being respectful and fair: Must be respectful and fair in their dealings with faculty and administrative staff. Being respectful and fair means that all employees share equal rights and responsibilities.

Freedom: All faculty and administrative staff should allow to express their views and thoughts freely.

Love: As a result of love, the faculty members and staff working at the university should support them to ensure their professional development.

Responsibilities of Faculty Members Towards University-II

Be Tolerant: Should be tolerant to everyone's views and thoughts.

Non-discrimination: It should not distinguish between people of different qualifications at the university. It should treat everyone equally and offer equal opportunities.

Being true and honest: It should be true and honest when expressing your opinions about a person. It should not knowingly or incorrectly say anything. Adhering to this fundamental ethical principle provides dignity to the tasked person.

Being open: It should adopt the principle of openness in communication with teaching staff and administrative staff. It should be fair and objective in its criticism. They should not knowingly make false or malicious statements about people.

No threats or harassment: No verbal or physical threat or harassment against faculty and administrative staff. It should not be sexually harassed.

Responsibilities of Instructors to Society

- The lecturers are the people who are valued in the society. For this reason, they should think and say every word and statement they say.
- Faculty members should share their research studies with the society and present them for the benefit of the society.
- It should explain the views and information that will create awareness in the issues concerning the society. They should make these statements in a language that the general public can understand.
- He / she should tell the society the correct information on the subjects he is an expert. Although the truths he tells disturb some group, he should not avoid telling the truth.

Academic Freedom, Consistency and Responsibility

- Universities perform an important function in societies as institutions where knowledge is produced. Scientific research is required to produce knowledge. There are those who think that scientific studies will benefit the society in a short time, as well as those who think that they will contribute one day. Today, universities are considered as institutions where education and research are conducted.
- Some universities seem to focus more on research.
- Others try to gain occupation only and do not give importance to research. It would be more correct to call these universities as vocational schools targeting vocational education.
- Required conditions for conducting scientific research in a university are as follows:

Academic freedom

Academic autonomy

Academic ethics

Academic merit

Academic Freedom

Academic freedom is basically the freedom of faculty members working in higher education institutions to seek and find the truth in the fields of science they are expert and competent in, publish their results and teach them to their students.

American Professors Association

Academic freedom is considered to be able to conduct scientific research according to his / her own thoughts, regardless of the political, intellectual, beliefs and thoughts of others.

UNESCO

Universities, faculty, and assistants can freely participate in any scientific research and publication. However, this authority does not give the freedom to act against the existence and independence of the state and the integrity and indivisibility of the nation and the country.

TC Constitution

RESULT

Freedom to do research

Freedom to publish the results of his / her research

Freedom to determine the course content

Academic Autonomy

Today, we see university models in different structures: As established in the past, public universities and private universities established for commercial purposes. We can also count non-profit foundation universities among private universities.

The academic autonomy of a university is understood to be that the university is autonomously administratively and scientifically against the state. This definition has been made for universities established by the public in the past. In our 1961 Constitution, universities were given academic autonomy, but this autonomy was abolished by the 1982 Constitution.

The presence of public and private universities with academic autonomy is known in the world. These universities are in the first place in the world ranking.

Academic Ethics and Academic Merit

In order to carry out scientific studies in accordance with academic standards, it should be done according to academic ethical principles and rules.

- Faculty members who have adopted to work as scientists in universities are involved in educational and research studies throughout their lives. They receive titles for their success in their research work. They deserve to be in certain management positions with their contribution to education and management.
- It is the expectation of all faculty members to make the right to gain academic titles and perform certain tasks in accordance with the principles of academic merit. It is clear that the faculty member who meets his expectations will be happier and will work more. Those who fail to meet their expectations will be inefficient due to resentment.

Academic Consistency and Responsibility-I

While conducting an academic research, the principles of academic consistency, accountability and responsibility should also be taken into consideration. Academic consistency includes the concepts of honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, compliance and publishing information.

Honesty: The academic environment must first attempt to research the truth, knowledge and wisdom and absorb the necessity of individual integrity and knowledge during learning, teaching and research.

Trust: The academic environment should encourage open exchange of ideas in an environment of trust that everyone can provide to maximize their talents.

Fairness: The academic environment should seek to achieve justice in the relationships between institutional standards, practices and processes, and community members.

Academic Consistency and Responsibility-II

Respect: The academic environment should promote respect among students, administrative staff and faculty. To this end, he must respect himself, others, teaching and research, educational processes and knowledge.

Responsibility: The academic environment should support high behavioral standards by promoting academic integrity among all members of the community, by assuming joint responsibility in learning, teaching and research.

Compliance with the law: The academic environment must comply with applicable legal norms, particularly with regard to copyright, intellectual property rights of third parties, terms and conditions governing access to research resources, and defamation laws.

Dissemination of information: The academic environment should try to disseminate research results as widely and freely as possible.

Mistakes in Academic Research

It is seen that mistakes are made in academic researches and publications produced as a result. Some of these mistakes made;

- not paying due attention
- some of the research without procedure
- some are due to deliberate actions.

Mistakes witnessed worldwide are classified as follows:

Fitting

Distortion

Plagiarism

Piracy

Augmentation

Slicing

Misrepresentation in author rights

Hiding support and biased posts

Bilateral sources

Fitting

- It is to show the data not obtained during the research as if it were obtained. It is a very common behavior. There is no forgivable aspect of this knowing behavior, it is incompatible with academic ethical principles and rules. Those who engage in such unethical behavior produce data to achieve the desired results.
- Finding the wrong of the research can only be revealed by doing a similar research by others. This takes time.
- When the act of fabrication is revealed, the broadcasts made are withdrawn and sanctions are imposed by those who make them.
- Broadcasting using fitting data may concern all humanity. So it can cause big problems. Such examples of human health have been seen in the world of health. In such cases, those who make up must be punished by law.

Distortion

- It is the name given to the action of making changes in the research records, devices and processes used in order to bring the research results into the desired format. It is obvious that the research is done and a labor is spent, but especially with the changes made in the records, the research is tried to be shown successfully. As the distortion action is done consciously, it is against academic ethical principles and rules.
- Finding the wrong of the research can only be revealed by doing a similar research by others and this takes time.
- When the distortion action is revealed, the broadcasts made are withdrawn and the penalties are imposed by the ethical committees.
- The publication produced by the distortion method may concern all humanity. So it can cause big problems. In such cases, those who distort must be punished by law.

Plagiary

- The act of using others' methods, data, writings and figures without referring to those who develop them is called. Those who do this action develop the methods themselves, show the data themselves, show them as if they draw the shapes and publish them.
- It was not easy to uncover the proclamation action since the source publications that were carried out before Internet were printed publications and were in certain libraries. However, today, developments in information technologies can easily reveal such overlocking actions.
- Most of the resources can be accessed through Internet. As a result, special programs can clearly reveal from which source the intrusion is made.

Piracy

- The act of republishing all or part of a published publication, without citing the source or approval of its author, is called piracy.
- It is a behavior that is frequently encountered in times when access to resources is difficult. There were those who translated a book published in another country into its own language and published it on its behalf like an original work. There are some who come across the source book and reveal piracy years later.
- This behavior, which is intended to deceive the academic world, is against academic ethical principles and rules. This deliberate action has nothing to defend.

Augmentation

- The act of sending and publishing the same research results to more than one journal at a time is called replication. The act of replication appears in different ways:
 - A publication written in one language is translated and published by another author.
 - A study presented orally at a conference, symposium or workshop is then published as an article in a journal, without changes.
 - A study presented orally in a conference, symposium or workshop is then published as an article in a journal, with or without changes.
- There are those who say that replication should not be counted as the translation of an article into another language will be for different readers. This defense may be valid as follows: Action replication may not be counted, provided that the editor who published the first article permits and the next article clearly states that this is a one-to-one translation.
- An expanded or summary version of a publication may be published in another journal with the approval of the editor of the first published journal. However, in the new publication, the first publication should be cited as a source and it should be stated that permission has been obtained.
- The presentation of a paper orally at a conference, symposium or workshop does not prevent this paper to be published in a journal. This can be argued as follows: The audience of the scientific meeting and the readers of the journal are different. In addition, the study was presented at the scientific meeting, discussed and, as a result, turned into a journal article. As can be understood from these explanations, the paper presented at a scientific meeting can be published in a journal by improving and expanding its scope. However, it should be explained in which scientific meetings it is presented in the article.
- There is no obstacle for the presentation of a scientific meeting to be presented later in other scientific meetings. It is important to present the paper to different listeners and to receive their opinions in terms of the soundness and development of the study. It is believed that at each meeting it was presented, the paper was evaluated and thus more mature.

Slicing

- The act of slitting is called slicing by dividing the results of a single research into multiple publications. The aim is to increase the number of publications.
- It is an unethical behavior that has been common in past periods. It was done by slicing the article, adding certain slices to certain articles, or producing new articles by replacing sections and paragraphs within an article.
- Today, this misleading method can easily be revealed through similarity finding programs. Therefore, there is a decrease in the number of incidents.

Misrepresentation in Author Rights

- Adding the name of a person who has not contributed to a research or not writing the name of a researcher who has contributed to it, or writing actions in a way that is not in accordance with the contributions of the authors' names is called misrepresentation of the author. The person named in a declaration and article must have really made a scientific contribution to that work.
- Real scientific contribution;
 - Contributing to the conceptual design, analysis, development and completion of the research,
 - It can be given by working on the preparation, editing and finalization of the publication.
- Examples of misleading about the author are as follows:
 - The manager of the unit where the research is conducted may request that his name be seen in the publication even if he does not contribute to the research scientifically.
 - The name of someone well known in the research can be written with the approval of the person in order to add importance to the research. However, this person did not actually contribute to the study in question.
 - The name of someone who has nothing to do with the research is added to the list of authors. This person also pays off in his research.
 - The name of a researcher who contributed at every stage of the research project is not written by defeating the right.
- The act of misleading about the author is a deliberate act and is completely against academic ethical principles and rules

Hiding Support and Biased Posts

- Some scientific studies are supported by commercial organizations. This should be met as usual. The commercial organization can provide materials, laboratories and necessary devices to conduct the research, and also provide financial support to those who will work. Such supports can be considered usual. However, in order to show the results of the study objectively, those who make the research and prepare the publication can choose the way to hide this support at the request of the commercial institution. It is clear that the behavior in this direction is not in line with academic ethical principles and rules.
- In scientific studies supported by commercial organizations, it should be explained in clearness and transparency that everyone who understands that the researchers do not have a relationship with the commercial organization in order to ensure scientific impartiality.
- Misconceptions in the form of hiding support often appear in public opinion research and health related research.
- Such behaviors aimed at deceiving people by giving an impartial research image are both unethical and against the law.

Bilateral Sources

- In the sources section of a research related publication, the act of showing bilaterally the sources that support the work positively and not to include those who do not support those who are not supported in the sources is called biased action.
- It is not easy to prove that the sources are biased. It is a situation that referees evaluating the paper or article can notice. By questioning the author, it can be understood whether the source list is biased.
- The deliberate selection of resources is in contradiction to academic ethical principles and rules.

Causes of Unethical Behavior

The reasons for the behaviors that we encounter in scientific research and which are deemed wrong according to academic ethical principles and rules are explained in the report published by TUBA in 2002 as follows:

- **Lack of education:** Lack of education on research and publication ethics for young scientists at the beginning of their lives may cause them to behave incorrectly.
 - **Individual characteristics:** The urge to rise and have a title at once can cause misleading in some individuals. Those with this tendency can take actions such as fabrication, hijacking and piracy.
 - **Preventing quantity in quality over science:** Starting to give importance to the numbers of publications in academic upgrades leads young academics to reproduce, slicing and misleading about author rights.
 - **Financial reasons:** Fear of losing scholarship, project or industry support for research leads researchers to unethical behavior.
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- During periods of limited communication and circulation around the world, some of those who had the opportunity to go to other countries translated their books into their own language and presented them as a unique publication. In a sense, they made academic piracy. These studies were regarded as original until the original book was found. Today, when the circulation becomes easier and the communication facilities are very developed, it is difficult to carry out such piracy and plagiarism.
 - The spreading of Internet has prevented the old types of piracy.
 - In addition to this beneficial contribution of Internet, damages have started to be seen. Easy access to information resources has made it easier for researchers to make copies from other studies by copy and paste method.

Prevention of Unethical Behaviors

Two methods can be applied to prevent behaviors that do not comply with academic ethics.

- It is to punish those who engage in such behavior.
- The other method is to educate newcomers in academic ethics.

Academic ethics principles and rules should be explained with examples, starting with basic ethical issues and conducting scientific research and preparing the publications that will include the results.

A significant part of academic research and publications are carried out at universities. For this reason, universities must first work on deterrence and punishment. In this context, it is appropriate to establish an ethical committee first. The first steps that the ethics committee should take are:

- To provide training on academic ethics and to raise awareness about academic ethics in academic staff,
- To publish the rules of academic ethics. To determine additional ethical principles and rules for specific areas.
- To determine the sanctions to be applied for those who do not comply with academic ethical principles and rules. It should be emphasized that the board will act strictly in sanctions.
- Then, the research and publications of the academic staff should be constantly monitored by the ethical committee. These examinations should be done in detail especially during the applications of academic upgrades and research projects.
- Those who research and publish in accordance with academic ethical principles and rules should be rewarded, and those who violate these principles should be condemned. More effective penalties should be given to those who repeat violating academic ethical principles and rules.