

Chapter 2

Ethical Foundations of Scientific Publishing: International Standards, National Practices, and Mitigating Violations – A Case Study of Türkiye

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ABSTRACT

Publishing ethics govern the behavior of individuals and organizations involved in disseminating research, crucial for maintaining the integrity and credibility of the academic corpus. Adherence to ethical principles in scientific publications is vital for upholding research integrity, fostering trust, and advancing scientific knowledge. International organizations enforce these ethics, formulating guidelines and overseeing practices. This section introduces global publication ethics committees, explores Türkiye's national practices, and discusses measures to enhance scientific publication quality. The chapter identifies publication ethics violations in Türkiye, concluding with recommendations to mitigate transgressions.

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INTRODUCTION

Ethics refers to the branch of philosophy that deals with moral principles, values, and rules that govern human behavior. It is a system of principles and rules that guide individuals in making decisions and choices, distinguishing between right and wrong, and determining the morality of actions (Aydın, 2014). Ethics include some of the critical components. While morality, principles, responsibility, fairness and justice, and integrity constitute the fundamental virtues of ethics, these virtues guide issues such as decision-making, creating social norms, and respecting others (Schroeder et al., 2019). Also, ethical decision-making takes into account the potential consequences of actions. It considers the immediate impact and long-term effects on individuals, communities, and society (Jones, 1991).

Ethical principles are fundamental beliefs or guidelines that shape ethical behavior. These principles often include honesty, integrity, fairness, and respect for others. Ethics provides a framework for decision-making, helping individuals and groups navigate complex situations where moral choices must be made. It involves weighing competing values and principles to arrive at morally sound decisions. Ethics emphasizes the importance of taking responsibility for one's actions. It involves being accountable for the consequences of decisions and recognizing the impact of individual and collective behavior on others. All these regulatory roles and ethics are often shaped by societal norms and cultural values (Dawson & Napper, 2018). What is considered ethical can vary across different cultures, but there are also universal principles that are commonly accepted. As a result, ethics is a dynamic and evolving field influenced by cultural, religious, philosophical, and societal factors. It provides a framework for individuals and communities to navigate the complexities of human interactions and make choices that align with moral principles (Knapp & VandeCreek, 2007).

In the academic field, many professions and organizations have specific codes of ethics that outline the expected behavior of their members. These codes serve as guidelines for ethical conduct within specific contexts (Aydın, 2014). Academic ethical codes outline the principles and guidelines that govern the behavior of individuals within the academic community (Karatay, 2022). These codes ensure the integrity, honesty, and responsible conduct of research, teaching, and other academic activities [All European Academies (ALLEA), 2023]. While specific details may vary among institutions and disciplines, standard academic ethical codes cover the following areas:

Research integrity: Covers honesty and truthfulness, data management, authorship and contributorship, and plagiarism. According to research integrity, researchers are expected to conduct their work honestly and honestly, accurately representing their methods, results, and conclusions (ALLEA, 2023). Ethical codes address proper

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