JOURNAL OF EMERGING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES (JECT)

E-ISSN: 2757-8267

Volume :1 **Number:1** **Year:2021**

Indexing and Abstracting

Index Copernicus
Academia.edu
Google Scholer
Academic Resource Index (Researchbib)

JOURNAL OF EMERGING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

Volume: 1 **No:** 1 **Year:** 2021 **Period:** January-June

Head Office : İzmir

Type of Publication : It is published electronically twice a year, in June and December.

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Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies

Address : Yaylacık Mh. 188 sk. No:4 D:3 Buca / Izmir, TURKEY
Web : http://ject.izmiracademy.com
Email : journalect@gmail.com
Email : ject@izmiracademy.com

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Refereed articles are studies that ensure the application of the scientific method and impartiality. In the realization of scientific production, all components of the publication process; publishers, editors, authors, referees and readers must comply with ethical principles.
* In this context, the publication ethics and open access policy of Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT), in line with the guidelines and policies published by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) in open access (For example, the "Publication Ethics Committee (COPE) Code of Conduct and Journal Editors" The Best Practice Guidelines for "Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors" and "COPE Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors") require that all components of the publication process comply with ethical principles.
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* The publisher of the Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT), is a non-profit person who takes care of the public interest.

* Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) has been serving as an important journal in the field of social sciences under the management of the editorial board or editorial board since 2019.

* Members of the Editorial Board of Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) are assigned for three years, taking into account the branches of social sciences. As the head of the Editorial Board, an editor and, depending on the situation, one or more assistant editors and field editors can be determined. A new member is appointed to replace the leaving member. The term of the expired member can be extended. According to the subject of the article, if necessary, the editor may send an article to experts who are not members of the Board of Editors (at least doctor's title) for review as a field editor.

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* The Editorial Board of Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) is responsible for every article submitted to the Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) and even all processes after its publication, and the Editorial Board knows this responsibility. This responsibility, considering only the public interest in decisions made on issues related to the journal; it requires making decisions independently without considering personal gain. The relationship between the Publisher and the Editorial Board is based on the principle of independence, and all decisions taken by the editors are independent of the publisher and other persons and organizations.
* The Editorial Board of Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) strives to continuously improve the journal and increase its publication quality.

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* The Editorial Board of Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) prepares an "Author's Guide" containing the information requirements of the author (s) and a "Referee Guide" containing the information that referees will need during the evaluation phase, and updates it when necessary.

* The Editorial Board of Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) determines policies to motivate the referees and the author (s).

* The Editorial Board of Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) keeps the records of each article and correspondence related to the journal electronically or in print.

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* Editors strive to meet the information needs of referees, author (s), researchers, practitioners and readers, to provide feedback when necessary, to act according to the principles of clarity in matters that require correction and explanation during the publication process.
* While deciding on the publication of articles, editors take care that the articles are original and contribute to the scientific literature, readers, researchers and practitioners.
* While making positive or negative decisions about articles, editors take into account the original value of the articles, their contribution to the field, the validity and reliability of the research method, the clarity of the expression, and the journal's purpose and scope.
* Editors take the submitted articles to the pre-evaluation stage as long as they have no significant problems, consider positive referee suggestions, and do not change the decisions made by the previous editor (s) unless there is a serious problem.
* Editors implement the policies of blind review and evaluation process, which are among the publishing policies of the journal, keep the identity information of the referees confidential, and ensure that each article is evaluated objectively and in time.
* Editors send articles by taking into account the field of expertise of the editors and referees, and they support the impartial and independent evaluation.
* Editors consider whether there is a conflict of interest between editors, referees and author (s) for unbiased evaluation of the article.
* Editors seek to ensure that the referee pool consists of a wide variety and is constantly updated.
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* Editors ensure that the journal publishing processes are operated in accordance with publishing policies and guidelines, inform their field of duty in the process about the developments in publication policies, and prepare training programs when necessary.
* Editors are ineffective communication with everyone involved in the publishing process and hold meetings at regular intervals.
* Editors ensure the protection of personal data in reviewed articles; protect individual data of authors, referees and readers.
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* Editors take into account the consistent criticism of the articles published in the Journal and give the right to reply to the author (s) of the criticized articles.
* Editors also consider studies with negative results.
* Editors examine the complaints submitted to the Journal and make the necessary explanations.

Ethical Responsibilities of Referees

* In the Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) article evaluation process, the two-way blind refereeing principle is applied, in which the referees of the author (s) and the referees do not recognize the authors. The article evaluation forms and the notes stated on the text and the correction requests are forwarded to the author (s) by the editors through the journal management system. Referees who will evaluate the articles submitted to Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT) should bear the following ethical responsibilities:

* Referees should only agree to evaluate articles related to their field of expertise.
* Referees should make the assessment in neutral and confidentiality. In accordance with this principle, they should destroy the articles they have reviewed after the evaluation process, but use them after publication. Nationality, gender, religious belief, political belief and commercial concerns should not disturb the neutrality of the evaluation.
* When the referees understand that there is a conflict of interest, they should refuse to evaluate the article and inform the editors.
* Referees should make the evaluation in a constructive language in accordance with academic etiquette; Avoid personal comments containing insults and hostility.
* The referees should evaluate the article, which they accepted, within the time limit.

Ethical Responsibilities of Authors

Ethical responsibilities of the author (s) who apply for an article to Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT):
* Author (s) should not send an article that they have published elsewhere or sent to be published, or more than one article at the same time to Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT).
* Author (s) should submit an original article to Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT).
* The author (s) should correctly refer (cite) to the sources they use during the writing of the article in line with ethical principles.
* The names of persons who do not contribute to the article should not be written as authors, and it should not be suggested to change the order of the author of an article submitted for publication, to remove or add authors.
* Individuals who have a conflict of interest and a common interest related to the article for publication must be notified to editors.
* If information or raw data is requested from the author (s) during the evaluation process, they should submit the expected information to the Editors.
* The author (s) must document that the rights to use the data they use in their articles, permission for research-analysis or the consent of the participants on which they have researched.
* The author (s) should contact the editor to inform, correct or retract when they notice the error in the evaluation and early viewing or electronically published article.
* The author (s) have obtained the approval of the ethics committee for research that requires data collection by quantitative or qualitative methods such as experiments, questionnaires, scales, interviews, observations, focus group studies that require ethics committee decision; The name of the ethics committee, the date and number of the decision should be indicated on the first-last page of the candidate article and in the method section, and the document showing the ethics committee decision should be uploaded to the system with the application of the article. In addition, case reports should include information about obtaining informed consent / obtaining consent form in the article.
* The author (s) should present in the article the evidence that they adhere to ethical principles in the data collection process (such as obtaining permission from others to use documents such as scale, questionnaire, photograph). It should be stated in the articles that the copyright regulations for research and publication ethics and intellectual and artistic works are complied with. If the research was carried out on human and animal subjects, it should be reported that the research was carried out in accordance with international reports, guidelines, etc.
* Ethics committee approval is not required from the author (s) for review articles. However, in articles that do not require an ethics committee decision, it should be stated that an ethics committee decision is not required, on the first-last page and method section of the article.

Notifying the Editor of Non-Compliance with Ethical Principles

In the Journal of Emerging Computer Technologies (JECT), if an unethical situation regarding editors, referees, authors or an article that is in the process of evaluation, early appearance or an unethical situation is encountered, it should be reported to journalect@gmail.com.

Research Ethics

The following codes of ethics on research ethics contribute to research objectives, support values ??for collaboration, ensure researchers' responsibility to the public, provide credibility with public support, and reinforce various moral and social values:
1. The first rule is openness. In other words, the researcher has to share the data, materials, equipment, resources and findings he uses with the public. It should be open to criticism and new ideas.
2. Honesty and truthfulness: The researcher should not make up, steal, or misinterpret his findings. It must report results, methods, procedures accurately and not mislead colleagues, sponsors and the public. If he/she abuses research, it is also an unethical behaviour.
3. The researcher should not cause any harm to the object or subject of interest. Consequently, the researcher must respect people's privacy and secrets and should not use personal names unless permitted in his research. In addition, the researcher should not hide his identity.
4. Intellectual property: Patents, copyrights and other intellectual property must be respected. Unauthorized data, methods and results should not be used and contributors should be referenced.
5. Confidentiality: Confidential communications, personnel records, commercial and military secrets, patient records must be protected.
6. Being objective: biased experimental design, data analysis and interpretation should be avoided.
7. Integrity and consistency must be ensured.
8. Errors and omissions made due to carelessness should be avoided through a serious thorough examination of the work.
9. Social responsibility: Researches that may cause social damage should be avoided.
10. Discrimination: It should not be discriminated against by using gender, race, origin and other factors that are not related to scientific authority and integrity.
11. Relevant laws should be known and obeyed.
12. Caring for animals: Animals used during the research should be given due care and respect. Poorly designed and unnecessary animal experiments should not be done.

13. Protecting people: Risk and harm should be minimized in humanitarian research, human dignity, privacy and autonomy should be protected. Special precautions should be taken in research involving vulnerable persons with a child, developmental or cognitive disability, living in a nursing home, homeless or without legal status. The burden and benefits of research should be distributed fairly.
Planning and implementation of research on humans and animals, whose framework is drawn by national and international regulations and regulations, are the most important topics of research ethics. Research ethics is a concept that is mostly used for medical research, but undoubtedly, research conducted in social sciences is also within the scope of research ethics in a different dimension.

Obtaining Legal / Private Ethics Committee Permit

TRDIZIN EXPLANATION and DISCLOSURE of the Code of Ethics The articles related to the Code of Ethics in the criteria in the previous years were detailed in 2020 with explanations, assuming that permissions were obtained for studies requiring ethical committee approval in the field of research, and the issue of "including information about permission in the article" was added to the criteria.
Researches requiring Ethics Committee permission are as follows:
1) All kinds of research conducted with qualitative or quantitative approaches that require data collection from participants using a questionnaire, interview, focus group study, observation, experiment, interview techniques.
2) Use of humans and animals (including material/data) for experimental or other scientific purposes,
3) Clinical researches on humans,
4) Research on animals,
5) Retrospective studies in accordance with the law on the protection of personal data,
Also;
Stating that "Informed Consent Form" was obtained in case presentations,
Obtaining and indicating permission from the owners for the use of scales, questionnaires, photographs belonging to others,
Statement of compliance with copyright regulations for the intellectual and artistic works used
Retrospective ethics committee approval is not required for articles that have used research data before 2020, that have been produced from master's / doctoral studies (should be specified in the article), that have been published in the journal in the previous year, accepted but not yet published.
Researchers who are not members of the university can also apply to the Ethics Committees in their regions.
Also:
Whether an ethics committee approval and/or legal/special permission is required for articles to be published in journals should be stated in the article. If these permissions are required, it should be clearly presented from which institution, on what date and with which decision or issue number the permission was obtained.
If the study requires the use of human and animal subjects, the study should be included in an international declaration, guide, etc. It must be declared appropriate

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