## Chapter 2:

Ethical Principles in Research

Res1: Research in Daily Life 1STEM Strand

### Something to think about ...

• Bea Key and Bhea Wack, both seniors at a prominent school in Manila, meet weekly for lunch. "I can't believe it," Bea Key says.

Something to think about ...

"What's the matter?" replies Bhea Wack.

### Something to think about...

"Professor Nimfa Bebe says that we have to participate in one of her research projects if we want to pass her course. She says it is a course requirement. I don't think that's right, and I'm pretty upset about it.

Can you believe it?"

Something to think about ...

"Wow! Can she do that? I mean, is that ethical?" The Story of Moustached Kingfisher

# American scientist tracks down one of world's rarest birds and then KILLS IT for 'research'

- Chris Filardi, director of Pacific Programs at The Museum of Natural History found and killed a male moustached kingfisher last month
- Dr. Filardi's choice to kill the bird has divided the scientific community over the morality of killing animals for research
- For Filar discription of the state of the st

#### The Story of Moustached Kingfisher



Chris Filardi and the Moustached Kingfisher



The Story of Black Shama Bird



The Story of Black Shama Bird



Share us what you know ...

• What is ethics?

Ethics

• Ethics in research refers to the standards on what is morally right or wrong.

Two General Intellectual Approaches to Ethical Problems

- Deontological Theory; and
  - Consequentialist Approach

#### Deontological Theory

 The deontological theory contents that "morals ought to be based on obligations to others" (Burnham, Gilland, Grant and Layton-Henry. 2004, p.252).

#### Consequentialist Approach

 The consequentialist approach argues that "people should seek to act in accordance with the consequences of their behavior and minimize suffering and maximize well-being" (Burnham, Gilland, Grant and Layton-Henry. 2004, p.252).

Ethical Principles in Research

Five Basic Ethical Principles

### Five Basic Ethical Principles

(1) Beneficence or the avoidance of harm—
researchers ought to seek to do good rather than harm;

#### Protecting Participants from Harm

• It is a fundamental responsibility of every researcher to do all in his or her power to ensure that participants in a research study are protected from physical or psychological harm, discomfort, or danger that may arise due to research procedures.

#### Did you know?

 A further responsibility in protecting individuals from harm is obtaining their consent if they may be exposed to any risk. Protecting Participants from Harm

• Three (3) important ethical questions to ask about harm in any study are: Protecting Participants from Harm

(1) Could people be harmed (physically or psychologically) during the study?

#### Protecting Participants from Harm

(2) If so, could the study be conducted in another way to find out what the researcher wants to know?

## Protecting Participants from Harm

(3) Is the information that may be obtained from this study so important that it warrants possible harm to the participants?

# Five Basic Ethical Principles

(2) Veracity or the avoidance of deception—researchers ought to tell the truth and keep promises;

## Should Subject Be Deceived?

• Current professional guidelines in avoiding deception of subjects/participants:

# Should Subject Be Deceived?

(1) Whenever possible, a researcher should conduct the study using methods that do not require deception.

# Should Subject Be Deceived?

(2) If alternative methods cannot be devised, the researcher must determine whether the use of deception is justified by the prospective study's scientific, educational, or applied value.

## Should Subject Be Deceived?

(3) If the participants are deceived, the researcher must ensure that they are provided with sufficient explanation as soon as possible.

## Should Subject Be Deceived?

• Perhaps the most serious problem involving deception is what it may ultimately do to the reputation of the scientific community.

## Five Basic Ethical Principles

(3) *Privacy or autonomy*— individuals have a right to limit access to information about themselves;

### Five Basic Ethical Principles

(4) *Confidentiality*—closely related to the notion of privacy, the right to control the use of information about themselves;

#### Ensuring Confidentiality of Research Data

• The names of the individual subjects should never be used in any publications that describe the research. And all participants in a study should always have the right to withdraw from the study or to request that data collected about them not be used.

## Five Basic Ethical Principles

(5) Ethical procedures can be clarified by consulting ethical guidelines of professional associations putting emphasis on informed consent.

#### Ethical Principles in Research

## Research with Children

### Research with Children

 Studies using children as participants present some special issues for researchers.

#### First Issue:

• Informed consent of parents or of those legally designated as caretakers is required for participants defined as minors.

#### Second Issue:

• Researchers do not present themselves as diagnosticians or counselors in reporting results to parents, nor do they report information given by a child in confidence.

#### Third Issue:

 Children may never be coerced into participation in a study.

#### Fourth Issue:

• Any form of remuneration for the child's services does not affect the application of these (and other) ethical principles.

Ethical Principles in Research

#### Some Research Ethics Rules

#### Some Research Ethics Rules

 What are the different ethical considerations we need to consider in conducting research?

## (1) Be Honest

•As researchers, we should maintain intellectual honesty in all times especially in reporting findings in our investigations.

# (2) Be Objective

•Being objective means avoiding bias in research at all times.

(3)	Be	а	Person	of	Integrity
	•	W	e shou	ıld	be

•We should be consistent with all our thoughts and actions.

## (4) Be Caring

•Let us handle our subjects with care and concern. We should be after the welfare and benefit of our subjects.

# (5) Be Open

•Be willing to share your ideas, results, and resources.

# (6) Be Respectful

•Ideas of others must be acknowledged.

## (7) Be Trustworthy

•We should keep the confidentiality of all data and information contained in our research unless otherwise needed to be known by the public.

## (8) Be Responsible

•Consider the legalities, rules, and regulations of an institution or government when conducting a study.

Ethical Principles in Research

Rights of Human Research Participants Rights of Human Research Participants

•When research deemed it necessary to have human as participants, the following rights of participants must strictly observed. (1) Right to Voluntary Participation

•All human participants should participate in a research study out of his free will.

#### Coercion

•It refers to the act of forcing individual to participate in a research endeavour by using threats, rewards, or intimidation.

(2) Right to Informed Consent

•All participants must know all things about the research they will be participating in. Informed Consent or Consent

•It refers to a written agreement signed by a human participant informing the researcher of his/her willingness or his/her reluctance to participate in an experimental procedure.

#### (3) Right to be Protected from Harm

•It is the researcher's responsibility to protect the participants from any form of harm that may affect them.

#### (4) Right to Confidentiality

•It is the researcher's duty to secure all details about the participant and not to disclose it to anyone not involved in the research study.

## (5) Right to Anonymity

•The participant may choose not to disclose his/her identity to anyone including the researchers themselves.

#### Ethical Principles in Research

# Scientific Misconduct

# Something to think about...

•The scientific way of doing things are not considered resulting to scientific misconduct.

# Scientific Dishonesty

•It is when we deviate from the universally accepted behaviour of conducting research committing scientific dishonesty.

## Areas of Scientific Dishonesty

- Fabrication and falsification of data;
  - 2. Non-publication of data;
    - 3. Faulty data-gathering procedures; and 4. Plagiarism.

#### Fabrication and Falsification of Data

 This is sometimes called as "cooking the data." Here, data are produced without actual experimentation or the data is altered in recording.

#### Non-Publication of Data

 In contrast with the first, this time, instead of making up data that will support the hypotheses, the researcher choose not to include the data gathered from the participants which do not conform to the hypotheses.

## Faulty Data-Gathering Procedures

• This can be brought by errors in measurements or errors in the measuring instruments, like faulty measuring equipment.

#### Plagiarism

• This refers to using ideas of others as your own.

#### Ethical Principles in Research

# Plagiarism

## Plagiarism

• Plagiarism is an act of owning one's ideas, work, or publication as your own.

### Did you know?

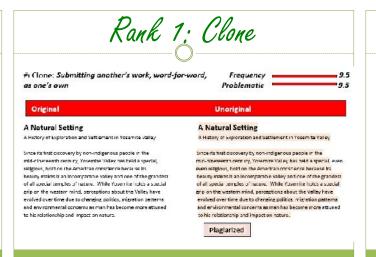
• An act of plagiarism would seem to be easy to recognize based on simple criteria: Is the work the author's own creation and written in the author's own words? If not, does the writing provide appropriate credit to previous work?

## Types of Plagiarism

- Clone
   Ctrl + C
   Hybrid
- (Copy-Paste) 7. Mash-up
- 3. Find- 8. 404 Error Replace 9. Aggregator
- 4. Remix 10. Re-tweet



 An act of submitting other's work, wordfor-word, as one's own.





• A written piece that contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.



### Find-Replace

 The act of changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source in a paper.



#### Remix

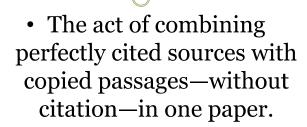
 An act of paraphrasing from other sources and making the content fit together seamlessly.



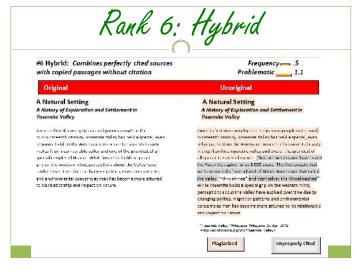
## Recycle

• The act of borrowing generously from one's own previous work without citation. This is also called *self-plagiarism*.





Hybrid



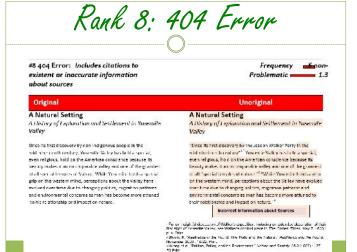
## Mash-up

• A paper that represents a mix of copied materials from several different sources without proper citation.



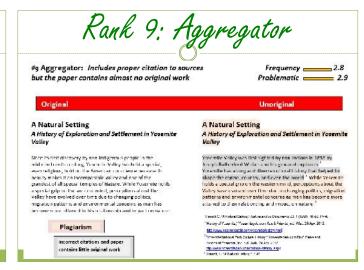
#### 404 Error

• A written piece that includes citations to nonexistent or inaccurate information about sources.



### Aggregator

• The paper includes proper citation, but contains almost no original work.



#### Re-tweet

 This paper includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure.



## You are plagiarizing...

• When you cut and paste someone else's words without a citation, you are plagiarizing.

## You are plagiarizing...

• When you ask your parents or someone else to edit your work inserting their ideas instead of yours, you are plagiarizing.

## You are plagiarizing...

 When you use the same paper for two or more classes (without permission from your professor), you are plagiarizing.

## You are plagiarizing...

• When you turn in someone else's paper as your own or when you purchase a paper from another student or from an online research or term paper company, you are plagiarizing.

### You are plagiarizing...

• When most of your paper is citations and contains very little of your own work, you are plagiarizing.

### You are plagiarizing...

• When you mix copied material from numerous sources, so the citations are not accurate, you are plagiarizing.

#### You are plagiarizing...

 When you list citations to sources that do not exist, you are plagiarizing.