

# **RPE 01 Part 1 Philosophy & Ethics**

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# BASIC PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH ETHICS

- **Research Ethics**

- ❑ Ethics are norms of conduct that distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour.
- ❑ Ethics are the principles and guidelines that help us to uphold things we value.

- **Meaning**

- ❑ Research ethics involves the application of fundamental ethical principles to a variety of topics involving scientific research.
- ❑ Research ethics educates and monitors a scientist conducting a research to ensure a high ethical standards.

- **Importance of Research Ethics**

- Respect and cause no harm to the participants.
- As a sign of respect for other researchers and cause no harm to the participants.
- It is a professional requirement.
- It is a requirement to obtain funding.
- Failing to conduct research ethically result in research/researcher being dismissed or rejected by the research community.



- **Basic Principles of Research Ethics**

- ❑ Honesty
- ❑ Objectivity
- ❑ Integrity
- ❑ Carefulness
- ❑ Openness
- ❑ Respect for intellectual property
- ❑ Confidentiality
- ❑ Respect for colleagues
- ❑ Non discrimination
- ❑ Social responsibility

# In Doing Research;

- How can we say that we have done the right thing?
- Can we strike a balance between what is right and what is moral?
- Are things we have done widely accepted by the community?



# Definition of Ethics

❑ **Ethics? It is anchored on moral standards that we follow.**



❑ **Morality? Is a set of “unwritten” rules that guides us on the things that we should or should not do in order to attain harmony and orderliness**



# Some Research Ethics Rules

## Be Honest

- ❑ As a researcher, we should maintain intellectual honesty, especially in reporting findings in our investigation.

## Be objective

- ❑ Being objective means avoiding bias in research at all times.





## **Be person of integrity.**

- ❑ We should be consistent with all our thoughts and actions. We should act with sincerity and should be able to keep our words true.

## **Be caring.**

- ❑ We should be after the welfare and benefit of our subjects especially when dealing with human participants or animal subjects.

**“Success  
without  
integrity  
is failure.”**

Anonymous  
30 Dec 2012 12:18 pm





## Be open.

- ❑ Be willing to share your ideas, results, and resources. Also, be willing to accept suggestions and comments for the improvement of your work.



## Be careful.

- ❑ Ideas of others must be acknowledged. We should treat our colleagues fairly and justly.



## **Be trustworthy.**

- ❑ **We should keep confidentially of all data and information contained in our research unless otherwise needed to be known by the public.**



## **Be responsible.**

- ❑ **Consider the legalities, rules, and regulations of an institution or government when conducting a study. Be of help in publishing research which aim to advance knowledge and which could help promote social welfare, minimize harm and risk, and maximize the benefits for the target population.**



# Rights to Human Research Participants

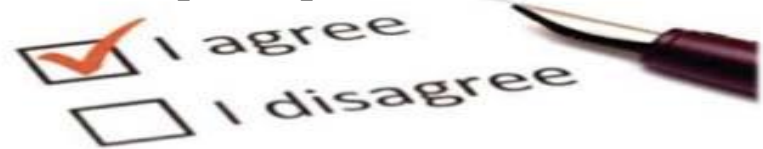
## Right to voluntary participation.

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



## Right to informed consent.

- ❑ All participants must know all things above the research they will be participating in. they should be informed of all procedures risk, and potential benefits the research will bring to participants.



## **Right to be protected from harm..**

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



## **Be responsible.**

- ❑ All personal information about the participants shall be made confidential and should not be brought out to the public.





## **Right to anonymity.**

- ❑ The participant may choose not to disclose his or her identity to anyone including the researchers themselves.



# The Data Privacy Act of 2012

- ❑ **Republic Act No. 10173, also known as the “Data Privacy Act of 2012,** is an act protecting individual personal information and communications systems in the government and the private sector creating for this purpose a national privacy commission, and for other purposes.



# Scientific Misconduct

- ❑ As researchers, we are expected to follow the rules and the proper conduct in making research. All of the ethical considerations must be adhered to. Moral and social values are always considered and should be given much importance.



# Areas of Scientific Dishonesty

## (1) 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



**Fake**

## (2) 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.





**(3) Faculty data-gathering procedures.**

- ❑ This can be brought about by errors in the measurements or errors in the measuring instruments, like faulty measuring equipment. This may also be caused by inappropriate treatment of the subjects, invalid procedures and poor data recording.



**(4) Plagiarism.**

- ❑ This refers to using of others as your own.





# Type of Plagiarism

- ❑ **Clone.** An act of submitting other's work, word-for-word, as one's own.
- ❑ **Ctrl+C (copy-paste).** 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.

- ❑ **Hybrid.** This act of combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages – without citation – in one paper.
- ❑ **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 non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.



- ❑ **Aggregator.** This 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.



**THANKING  
YOU**