

Research ethics

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Research ethics – contents of the slides

Forms of academic dishonesty

- **Unattributed borrowing or plagiarism**
- **Other forms of academic dishonesty**

- **Personal Data and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**

- **Resources on research ethics**

Unattributed borrowing or plagiarism

- **Purchasing a pre-written paper (either by mail or electronically); letting someone else write a paper/thesis for you or paying someone else to write for you; submitting as your own someone else's unpublished work, either with or without permission**
- **Quotations or word-for-word citing without clear indication**
- **Minor changes to the source text, for instance, changing a few words or the word order**
- **Inadequacies in citing and referencing**
- **Copy and paste**
- **Direct translation from the original without indicating the direct quotation**
- **Autoplagerism – copying your own work**

NOTE! Do not use snipping tool to copy pictures/tables from other publications! Redo them yourself.

Paraphrasing & synthesizing

- **Paraphrasing = writing the essence of the original text in your own words.**
 - *As with quotations, paraphrases should be used sparingly – a paper should be a balance between thoughts of other scholars and your original ideas.*
- **A paper composed mostly or entirely of paraphrases from other authors is very likely to be described as 'patchworking'. Even if you have cited every paraphrase correctly, you've forgotten to include your own analysis!**
- **Read -> Synthesize in your mind -> Write in your own words**

Paraphrasing & synthesizing

Original

"Management is a process that is used to accomplish organizational goals; that is, a process that is used to achieve what an organization wants to achieve. An organization could be a business, a school, a city, a group of volunteers, or any governmental entity. Managers are the people to whom this management task is assigned, and it is generally thought that they achieve the desired goals through the key functions of (1) planning, (2) organizing, (3) directing, and (4) controlling."

Luft, R.L., 2000. "Management". In MALONIS, J., ed., "Encyclopedia of Business", 2nd. ed., Detroit: Gale Group.

Paraphrasing

Luft (2000, p. xx) defines management as “a process that is used to accomplish organizational goals”, and suggests that organizations and groups largely achieve their goals through managerial action. He consequently divides the key roles of management into those of 'planning', 'organising', 'directing' and 'controlling' (Luft, 2000).

Other forms of academic dishonesty

- **Fabrication - reporting invented observations or results**
- **Misrepresentation (falsification)**
 - *Falsification (misrepresentation) refers to modifying and presenting original observations deliberately so that the results based on those observations are distorted (Finnish Advisory Board on Research Integrity 2012, p. 33)*
- **Misappropriation**
 - *Misappropriation refers to the unlawful presentation of another person's result, idea, plan, observation or data as one's own research (Finnish Advisory Board on Research Integrity 2012, p 33).*

Personal Data and Research ethics

Researchers collecting personal data must comply with appropriate legislation, ethical principles of research in the humanities and social and behavioural sciences and proposals for ethical review and Aalto guidelines on the processing of personal data in scientific research.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

<https://www.aalto.fi/en/services/personal-data-and-research-ethics>

What is personal data and when does legislation apply?

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

personal data is defined as any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject') an **identifiable** natural person is one who can be identified, **directly or indirectly**, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a **name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier** or to one or more factors specific to the **physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person**.

Personal data is a broad concept and includes for example **images and sound files**. Interviewing persons produces personal data **and location information** collected from cellphones is personal data, as it can show exactly where a person lives and works.

DATA CONCENT AND RESEARCH DATA PRIVACY NOTICE TEMPLATES CAN BE FOUND IN THE MATERIALS FOLDER

Resources on research ethics

Research ethics and Integrity at Aalto University

- <https://www.aalto.fi/en/research-art/research-ethics-and-research-integrity>

FINNISH ADVISORY BOARD ON RESEARCH INTEGRITY

- <https://www.tenk.fi/en>