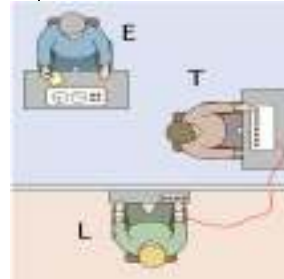


Is Deception Ever Justified?

- Stanley Milgram's obedience research
 - Horrifying results of blind obedience to Nazi commanders in WWII.
 - As a result, millions of men, women and children were systematically killed.
 - How far would ordinary adults go in carrying out the orders of authority to act against a third person.
 - Which hypothesis-generating heuristic had been used?

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Stanley Milgram's obedience research



- Learners pleaded the teacher to "stop"
- Great many participants obeyed the experimenter's "Please continue" remark without disgust or protest

Stanley Milgram's obedience research

- "Adults willingly go on carrying commands of authority even they give harm to a third person"
- Some participants experienced high levels of stress during the experiment

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Ethical Problems in Milgram's Experiment

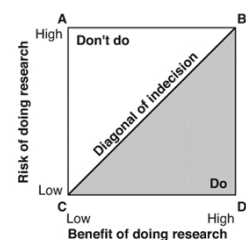
- Is deception necessary to conduct this experiment?
- Is using this kind of manipulation necessary to reach that conclusion?
- Should Milgram stop this research immediately after seeing the psychological dangers of this research on participants?
 - In today's standards YES.
 - There were no ethical research codes when Milgram conducted his experiment

Debriefing Procedures in Milgram's Experiment

- Milgram debriefed his participants extensively
- "Teachers" and "Learners" met
- "Teachers" were shown that there were no dangerous electric shocks
- To investigate any delayed negative effects Milgram sent questionnaires to the participants
 - 80% said they were glad that they participate

Stanley Milgram's obedience research

- Milgram's research was very risky
- Deception sometimes necessary to reveal truth
- Deception must not be used carelessly



Deception

- **Active Deception**
 - Participants are misled
 - They are given false information
 - They interact with confederates
 - They are secretly given placebo
- **Passive Deception**
 - Participants are not informed
 - They are not told about full details of the research

Deception

- Style of deception is not important
- **Effects of deception on participants is important**
 - Deception should not be harmful
 - How shall we decide whether deception is harmful or not?
 - E.g. Milgram, and all of his colleagues, did not expect the result observed in his experiment.

Ethics of Participation

- Sometimes deception is the only way to investigate certain behavior
 - EX: Effects of drawing happy face on bill on tipping behavior
- It is very difficult to use deception in Turkey. Why?
- What else might be unethical participant behavior?

Debriefing

- Extended discussion of the purpose of the study and about why it was necessary to use deception following the experiment
- Remove misconceptions, anxieties
- Remove "...any detrimental impact on the participant's feeling of trust..." (APA, 1973, p.77)

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Debriefing

- Guidelines for typical debriefings
 - Reveal truth of research and careful consideration of using deception
 - Explain that deception does not reflect intelligence or character of participant, but shows the validity and effectiveness of the study's design.
 - Reduce subjects negative feelings. Participants are 'coinvestigator' in the search for truth.
 - Never use double deception: Second deception to further investigate behavior.

Animal Research

- Researchers also have ethical responsibilities when doing research involving animals
 - E.g., The Animal Welfare Act
- Ethical debate over whether or not animal research should even be conducted

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Animal Research

- About 8% of psychological research consult animals as research participants
- Researchers must minimize
 - Pain, illness, discomfort, stress etc.
 - Privation (lack of basic necessities) should only be used when necessary.
- The scientific, educational and applied value of the research should be justified

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3 "R's" of Animal Research

- REDUCE number of animals
- REFINE to less suffering
- REPLACE animals

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Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- There are consequences of ethical principles on the final phase of research (reporting your results)

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- Researchers are responsible for making the data available on which their conclusions are based
 - According to APA data must be available for 5 year following the publication of the study
 - Students must provide the raw data as required by the instructor

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- It is unethical to publish the research in more than one journal and implying that each report a different study
 - It is unethical to submit the same work for different courses

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- Credit must be given where its due
 - Coauthorship vs. footnote acknowledgement
 - Critical contribution in the collection and analysis of data
- METU CogPsy Lab
 - Researchers
 - Assistants
 - Volunteers

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- Plagiarism
 - Presenting another person's idea or work as if it is your own
 - Kidnapping other person's idea or work
 - Stealing some else's work
 - "To use and pass off (the ideas or writings of another) as one's own." (thefreedictionary)
- Give **reference** to others' work

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- Accidental Plagiarism
 - When one copies someone else's work but forgets to credit it
- Plagiarism, even it is accidental, is wrong and penalty is severe
 - Plagiarism in Research Proposal will be punished with an FF
 - You will pay consequences of plagiarism

Student's Writing

Dissonance -that is, the existence of nonfitting relations among cognitions- is a motivating factor in its own right. By *cognition* is generally meant any knowledge, opinion, or belief about the environment, about oneself, or about one's behavior. Cognitive dissonance can be seen as an antecedent condition that leads to activity oriented toward dissonance reduction, just as hunger leads to activity toward hunger reduction.

Original Text by Festinger (1993)

In short, I am proposing that dissonance, that is, the existence of nonfitting relations among cognitions, here and in the remainder of the book, I mean any knowledge, opinion, or belief about the environment, about oneself, or about one's behavior. Cognitive dissonance can be seen as an antecedent condition which leads to activity oriented toward dissonance reduction just as hunger leads to activity oriented toward hunger reduction.

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Original Text by Festinger (1993)

In his book *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance*, Festinger (1962) described cognition as "any knowledge, opinion, or belief about one's behavior" and defined cognitive dissonance as "the existence of nonfitting relations among cognitions" (p.5). He added, "Cognitive dissonance can be seen as an antecedent condition which leads to activity oriented toward dissonance reduction" (p.5).

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- How to avoid plagiarism
 - Paraphrase (describe opinions/works by your own words) and give reference
 - Use quotation marks when repeating some else's work and give reference

Student's Writing

Dissonance -that is, the existence of nonfitting relations among cognitions- is a motivating factor in its own right. By *cognition* is generally meant any knowledge, opinion, or belief about the environment, about oneself, or about one's behavior. Cognitive dissonance can be seen as an antecedent condition that leads to activity oriented toward dissonance reduction, just as hunger leads to activity toward hunger reduction.

How It Should Be?

- In his book *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance*, Festinger (1962) described cognition as "any knowledge, opinion, or belief about one's behavior" and defined cognitive dissonance as "the existence of nonfitting relations among cognitions" (p.5). He added, "Cognitive dissonance can be seen as an antecedent condition which leads to activity oriented toward dissonance reduction" (p.5).

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- How to avoid plagiarism
 - Paraphrase (describe opinions/works by your own words) and give reference
 - Use quotation marks when repeating some else's work and give reference
- How much I should quote?
 - Lazy writing = overquoting
 - Quotation must not exceed 20%

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- Never ever present a work that is not your own
 - I have both resources and motivation to find out plagiarism in your assignments.
 - Being tagged as plagiarizer will make your student life more difficult.

Ethics of Writing and Reporting Research

- Ethical guidelines have implications for all aspects of the research process
 - Integrity and honesty is essential
- Ethical concerns are relevant even when writing research reports
 - Plagiarism, whether intentional or accidental is unacceptable
- Lazy writing = overquoting

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Türkiye'deki Kanun ve Yönetmelikler

- Sağlık Bakanlığı, Klinik Araştırmalar Hakkında Yönetmelik (2011)
- Yükseköğretim Kurulu Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Yönergesi (2012)

Yükseköğretim Kurulu Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Yönergesi (2012)

- Madde 5 – (1) Her çeşit bilimsel araştırmada uyulacak temel ilkeler şunlardır:
 - a) Veriler, bilimsel yöntemlerle elde edilir. Bunların değerlendirilmesinde, yorumunda ve kuramsal sonuçların elde edilmesinde bilimsel yöntemlerin dışına çıkılamaz, sonuçlar saptırılamaz, elde edilmemiş sonuçlar araştırma sonuçlarıymış gibi gösterilemez.
 - b) İnsanlarla ilgili biyomedikal araştırmalarda ve diğer klinik araştırmalarda Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından yayımlanan, 9 Ağustos 2011 tarih ve 28030 sayılı Klinik Araştırmalar Hakkında Yönetmelik hükümleri göz önünde bulundurulur.

Yükseköğretim Kurulu Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Yönergesi (2012)

- c) Sosyal ve beşeri bilimlerde yapılacak anket ve tutum araştırmalarında katılımcıların rızası alınır. Araştırma, bir kurumda yapılacaksa, katılımcıların rızasından sonra bağlı buldukları kurumun izni alınır.
- ç) Araştırma ve deneylerin, hayvan sağlığına ve ekolojik dengeye zarar vermemesi temel ilkedir. Çalışmalara başlanılmadan önce gerekli izinler yetkili birimlerden yazılı olarak alınır. Bu çerçevede uluslararası beyanname hükümleri ve Türkiye'nin taraf olduğu uluslararası sözleşmeler ve ulusal mevzuat hükümleri göz önünde bulundurulur.

Yükseköğretim Kurulu Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Yönergesi (2012)

- d) Araştırmacılar ve yetkililer, yapılan bilimsel araştırma ile ilgili olarak muhtemel zararlı uygulamalar konusunda ilgilileri bilgilendirmek ve uyarmakla yükümlüdür.
- e) Araştırmacılar, kendi vicdanî kanaatlerine göre zararlı sonuçlara ve/veya