

Ethics, Academic and Professional Integrity

Academic Integrity

What is Academic Misconduct



Avoiding Contract Cheating

[Contract cheating](#)



AI is not a game!

Play the game! And make your decisions in your groups.



The Student Charter

Student Code of Conduct



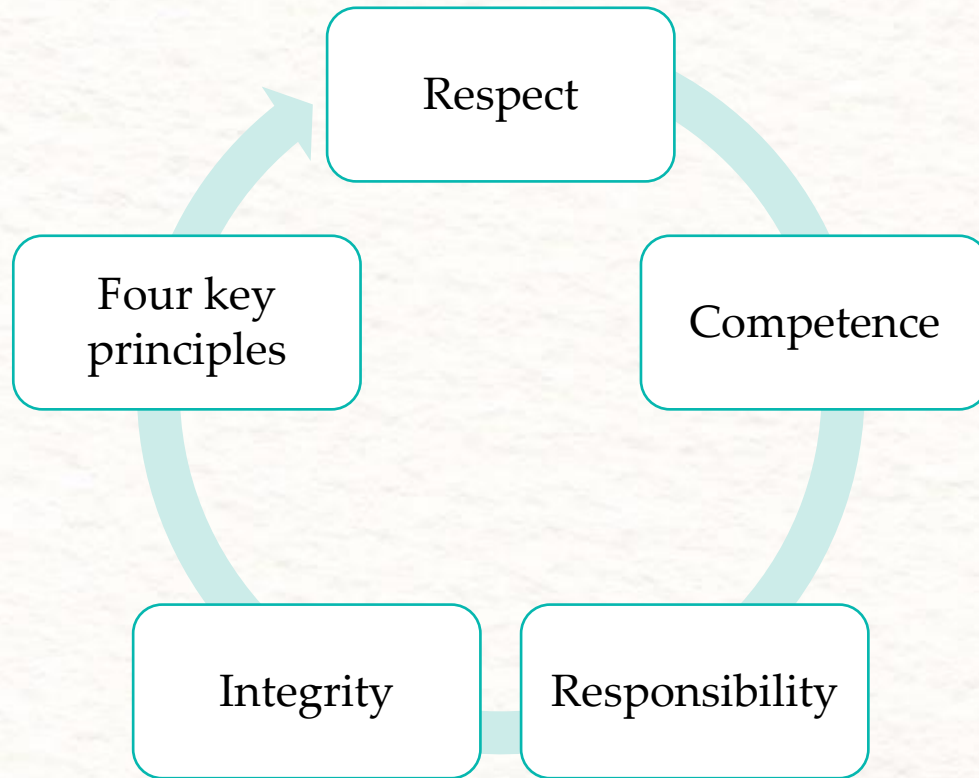
What is Ethics?



Some scenarios in the teaching of Psychology:

- 1. Teaching Sensitive Topics –
 - Scenario: A lecturer plans to teach a lecture on PTSD and includes graphic descriptions of traumatic events as examples. Some students have disclosed a history of trauma in prior interactions. **What is the dilemma and what would you advise?**
- 2. Role-Playing Exercises –
 - Scenario: A psychology instructor asks students to role-play as client and therapist to practice counselling techniques. A student becomes visibly upset while acting as the client. **What is the dilemma and what would you advise?**
- 3. Case Study Confidentiality –
 - Scenario: To demonstrate the real-world application of psychological theories, a counselling lecturer shares a detailed case study from their private practice, changing names but keeping other details intact. **What is the dilemma and what would you advise?**
- 4. Controversial Psychological Theories –
 - Scenario: A course on developmental psychology covers early theories of intelligence, including eugenics-based research. A student accuses the instructor of promoting harmful ideologies. **What is the dilemma and what would you advise?**

BPS Core Ethical Principles

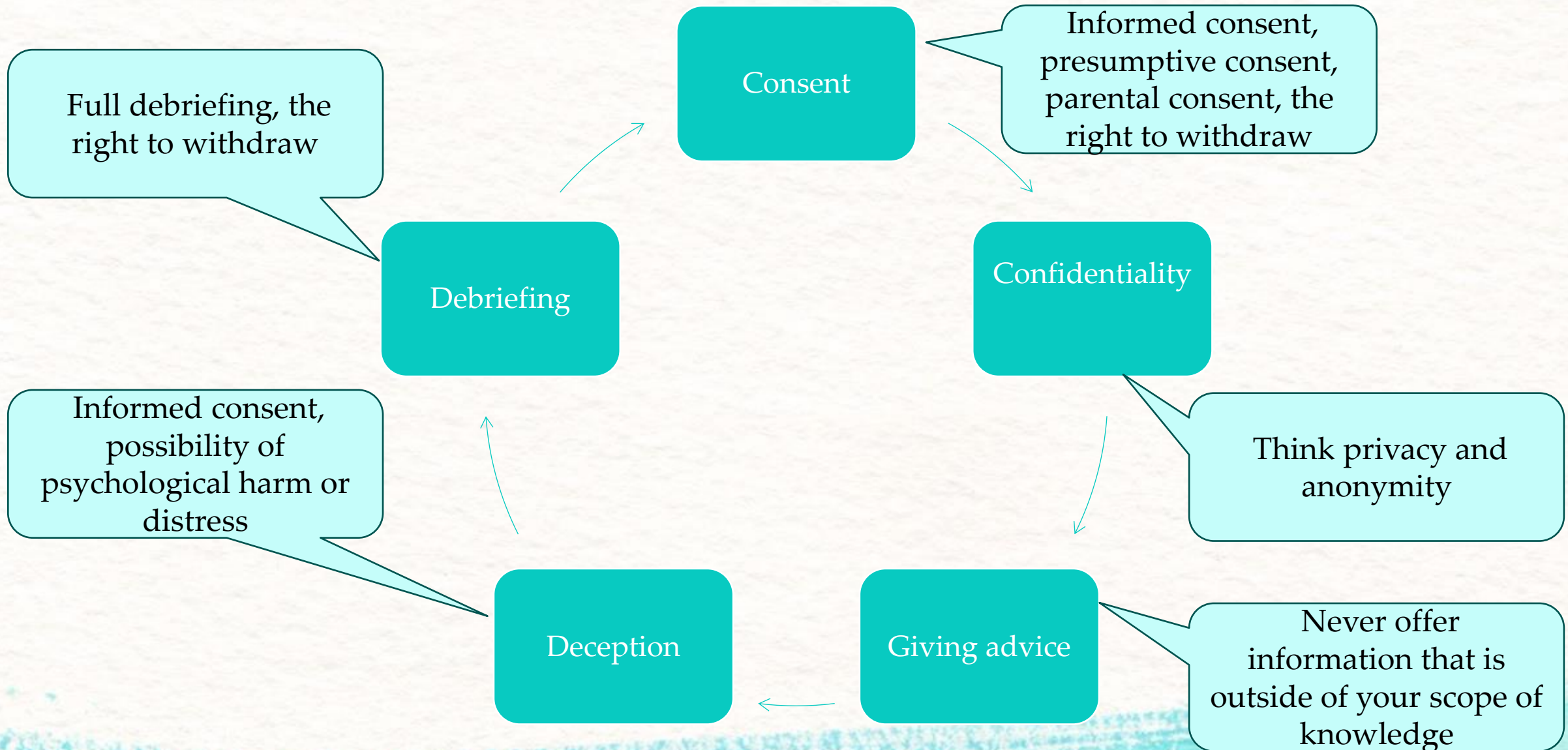


- Respect - Respect for the dignity of persons and peoples is one of the most fundamental and universal ethical principles.
- Competence - Competence refers to their ability to provide those specific services to a requisite professional standard. Members should not provide professional services that are outside their areas of knowledge, skill, training and experience.
- Responsibility - Members value their responsibilities to persons and peoples, to the public, and to the profession and science of psychology.
- Integrity - Members value honesty, probity, accuracy, clarity and fairness in their interactions with all persons and peoples, and seek to promote integrity in all facets of their scientific and professional endeavours.

BPS Code of Human Research Ethics (2021)



Core Considerations of Risk Areas in Research



Identify the issues:

- 1. The Little Albert Experiment (1920): John Watson and Rosalie Rayner conditioned a baby, "Little Albert," to fear white rats by pairing the sight of the rat with a loud, frightening noise. The fear generalized to other similar objects, like furry toys. [Little Albert](#)
- 2. The Monster Study (1939): Wendell Johnson and Mary Tudor studied the effects of positive and negative speech therapy on children in an orphanage. Some children were subjected to harsh criticism about their speech, leading to increased speech problems and low self-esteem.
- 3. The Tuskegee Syphilis Study (1932–1972): Conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service, this study observed the natural progression of untreated syphilis in African American men without informing them of their diagnosis or offering available treatment (penicillin after 1947).
- 4. David Reimer Case (1965–1970s): Psychologist John Money advised raising David Reimer, born biologically male, as a girl after a botched circumcision. Reimer was subjected to unethical treatments and forced gender identity experiments, leading to severe psychological distress and eventual suicide.
- 5. The Landis Facial Expressions Experiment (1924): Participants were asked to perform increasingly distressing tasks, such as decapitating a live rat, to measure facial expressions. Many participants were traumatized by the tasks.

And in Animals:

- 1. Harlow's Monkey Experiments (1950s–1960s): Harry Harlow studied maternal deprivation by separating baby monkeys from their mothers and exposing them to "surrogate mothers" (wire or cloth dummies). Monkeys showed severe psychological distress and developmental issues. [Harlows monkeys](#)
- 2. The Learned Helplessness Experiment (1965): Martin Seligman and colleagues placed dogs in situations where they were repeatedly exposed to inescapable electric shocks. Many dogs stopped trying to escape, even when escape became possible.
- 3. Discovery of REM Sleep (1950`s): Michel Jouvet, a sleep researcher, conducted experiments on cats to understand the mechanisms of sleep and REM sleep. He studied the brain activity of cats using EEG and observed their muscle movements during different sleep stages. He discovered that during REM sleep, cats experienced paralysis in their large muscles while their brain activity resembled wakefulness. However, the cats became deprived of REM sleep and died.

Two remarkable cases

- Genie the 'wild child'



- The tearoom trade.
- Humphreys initially observed the men in public restrooms in what he called "tearooms." He used the pseudonym "Mr. Jones" to gather information from participants by interviewing them under the guise of conducting a study of "social behaviour," without revealing his true research intentions.
- He also took detailed notes on participants' behaviour, including their social and marital status.
- Later, he used the car license plates of the men to track down their home addresses and conducted follow-up interviews without revealing the true purpose of his study.

