

Editorial Article

Artikel Editorial

Ethics in Psychological Research and Publication: The Mocked Essentials

[Etika dalam Penelitian dan Publikasi Psikologi: Esensi yang Diremehkan]

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In the realm of psychological research, ethics is paramount for upholding human dignity, adhering to the guiding principle of “do good and do no harm”. Researchers bear the responsibility of ensuring that participants are well-informed about the research process, their rights to withdraw, and the protection of their identity and data confidentiality. In the era of generative artificial intelligence (AI), it becomes increasingly crucial for researchers to recognize and avoid potential ethical deviations such as fabrication, falsification, conflicts of interest, and plagiarism. Regrettably, in Indonesia, formal ethical training often receives inadequate attention or is even perceived as a hindrance to research. Ethics should serve to maintain public trust in the value and validity of research. This editorial aims to provide practical principles, rather than stringent rules, to guide researchers. Special emphasis is placed on the importance of ethics beyond informed consent, including handling high-risk topics, utilizing confidential datasets, and engaging with vulnerable communities. The editorial elucidates the process of ethical clearance, outlines four major stages in research ethics, and offers seven recommendations pertaining to ethical fitness. This is to ensure theoretical contributions and adherence to high ethical standards in various research contexts.

Keywords: ethical clearance, practical principles, psychological research and publication

Etika dalam penelitian psikologi adalah kunci untuk melindungi martabat manusia, mengikuti prinsip “berbuat baik dan tidak menyakiti”. Peneliti bertanggung jawab memastikan peserta paham tentang proses penelitian, hak penarikan diri, serta kerahasiaan identitas dan data. Lebih lanjut, di era *artificial intelligence (AI)* generatif, makin penting bagi peneliti untuk mengenali dan menghindari potensi penyimpangan seperti fabrikasi, falsifikasi, konflik kepentingan, dan plagiarisme. Sayangnya, di Indonesia, pelatihan etika secara formal kurang diperhatikan atau bahkan sering dianggap menghambat penelitian. Etika seharusnya mempertahankan kepercayaan publik terhadap nilai dan validitas penelitian. Editorial ini bertujuan menyediakan prinsip praktis, bukan hanya aturan ketat, untuk membimbing peneliti. Ada penekanan khusus terkait pentingnya etika selain persetujuan partisipasi, termasuk dalam topik berisiko tinggi, penggunaan *dataset* rahasia, dan bekerja dengan komunitas rentan. Editorial juga menjelaskan proses klirens etik, menguraikan empat tahapan utama dalam etika penelitian, dan menyediakan tujuh rekomendasi terkait kelaikan etik. Hal ini untuk memastikan sumbangan teoretis dan kepatuhan terhadap standar etika tinggi dalam berbagai konteks penelitian.

Kata kunci: klirens etik, prinsip praktis, penelitian dan publikasi psikologi

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Psychological research has protected human dignity with “do good and do no harm” ethics (Kahane et al., 2018; Schlenker & Forsyth, 1977). ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal requires ethics clearance certificates for manuscript submissions since 2021 (Himawan, 2021). **If not ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal, who will promote ethics?** Though well-intentioned, this criterion has favored papers from institutions with ethical clearance, emphasizing foreign scholars and limiting the journal's inclusion.

For practical reasons, researchers have struggled to obtain an ethics certificate, which is essential for ethical compliance. Similarly, the viral phrase “**...Etik, etik, etik, ndasmu, etik**” (“**...Ethics, ethics, ethics, screw you, ethics**”), expressing displeasure about ethics questions to one of the Indonesia’s presidential contenders in December 2023, could also reflect academics' frustration and dilemma. It expresses concerns about a system that hinders research and a desire to uphold research ethics.

A recent Letter to the Editor (Okvitanli et al., 2024) recommends reevaluating ethics policies. It advocates flexibility for ethical research without ethics certificates. It emphasizes the importance of recognizing ethical research activities like community service and vulnerable group support that may not meet administrative criteria, such as ethics certificate or informed consent.

Recognizing this, there is an emerging consensus on the need to carefully evaluate our journal's ethical principles. This review is meant to maintain ethical standards without excluding valuable research. This editorial examines psychology's ethical research practices, utilizing practical concepts and criteria rather than strict definitions. This reflective approach explores research ethics in light of societal and academic debates.

This editorial unfolds in five sections, starting with a look at how ethics extend beyond informed consent to being central in research design, followed by insights from diverse case studies that shed light on ethical dilemmas. It then examines the nuances between simply obtaining ethical approval and truly practicing ethical research, advocates for valuing ethical integrity

Penelitian psikologis telah melindungi martabat manusia dengan etika “berbuat baik dan tidak merugikan” (Kahane et al., 2018; Schlenker & Forsyth, 1977). ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal mensyaratkan sertifikat kelaikan etik dalam pengajuan naskah sejak tahun 2021 (Himawan, 2021). **Jika bukan ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal, siapa lagi yang akan mempromosikan etika?** Meskipun bermaksud baik, kriteria ini lebih menguntungkan naskah dari institusi yang memiliki izin kelaikan etik, memberikan prioritas pada ilmuwan asing dan membatasi inklusi jurnal.

Demi alasan praktis, para peneliti kesulitan mendapatkan sertifikat kelaikan etik, yang penting untuk kepatuhan etika. Demikian pula dengan ungkapan viral “**...Etik, etik, etik, ndasmu, etik**” yang mengungkapkan ketidaksenangan terhadap pertanyaan etika kepada salah satu calon presiden Indonesia pada Desember 2023, juga bisa mencerminkan rasa frustrasi dan dilema akademisi. Hal ini mengungkapkan keprihatinan tentang sistem yang menghambat penelitian dan keinginan untuk menjunjung etika penelitian.

Surat Kepada Editor terbaru (Okvitanli et al., 2024) merekomendasikan evaluasi ulang kebijakan etika. Surat tersebut menganjurkan fleksibilitas untuk penelitian etis tanpa sertifikat etika. Hal ini menekankan pentingnya mengakui kegiatan penelitian yang beretika seperti pelayanan masyarakat dan dukungan kelompok rentan yang mungkin tidak memenuhi kriteria administratif, seperti sertifikat etika atau *informed consent*.

Menyadari hal ini, muncul konsensus mengenai perlunya mengevaluasi prinsip etika jurnal kami secara cermat. Tinjauan ini dimaksudkan untuk menjaga standar etika tanpa mengecualikan penelitian yang berharga. Editorial ini mengkaji praktik penelitian etis psikologi, menggunakan konsep dan kriteria praktis daripada definisi yang ketat. Pendekatan reflektif ini mengeksplorasi etika penelitian dalam perdebatan masyarakat dan akademis.

Editorial ini terbagi dalam lima bagian, dimulai dengan pandangan tentang bagaimana etika melampaui *informed consent* sebagai hal yang penting dalam desain penelitian, diikuti dengan wawasan dari beragam studi kasus yang menyoroti dilema etika. Editorial ini kemudian mengkaji perbedaan antara sekedar mendapatkan persetujuan etis dan sesungguhnya

over formal certifications, and concludes with a call to deeply embed ethics in psychological research. The piece encourages a shift from adherence to codes towards a culture of ethical reflection and action in the research community.

Ethics in Psychological Research: Beyond Mere Informed Consent, Equally Essential to Research Design

Ethics in psychological research is universally accepted, although formal training rarely covers it (Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (KNAW) et al., 2018; National Health and Medical Research Council et al., 2023; Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) et al., 2021; Self et al., 2018). Unfortunately, formal ethics training is often ignored or considered as a hindrance in Indonesia. In many Indonesian undergraduate programs, ethics training is limited to a two-credit course on the Indonesian Ethics Code of Psychology, significantly less than the three to eight credits typically allocated to epistemological courses like Research Methods (Quantitative or Qualitative), Psychological Measurements, and Statistics. This discrepancy not only narrows the scope for discussing ethical issues in research but also leads to some lecturers dedicating just one session to ethics, inadequate for exploring its context in specific research areas.

Research ethics, encompassing more than just informed consent, detail the full research process, including participant rights, potential consequences, and compensation. It is essential for research projects to undergo a rigorous ethical review, evidenced by an ethics certificate. Due to the lack of Ethics Committee Boards in many psychology faculties or study program in Indonesia, psychological scientists often obtain ethical approval from medical schools. ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal requires manuscripts to include an ethics certificate and its application number, highlighting the critical role of ethical oversight at every stage of research. This is particularly vital for student researchers under supervision, ensuring the protection of participant rights and dignity.

mempraktikkan penelitian etis, menganjurkan untuk menilai integritas etis dibandingkan sertifikasi formal, dan diakhiri dengan seruan untuk menanamkan etika secara mendalam dalam penelitian psikologis. Tulisan ini mendorong peralihan dari kepatuhan terhadap kode etik menuju budaya refleksi dan tindakan etis dalam komunitas riset.

Etika Dalam Penelitian Psikologi: Lebih dari Sekadar *Informed Consent*, Sama Pentingnya Dengan Desain Penelitian

Etika dalam penelitian psikologi diterima secara universal, meskipun pelatihan formal jarang mencakupnya (Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (KNAW) et al., 2018; National Health and Medical Research Council et al., 2023; Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) et al., 2021; Self et al., 2018). Sayangnya, pelatihan etika formal seringkali diabaikan atau dianggap sebagai hambatan di Indonesia. Pada banyak program sarjana di Indonesia, pelatihan etika dibatasi pada mata kuliah dua satuan kredit semester (SKS) tentang Kode Etik Psikologi Indonesia, jauh lebih sedikit dibandingkan tiga hingga delapan satuan kredit semester (SKS) yang biasanya dialokasikan untuk mata kuliah epistemologis seperti Metode Penelitian (Kuantitatif atau Kualitatif), Pengukuran Psikologis, dan Statistik. Kesenjangan ini tidak hanya mempersempit ruang lingkup pembahasan isu etika dalam penelitian tetapi juga menyebabkan beberapa dosen hanya mendedikasikan satu sesi untuk membahas etika, tidak memadai untuk mengeksplorasi konteksnya dalam bidang penelitian tertentu.

Etika penelitian, yang mencakup lebih dari sekadar *informed consent*, merinci seluruh proses penelitian, termasuk hak partisipan, potensi konsekuensi, dan kompensasi. Penting bagi proyek penelitian untuk menjalani tinjauan etika yang ketat, yang dibuktikan dengan sertifikat etika. Terbatasnya Dewan Komite Etik di banyak fakultas atau program studi psikologi di Indonesia menyebabkan para ilmuwan psikologi seringkali memperoleh persetujuan etis dari sekolah kedokteran. ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal mewajibkan manuskrip untuk menyertakan sertifikat etika dan nomor permohonannya, menyoroti peran penting pengawasan etika di tiap tahap penelitian. Hal ini sangat penting bagi mahasiswa peneliti yang berada di bawah pengawasan, untuk memastikan perlindungan hak dan martabat partisipan.

Ethical Reflections in Psychological Research: Diverse Case Study Insights

Ethical practices in psychology research are contextual and require continuous reflexivity, emphasizing the need for researchers to respect participants beyond mere compliance. This synthesis combines the exploration of cases that illustrate the dynamic and multifaceted nature of ethics, from planning to conclusion, and covers dilemmas such as self-harm, unauthorized use of private data, engagement with vulnerable populations, use of artificial intelligence (AI), and global collaborations. The cases, aimed at guiding rather than being exhaustive, highlight the importance of ongoing ethical consideration, especially for economically disadvantaged participants influenced by incentives, demanding responsible and respectful conduct throughout the research process (Hodgetts et al., 2021; Tolich & Fitzgerald, 2006).

Case Study 1: High-Risk Research Ethics

In psychology, researchers often deal with high-risk topics such as self-harm and suicidal behavior. While participants typically provide informed consent, not all studies undergo ethical clearance examination. This oversight can harm participants and reveal shortcomings in the ethical clearance process. Challenges include the absence of Institutional Ethics Boards in some psychology schools. ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal advises researchers to seek ethical clearance from alternative institutions to ensure ethical standards are met. Key insights emphasize the importance of careful consideration in researching high-risk topics and institutional support for ethical oversight in psychology studies.

Case Study 2: Ethical Dilemmas in Using Secondary Confidential Data for Publication

Sharing confidential data without explicit informed consent presents ethical concerns in this second case. Analyzing recordings of suicidal ideation patients seeking help, while beneficial, also raises issues of consent and confidentiality (Okvitawanli et al., 2024). Although rare, ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal encounters such submissions, emphasizing the

Refleksi Etis dalam Penelitian Psikologi: Wawasan Beragam Studi Kasus

Praktik etis dalam penelitian psikologi bersifat kontekstual dan memerlukan reflektivitas yang berkelanjutan, menekankan perlunya peneliti untuk menghormati partisipan lebih dari sekedar kepatuhan. Sintesis ini menggabungkan eksplorasi kasus yang menggambarkan sifat etika yang dinamis dan beragam, mulai dari perencanaan hingga kesimpulan, dan mencakup dilema seperti tindakan menyakiti diri sendiri, penggunaan data pribadi tanpa izin, keterlibatan dengan populasi rentan, penggunaan *artificial intelligence (AI)*, dan kolaborasi global. Sejumlah kasus tersebut, yang bertujuan untuk menyediakan panduan dan bukan bersifat menyeluruh, menyoroti pentingnya pertimbangan etis yang berkelanjutan, terutama bagi partisipan yang kurang beruntung secara ekonomi dan dipengaruhi oleh insentif, yang menuntut perilaku yang bertanggung jawab dan penuh hormat selama proses penelitian (Hodgetts et al., 2021; Tolich & Fitzgerald, 2006).

Studi Kasus 1: Etika Penelitian Berisiko Tinggi

Dalam psikologi, peneliti sering kali membahas topik berisiko tinggi seperti tindakan menyakiti diri sendiri dan perilaku bunuh diri. Walaupun partisipan biasanya memberikan persetujuan, tidak semua penelitian menjalani pemeriksaan izin etik. Kelalaian ini dapat merugikan peserta dan mengungkap kekurangan dalam proses izin etis. Tantangannya antara lain mencakup tidak adanya Dewan Etik Institusional di beberapa sekolah psikologi. ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal menyarankan para peneliti untuk mencari izin etis dari lembaga alternatif untuk memastikan standar etika terpenuhi. Wawasan utama menekankan pentingnya pertimbangan yang cermat dalam meneliti topik berisiko tinggi dan dukungan institusional untuk pengawasan etika dalam studi psikologi.

Studi Kasus 2: Dilema Etis Dalam Menggunakan Data Sekunder Rahasia Untuk Publikasi

Berbagi data rahasia tanpa persetujuan (*informed consent*) yang jelas menimbulkan masalah etika dalam kasus kedua ini. Menganalisis rekaman pasien dengan keinginan bunuh diri yang mencari bantuan, meskipun bermanfaat, juga menimbulkan masalah persetujuan dan kerahasiaan (Okvitawanli et al., 2024). Walaupun jarang, ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal

necessity of obtaining explicit participant consent. The small number of submissions suggests people might be hesitant to deal with ethical issues when using data from psychological services for vulnerable groups. This shows the importance of being more aware and taking proactive steps to follow ethical standards when handling sensitive data in research.

Case Study 3: Ethical Issues in Researching Vulnerable Communities

In Indonesian field research, scholars encounter complex ethical and community challenges. For instance, imagine a renowned academic conducting a study in a remote village. Despite their expertise, recruiting participants proves tough, especially among less-educated locals. Many are hesitant due to concerns about understanding or signing documents. However, some join due to a sense of duty or financial incentives. This scenario highlights the importance of researchers grasping power dynamics in community participation, especially related to education and social status. Ethical research demands a deep understanding of local beliefs and customs to integrate respectfully and avoid disrupting community traditions.

Case Study 4: Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Generative Tools in Psychology Research

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have revolutionized data collection, analysis, and academic writing, offering both ethical challenges and potential benefits throughout the research process. Despite their risks, these technologies can assist researchers in overcoming language barriers and technical hurdles in data processing and interpreting scientific literature. However, it is crucial for scientific communities to address issues such as data fabrication, plagiarism, unauthorized authorship, and conflicts of interest, which could undermine the integrity of research papers. Unfortunately, formal ethics training regarding the opportunities and risks associated with the use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) is still uncommon. Therefore, it is essential to distinguish between appropriate use, questionable practices, inappropriate use, and unethical behavior when employing generative artificial intelligence (AI).

berhadapan dengan pengajuan artikel tersebut, menekankan perlunya mendapatkan persetujuan peserta secara eksplisit. Kecilnya jumlah pengajuan artikel menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat mungkin ragu untuk menangani masalah etika ketika menggunakan data dari layanan psikologis untuk kelompok rentan. Hal ini menunjukkan pentingnya lebih sadar dan mengambil langkah proaktif untuk mengikuti standar etika ketika menangani data sensitif dalam penelitian.

Studi Kasus 3: Permasalahan Etis Dalam Meneliti Komunitas Rentan

Dalam penelitian lapangan di Indonesia, para peneliti menghadapi tantangan etika dan komunitas yang kompleks. Sebagai contoh, bayangkan seorang akademisi terkenal melakukan penelitian di desa terpencil. Terlepas dari keahlian mereka, merekrut partisipan terbukti sulit, terutama di kalangan penduduk yang berpendidikan terbatas. Banyak yang ragu karena kekhawatiran mengenai pemahaman atau penandatanganan dokumen. Namun, ada pula yang bergabung karena rasa kewajiban atau insentif finansial. Skenario ini menyoroti pentingnya peneliti memahami dinamika kekuasaan dalam partisipasi masyarakat, terutama terkait pendidikan dan status sosial. Penelitian yang etis menuntut pemahaman yang mendalam tentang kepercayaan dan adat istiadat setempat agar dapat dipadukan dengan penuh hormat dan menghindari gangguan terhadap tradisi masyarakat.

Studi Kasus 4: Etika Perangkat Artificial Intelligence (AI) Generatif Dalam Penelitian Psikologi

Teknologi *artificial intelligence (AI)* generatif telah merevolusi pengumpulan data, analisis, dan penulisan akademis, menawarkan tantangan etika dan potensi manfaat selama proses penelitian. Terlepas dari risikonya, teknologi ini dapat membantu peneliti mengatasi hambatan bahasa dan hambatan teknis dalam pemrosesan data dan interpretasi literatur ilmiah. Walaupun demikian, penting bagi komunitas ilmiah untuk mengatasi permasalahan seperti pemalsuan data, plagiarisme, kepengarangan tidak sah, dan konflik kepentingan, yang dapat merusak integritas makalah penelitian. Sayangnya, pelatihan etika formal mengenai peluang dan risiko yang terkait dengan penggunaan *artificial intelligence (AI)* generatif masih jarang dilakukan. Maka karena itu, penting untuk membedakan antara penggunaan yang tepat, praktik yang dipertanyakan, penggunaan yang tidak tepat, dan perilaku tidak etis ketika menggunakan *artificial intelligence (AI)* generatif.

Case Study 5: Open Science Ethical Clearance and Open-Source Tools

The credibility of study findings and the pace of scientific progress are hindered by the replicability dilemma in psychological research (Klein et al., 2014; 2018; Open Science Collaboration, 2015). Ethics play a crucial role in cross-national research collaborations as they enhance reliability and replicability. However, coordinating clearances from multiple institutions across countries poses challenges. Open-source software provides a solution by enabling unrestricted collaboration among academics, as advocated in a Letter to the Editors promoting its use in the Behavioral Sciences (Wiradhany et al., 2024). This facilitates better collaboration and access to data collection and analysis tools.

Ethical Approval versus Compliance: Assessing the Spectrum from Ideal to Misconduct

In managing journal manuscripts, we recognize the variability in research conditions. Some studies adhere to administrative requirements and ethical standards, while others lack an Ethical Clearance Certificate. These cases are categorized based on severity. However, the relationship between research ethics and clearance is not straightforward and spans four categories, indicating nuanced distinctions. It is important to note that obtaining approval does not always guarantee compliance, highlighting the necessity for vigilant oversight.

Ideal: Ethical Research with Official Approval

In the ideal scenario, research adheres to strict ethical standards and holds an Ethical Clearance Certificate. This ensures full compliance with research ethics, participant safety, and scientific integrity, making it suitable for publication. Articles falling into this category will be prioritized for publication.

Questionable: Ethical But Unapproved

This category comprises ethical research lacking an Ethical Clearance Certificate, raising concerns about the adequacy of ethical review and oversight. Publication may be considered if the benefits outweigh the risks and the researcher provides a declaration of

Studi Kasus 5: Izin Etis Sains Terbuka dan Perangkat Sumber Terbuka

Kredibilitas temuan penelitian dan laju kemajuan ilmiah terhambat oleh dilema replikasi dalam penelitian psikologis (Klein et al., 2014; 2018; Open Science Collaboration, 2015). Etika memiliki peran penting dalam kolaborasi penelitian lintas negara karena etika meningkatkan keandalan dan replikasi. Namun, mengoordinasikan perizinan dari berbagai lembaga di berbagai negara mempunyai tantangan. Perangkat lunak sumber terbuka memberikan solusi dengan memungkinkan kolaborasi tanpa batas di antara akademisi, seperti yang dianjurkan dalam Surat Kepada Editor yang mempromosikan penggunaannya dalam Ilmu Perilaku (Wiradhany et al., 2024). Hal ini memfasilitasi kolaborasi dan akses yang lebih baik ke pengumpulan data dan alat analisis.

Persetujuan Etis versus Kepatuhan: Menilai Spektrum dari Ideal hingga Pelanggaran

Dalam pengelolaan naskah jurnal, kami menyadari adanya variabilitas kondisi penelitian. Beberapa penelitian mematuhi persyaratan administratif dan standar etika, sementara penelitian lainnya tidak memiliki Sertifikat Izin Etik. Kasus ini dikategorikan berdasarkan tingkat keparahannya. Namun, hubungan antara etika penelitian dan izin penelitian tidak bersifat langsung dan mencakup empat kategori, yang menunjukkan perbedaan bernuansa. Penting untuk dicatat bahwa memperoleh persetujuan tidak selalu menjamin kepatuhan, sehingga menyoroti perlunya pengawasan yang cermat.

Ideal: Penelitian Etis dengan Persetujuan Resmi

Dalam skenario ideal, penelitian mematuhi standar etika yang ketat dan memiliki Sertifikat Izin Etis. Hal ini memastikan kepatuhan penuh terhadap etika penelitian, keselamatan peserta, dan integritas ilmiah, sehingga cocok untuk dipublikasikan. Artikel yang termasuk dalam kategori ini akan diprioritaskan untuk publikasi.

Dipertanyakan: Etis Tapi Tidak Disetujui

Kategori ini terdiri dari penelitian etis yang tidak memiliki Sertifikat Izin Etis, sehingga menimbulkan kekhawatiran tentang kepatuhan tinjauan dan pengawasan etis. Publikasi dapat dipertimbangkan jika manfaatnya lebih besar daripada risikonya dan peneliti

adherence to ethics and research standards. Additional measures involve requesting reviewers to assess the likelihood of ethical breaches or compliance with research ethics principles.

Inappropriate Approval: Ethical Concerns Overlooked

This situation involves research receiving ethical approval despite ethical uncertainties, raising concerns about the reliability of the approval process and gaps in ethics assessment. Further clarification is needed before publication due to doubts about the process's effectiveness and reliability.

Misconduct: Unethical and Unapproved

This category represents the most severe breaches of research ethics, where studies lack both ethical clearance and adherence to ethical norms. It involves research that poses risks to participants, researchers, or others, thereby compromising the credibility of scientific research and public trust. Such studies should not be published due to their detrimental effects on scientific integrity and public confidence in research. In extreme cases, journal editors should report misconduct or deviations to institutional leadership or government agencies responsible for addressing academic integrity concerns.

Ethical Priorities in Human Research: Beyond Certification

Moving forward, ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal will place a stronger emphasis on ethical considerations like truthfulness, academic integrity, and risk management over mere formal certifications in human research for publications (Kozok & Siaputra, 2023; Siaputra & Santosa, 2023). This means we will carefully evaluate aspects like the authority conducting assessments, research topics, methods, timing, locations, and the overall importance of conducting ethical research.

1. Who: Ethics committee members must be qualified to ensure expertise and impartiality in ethical clearance assessment.
2. What (Topic): Research on sensitive topics like

menyediakan pernyataan kepatuhan terhadap etika dan standar penelitian. Langkah tambahan melibatkan permintaan peninjau untuk menilai kemungkinan pelanggaran etika atau kepatuhan terhadap prinsip etika penelitian.

Persetujuan yang Tidak Pantas: Kekhawatiran Etis Diabaikan

Situasi ini melibatkan penelitian yang mendapatkan persetujuan etis walaupun ada ketidakpastian etika, sehingga menimbulkan kekhawatiran tentang keandalan proses persetujuan dan kesenjangan dalam penilaian etika. Klarifikasi lebih lanjut diperlukan sebelum publikasi karena keraguan mengenai efektivitas dan keandalan proses.

Pelanggaran: Tidak Etis dan Tidak Disetujui

Kategori ini mewakili pelanggaran etika penelitian yang paling parah, ketika penelitian tidak memiliki izin etis dan kepatuhan terhadap norma etika. Hal ini melibatkan penelitian yang menimbulkan risiko bagi partisipan, peneliti, atau pihak lain, sehingga mengurangi kredibilitas penelitian ilmiah dan kepercayaan publik. Penelitian semacam itu tidak boleh dipublikasikan karena dampaknya yang merugikan terhadap integritas ilmiah dan kepercayaan publik terhadap penelitian. Dalam kasus ekstrim, editor jurnal harus melaporkan kesalahan atau penyimpangan kepada pimpinan institusi atau lembaga pemerintah yang bertanggung jawab menangani masalah integritas akademik.

Prioritas Etis dalam Penelitian Manusia: Melampaui Sertifikasi

Untuk ke depannya, ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal akan lebih menekankan pertimbangan etis seperti kejujuran, integritas akademik, dan manajemen risiko dibandingkan sertifikasi formal dalam penelitian manusia untuk publikasi (Kozok & Siaputra, 2023; Siaputra & Santosa, 2023). Artinya, kami akan mengevaluasi secara cermat aspek seperti otoritas yang melakukan penilaian, topik penelitian, metode, waktu, lokasi, dan pentingnya melakukan penelitian etis secara keseluruhan.

1. Siapa: Anggota komite etik harus memenuhi syarat untuk memastikan keahlian dan ketidakberpihakan dalam penilaian izin etik.
2. Apa (Topik): Penelitian tentang topik sensitif seperti

personal experiences or data requires ethical clearance. While certificates ensure scrutiny, self-declaration may suffice for Low and Negligible Risk (LNR) research.

3. What (Methods): Methods involving vulnerable participants or negative situations need ethical clearance to protect participant well-being and privacy. Ensuring information anonymity and minimizing privacy risks is crucial, especially with secondary data (Tripathy, 2013). Exceptions may apply for Low and Negligible Risk (LNR) research.
4. Where: Ethical clearance assessments can be done locally (e.g., faculties), nationally (e.g., universities, hospitals), or internationally. This acknowledges diverse research contexts and ensures proper ethical considerations.
5. When: Ethical clearance must precede data collection and be conducted by impartial parties. In rare urgent cases, researchers may provide a personal statement affirming adherence to research norms. For community service-oriented data collection, maintaining respondent anonymity is crucial.
6. Why: Research aims to benefit humanity, prioritizing participant well-being and societal benefits. Participants should receive greater benefits than any discomfort they may experience during the study.
7. How: Ethical clearance proposals should be assessed efficiently to save time and effort while preventing harm. Streamlined yet thorough processes are vital for promoting ethical research practices.

Conclusion: “Ethics in Action: Elevating Psychological Research Beyond Ethical Codes”

In psychological research, ethics applies beyond just following written rules or formal declarations. Our review towards universal ethical standards, from the Declaration of Helsinki (World Medical Association [WMA], n.d.; 2022) and Nuremberg Code (The Office

pengalaman atau data pribadi memerlukan izin etis. Walaupun sertifikat menjamin pengawasan yang cermat, deklarasi mandiri mungkin cukup untuk penelitian *Low and Negligible Risk (LNR)*; Risiko Rendah dan Dapat Diabaikan).

3. Apa (Metode): Metode yang melibatkan partisipan yang rentan atau situasi negatif memerlukan izin etis untuk melindungi kesejahteraan dan privasi partisipan. Memastikan anonimitas informasi dan meminimalkan risiko privasi sangatlah penting, terutama dengan data sekunder (Tripathy, 2013). Pengecualian mungkin berlaku untuk penelitian *Low and Negligible Risk (LNR)*; Risiko Rendah dan Dapat Diabaikan).
4. Lokasi: Penilaian izin etis dapat dilakukan secara lokal (misalnya: fakultas), secara nasional (misalnya: universitas, rumah sakit), atau internasional. Hal ini mengakui konteks penelitian yang beragam dan memastikan pertimbangan etis yang tepat.
5. Kapan: Izin etis harus mendahului pengumpulan data dan dilakukan oleh pihak yang tidak memihak. Dalam kasus mendesak yang jarang terjadi, peneliti dapat memberikan pernyataan pribadi yang menegaskan kepatuhan terhadap norma penelitian. Untuk pengumpulan data yang berorientasi pada layanan masyarakat, menjaga anonimitas responden sangatlah penting.
6. Mengapa: Penelitian bertujuan untuk memberi manfaat bagi umat manusia, dengan memprioritaskan kesejahteraan partisipan dan manfaat sosial. Partisipan harus menerima manfaat yang lebih besar daripada ketidaknyamanan yang mungkin mereka alami selama penelitian.
7. Bagaimana: Proposal izin etis harus dinilai secara efisien untuk menghemat waktu dan tenaga, sekaligus mencegah bahaya. Proses yang disederhanakan namun menyeluruh sangat penting untuk mempromosikan praktik penelitian yang etis.

Simpulan: “Etika Dalam Tindakan: Mengangkat Penelitian Psikologis Melampaui Kode Etik”

Dalam penelitian psikologi, etika berlaku lebih dari sekadar mengikuti aturan tertulis atau pernyataan formal. Tinjauan kami terhadap standar etika universal, mulai dari Deklarasi Helsinki (World Medical Association [WMA], n.d.; 2022) dan Kode Etik

of Research Integrity, n.d.; The University of North Carolina Research, n.d.) to The Belmont Report (National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, 1979), Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS, 2016) Guidelines, the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct by the American Psychological Association (APA, 2017), alongside the ethics code of Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia (HIMPSI, 2010)—underscores the imperative role of ethics in safeguarding human dignity, participant well-being, and the integrity of research. These guidelines inform the need for researchers to deeply embed ethical conduct in all their work and need to be reflected in all aspects of research practices, beyond mere compliance with rules. Acknowledging challenges in ethics education, we advocate for a balance between ethical ideals and practical application, encouraging the research community to truly live by these ethical principles to cultivate a culture of integrity and empathy.

We invite our readers, reviewers, editors, and all members of the academic and research communities to enrich this vital discourse with their perspectives by submitting Letters to the Editors in response to this editorial note. Such dialogue offers a pathway to navigate ethical complexities and innovate solutions, ensuring our scholarly endeavors are not just compliant with ethical standards but are a true embodiment of them. In embracing these tenets, we reinforce the ethical bedrock of our field, advancing knowledge with a steadfast commitment to the dignity and respect of all involved.

Nuremberg (The Office of Research Integrity, n.d.; The University of North Carolina Research, n.d.) hingga Laporan Belmont (National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, 1979), Pedoman Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS, 2016), Prinsip Etika Psikolog dan Kode Etik oleh American Psychological Association (APA, 2017), serta kode etik Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia (HIMPSI, 2010)—menggarisbawahi pentingnya peran etika dalam menjaga martabat manusia, kesejahteraan partisipan, dan integritas penelitian. Pedoman ini menginformasikan perlunya para peneliti untuk menanamkan perilaku etis secara mendalam dalam seluruh karya mereka dan perlu tercermin dalam semua aspek praktik penelitian, lebih dari sekadar kepatuhan terhadap aturan. Mengakui tantangan dalam pendidikan etika, kami menganjurkan keseimbangan antara cita-cita etika ideal dan penerapan praktis, mendorong komunitas riset untuk benar-benar hidup dengan prinsip etika ini untuk menumbuhkan budaya integritas dan empati.

Kami mengundang pembaca, pengulas, editor, dan seluruh anggota komunitas akademis dan penelitian untuk memperkaya wacana penting ini dengan perspektif mereka, melalui mengirimkan Surat Kepada Editor sebagai tanggapan terhadap catatan editorial ini. Dialog semacam ini menawarkan jalan untuk menavigasi kompleksitas etika dan berinovasi dalam solusi, memastikan upaya ilmiah kita tidak hanya sesuai dengan standar etika tetapi juga merupakan perwujudan nyata dari standar etika tersebut. Dengan menerapkan prinsip ini, kami memperkuat landasan etika di bidang kami, memajukan pengetahuan dengan komitmen teguh terhadap martabat dan rasa hormat semua pihak yang terlibat.

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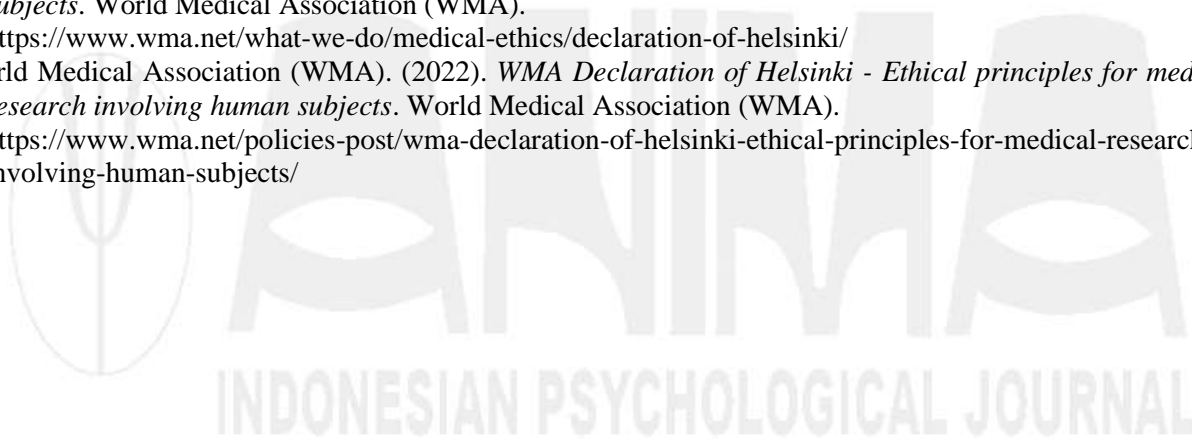
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Vol. 39 No. 1 (2024): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal (Vol. 39, No. 1, 2024)

Welcome to the latest edition of **ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal**, where we continue our commitment to advancing **psychological research** in Indonesia. This academic journal caters to a wide audience, including academics, practitioners, researchers, teachers, students, professors, healthcare professionals, and organizational leaders from Indonesia and around the world. It is particularly relevant for those interested in the scientific study of individual differences and its application to issues in education, health, and organizational settings.

This issue is particularly significant, not only for its diverse range of topics but also for the important developments and discussions it encompasses in the field of psychology. Firstly, we are pleased to include two **Letters to the Editor (LtE)** that address critical issues facing the psychological research community today: **ethical suitability** and the use of **open-source tools** in research. These letters provide insightful perspectives and underscore the ongoing dialogue about the evolving landscape of psychological research ethics and methodologies.

Secondly, the articles in this issue reflect the current state of our world—a blend of **somber realities** and **hopeful prospects**. Our contributors have explored various themes that mirror these dual aspects of our current times. The focus of the journal is to publish original articles that center around empirical research and review papers, particularly pertaining to Indonesian psychological research or Indonesia's contributions to international psychological research and debates.

Thirdly, we are implementing a significant **policy change** regarding ethical suitability. Recognizing the challenges faced by researchers in obtaining **ethical clearance certificates**,

we are now offering an opportunity for articles without such certificates to still undergo the publication process. This is contingent on the condition that the **benefits of the research outweigh the risks** and that the studies adhere to the **highest standards of research and publication ethics**. Additionally, every author is obliged to submit a **declaration of research ethics and an academic integrity statement**, confirming their adherence to specific **Ethical Guidelines**. This policy change reflects our dedication to facilitating valuable research while upholding **ethical integrity**.

In this edition, we extend an invitation to our readers to immerse themselves in a collection of articles that contribute meaningfully to psychological literature and echo the real-life experiences of many during these challenging times. Our aspiration is that this issue not only sparks further research and discussion but also drives meaningful action within the field of psychology.

We are also excited to announce a refinement in our aims, focus, and scope. This journal boasts a diverse array of publication types, ranging from original research and short communications to comprehensive reviews and beyond. We embrace a wide spectrum of research methodologies, including quantitative, qualitative, and mixed method approaches. Significantly, the journal serves as a conduit for articles founded on interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary research, offering special attention and dedicated space to these invaluable contributions. Looking ahead, we remain open to expanding our range of article types, for which we will furnish suitable templates to aid authors in their submissions.

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