

LIBRARIANS, HUMANITIES AND OPEN SCIENCE MOVEMENT ILIDE 2017 JASNA, SLOVAKIA

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Step 1. Open Science and Research – <u>Services</u> <u>Support Stages of the Research Process</u>

Utilising research

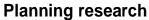
- Utilising research results
- Utilising research outputs
- Measurement
- Curating research outputs

Assessing results

- Assessing results
- Assessing preservation requirements

Publication and dissemination

- Evaluating and publishing research outputs
- Distributing research outputs
- Disseminating research results
- Ensuring long-term accessibility



Defining the research problem

Planning research

- Research environment specification
- Funding and resourcing research

Organising research

Implementing research

oosing or developing research methods
Choosing and collating research data
Processing research data
Documenting research events

covering and identifying research results

nerating research outputs

• Storing and preservaing research outputs and methods

Step 2. Scholarly Communication Practices within Open Science and Research Process; responsibilities for supporting services?



Enabling Scholarly Communication by Publishing Research Paper and Data:

SHH –fields and OA Publishers;

> Journals, Books,

Archives/ Digital Arcvies (Libraries, Arcvices, Museums)

3. Findable accessible, interoperable, and reusable 17 Auresearch data Permissions from archives?; Permissions to use social media conversation? Contions (and understanding) to use Internet as research source

Research Data: The right to use;

1. Ethical and Durable Chain for Open Science and Research

> Intellectual property (IP) and licensing data DOI or an other digital identificator for dataset

Data collection; Can data be to publish? Ethical Review

1. Self-assessment before project starts; researcher should take ethical responsibility for their data management plan

2.Statement from Ethical Committee; research projects in which human participants are studied (their health and / or legal rights)

Also for funders and publishers who demand ethical statement before takeing paper to review process

"As open as possible, as closed as necessary" / Academy of Finland

- n Ethics is an integral part of research (European Commision)
- n Implementing services to practice in research process in social science and humanities (SSH –fields)
 - Important while there is lack of awareness of how one should deal with the ethical issues in SSH -fields
- n Definition for research data in each discipline
 - What kind of data is to be collected in each discipline? Is there conceptual difference between data and research material?
 - Can historical research material be data? (historian collect research material from archive; select and separete information from an entire collection. In the end data may be combination of multiple sources à data that will be published is combination of constructed material)
- n <u>JYU principles for research data</u>: "<u>Research data is material on which research</u> <u>is based</u>"

Responsible Conduct of Research and Procedures for Handling allegations of Misconduct in Finland and Europe

- n <u>Responsible Conduct of Research and Procedures for Handling allegations of Misconduct</u> <u>in Finland (Finnish Advisory Board of Research Integrity; 2012))</u>
- n <u>The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity</u> (Allea All European Academies; 24 March 2017):
 - A basic responsibility of the research community is to formulate the principles of research, to define critearia for proper research behaviour, to maximise quality and robustness of research, and to respond adequality to threats to, or violations of, research integrity.
 - The primary purpose of this Code of Conduct is to help realise this responsibility and to serve the research community as <u>a framework for selfregulation</u>
- n Interpretation of conditions in each discipline is so called selfregulation.
- n Selfregulation is more and more important demand in open science environment.
- n <u>Code of Conduct protects academic freedom</u> à each discipline should state how they "look after" these general quidelines
 - How to ethical principles should apply to research
 - Modell to build trust and in scholarly communication
- n The research community needs a lot of support from IT-services, Research and Innovation Services and also from Libraries to achieve all these conditions

Enabling Open Science in SSH-fields: "Data description before data collection"

- n Proper preparation is the key principle to open research process and reaserch results
- n In SSH –fields this means that reseachers must adopt basic legislation when they manage personal data
 - Personal Data Act and the description of the research data file based on the Personal Data Act (523/1999, Sections 10 and 14)
 - EU's General Data Protection Regulation: <u>The protection of natural persons in relation to</u> the processing of personal data is a fundamental right
 - <u>JYU: Does your study need a description of the research data file?</u>

n The description of the scientific research data file

- n Info sheet and approval form to be handed to research participants (=major questions for data management)
 - Name of the study (you need ask permission to a specific study)
 - Purpose, target and significance of the research
 - Purpose of use, handling and storage of research data
 - Consent to participate in research
 - Use of research results
 - Consent to participate in research
- n <u>DMPTool (DCC)</u> (General information)
- n <u>DMPTuuli</u> and JYUDMTuuli both help researcher to anticipate ethical demands for their data collection process
- n Funders and publishers have their own demands for open access and open science practices

Social Media as Research Material

- n Possibilities: "New" sources, new /modern research questions, you can collect your data from your home computer
- n Challenges:
 - Have permissions to collect data that contents personal data (pseudonyms are also identifiable data) from social media
 - how to collect data that can be evaluated (platforms are not stable data)
 - where you store your data
 - How you check copyrights?
 - How to minimize risks of privacy and data protection?
- n Freedom of research: You can make observations and you analyse notes, but you can't miss:
- n <u>Personal Data Act</u> and the description of the research data file based on the Personal Data Act (523/1999, Sections 10 and 14)
- n EU's General Data Protection Regulation: <u>The protection of natural persons in</u> relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right

Cources and Consultations at JYU

Ongoing consultiong and tasks

- n <u>https://kirjasto.jyu.fi/finding-resources/courses</u>
- n Membership in Ethical Committee
- n Role as subject information specialist of Deparment of History and Ethnology (at JYU)
 - Support the staff by giving instructions of ethical issues (specially this term)
 - Consult research groups or individual researcher
 - Teaching IL-skills and data management planning to students à Evaluation students information seeking and data management plans

Urgent need for guidance and counselling:

- n Academy of Finland's April 2017 (information session for applicants; my presentation "DMPTuuli")
- n Staff training course (15 May 2017): Data Management Plan (my presentation) and EU's General Data Protection Regulation)
- n Methods festival at JYU on 30 31 May 2017 (My presentation "Data Management Plan")

New Role of Librarian?

- n <u>The research librarian of the future: data scientist and co-investigator</u> (14 Dec 2014; Date Deposited 22 March 2017)
- n The authors Jeannette Ekstrøm, Mikael Elbaek, Chris Erdmann and Ivo Grigorov imagine how the research librarian of the future might work (2014):
 - Utilising new data science and digital skills to drive more collaborative and open scholarship.
 - Arguably this future is already upon us but institutions must implement a structured approach to developing librarians' skills and services to fully realise the benefits.
- N Vision: Imagine research librarians as equal partners in the research process, helping a researcher in any discipline to <u>map existing knowledge gaps</u>, identify emerging disciplinary crossovers before they even happen, and assist in the formulation and refinement of frontier research questions.

n I think we are already living this future!



Thank you for your attention!

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