

RESEARCH AND ETHICS OF CARE

Tula Brannelly and
Marian Barnes

RECENT CONCERNS – SPECIAL ISSUE

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH 2017 17(3)

Editorial

Approaches to democratising qualitative research methods

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Voices advocating radical challenges to traditional research practice and to our conceptions of how and what sort of knowledge is generated by researchers, have grown louder over the past decades. They have questioned the model of research that positions the people who are the focus of study as subjects, and those who research them as experts

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Article

The ethics of care and transformational research practices in Aotearoa New Zealand

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Linda Tuiwhai Smith (2005)

...the term research is inextricably linked to European imperialism and colonialism and is one of the dirtiest words in the indigenous dictionary ... as knowledge is collected, classified and then represented back to the West. The word research stirs up anger, silence and distrust.

Pictures: Milford Sound in New Zealand, and Hinemihi marae, Clandon Park, Surrey



ETHICS OF CARE

THIS SESSION

Discursive – we invite you to contribute too

Overview of care ethics

Reflecting on experiences of justice and care

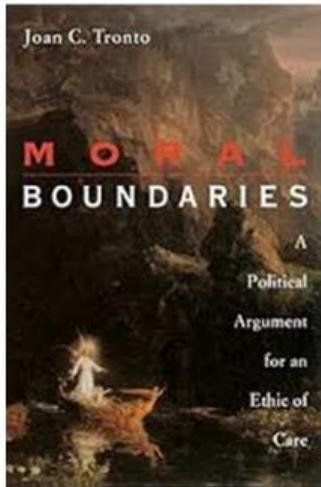
What troubles us about ethical practice and broader ethical concerns in research?

New(ly encouraged) practices - knowledge exchange and impact, and care ethics

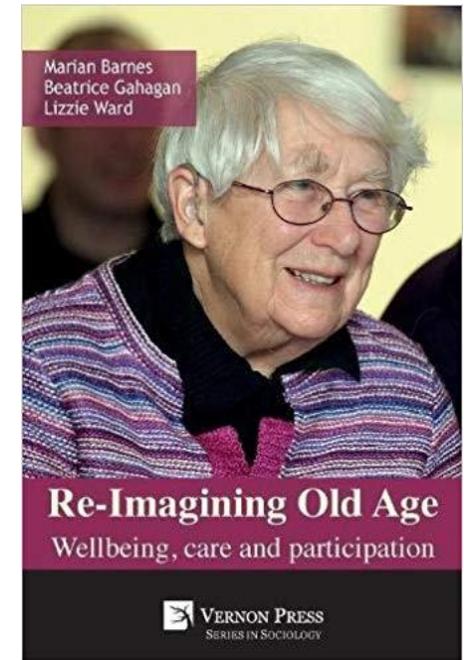
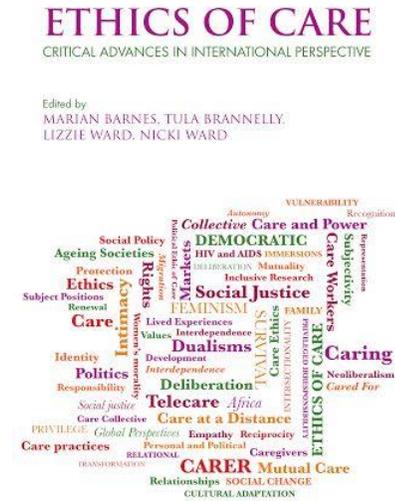
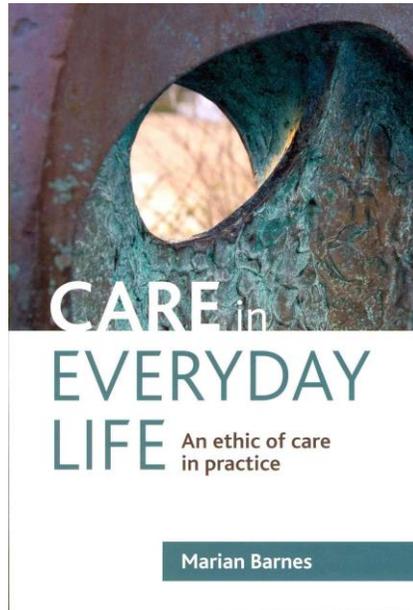
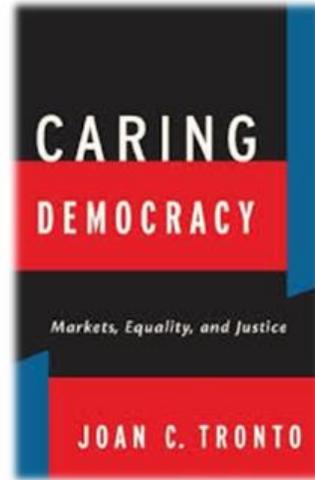
Towards a care ethics research manifesto

KEY TEXTS - ETHIC OF CARE

ETHICS OF CARE — JOAN TRONTO
1993



2013



DEFINING CARE

On the most general level we suggest that caring can be viewed as a species activity that includes everything we do to maintain, continue and repair our 'world' so that we can live in it as well as possible. That world includes our bodies, ourselves and our environment, all of which we seek to interweave in a complex, life-sustaining web

Tronto (1993 p. 103)

Emerging interest in diverse disciplinary fields

Feminist philosophy, political philosophy, social geography, international relations, business ethics, ecology

What concerns us rather than care providing

ETHICS OF CARE OVERVIEW

Care ethics is relational and all humans are interdependent.

Recognition of marginalisation and responsibility for equality are aims. This makes care political. Research is political in what is resourced and supported at any given time is historically and culturally bound.

Care is a species activity – definition of care by Tronto and Fisher makes it applicable to all fields of life

Not everything called care is good care.

Experience is central – we can not know without understanding experience.

The integrity of care

INTEGRITY OF CARE

Caring about. Attentiveness – recognising needs of all involved

Caring for. Responsibility – taking action to meet need. If inadequate action is taken, care is not achieved.

Care giving. Competence – having skills and knowledge to meet needs

Care receiving. Responsiveness – assessing quality of care by reaction of care-receiver

Caring with. Solidarity – care consolidates aims of care-receiver

Tronto (1993, 2013)

SO, WE ARE INTERESTED IN WHAT CONCERNS YOU

Why do we do research?

What troubles us about research?

Knowledge exchange and impact – co-opted activities?

What would a care ethics manifesto for research look like?

WHAT CONCERNS US, AS A COMMUNITY OF RESEARCHERS?

There are multiple process and content ethical concerns that we have as researchers

- Over-researching groups, burden of research commitment
- Shift to big data, and free range data
- Meaningful participation for co-production

And there are multiple personal motivations that we have for doing the research that we do linked to our values

- Commitment to social justice
- Encouraging the right direction of travel
- Personal experiences

ETHICS OF CARE AND RESEARCH

- Inextricable interdependencies
- Marginalisation and addressing equality
- Dialectic approaches for solidarity
- Analysis of careful research practices
- Creating change and utilising resources

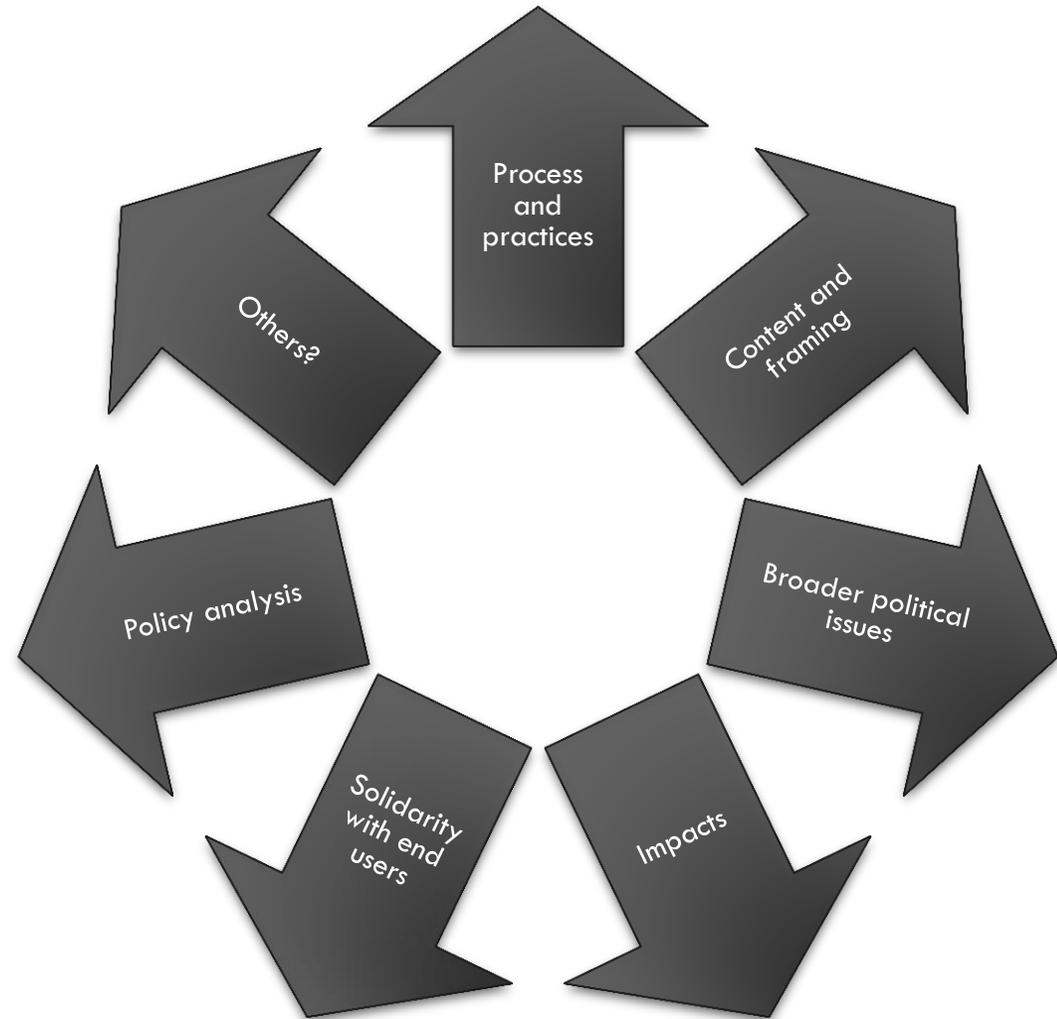
Barnes (2012) – knowledge based on experience rather than the defining features that prompt that experience

Robinson (2015) no great revolution but a slow, plodding journey to transformation...

Fraser (2000: 119) states:

...today's struggles for recognition often assume the guise of identity politics. Aimed at countering demeaning cultural representations of subordinated groups, they abstract misrecognition from its institutional matrix and sever its links with political economy and insofar as they propound 'authentic' collective identities, serve less to foster interaction across differences than to enforce separatism, conformism and intolerance.

RESEARCH, ETHICS, CARE, JUSTICE AND POLITICS — A WAY OF THINKING ABOUT RESEARCH PRACTICES?



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