

# Citizen Science is beneficial to science.

Created this thesis "Citizen Science projects are beneficial to science"

- Edited Citizen Science projects are beneficial to science Reason: "Clarified user"
- Edited Citizen Science is beneficial to science Reason: "Typo or grammar correction"
- A working definition of citizen science would be useful to clarify the discussion
- @nguyhvn what do you think?
- @nguyhvn it's the 1st sentence of the intro. I ask you to see the issue
- @nguyhvn for enough

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SUGGESTED PINNED Historically, many of the greatest contributions to science have come from people who weren't exclusively professional scientists, and the great tradition of citizen science should be encouraged. Science has been overly corporatized.

yes for the reasons below

To the degree that Citizen Science projects increase simple tasks, will crowd out power, and reduce investigator bias, it represents a positive tool in the arsenal of modern research.

It allows study and practice to make of real contributors that are beneficial to society

Citizen science allows for data collections in areas and in quantities that individual or even teams of researchers could achieve while recognizing that data collected by "lay-persons" has limitations.

Citizen science projects are especially useful for teaching science processes and skills to students who hopefully will then understand and use science better as adults.

It allows the public to feel like it is contributing, while analyzing data (with human precision) at a staggering rate.

These projects help out the participants in their lives to gain scientific skills

Citizen science speeds up discoveries.

Citizen science is progressive in science, as it removes biases that get placed into high-level research.

Citizen science may complement rather than replace professional practice.

Less resources are required (by the creators) to carry out projects when given to the public to work on.

The purest forms of science comes from citizens because they aren't influenced by trying to attract money.

People are able to contribute to any citizen science project they view to be worthwhile.

All science used to pretty much be citizen science. Archimedes, Descartes, Newton, and so forth could be considered "citizen scientists". These people have contributed much to science, so citizen science provides discoveries that revolutionize history.

Citizen Science adds to research in the broadest sense. Many people gathering data over a larger landscape than a few or teams of researchers simply could not cover. An example is the Community Collaborative Urban Heat & Snow Network (CCUHSN). Thousands of citizen sensors in U.S. and now Canada and the Bahamas take readings of rain, hail & snow measurements. The data are used by many different organizations and researchers leading to more accurate findings about our weather.

Science is a process of testing claims using observation and experimentation. The term "citizen science" is a misnomer, because someone who is using the scientific process to make new discoveries or deepen current knowledge is a scientist, regardless of their formal education level or affiliation with a particular company or university. The concept of "citizen science" as something separate from "science" makes science an elitist, gated "club", keeping out new ideas and new perspectives.

Citizen science is largely useless in making discoveries, but is useful in increasing understanding of and popular appreciation for important scientific principles. It is an effective tool for education when properly guided by a qualified scientist.

Citizen Science is beneficial in that it vastly increases the amount of people in the field of study. However, when working with the citizens findings (data) it is always crucial to have a team of professionals to serve as reviewers to assess that data and it's level of accuracy.

Citizen science has been around for a while and led to much progress. Albert Einstein had a [paper on when he made his discovery](#)

The great multi-problem should people citizen scientists to spend equal science [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314941466](#) Many "lay" scientists are capable, but require a little bit of support and quality of work.

There are arguments that citizen science is not professional. In that case, it could be said that the professional science manufacturers science whereas citizen science practices science. However, the reverse could be true too.

There is huge advantage to marginalized and rural community who are unfortunately not even recognized with names in scientific research papers even though they contribute in large especially in natural science. People who call themselves scientists and people who publish with pride should be ashamed of for this because they charge someone people or safe for people who wants follow. Citizen science should take its shape by recognizing it's real contributors.

In citizen science's history, big observational data relied on time. This made developing scientific fields difficult and isolating, causing science professionals to [researcher] <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0926641013000317> amateurs (business professionals or people)

working <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0926641013000317> 5 hour if relies on crowds. Today, technological collaborative environments allow everyone's input to be taken into consideration and worked from in real-time. [Schmiedeknecht] <http://community.oxcube.org/> come from anyone anywhere for scientists to immediately make predictions from <http://community.oxcube.org/>

It helps with [of conservation](#)

It is a great teaching tool to [of 2016 students learn](#)

Citizen science encourages [of civic participation](#) (with projects by [of NASA](#) and the [of ESA](#))

Citizen science draws attention to scientific topics that would otherwise be neglected (due to being difficult to work on).

Citizen science supports academics by providing them data to write academic articles.

Citizen science projects are fun and are productive activities for leisure time.

Citizen science can be worked on from anywhere.

Citizen science can eliminate discrimination that normally blocks marginalized people from scientific work.

[Citizen science] <https://www.birds.cornell.edu/page.aspx?pid=1656> forces scientists and experts from laborious "grunt work" so they can focus on more complex <https://www.birds.cornell.edu/page.aspx?pid=1656>

Citizen science creates a solution for automation by allowing a person to be productive when they have no employment.

Projects allow people to connect with and help out others around the world.

Projects provide people with skills and experience that they can use in their personal lives.

Citizen science encourages engagement in the sciences.

Citizen science allows big data to be worked on.

Citizen science lowers the experience level for working on a project to none. This translates to anyone being able to work on science projects.

"Citizen Science" is the proverbial grail upon the body "Science".

Although citizen science can contribute (to a degree), it is important to note, making erroneous claims to scientific facts can lead to nefarious consequences.

Citizen science can create so much information that real and more valuable discoveries may get lost in the wealth and buzz of it.

Citizen scientists can only make contributions which require little skill or training, limiting their usefulness to much to be truly beneficial.

There are activities with a greater benefit to science than citizen science. If citizen science is pursued instead, it can be a drawback to someone's potential in helping science.

Citizen science projects put critical data and collection in the hands of amateurs. It is hard enough to control for spurious variables in a well-controlled research setting. Thinking that crowd-sourcing will deliver reliable data is useful thinking at best, a Pollyanna distraction to serious scientific inquiry at worst.

Citizen science is a [a symptom of larger structural issues in society](#). Rather than resolving these issues, it enables them to continue.

Some citizen science projects might be unethical.

Democratizing science will make it chaotic and confusing.

Citizen scientists are often unable to publish in professional journals, [affecting the distribution of insights produced via citizen science](#).

**Disclaimer** [see comments, another about what citizen scientists is not able to publish and how some they aren't. It's too confusing to people, etc.](#)

Citizen science is not encompassing enough for science overall.

Citizen science is not encompassing enough in

If citizen science projects provide little purpose but require massive amounts of time from people, people might believe less in the value of science than before.

If a person can make a bigger contribution than participating in a citizen science project to science, then the citizen science project would not be a benefit but a drawback.

Unless a robust scientific method is applied to any given study, a person's results have too high a risk of personal, or confirmation, bias. With Citizen Science detailed methodology is often unknown, so the understanding of the researchers of the scientific method in general.

People [of good motivation](#) to work on citizen science.

Not everyone has the capability to work on every citizen science project (such as a person who does not have internet cannot work on online projects).

[of Science jobs may be lost to citizen scientists](#)

Citizen science projects that are games foster video game addiction.

Citizen scientists have little say and insight about how their work is handled after they submit it.

Citizen science projects require time and money from people that might detract from their personal lives.

Some projects have less value than is worth the effort.

Projects require continuous funding and oversight.

Big money (like the [of NASA](#) and [of ESA](#)) is involved in citizen science, making the amount [high](#) in this realm.

The experience in participating in citizen science for free does not help with one's employment, only being a free of one does.

People who place their efforts into citizen science rarely get recognized for their efforts.

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