OVERVIEWS OF RESEARCH ETHICS TO MAKE A SECURE AND PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH

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Abstracts

Research ethics is closely related with the moral principal of social responsibility. Ethical issue are part of the every practice of doing research. How do researchers extent with ethical problems that arises in their research. This article is concerning why ethics is very important, why a researcher must follow an ethics while conducting any types of research. There is a brief discussion about principles of research ethics, codes. Finally focuses on few problems facing by researcher while conducting research and a recommendations of APA's Science Directorate by Deborah Smith (2003) gives to help researchers steer clear of ethical quandaries and a framework of research ethics with what to do and don'ts in doing research.

Key words: Why ethics is important in research, why researcher needs to know about research ethics, important & principle of research ethics, problems of research ethics, frame work for research ethics with do and don'ts.

Introduction

Ethics is the branch of philosophy that is concerned with morality—what it means to behave morally and how people can achieve that goal. It can also refer to a set of principles and practices that provide moral guidance in a particular field. There is an ethics of business, medicine, teaching, and of course, scientific research. As the opening example illustrates, many kinds of ethical issues can arise in scientific research, especially when it involves human participants. For this reason, it is useful to begin with a general framework for thinking through these issues. There are three objectives in analysis ethics. [1] The primary and broadest objective is to shield human participants. The second objective is to confirm that analysis is conducted in an exceedingly method that serves interests of people, groups, and/or society as a full. Finally, the third objective is to look at specific analysis activities and comes for his or her moral soundness, observing problems like the management of risk, protection of confidentiality, and also the method of consent.

Why ethics is important in Research

 Ethics are well founded standards that make the actions right and wrong, it helps categorize different values such as integrity discipline and honesty among others and apply them in daily lives. Ethics influences behaviour and allows an individual to make the right choices. Without ethics it will be very difficult to regulate life and act responsibly. While the importance of ethics can't be ignored in any walk of life it's imperative that they are practiced in the field of Research. Ethics in Research are essential as they help run the system smoothly. It sets the standards of what's acceptable and what's not hence protecting the interests of both the educators and the learners [12].

Why researcher needs to follow research ethics

While conducting a research a researcher must have knowledge on research ethics and be conscious about research ethics while writing a research report. Somehow without following a research ethics a researcher research paper will be tough to evaluate and also it is not helpful for any other researcher. There are many reasons why researcher following research ethics. First, research ethics promote the aims of research, like

information, truth, and rejection of error. As an example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting analysis information promote the reality and minimize error. In addition ethics is vital thanks to the following: Satisfying Basic Human Needs: Being truthful, honest and moral is one the fundamental human wants. Many of the ethical norms help to ensure that researchers can be held accountable to the public.

The Importance of Research Ethics

Research ethics is important not only because it helps students, the public, and experimental subjects avoid research-related harm, but also because it provides a framework for examining the ends and goals that research serves. Researcher has a special duty to ensure that their work serves socially desirable ends and goals such as democratic   freedom, societal welfare, equity and growth in knowledge. Promote the aims of analysis, like information, truth, and rejection of error etc. As an example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting analysis information promote the reality and minimize error. Since analysis typically involves a good deal of cooperation and coordination among many alternative individuals in several disciplines and establishments, moral standards promote the values that are essential to cooperative work, like trust, answerableness, mutual respect, and fairness. They support the values needed for cooperative work, like mutual respect and fairness. This can be essential as a result of research project depends on collaboration between researchers and teams. They make sure that the general public will trust analysis. For individuals to support and fund analysis, they need to be assured in it. They support vital social and ethical values, like the principle of doing no hurt to others [2].

Principles of research ethics

According to Bryman and Bell (2007) [3]the following ten points represent the most important principles related to ethical considerations in dissertations (which may be generalized for any research):

1. Research participants should not be subjected to harm in any ways whatsoever
2. Respect for the dignity of research participants should be prioritized
3. Full consent should be obtained from the participants before the study
4. The protection of the privacy of research participants has to be ensured
5. Adequate level of confidentiality of the research data should be ensured
6. Anonymity of individuals and organizations participating in the research has to be ensured
7. Any deception or exaggeration about the aims and objectives of the research must be avoided
8. Affiliations in any forms, sources of funding, as well as any possible conflicts of interests have to be declared
9. Any type of communication in relation to the research should be done with honesty and transparency
10. Any type of misleading information as well as representation of primary data findings in a biased way must be avoided.

Different types of Research ethics and codes

Research ethics for the conduct of research is utmost important, various governments, universities, and professional associations have given specific codes, rules, and policies for conducting research. General summary of ethical principles given by various codes summarized by Shamoo and Resnik [4] [6] which are as follows:

Honesty: Strive for honesty in all scientific communications. Honestly report data, results, methods, and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data. Do not deceive colleagues, research sponsors, or the public.
Objectivity: Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research where objectivity is expected or required. Avoid or minimize bias or self-deception. Disclose personal or financial interests that may affect research.

Integrity: Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.

Carefulness: Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities, such as data collection, research design, and correspondence with agencies or journals.

Openness: Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas.

Respect for Intellectual Property: Honor patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give proper acknowledgment or credit for all contributions to research. Never plagiarize.

Confidentiality: Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.

Responsible publication: Publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.

Responsible mentoring: Help to educate, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and allow them to make their own decisions.

Respect for colleagues: Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly.

Social responsibility: Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.

Non-discrimination: Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors not related to scientific competence and integrity.

Competence: Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.

Legality: Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies.

Animal care: Show proper respect and care for animals when using them in research. Do not conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiments.

Human subject's protection: When conducting research on human subjects, minimize harms and risks, and maximize benefits; respect human dignity, privacy, and autonomy; take special precautions with vulnerable populations; and strive to distribute the benefits and burdens of research fairly.

Problems:

Research Misconduct [5]**:** Research misconduct means fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.

  (a) **Fabrication** is making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
  (b) **Falsification** is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
  (c) **Plagiarism** is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
 (d) Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

The major ethical issues in conducting **research** are: a) Informed consent, b) Beneficence- Do not harm c) Respect for anonymity and confidentiality d) Respect for privacy [15].

Here are five recommendations APA's Science Directorate by Deborah Smith (2003) gives to help researchers steer clear of ethical quandaries [13].

    a.   Discuss intellectual property frankly
    b.   Be conscious of multiple roles
    c.   Follow informed-consent rules
    d.   Respect confidentiality and privacy

        i.   Discuss the limits of confidentiality.
        ii.   Know federal and state law
        iii.   Take practical security measures.
        iv.   Think about data sharing before research begins.
        v.   Understand the limits of the Internet.

    e.   Tap into ethics resource

A Framework for Thinking about Research Ethics [7]

Summary of the ethics frame work for conducting a research
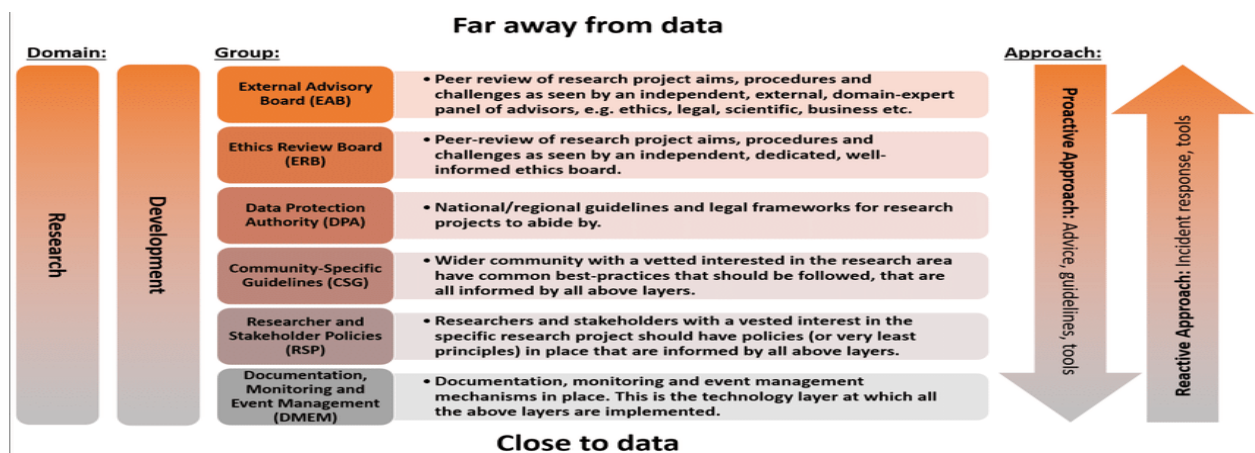
[1.1]Source: Research gate (Uploaded by Jason RC. Nurse) [11]

Dos and Don'ts of research ethics [14].

Do's	Don'ts
Maintaining a good record of all your research activities and report your data as carefully and objectively as possible.	Fabrication, manipulation or misrepresentation of data.
Disclose financial or personal interests that may directly/indirectly affect your work.	Deceiving research sponsors, colleagues, or ethical committees by having bias in data interpretation, peer review, or personnel decisions.
Treat animals with care and respect when studying them in your research and adhere to ethical guidelines.	Use any external research data (published or unpublished) without permission.
Respect intellectual property, privacy, and confidentiality and give proper credit for any contributions from other researchers.	Support irresponsible publication practices. Your main goal should be to advance science and share your knowledge within the community.

Universal guidelines for research ethics[13] .

- [Five Principles for Research Ethics](#) (American Psychological Association)
- [The Research Ethics Guidebook: a Resource for Social Scientists](#) (The Economic and Social Research Council, UK)
- [Ethical Guidelines for Good Research Practice](#) (Association of Social Anthropologists, UK)
- [Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research](#) (Australian Government)
- [ESRC Framework for Research Ethics 2015](#) (The Economic and Social Research Council, UK)

Conclusion

Research ethics afresh gained importance because of the ever-changing scientific landscape and increasing demands and competition within the educational field. These changes area unit more exaggerated attributable to scarce resources in some countries on the one hand and advance in genomics on the opposite [8]. Ethics, life style and culture should become thus interlocking that they cannot be separated. Together, they represent however folks relate to one another within the home, the work and each a part of society [9]. In a fast moving research environment, new situations arise and new forms of research emerge which all cannot be covered without ethics. The principal aim of the ethics review is, as far as possible, to protect all groups involved in research: participants, institutions, funders and researchers throughout the lifetime of the research and into the dissemination process [10].

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Thank You