

**ETHICAL**  
**ETHICS**  
**MORAL**  
**PHILOSOPHY**  
**EDIT**  
**RIGHT**  
**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**NORMATIVE**  
**QUESTIONS**  
**GOOD**  
**SAHAKIAN**  
**UNIVERSITY**  
**APPLIED**  
**STUDY**  
**DEATH**  
**ARTICLE**  
**THEORY**  
**LIFE**  
**ISSUES**  
**NATURE**  
**DESCRIPTIVE**  
**MAY**  
**PERSON**  
**META-ETHICS**  
**RELATIONAL**  
**CONCERN**  
**MAN**  
**RESISTANCE**  
**WILLIAM OF PROVENCE**  
**VIRTUE**  
**IDEAS**  
**PHILLOSOPHERS**  
**EVOLUTIONARY**  
**CHURCH**  
**SEX**  
**CONCERNED**  
**MILITARY**  
**ACTING**  
**FOCUS**  
**THESE**  
**THESES**  
**LEAVE**  
**POLITICAL**  
**NOBLE**  
**APPLIED**  
**STUDY**  
**DEATH**  
**ARTICLE**




**Ethics**, also known as *moral philosophy*, is a branch of philosophy that involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behavior.

# RESEARCH ETHICS




Involves the application of fundamental ethical principles to planning, conducting & publishing of research

# What is Research Ethics?



- Ethics are the set of rules that govern our expectations of our own and others' behaviour.
- Research ethics are the set of ethical guidelines that guides us on how scientific research should be conducted and disseminated.
- Research ethics govern the standards of conduct for scientific researchers It is the guideline for responsibly conducting the research.

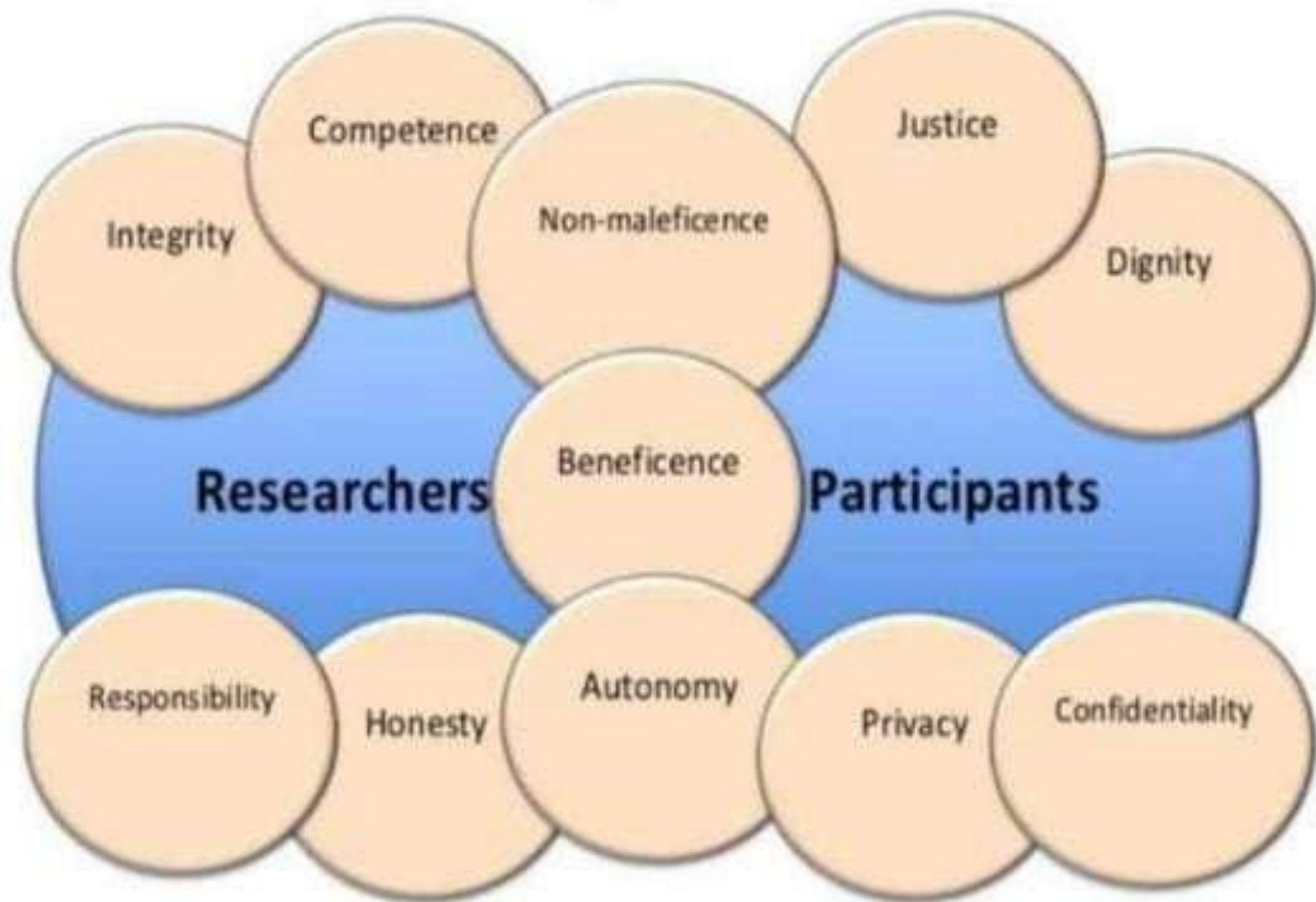


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- Research that implicates human subjects or contributors rears distinctive and multifaceted ethical, legitimate, communal and administrative concerns.
  - Research ethics is unambiguously concerned in the examination of ethical issues that are upraised when individuals are involved as participants in the study.
  - Research ethics committee/Institutional Review Board (IRB) reviews whether the research is ethical enough or not to protect the rights, dignity and welfare of the respondents.

# Objectives of Research Ethics:

- The first and comprehensive objective – **to guard/protect human participants, their dignity, rights and welfare .**
- The second objective – **to make sure that research is directed in a manner that assists welfares of persons, groups and/or civilization as a whole.**
- The third objective – **to inspect particular research events and schemes for their ethical reliability,** considering issues such as the controlling risk, protection of privacy and the progression of informed consent

# Ethical Principles of Research





# Principles of Research Ethics:

- Honesty
- Integrity
- Objectivity
- Informed consent
- Respect for person/respondent
- Beneficence
- Non-maleficence/ Protecting the subjects (human)



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- Responsible publication
  - Protecting anonymity
  - Confidentiality
  - Non-discrimination
  - Openness
  - Carefulness and respect for intellectual property
  - Justice




## **Honesty**

Being honest with the beneficiaries and respondents. Being honest about the findings and methodology of the research. Being honest with other direct and indirect stakeholders.

## **Integrity**

Ensuring honesty and sincerity. Fulfilling agreements and promises. Do not create false expectations or make false promises.



## **Objectivity**

Avoiding bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, and other aspects of research

## **Informed consent**

- Informed consent means that a person knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently gives consent to participate in a research.
- Informed consent is related to the autonomous right of the individual to participate in the research.
- Informing the participant about the research objective, their role, benefits/harms (if any) etc.

## **Respect for person/respondent**

- autonomy, which requires that those who are capable of deliberation about their personal goals should be treated with respect for their capacity for self-determination; and
- protection of persons with impaired or diminished autonomy, which requires that those who are dependent or vulnerable be afforded security against harm or abuse.





## **Beneficence**

Maximize the benefits of the participants. Ethical obligation to maximize possible benefits and to minimize possible harms to the respondents.

## **Non-maleficence/ Protecting the subjects (human)**

Do no harm. Minimize harm/s or risks to the human. Ensure privacy, autonomy and dignity.

## **Responsible publication**

Responsibly publishing to promote and uptake research or knowledge. No duplicate publication.

# Protecting anonymity

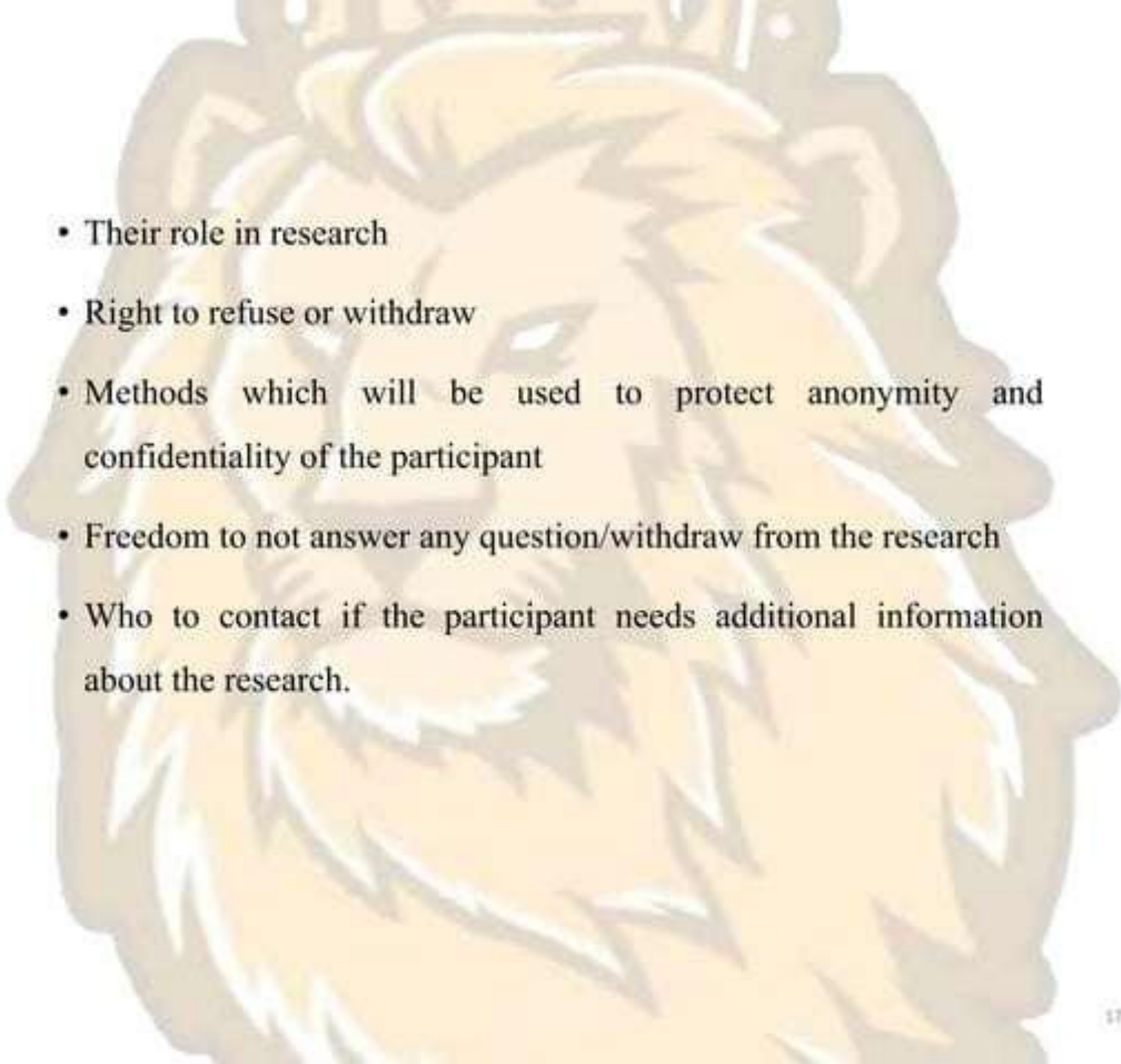
- It means keeping the participant anonymous. It involves not revealing the name, caste or any other information about the participants that may reveal his/her identity.
- Non-discrimination
- Avoid discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, ethnicity or other factors that are violation of human rights and are not related to the study.
- Openness
- Be open to sharing results, data and other resources. Also accept encouraging comments and constructive feedback.

## Confidentiality

Protecting confidential information, personnel records. It includes information such as

- Introduction and objective of the research
- Purpose of the discussion
- Procedure of the research
- Anticipated advantages, benefits/harm from the research (if any)
- Use of research



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- Their role in research
  - Right to refuse or withdraw
  - Methods which will be used to protect anonymity and confidentiality of the participant
  - Freedom to not answer any question/withdraw from the research
  - Who to contact if the participant needs additional information about the research.





## **Carefulness and respect for intellectual property**

Be careful about the possible error and biases. Give credit to the intellectual property of others. Always paraphrase while referring to others article, writing. Never plagiarize.

### **Justice**

The obligation to distribute benefits and burdens fairly, to treat equals equally, and to give reasons for differential treatment based on widely accepted criteria for just ways to distribute benefits and burdens.

# Broad Categorization of Principles of Research Ethics:

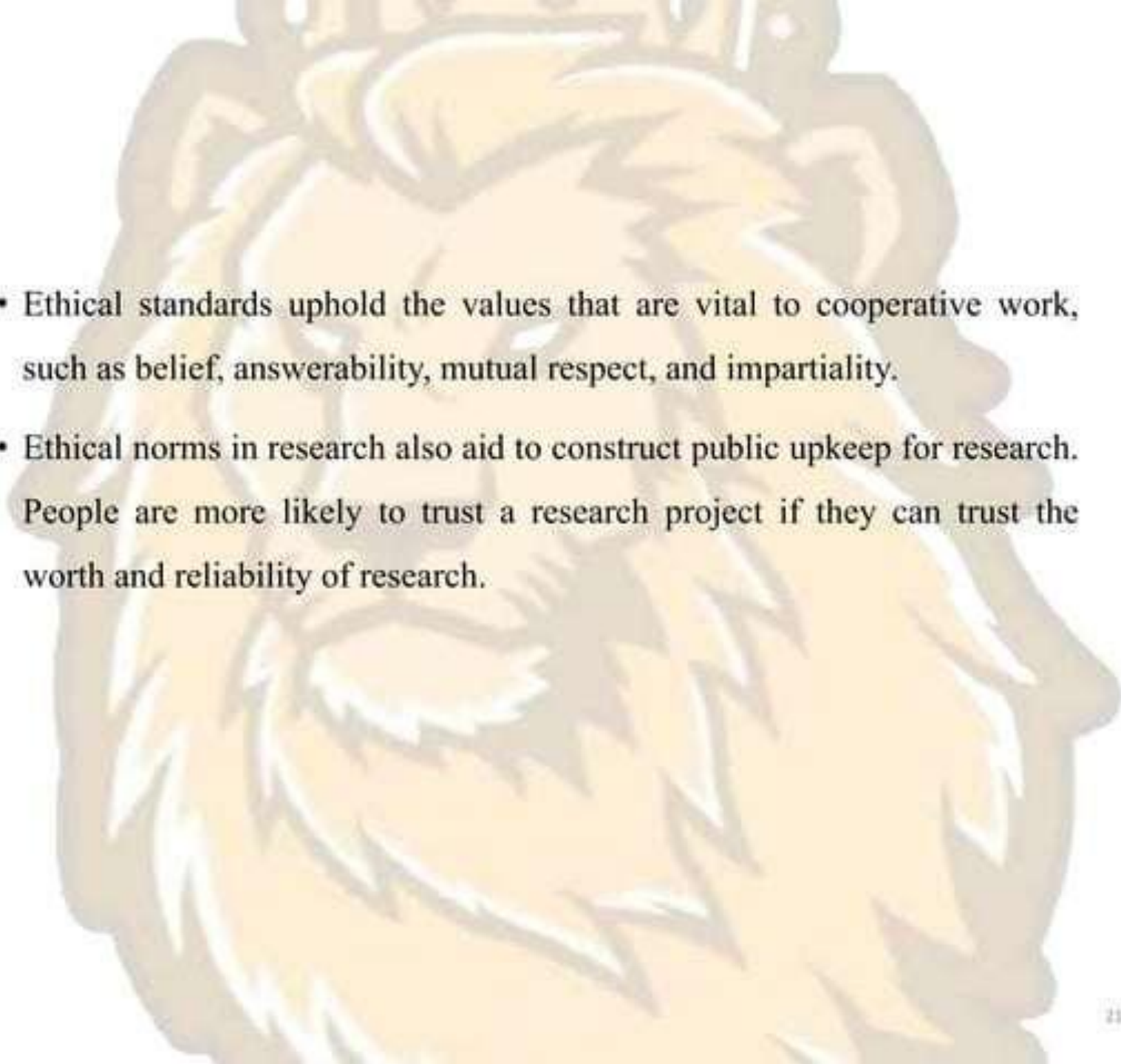
Broad categorization of principles of research ethics:

1. Minimizing the risk of harm
2. Obtaining informed consent
3. Protecting anonymity and confidentiality
4. Avoiding misleading practices
5. Providing the right to withdraw

# Advantages of Research Ethics:

- Research ethics promote the aims of research.
- It increases trust among the researcher and the respondent.
- It is important to adhere to ethical principles in order to protect the dignity, rights and welfare of research participants.
- Researchers can be held accountable and answerable for their actions.
- Ethics promote social and moral values.
- Promotes the ambitions of research, such as understanding, veracity, and dodging of error.

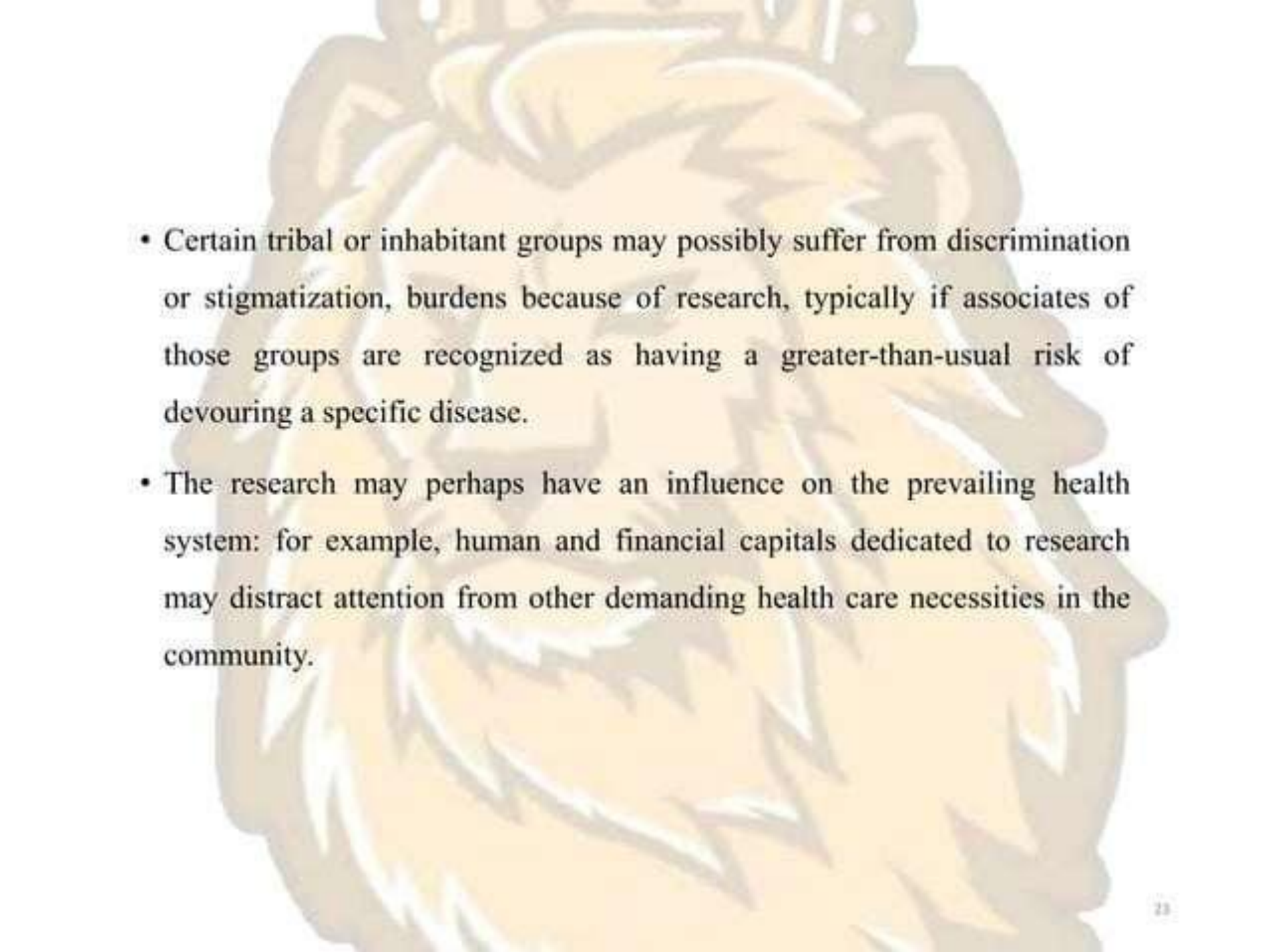


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- Ethical standards uphold the values that are vital to cooperative work, such as belief, answerability, mutual respect, and impartiality.
  - Ethical norms in research also aid to construct public upkeep for research. People are more likely to trust a research project if they can trust the worth and reliability of research.



# Limitations of Research Ethics:

- Possibilities to physical integrity, containing those linked with experimental drugs and dealings and with other involvements that will be used in the study (e.g. measures used to observe research participants, such as blood sampling, X-rays or lumbar punctures).
- **Psychological risks:** for example, a questionnaire may perhaps signify a risk if it fears traumatic events or happenings that are especially traumatic.
- **Social, legal and economic risks:** for example, if personal information collected during a study is unintentionally released, participants might face a threat of judgment and stigmatization.

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- Certain tribal or inhabitant groups may possibly suffer from discrimination or stigmatization, burdens because of research, typically if associates of those groups are recognized as having a greater-than-usual risk of devouring a specific disease.
  - The research may perhaps have an influence on the prevailing health system: for example, human and financial capitals dedicated to research may distract attention from other demanding health care necessities in the community.



Thank You