

## Ethics in Research

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Ethics in Research unknown Ethics in research are very important when you're going to conduct an experiment.

Ethics should be applied on all stages of research, such as planning, conducting and evaluating a research project.

The first thing to do before designing a study is to consider the potential cost and benefits of the research.

### Research - Cost and Benefits-Analysis

We evaluate the cost and benefits for most decisions in life, whether we are aware of it or not.

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This can be quite a dilemma in some experiments. Stem cell research is one example of an area with difficult ethical considerations.

As a result, stem cell research is restricted in many countries, because of the major and problematic ethical issues.



The banner features a bright orange background. At the top center is a white icon of a flask with a flame, followed by the word "EXPLORABLE" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. Below this, the phrase "Quiz Time!" is written in a white, cursive script. Underneath, there are three white-bordered boxes, each containing a different image and a quiz title. The first box shows a pair of red roller skates on a wooden deck, with the text "Quiz: Psychology 101 Part 2". The second box shows a fan of colorful pencils, also with the text "Quiz: Psychology 101 Part 2". The third box shows a Ferris wheel at sunset, with the text "Quiz: Flags in Europe". In the bottom right corner of the banner, there is a white text link that says "See all quizzes =>".

## Ethical Standards - Researchers Should...

- avoid any risk of considerably harming people, the environment, or property unnecessarily. The [Tuskegee Syphilis Study](#)

[1] is an example of a study which seriously violated these standards.

- not use [deception](#) [2] on people participating, as was the case with the [ethics of the Stanley Milgram Experiment](#) [3]
- obtain [informed consent](#) [4] from all involved in the study.
- preserve [privacy and confidentiality](#) [5] whenever possible.
- take special precautions when involving populations or [animals](#) [6] which may not be considered to understand fully the purpose of the study.
- not offer big rewards or enforce binding contracts for the study. This is especially important when people are somehow reliant on the reward.
- not [plagiarize](#) [7] the work of others
- not skew their conclusions based on [funding](#) [8].
- not commit [science fraud](#) [9], [falsify research](#) [10] or otherwise conduct [scientific misconduct](#) [11]. A con-study, which devastated the public view of the subject for decades, was the [study of selling more coke and popcorn by unconscious ads](#) [12]. The researcher said that he had found great effects from subliminal messages, whilst he had, in fact, never conducted the experiment.
- not use the position as a [peer reviewer](#) [13] to give [sham peer reviews](#) [14] to punish or damage fellow scientists.

Basically, research must follow all [regulations](#) [15] given, and also anticipate possible ethical problems in their research.

[Competition](#) [16] is an important factor in research, and may be both a good thing and a bad thing.

[Whistleblowing](#) [17] is one mechanism to help discover misconduct in research.

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**Source URL:** <https://m.explorable.com/ethics-in-research>

### Links

- [1] <https://m.explorable.com/tuskegee-syphilis-study>
- [2] <https://m.explorable.com/deception-and-research>
- [3] <https://m.explorable.com/milgram-experiment-ethics>
- [4] <https://m.explorable.com/informed-consent-policy>
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