

Ethics in Science and Related Fields A Review

FAQIR MUHAMMAD HUB

Assistant Professor
Department of Islamic and Pakistan Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences
Sindh Agriculture University, Tando Jam, Pakistan

TAHSEEN FATIMA MIANO HUB

Assistant Professor
Institute of Food Sciences and Technology
Sindh Agriculture University, Tando Jam, Pakistan

SHAKEEL AHMED MIANO
M.Phil.

Department of Rural Sociology
Faculty of Social Sciences
Sindh Agriculture University, Tando Jam, Pakistan

Abstract:

This study is designed to review various types of ethical issues and resolve the conflict among different fields, maintain ethical rules for safety and healthy work environment which are result of application and methodologies in research work environment and integration of maintain ability and quality in term of realistic constraint in all job which be required to have economically advantageous and trustworthy. It also include the eminence of researcher to resolve the conflicts amongst the researcher or worker in a team or academics so, it is concluded from the study with the intention of knowledge concerning ethics in research tricks or additional working area is very imperative which directly affect the society and their association with other fields of agriculture, social sciences, humanity.

Key words: Ethical rules, trust, conflicts, research, knowledge, respect

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1. Ethics in Science:

Ethics involved plan or systematic, defending, re-conducting, and recommending the concept of right and wrong selecting of food action to achieve good or sustainable results. That needs society focus. Research is a multidisciplinary delve which deeply gives the information of other sciences which are related with physical sciences, chemical sciences, and environmental sciences education related to human health and also associated with food. Ethics in every kind of research field has a great contribution to run an organization, professional jobs (Christine et al, 2003) impact on social life and its surrounding which are connected with other social norms. Industrial research needs more resources to work. In every work area ethical problems are some time very technical problems it needs proper research experimental design, that indicates the aim of research such as knowledge, truth, avoidance of error that might be result of fabricating data, misrepresentation or falsify data such kind of errors can be minimized by promoting truth.

Ethics is based on collaborative work of team that developed by mutual understanding, respect to every one's ideas with fairness of believe. Cooperation is very important in social and professional life. Being a research in academic job our norms are based on guidelines what is good and what is harmful those requirements to be lay down.

1.2. Decision to Resolve Conflict:

Researcher needs to be internalizing their codes and apprehend individual pledge in the relevance of codes. Being an straightforward scientist it is our measure endeavor to

determine the conflict among the impression, working areas, personnel jealousy, lack of knowledge which are directly or indirectly reason of conflict.

1.3. Friendly Co-Operation:

“There are some bad apples in every crop should not lead us eating fruits.”

Here we can evaluate from initially learning starts with getting education and knowledge for a highly presumed research degree that allow us to become a researcher. By working as scientists together is rewarding (Deborah, 2003) period that stimulating, satisfying for getting experience and also experience of facing unsatisfactory situation, it is a competitive task can be achieved by getting the help of friends, supervisors. In friendly atmosphere in field or lab we are working together in indoor or outdoor research we should be careful for exchanging our ideas and our work data which were followed by everyone. During such kind of untrustworthy situation friendly co operative environment with other people or worker is impossible. Scientific research can be exhilarating then those here the attitude is appraise, unfair or dishonest. Fig.1. indicates the system of co operative and its influence on research creativity.

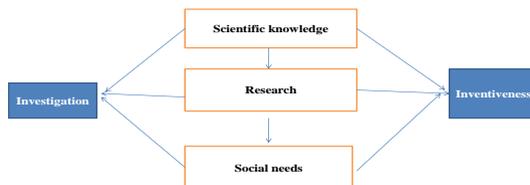


Fig.1. Flow chart of co operation in research and innovation.

2. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1. To identify the ethical behavior of student.
2. To assess the professional development in researcher.

3. Improvement of individual knowledge, behavior, skills and abilities.

4. Learning objectives demonstration of ethical behavior.

3. RATIONALE:

Many academic institutions suffered from a very big issue of academic dishonesty or cheating. Academic dishonesty is adopted by those students or researcher or workers who think that they are not good in knowledge, skills and ability to keep away from such kind of unscrupulous performance by teaching them ethical instruction by passing a tedious rule. Dishonesty cannot be minimized but it can be diminished by imposing government (Ford et al, 1997) policy in term of laws and regulation by swiftng or by strenuous. An individual ho cheats endure more but everybody does not do it. Our kindness to personage but do not vindicate them to achieve special emotion expression. Many other scientists works under similar pressure, express similar enticement to deception but they stay behind sincere that's why they be worthy of defense and sympathy.

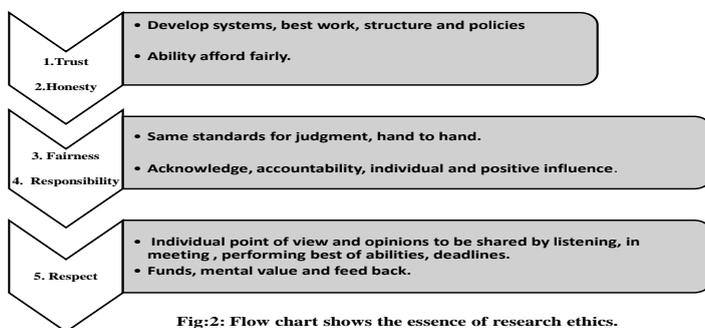


Fig:2: Flow chart shows the essence of research ethics.

Scientific research is based on five most important pillar (fig: 2) for achieving the main task of our professional and social life's to clear our conscience for spending respectful life.

3.1. Trust in Research and Ethics:

Is an important intellectual factor as well as man's inner faculties, trustful environment directs individual to consider the right or wrong things and its functioning in order to learn its true nature(fig:2) (Whitbeck, Bernard, 1983) and purposes of research and thus to learn its attributes of safety and harm on animals and humans. Confidence for speaking truth is the sign of demonstration through clear arguments then it is published in paper such all the fundamentals of research proved true.

3.2. Honesty in Research and Ethics:

It is related with the ability of scientists in term of their knowledge, confidence to prove their own self (fig:2) followed by individual to show their honesty that will be sound and firm enough to withstand any doubts that may arise during conducting research. For all scientific and technological advances are merely the uncovering of workings of team, all these research in term of new discoveries and reinforced honesty, they deeply involved in conducting research and expand their honesty.

3.3. Fairness in Research and Ethics:

In explaining fairness in indoor and outdoor research that is related to the research which expose the quality of research (Caroline, 1995) for judgment, credibility, capability to make promises protection against lie (fig:2) detection and surveillance, false statement and fabricated data are not acceptable this shows the scientist and researchers must prove their self by justification (Baker, 2001)of facts for promoting truth and minimizing error.

3.4. Responsibility in Research and Ethics: The research must have the ability for acknowledgment (fig:2) which shows that individual has observed or notify the quality of existence

and accountability which has positive influence in research (Michael, 2004).

3.5. Respect in Research and Ethics:

A healthy and happy environment is based on great deal of cooperation, co ordination because many people's are working together related to various fields and institutions at the time every researcher or scientists need mutual respect of individual ideas (Fig:2) thoughts of encouraging collaboration, otherwise ethical lapse will harm to public, student, and human and animal welfare(NIH, 1991). For protecting this we have to respect social and moral values of individual and opinions to be shared by listening to each other by conducting meetings, performing best of abilities, discussion on research or projects deadlines for conducting research and then return back to the institute to receive progress feedback (Broadhead and Howard 2001).

4. CONCLUSION:

It is concluded from the study that a researcher or scientists must be conscious and should know the value of ethical behavior in our daily life including our academic activities or social activities concerned with knowledge, education level, pertaining and analysis of data, conduct of research and manuscript writing must include with reliable work to subvert the individual findings. It is our duty by mutual understanding we can maintain the honor of science in every movement of life.

REFERENCES:

1. Baker, B. 2001. In perpetual motion theories of power, educational history, and the child. New York: Peter Lang.

2. Bernard B. 1983. *The sociologist and authority on trust*, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.
3. Broadhead L.A., and S.Howard .2001. "The art of punishing": the research assessment exercise and the ritualisation of power in higher education. *Educational Policy Analysis*, vol 6, no 8.
4. Caroline, W. 1995. Truth and Trustworthiness in Research. *Sci. and Engin. Ethics* 1, (December 1995): 403-416.
5. Christine, L.K., D. E. Howard, E. K. Hamburger, K. D. Worrell, B.O. Boekeloo., 2003. Truth and consequences: ethics, confidentiality, and disclosure in adolescent longitudinal prevention research. *J. of Adolescent Health*. Vol. 33, Issue 5, November 2003, Pages 385–394
6. Deborah, S. 2003. Five principles for research ethics. *American Psychological Association* January, Vol 34, No. 1.
7. Department of health and human services, National institutes of health. 1991. Protection of human subjects. 45 Code of Fed. Reg. (CFR) Part 46.
8. Ford, C. A., S.G. Millstein, B.L. H. Felsher, C.E. Irwin. 1997. Influence of physician confidentiality assurances on adolescents' willingness to disclose information and seek future health care. *JAMA*, 278 , pp. 1029–1034.
9. Michael, A. P. 2004. Educational research games of truth and the ethics of subjectivity. *J. of Edu. Enquiry*, Vol. 5, No. 2.
10. Whitbeck, C. "Trust" in the *Encyclopedia of Bioethics* 2nd edition. New York: Macmillan, 2499-2504.