

University of Mumbai



M.Sc in Information Technology
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PSIT101 & PSIT1P1 - Research in Computing

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UNIT I - CHAPTER 5

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES

BASED ON WILLIAM G. ZIKMUND

Chapter 5: Ethical Issues in Business Research

1. Definition of Ethics
2. Rights and Obligations of the Respondent
3. Rights and Obligations of the Researcher
4. Rights and Obligations of the Client (User)
5. Types of Ethical Misconduct in Research

1. Definition of Ethics

Ethics :The established customs, morals, and fundamental human relationships that exist throughout the world.

Ethical Behavior: Behavior that is morally accepted as good or right as opposed to bad or wrong.

Research Ethics

General ethical rules apply also to the researchers.

If a society deems dishonesty to be unethical, then this means that any researcher who behaves dishonestly in the research process is acting unethically.

2. Rights and Obligations of the Respondent

The obligation to be truthful

Privacy

Deception

The right to be informed

3. Rights and Obligations of the Researcher

The purpose of research is research

Objectivity

Misrepresenting research

Protect the right to confidentiality of both subjects and clients

Dissemination of faulty conclusions

Advocacy research

4. Rights and Obligations of the Client Sponsor (User)

Ethics between buyer and seller

An open relationship with research suppliers

An open relationship with interested parties

Privacy

Commitment to research

Pseudo-pilot studies

5. Types of Ethical Misconduct in Research

Falsification: changing data

Fabrication: making up data

Plagiarism: using words or ideas without proper attribution

Duplication: writing exactly the same parts in different publications

Slicing: using the results of the same research project in more than one publication

They should be assumed as unethical as lying, cheating, copying, etc.