Part V: The Ethics of Research

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Reference:

 Wayne Booth, George Colomb, Joseph Williams, Joseph Bizup, and William FitzGerald, The Craft of Research, 4th Edition, The University of Chicago Press, 2016.

Introduction

- Research is a social activity that connects you to those who:
 - Will read your research
 - Will use your research
 - Might benefit—or suffer—from that use

 Think about your responsibilities towards your colleagues, country and the glob.

Thou Shalt Nots

- Plagiarize or claim credit for the results of others
- Misreport sources, invent data, or fake results
- Submit data whose accuracy you don't trust, unless you say
 so
- Conceal objections that you cannot rebut
- Caricature or distort opposing views
- Destroy data or conceal sources important for those who follow

Thou Shalt

- Honestly pursue the truth
- Find the best solution to shared problems
- Serve the best interests of both researchers and readers

Plagiarism

- Plagiarism is theft.
- By not acknowledging a source, the plagiarist steals the modest recognition that honest researchers should receive.
- The student plagiarist steals not only from his sources, but from his colleagues by making their work seem lesser by comparison to what was bought or stolen.
- The plagiarist compromises her own education and so steals from the larger society that devotes its resources to training her and her generation.

Conclusion

- When you report your research ethically, you join a community in a search for some common good.
- When you
 - respect sources,
 - preserve and acknowledge data that run against your results,
 - assert claims only as strongly as warranted,
 - acknowledge the limits of your certainty,
 - and meet all the other ethical obligations you have as a researcher and writer,
- you move beyond gaining a grade or other material goods—you earn the larger benefit that comes from creating a bond with your readers.
- You discover that research focused on the best interests of others is also in your own.