

Psychology research ethics problems

Psychology



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In light of revelations, the researcher exposes the entire study to some level of inaccuracy since the respondents alter their responses, as a human being inherently condition themselves to behave in a certain manner to stimuli. Respondent behaviour or operant behaviour has widely been studied to reveal that respondents act in a certain way to fit in the expectations following the psychological perception of the stimuli. The results obtained in such study must factor in some level of the alteration as an assumption since respondent behaviour becomes very central to the expected outcomes (McLeod, 2007).

The author accounts for a way to deal with the alteration of perceptions using Milgram's study of obedience where the procedure applied is concealed in the form of deception. McLeod (2007) argues that it is allowed to alter the respondents' perception on the procedure but not in a material way such that the respondents remain protected in the study. The deception must be kept at its minimum possible level aimed at eliciting the expected results and avoiding alterations from respondents' perceptions. It, therefore, means that the ethics can slightly be constricted but the researcher must ensure that it is not materially tampered with.