The concept of ethics so-called “code of norms” is mostly associated with the division of wrong and right, acceptable or unacceptable. Majority of the people have heard about it from their family, university, society or even from school. Anyway, in the field where our profession operates ethics has a significant importance as well. Most scholars, for whom researches are the daily part of their life, pay huge attention to the ethical norms and try to work in an ethical frame. In order to demonstrate the role of ethics in researches, I would like to overview the film: the Stanford prison experiment through the two main objectives: firstly, what the research described in the movie about? And then what were the key ethical challenges faced by the characters? The Stanford Prison Experiment took place in 14–20 August in 1971 at Stanford University. The experiment was initiated by a research group led by psychology professor Philip Zimbardo using college students. The movie of the same name is based on this real experiment. Its attempt was to scrutinize the psychological effects of supposed power, focusing on the struggle between prisoners and prison officers (as the demonstration of great authority). Zimbardo was interested in to investigate the reasons of the brutality among guards and prisoners. In other words, the aim of this experiment was to look into what aspects affected and shaped on prisoners’ behaviors and how it was expressed. So, similarly, **what happens when you put ordinary people in an evil place? Does humanity win or triumph belongs to the evil itself? Later, experiment answered to these questions but what became the subject of disputes among the scholars and not only, there were several ethical aspects the characters were challenged. We would like to outline these ethical issues through several objectives: First of all, for conducting a research the informed contest is the noteworthy ethical issue.** Individuals can make informed decisions in order to participate in research voluntarily but should be aware of the information on the possible risks and benefits of the research. In this regard, the autonomy of the participants is the core element. Either potential harm or discomfort should be described and even such kind of cases arises, the way of compensation should be underlined. According to this experiment, major aspects of the informed contest were violated: participants even through their desire were randomly distributed for role-plays. They knew that observation would take place by the experiment staff but what they were a lack in was the proper information of treatment: the promise of physical assault’s non-existence was taken away. The possible risks about inhuman treatment or mental damage were not discussed at all. The autonomy of the prisoners vanished. The principles that included living without individuality, and characteristics and taking all the things that make them “them” and the process of dehumanizing was not clearly delivered to the prisoners or was not delivered at all. The autonomy of the participants was lost because soon the oppressive circumstances made them just numbers, without any right to withdrawal, while before the experiment prisoners were clarified that they could leave the prison area without some specific procedures. Furthermore, professor Zimbardo used the principle of beneficence in a negative way. The motto of “be of benefit, do not harm”, in this experiment was oppositely imposed. The professional mandate for conducting effective and significant research should aspire to better serving and promoting the welfare of the constituents was misunderstood. Professor believed despite the fact prisoners have suffered, they learned more than just the nature of humanity and “selfless”, and they gained huge experience. Ironically, who knows what the experience meant for the professor, but the fact that his professional mandate was inappropriately used is clear. For example, in one episode, he encouraged the guardians with the phrase: you are the authority, you have more power… they (prisoners) are starting unifying, so let demonstrate this power”. These phases gave negative incentives how the experiment developed. Guardians growing aggressive politics towards prisoners made them more aggressive. The situation became similar to the reality in a way that extremely inhuman treatment for prisoners caused their first attempt to escape. Another example, when the professor was told: ‘”we all become the part of experiment, this is not experiment at all and it became the real demonstration”. In addition to this, the next object I would like to examine is the interest of the participants. In this regard, several aspects can be mixed: the health protection, respect for their dignity and the rights. The harsh and brutal circumstances of the experiment procedures, punishment make prisoners rights (as for particular individuals) under the question. Prisoners were almost tortured and got significant physical and mental damages. Prisoner with the number 8612 through the cruel treatment got not only physical but the mental harm as well. With the hysterical face he was shouting “the guardians overcame their rights, they are so inhuman.. A contract doesn’t exist, this is not experiment this is reality…. I want to leave! ”. Also, observe the style of conversations during whole movie, it feels it happens in real prisons not in mock ones. For instance, the much content of the prisoners’ private conversations were connected to the prison conditions. Albeit, what the participants’ speeches at the final stage about the experiment said a lot, how influential it was mentally. “I was not the prisoner of this experiment, I was losing my identity, the guy named Tom was disappearing that was me in prison, and still it’s now”. The prisoners were teased with insults and trivial orders, they were given senseless and boring tasks to carry out, and they were generally dehumanized. The most brutal thing, which violated the participants’ right to dignity, happened lastly this was how experiment was terminated in just 6 days. To conclude, the experiment declared how authority and abuse of power effect and shape individuals behaviors and how this evil destroys the humanity in specific circumstances. But still, there are some ethical issues, ethical frames in which either experiments or researches should be applied even with the huge potentiality of significant findings.