

# Research Methods and Professional Practice January 2022

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## « Collaborative Learning Discussion 2



**Kin Wong**

### Initial Post

27 days ago

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About the first question, the research should not alter any data or result of the study. According to Rucker et al. (2016), the findings of the investigation should be helpful to the client, whether to a commercial venture, public or health professionals. The findings, reports and results of the research should be independent, transparent, accountable, focus on the truth, and minimise the harm to everyone.

If Abi thinks the current research data is not accurate enough to reflect the reality, he can invite independent consultants to re-examine the data, with appropriate still, design convergent and discriminant validation strategies of the existing data sets, or do an independent in-house review for the current research model.

Abi should present both the positive and negative analyses to the client, as he is one of the stakeholders of institutions. Fanzo et al. (2015) suggest the responsibility of nutrition, from the private sector to NGOs and governments, to ensure nutrition is a priority of social development. Not only ensure the safety of food but also responsible to improve the quality of nutrition.

I don't think Abi is responsible if any third party shadow his program results if he has been reviewed and examined by an independent, third-party who has the appropriate skill set.

As Abi is working for the manufacturer of the project, he cannot control what kind of content the manufacturer will be published. Instead, he can publish the result to academic journals, or international institutions, for example, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) (Fanzo et al., 2015), to present his study, publicly and internationally.

References:

1. Rucker, Robert & Rucker, Michael. (2016). Nutrition: Ethical Issues and Challenges. Nutrition Research. 36. 10.1016/j.nutres.2016.10.006.
2. Fanzo, J. (2015). Ethical issues for human nutrition in the context of global food security and sustainable development. Global Food Security, 7, pp.15–23.

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Post by [Jan Küfner](#)[now](#)

Peer Response

Additionally, it can also be stated, that there is not only an ethical and moral obligation for Abi to put forward correct results, it is also her task to do so, because the Legal framework for European statistics demands this from her. Article 2 statistical principles (1c) for example requests that statistics shall be produced reliable and unbiased. With Abi not providing both analyses, the results would have a bias, which by this framework shall not be done and therefore would be punishable by law.

References:

Eurostat (2010) Legal framework for European statistics – The Statistical Law  
Available from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/ks-31-09-254> [Accessed 12.03.2022]

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