Section I.

Instructions: Briefly answer the following questions in the answer book provided. [80 marks]

1. List five principles of the positivist approach to scientific research. [5]

2. Complete the following definition: scientism is__________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________________ [5]

3. Complete the following definition: technocracy is__________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________________ [5]

4. Weber differentiates between three stages of scientific research regarding its objectivity. Identify the stages. [5]


7. Explain Sen’s view on the local evaluative perspective. [5]

8. List the principles outlined in the Nuremberg Code of ethical research. [5]
9. List the ethical principles of research with human subjects decreed in the Declaration of Helsinki. [5]

10. Name 3-4 major types of ethical misconduct in social research. [5]

11. What are the major ethical obligations of a social science researcher? [5]

12. Name the two factors that make a person’s action involuntary according to Aristotle. [5]

13. Articulate Puleng Tethela’s hypothesis on the construction and maintenance of the dominant patriarchal hegemony in the socio-legal system. [5]

14. Explain W.D. Ross’ notion of *prima facie* duty. [5]

15. What is the difference between the duty proper and *prima facie* duty? [5]


Section II.
Answer the following questions. [120 marks]

17. Alasdair MacIntyre argues that social sciences are moral sciences. Explain. [20]

18. What is the difference between moral wrong and harm to interests, according to Macintyre? [20]


20. What does it mean to treat persons as means, according to Dworkin? [20]

21. Dworkin makes a distinction between deception involved in disguised participant observation and experimental deception. Explain his reasons for this distinction and its implications. [20]

22. Dworkin argues that deception is sometimes acceptable in social science research. Do you agree? On what conditions? [20]

Section III.
**Instructions**: Write an essay on one of the following topics. Illustrate your argument with reference to the known cases of ethically controversial social science research. Clearly identify and spell out your criteria of moral evaluation. [100 marks]

23. Claherty and Donald emphasise a growing phenomenon of viewing children as active participants rather than ‘objects’ of social research. Critically discuss the challenges that
accompany such change of perspective and consider appropriate ethical safeguards for doing social research with children as one of the most vulnerable populations.

24. Homan argues in defence of “complete, genuine participation”. That is to say, the field observer has to conform her outward behaviour to the values and norms existing in the studied community, and by implication has to engage in various levels of deception, role-playing, acting, and pretence. Critically discuss ethical arguments for and against covert/disguised participant observation of the religious communities and cult groups.

25. Discuss the uses and limitations of the harm-benefit analysis in social science research ethics. Do you think we can morally justify a research on mind control, psychological intervention and torture on the premise of a considerable increase in knowledge and other possible benefits to the humankind?

26. Analyse ethical concerns arising from the Nazi experiments on human subjects. Do you agree with a claim that bad research ethics means bad science?

27. Discuss the issues of informed consent and the subject of research – researcher relationship. Do you think it’s ethical to use subjects that “have nothing to lose”?

28. Sieber suggests that there are different forms of deception, some of which are more objectionable and harmful than the others. With this in mind, discuss the ethics of justified deception in social science research. Do you think use of deception is consistent with fully informed consent?