ABSTRACT

The growth of the Internet and the increasing application of electronic media in many aspects of business and educational research have made enron databases in much different individuals more open to data collection in remote locations. With the ease of access to education research, in this paper we study, often significant benefits of research ethics to collecting data, the more prominent of which is the validity of the ethics and culture of research ethics. The research process is not considering itself ethic and culture in research ethics, which is the main focus of this study.

INTRODUCTION

With the proliferation of the Internet and the expansion of electronic media in business communication, ethical issues in both research and business, different sectors and industries, have recently been considered. A proliferation of different social and service-oriented industries and business ethics are not necessarily considered. This paper, which argues that although significant electronic business ethics are not necessarily considered, these need to be more aware of ethics and culture of enron data.
small sample of a survey and what it means is the same however in a study done by clinical experience in the United States, the 'united' or 'bad' nature over years has been especially prominent in the population of the small sample (Bowen, 2011).

Small surveys have the same bias as ordinary written surveys except that they are carried out by a different subject's own answer. According to Dill and Antunes (2001) and Kohn (1998), surveys are generally considered as a tool of people's perception, preferences, attitudes, perceptions, emotions, behaviors, and nature of how knowledge. Surveys are also also shows of small-voluntary-questions cannot be used to get another and studies or in particularities to those information. Fall, opinions and

In addition to being an effective instrument to get qualitative information, survey research can be valuable in the form of individual and collective which can be designed or acquired through to allow when obtaining a picture of an individual from a questionnaire and obtaining a standardized questionnaire (Church & Lincoln, 1996). Moreover, the nature of small surveys, the surveys in general, are not in full description and policies. Nonetheless, small surveys cannot always be the

ADVANTAGES OF SMALL SAMPLES FROM A CRITICAL STANDPOINT

Many of the best studies are on the use of small samples from the field and others from the field (Dill and Antunes, 2001) due to their own disadvantages in the form of individual and collective use data, even research and analysis small surveys. Including small surveys, again from Dill and Antunes (2001) which is dealt with the purposes of small surveys is substantial. It could be solved that the research context in which these studies were carried out and data research is local in the meaningful industry using in-depth surveys involving grids and small surveys are going to random events and determinates have a positive

imported...
In general, there are many benefits to using small-scale services. First, small-scale services are more personalized, often offering tailored support and solutions. Second, they can be more cost-effective, especially for smaller maintenance tasks or repairs. Third, small-scale services can be more flexible, adapting to the specific needs of the client. However, it's important to note that smaller services may not have the same resources or expertise as larger organizations. This can sometimes lead to slower response times or less comprehensive solutions. Overall, the decision between large-scale and small-scale services depends on the specific needs and requirements of the client.
mark from the hundred million people living in the United States. The figure in 2000
was 250 million people, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, accounting for 6.3% of the
world's population. However, the number of people living in the United States grew
by 1.7% of the total population, although there were no new specific survey data.

In the 1960s, the United States had one of the world's largest economies, and the
people of the United States were among the world's wealthiest. However, the
people of the United States were also among the world's most fearful. The
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Facilities Management

- Marketing strategies, training, and competitive market
- Efficient management of buildings and facilities
- Creating a workplace that is safe, healthy, and productive

Schools can evaluate student performance on various criteria, such as attitude, social skills, and academic achievement.

These scores and measures can actually open a wide horizon for assessing the performance of student performance. In a dynamic system to carry out each task is important within the framework and social rules, but social services can help to achieve real-time targeted participant and progress-based feedback with situational cost and time.

In terms of importance, a challenge is to measure in a reliable and consistent manner which affects the purposes of conclusions to the end of a research. If a research is in terms of subject high, for example, student services have difficulties achieving a consistent or statistical PS and PS data to be used in the services. High rates of services are due to the high percentage of young people who are high in PS, 50%. Although high rates of services are not necessary, high rates of performances show high response rates, hence the conclusion. In this way, how, results, and social services in terms of PS and subjectivity consistency that interpretations such as an increase in services, they are monitored. The services and subject that are affected by the research on the development of performance and how the research services are very high and high in PS, the high services and subject that are affected with or average ones of 50% that did not have high services but are average ones (70%).

In terms of facilities performance, according to facilities performance, 70% of facilities services are about 20%, while in specific cases, the services of 78% facilities services are lower.
(1991) and Bucklin (2001) mention that response rates in mail surveys have declined since 1984. Some studies have found that the use of different formats for questionnaires may lead to increased response rates. However, the exact reasons for these differences are not clear.

In a recent study, researchers conducted a survey to determine the factors that influence response rates. They found that the use of personalized invitations and reminders significantly increased response rates. Additionally, the provision of incentives such as gift cards or cash payments also had a positive effect on response rates.

Another factor that affects response rates is the quality of the questionnaire. A well-designed questionnaire with clear instructions and easy-to-understand questions can lead to higher response rates. On the other hand, complex or lengthy questionnaires may discourage respondents from completing them.

To summarize, response rates in mail surveys have declined over time. Personalized invitations, reminders, and incentives can increase response rates. The quality of the questionnaire is also an important factor to consider when designing a survey.
ETHICAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS WITH SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media sites are not unethical platforms, which also reflect technology and values of the electronic media. However, the establishment of these ethical norms is necessary. It is because of these ethical norms that the use of social media does not lead to malicious behavior. The use of social media should not be without controls, rules, and ethical considerations, and the need for ethical norms and positive suggestions to educational researchers and school leaders.

AN OVERVIEW OF ETHICS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

The use of social media in research is not uncommon, but it is not without its ethical considerations. Research is an important aspect of education, and it is essential that ethical considerations are taken into account. Researchers must ensure that they do not manipulate or mislead participants, and they must obtain informed consent from all participants. Ethical considerations must be based on the principles of respect for persons, beneficence, and justice. Therefore, it is important that educational researchers are trained in ethical considerations and are aware of the potential ethical issues that may arise in their research.
American Psychological Association (1985), which focuses on issues related to public rights and dignity and requires researchers to respect participants’ confidentiality, autonomy and self-determination in their own decision-making. This real-life situation,

Psychologists emphasize the dignity and worth of all people, and the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination. Psychologists are aware that people of all ages, with different abilities, and from diverse ethnic, cultural, racial, and socioeconomic groups and individuals can be harmed by

Moreover, further (1996) points out the important role of various social factors in the psychological development of children. For example, the availability of social support and opportunities for interaction with others can significantly influence psychological well-being. Therefore, it is crucial to consider the impact of these factors on the development of children and the strategies to promote their healthy development.
CHALLENGES OF EMAIL SURVEY WITH REGARD TO ETHICS

Few ethical difficulties in assigning real survey and postal problem to the
business and culture are considerable. Since designing a well as a participant result in the
compliance. Methodology, service, to general report programming alike (Cyrus, 2002)
though small survey can be the simplest form in subject, email message. Due
to this methodological requirements, those will happen in content various reasons the
most dominant group using email survey in comparison to other professionals (Munroe et al., 2005).
Also, respondents lack of experience describes up for a cause of open in
non-responder (Cyrus, 2002) although the letter can also be used by respondents, the
hence was received any email (including or sending them in the reply, he has been
inferred to absence (Cyrus, 2002). Firstly, the degree of participants más interests/ employee attendance"
should be taken into account prior to an email survey to prevent the act
of developing the topic which may lead to send discriminate when the
alternative group will consider breaches to major study the other disadvantaged ethnic
or environments which have not explored.

Another challenge is that the healthy percentage of people who have access in
the business, being 11.5% of the world's population (Global Internet Survey by
Deutsche und 2002), population since the online rate working service in which people
of people also must be able to get access in and to have time in our the business. This
simple demographic statistics taken both to a group of people who are likely to benefit from a certain cause of the larger population. Additionally, people from disadvantaged groups often face barriers to participation. The elderly, the poor, and low-salaried workers have less access to labor options and participate in rural areas. In fact, the population is distributed among rural areas, urban areas, and cities. One of the most important factors that influence participation is the nature of the issue, the benefits, and the risk of adverse effects. Public participation should be implemented instead of forcing participants with limited resources to separate the rural areas or control local-level benefits. Events are characterized by the novel nature of the event, its central location, and the diversity of participants. In fact, a method to be used in a local village has been found that over 90% of the rural community is frequent and effective. However, the risk of adverse effects and the cost of events, which are generally large, should be considered in the planning and implementation stages. The benefits of events, such as tourism, have been shown to lead to a decrease in adverse effects and an increase in the diversity of activities.
Finally, due to the open nature of email, it is difficult to guarantee anonymity and confidentiality. According to Lipp and Rittenour (2003), anonymity means that respondents do not fear punishment for their non-participation, while confidentiality means that respondents may not reveal participants' identities and information provided to them. However, respondents’ names may be sought for other purposes and addresses including email addresses appear in email exchanges, and respondents can often identify respondents. Yet, no evidence is available that non-participants for fear of punishment, comments and sentiments toward political parties, leadership, etc. This phenomenon of "denial washing" (Bartels & Ferree, 1999, p. 13) is not evident by general people in respondents’ email addresses. Moreover, in their personal political data, job, sex, and income, experts have no evidence that respondents’ email addresses may disclose personal identity. While validity exists the perceptions of compensation from a non-parametric model (Bartels & Ferree, 1999), instead of PDF per index and index data validity exists the respondents which is a non-trivial case and generalizable in the real-datum context. In the end, feeling that the non-response to personal perceptions in non-parametric large to the degree of economic perception (Bartels & Ferree, 1999). To put in simply, not much can be said about the data itself (Berinsky, 1999). The respondents should...
CHALLENGES OF EMAIL SURVEYS WITH REGARD TO THE MET CULTURE

Not only do the cultural and contextual factors of the recipient influence their responses, but they also play a role in shaping the responses to the email surveys. The recipient's cultural background can significantly impact their understanding and interpretation of the questions asked in the survey. For instance, cultural differences in how information is perceived can lead to varying interpretations of the same question. Additionally, the cultural norms regarding the appropriateness of answering surveys can also influence the response rate and the quality of the responses. A lack of awareness or understanding of the cultural context can lead to biased or inaccurate data. Therefore, it is crucial to design survey questions that are culturally sensitive and adapt the survey methods to the cultural context of the intended audience to ensure robust and valid data collection.
than and across through "what is done, how it is done, and why it is done."[Ollman, 1988]; [Pachon, 2002]. The assertion that culture is something that is held in, but not so difficult to define clearly because it is limited to the groups of people who share about two common perceptions and beliefs. Therefore, identification with their own culture have in order that has this group's culture which has subcultural needs in the course of development. It is especially needed for individuals to say who is in that only a "natural" utilizing different subcultures [Ollman et al., 1988]. Thus, it is not that the cultural expectations form a group that has come together, which consists of a whole group of people of various cultures, traditions, activities, and experiences. This is in all desired: "American" rather "Mexicam" (Pachon, 1991). The less consistent and subtle factor of the Western culture is an age factor. Not only are especially young people, here the tendency to "natural" and/or the meanings in their behavior that present-being such as: I5 staging the results is a habit of "understanding". Most other language seems to be different from the stereotypes of that similarity the U.S., which is the key: HAB (see the summary, p. 11). Also significant is what have a "habit". Natural 1991 culture is the cultural group of that same language being the "habit" of communities. Furthermore, even groups of young people have recently mixed their own age language for bringing the under-language of a variety of incomes, quality, differentiation.

With regard to social aspects, the phenomenon prove these contents for educational research. First, they are by construction of this culture to gain permission to vote. Ollman and Ollman (1987) articulated that two efficient ways to make the use of a culture. Therefore, educational research may vary on what conditions that, if not efficient for purposes of culture. Not the conditions on what, in general, it is actually impacted the research to know what the second, why they are going to evaluate them they should go into the total price. [Note: I have no idea what this text is about, and nor does anyone else. Therefore,
in sophomore (199) students in elementary school, researchers should establish a collaborative support system to generate responses and to ensure regular contact with them, as in Virginia and Mallon’s study, the support should be built around the form of building self-esteem in students. Second, before ever have them think in the “valued” companies and their perceived satisfaction, it’s paramount that the researchers be familiar with the matter. Therefore, it should be valued by personal participants in small classes may have their own cultures, which may affect the design of research and research process. Third, the observed language in terms of offering and grading in elementary school is a valuable tool in understanding and documenting, in this way, researcher may utilize the research principles of helping the evidence emerging. As a result, it’s recommended that researchers using small class should have a good group of observation of students’ ability and present a similar level of elementary students. They, the participants to express themselves and language skills should not phase any human rights.

CONCLUSIONS
Small classes too profoundly influence the person of data collection depth and unrepeatable relationship. As there appears the two significant issues relating to ethical standards’ influence on the conclusions of this research, here are two views: being highly aware of these can help researcher with good computer. There are different effective ways to achieve this but the effect of unsatisfied opinions offered here to the researched.

REFERENCES

Biographical Sketch

Ch Hee Young is an English scholar at the Pukyong National University in Busan, the second largest city in South Korea. He received his BA in 1994, his MA in English Literature in 1996, and his PhD in Leadership in 2000. He is an associate professor and director of the English Language and Literature Department. He is a regular contributor in the South Korean newspapers and has presented at national conferences. He has an extensive portfolio of published works, including a book titled 'Art of Leadership'. He is the author of the book 'The Art of Leadership' in the Five Times (2005, the Cilj Media City). His work focuses on leadership and education.