

# Middle position



Funded by the European Union's  
Horizon 2020 research programme.

# Learning objectives

The aim of this exercise is to understand the practical meanings of virtues in research practice

- **Foster moral sensitivity** for basic scientific virtues
- Focus on **challenges researchers experience** in practice and the virtues relevant for these situations
- Acknowledge the **inherent ambiguity** associated with acting to uphold scientific virtues
- Aid reflection about how to act on **scientific virtues in practice**



# Introduction

What does “virtue” mean?

A ‘Virtue’ is an ‘excellence of any kind’. “To be virtuous means to strive towards living in compliance with one’s full potential, intellectually as well as morally”.



<https://www.embassy.science/theme/virtues-in-research-integrity>



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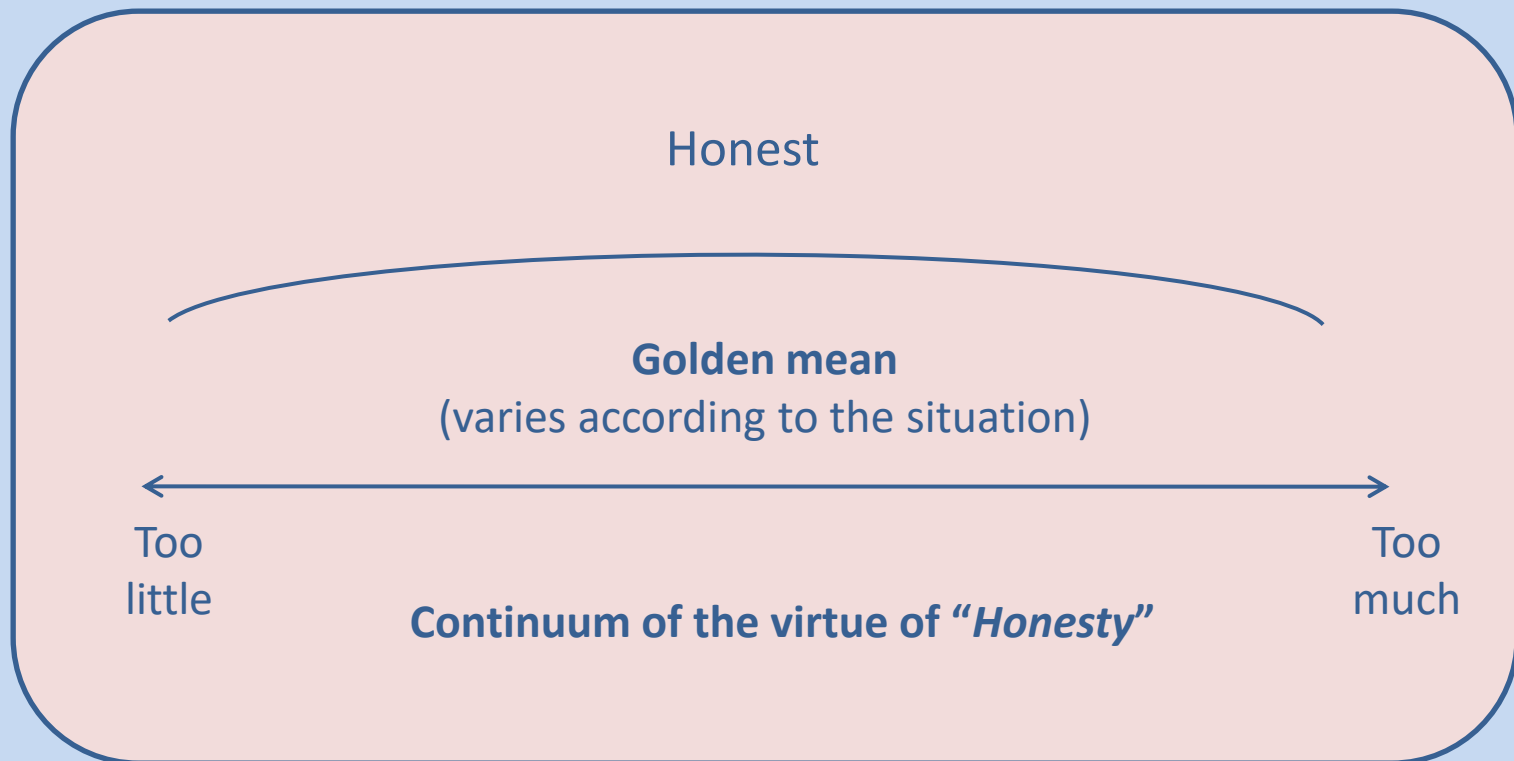
# Introduction

What does “virtue ethics” mean?

Virtue ethics is an ethical theory that emphasizes an individual’s character rather than following a set of rules.



# What does “middle position” mean?



# Privacy and confidentiality



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# Individual reflection (5-10 min)

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Recall a personal case or situation within your work in which you experienced a kind of moral doubt about what happened or about what you could have done/should have done/or did do.

**Which specific virtue was/is at stake in your situation?**

**Write down the 3 kinds of behaviours :**

- 1) What would you do, in that situation, if too little of the behaviour related to the specific virtue characterized your action?
- 2) What would you do if too much of the behaviour related to the specific virtue characterized your action?
- 3) What would you do if you demonstrated the right behaviour which perfectly represents your specific virtue in that situation? (Middle position)



# Reflection in subgroups (30 min)

## 1. Selecting and presenting a case

- a. Set a rapporteur in each group.
- b. All participants present **in 1 min** the situation and the moral uncertainty they experienced, and the relevant virtue, without mentioning the conclusion (middle position or how the situation ended).
- c. Participants vote which situation they want to reflect upon as a group.
- d. Participants try to place themselves in the selected situation and ask for factual clarification questions.





## Reflection in subgroups (30 min)

- e. All participants **choose (individually) which virtue is at stake** in the presented situation.
- f. All participants specify the virtue and the spectrum (too weak/ too strong/ middle position)
- g. All participants share their notes
- h. Group reflection/dialogue about differences/similarities on:
  - ✓ What is interesting or surprising?
  - ✓ Did you have different virtues in the first place?
  - ✓ What did you learn from each other with respect to how the middle position was described and reflected upon?
  - ✓ In which way were the virtues (principles) of the ECoC represented in the virtues mentioned by the participants?



Please go to the Jamboard

[https://jamboard.google.com/d/1ppbw\\_PUv-dE6KeFJ\\_I7oMreQ09TjDjanZqlzu948If0/edit?usp=sharing](https://jamboard.google.com/d/1ppbw_PUv-dE6KeFJ_I7oMreQ09TjDjanZqlzu948If0/edit?usp=sharing)

## Plenary exchange (20 min)

- Was it easy or difficult to find a personal case and to select a virtue for it?
- Was it easy to select a middle position?
- Did you learn to look at inherent ambiguity of specific virtues in a broader, or in a different way, when these were identified by others?
- Do the case presenters want to describe how they experienced the exercise?

