



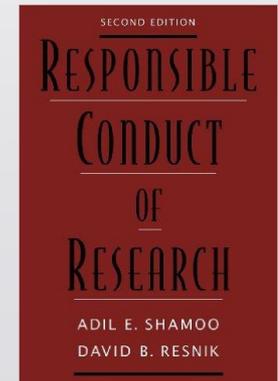
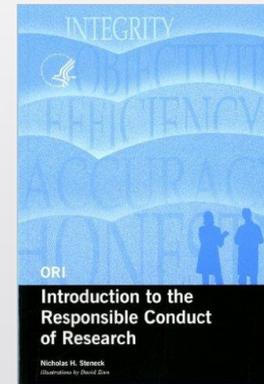
# Value Pluralism in Research Integrity

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# Codes for Responsible Conduct of Research





- Honesty and scrupulousness
- Reliability
- Verifiability
- Impartiality
- Independence
- Responsibility

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# Value Pluralism in RI (1): Different Kinds of Values

- Epistemic
- Cognitive
- Moral
- Legal
- Prudential
- Conventional / professional
- ...





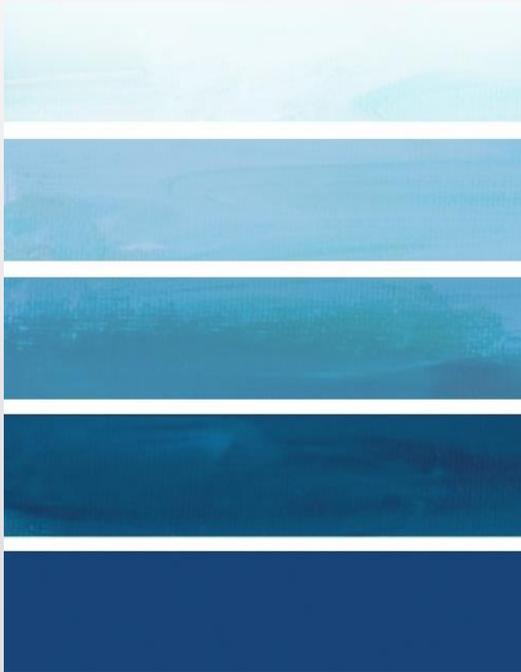
# Honesty and Scrupulousness



- Epistemic:
  - “... present the nature and scope of ... results with the greatest possible precision.”
- Conventional:
  - “Accurate source references provide a clear indication of the intellectual provenance of cited and paraphrased text.”
- Moral:
  - “... respect for the people and animals involved in scientific teaching and research.”
  - “scrupulousness ... also applies to relationships...”
- Professional:
  - “Good mentorship is essential... responsibilities are clearly defined and observed...”



## Value Pluralism in RI (2): Multiple Epistemic Values



- Truth / true belief
- Avoidance of false belief
- Well-grounded belief
- Knowledge
- Understanding
- Wisdom
- ...



# Maximizing True Belief vs. Minimizing False Belief

- “... present the nature and scope of ... results with the greatest possible precision.”
- “precision and nuance” in teaching, publishing, knowledge transfer
- “presentation of doubts and contraindications”
- “Speculation spurred by results of academic research is recognisably presented as such.”
- “publications should make mention of the statistical uncertainty of research results and the margins of error.”



# Well-Grounded Belief

- Reliability: “provide a full account of the research conducted. This ensures that scientific and scholarly research can be traced, verified and re-tested.”
- Verifiability: “It is made clear what the data and conclusions are based on,  
...

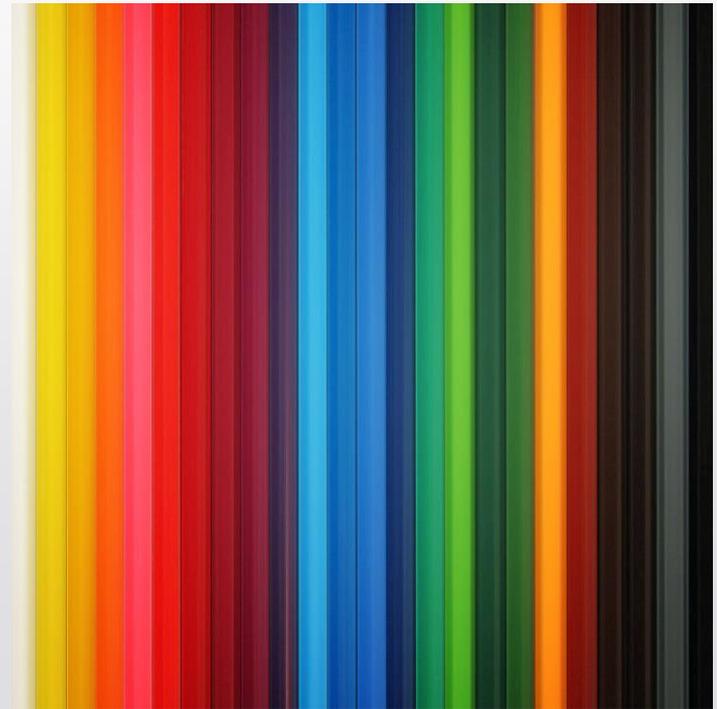
... from where they originate and how they can be verified.”

- Impartiality: “... only take up and defend a certain scientific or scholarly viewpoint when there are sufficient grounds to support that viewpoint.”



# Why Conceptual Investigation Matters

- Clarity and systematicity
- Reducing unnecessary plurality
- Identifying potential blind spots
- Recognizing and navigating trade-offs between value conflicts





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- Honesty in reporting and communicating
- Reliability in performing research
- Objectivity
- Impartiality and independence
- Openness and accessibility
- Duty of care
- Fairness in providing references and giving credits
- Responsibility for future science generations



# Understanding: A Blind Spot?

- “Academic practitioners know that the ultimate aim of science is to establish facts.”
- “The choice of methods and criteria is made solely to establish facts.”
- Facts vs. understanding
- The significance of speculation, qualitative reasoning, integration, imagination, etc.