

Note on plagiarism

The scientific research and publishing communities the world over are by now well aware that during the last two or three decades, instances of scientific misconduct seem to be on the rise. Perhaps this is a consequence of the increasing pressures to publish for career advancement, competition for research support and desire for recognition and fame. In the USA, an Office of Research Integrity has been created to deal with this in biological and biomedical fields. In recent years, innumerable editorials have been written and at least two international conferences held to discuss this issue which seriously affects both the conduct of science and the public perception of science.

The major forms of scientific misconduct are captured by three words: *fabrication*, *falsification* and *plagiarism*. Their meanings are self-evident. The first two forms are most likely to be detected by the rigorous peer review process instituted by all professional journals of quality. In those cases where a mendacious piece of work escapes detection and gets published, we can hope that later work by other scientists will expose the original misconduct. John Ziman has emphasized that the three forms of misconduct mentioned above are equally serious and reprehensible: 'Plagiarism is as infamous as fabrication in a scientific paper'.

We are concerned here particularly with plagiarism, which has become easier thanks to the growth of the Internet and easy access to vast amounts of published material.

The degree of plagiarism could be as mild as the copying of a single sentence from another author without acknowledgement, or could involve much more extensive 'lifting of material' from other sources, including previous publications of the author. 'Self-plagiarism', the reproduction of one's own published work, in whole or in part, under the guise of something original is equally reprehensible. A paper containing plagiarised material steals credit from the original source and erodes confidence in the quality and reliability of our journals.

The Indian Academy of Sciences takes a very serious view of all forms of scientific misconduct, and especially of plagiarism (including self-plagiarism), as something directly affecting the integrity of the scientific process. Such behaviour is unacceptable and deserves exposure and an appropriate level of penalty.

We are instituting several measures with immediate effect uniformly for all Academy journals to deal with cases of plagiarism. Every case of suspected plagiarism brought to our attention will be investigated objectively and transparently by the journal editors as speedily as possible. If plagiarism is detected during the refereeing process, apart from immediate rejection of the paper, the Academy will consider other steps commensurate with the seriousness of the case. In those situations where plagiarism is proven after publication, appropriate announcements will be placed, both online and in the next possible print issue of the journal. The Academy reserves the right to bring such instances to the attention of the author's employers and funding agencies, and also to inform the original author (where applicable) whose work is plagiarised and journal from where the plagiarised material is lifted. Also the jurisdiction for all disputes concerning published material, subscription and sale will be at courts/tribunals situated in Bangalore city only.

We join our readers and contributors in hoping that the vigilance and care exercised by our referees, editors and adherence by authors to cherished ethical values will minimize this problem.

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