LETTER TO EDITOR

DETERIORATING CONDITION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM DUE TO SCIENTIFIC MISSCONDUCT

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Scientific misconduct is defined as an intention or gross negligence leading to fabrication of the scientific message or a false credit given to a scientist. It includes Plagiarism, Data manipulation and Data fabrication.

In India Scientific development and publications is playing a vital role in the development of country in terms of healthcare, education, economy, and employment stability. But one of the important topic that needs attention in India is “Professional ethics”. India does not have any particular statutory body to deal with Plagiarism or any punishment rules against such offence neither institute of higher education in India push student to strive for originality.1 These are the main reasons why Plagiarism is flourishing in India. So only AICTE (All India council for technical education) proposed new rules for researchers in India to better the research conditions in the country and ensure that India can generate out quality and credible research.2 First commercial, internet based Plagiarism detection service was launched in 1997 to promote academic integrity. Promoting that UGC (University Grant commission) released new regulations in 2018 stating that3

* Students and teachers who plagiarise will lose their registrations
* Graded punishment for plagiarism
* If plagiarism is found in between 10 % and 40 % students may have to submit a revised research paper with in 6 months
* If plagiarism is found in between 40 to 60 per cent, students will be deprived of submitting the revised paper for the duration of one year
* Beyond 60 % of pliagrism in research paper the student's registration for a programme will be cancelled
* Teachers in academics, if found with 10 to 40 per cent of plagiarism in their research work, will be asked to withdraw the manuscript
* If the plagiarism is between 40-60 per cent, the teachers will be debarred from supervising Master's/PhD or MPhil students for two years and will be denied a single annual increment
* Over 60 per cent of plagiarism will lead the teachers' suspension and dismissal

References

* 1. Stuart C. Gilman .ETHICS CODES AND CODES OF CONDUCT AS TOOLS FOR PROMOTING AN ETHICAL AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE: Comparative Successes and Lessons. Prepared for the PREM, the World Bank Washington, DC Winter 2005
  2. Available at : <https://www.aicte-india.org/>
  3. Available at : <https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc_notices.aspx?id=2079>

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