
SELF-PLAGIARISM

Dear Reader,

It is indeed a pleasure to present you with the Volume 1 issues 3 of the International Journal of Dental and Health Sciences (IJDHS).

Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own work. Plagiarism is not a crime but in academia and industry, it is a serious ethical offense, and cases of plagiarism can constitute infringement. Plagiarism in scholarship and journalism has a centuries-old history, the development of the Internet, where articles appear as electronic text, has made the physical act of copying the work of others much easier.

Premised upon an expected level of learning/comprehension is being achieved, and all associated academic accreditation becomes seriously undermined if plagiarism is allowed to become the norm within academic submissions.

Self-plagiarism (also known as "recycling fraud") is the reuse of significant, identical, or nearly identical portions of one's own work without acknowledging that one is doing so or without citing the original work. Articles of this nature are often referred to as duplicate or multiple publication. In addition there can be a copyright issue, if the copyright of the prior work has been transferred to another entity. Typically, self-plagiarism is considered a serious ethical issue only in settings where someone asserts that a publication consists of a new material, such as in publishing or factual documentation.

In academic fields, self-plagiarism occurs whenever an author reuses the portion of his own published and copyrighted work in subsequent publications, but without attributing the previous publication. Identifying self-plagiarism is often difficult ,because limited reuse of material is accepted both legally (as fair use) and ethically.

It is common for university researchers to rephrase and republish their own work, tailoring it for different academic journals and newspaper articles, to disseminate their work to the widest possible interested public. However, these researchers also obey limits: If half of the article is the same as that of the previous one, it is usually rejected. One of the function of the process of peer review in academic writing is to prevent this type of "recycling".

Sincerely yours,

Dr Rohit Rai

Editor-In-Chief

International Journal of Dental and Health Sciences

