

## FROM THE EDITOR

If we recall the classical ethos of science, as presented by Robert Merton, then the struggle for purity was not necessary in principle. If a scientist was caught plagiarizing, he was automatically excluded from the members of the scientific community. At the same time, the scientific community was quite visible, and in each narrow area, scientists simply knew each other. With the increase in the number of scientists, more precisely, people holding the appropriate positions and having the appropriate degrees, the situation has gradually changed. The place of science in society has also transformed. When science became a productive force and became involved in economic relations, when applied research repeatedly exceeded fundamental research, when science began to be managed, when even universities turned from the translators of national culture into educational services companies, relations both within the scientific community and its external relations radically changed. Science began to be managed by officials, and this situation had at least two consequences: firstly, the beginning of standardization of scientific and educational activities, and, secondly, the desire of officials to formally fit into the scientific community. The first leads to the fact that a number of requirements are being developed for scientists who must issue a certain amount of scientific products similar to industrial designs. At the same time, since the quality of these products cannot be directly evaluated, an increasing number of external criteria are included, such as publications in certain (high-quartile) journals, etc. The self-control of the scientific community has been replaced by an external one. The required volumes turned out to be impossible for many, and the flow of both empty publications and plagiarism is naturally increasing. As for the second, effective managers of different levels begin to order their scientific products to the relevant firms on the model of how students order their work. Moreover, these firms work quite legally under the slogan of providing consulting services. A system has been created that works to create a huge volume of pseudoscientific literature.

In 2013, Dissernet, a network community that fights for the purity of Russian science, began operating in Russia. Two years before him, the VroniPlag organization in Germany began similar activities, and in the same year, 7 officials of different levels were deprived of their doctorates to begin with. An active struggle for the purity of science began, first of all, with plagiarism. Of course, the struggle is necessary and very revealing. And it raises a number of questions about the state of science in the modern world.

Of course, the activities of these organizations show that the moral state of society and, specifically, its part - the scientific community - is far from ideal, and in the existing conditions it is not at all directed towards it. But, in addition, the gradual transformation of science from creative activity into the routine work of writing articles emasculates from it the most valuable thing - the ability to wonder what Aristotle was talking about more than two thousand years ago.

