Some Temperance on the Doctoral Studies and On-Line Education

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Chapter I. The Sample Statement for the Purpose of Doctoral Studies

1. The Sample Statement of Purpose

I believe that the chance to study at Walden is greatly conforming and a most suited way of developing my professional career. I am now working as a business man in Korea, and the organization I serve is one of high profile institutions with as many of over 20,000 employees. For the senior status as an experienced technician, I naturally become forced to assume the higher role as a bureau director. My major at Walden progressed on PhD in public policy and administration seems to be best matched to increase the profile as a ranked administrator. My interest in that major was formed in dual context. Several years ago, Korean government launched the plan to restructure the field of industry in the aim of creative economy which modeled after the model of United States. For the process of boost and support, my firm emerged as one of most hopefuls in the region for the endorsement of government. At final review though, we were disappointed with the failure notice from the government. The organizational morale and compassion were seriously undermined from that time, and now we manage on the previous pattern of business management. There seems a greater urgency to invigorate the constituents of organization by the effective leadership. I think it can fairly address my status and professional goal that Walden's mission claims a diverse community of career professionals with the opportunity to transform themselves as scholar-practitioners so that they can effect positive social change. I intend to effect change in the effort to heighten the status of myself and firm. And the professional expertise of public administration seems essential to achieve this goal. My second reason to study the public policy and administration arises from an interdisciplinary study with my MBA. Actually I was a major for engineering and business management This scope of scholarly endeavor normally draws the kind of institutional topic and reform issues as an ancillary, but in some cases, most crucial factors for a sound viewpoint toward the better wisdom and strategies. Understanding the dynamics of organization and practical aspect of the public policy and administration can well help to increase my career dimension and also enables a more improved front of the administration expertise.

The vision of Walden to make a cutting edge difference in the context of distinctively different 21st-century learning community also corresponds to the personal status and aspiration of mine. I became well known, through the examination of Walden student tutorial and sources of introduction class, a critical importance of e-learning in the contemporary community. We are mostly an avid internet user, and the fact is that the internet is placed as one of important factors to govern our daily pattern of subsistence. And the professionals and social class of intelligence now turn to find their source of information by way of the internet device. The publication mode also sees a greater extent of change that the professors and other concerned public now utilize or even habitualized themselves to exploit a chance on the internet communication. Given this, the e-learning method seems certainly to rise as a prime tool of education in the near future. The universities, in common, are also said to be tuned to the e-text book or materials for the class. The Walden, I suppose, may for some time in the future offer a paradigm of e-learning education, and can be revered as a pilot institution to cultivate and enhance this mode of education. As a career business man and administrator, I now feel it very useful on its face to learn at Walden setting aside other points of pros and cons. Particularly, it is also the only way to progress since I have to report to the responsibility here at Seoul, South Korea. It is actually amazing to make a distance communication of various forms, through academic and social, with the peer students and instructors. The goals stated, including multi-contextual educational opportunities for career learners, also enchant my concern to learn, and offer a comfort to best address the need and status of mine.

Walden University defines positive social change as a deliberate process of creating and applying ideas, strategies, and so forth, and also holds that it results in the improvement of human and social conditions. For the small context though, I like to introduce a communicative channel to improve my activities and organizational efficiency by applying the participatory leadership. The business society in Korea indeed upstages for most of societal common sense and intelligence, and their advice and viewpoint are influential to lead the society. The society, however, may be trailed in some context as isolated or less socialized where some of peers and collaborators go their own way to adhere to his own. As a leader, I can be empowered to form a more socialized form of communication with the colleagues which I aspire to yield more productivity and strategic response to the challenge. As I have stated, the government initiative is a top priority upon which we can see no hope without a productive comradeship and fair competition. The effective leadership seems to be essential to make a positive social change within the business community. That context can be enlarged to the national level. It is not just a dream, but it was previously impressive that one peer recommended to draw small funds from our salary to support the stipendiary students for the national exam. The amount of funds increased very much now enabling a substantial financial assistance to the students. That kind of positive initiative can be more refined, I expect, to effect a social change systemically within the community I am and may be, in the future, involved.

2. About the On-Line Learning

I think it to be a precise description about our daily lives, as Watkins states, “there is sometimes more of an opportunity in the online environment that in a face to face” situation. It is plainly agreeable to look back on the pattern of subsistence. As a patron of Korean politics, I usually prefer to see the news articles and netizens’ comment tailed to follow the main story. While I was not a frequent visitor for the US web case, I could usually find a bold response and critical comment from the Korean netizens. That would be similar, I suppose, given a little difference across the countries. Thanks to the help of internet, the exchange of ideas was intensified and became closer or bold in the previous context of face-to-face routines. I also suppose, that could be an important contributor to the quality learning of students. We can experience the true aspect of given topic by being exposed to the bold, practical and more intelligent (we can surmise if a written form as on the internet generally requires an intelligent way of approach other than oral) discussion post and response. In this context sharing and learning could be more actively progressed to form a knowledgeable mind and constructive professional.

I had many occasions to participate in the classes, seminars and academic conferences. It is true that they were helpful, but I normally was reluctant to raise my point of arguments or some way of suggestions to be entangled with. One of primary reasons perhaps would lie in the hard nature of face-to-face contact. It would get worse if the learners or audience are of less active personality. I found it of great use that we can share the discussion board to learn. For the Korean case, I need to point to the ethical aspect of netizens. Their comment enabled to get through the core of debated issues, but the expressions tend to be direct and abusive, or in some cases insulting. The internet ethic would seem essential to hold a proper forum of public debate in Korean case. In any way, I realized that the way of approach and basic mind seem to be critical over a diverse context of learning, debating, and academic publishing in the cyber space, and so on. We could safely share the following points through the class, as Watkins taught on the pages: We would be (i) bold, ask questions, (ii) give positive comments and praises in the class work, (iii) communicate in a way for the instructor to feel your presence and a way for you, the student, to share in the learning experience, and gain a sense of community in the class.

- Watkins, Corry. *E-Learning Companion, A Student's Guide to Online Success, 3rd Edition*. Wadsworth Publishing, 01/2010.

Chapter II. Key Words Search

The key words search enabled to retrieve a scope of materials that can be possibly helpful to assist with our research work. The next work is to evaluate the source in terms of value and credibility. If we consider value, it generally means a maximum benefit or profit with a least cost in a certain context. Of course, the concept of personal value offers an assumption for ethical action where a value system is a set of consistent values and measures. For the value about the sources, a first point is rather strong if we are faced with the problem of how much the sources are effective or efficient to support the research work. We may plainly see the concept as a reputation of sources and academic significance in the specific field. That is, however, not a whole, but a part of value considered in this assignment. Therefore, the concept of critical thinking or reading would intervene to evaluate the sources if we are not a plain evaluator of read materials. We analyze, skip in some cases, have a mind of critique, and consider the way of dealings or author's methodology, which are all centered on the research topic we have purported for. Therefore, the value means fifty percent for the first, and fifty percents for its objective academic quality on discrete basis.

The credibility, in this case, brings again more independently for the above half of vale, which would be in a more complex context. Fifty percents of value requires an independent judgment of readers on the quality of substance itself, who may be junior or senior experts as well as PhD scholars in that specific field. The credibility moves toward in a similar way, but entails a more formal aspect of sources and plays of more apparent elements of sources. That is also because the evaluation of sources occurs before the substantial performance of research, and in the context of specific task undertaken the readers, which is other than a peer-review process of submitted articles.

A most traditional way of credibility test relies on what we call 3 C's method, which is referred to as evaluating in context and includes "compare, corroborate, context." The comparing work is important to assess the sources properly, and ensure a file of most credible sources for the researcher's work. Actually, most researchers experience if there are plenty of articles on the same or similar topic. Therefore it often is rudimentary and usual to process on comparative evaluation. The corroborating work enriches a comparison which involves multiple sources and strengthens your thesis with an increased reference points. A more substantial nature of evaluating steps occur in the contextualizing work, which requires to understand the extent of current sources on the topic, identify the mainstream theory or understanding of topic, and investigate other streams of theory or debates. In passing onto these inquires and documentation, we most correctly locate the sources in a right angle within that specific field, and have an idea about their credibility.

Prevailing criteria concerning credibility and half of value would perhaps be found on many of tactics. As said, therefore, we do not here concern a specific research topic which varies with each research work. I mentioned half of value in this context where the rest of half needs to be considered as related with each research work.

First, credibility can be properly grounded on three elements, which include "author's credentials, evidence of quality control, meta-information."

Second, value covers several elements among which we turn to focus on "accuracy, reasonableness, support." Accuracy is paramount and increases both value and credibility of articles which requires "timeliness, comprehensiveness, and interconnectivity with audience and purpose." Given the modern science having been built up from the reason, reasonableness is a fundamental touchstone to evaluate the sources. This element encompasses a scope of sub-element including fairness, objectivity, moderateness, consistency, world view and so. The scientific way of research also requires a customized formality and inter-network to increase its credibility and purports to aid a future research. The element of support requires a source documentation or references, and sees them a factor such as corroboration and external consistency.

There are several points of similarities between two articles.

First, both articles conducted a qualitative research method to create a data source, and provide their analysis on the points of focus as well as implications, which is to inform, predict or suggest.

Second, both articles are scholarly in nature, and peer-reviewed, which includes a scientific evidence and meta-information.

Third, both articles possess high quality of accuracy on timeliness, comprehensiveness, and interconnectivity with audience and purpose.

Fourth, both articles also score high on reasonableness, which adhered with fairness, objectivity, moderateness, and consistency.

Fifth, both articles are informative in nature other than argumentative about any countervailing streams or theories.

Sixth, both articles are moderately lengthy, and education friendly with figure and graphs, which is concise as well as expedient to obtain an information in a straightforward way.

There are several points of difference between two articles.

First, the scope of research object is narrow, intense and more affiliated with each other in the first case, which deals with a change of paradigm within the national health system. In comparison, the second article triggered an international context of health perception concerning a lay group of persons.

Second, the second article summarizes points of the survey result in dot formatted information, which is in contrast with the first article. This format would increase a ready understanding of survey results. The article, however, may go a bit insipid to bring a dynamics to the audience. The first article would let less on this problem while the key summary of interview results is presented in the story text of articles.

Third, the second article waives a reference or citation where the presentation of findings on data analysis is a substantial way to deliver an information. That is not the case in the first where a summary form of citations was provided.

Fourth, the first article carries the transformative nature of health care system which requires looking into and contextualizing the progress or challenge of health system. In comparison, the second article features most prominently a perception and reality of the patients in the comparative context. Therefore, the first article shed more focus on the operation or benefit and ill-side effect as well as prediction of the health care system on transformation, while the second one centers on comparative purpose. The first article, therefore, may deal with an "ought" issue or policy aspect of the health system. The second article is more informative and may offer a basis, in the long term, for the future research on policy reform.

Fifth, two articles utilized a qualitative methodology of research, but they may differ in details. The first article has a rather small pool of interviewees, who are, however, more keenly interested and have rich knowledge about the research topic. The interviewees actually are health professionals, brokers for, or representatives of the health care system. In contrast, the second one is based on a wider scope of lay patients, who are involved in the research topic, but less minded to respond than the first case.

Sixth, I suppose if it is necessary to support the second case with a quantitative way of assistance such as confidence interval or proper number of interviewees. It may be so given the loose nature of international context. The first case seems intense and relies on narrative or scenario-based presentation of studies, and thus is more qualified in nature than the first case.

Assuming I undertake a research about the health system, both articles are helpful to grasp its basic understanding, but can well fall short or partial to require more corroborating sources for reasons.

First, the nature of articles is less exhaustive other than the comprehensive coverage of research topic. In the first article, summary form of references was utilized to support the nature of its work as scholarly, which also includes a meta-information in the left section, and abstract in Italic at the front page of article. It includes major references, but a specific link to the main text was waived. The pictures or colored text weakens its scholarly nature, which we may class a substantial news other than scholarly in the Cornell's four frame of articles.

Second, the second article also seems less comprehensive to grasp the nature of patients' perception since it is intensely focused on the year of 2001. It also fails to provide an abstract, and other sources on reference to analyze it comparatively. The article heavily relies on figures or graphics to attract the audience, and may, in some aspect, be well perceived as a substantial news other than the scholarly article. The audience seems not exactly targeted at the experts of same field, but it may well be patronized by TV news editor or other public interested in the topic.

Third, both articles are best effective on the factor of timeliness. The first article focused on 2007 through 2008 period, although it is short to explore the health system exhaustively. The second article is also timely responding to the inquisitiveness of audience about the nature of their health system.

I like to mention two other points about the credibility issue. The second article provides an affiliation of four authors on the bottom of first page, in which two are with the Commonwealth Fund and two others are with the Harvard School of Public Health. The second article also offers the author's affiliation with HSC and an institutional affiliation with the Mathematic Policy Research Inc. That tends to increase the value or credibility of sources. On the other hand, both articles had been produced in a funded context. The first research was performed partly with the fund from Johnson William Foundation, and the second research was funded by the Commonwealth Fund. This factor also seems to play increasing the value and credibility of research.

I raised several points to evaluate the value and credibility of sources, and I consider them in an endeavor to perform the research work more effectively.

A timeliness element is important to spot most updated issues in controversy, which could appeal to the public and a proper selection of which would increase the merits of research. Even the sources, as classed a substantial news other than scholarly, can address this kind of necessities. There are other variables to assess the value and credibility of sources, which includes the forms of article, author's credentials, and funded or non-funded research, and so,

An element of comprehensiveness is also important to increase the value and credibility of sources. For the research topic on national health care system, two articles may work just inducting or theme-understanding in nature, which needs to be corroborated, more intense and contextualized. The previous work on "peer-reviewed v. non-peer review," and key words searching can come into play in this respect. Researchers generally work through finding the mainstream of theories and other opposing views, which concerns the research topic. We then advance to frame the research questions, and perform a data collection. We analyze the data and draw upon the implications, or make a prediction or suggestion. This process of work may be attributed to the author of sources, which means that "fairness, objectivity, interconnectivity to the audience and purpose" could give a niche to look into the value of credibility of sources.

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Chapter III. Independent Study and Scholarly Writings

1. Independent Study

Toward the goal of doctoral studies, it is necessary to combine two basic characteristics of independent study. I like to call it an independent study, which would be partial to capture the whole of graduate studies. As for its high honor, the title page of dissertation in vast of universities usually use the phrase "..submitted for the partial fulfillment of doctorate degree….". That phrase implies that the completion of dissertation would be a major part of doctoral studies, but should be partial depending on some of additional factors. Idealistically, that could be the whole quality as an independent researcher or investigator, and possibly the kind of human paradigm as a prospective teacher. In any case, we would not be incorrect if we see our principal work at Walden learning the ways of independent scholar.

Why do we use "independent study" to attribute the graduate mode of education. It is independent, I think, because the graduate student needs to be creative and expected to make an original contribution to his or her scientific field. The creativity and original contribution to a specific field are the core theme at which the graduate or doctoral level study culminates. For this, the credit hours are reduced to give an enhanced approach as a scholarly way while the undergraduate students are largely indoctrinated on heavy class schedule. The seminars or conferences often are the way of learning other than classroom delivery of lectures. The term paper or written product on independent research would be most types other than the class exams within closed settings, on which the instructors require to assess the academic achievements. Under this basic assumption, I can make some points about the critical reading and note taking strategy, which could hopefully be shared with my peer students.

I explored the guiding principles to make an effective independent study over much of reading requirements and the aids from note taking. Those are (i) efficiency (ii) creativity (iii) scholarly ethics or conscience. Let us have time on the elements briefly on my personal experience.

The elements need to be shaped to accommodate the goals and commission of graduate study. We are generally disposed to acquire knowledge in the reading work, which is typical of undergraduate students. They are also practically required to undertake a cramming hours to combat for better grades. This mode of study would work in many contexts which can breed knowledgeable citizens and more open society on the freedom of expression concept (Paul & Elder, 2003). We know that the base of our society would come from this level of intelligent group. If the situation were to be a little better, we can illustrate the case of former president of the University of Chicago. He framed a paradigm where the students are highly recommended to read over 100 books of fame on the humanities and science. This initiative may be well coupled with the typical pattern of undergraduate education, which also could be constructive to prepare a creative scholar. Some commentators picked it up as one of important contributors to make the university's success on production of many Nobelists (Jung-Ahang Daily, Dec. 17, 2012). I agree, and thus the first tactics of critical reading should be exposing us to a wider spectrum of books and articles. The graduate student needs to be leveraged up from the small scope of cramming work. The ideas are spreading over vast sources, and it is also true that the main message of written product could be summed up beyond many avenues of specific nature. In this context, it is echoing to see why we read a book (Walden Study notes, 2012). The reading materials are just an object or in more truth may be a tool in the course of final written product of ours. We need to utilize it other than making a harbor to settle in. Therefore, we would be better to have a standing mind other than sucking the written target, which would be to critically analyze, synthesize, contextualize, evaluative and so forth (Edwards, 2012 & Salisbury University, 2009).

While we are not a memory genius, it would be far helpful to take a note for effective study and research. A most noteworthy point in taking a note is that the main text should be paraphrased in your own words. That would practically effect at later work on your writing up engagement, and also would substantiate your study to enrich a true understanding of main text (Walden Study notes, 2012).

That would also work to prevent a potential misfortune from the allegation of plagiarism. I realized that the manner of note taking forms a seminal attributes of prospective researcher. If we are less sticking, the consequence would generally be devastating on the entire life of his person. Over the years, I was surprised that many of social elites had an educational background of graduate study in Korea. I am not sure if it is the case of United States, but many of Korean politicians and state men have a graduate degree. Now it is one of social practices to problematize the originality of their research work, and the media usually gave their focus on alleged plagiarism about the course of election or appointment approval in the national congress. The hopefuls, in some cases, were practically forced to withdraw his status as a candidate or appointee. The kind of case also would occur in the dimension of academics although not frequent. So I suppose it to be helpful for the prospective scholar to form a determined habit on note taking at the bottom line. It is rewarding indeed to use my own words to grasp the ideas of author

It would also work to increase more chances of creative work while the dialectic and literal aspect of literature would make a say at a considerable extent. If the research work is on the field of science or humanity, the literature, a general form of final research product, is usually a sole recourse to know (other than the code or statute, in which the legislative history may reinforce its true meaning), and the language employed in it is decisive in its nature. We are not talking about inter-intelligence context or the kind of structuralist version, in which the words and languages would become more prominent factors. Even in the domestic setting, it seems to be important to be stubborn on the words of each own, and that needs to be a factor when we pursue the graduate work at Walden.

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2. Some Meditation on the Scholarly Writings

For the doctoral studies, the students are required to write several forms of writing from the discussion post, assignment, and project thesis through the dissertation. The scholarly writing skills are not achieved overnight, but over the days and time, in which it is important to keep on the continued adherence and personal devotion to the style and manner of presentation observed by the writers of the circle. For understanding the context of scholarly writings, I believe that we need to have a time on some reflections about several points.

A first point revolves around their role and historical deliberation. In the nature of society and humanity, the scholar group had not been intrinsic to sustain the society at the time of its primitive form. They liked to tell the myth or Greek story of imaginary gods and others (Dickey, E., 2007). They generally were intuitive, naïve, easily gone, or physics adherent, and religious or absolute on the body and mind as well as the nature surrounded. Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek scholars would perhaps be one of superiors among the neighbors (Dickey, E., 2007). The sophists, what we usually call them, are typical to understand the nature of ancient scholars. While the virtue of religion through a learning, perception, and intelligence was held strongly by Durkheim, history tells that the religion generally militated against the scientific or scholarly minds and efforts. In the western context, scholasticism, as the word connote, would perhaps bring a clear cut from the religion and academics. But still noteworthy is that, Thomas Aquinas, the alleged founder of scholasticism made his contribution under the influence of then dominant Catholic rule. This religious subordination of scholars and the human quest for truth may also conflict with each other as we see in the case of Galileo. We would be not incorrect that the oriental context partly assimilates the evolution of western intellectuals. Still the Confucianism would be properly viewed as the kind of quasi-religious intelligence. They are absolute in general and emphasize the ontological dimension of society and humanity. Therefore, we can assume that it is quasi-religious on one hand and close to the German idealistic way of thinking on the other.

Under this background, I like to head on the style and forms of presentation within the scholarly writings. Their way of conveying their beliefs and understandings of truth in the world, until the medieval era and even the modern times, is rather descriptive, ontological or moralistic, logic patronizing, but still powerful or pioneering on the basic of humanity and society (Scruton R., 1996). Their style of writing is generally short and more perceptive, distinguishable from the modern form of scholarly writings. An essay style was prevalent which is currently dominant in the undergraduate environment if we look at the contemporary times. This corroborates with the branches of academics on the evolution through history. Until the modern times, the philosophy, theology and law would have been major sections of scholarly performance, which developed to settle on the modern six branches of some French origin classification. A creation of statistics into the realm of science also played a significant role for any scientific way of dealings. The horizon of science has expanded gradually over time, and more rapidly in contemporary terms. We can properly illustrate this trend with the recent studies of NRC published in 2010. For the previous studies, NRC had 40 categories of the fields on the research doctorates, but the 2010 version identified 62 fields for the doctoral studies awarded on the research based education (NRC, 2010). The nutritional science now stands as an independent field of science. This trend explained more specialized and diversified nature of contemporary science.

A historical trajectory on the development of science, horizontal expansion or vertically enriched autonomous within the academic fields, factor in any way the forms and style of scholarly writings. This never means that the work of Bentham over thousands pages of short manuscript in 18th is not scholarly (Scruton R., 1996). Rather, I prefer to get it on the interactive nature between the subject and style or forms of scholarly writing. Also can we hardly reject the pre-Marxian theorists as non-scholarly although Marx presented his thesis like the modern dissertation mode, which was also based on the scientific evidence or primitive form of statistical data. Therefore the issues on scholarly writing comes within three contexts, I suppose; (i) the environment a scholar is situated, (ii) the audience a scholar intends to reach (iii) the nature of message he or she wishes to deliver. Most importantly, we need to consider that a scholar himself is the person to interact on adjusting, learning and training.

The APA style is one of rules which the scholars comply with (APA, 2011). That is so in a couple of crucial reasons. First, it promotes the congruence of academic community. Second, It increases the clarity of information intended to convey, and facilitates more easy communication between the author and reader. That is particularly required if the readers are generally other experts who are the peers of author (Walden's Writing Center, 2013b). Third, it also works to enrich the belongings of individual scholar and preserves a uniform pattern of base for the data construction or scientific findings at the whole national scale. That would vary slightly over the national context, but I believe it largely true across the nations of world. For example, the Korean Journal of Human Rights has their rule about the scholarly writing as a condition for contribution. But I am dubious if graduate students in Korean universities are learning the course of this kind. Not only within the international context, but also across the disciplines, the scholarly writings may come on a little different basis. For example, scientific data or quantitative nature of evidence is less urged in the legal science as we encounter the Westlaw or LexisNexis articles. The content and ready experience of the law review articles would perhaps find some of differences about the scholarly writings. That is so although APA materials incorporate the citation method of legal materials. The issues of scholarly writings would perhaps be more keenly affiliated with early and middle career scholars given their high performance and strenuous interaction with their professional circle. For example, we would be more focused on their content than their style or forms, when aged nobelists like to teach or indoctrinate. Also Steven Hokings would be let more generous about the needs of strict compliance with any rules of style if ever. Some scholars may employ a secretary or research assistant to make their articles fitting within the APA rules. This description would perhaps lead the scholars to be aware of their environment and his basic status of person in thinking about his or her scholarly writing (APA, 2011).

Then, we look into the aspect of audience and message. This is crucial if the type matters significantly about the substantive feature of writings. Most important for the contemporary scholars, the writing should be based on the critical reading and critical thinking ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013). A creativeness is vital to the scholars, which principally distinguishes the scholarly from other context of writings. The audience is usually their peer who has a master's or doctoral degrees, whose expectation goes about the truth unearthed by the writers ("Audience, Purpose, and Evidence," 2013). Their experiences and even habits are never the same as those of lay readers. They do not like to spend their time reading the general knowledge or line-on-line excerpts of textbook or article. They like to share the truth and new findings which only the creative scholar can work out. That does not mean the writings should be sophisticated, erudite or based on difficult terms or extravagant expressions with a long sentence or paragraph ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013). One of essence required for the scholars on the writing work is avoiding an opaque expression. We also need to be aware that a simple sentence or paragraph would effect better to convey their findings. It increases the readability of articles which scholars tend to easily lose their sight on. The recent guidance even authorized the use of first person expression in the scholarly writings. That would make an impression of directness, which brings the readers within a close context about the findings and messages the author conveys. The traditional third person version tends to make the writings a mere description of exterior world, and the aspect of mind and concern are generally neglected. But the rule is never absolute in which the author needs to be careful of ill side about a potential naiveness or unscientific taste ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013). One other illustration would go to the author's general temptation to use a passive sentence. A passive sentence usually evokes the reader's sense of being scholastic, inquisitive, and more intelligent. A simplicity and clarity concern, however, should be more emphasized. And the dominant rule now requires a preference on active voice ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013)..

The other important aspect is concerned of the evidence issue of scholarly writings. In some sense, this aspect is more stark than that of critical thinking or reading. If Renaissance enabled the modern context of intelligence and human emancipation, the professionalism and intense science also situated the contemporary world to incur an important transformation about the intelligent work. A quantitative or qualitative method of research forms the basic for the scientists. The citation work flourishes as like the limited scope of medieval annotators', but more in the uniform fashion and routine context. It also draws a line between the scholarly and non-peer reviewed articles. In cases, it offers the basis to rank the research performance as we see in "most cited law review articles or professors" Evidence presented in the scholarly writings plays to increase the credibility of information and more convincingly through the mind of readers ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013). That serves in many ways. For instance, it brings the readers to focus, and fosters a learning environment. Further, the readers work to analyze, compare, synthesize, criticize, and improve, would get far facilitated. In some context, citations only may enable the readers to understand and evaluate the articles based on the mainstream of current theories. Evidence also allows to trace the author's research for any future purpose of subsequent work. In this context, the APA requires to preserve the experimental or testing records (APA, 2011). Of course, the author may convey his message in the context of newspaper articles, comment or opinions, which is non-scholarly in nature.

3. An Exercise With the Sample Passage

3-1. A Sample Passage

One of the great breakthroughs in the past 50 years has been the widespread availability of the personal computer. This powerful learning tool has revolutionized everything from commerce to education and changed the very way everyone conducts his or her daily lives. And most notably, where only a few years ago people wrote about the " digital divide" between those who could afford computers and those who could not, there is almost no discussion along these lines any longer. And, in fact, why would there be? Poor people can now save enough to buy their families a computer for home and school use. In fact, an article in BusinessWeek in 2001 estimated that more than 80% of all high school students were "plugged in."

Given one paragraph only, it is hard to address the whole assessment of "strengths and weaknesses" from the author's effort on scholarly writing. Assuming that this constitutes one complete piece of scholarly writings, I derive some reflections according to the points of this assignment.

3-**2. Weaknesses**

Basically the paragraph intends to describe the trend on public use of the personal computer. The author seemed to make a point of focus that the users of personal computer increased radically within the recent and very shorter period of time. The author, for the purpose of thesis, entirely uses a logic and description to stress his focus, but in rather sensitizing way of presentation. This general impression effectively vitiates the credibility of his writings. There can we find unsupported expressions without any evidence, yet which is strong in tone ("Audience, Purpose, and Evidence," 2013). This temptation is one of worst dealings which the contemporary scholar should try every effort to avoid. For example, these are exemplary, "great breakthroughs," "revolutionized everything" "And in fact, why would there be." There are a scope of breakthroughs in the world. We may suppose if the accomplishments achieved in Mars by the air shuttle "Curiosity" or "Explorer" may be a greater success recently charted. The scholarly work needs to keep on his tone, and being poised openly coming from many other possible contexts. If he intends on this radical expression, he may better introduce addressing the situation more contextually. The words "revolutionized everything" also impressed a naïve approach of author. They, on its face, plainly disclosed that the author was easily disposed without the manner of more consideration. This context well leads the readers to notice the bias of author ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013). A scholar, unlike the speech writers or newspaper editors, needs to be put in a stance on the moderate, fair, objective, and comparable nature. The sentence "And in fact, why would there be" is also provoking in its way of presentation. It seems striking to include a grammatical error on the first hand. Its provocation gets aggravated in its form, an interrogative sentence. This inquiring sentence was intended to highlight the message of author, i.e., "radical increase of PC use." It is only sentence in that form across the paragraph. Therefore, the reader seems mostly ready to see this sentence in understanding the author's theme. Probably, "why would there be such discussion" seems a correct grammatical expression.

From the standpoint of audience, the paragraph would seriously discourage the readers of professional level. The readers of scholarly article are generally experts of that specific field ("Audience, Purpose, and Evidence," 2013). The paragraph or article may well be properly seen as non-peer review class. The readers would see no chance to cite the information given its unfiltered and less accurate presentation. Let us assume that the readers pursue his research topic on the increase of PC users in Europe. The author failed to clarify the trend of increase in any accurate way. He did not explain a time period for the growth of users, neither the countries he intends to explain. Eighty percent of high school users can hardly be matched with the total increase, age notwithstanding. Neither comparison with the time sequence was drawn.

An aspect concerning a quality of evidence seems more seriously flawed ("Audience, Purpose, and Evidence," 2013). The author fails to cite any literature review to support his message. No accurate numbers or figures were used to reinforce his argument. The author stated in the middle of paragraph, "there is no discussion along this lines any longer." A proper and more stable expression would be "there is far less discussion…" Our gut feelings would be dubious about the author's emphasis. This kind of absolutism militates against the reliance and scientific impression of readers. In the least, we may possibly find the article on "digital divide", arguing that now such stark divide would fundamentally be eradicated.

For some more, "the very way.." could also merely helps to reveal the predisposition and bias of author. The extremely nuanced words should be used more prudently, or presented in more persuasive way by providing a detailed logic or description.

A scholarly writing should make them presented in a distinctive way between the fact and opinion ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013). The author's paragraph is intensely opinion-driven by way of some radical expressions. More facts on scientific evidence would seem to ensure the credibility of article. The author cited BusinessWeek in 2002, which is problematic in many ways. An author information of article and date of publication did not appear which facially violated the rule of APA style (APA, 2011). He or she only presents the increase of PC use for the group of high school students, which is partial to support an author's argument. A logic employed by the author is slim and loose lacking any proper algorithm to support his theme. The author drew only one reason for the increase of PC use by stating, "Poor people now can save enough money to buy…." The first impression would go with a recent increase of poverty class in the society. It is questionable if the author is scientifically grounded. It also rises if there would be wider reasons for the trend. A more critical reason might perhaps be the innovation of internet which is prevalently glued in many aspects of our daily lives. We may be more persuaded that the internet is vital to govern our pattern of lives, and the persons do more readily spend to buy the PC than the previous times.

The author's effort seems weak and less effective in raising his own scholarly voice. The author needs to take care that he did not try to impress the reader with polysyllabic fluff ("Finding a Scholarly Voice," 2013). The author wrote, "And most notably, where only a few years ago people wrote about the 'digital divide' between those who could afford computers and those who could not, there is almost no discussion along these lines any longer**."** It would probably be better, "It is notable that people wrote about the digital divide between the users and non-users a few years ago. We can find, however, far less scholarly works now and days." As stated above, the author overall had not properly rely on the solid evidence as stated above. He or she seemed to be disposed to the tone of message, and grossly relied on the strong feelings to show his truth of assertions (Walden's Writing Center, 2013a).

3**-3. Strengths**

The author's strength on his scholarly effort seems to come in two ways. One is his or her powerful and impressive way of conveying the message. That is ironical given the previous points of evaluation. However, the author's vigor and intensified focus generally enabled the audience to be a captive of author's message. His way of presenting the theme is clear and provoking to attract the concern and focus from the reader. His purpose seems well be addressed by presenting the crucial question in the middle of paragraph, "And in fact, why would there be?" He evokes the feel of directness and would seem get us on foreboding about any meaningful findings. The words, "plugged in" would serve this aspect, for example. Given that every piece of writing intends some purpose, we see three points in general, which are to (a) inform, (b) persuade, and (c) engage or somehow entertain. For the dimension of writing purposes, the author seems successful through his urgency, impression, and illustration and tone of writings. The author seems to be well aware of the expectations and needs of his audience (Walden's Writing Center, 2013c). In his conscious or unconscious disposition, the author would be curious about the availability of PC and could be certainly alarmed with the sharp increase of PC use. His presentation seems to persist on this assumption. “So what and Who cares” question would favor the author’s effort in some sense. The author properly used the ready and commonly used words. The problem with the number of syllables and fancy words would seem less present here (Walden’s Writing Center, 2013c). His effort scored to grab the reader by the eyeballs, and successfully announced to stress the importance of his work

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Chapter IV. Peer-reviewed and Non-peer Reviewed Articles and the Credibility of Sources

1. Basics About the Scholarly Articles

1-1. Introduction

As a prospective researcher, we would professionally involve in the publication of our research as well as literature review of others. For the experts being credible and accurate, it is required to comport with the way of scholarly dealings and to share a common forms of publication. That is one way to share and, on the other, facilitates the work of professionals and ensures a distinction for the readers or users of the published articles about the nature and quality. If we pursue a truth and meaning of the world and humanity, the professional articles would constitute a most scientific, detailed, and exhausting source of data than any other mode of expressions.

1-2. Peer Reviewed and Non-Peer Reviewed Articles

For the literature review or data collection, we need to identify two major classifications of article, which is peer-reviewed and non-peer reviewed. How could we distinguish those. With the help of dictionary, we can say that the peer reviewed journals are those which have gone through the process of evaluation involving qualified individuals to determine paper's suitability for publication. We also usually refer to the words "scholarly articles," which are near to the case of peer-reviewed, but not all scholarly articles are peer-reviewed. However, it would vastly not incorrect that most of scholarly articles are peer-reviewed. As for the nature of work, the researcher's prime and most important source of literature review and data collection need to be drawn from the peer-reviewed articles (Study Notes: Introduction).

Peer reviewed articles are authored by experts and targeted the professionals or academic researchers providing detailed analysis on a single discipline or academic field. A focus of dealings is academic and includes an original research. Most of the scholarly articles will be peer reviewed or refereed by external reviewers, and published by the professional association or an academic press. An essence of peer reviewed articles is that the articles undergo a rigorous assessment by the author's peers, who review and approve its contribution. The quality of articles can be ensured or improved by the editorial process and evaluation system of peers. Of course, some of articles in the peer review journal may not be reviewed by peers, which may be news items, editorials and book and article reviews. We are available of lots of professional journals in the library. We can find more easily if it is a peer review journal by examining the periodical in print or on line version. For the on-line version, it is best way to check the publisher's website (Study Notes : Identifying). And in print version, it is usual that the instructions for authors reveals the submission process about reviewers and referees. A typical of peer review articles are wide on their trait: limited advertisements, purported to share research results, special knowledge, practical and informative for professionals and experts, narrow in scope and moderate in length, structured sections, cite sources, and so on.

Non-peer reviewed articles can, then, be defined as all the rest of articles excluded from the scope of peer-reviewed ones. There could we identify, in a general matter, three classes of article which are depending on the extent of similarities to the scholarly writings, in terms of its way of expression, level of content in quality and quantity, and accuracy of information. From the guide of Webster and Cornell sources, the researchers generally encounter other than scholarly writings, substantive, popular, and sensational (Eagle, 2008). Substantive news and general interests include a substantial information on a solid base, which appear attractive, often heavily illustrated with photographs. Within this class of periodicals, you sometimes see citation of courses, and feel the tone of education-intended language, but the general purpose is to provide information to the public of interests (Eagle, 2008). Popular periodicals generally intend on the public at large which fit for the taste, reflection and intelligence thereof. Therefore, the articles are often short, and employed a common and simple language while the information being mostly second and third hand. It does not include citing references or bibliography, and the appearance suits to its commercial purpose to entertain and sell, or in some cases, to promote a same viewpoint (Eagle, 2008). Popular means fit for or reflect the taste and intelligence of the people at large. Sensational periodicals generally intend to arouse curiosity, interest or reaction. Since, their language, assumption of audience, the style and way of dealings are adapted to that purpose. For example, it uses flashy headlines to astonish or occasionally being inflammatory in expression (Eagle, 2008).

1-3. The Credibility of Sources

To discuss the credibility of sources, firstly, we need to consider the point of distinction between the peer-reviewed and edited articles. We generally note that the peer-reviewed articles are more credible since they are reviewed and allowed to contribute by professionals of same or similar field. A review is anonymous traditionally to ensure against a bias or slant. Within an updated context, this form of peer review has been intended to improve on the mixed form in which two ways of review are concurrently applied to decide the merits of articles. That is because the traditional review on anonymous basis falls short, in some aspect, to ensure a most appropriate result of review. A credibility between the peer-reviewed and edited articles, however, is controversial depending upon the individuals concerned. Some professionals see the editors' fame would be more credible to ensure the quality and accuracy of articles. That depends on the contingencies of case, i.e., how much involved the peer reviewers to read and assess, how the peers are selected, how the review process is shape and so on. It is largely correct, however, that the peers generally have more close specialties than the editors, and that the review process is more rigorous than editing. In other cases, edited articles came from already peer reviewed journals rendering the differentiating work meaningless.

The points of relevance in credibility assessment, in my personal viewpoint, are (i) directness and closeness to the theme explored (ii) nature of sources (iii) the quality and accuracy of reference (iv) general credibility of the authors and institutions.

Directness and closeness to the theme or message are my first point of emphasis. While there is a fair of importance about other points, they are generally available to the readers and researchers. If we refer to the article of *New York times* and those of *Nature* or *Science*, a citation plainly discloses the nature of sources, and its reputation or credibility of institutions. Most readers are easy on this while the corroborating work between the read articles and reference is not expressive in itself. Therefore, the author's duty at more priority needs to consider the directness and closeness of both to increase a credibility of their professional writings.

When we evaluate the credibility of source, it is also required to know the primary and secondary nature of source. While it depends on the field of research, the primary source bears a most accurate nature of information while being less organized or articulated. These sources generally exist in letters, diaries, laws, manuscripts, patents, novels or official records, and scholarly forms of article containing an original findings. These are original and created during the times being studied, and so, it is determinative of academic verity or merit in some subject fields. A secondary source is grounded basically on the former, and generally has a quality to offer an analysis or interpretation. This class includes review articles, literary criticism, textbooks, commentaries, and others.

A classification can be differentiated according to the character of concerned research. For example, the restatement of torts in the United States, as comports with the code and statute of civil law countries, is secondary and the case laws are primary since it is a common law country. On the contrary, the case laws are secondary in the civil law countries while the codes and statutes are a primary source of laws and legal research. Generally I would place a more precedence on the primary source under the normal condition. A supportive work to substantiate its shortage, however, tends to expose me to utilize the secondary sources. In that case, I normally follow the guideline, if judged of equal relevance among the type of scholarly articles, which is to favor the author's reputation in that field and, at next, credibility of the journals and, finally, that of the institutions in view of specific issues involved and also credibility in general context.

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Chapter V. Common Sense and Science

1. Common Sense and Science

For the thesis on common sense and science, my assessment needs to consider several elements to give them each distinct status. First, we see them between static and evolutionary in nature. The common sense is generally static while science would develop and change horizontally and vertically expanding its scope and concerns. This evolution corresponds with the advancement of society and upgrading of intelligence. As the society advances, the scale and level of human cogitation expands and deepens while the deepening process shares less than expansion does or is generally particularized to each man. Science is therefore dynamic and usually more progressive. Common Sense may evolve, but far less evolutionary or static to sustain the conventional nature of society and human cognition. Invention of Steam or diesel engine enabled the people to use a locomotives which is due to scientific effort of inventors. They change a common sense of then people to travel a remote city in a day. People of Korean people abhors the first launch of locomotive in late 1890's, saying it is a resurrection of devils. It was thousand years of common sense to ride a horse to travel long ways.

Second, common sense is free, conventional, and works on a wider spectrum while science is of value, salient, and classified. We need not pay to acquire a common sense. That may mean that we have to pay the e-article while we do not have to in the dimension of common sense. It means more that the acquisition of common sense generally has gotten through a smooth and natural process over the daily lives. We would perhaps so easy to walk on the right of street. It costs the learner virtually nothing, but one time experience of mob walking on the street. This type of cognition is usually conventional to correct it at one time, and respected or practiced by wider scope of people. This account would make science observed mostly at opposite. Usually, the cognition or knowledge from scientific truth bears on supporting evidence, which keys it to be classified and of value. It initially constitutes a upper class of social intelligence, and may get universal to expand its horizon into the dimension of common sense. Therefore, the nature of cognition on science tends to be salient or professionally qualified, which requires a long times to the status of common sense. For the 18th century countries, smoking represents a higher social prestige. Upon the scientific findings, the common sense has changed that smoking is bad to health, and poor educated or lower class of society may like it. On the interim, the science stands initially for the classified scope of intelligence, and gradually turned to influence the base of society.

2. Common Sense and Beliefs

First, we need to see the basics between the common sense and beliefs. At verbatim and bottom line, common sense is relational to share and in many ways influential over the society, which may be neither true nor scientifically unsupported. Beliefs is referred to the personhood, which forms the basis for cognition, understanding, acting, proposing or opposing, and arguing. We can, therefore, perhaps safely saying that most intelligent people have personal beliefs system.

Second, the common sense generally provides the basis for beliefs, which is more influential than scientific knowledge in creating the belief system of each personhood. In reverse, the beliefs are far weaker to create a common sense. It would perhaps so even if the believers are normal scientist other than vitamin or cancer finders. The only way of normal believers to propagate would perhaps rest within religious circle or dictatorship of political leaders.

Third, the connection between common sense and beliefs are enormous the first being inextricably infused into the latter in a prompted and unconditional way. According to the research, persons generally bent on accepting the allegation if it is not preposterous or awkward in patent or obvious way. Across the theory and others, the deviation from truth would develop to double if the believers of false information nevertheless hasten to accept other false information based on the former. In this case, the personal beliefs system would increase on tendency in wrong cognition.

3. Critical Thinking and Being a Scholar-Practitioner

Critical thinking has risen as top priority of education since the late 20th century. It is full of lesson provided if the education plays to breed a thoughtful person to evaluate, interact, construct, suggest, and lead. We are always situated in some of given context and circumstances. The creative thinker would perhaps only advances to know the nature and to act. Otherwise, we would stay in silence, and further be on mind in silence. Critical thinking usually presupposes a critical reading, but which, in many cases, are mutually interdependent. Critical reading requires, in definition, the reader to evaluate the expressed statement, which would come into the leverage through analyzing, criticizing, or constructing..

The graduate students are scholar practitioner. This brings a fine match for his devotion of work between common sense and science. As a scientist, we develop a scientific truth, and practice to disseminate the ideas of scientific ground into the base of common sense. This is never a full stop, since the common sense is open to evolution once more. Progress and recycling would be made further toward more quality of life and society. As I work as a professor, critical thinking may be considered in the context of instruction. Normally, we would be accustomed to the text pre-marshalled, and a considerable educators practice purveying the information to instruct in the classroom. Of course, the information or knowledge could be the response to an implicit series of questions. But more critical education would prefer to create the mind of curiosity and inquisitiveness on the student body. Constantly being inquisitive and practice questioning serve the classroom full of critical thinkers. Socratic method of legal instruction developed Landell would perhaps be one example

4. Belief Perseverance and Critical Thinking

Critical thinking would possess a universal virtue about the contemporary citizen, but perhaps being most important with the people concerning the knowledge production, dissemination and learning community. As a scholar practitioner, it should have to be basic and important, it is, however, difficult to get stuck in person over the night as in the case of APA style adaptation. Rather, it requires to persist over the days and now through the researcher's total life of work. That is, as noted, like the kind of basketball players who train themselves hard over the time period. Given its essential nature, most counter-posing force would perhaps be what we call belief perseverance. Belief perseverance pertains to critical researcher in that they are general proclivities of his or her audience or client of research findings on one hand. How to effectively convey his theory or truth would perhaps become a hard way through absent an understanding of it. The other pretence would rise that the researcher himself may hold a wrong beliefs or in the worse, belief perseverance. Two critical opposers, historically, may be illustrated in several cases, to refute the other's theory or proposition. Belief perseverance are such stronger once they enshrine within the personal beliefs system. It is interesting to see the irony of participants on debriefing paradigm test. Beliefs system is powerful to construct some way of cognitive building inside the humans. One other traits of beliefs in humans is that they tend resist changing his or her beliefs. In operation of his or her beliefs system, he quickly acquires other beliefs, but the beliefs perseverance bars him not to believe everything that he read, hear, and see.

5. A Strategy for Critical Thinking

It seems useful to make the set of suggestions to be prioritized in the course of practicing the ways of research, application, organization change, social and institutional engagement as a scholar practitioner. Not only raising and raising questions through the reading, but also criticism even on the questions about its accuracy, relevance, essentiality to the theme and so, should be incorporated to become a creative thinker.

The beliefs may underlie the most of researcher's base, and also help to acquire a knowledge and information more instantly. As Durkheim guided, the kind of religious circle or minds would be more agile to efficient learning. Some kind of absent mindedness would easily alienate the learners to merely harbinger. Two ways of lesson, however, has gone fundamental. The researchers should be open, fair and unbiased, generous, and liberal. She and he needs to know that beliefs system may be prejudiced, and their job duty pertains exactly to this point. The other way is concerned of beliefs perseverance and critical thinking. To counteract this problem, one useful mind of approach can be suggested in some of French examples. Suicide may be properly picked up to research the social pathology which was challenging and thought-provoking against the beliefs perseverance on conventions and practices at the times of Durkheim. About the philosophy of body and mind, prison setting would perhaps be most striking to strip the unsupported beliefs system or perseverance. The post-modern approach could help to find the clues to restore the true identity of beliefs system. It is also generally encouraging to learn from the natural scientists for the scientists to strive being a creative and critical. It would help, I speculate, "Keep objective eyes and concern on the phenomenon itself, and begin with the real beings to be critical."

6. The Summary Work of Reading Materials

For the sampling purpose of summary work, I chanted two of articles and one book from the data base designated in the detailed guideline. One article is titled "China at Tipping Point: Top Level Reform or Bottom-Up Revolution," which was authored by Cheng Li. The other article came from the Sage Research Data Base, which featured in the Millennium Journal of International Studies. It was titled "Realist Visions of European Union" It was wrought by two Edinburg scholars, who named D. Kennelly, and his PhD student, K. Kostagiannis. The book I later made a summary about is named "Emile Durkheim : Sociologist and Philosopher." It was authored by a historian from University of Chicago, who was an Austrian-American and named L. Dominick. Two articles featured in peer-review journals, and scholarly in nature while the latter would be thicker in its forms and content.

The first article came from the Brookings Institute which is a prestigious institute as the opinion leader of world affairs. For its commitment, various form of writings are utilized to convey a most appropriate of updated message. As it plays in a most updated context, the publication of Brookings Institute triggers informing, educating, predicting, moralizing on a scope of world agenda in the form of comment, opinion, articles, and so. Below will I provide a summary of articles and book.

6-1. A Summary of the First Article: "China at Tipping Point: Top Level Reform or Bottom-Up Revolution"

The first article discusses the dilemma of new China, who faced a political turmoil at the advent of new leadership, Xi Jinping. The author provides comprehensively a recent reshuffling of Chinese Communist Party(CCP) with new leaders, who are responsible to lead the Chinese people. The author offered a relevant information for the wake of Chinese politics as well as analysis, which addressed the nature of leaders' group and political implications to define new China. In the context of transformation, Deng Xiaoping is placed in significance for the materialistic accumulation and western mode of economic development. A traditional "figure politics" would have gone to wane if Mao era is starkly demarcated. The author pointed as at least improbable or entirely impossible, given the communist structure still in primacy at the core. This means that a unlilateral domination of one party system would continue to prevail, even if reform would be made a success. The author also argued that the reform is inextricable on the top down initiative. A liberalization aspiration of Chinese people about knotty fault lines, now underlies the freedom of press and assembly, the rule of constitution, a free and democratic nature of election, judicial independence, and the system for prevention of the officers' corruption. In the wake of democratization and liberalization, Bo Xilai or other high ranking officials' corruption seemed to stimulate the sentiments of resentment as well as incidents of public protest. The author emphasized the potential uprisings of people, and demagogues could become more brazen and despicable in the manner or context of political transformation. The progress, on this background, seems essential to foreclose the bottom-up revolution, and the leadership would perhaps well contemplate on establishing a compromise toward the reform and mutual satisfaction

Concerning the political arrest, the author introduced two scenarios about the transformation of China. That would offer the basic ground for the author to analyze and look into or predict the future path of China. Two scenarios include an abrupt bottom-up revolution as well as the reform from above. For the first, the author cited a Han's viewpoint on the public awareness of the risk of revolution. That is also corroborating with the classic work from Alexis Tocqueville. As a rather more viable option, the second scenario generates from the new elites of CCP, who saw China faltering into a deep water and believed only more methodical and more profound set of changes can cure the public ailments. They also propose even a basic political reform is necessary.

An important assumption, on the discourse of China, needs to be adjusted about the commonplace understanding of China, in the author's word, "authoritarian resilience or strong". That is less correct if we can find the intrinsic weakness in one party system in China. The situation also became worse if the public resentment had intensified on unclean wealth or arbitrariness of power. Therefore, Bo Xilai's incident is critical to account for the situation of

China in the author's work. The author perceives it as one of typical in recent China, while commenting, "many PRC intellectuals argue that rampant official corruption….. exemplifies an especially decadent form of crony capitalism that of late has become more the rule than the exception."

In his evaluation about the bottom-up revolution, the author considered a middle class anger as one of important factors. Beyond the political corruption, the author weighed in the elements of scope, such as capital outflows, slowed economic growth than the past years, unemployment of college graduates, bursting property bubble within realty market, slowdown in manual labor across the major region, and fear of disasters.

In other odds, of course, on more prospect, the author explored the intra-party democratization on more focused point of arguments. He cited it as the lifeblood of the Party and also a lever to safeguard the primacy of CCP, working for an intra-party democracy in the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventeenth Central Committee. While the democratic reform has already progressed, it turns on an essential point that two informal factions or coalitions now prevail the CCP leadership. That is distinct from the western mode institution for check and balance of powers. Two groups, what we call elitist and populist coalition, on siege of power, actually have different paths of career, as well as geographical and familial background. The rise of bipartisanship in present China means the departure from the previous pattern of Mao and early years of CCP, which is never a great person politics any longer. They politically compete for limited seats, and issues of contention are chronic and held or pursued on the firm basis. Many other variables also came into play about the dynamics of intra-party reform. Some conservative leaders as well as vested interest groups may delay or resist with the reform work. Assertive legal professions strongly argue for constitutionalism, and media also saw the free press indispensable. Foreign lobbying increases and will grow as requiring a transparency. Under these multi-faceted circumstances on change, CCP now stands on the crossroad squarely opened to the threat of revolution from below and incremental, yet bold reform from above.

6-2. A Summary of the Second Article: "Realist Visions of European Union"

The second article purports to provide a true implication of realism proposed by E.H. Carr, which is posited for applying to the context of European integration. As a counter thesis, the authors argued severely attacking that the neorealism held by Mearsheimer and his student Rosato failed to adequately address the power dynamics and moral aspect adapted toward one united Europe. The authors intensely disfavor the federalism within the context of EU, which was rooted in the beliefs of E.H. Carr. For the authors, Mearsheimer and his disciples incorrectly applied a power balancing in a unique point of consideration, which took account after the postwar periods of European construction, and particularly after 1980's collapse of bipolarity. Their view, for the author's perspective, was narrowly drawn and also falsely assumed on a single focus between the threat of Soviet Union and European capabilities of containing her. The authors deplored an ahistorical perception and polemics employed to describe the EU politics and its integration scheme. The history accumulated long period through, in their eyes, is keenly entangled with the proper version of power and moral aspect dominating this region. The history, and its true implications would form a basis to animate the dynamism and persuasion of realistic viewpoints. In the viewpoint of authors, the European errand for construction and integration has been particular in the context of power and moral purpose. Neorealism, however, remotely shed to explicate the process of integration, which lacks a true insight striking the core of issues.

On this stance, the authors offer an essence of Carr's perspective and theory. Carr's theory spans over various important issues on the international relations. He actually served as many as twenty years in the British foreign ministry as a diplomat, and upon retirement, he taught at the University of Wales. His rich career and the critical times of war he served, formed a basis for his intelligent work on writing and penning many review articles. As a diplomat, he supported the nationalism on one hand and also degraded it on many grounds in the aspect of international politics.

The authors are highly critical of the approach adopted by neorealists, but its standing as most comprehensive and pervasive version about EU on the current. They introduced, in this context, works of EU in terms of international politics, such as Wilson and Molloy, who are conforming to the position of Carr. Duedney is also helpful from his point about an importance of history. For the authors, neorealists, most notably S. Rosato, far inaccurately deviated from the true essence of Carr's theory and viewpoints. It is seriously flawed if Rosato placed its emphasis almost entirely on the shifts in polarity of the system, and perceived EU as balancing act against the Soviet Union. The author summarized points of contributions: (i) a critical engagement with his theory of change and its specific application in the case of Europe (ii) classical realism's superiority to understand contemporary developments on European integration over neorealist's work (iii) criticisms of the most recent effort of neorealists.

The article is structured within four chapters: (i) the first section on superiority of Carr's realism over both neorealist accounts of European integration and other leading integration theories (ii) the second section on consistency of his series of works and theories including *Conditions of Peace* and *Nationalism and After*, and *Twenty Years' Crisis*. (iii) the third section on change occurring in, and analysis of nationalism as well as the specific application of that thinking to postwar Europe (iv) conclusion.

For the authors, Rosato failed to understand the dynamics of European politics, and thus quoted, "an attempt to understand the complex historical and sociological changes that were coming to fruition in post-war Europe is replaced by an explanation that attributes integration to a need to balance against the Soviet Union."

The authors also view the longer-established theories of integration that work at an IR level, primarily neofunctionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism, the kind of weak tweak or myopic. Therefore, it comes " Neofunctionalism was derived from theories of industrial society and saw, in European integration, a process of spillover from economic integration to political integration…..Liberal intergovernmentalism, on the other hand, 'logically relies on both rationalistic liberalism and traditional intergovernmentalism , thereby preserving the traditional neorealist approach – and problems".

For the transformational challenge in Europe, Carr's view in the *Conditions on Peace, Nationalism and Thereafter, and Twenty Years Crisis* is consistent and convincing based on historical lessons. It is not simply the product of rationally determined policy preferences and bargaining power amongst states. Therefore, three elements came "First is the centrality of power in both his epistemological and ontological assumptions about politics…. Second is the dialectical approach to understanding the relationship between the opposing poles of power and morality…. Third is that Carr's dialectics informed his understandings of both transformation and change in international politics and the role of the political theorist." His perspective on the change also bases a dual interaction between the operation of power and the attainment of moral end. He also saw moral crisis in the postwar Europe, and identified three crises, who said of liberal democracy, of self-determination and of laissez-faire economics.

His theory extensively harbored the contrasting concept between the nationalism and internationalism. He was basically averse to nation-states and European federalism, in which he saw they are an anomaly and an anachronism in a world which has moved on to international integration. Carr also addressed the practical issues about military in overview, and more specifically about the economic dimension. It came from Carr's point in essence, "the continuation of the 'mixing-up' that had occurred between the Allied armed forces…. a need for some 'concentration of military power' in order to preserve peace… there would be a European Relief Commission and a European Transport Corporation." Particularly, EPA rose as an important agency to address European economy, and may overlap with the Mitrany's functionalism. It is doubtful, however, whether Mitrany's case endorsed an EPA on broad powers to plan and as steering authority. Carr's perception about Germany also tempers with functionalism like economy, and he looked Germany as a key country in the European context.

Carr also considered Britain's relationship with Europe as a key element in the settlement, and also emphasized the general need for some outside power to intervene actively in the European continent for both military and economic reasons. For the New Europe, it is necessary to rest firmly on economic power, and saw the need for Britain and the Soviet Union involving to lend economic support to the East and Western Europe respectively. His role assignment about the major powers in Europe would certainly bear upon his realistic understanding of international relations. The moral purpose, in his theoretical tenet, composes one of two interactive elements. He saw it important for the power to rest on settlement, and thus, "a positive moral purpose would have to emerge, directed towards the positive goals of building a common pool of armaments, removing trade barriers and curing unemployment…. its appeal to the 'little man' with the aim of fostering a renewed sense of community." In some extent, he even supported the communism, "….that community would need to 'revive and renew the ideal of equality which, however imperfectly realized, lies at the root both of Christianity and communism, and which was deliberately rejected by the capitalist system."

About his agenda on nationalism, he stressed the role of the political scientists, who are responsible to shape a new blend of utopia and reality. For the future, Carr identified the major fault line between nationalism and internationalism, "Firstly, Carr was able to capture the complex character of nationalism and place it within the scope of his power–morality dialectic…Secondly, and closely related, Carr recognized the dynamic character of nationalism… Thirdly, Carr reminds us of the indivisibility of politics and economics and the risks of artificially separating them. Economics follow the political process."

The authors, in short, wrought acidly and in an intense tone about the fundamental question, “What can Carr’s form of realism offer those who study the EU? They seriously argued on its historically convincing, consistent and superior nature in a way of understanding the postwar Europe. It falls sharply in contrast with the neo-realism, which is considerably more nuanced and richer as the explanatory framework.

6-4. A Summary of the Book: “Emile Durkheim : Sociologist and Philosopher.”

The book shrewdly exposes the readers to grip an essence of Durkheim’s theory and perspective. It is nonetheless less exhaustive nor comprehensive to capture all aspects of Durkheim’s. An exploration of author is rather selective focusing on several of his major works. It covers “*Division of Social Labor, Suicide, and the Sociological Method, Professional Ethics and Civic Morals,* and *The elementary of Religious Forms*,” and some others. The author’s basic tone is a bit critical about the common reception as the founder of modern sociology. His ascription of Durkheim seems to slant on the aspect of philosopher, which was, for the author, no way but to be influenced by the tradition of philosophy. Therefore, it comes, “But Durkheim retained Comte’s overall ambition of philosophical synthesis. He became increasingly convinced that specialized expertise and the professionalized purge of dilettantism should not be effected at the expense of interdisciplinary coordination and of the speculative imagination restrained, tested, and matured by patient investigation (p.2)”.

This tended to strip off his immense feature as a social scientist, and the author forged a strong implication about Durkheim as one of Cartesian or neo-Kantian disciples. For the author, Durkheim is certainly posited in dual context between the philosophy and social science, but it was also seen to remain a typical vestige of his predecessor’s philosophic discourse. His contribution as a sociologist can well be juxtaposed with Max Weber, one of his contemporary peer of Germany. They were, however, never intimate or personally interchanged each other despite their common interest as well as close way of academic pursuit. A basic comparison was presented in this way, “From Durkheim’s perspective, Weber was theorizing from within an anomic context and proposing, at best, a tenuous basis for rationality within the confines of anomie. From Weber’s perspective, Durkheim was being irrelevantly traditional, hopelessly naive, and blindly utopian. The apparent paradox, however, is that, on the basis of such antithetical assumptions, Durkheim and Weber arrived at largely complementary research interests and specific analyses in their investigation of culture and society (p. 167).”

Interesting in the book would be a two way of conceptualization, what are called “mechanic solidarity and organic solidarity.” This basic perception framed by Durkheim is similar to those which Weber elaborated on Gessellschaft and Gemeinschaft thesis. Both scholars basically agreed on the social problems of industrialized society, and provided a founding version beyond two radical views of the socialism and liberalism. In his concept of mechanic and organic solidarity, Durkheim focused upon “normal” states of society. A consideration of “pathological” phenomena in modern society was restricted to a concluding section which was disproportionately small in comparison with the gravity of the problems treated (p. 78).

For them, ethics or social morality could play to remedy, though might be never fundamental, the harsh results and social inequality. The problems they perceived may be found in the primitive mechanic solidarity in Durkheim's, and the defects of modern Gessellshaft for Weber's. For Durkheim, the social problem takes the nature where there is an absence of consensually accepted limiting norms. In this context, the religion as well as ethics or morals can play a role to breed a modern and socially congruent or healthy civilian. That might work on civil nobilities, however, and worse yet being far less on the marginalized civilians at the times. In this context, how we conceive the rates of suicide as a parameter in understanding the social issues also rose as the concern of his. That probably allows a starting point to utilize the sociological method in understanding the society. His discourse continued on the chapter, "the Sacred and Society," which brought a new highlight on the nature and role of religion in the modern industrialized society.

The author also emphasized the phase that Durkheim played to underestimate the works of Marx. For the author, Durkheim subscribed more convincingly to the social practices of tradition, ethics, education, religion and so. In the Sacred and Society, the author discussed the theory of religion, social epistemology and sociology in accordance with Durkheim's chapter. Durkheim saw the religion as one of elementary institution in the society, which needs to be distinguished from the magic or ritual and other neighboring concepts. It goes, "…that Durkheim was defining religion and its role in terms of the normal state of society. At times, however, he seemed to generalize his viewpoint so that it applied to all states of society. At the very least, he placed his conception of the truth of religion within the context of his optimistic belief in an emergent evolutionary straining toward normality in all society (p. 255)."

Durkheim actually saw the Marxist narrative nothing but a patronage essentially to the idea of Saint Simon. This may well sharply make a point of upheaval about the common understanding of Marx, as encompassing a scope of scientific disciplines such as history, philosophy, political science and economics. He was also neglecting on the Marxist way of scientific dealings, but which has been sensational in its extent of thesis and in terms of the modern type of academic discourse as based on its objectivity, dialectic logic and social evidence or statistical representation. For the author, Comte is an important source of influence to make a philosopher Durkheim to the social scientist. The author, however, disagreed on any high exposure from Comte toward Durkheim's works, who was, in many aspects, but to recourse the traditional philosopher's to his basics.

From the traditional western society to the new framework of industrialized one, Durkheim and Max Weber, along with many other pure materialistic theorists, such as Adam Smith or Marx, should certainly be placed on significance about the mainstream of western intelligence. This aspect, in turn, requires to look into the milieu of Durkheim about the nature of his period, familial and educational background, and other contexts of useful reference. The author, however, largely failed of readers' expectation by providing a limited story of his Ecole Normale superior and his academic career path. There is no mention that he was a founder of Ecole de Hautes Etudes Sociale after he was dismissed from the faculty position of Sorbonne. There is also no exposure about the prior history before entering ENS nor the influence of the Rabbinical tradition on Durkheim's intellectual development. A portion was detailed just about his mentor named Louis Liard, about whom development and career was available to the reader. The Rabbinical tradition is useful to understand Durkheim's viewpoint about the pedagogical strains and the role of educators. He was seen to "detest the profane or lingering reaction which can be on demagogue or activism." He rather cherished “ a religious readiness to color the word or expression, which would be superior in his surrounding circumstances.” This perception would contribute to excise the essence of social phenomenon, and elements to be analyzed, and restore the society eclectic on the continuum from the classic to the modernity or science.

His ideas on the industrialized society turns to focus on the distinction between socialism and corporatism. His views on the *Professional Ethics and Civil Morals* centered on his contribution to the corporatism. It comes, however, positively as well as within a limited context, “on the basis of lessons, he drew from his investigation of comparative history, he felt justified in asserting that corporatism corresponded to a permanent functional need in societies which had passed beyond the stage of an agricultural economy. Comparison itself, however, did not solve specifically modern problems; it merely helped one to distinguish similarities and differences, revealed normal and pathological functioning in different social types, and enabled one better to situate specifically modern conditions, dangers, and possibilities (p. 205).” The newly emerging class, called professional, is important to dissect the dilemma of society at his times. A more churning stage for essentializing the dynamics of modern society can be found in his work, “*Division of Labor In The Society*.” His view is not on pure theory unlike Smith or Ricardo, but applied a comprehensive aspect to be derived. He saw the whole of industrialized society to be poised, but be problematic on wider spectrum. His concern about the society transgressed into the real phenomenon of society, in which a suicide may offer a crucial niche to understand the status of society. This interest opened up a doorway to the sociological method.

6-5. Conclusion

Two articles and the book above summarized are useful to look into the true nature of social dynamics touching on the political as well as economic issues. E. Durkheim is genarlly considered the founder of modern sociology, and his theory as well as perspectives is realistic in understanding the modern western times. He can well be charted as a great moderator against German idealism, such as Marxism, which is eclectic on one hand, but realistically constitutes the whole of person and society in the comprehensive points of view. That is so at least for the western liberalistic states. It also corroborates with the present day Chinese turbulence on aspects of liberalization burgeoning. The way of approach and key concepts employed by the authors of two articles also took a realistic ground, which concerned the reform issue of China and integration dilemma of European Union.

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Chapter VI. Plagiarism: Its Applications and The Ways to Prevent It

1.Introduction: Plagiarism in General Consideration

Plagiarism is not a proper way which the scholars and researchers should avoid. The underlying ethics is rooted in the meritocracy that the academicians should be “creative and authentic, sacred, fair, and faithful.” Two contrasting elements probably interact to facilitate our understanding and to define the extent of plagiarism. That is, the dimension between “authoritative and communicative” would play to perceive the ethical guidelines about the issue. Plagiarism also involves, in the current context, an aspect of property right concept and the standard of social ethics (Blum S.D., 2009).. This means that we are not easy to give any definite dealings of the issue, but rather being flexible or transformative varying with the progress of society and the circumstances involved. You may see that there is this kind of issue even in the ancient times. The informative era, on the other hand, now enables the “turnitin” to check out the potential misconduct of students by an automated way. The circumstances may allow them a bit amorphous if the issue is dealt in a differing context. While the infringement of intellectual property rights incurs the damages or preventive measure in civil actions, the court would find the rule from the statutes or case laws, and ultimately from the conscience of judges. Of course, the standard of professional society would guide principally. There have been lots of precedents in Korea surrounding the hopefuls of public office involving the issue. In this case, the extent of plagiarism means far less on the normal standard. For the nature of circumstances in traditional Korea, the standard is very harsh effectively tarnishing them in some popular dynamics.

A plagiarism generally has presupposed the kind of written expression, and may get extended to the proper scope in concordance with the evolution of ways of expression. We may, in the future, have to consider the expression of videotapes concerning a plagiarism. In this complicated era of high technology, therefore, we are led to rethink the institution of plagiarism. I suppose that the issue is critically intertwined with “creative and authentic” against “common.” It often offers a drawing line between the common knowledge and author’s words whether we have to cite. As we learn, then, critical thinkers are definitively free from any fear of or claims from the plagiarism. Critical thinkers stood, as a matter of definition outside from the author’s writing, that he could not be cast in any way of plagiarism accusation. They learn or read critically, who is other than the author, by analyzing, synthesizing, pointing to the bias or strengths of authors (Study Notes, 2013). They are not merged into the author, and still being far remote in chances if they submit themselves to the expression of author. They are “communicative,” but at the same time “authoritative,” to be well prepared to produce an original research and disseminate them by teaching, coaching, and mentoring.

2.The Extent of Student Plagiarism

In assessing the extent of plagiarism, there seems be some standard possible as guided by the viewpoints of Walden and the Indiana University (Walden Catalog, 2013). A most patent and serious way of plagiarizing would perhaps be a wholesale copying of the other’s paragraph or sentences without an acknowledgement. In this case, APA guides the cited paragraphs or sentences should be quoted with an adequate form (APA, 2011). If more than forty words are directly cited, it should be presented in block. An accurate form of citation is required by providing the page number. The page number appears in parenthesis outside the quotation mark with the punctuation at the end.

They come in a delicate way, to say, using other ideas, including the views, opinions and insights, but often are considered as plagiarism if without an acknowledgement (Study Notes, 2013). Two aspects are pertinent. The researchers are free to present a common knowledge without an acknowledgement. On the other, APA style requirement squarely operates to govern (APA, 2011). The lessons through the weeks properly apply to this context, and a correct citation work would prevent any potential plagiarism. The acknowledgement, on this stream, should not be limited, rather be better to flourish demonstrating that we are interdependent, learning and informing as an expert on the field. It likely gets on dynamics that the researchers are "authoritative" on his independent and creative work, while showing we are "communicative" to lead the competitive knowledge from the past and for the future research efforts.

The third extent of plagiarism is concerned about the error, in which the researchers paraphrases the phraseology or metaphor to present the ideas as own (Study Notes, 2013). This extent of plagiarism generally has the nature of being feeble and less fundamental, but incurs a basic plane of misconduct. This plagiarism may rise to be serious as same above, however, if the extent is prevalent over the written work. Metaphor and characteristic or original phrases, in many cases, represent the art skills of author or contain an academic value in its own way. That may, in some cases, serve to create one independent preserve of science. We occasionally come across the wonderful words to direct and guide us to some of meditation. The author may sing the phrases to penetrate the whole of his delivery. For example, Justice Holmes famous phrase, "Law is nothing but the words delivered by the judges in the courtroom." That would allow us to be clear between the common law and civil law traditions. It also implies that the sociological way of legal dealings is realistic and demanding. The dissertators usually begin with famous words, which symbolize the mainstream of viewpoints in their specific field. The words and sentences, as in these, could even be used to cover the whole of discourse in the field. Then, they proceed to present their ideas and explain their findings. The famous phrases should be criticized for the case of dissertators working on new theory, never being that which could be cited without an acknowledgement. We, therefore, agree on its value to credit the sources. They possess value, in which the phrases, if original or characteristic, are not to be sung without payment. We can sing "Kang Nam style by Psy" freely, but should be paid in any context if it was used in other discography. We may be free in the lecture room, but it is impermissible in a scholarly written work. If it is so famous to amount to the level of common knowledge, we are exempt from the citing requirement.

The researchers would be discouraged to find a plagiarism from others. They feel unfair and regret his efforts to be futile (Renfrow, D., 2009). This would well be analogous to the context of peer students who are equal under the exam competition. For the students themselves, it is discouraging like the kind of impermissible early start at the line of hundred meter race. This aspect would now, in some cases, aggravate to the status of litigation when the copy right is secured.

3.Some Strategies to Avoid Plagiarism

As mentioned, plagiarism could not survive if we are truly a critical thinker. It is definitely a way to avoid the scholarship of plagiarism, and we should keep in mind as principle through the course of research or writing up work. It is important to habitualize the way of dealings in this direction, and that one of training issues as a research professional. I devised several points, in strategy, to avoid plagiarism.

Set the stages to get through your research work and strictly separate them untainted.

We may be required to produce two articles per year. In some cases, we perform a funded research or engage in the project to produce a written work. As in every case of humans, the engagement would perhaps operate in some of time sequence. If I was asked to research the leadership topic and turn it in within two months, I would plan, perform and write the article in some of time frames. Important is that we have to separate the review of literature and writing up for the final thesis. For my personal experience, the writer often fall to be merged into the phrases and ideas, which seduce the researcher to be easy on the expression of author. Reading for the literature review must be critical, and it is important to separate the reading work from two or three days writing up work. As nearer the literature referred to, more likely the researcher imbibe the ideas or words in an impermissible way.

Utilize the note taking lessons seriously.

If for any long scheme of research project, the separation above could make the researcher an essayist as unassisted on his every way of preparation. Worse, his or her reading or review, would, to some extent, became useless along with the passage of time. A note taking effectively saves this predicament, and constructively supports to write their thesis (Gilmore, B., 2008). A note taking would less serve if it was not critically made out. Critical reading requires the note to be summarized in his or her own words. Smart note taking would certainly help to prevent any intentional or unintentional plagiarism.

Do not take a research work realistically pressuring. Originality of research findings are vital to give a lifeblood to every context.

It would allow the researcher to feel the kind of job satisfaction and pride as a scholar. He or she needs not fear from any claim or reaction from the plagiarism. His compliance will also ensure authors and teachers to get stable and pleasant, who feel fair on the scholarly track. It also saves any redundancy of future researchers that could be possibly put by the way the plagiarizer created. In some cases, the wicked plagiarizer misleads the readers by not properly paraphrasing. In this case, they do not cite, but worse, the paraphrased words convey different ideas from the original work (Renfrow, D., 2009). Then, there would perhaps be no scholar to get audacious of plagiarism. Why, then, does plagiarism popularly sound on our ears and is available in many news stories? One of prime reasons seem to rise in the context of pressure, distraction and easy mind to abandon. Therefore, we need first to be wise when undertaking a duty. If a time constraint is harsh, avoid to undertake. Given the topic is hard and insurmountable in any sense, it is wise just to understand it, but better not to try it, who could be susceptible to impermissibly borrow other’s splendid work. Large funds may be a variable to push the researchers, but should keep balanced to measure a practical context.

Be a carnivore rather than feeble vegetarian.

Plagiarism can frequently occur when the researchers are insipid and uninteresting on his or her topic. This group may easily practice transcribing the ideas with a minor cosmetic change (Renfrow, D., 2009). They feebly substitute the word “less” with “fewer” or change the terms using a computer code. They may change the order of sentence or paragraph, and spread the information within figure layout or so. It is basic and effective way to hone into the topic, and be amused into that with other interesting sources, but as a way of critical thinking.

Bear in mind that the competent and well prepared researchers are very willing to cite, and therefore, acknowledge the other's work (Gilmore, B., 2008). It is one strategy and should be a habit for us to be active on citing. That serves a communication among the experts in the field and increases the quality and merit of your article.

4.Judging the Plagiarism: Ways to Find it

There could be a scope of guidance about judging a plagiarism. One may see it rather formalistic if he or she adopts the counting method to weigh. For example, as many as some number of same word in one sentence or paragraph may be found plagiarized. Word to word plagiarism or paraphrasing way to escape may be captured or prevented to use this type of approach. The sample test of Indiana University seems to fall within this type, and many other institutions also rely on this method (Frick, T., 2008). It is objective, as well as easy and fair to standardize. The other way may go in any qualitative, and thus may involve a kind of consideration about the dishonesty, academic integrity, or balancing of interests between the author and alleged plagiarizer. In this way of approach, we are required to assess the above points of consideration covering sanctity, creativity and authenticity, and fairness. Walden's three dimension also seems to be applicable properly (Study Notes, 2013).

The student's work under review seems to plagiarize at the modest extent. I would be gone to find it affirmative on the plagiarism misconduct if I am obliged to do. My concern can be focused on several points in violation.

Though the mechanic rule of "number counting" may not find it plagiarizing, it is problematic in the aspect of overall delivery. Two paragraphs under review intended the same message, which raised the ill aspect among three groups, i.e. doctors, biomedical researchers, and consumers. The basic view or opinion is the same, but the student work appears to convey it rather like that of author himself. This represented the wrong impression of originality about the paragraph. That is still true if the student author attached a citation at the end of paragraph. As worse in the context of professional community, the purveyance of same views presented largely the same, but in a curtailed way about some delicate points. In the original work, the author's information is not definite about the doctors in conflict of interest. Doctors usually, not all doctors though, are fair on the biomedical research by providing a precaution in any professional spirit. They may corrupt, but generally, rest in the kind of professional ethics to explain. The point, in any way, seems to be given principally to the biomedical research and commercial interests. Therefore, the student's message has the potential to be misled. The author of original work also implies that the misdirected research may be effectively countered by other researchers. This point was also curtailed to create an incomplete apprehension of reader. This kind of degradation and lowering of the quality of information could be said one aspect of evil consequence the plagiarizer could incur. The points of consideration above stated seem to apply negatively since the author seems not creative or authentic.

In specific, the problem lies between the "indirect v. direct quotation." For example, the last sentence is very informative to point the reasons for being warped. The readers probably like to know the exact nature of reasons, but they were curtailed to headline the original messages. It is partial and incomplete to tarnish the accurate nature of original message. Also perplexing is it of his five reasons if the original message presents six points by semi-quotation mark. It might perhaps be truncating the last two reasons into one. In my view, the student author should have to directly quote the passage, or keep up more minded dealings in any authentic way by indirect quotation. Also should the citation form previously learnt be properly applied.

A citation work also seems inappropriate if it be limited. All the sentences include the same information to the original work. They all require a citation with the forms having an author and years in indirect citation, and the page numbers should be specified in direct quotation.

5.Two Sentences and Some Possible Improvements

Applying the mechanic way of approach, I found that the last two sentences could be most likely accused of plagiarism. As pointed, the last sentence is particularly problematic if it includes the characteristic conclusion of five reasons.

We often share the attitude that direct citation should be allowed in rather distinct context, and indirect citation is usually preferred (Study Notes, 2013). Thus my work on change employs it for "**last two sentences**" with the forms of citation taught in the previous week.

(Changed Sentence 1) It is despite the rigorous scientific rules which the biomedical researchers should strictly comply with (Crossen, 1994). The stern scrutiny by peers through the standard of professional ethics would seemingly not serve.

(Changed Sentence 2) According to Crossen (1994), there could we find major five reasons for the research to falsify. The researchers, first, can be prejudiced to end a study of disappointing consequence(Crossen, 1994). Second, they may change the rules inconsistent through the whole of study(Crossen, 1994). Third, they may commit the hiding of negative results, which would be same as an active misrepresentation(Crossen, 1994). Fourth, they may take a wrong stride to publicize the preliminary results (Crossen, 1994). It would be culpable if the publication was made despite the final and less positive results. Finally, they tend to distract or conceal the drawbacks of research, but emphasize the merits of research as best as they can. This practice is called "buffing" by the scientists (Crossen, 1994).

6. **Conclusion**

The academic community has be "sacred and faithful," in which dishonesty or easiness is one of fatal vices. Plagiarism well contributes to disrupt the institutions they serve as well as to stigmatize the failure of individual. A self-supervision is required to shape a self to this dominant culture of academy (Blum S.D., 2009).. It is a pivotal ethics unless we work in the plane other than publication, unlike the politicians, businessmen, desk officers, and others. It might be a gossip if any president plagiarized the paragraph of scholarly work, but would perhaps develop in other ways. It is grateful to see the citing practice of common law judges in contrast the civil law counterparts. In some cases, therefore, plagiarism may be considered, but generally less serious in nature than the academicians. So the lesson is helpful to get it routine to be critical (it cannot be acquired over night), and to advance being positive for citing if dubious. It is sacred to breed the student's whole in person, and because his expression may be left extant for long centuries. It is sacred that is constructed in a scientific way of finding the truths, and supported in systemic way availing of the qualitative and quantitative methodology. The scholarly way of dealings require much toils and efforts, and on the best wisdom of methods, which is inviolable if not on the customs or standards of that specific community.

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Chapter VI. Paraphrasing: Some Example and Reflection

1.An Example

A Paraphrased Paragraph:

O'Connor Argued that simplemindedness is the best way the author should employ in their work (O'Conner, P., 2003). As Greek Orators guide, the author has to have a clear idea to write (pp.195-196). We also need to distinguish between the confusion and complexities. An simpleminded author can express the complexities clearly and not to confuse the readers (pp. 195-196). The readers, however, usually do not blame the author, rather think the tougher expression means the brilliance of authorship (pp.195-196). In truth, however, the prime cause lies in the author himself, who is a positive actor. Simplemindedness is really important for the authorship, but can only be achieved by clear thinkers (pp. 195-196). It is pivotal as shared understanding is the basic purpose in writing .

2. Refection

In paraphrasing, there are several points that the author needs to consider (Study Notes, 2013). Most importantly, the paraphraser should understand an original message clearly, and convey the exact nature of it in his own words as best as possible. In some cases, the careless or unconvinced paraphraser intentionally or unintentionally commits a loose citing work, and applies a mere cosmetic change (Renfrow, D., 2009). This type of work may less accurately convey the original message, and, in some delicate conditions, may embroil an argument or core theme of whole research work. In some extremely dubious cases, the paraphraser could be better to employ a direct quotation even though we generally prefer indirect quotation. A drawing line, as I mentioned in the previous work, may involve the "authoritative and communicative" dualism in the professional society. We are an author, but communicate with our peer researchers. How could we face up if we inaccurately convey the friend's statement?

Second, paraphrasing is inextricable given the nature of work, but can be easier and amusing if we indulge in or are merged into our research and writing work. Given any potentially amass of extant work on the research topic, the researcher could not deal with their work as resting within his own domain. A creative or original work is grounded on the existing source and the mazes of extant research. Many researchers, not all though, depending on their field or other specific condition, usually begin with the literature review summarizing the existing work. We may need to rely on others' logic or expression to reinforce our message. It is inextricable, and in some cases, evidences the competence and quality of author. It could situate the right status of written work within the large ocean of that specific field. It can enable the sound and constructive stream of research theme, which is also meaningful to the future researcher. Given this nature of research work, it is best way to indulge in the work and the author would be wiser if not lingering around any impermissible efficiency by mere thieving or weak planting of others' work (Blum S.D., 2009). Being studious and amused, merging into the work, but standing on your critical mind, which are usual with the creative thinker, would be the most concrete way to prevent impermissible paraphrasing. A kind of soul-dom seems likely function to easily taste a difference between the writing of creative thinker and weak staffer to camouflage or just to fill the vacant pages (Blum S.D., 2009). That is so even if we do not have any official or some clear and objective guideline about an impermissible paraphrasing (Frick, T., 2008). Some paraphrasing would not summarize, but thesaurus-revision of original work. That would absolutely not the case if we are a critical thinker.

Third, it would be highly advisable and important to flourish the citing cases if the idea comes from others' work. That is one strategy to prevent a plagiarism controversy at the bottom line. That is also useful to construct a convenient traffic of communication within any professional circle (APA, 2011). It also enriches an effect of the research and reinforces the authoritative nature of writings. An aspect of authoritativeness is interdependent actually, and would not be realized as a kind of windfall from the heaven. Then, we see no reason why we would not patronize a citing of others' work. Again, the critical thinker would perform like a singer, musically entertaining the citing of sources, which, in the event, ends up with presenting his creative points of research.

Fourth, paraphrasing may face the author in different circumstances. In some cases, the author needs to summarize the whole of book by one sentence or small paragraph. On the other hand, he or she may entangle with one or two paragraphs. They also may have to deal with several pages to summarize. Each situation may lead the author to his own tactics or stratagem. In some cases of hurried worker, a book description or review comment may offer the basis of paraphrasing. A summary of article also gets the author to have the idea of whole message in the article. In any chances, most important is that the author should not present the idea of others, while misrepresenting as if they are his own words. If dubious, it is better to cite in an appropriate form of style (APA, 2011).

4. Conclusion

In preparing this work, I stepped through the above points in pondering. First, I inferred the core message which the author intended to convey around the key words. They would be "simpleminded, confusion and clear writing, misdealing between the author and readers." This would help not falsify the intention of original author. Second, I applied five cases of citing to give a proper credit for the original work. That being said as above, we more frequently cite in many purposes. Of course, I made a several times for reading to amuse the original message as well as for critical understanding of the message. Finally, I paraphrased the paragraph in my own words.

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A Socratic Conversation

From Kiyoung:

Hi. Flora. I respect the faith and personal commitment to develop yourself in a well-organized and planned manner. I believe that you will finally succeed on both hard paths. Of course, I agree that the guides from Watkins and Corry are useful to progress on the courses. Time management and effective communication certainly form key factors to lead to the success of on-line education. I also suppose that a familial support and good neighborship would be other elements empowering a more efficient performance. I also considered that point, and persuaded a wife to accept my plan and devotion. Afterwards, she expressed her concern and interest about many things of Walden as well as my job responsibility. The chance of on-line studies actually made us to have an amusing time at the dining table home. Since I have an only daughter working as an actress in Pennsylvania after the graduation of Julliard Drama School this May, I reside with my wife in south Korea. On this limited contact at home, we usually have felt some of loneliness before Walden status. The topic and concern expanded thereafter, and we enjoyed our home situation. My wife initially afraid of a health issue from dual responsibilities, but effective time management over the week proved to sustain it.

Your points about familial duties and communication issue with the peers of diverse culture seem to enlighten us to shape a useful mind and way of approach to study on line. A diversity would diminish a unilateral or already oriented way of intellectual experience, and could afford a wider perspective to enrich our professional expertise. We learn continuously and the creative mindset is essential at the level of doctoral studies. Walden culture would certainly offer the kind of forum which can eventually lead our many contributions to the field of study. The context of working mom has also continuously been raised in Korea as one of social issues. The Korean government once administered a cheaply priced kindergarten, which efforted to support them. In my understanding, the western states are more generous about working females in the familial context. Korea is not the one of past practice, and the situation is fairly close to the US case. The social attitudes generally turned to be favorable for women on the way of dual responsibilities. From various sources of my neighbors, the problem is to what extent they share and support each other, and how much the public policy can promote more economies of hus and wife.

From Kiyoung:

Hi, Xaypaseuth ! You raised an interesting point about the critical thinking and reading. I fully share your tactics to yield a desired result from reading the academic books. One of my Korean friends are excellent in his study at the university. He has been fairly disposed to amuse with the written work of English intellectuals. As he is my peer worker one time, I have known his very closely and I saw him much knowledged and intelligible over the course of joint research. He actually possessed the full talent and knowledge to perform the work within the planned time schedule. It was surprising to know he could not perform his task in a given time. I later recognized that that delay was due to his reading habits. When he engages in literature review for research information, he is used to read the books page by page through the end. The reason is simply because he likes written expressions in itself. From the start of his career, it has been a settled habit hardly possible on correction. Later, I confirmed that he became a more effective reader on e-textbooks or journals. The critical thinking and reading were enhanced leading to an efficient work on depth, breadth, sound evidence and fairness. The e-sources seem, in some aspect, to drive the readers on more efficient context. I am not sure if you agree that traditional sources allow the aged to be of settled feelings or comfort. In contrast, the e-sources appear to work on expediency and within the speedy context of reading work. It seems not changing, in my case, if I copy a part of e-book and retrieve to read it on the independent page of PC view. In this term, I bought two forms of course readings, one in the book of paperback version and others in two e-books. So I now am happy to be an intermediate on two forms. I suppose it needs to be second thought if you think you have to read twice between the traditional and electronic forms of source.

Your note taking and incorporating strategy would be perfectly working in my personal experience. That faithful habit was once one of my classmate in the undergraduate work. Although a fair number of students, around 1980's in Korea, were less concerned about the regular academic work, his class note was systemic and detailed even to be sold for a make-up work of negligent students. While the students rose to campus protest, he did not leave his seat in the library. He used a highlight pen to mark the relevant portion of text books while not exact if it is yellow or not. His reading and marking vigilance as well as note taking strategy is fairly similar to your personal account. Thank you for your helpful account, which also led me to my earlier college days in reminiscence.

- Walden University, Critical Thinking/Reading. Retrieved from the critical thinking community website, http://www.criticalthinking.org/pages/defining-critical-thinking/766).

From Kiyoung:

Dr. Mincey.

I agree that a sort of assumption needs to be shared about the nature of announcements, to which we are exposed over the courses. Some of messages contained in the announcements would be more important while others being just referential or of routine chores. Given the communication being reduced in writing, the messages of nature usually given orally, would be narrated unexpectedly in a serious context. The problem came from two ways: one is to misdirect the audience and the other is to foreclose more liberal and creative way of class performance. In order to prevent this type of miscommunication, the students need to exercise a constructive way of understanding, and Watkins teaching for the effective communication should underlie a student over their course of interaction with the instructor (W0atkins & Corry 2009). I previously found it convenient to have the caption "Please read!!!", which effectively alerted me to your announcement. I have experienced many issues of this kind in our daily settings. The extent of adherence would be subtle; however, the e-learning environment would certainly benefit a student in that respect. The communication could be more facilitated, and thus we can ask and clarify more easily. One lesson from *e-learning companion* is that the procrastination would not work in e-learning context (Watkins & Corry 2009). A prompt communication would effect to ensure a clear way on the course progress.

On the announcements board, I have known the nature of Wikipedia in the context of professional research. It is interesting since Wikipedia is one of most frequent websites in the world, which functions to teach the public at large. It actually rewrote the history of encyclopedia that the most esteemed Britannica had found no way to switch for the electric form of publication. I agree on the guidance of announcements. Wikipedia is certainly helpful source of knowledge, but we need to be aware of its weaknesses or undesired nature of professional discourse. First, Wikipedia provides a large scope of coverage in general description now working as the kind of university textbooks. However, the content was less scientifically vindicated despite some of internal tactics to secure it. Second,, Wikipedia can have a potential dissuading the serious engagement of students. That is actually proven in my previous experience as a university lecturer. Korean lecturers and professors in this decade are properly said if they are a kind of private investigator about potential plagiarism in fair assessment of students. The third point would be a bit ambiguous if I frequently encounter a Wikipedia citation in the journal articles and professional writings. The field of study also would matter if I cannot be availed of other scope of journals. But it seems like a general tendency that Wikipedia is considered less authoritative and professionally less convincing as against other normal sources. I suppose if a Wikipedia guidance introduced in your announcements would be a kind of problem which is open rather than demanding a strict adherence from the students.

- Watkins, R. & Curry, M. (2009). E-leaning companion: A student's guide to online success (custom ed.) Cengage Learning, Manson, OH.

From Kiyoung

Your point to the goals of critical reading (Paul & Elder, 2003) would be shared largely within the group of researchers. Particularly it seems to work powerfully if we apply the third suggestion "recognizing bias." Most of plain readers perhaps lack this aspect more than the former two. I agree that the mind and approach in the way of recognizing bias would serve a researcher in two respects. I think it made us productive to frame the ideas of author in our own phrase. We can be led to many points of discussion or criticism far productively than mere acceptance or adulatory status on the reading work. That point is seemingly distinctive that most of political or social mind of our neighbors. Of course, the work on bias or messages of author would later be transposed in some way into the final research product, where the political or social construction of research findings would be essential.

You also thankfully raised another point on note taking which shows, in a matter of practices, current and prospective researchers stand or should stand on their research work. That seems also to be vital and distinguishing from which critical or common readers would be perceived in some way different. Your suggestion about the way of organizing your note cards would certainly facilitate the production of an original work of publishable nature and help to accomplish a significant contribution to the academic field. It is a great tactics, might be small though, to make a note card on the points of classification you illustrated. It saves much time later in our incorporating work and enables us to be loyal to ourselves as a prospective researcher. We might be praised as a great investigator of certain topics by our neighbors!

- Paul, R., Elder, L. (2003). Critical thinking: Teaching students how to study and learn (part III) *Journal of Developmental Education*. 26(3), 36-37

From Kiyoung:

I have experienced many of scholars who have their path on a continued and successful basis. From that pool of doctoral scholars, I found that their scholarly interest is less formed from any inadvertent or uncaused motives. They tend to have some nexus, fairly adhering to their personal history. In a weaker nexus, they at least have some strong taste of their interest or research topic. The lesson of scholarly resources, in my view, are closely related with their interest. If an interest is strong and fits to be personified, that scholar would probably be best efficient to locate the adequate scholarly resources.

For example, I live in Seoul, a city of traditional heritage, which enabled the historians of national fame to gather and teach. Their scholarly activity naturally grows and is reinforced with a variety of historic sites and ready reference to the related people. For other case, I may illustrate a female victim who was a student activist and sexually harassed by a tortfeasor police officer. This event probably impressed her very painfully through her lives. She thereafter advanced to study the criminal policy in the Clark University. A recent interview disclosed she had focused herself on pleasure as a doctoral scholar while enjoying her research topic of criminal policy.

For the nature of doctoral studies and dissertation work, I think it to be considerate for personal adaptation. The dissertation topic should be close and personified and should bring an interest and amusement routinely. That perhaps define the life of scholars. I actually had a time about that, but not be exhaustive. Once I had a driving concern and interest about the Emile Durkheim, who is an eminent French sociologist. So I thought if his work could be highlighted to the theory or historical implications of public policy. One other interesting topic were to be a comparative analysis between the US and EU in terms of their public policy making process. I am also wondering if several other topics could make it. I am yet to be determined on the dissertation topic, but the most critical point of consideration should be on the routine and familiar interest about it. It means that it does routinely least bother the research work in a pleasant and familiar context.