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PLAGIARISM IN SCHOLARLY WRITING
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Abstract

Scholarly Writing is one of the most dynamic and creative aspects of any Research Projects. It spreads the human faculty of knowledge and dormant treasures to unveil innovative trends of cosmological epistemology in the field of universal sciences, humanities, and commerce. Both teachers and research scholars would like to broaden their inner philosophy in the light of profound thoughts as well as the critical analysis of scholarly publishing globally. They can bring about a revolutionary change for the potentiality of the publication policy of the 21st-century age if they are properly well-conversant with the potential research conscience. For this purpose, the study aims to look at the motivation for the teachers and novice researchers in scholarly publishing so that the publication policy is strictly followed. It aims to focus on plagiarism in scholarly publishing. Its purpose is to investigate relevant literature concerning plagiarized writing. It aims to look at major sources and reasons for plagiarism. Important steps have been discussed with a view to getting rid of plagiarized writing. In this regard, some important recommendations are mentioned at the end of this research project.

Keywords: scholarly writing, plagiarism, reasons for plagiarism, research project, and sources of plagiarism.

1. Introduction

When any young teachers and novice researchers plan to carry out a research project for scholarly publication or to submit the paper for reviewers or externals' evaluation in the journals, they should be conscious of plagiarism. They should bear in mind that plagiarism is an academic offense when they plagiarize others' opinions, ideas, words, phrases, sentences without any acknowledgments in carrying out their own research writing, otherwise, their writing is regarded as plagiarized writing, and even they might be deprived of jobs, their hard earned degree might be rejected by the academic council or the Syndicate of the University. This situation is very much common around the globe. We know that plagiarism is an academically punishable crime. If any researchers violate these norms, the authority of the institutions will terminate them; even they might be sent to jail for plagiarized writings.

In writing any kind of research projects, like the article, thesis, term paper, assignment, dissertation, teachers and novice researchers plagiarize or copy paste utterly others' judgments and writings. The editorial board may play a dominant function to make the researchers and teachers alert concerning plagiarized publishing in the scholarly journals. It is the prime duty and responsibility of the Editor on the behalf of the submitters. The Editor must use plagiarism soft-ware checker before sending the submission to the reviewers. Whenever plagiarism is found in the submitted paper, the Editor must send it back to the author for revision and correction until the submission is free from plagiarism.

2. Definition of Plagiarism

For some journals, it is indeed a serious problem, with up to a third of the published papers containing plagiarism (Zhang 2010; Bazdaric et al. 2012; Butler 2010).

The International Center for Academic Integrity refers to plagiarism as an act that happens when a researcher uses words, ideas, or work products attributable to another identifiable person Pecorari (2008) refers to the intention to deceive as prototypical plagiarism and marks unintentional textual borrowing as patch writing.

Howard (1993) defines patch writing as "copying from a source text and then, deleting some words, altering grammatical structures, or plugging in one-for-one synonym-substitutes" (p.233).

The Harvard Guide to Using Sources distinguishes, by providing explanations and clear examples, between six forms of plagiarism: Verbatim Plagiarism, Mosaic Plagiarism, Inadequate Paraphrase, Uncited Paraphrase, Uncited Quotation and Using Materials from other students. It advises students to use clear note-taking techniques, carefully compare their final paper with the source texts, give credit to the main ideas even if the text itself is paraphrased and indicate sources so that the reader can trace the original work if necessary. Park (2003) discusses the following main ways students commit plagiarism:

- Stealing or presenting a work of others as own, such as submitting another student's paper, buying the paper from paper mills and essay banks, asking someone else to write a paper, copying the whole text without acknowledging the source;
- Providing references, but leaving out quotation marks from the lifted chunks, using very close reuse of text, thus giving the impression of the appropriate referencing;
- Patchwriting, excessive paraphrasing from various texts, usually on a sentence level, without the indication of the sources (p.475).
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Furthermore, while e-cheating is getting more widespread, detection devices are also gaining ground in academic institutions. Yet, playing detective may be costly, time-consuming and energy-burning from the part of academic institutions, professor, editor, and reviewers. general search engines, as well as plagiarism detection devices, are used to screen the papers for academic dishonesty.

However, if any definition of plagiarism is to be helpful to administrators, novice researchers, faculty, and students, it needs to be as simple and direct as possible within the context for which it is intended.Academic publishers and educational institutions all put a great emphasis on academic honesty, have academic integrity policies, and threat offenders with serious disciplinary actions; yet cases of plagiarism at all levels come to surface on a daily basis. Many researchers and instructors think that the occurrences of plagiarized papers and assignments have multiplied as current digital technology makes sources readily available and copy-pasting methods more tempting than in the pre-internet age. Anderson (1999) used the term cyberplagiarism, Auer and Krupar (2001) referred to mouse click plagiarism, McMurtry (2001) to e-cheating, and Szabo and Underwood (2004) discussed cyber cheats. Nevertheless, plagiarism is not only an academic integrity issue that involves students, but also scholars and people outside of schools, such as politicians, novelists, or songwriters. Every so often scandals come to the surface and the general public sees prominent public figures fall to the ground with plagiarism charges.

3. Types of Plagiarism

According to critics and scholars, there are several types of plagiarism in light of potential research writing. In my viewpoints, three types of plagiarism are very familiar and important to the novice researcher, students, and academicians around the world. Novice researchers have no basic knowledge concerning plagiarism. As a result, they plagiarize others' writing unknowingly or without following any methodology and style while they would like to carry out any research project for academic purpose or any other reasons. They have no sense how to quote, to acknowledge, and to cite any sources from books, journals, magazines, newspapers, letters, memoirs, and above all, the internet. Anyway, some researchers plagiarize others' ideas and comment intentionally or unintentionally. Again, some of them

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plagiarize others' ideas and thoughts without proper citation and acknowledgment. As per rules of publication ethics, when anyone wants to borrow any single word, phrase, or sentence, he must acknowledge strictly. Otherwise, his writings will be deemed as plagiarism. What I want to mean here is that "What I have written and done research on any specific topics, has already been discussed?" Sometimes, researchers have to face contradictory comments, especially in the field of English literature.

3.1 Unintentional Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the reproduction of someone's words, ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgment. (Undergraduate Course Handbook, 2008, p. 24)
  ➢ Paraphrasing Poorly: Unintentional Plagiarism means changing a few words without changing sentence structure of the original, or changing sentence structure, but not words or phrase.
  ➢ Quoting Poorly: Unintentional Plagiarism focuses on putting quotation marks around part of a quotation, but not around all of it, or putting quotation marks around a passage, which is partly paraphrased and partly quoted.
  ➢ Citing Poorly: Unintentional Plagiarism defines to emit an occasional citation, or citing inaccurately.

3.2 Intentional Plagiarism
  ➢ Intentional Plagiarism means passing off as one's own pre-written papers from the internet or other sources.
  ➢ Intentional Plagiarism means copying an essay or article from the internet, online source, or electronic database without quoting or giving credit.
  ➢ It means cutting and pasting from more than one source to create a paper without quoting, or giving credit.
  ➢ It means borrowing words or ideas from other students or sources without giving credit.
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3.3 Idea Plagiarism
Idea Plagiarism is the representation of the author's ideas without attribution to those sources. In writing article, thesis, and assignment; in most cases, it is noticed that researcher borrow others' ideas and concepts without acknowledgment. As per instructions of scholarly publication, if any researcher wants to borrow a single word, phrase, sentence or paragraph, he must cite or acknowledge methodologically, if he fails to do, his writing will be considered as plagiarism. Again, in some cases, it is found that researchers' own idea and concept are matched with others. Such research will also be known as "Idea Plagiarism."The article or thesis which has been published earlier, and which has been published later, but whose ideas and concepts are almost the same. Such type of writing will be regarded as plagiarism.

4. Criticism of Plagiarism

While critics search for a common definition of plagiarism, they are coping with a challenge for which no answer yet exists. Moreover, Perrin (2009), Larkham (2002) and Culwin (2001) define plagiarism as the use of the author's words, ideas, reflections and thoughts without proper acknowledgment of the source. Because of this, students tend to focus on the final results of their research, and research resources. This often results in plagiarism.

Fish and Hura (2013) argue that plagiarism is much more likely to occur if students have an unclear perception of plagiarism and that plagiarism is quite common among their peers, and that the consequences are minor.The flood of online resources, without precisely stated authorship, may be one of the problems where students have difficulty in determining what is right and what is wrong. Online resources are also available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and enable a flood of information, which often leads to a confused state in a student.

It is clear that a lot of students plagiarize intentionally.
Reasons for plagiarizing unintentionally may include collaborative teamwork in producing an assignment (Wilhoit 1994), misunderstanding of rules (Dordoy, 2002) and not being aware of what plagiarism entails (Dordoy, 2002). Many students do not view copying homework answers as wrong at least not when it is done with technology (Yang, 2014).
Okoro (2011) reveals that 90% of students are aware that plagiarism is wrong and unethical but, at the same time, there is the academic world that is aware of the facts that students plagiarize, because they feel that nobody will catch them.

5. Sources of Plagiarism

While carrying out any potential research project for academic purpose or publication process, researchers are mainly noticed to plagiarize others' title, subtitle, abstract, quotation, references, and so on. As per rules of publication ethics, nobody would utterly follow any title or subtitle; they must change and have to invent something innovation so that their title or subtitle cannot cope with others. To the best of my knowledge, there are several sources of plagiarism, which are discussed in the following:

5.1 Plagiarized Title Selection

When teachers and researchers plan to write a project for a Masters, M. Phil, and Ph.D. Program, they primarily take the help of internet sources and try to find out the similar project title and its related sources, which were carried out by other researchers or scholars. They don't try to ponder over the project title very clearly, to study, or to investigate new trends for writing their own project. At this stage, they just change very little of the title, and most of the words, phrases, and sentences are plagiarized. I think, before title selection,

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young teachers and novice researchers must consult with the subject wise experts, and must follow their wise suggestions.

5.2 Plagiarized Abstract

To write an abstract for the whole research project, most of the young teachers and novice researchers sometimes copy paste or plagiarize others' abstract partially or fully. Most of them have no basic knowledge of how to write an abstract consisting of 150-200 words or 200-250 words. They should at first gather research experience regarding the basic features of writing an abstract; of course, there are some important guidelines of abstract writing, which they need to strictly follow. I sense young teachers and novice researchers should not blindly plagiarize others' abstract, rather they should concentrate upon own research skill and knowledge in writing an appropriate abstract.

5.3 Plagiarized Paragraph

Young teachers and novice researchers have to write their research project in paraphrase style with a view to extending their logical thinking, but they don't want to acknowledge where they have copied the sources. We all know that in writing any research project, they feel the necessity of paragraph, without it, they cannot imagine the existence of the project. For instance, the matter can clarify so that we can understand in a logical manner. At one stage of their research project, they find that the same project had already been carried out by other researchers, now they might think that the previous project is very essential to them for writing the current project, they haven't acknowledged others' writings; rather they have kept the whole matter secret. In such a case, they feel credit that they have written the project. But I think that teachers and new researchers should have followed research methodology and their research integrity in writing their own research project.

5.4 Copy Pasting Practice

Many teachers and researchers nowadays practice copy pasting while writing their own project on any specific field, literary research or social science research. Many of them try to copy paste the whole project without any acknowledgments, especially in the developing countries, including Bangladesh. In many institutions, supervisors don't know how to use plagiarism software checker, they just check the project in a single hand whether teachers and researchers have followed methodology or not. How much they have enabled to come up with the project; they don't try to bother knowledge.

5.5 Plagiarized Quotation

Plagiarism is a violation of others' intellectual property rights. Certainly, each discipline advances by focusing on knowledge as well as understanding acquired and published at earlier times. There may not be any objection if any young teachers and novice researchers refer to the earlier research project and quote it at the time of mentioning others' sources. As long as young teachers and novice researchers are not able to contribute to the discipline by enlarging anything potential to what others have already carried out, it is misconducting and so, wrong to pretend they have reached that pinnacle. It is very essential for both teachers and researchers to have a minute impression of knowledge, understanding and research skills.

5.6 Plagiarized Internet Sources

While writing any research project, many teachers and researchers plagiarize a lot of internet sources without having any proper citation style. They don't have any intention to purchase books, guidebooks, notebooks, journals, or other necessary sources from the library, most of them visit the internet and randomly copy paste the internet sources while they are planning to carry out their research project. Even when many teachers and researchers decide to select an appropriate title for scholarly writing, they directly visit the internet and try to find out a similar project, what was done earlier. They just change a bit conception of the research title. This situation is very much common around the world, especially where plagiarism is not checked.

5.7 Plagiarized Citation, In-text Citation, and Bibliography

Most of the times, it is found that teachers and researchers borrow/plagiarize references and bibliographies written by others blindly. They have very poor knowledge of how to write, citation, in-text citation, documentation, references, or bibliography. Even they don't try to come up with the rules and instructions of Research Methodology how to write a research project based upon APA, MLA, or Chicago Manual style of the very recent edition. They have no knowledge how to quote, to cite in-text, or to acknowledge; they err grossly throughout the project.

6. Reasons for Plagiarism

There are some sorts of reasons why the researchers are inclined to plagiarize and steal others' writings. In my opinion, the following reasons are most noticeable:

6.1 To Satisfy the Supervisor

The aim of the research scholar is to satisfy the demand of the supervisor. He tries utmost what his mentor expects from his scholarly writing. He certainly tries to complete the thesis as soon as feasible; he may not have much time, he must submit the thesis within deadline lest his degree should be rejected.Generally, it is seen that the supervisors are very busy persons for different academic purposes. The major challenge for the researcher is to submit the thesis in time. The mentors have no enough time to evaluate the thesis ins and outs due to his severe business. As a result, from where the researcher has collected the sources, he doesn't bother at all. He just wants to check that he has followed style and methodology of the scholarly writing properly or not. In the developing countries, most of the supervisors have no plagiarism software checker, only a few of them have this checker. Without having the software, he doesn't clearly understand where his research has borrowed the sources directly or indirectly. Nowadays there are a variety of sources available on the internet. Consequently, he does copy paste the sources directly without his teachers' concern.

6.2 To Complete the Research-Work

Each and every researcher wants to complete the research work as earliest possible. He has to find out the way of plagiarism. No researcher wants to work hard. It is like a big burden to carry out the research-work until it is completed. He has to remain busy with his research throughout the year. He has to collect sources from different places, like the market, library, internet, and so on. To collect the primary and secondary materials, he has to spend a lot of finance and time though he may have a familial crisis. The reason is that he must complete the research by hook or by crook.If he enables to come out successful in his endeavors, he will certainly get a lucrative job; and he will be able to change his fortune. It may be the reason that all the family members are looking at his success when he would get the degree; and when he will earn money. It seems to us that everything relies upon his research-work. To get a research degree is a matter of lengthy process. There is nothing to do without having patience. When the externals would send the reports after completing the review process; and they would be summoned for the defense. When the academic council, as well as syndicate meeting, would be held and finally when the certificate would be awarded to the researchers. The whole matter is undoubtedly a matter of lengthy process.

6.3 Without Having Knowledge of Research Methodology or Style

Research methodology or style is the most important part of the scientific research project.If any novice researcher doesn't know how to apply research methodology or to follow style, like MLA or APA. Before carrying out any research project, he will have to receive research training course from any educational institution or research organization. If he fails to apply the norms of research methodology, his academic degree may be rejected. He must have a proper understanding of style and research methodology. Without them, no researcher can be

able to complete the project successfully. There are many scholars who have studied much on any subjects and achieved a lot of bookish knowledge. Certainly, we will have to acknowledge that he is a very knowledgeable person. On the contrary, if he is devoid of the knowledge of research methodology or style, he will never be able to carry out a scientific research project. Anyway, a teacher or student wishes to go abroad for higher education, he needs to publish some scholarly writing in the well-reputed or peer-reviewed journals, which must have an index of ISI and Impact Factors. Many globally famous universities don't provide scholarship or funding support if his article is not published in the journals. In a word, it may be added that any teacher or student chalks out a plan to write scholarly writing, he should gather ideas and concepts of research methodology and style. If he has no knowledge of research writing, he won't understand what research methodology or style is.

6.4 Poor Time Management

There are many supervisors who have to remain busy for academic purpose or personal research project. Again they go abroad for carrying out their Postdoc Research Project; they will have to stay there for about a year or more until they complete the project. Such type of work, the researcher has to submit the research project within a very short time. Due to short time management, he is found to copy paste others' writings from the internet utterly. Moreover, sometimes a researcher has to remain busy for academic purpose or professional purpose. He regards the thesis as a big burden; it is very difficult for him to submit the thesis within the stipulated time. The fact is: to write a thesis for undergraduate or graduate level is a very lengthy process, he will have to study minutely and carefully and later, he will have to make a plan how the project would be systematically carried out.Without studying a lot, no researcher can complete a thesis; he must have primary and secondary materials at his disposal.Otherwise, it is very difficult for him to complete the project on time.

6.5 To Collect Sources through the Internet

Nowadays, internet sources are available in PDF or MSW format.According to the demand, and the researcher can download from the internet any time anywhere in the world.He just changes some words or sentences slightly from where he has copied paste the soft-copy materials. Again, anyone tries to update others' ideas and thoughts from his personal point of view. But, in my opinion, he can take help others' writings; and he must apply his knowledge and experiences when he is completely devoted to carrying out an innovated research project for any academic purpose. Without studying others' sources, it is not possible for any teacher or student to write a new one, he must study primary and secondary materials carefully; and after that, he must reach a decision how his own project plan can be developed. It is a condition of any research that a researcher must think out very carefully and ponder over the plan step by step to investigate a new one. Anyway, he mustn't rely upon internet sources;

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rather he would go to the central library where a good variety of sources are available or purchase books so that he can carry out his project in an organizing or systematic way. He would try to avoid internet sources. If such materials are checked by plagiarism software, his writings would be deemed as plagiarized writing.

6.6 Lack of Plagiarism Software Checker

In the institutions of the developing countries, including Bangladesh, Plagiarism Software Checker is not available. Supervisors don't give priority on this software; again, there are some of them who have no knowledge how to use this checker. Whatever the matter, generally, in Bangladesh, Plagiarism Software Checker is not used for academic purpose. It is rarely used. As a result, researchers are addicted to plagiarizing others' materials randomly what they need. They never try to bother or practice his research knowledge; how the project is completed in a very short-cut way, is their main target. Original research is very rare. Plagiarism is mostly found in literary research when the theory isn't applied. Most of the researchers want to carry out the project without applying any theory. Such a research project is known as *Thematic Research.* On the contrary, when any scholar wants to apply any literary theory in literary potential research, such a research project is termed as *Theoretical Research.* Many potential supervisors are very interested in the theoretical background while a research project is carried out. Researcher gets a chance to plagiarize others' thoughts and ideas without having Plagiarism Software Checker at the institutions of the developing countries.

7. Why Plagiarism is a Punishable Crime

In accordance with Mathieu Bouville (May 2008), Plagiarism is a crime against the academy. Indeed plagiarism is a punishable crime in academia around the world. Nowadays, plagiarism is on the increase day by day. Many teachers, students, researchers, and academicians steal or plagiarize others' writing knowingly or unknowingly while they decide to carry out potential research on any subjects. Most of them don't know how to cite or acknowledge when any borrowed sources are taken from someone's writings. Plagiarism may be deemed as an unethical practice. In the developing countries of the world, maximum institutions don't have any "Plagiarism Software Checker" to check the papers whether they are plagiarized or not. According to Sutherland & Smith (2005, 2008), over decades, plagiarism in academic writing has been viewed as a serious issue of academic integrity within educational institutions.

In my judgments, plagiarism is absolutely an academic crime and offense around the world. If any piece of writing is found plagiarism, promotion, increment, and even position are suspended and postponed for the time being or forever. In this regard, I want to give an example of "Why Plagiarism is a Punishable Crime": In Bangladesh, an English Professor of

a Public University has been suspended from his status according to the decision of Syndicate Meeting. The reason is that the professor has copied paste and stolen others'articles utterly without mentioning acknowledgments from where he has taken materials.Such type of occurrences has been published in the *National Dailies* of Bangladesh.Many institutions don't use Plagiarism Software Checker at all.

As a result, researchers, teachers, and students randomly plagiarize others' comments, especially while the students are asked to write a thesis, term paper, and assignment at the undergraduate and graduate level, they are addicted to plagiarism just to face the defense, or to satisfy the demand of his teachers.Such a scenario is very much common at private and public university around the world. Another reason for plagiarism is that today's students don't want to buy books or other helpful materials for their semester courses. Handouts and sheets are provided in the classroom by the teachers; for this situation, they have no intention to buy books from the libraries. Moreover, students easily get internet sources, and they copy paste them. They also don't want to write a hand and compose materials with the help of a computer operator with a view to submitting the thesis within the deadline. On the contrary, all teachers, students, and researchers ought to ponder over the very fact that what they are doing is nothing but an academic offense.

8. Steps for Getting Rid of plagiarism

In this descriptive research, I would like to unveil some pragmatic steps on how plagiarism can be checked. Plagiarism-free research is the only expectation of all teachers, students, and researchers. Though nobody wants to plagiarize others' comments, they have to copy paste sources finding no other alternative way. They have no vast knowledge of research writing and methodology. That's why they have to plagiarize. Whatever the matter is, nobody should support plagiarized writing. In my point of view, I suggest the following steps prevent plagiarism:

8.1 To Use Plagiarism Software Checker

Each and every institution ought to reserve plagiarism software checker in the respective department of both public and private universities. If this electronic machine is kept, no student, teacher, and researcher dare to plagiarize others' ideas and thoughts. On the contrary, they would be compelled to bother own merit and wisdom to carry out a potential research project. Before final submission, each thesis or dissertation should be checked strictly. Generally, 30% of plagiarism is accepted for any piece of scholarly writing. 70% of critical writing will be original and plagiarism-free.

8.2 To Frequently Practise Critical Writing

I think frequently practice of critical writing isn't enough for any novice researcher, rather they should know minutely of research methodology how it can be applied properly in carrying out research. From the very beginning of the tertiary level, teachers should motivate their learners in such a way that they never think of plagiarism. Teachers should inspire students to study books, journals, theses, and literary criticism very attentively so that they can get rid of plagiarism practice.

8.3 To Publish Papers in Respective Departmental Journals

To justify students,' teachers' and novice researchers' research knowledge, the role of the departmental journal is a must. Before publication process, each article should be checked by plagiarized software checker. But, at the universities of the developing countries, plagiarism checker isn't available. Nepotism is noticed to publish the papers. There are some departmental journals of each university, they only publish papers of their own faculty members. Others' papers are rejected.When any paper is published in an academic journal, they concerned authority must follow disciplines and integrity. Based on practical research knowledge, articles should be published.

8.4 To Follow Blind Review Process

To get rid of plagiarism, the editorial board members must follow and maintain the blind peer review process. There would be no partiality while they decide to publish an article.There must have neutrality in the peer-reviewed journals. Like a litterateur, a researcher will have to play the vital role in publishing his article.He must try heart and soul to hold originality in his scholarly writing. Novelty or originality is the main target of scholarly writing. If any newness is not found in any piece of writing, his writing will be deemed as plagiarized writing in a real sense.

8.5 To Campaign against Plagiarism

A plagiarism-free campaign is a very important aspect of scholarly writing. If an article is embedded with novelty, it will deserve to publish in any peer-reviewed journals around the globe.Research experts should campaign against plagiarized articles through organizing conference, seminar, symposium, table talks, and debate nationally and internationally with a view to creating awareness among the younger community.Social media can play an important role in this regard. I think the expert should take effective steps to stop plagiarism through research events.

8.6 To Organize International Conference

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Plagiarism can be checked if an international conference is organized once a year. Internationally renowned professors and researcher professors ought to be invited so that the younger generation can be inspired not to plagiarize others' writings. If a conference is organized based on plagiarism, I think each presenter and participant should be given priority to express their views and comments. But in the third world countries, plagiarism based conferences are not organized. As a result, the younger community are deprived of original researchers. It is the duty of teachers and supervisors to motivate their students in such a way that scholarly writing or research writing is their lifelong achievement so that they won't practice plagiarism.

8.7 Best Research Writing Award

Plagiarism can be stopped if researchers are awarded for their best research writing. If this policy is followed, research writing competition will be on the increase among them; and they must try heart and soul to write an original research paper. At every university or research organization, the concerned authorities, including teachers, directors, and supervisors should take initiatives so that the best article or thesis writing award can be provided among the young research circle. Such a scheme can save both teachers and students from plagiarized writing. From my personal point of view, I can emphasize the fact that novel research writing practice and policy can be able to bring an innovative change of research writing skill and research areas for the researchers.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

From the above discussion, we can come to the realization that scholarly publishing, of course, will be able to bring a brilliant success for the potentiality of the young teachers and novice researchers in the epistemological realm. This research project would like to motivate the younger teachers and researchers for concentrating their full-attention upon research writing so that they can be able to foster their dormant quality in the form of scholarly writing or research project with a view to bringing about a revolutionary change for educational institutions and beyond. It also creates the young teachers as well as novice researchers' consciousness of plagiarism so that they must keep themselves aloof from the dishonest policy of research writing. Finally, this project suggests that teachers and researchers should be devoted to research writing so that they can be able to enhance the education system scientifically and methodologically throughout the globe. In this regard, some recommendations may be mentioned:
  ➤ To provide strictly submission guidelines for teachers and researchers;
  ➤ The editorial board should take fruitful steps so that the submitters can be motivated into plagiarized free research writing.

➤ International conference seminar, workshop, mini-talks, and symposium should be organized by the editorial board members.

➤ High-quality journals should be published for young teachers and novice researchers.

➤ Motivation should be created among them so that they concentrate on research writing.

➤ Research integrity must be obeyed among young teachers and researchers.

➤ The role of teachers and research supervisors is a must to get rid of plagiarized writing.

➤ To establish research association and center at every institution of the country and to inspire younger learner to get involved in research writing.

➤ To provide financial support and scholarship for the poorer researchers, teachers, and students so that they can be able to carry out their potential research project successfully.

➤ To help the poor researchers if they wish to go abroad for research purpose.

➤ To take fruitful steps by the government so that the poor scholars can carry out their scientific project successfully.

➤ Last but not least, concerted efforts and campaign for research writing must be publicized by the editorial board members. In this regard, the editor would play a chief role to make them alert through the policy of the journal.

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