Project Writing and its Wings: Various Outlooks

Sudarshan Roy[1], Bikash Kumar Rabidas[2] and Dhiman Ray[3]

[1]*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Srikrishna College*

[2]*Assistant Teacher, Sri Balkrishna Vidyalaya, Kolkata*

[3]*Student, Rabindra Bharati University*

Abstract: *Project is a small research work which contains all the aspects of research activities in a short form which is to see what everybody has seen and is to think what nobody else has thought. A research project work is undertaken by the researchers or the learners in search of a new knowledge and for the discovery of various unknown interesting facts and figures which have not been discovered earlier in detail by the researcher. It is conducted to achieve some desired goals that are beneficial to the society and country. In the following paper, an endeavour has been made to describe the meaning of research project as well as its various parts. It may be of different types such as Exploratory, Descriptive, Analytical, Predictive, Historical, Comparative, Correlation, Experimental, Evaluation, Action, Entheogenic, etc. A project report, in general, may consist of Abstract, Introduction, Literature Review, Objectives of the study, Research Methodology, Description of the Project i.e., the main body of the research project, Outcome of the Project i.e., the findings and conclusion of the project and lastly References. A good research project explores and adds various facts to the existing body of knowledge which results in the progress of human being. Though, the primary objective of the study is to consider as making the researcher familiar with the meaning and various wings of research work yet it will also discuss various outlooks of research work and its structure.*

Keywords: **Project, Research work, Knowledge, Discovery, Researcher.**

1. Introduction

Project is a small research work which has all the wings of research activities in a condensed form and it is such an activity which is to see what everybody has seen and is to think what nobody else has thought. A project is a supreme, momentous effort and commenced to accomplish designed goals. Alternatively, a project may also be a transient work system of society. The word project which means 'before an action' has been originated from the Latin word 'Projectum', while the English language primarily considered the word, it prescribed to design or sketch of something instead of really enacting the plan including different stages of improvement.

A project has many definitions. So, according to the definition of country project management, a project must be considered of a strong and constructed endeavour throughout the practical advantage whenever faces any problem. In conformity with, a project is also a productive expedition that is minutely contemplated and investigated by the students. Moreover, a project is a research employment at schools, colleges, universities or any kind of educational institutions which usually needs a huge amount of endeavour and freedom. As a result, the report which comes from the project is generally in the form of a thesis involving chapters on the project's commencement, experiment, judgement and finishing. A project, throughout the project management system, is consisted of a transience effort to propagate a good product or consequence. Side by side, the environment of a management system is generated on behalf of distributing business

offshoot in accordance with particular business area. However, a project can also be explained as an impermanent institution. The objective of a project analysis should be formulated such as diacritic, calculative, attainable and term-oriented matters. But this assessment happens at the project vacation. Yet, a constant conduct on a project development should be continued by controlling and appraising.

In Civil, Company, Organization, Institution, Military Construction, Government scheme and Industry structure the term 'Capital Projects' indicates the vocation to create and insert instruments, opportunities, buildings and so on. Generally, the word 'Project' is employed as the above-mentioned activities are the transient efforts with transparent beginning and finishing dates. Forasmuch, the consequence of these activities is usually durable infrastructure, with the calculation of time, treated as capital consumption of a project and in such a way they are mentioned as 'Capital Project'. In case of a computer software a project may be formulated with the prospect, synopsis description and relevant data. For instance, a 'solution' in Microsoft Visual Studio comprises of projects and different types of description.

Beside these, the word 'State Project' may be defined as "a series of state policies have been incorporated for certain issues". Hence these kinds of projects attach continuous change and mobility because of the social compositions engaged among time.

A Research Project may be of different types such as Exploratory, Descriptive, Analytical, Predictive, Historical, Comparative, Correlation, Experimental, Evaluation, Action, Entheogenic etc. Though, the main objective of the study is to make the researcher familiar with the meaning of research work and various wings of the research work yet the study will also consider as discussing various outlooks of research work and its structure.

2. Literature Review

Pavan and Kulkarni (2014) concluded that research is one of the ancient methods for discoveries and innovation has got a huge importance in the society. Research is an immortal process which will continue till the society exists on the Earth. The society is rapidly developing with the help of research. This paper also made an endeavour to reveal the problems faced by researchers in India such as unavailability of qualified personnel, lack of scientific training, lack of funds etc. There is a big need for good research, research methods and also good researchers.

Díaz Ramírez, (2014) examined that project-based learning and process approach can increase the writing skills and confidence level of the students who are learning English. As per the findings, students were able to improve the writing skills in the areas like structure, length, ideas etc. But still, they have frequent problems with accuracy, fluency and pronunciation.

Costely and Abukari (2015) analyzed the work-based research projects at postgraduate level. Work based research projects at postgraduate and doctoral level can make an impact on the work context and have a developing effect on the employees who undertake research projects. The paper also finds that work-based projects are investment for the companies which yield tangible business success and also provide motivation for staffs to stay in company and achieve university recognition.

Terskikh (2015) viewed that the project activity is the most important method in teaching master's degree programme students in the subject social advertising. This method helps students to show their creativity, enables them to solve real life and hypothetical problems and also maintains a balance between theoretical academic knowledge and practical useful skills. The project activities also help students to know the necessary steps to solve real life professional problems.

Askarzai and Unhelkar (2017) described the concept of Research Methodology. They described all the aspects of three major types of research methodologies namely quantitative, qualitative and mixed research methodologies. They have also highlighted the benefits and drawbacks of each of the methodologies. The paper also put forward the findings of the various researchers on the abovementioned three methodologies.

3. Objectives of the Study

The Research study is conducted for the various objectives. Though, the initial objective of this study is to make the researcher familiar with the term research project yet the study will specifically consider the following objectives as:

- To make the researcher familiar with the various wings of research work.
- To discuss the various outlook of research work and its structure.

4. Research Methodology

The present study is descriptive and explorative in nature. It is primarily based on secondary data which have been collected from various books, journals and available data from related websites. In this study, the meaning of a project work and different components of a project work is explained in detail.

5. Various Parts of Projects/ Research Work

A project of research activities may be classified in different ways. There may be different types of structure of a project based on the perspective of different researchers. The various parts of projects are discussed as follows:

Abstract: An abstract is a brief quintessence of a large project such as analysis, thesis, activities, performance, research issues and service projection. But all these briefly delineate the extent and advantage of the project indicates the project's purpose or intention including its procedure and inventions, finishing or expected results. It must be remembered that an abstract is a detail analysis of a project instead of the main object which is going through a project. Generally, it is very easy to gain such kinds of illustration. Whereas, abstracts are naturally very small but its greatness is implied throughout the whole background of a thesis. Abstracts may be varied from discipline to discipline and frequently inside the disciplines. The term 'Abstract' in case of hard and social sciences sometimes put more stress on procedures rather than doing abstracts on behalf of humanities. Frequently, the abstract of humanity confers more time to analyse its objective than the abstract of science. In such a way, an abstract of a project may be represented.

Introduction: An introduction should be a skilful analysis. Because introduction is the first part of an essay that the reader faces and the wages are clearly sublime for the introduction to get success. Obviously, a conductive or prosperous introduction offers a comprehensive summary of a subject and thesis, and also should determine the reader that it is important of their time to virtually study the remains of the essay. Some of the essential characteristics are discussed such as follows:

a) To write a formal essay, it is not important to think about the length of the introduction. A short paragraph on Hamlet would abruptly thrust into impertinent trifles about Shakespeare's Childhood then arise to be a history of western literature, and later a history of the world itself. An introduction should not be written in such a way because this kind of introduction is perplexing and commits the reader surprise where accurately the reader going with the essay. It is true that introduction should contribute the reader with a feeling of expectation about the essay instead of explaining every segment of knowledge is ever improved by human being. The writer should move forward and begin comparatively immense then determinate the thesis, but making sure to stay still on the topic.

b)   A project should be contributed with the pertinent background instead of real argument. Practically, it is an excellent thing to provide a little bit of correlation to an essay in the introduction, but the exact meaning of an argument should be placed in the structure of a paragraph. An important experiment can be seen if the information goes through a body or initial paragraph which raises a few questions to the reader. It is always right that a true exponent covers a body of a paragraph having the context and background in introduction.

c) The majority of the time of a thesis the main argument should happen towards the end of an introduction of a project. Simultaneously, it is an important tradition to put a thesis or analysis as the finishing line of a first paragraph.

d) There should be contributed a pertinent and helpful information throughout the project. In this case an episode can be a fascinating outset of the essay.

e) A project should not be based on frequently repeated phrases or opinions. Sometimes different kinds of introduction may be successful, but have been utilised so often that they have become exhausted and uneventful. To begin with the definition of an essay is a great instance of one of these traditions. At this situation, beginning with a definition is embarrassing, and will create the reader to tune out.

f) There is not any compulsion to take stress for an introduction. Frequently, it may be hard to figure out properly that what kind of information is pertinent towards an introduction until the writer has written a piece itself. However, a writer should always feel himself strong while writing an introduction. If anyone is having problem with the introduction then think free to write something about the structure of a paragraph and afterwards come back to it. Everybody may find it easy to write an introduction whether they are more pleasant with the project as whole.

g) The writer should determine the reader throughout the essay or project that his content is worth reading. A reader should finish the introduction by contemplating that the project is engrossing or has some kinds of similarities with their life. An excellent introduction is always engaging; it obtains the reader contemplating about the theme at hand and astonishing that how the writer will be explaining an argument. There are great ways to determine the audience that the project is noteworthy and also is to contribute information on which the reader may ask questions. Whether they are thinking about the pertinent information and speculating why it holds its position then they are to be attached more preferably in the remaining part of the project. Originally an excellent introduction contributes the audience with a succinct overview about the thesis and an analysis of the topic. A beautiful introduction is always authentic, attaching and fascinating. But the fruitful introductions do not believe in impertinent information to elucidate its point. It should be brief, concise and attaching.

Literature Review: It is absolutely true that a literature review is both a synopsis and analysis of the entire and present condition of knowledge on a restricted object as created in scholastic and journal belongings. A scholar or writer may write two types of literature reviews at the university level such as, students are assigned to write a stand-alone topic for their experiment procedure according to the field, and on the other hand, that is composed as a segment of preamble or an enthusiasm for longer assignment, generally an article or experiment respond. The concentration and aspect of the review with different type of conjecture or composition debate will convince the writing capability of review. There is the only way to comprehend the varieties between these two norms is to study literature reviews or the initial sections of articles and compositions according to the own subject area. Simultaneously, another important thing is to evaluate the body of arguments and note the method which appears issues.

There are so many aspects of the literature review. They are wonderfully discussed such as follows:

a) It provides to the audiences an easy way to experiment on a certain object by nominating great quality of thesis or compositions that are pertinent, significant, necessary and tenable and abbreviating and them into one perfect explanation.

b) It contributes a magnificent outset for investigators to examine into a modern field outraging them to abbreviate, appraise and assimilate primary exploration in that particular area.

c) It conforms that the investigators do not replicate work which has formerly been done.

d) It may contribute some indications as to where future experiment is conferring new fields on which to concentrate.

e) It exaggerates main visualization.

f) It personifies discords, diversions and disharmony in the literature.

g) It gives a formative exploration of the procedures and accessions of other investigations.

The "Content of the Review" is another essential matter in a literature review. It may be classified into three categories such as introduction, body and conclusion.

The introduction always analyses the concentration and set up the gravity of the contingent. It discriminates what type of work has been done on the context and prescribes any debate within the area or any current investigation which has flourished queries about previous hypothesis. It may also contribute the atmosphere and story. It accomplishes with the object or an article. In a mere grow literature review, this kind of presentation will add and appraise the condition of the allotment in this area of research analysis including a review that is an antecedent to a treatise, it will magnetize how the review judgements will guide to the research and the writer offers to undertake.

Frequently, the body abbreviates and appraises the present condition of knowledge in this area. It mentions some important subjects and research, the most considerable aptitudes and any discoveries which the investigators consent or not. Whether the review is prior to own article or research analysis, its object is to create a controversy that will uphold the offered research. Hence it will criticize only that research which conduct immediately to the own project.

The epilogue or conclusion abbreviates all the demonstration mentioned and displays its importance. If the reconnoitre is an introduction to the self-research, it exaggerates discords and points out how prior research conducts to the self-research project and approved procedure. If the reconnoitre is a stand-alone labour for a period, it should advise any real environment of the research as well as the inherent and probabilities for the next research.

There are nine great steps to compose a literature review. All these are beautifully expressed such as follows:

1. To find out particular field of study.
2. To rethink or investigate the literature.
3. To illuminate the topic sharply and choose documents consequently.
4. To study the chosen thesis thoroughly and assess them properly.
5. To arrange the chosen documents by watching for sample and by improving subtopics.
6. To amplify the assigned article.
7. To arrange the self-document depends on the discoveries throughout the thesis.
8. To compose the body of the document.
9. To concentrate on the self-writing, illuminate on hypothesis and not on statement.

Finally, the revisions and editions are absolutely needed throughout the entire work of a literature review to represent it towards the readers appropriately. The representation of such works should be followed as:

a) The writer should go through the work audibly so that he or she will be able to recognize the mistakes like punctuation, signal pause, division of sentence and grammatical errors.

b) Since the object of literature reconnoitre is to provide evidence that the writer is well known with the significant vocational literature on the preferred subject, restrain to create certain that the writer has already encircled all of the necessary, up-to-date and relevant text books. In the field of science and a little bit of social science, it is absolutely significant that the literature should be current, but in the area of humanities this is not much important.

c) The writer always should be serious so that the excerpts and attributions are exact and accurate diction for the discipline. If there is any certainty about the utility of diction then inquire to the teacher or professor to take suggestions.

d) The writer should check the information to observe the words which have been directly quoted from a source or written by own.

e) The text should be composed in a distinct and brief academic manner instead of narrative in nature or utilise the day-to-day language.

f) There should not be any grammatical and spelling mistakes.

g) The sentences should be emanated easily and legitimately.

h) In the field of social sciences, the utility of sub-titles is recommended to review.

In such a way, a literature review of a project analysis should be represented or composed so that the reader can easily understand the main theme of a project.

Objectives: "Project objectives" should be intellectual, tangible, commensurable, attainable, pertinent and periodical. These are the special objectives for which the project employs to acquire them within a scheduled time.

A distinct objective is usually termed as "Managing a Project". Above all, a project's consequences may be the assignments or benefits that have been improved or the outcomes of utilizing these products and services. The more distinctly a project's objective will be prescribed, the more apparently it will be acquired. In the area of project's objective, these elements should be included in the project such as follows:

a) To discuss a short story or statement that is intended to acquire.

b) To specify the estimation of achievement.

c) To glorify every dimension to prescribe prevalence.

d) To describe each objective very shortly. If it takes the whole page to narrate a single object, most of the people will not go through the object. Even, if they go through the details also, it will be a vague with different explanations.

e) To utilise technical poppycock or acronyms is not essential.

The writer should prepare the objectives as SMART as follows:

a) Specific: The writer should identify the objectives indisputable and elaborate instead of providing a little bit space of misinterpretation.

b) Measurable: The author should narrate the measures and achievements; specifications having met with the objectives.

c) Aggressive: Always the writer should fix the emulating objectives that inspire people to expanse beyond their comfort area.

d)   Realistic: The author should fix such an objective so that a project team trusts about their attainment.

e) Time-Sensitive: The writer should incorporate the exact time to acquire the objectives.

Always the writer must be sure about the manageable objectives so that a team can rely on each objective to achieve success. Because, as the time and resources are very rare so signify all the projected objectives. Side by side, it must be assured that the supporters and riders agree with the scheduled projected objectives.

Research Methodology: The technique portion delineates to be taken to discover a research complication including the fundamental principle for the appeal of particular formula or methods used to define, choose, procedure and explore information applied to explain the difficulties, thereby, approving the audience to assess the accuracy and credibility. The technique portion of a research document answers two principal questions. In which way the information has been accumulated? And in which way it was resolved? The written statement should be straight and appropriate and naturally written in the past tense.

The writer must represent about the obtaining and analysing process due to the following purposes:

a) The audience is required to conscious about the collection of information because by which way the process has been chosen and explained its meaning.

b) Research methodology is diametrical for any segment of sagacity because an unbelievable procedure germinates consequences and as a result, undermines the importance of explanations of the discoveries or recognitions.

c) Mostly, there is a diversity of several techniques to be preferred to look into an analysis problem. The procedure portion of the document should distinctly enunciate the objectives because a certain methodology has been selected.

d) The audience always intends to identify that the document was accumulated or provided in a way that is coherent with adopted exercise in the area of study. For instance, if the multiple-choice type of questions is utilised, the audiences must know that it proposed an equitable arrangement of responds to prefer from.

e) The procedure must be congenial to reciprocate the overall destinations of the study materials.

f) The contexture should practice the complications that were expected and the dilution is taken to obstruct from the happening. A simple way must be represented to minimize any problem if it is raised during the analysis of the pronouncement.

g) In the field of social sciences, it is absolutely essential to always contribute enough data to approve other researchers to accept or recapitulate the methodology. This data is immensely essential while a new process has been improved or a creative utility of an existing procedure is used.

Description of the project: To write a project description paper is a simple job towards the project manager or deputy who is inferred to recognize the concept, target, atmosphere, presence, results and other information in an appropriate and intelligible expedient. The textual paper should identify the project as a beneficial and financially operative and legitimate attempt to persuade the guarantor or underwriter of the need to create the essential investments. A project description should be represented such as following ways:

a) Definition: "Project Definition" is officially composed promulgation of the project and its concept and topic to represent the targets and purposes to be achieved, the business requirement and complication to be alluded, probabilities of pitfalls and protests, proceeds and accomplished procedures, capital assessment, people and attached institutions, and other pertinent data that analyses the requirement for the project opening and guesses to narrate the quantity of work fixed for effectuation or execution.

b) Criteria: While composing a project narration for applying capital, it is ever more significant to abide by the body and subject matter of the paper clear and comprehensible for the object reader. In this case the rule of four-c should be maintained appropriately. All these are such as discussed below:

- Clear- It means that the paper utilises easy, usually adopted and unequivocal words and sentences to narrate the main point.
- Concise- It clarifies that the project description virtually "represents the project with no reference to different projects or irrelevant document.
- Complete- The term "Complete" signifies the description which incorporates the whole thing that keeps connection with and negotiates with the project.
- Credible- It denotes that only the pertinent document should be described throughout the project instead of unsupported idea or document.

c) Structure: Always a project description document incorporates the following structure:

Section 1- Project heading and see ordinarily

Section 2- Aims and demand

Section 3- Business riders and its importance

Section 4- Advantages and consumptions

Section 5- Execution process

Section 6- Period or duration of time

Section 7- Necessities

Section 8- Prospective results

d) Key Steps: Some essential structure of a paper must be followed in such a way just as:

1. Abbreviate
2. Identify
3. Uphold
4. Assessment
5. Contiguity
6. Blueprint / Chart / Table

7. Overlay / Involve
8. Recompense / Offset / Countervail

A good project should be described in such a way on behalf of the readers so that they can understand easily the exact meaning of the project.

Outcome of the Project: The term "outcomes" are the explanations of what competitors will be able to understand their promptitude adeptness as it is mentioned in the performances. The explanations are concentrated on learning capability. Moreover, these explanations should incorporate a function and its effect just as what the competitors will be able to make and how they will appeal for that technique or consciousness in their everyday exercise. In this case, the "Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives (published in 1956 and revised in 2001) provides a process to reveal learning outcomes in a way that reverberates comprehensive efficiency". There are selected portions from lower to upper comprehensive proficiencies such as follows:

1. Intelligence: identify, schedule and acquaintance
2. Appreciation: categorize, narrate, analyse and recognize
3. Appeal: preference, demonstration and performance
4. Hypothesis: experiment, classify, assimilate and discriminate
5. Assessment: appraise, review, value, grade and price
6. Coordination: constitute, fabricate, develop, arrange and adjustment

   Above all, the learning outcomes generally emulate the specific and comparatively simple to calculate. Those outcomes are shortly discussed below:

a) The reader will be able to study and provide a great appreciation of the text in the field of attraction of the students or occupational area.
b) The audience will be capable to appeal for the fundamental analysis process in psychology incorporating research fabrication, document explanations and translations.
c) The reader will be able to recognize the atmospheric complications, appraise the problem-dissolving skills and improve science related suspension or decipherment.
d) There will be the capability of reader to assess, combine and appeal for proper document from different sources to make significant, convincing controversies and to offer fabricated ideas.

       However, the learning outcome session should be end. The reader will be able to know a lot from the project analysis if he or she goes through it in an appropriate learning process. The exact meaning of the project is entitled towards the headings. In such a way one can understand easily the outcomes of a project.

References: Reference is a kinship between motives or purposes where one motive or purpose operates as a measure by which to concern another motive. It may be constructed or described such as follows:

1. Surname

2. First letter of the name

3. Title of the research article

4. Name of the journal

5. Volume

6. Number

7. Page number

According to all these ways, a reference may be constructed. If one wants to create or describe reference, the above-mentioned points are very much essential to formulate references. For example, one reference is mentioned as the following:

"Bhattacharya, S. (1979). Imperfect Information, Dividend Policy, and the bird in the hand Fallacy, *Journal of the Bell Journal of Economics,* vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 259-270**."**

Here, in this reference the surname 'Bhattacharya'**;** the first letter of the name 'S'**;** the title of the research article 'Imperfect Information, Dividend Policy, and the bird in the hand Fallacy'**;** the name of the journal 'Journal of the Bell Journal of Economics'**;** the volume '10'**;** the number '1' and the pages '259-270' are constructed according to the above-mentioned analysis. And for the new comers this type of reference may be one of the easiest explanations.

1. Surname~ 2. first letter of name~3. Title of research project or article~4. Name of journal~5. vol.~ 6.no ~7. Page

6. Concluding Remarks

From the above discussion it may be concluded that project is a small research work which contains all the aspects of research activities in a brief and desired form which is to see what everybody has seen and is to think what nobody else has thought. It is conducted with a crucial effort to achieve desired goals which is beneficial to the society as well as country. The terminology 'Project' may be defined in different ways from the opinion of different authors and institutions. A Research Project may be of different types such as Exploratory, Descriptive, Analytical, Predictive, Historical, Comparative, Correlation, Experimental, Evaluation, Action, Entheogenic etc. A project report may have distinguished format based on the perspective of different researchers but it generally consists of Abstract, Introduction, Literature Review, Objectives of the study, Research Methodology, Description of the Project i.e., the main body of the research project, Outcome of the Project i.e., the findings and conclusion of the project and lastly References where the work cited from. A research project work is carried out by the researchers to explore the various unknown

interesting facts and figures which have not been discovered earlier and this leads to addition to the existing body of knowledge which results in progress of the human being and society as a whole.

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