QUESTIONS

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ANSWERS

1. What is the standard procedure to start working with Vividscriptz?

First of all, you have to associate with us. You will get registered in our automated system that we have created for making process easy. After that, we will send you an email, with the new requirement and guidelines which you can go through and claim back if you can do it as per your knowledge and available time. Once you find it comfortable, then you can BID the amount what you would like to charge for it. Once we get all the replies in a desired time then system will check the lowest BID and that work will be handed over to that lowest BID owner. Once the work is handed over, you will be allocating with a Project Manager so as to coordinate in between you and the Client. Project Manager will explain you the exact requirement and then you can start writing and keep sending drafts to your manager. Once the whole work is ready, Manager will check the Plagiarism and Clients feedback and inform you accordingly.

2. How do I get paid?

You will get paid on 1st day of following week after the completion of work. Vividscriptz will transfer funds into your provided bank account.

3. What is Plagiarism?

- To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- To use (another's production) without crediting the source
- To commit literary theft
- To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source
  In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE CONSIDERED PLAGIARISM

- Turning in someone else's work as your own
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
- Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
- Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not (see our section on "fair use" rules)

4. What is Referencing?

Referencing is the standardized method of formatting the information sources you have used in your assignment or written work. It is a way of acknowledging the books, papers and other published and unpublished materials that you have used while researching your essay or report. This acknowledgment has to be made twice: once in the body of your text (or sometimes in footnotes) in the place where the source is referred to; and once with full details at the end of your work in a reference list or bibliography.

References acknowledge that part of your work is based on the work and material of others. All academic work is part of a greater body of knowledge. Showing where your work fits into this is an important part of academic practice at university.

- References show the range and nature of your source materials.

- References to published sources should provide sufficient detail to enable anyone to find for themselves the work you are citing.

- Good referencing is a key part of the presentation of your work and you may lose marks for poor referencing.

- Failure to acknowledge that some of your opinions and information have come from others may be regarded as plagiarism

5. What is Harvard style of Referencing?

Harvard is a style of referencing, primarily used by university students, to cite information sources.
In Harvard Style, there are two types of citations included:

A. In text citations: In text citations are directly used when quoting or paraphrasing a source. They are located in the body of the work and contain a fragment of the full citation.
Depending on the source type, some Harvard references in-text citations may look something like this:
"After that I lived like a young rajah in all the capitals of Europe..."
(Fitzgerald, 2004)

B. Referencing Lists: Referencing lists are located at the end of the work and display full citations for sources used in the assignment.
Here is an example of full citation for a book found in Harvard Reference List:
Fitzgerald. F. (2004). The Great Gatsby. New York: Scribner.

6. **What is Oscola Style of Referencing?**

OSCOLA is the standard way of referencing legal material, giving rules and examples for the main UK legal primary sources (cases, statutes etc), and also for many types of secondary sources (books, journal articles, websites, statements etc).

Although originally devised for use within Oxford University, OSCOLA is now used by law schools throughout the UK and overseas, and by a number of legal journals and publishers.

➤ *Why use OSCOLA?*

Legal writing is more persuasive if the author refers to legal materials in a familiar, clear and consistent way. The reader will find it easier to follow the argument if it is easy to identify and find the author's sources. OSCOLA should help the author achieve consistency and make it easier for the reader. What does OSCOLA look like? OSCOLA is a 'footnote style' - so all citations appear in footnotes. It does not use endnotes or in-text citations. When citing a source, whether directly, as a quotation, or indirectly, by paraphrasing or referring to ideas in a source, the reference should be cited in a footnote. Footnotes are indicated with a superscript number which should appear after the relevant punctuation in the text (if any).

➤ *Tips for General Use of Oscola*

•   OSCOLA uses very little punctuation. There are no full stops after abbreviations (so for example use UKHL instead of U.K.H.L.) Or after the v (for versus) between the party names. Footnotes should be closed with a full stop.

•   Where more than one citation is given in a single footnote reference, separate them with semicolons.

•   Commas are used to separate distinct parts of a book reference, notably between the author and the title. They are used between the neutral citation and the law report citation in cases.

•   In footnotes, the author's first name or initial precedes their surname; in bibliographies, the surname comes first, then the initial, followed by a comma.

•   Titles of books and similar publications are italicised. All other titles should be in single quotation marks. The first letter of all major words in a title should be in capitals.

•   Pinpoints to parts, chapters, pages and paragraphs come at the end of the citation. If citing a chapter or part and page number, use a comma before the page number.

•   If you source a publication online which is also available in hard copy, cite the hard copy version.

- Publications which are only available online should end with the web address in angled brackets < > followed by the date of the most recent access.

- Colons are used to separate a title from a subtitle, as in the following example Competition Law: Precedents and Procedures

- Case names should be in italics and in lower case (other than titles) including the 'v'.

- In case reporting, the date should be in round or square brackets according to the style of the law report series.

- Acts should be cited by their short title, using capitals for the major words.

- Statutes are divided into parts, sections, subsections, paragraphs and sub-paragraphs. Use the full form of the part / section etc at the beginning of a sentence or when referring to a part of a statute without repeating the name of the Act. The short form should be used in footnotes.

- A Bill should be cited by its title, the House from which it originated, the Parliamentary session and the running number assigned to it.

- Give EU legislation its full name on first citation – subsequently, you can use a short form.

7. What is Oxford style of referencing?

The Oxford Referencing style is a note citation system. It is also sometimes referred to as a Documentary note style. It has two components:

1. Footnote Citation
2. Reference List

Footnote citation

- A **superscript number** is inserted in your text at the point where you refer to (cite) your source of information. This **superscript number** then appears at the bottom of the page where the footnote is recorded.

- State the author's given name or initial before the surname (e.g. John Smith).

- Cite a single page reference, for example p. 3, or more than one page, for example pp. 3-6.

- **Surname/Short title:** If you refer to the same work again in the footnotes, use only the author's surname and the page number(s) for subsequent references. If the references are not successive use the author's surname then a short title and page number(s) for

subsequent references. Omit the place of publication, publisher, and date of publication. Similarly if you refer to more than one work by the same author you can use the surname and short title in subsequent references to distinguish between the works.

- Both direct and indirect quotations (paraphrasing) must be acknowledged. Footnotes are also used to acknowledge the source of information, ideas or interpretations, even if they are described rather than paraphrased. Failure to properly acknowledge sources may constitute plagiarism.

- Direct quotations should be enclosed with single quotation marks; if the quotation is more than around 35 words, separate the quote from the main text and indent it, without quotation marks. This indentation should be single spaced, regardless of the spacing of the rest of the text.

Footnote Example

Glanville-Hicks were by no means the first to make this connection. The British Scholar Winning ton-Ingram had come to a similar conclusion more than 20 years earlier, observing that 'in all probability [ancient] Greek music was closely related to that of the contemporary Orient....'
_____
[1]R.P. Winning ton-Ingram, Mode in Ancient Greek Music, London, Cambridge University Press, 1936, p. vii.

Reference list

- The full details for each citation or reference is then listed at the end of your essay or assignment.
- References are listed in alphabetical order by author's surname. If you have cited more than one work by the same author, you should arrange them by date, the earliest first and alphabetically within a single year. Repeat the author's name for each citation

Johnson, A., Epidemiology 1900-1945, London, Penguin Press, 2003

Johnson, A., Diseases and cures in the Midwest, London, Penguin Press, 2005

- Use only the initials of the authors' given names. Use full stops and no spaces between the initials.
- When citing a journal article, include the full page numbers for the article, e.g. pp. 165-217.
- The format of the reference (i.e. how it is displayed) depends on the type of reference you are citing; below is an example of a journal article reference.
- In footnotes, the author's given name or initial precedes the surname i.e. P. Grim haw, while in the reference list the surname come first i.e. grim haw, P.
- Reference list entries for books do not contain page numbers.

8. What is the length of assignment and Dissertation?

Length of an Assignment and Dissertation will be totally based on the client's requirement.

9. How much time do I need to payments?

As soon as we receive the final confirmation from the client, on the next week's Monday, the amount will be credited to your bank account.

10. How many times do we need to do rework on a particular assignment?

Vividscriptz will appoint you a manager who will give you a timely feedback to understand the perfection of writing. We will also provide you proper guidelines which will help you to track whether you are heading towards right direction or not.

11. What is the frequency of projects?

Vividscriptz have a continuous flow of projects in all domains. You initially can start with an assignment of a comfortable deadline and then depending upon your speed and quality more projects shall be forwarded.

12. How much can I earn per month?

As per your quality and speed of writing, projects shall be forwarded to you at an appropriate frequency. Depending upon these factors, you monthly income would vary.

13. Which all domains are available for writing?

We have a continuous flow of assignments and dissertations throughout the year in the domains of Finance, Marketing, Human Resource, International Business, Law, Technology, Civil Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Psychology, Operations and many others.

14. What is primary and secondary research?

A. Primary research is defined as factual, firsthand accounts of the study written by a person who was part of the study. The methods vary on how researchers run an experiment or study, but it typically follows the scientific method. One way you can think of primary research is that it is typically original research.

B. Secondary Research: It is defined as an analysis and interpretation of primary research. The method of writing secondary research is to collect primary research that is relevant to a writing topic and interpret what the primary research found. For instance, secondary research often takes the form of the results from two or more primary research articles and explains what the two separate findings are telling us. Or, the author may have a specific topic to write about and will find many pieces of primary research and use them as information in their next article or textbook chapter.

15. What are possible sources of Data Collection?

There are three sources of Data Collection.
- Primary Source
- Secondary Source
- Tertiary Source

A. Primary source Example:
   a) Personal papers
   b) Letters (both personal and business)
   c) Diaries and journals (both personal and business)
   d) Photographs & paintings, sketches, original maps, etc.
   e) Advertisements, posters, and banners
   f) Memoirs
   g) Genealogy records, both personal/family and from public records
   h) News footage (newsreels, videotapes or audiotapes, etc.)
   i) Newspaper articles written at time of the event
   j) Speeches which are contemporaneous with the event
   k) Oral histories
   l) Minutes of meetings related to the event
   m) Vital records (birth and death records, census records, court records, tax records, property records, church registers, or other public and private records).
   n) Material artefacts (physical objects or evidence related to the event, including articles of clothing, furnishings, coins, stamps, buildings, tools, weapons, etc.)
   o) Creative works, such as novels, essays, poetry, music, art, and audio or video recordings
   p) More recently, computer software, e-mail archives, web documents, etc. and many additional types of similar materials.

B. Secondary Source Example:
    a) Biographies
    b) prior books & papers on a topic
    c) literary criticism & interpretation
    d) history & historical criticism
    e) political analyses
    f) reviews of law and legislation
    g) essays on morals and ethics
    h) analyses of social policy
    i) study and teaching material

C. Tertiary Research example:
    a) Abstracts
    b) Bibliographies
    c) Chronologies
    d) Classifications
    e) dictionaries & encyclopaedias
    f) directories
    g) guidebooks and manuals
    h) population registers
    i) statistics

16. Who will be the point of contact for queries on requirements?

Vividscriptz will allocate you a project manager to whom you can ask any type of questions or queries. He will be your major Point Of Contact.

17. Is there any possibility of advance payment?

Payment is made only on receiving final confirmation from the client. Our aim is to provide quality work to our clients and it is very important that the client is satisfied with work. Hence, we do NOT make payments in advance.

18. How do you pay if project is cancelled by client after submission of intermediate delivery?

In case of cancellation of the project from the client's side, there is no payment made for the work done.

19.   What is the delivery cycle for every work assigned?

It completely depends upon the deadline given by the client, so it will be different in each case but it would be in the bracket of 48 hours to 4 months depending upon the level of work like assignment or dissertation.

20.   Which all statistical tools required and how to get them?

In many projects, various statistical tools are required. Some of these major tools are as given below:-

- **SPSS**: SPSS Statistics is a comprehensive, easy-to-use set of data and predictive analytics tools for business users, analysts and statistical programmers.
  It is used to predict with confidence what will happen next so that you can make smarter decisions, solve problems and improve outcomes.

- **Stata**: Stata statistical software is a complete, integrated statistical software package that provides everything you need for data analysis, data management, and graphics.

- **Eviews**: Eviews statistical tool is used for estimation, forecasting, statistical analysis, graphics, simulation and data management.

- **Nvivo**: Nvivo supports qualitative and mixed methods research. NVivo Student version is very useful for course work, literature reviews and dissertation writing.
  You need to get them on your own. You can visit their respective websites and find the related information.