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| **Data Science & Artificial Intelligence Implementation** |
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| Project Proposal for |
|  |
| Samajik Suraksha Yojana |

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| **Audience:** | Abhinav Chandra, IAS  Secretory, Dept. of Labour  Govt. of West Bengal |
| **Venue:** | Panchayat Bhawan  Sector III, Salt Lake, Kolkata |
| **Date:** | 14/09/2018 |
| **Presented by:** | Anirban Chakrabarty  Director, Artificial Intelligence  Fluxion Bits |

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| **Table of Audit** | | |
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1. Introduction

With great passion, we believe in providing the right social security to our Indian fellow citizens to be the most important measure in shaping up our beloved nation. At Fluxion Bits, we recognise its far-fetched and deep-rooted significance. Hence with a lot of enthusiasm, we honour the enormous endeavours of the Labour Department of West Bengal Govt. towards the unprecedented project, **Samajik Suraksha Yojana** – Social Security for the Unorganized Workers.

While, at Fluxion Bits, (<http://www.fluxionbits.com/>) our ethos is to consistently innovate and utilize the cutting-edge technologies to deliver the best in class solutions. We expertise in providing user friendly solutions that create impact for our customers.

As part of our experience in digital transformation, we observe the common trend among all our esteemed customer organizations to be custodians of huge databases. This, we believed is a goldmine of information

With the huge share of the state’s population registering in SSY we already have a huge database

, Problem Statement & Background

Need of IT projects.

Need of Analytics.

Need of AI.

How we fit in.

Plan the introduction to your proposal carefully. Make sure it does all of the following things (but not necessarily in this order) that apply to your particular proposal:

* Indicate that the document to follow is a proposal.
* Refer to some previous contact with the recipient of the proposal or to your source of information about the project.
* Find one brief motivating statement that will encourage the recipient to read on and to consider doing the project.
* Give an overview of the contents of the proposal.

Now remember: you may not need *all* of these elements, and some of them can combine neatly into single sentences. The introduction ought to be brisk and to the point and not feel as though it is trudging laboriously through each of these elements. Take a look at the introductions in the [example proposal 1](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/propx1.htm) and [example proposal 2](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/propx2.htm), and try to identify these elements.

Often occurring just after the introduction, the background section discusses what has brought about the need for the project--what problem, what opportunity there is for improving things, what the basic situation is. For example, management of a chain of daycare centers may need to ensure that all employees know CPR (maybe new state guidelines have been enacted about CPR certification). An owner of pine timber land in east Texas may want to get the land productive of saleable timber without destroying the ecology. (The section entitled "Need for a Wellness Program," in [example proposal 1](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/propx1.htm) is a good example of this.)

It's true that the audience of the proposal may know the problem very well, in which case this section might not be needed. Writing the background section still might be useful, however, in demonstrating your particular view of the problem. And, if the the proposal is unsolicited, a background section is almost a requirement--you will probably need to convince the audience that the problem or opportunity exists and that it should be addressed.

1. Benefits & Feasibility

How the Government of West Bengal will be benefited from this project. Tangible benefits. Financial cost savings, gains. – Priyanko’s Points.

Satisfaction among citizens. Intangible benefits.

Most proposals discuss the advantages or benefits of doing the proposed project. This acts as an argument in favor of approving the project. Also, some proposals discuss the likelihood of the project's success. In the forestry proposal, the proposer is recommending that the landowner make an investment; at the end of the proposal, he explores the question of what return there will be on that investment, how likely those returns are. In the unsolicited proposal, this section is particularly important--you are trying to "sell" the audience on the project.

[Figure 3-2](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/ch3fg2a.gif). Schematic view of proposals. Remember that is a typical or common model for the contents and organization--many others are possible.

[Figure 3-3](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/ch3fg2b.gif). Schematic view of proposals--continued. Remember too that each of the specific sections shown here may not be necessary in your proposal and that the order shown here may not be entirely right for your proposal.

1. Description of Proposed Project

Technical Architecture

Technology Stack

Modules to be described

Description of Demo Project

Most proposals must describe the finished product of the proposed project. In this TCM course, that means describing the written document you propose to write, its audience and purpose; providing an outline; and discussing such things as its length, graphics, binding, and so forth.) In the scenario you define, there may be other work such as conducting training seminars or providing an ongoing service. Add that too.

1. Delivery Model and Methodology

Scaled Agile Framework

Data security

T&M

In most proposals, you'll want to explain how you'll go about doing the proposed work, if approved to do it. This acts as an additional persuasive element; it shows the audience you have a sound, well-thought-out approach to the project. Also, it serves as the other form of background some proposals need. Remember that the background section (the one discussed above) focused on the problem or need that brings about the proposal. However, in this section, you discuss the technical background relating to the procedures or technology you plan to use in the proposed work. For example, in the forestry proposal, the writer gives a bit of background on how timber management is done. Once again, this gives you the proposal writer a chance to show that you know what you are talking about, and build confidence in the audience that you are a good choice to do the project.

Most proposals contain a section that shows not only the projected completion date but also key milestones for the project. If you are doing a large project spreading over many months, the timeline would also show dates on which you would deliver progress reports. And if you can't cite specific dates, cite amounts of time or time spans for each phase of the project. (See the examples of the schedule section [example proposal 1](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/propx1.htm) and [example proposal 2](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/propx2.htm).)

1. Resourcing & Cost

Most proposals also contain a section detailing the costs of the project, whether internal or external. With external projects, you may need to list your hourly rates, projected hours, costs of equipment and supplies, and so forth, and then calculate the total cost of the complete project. With internal projects, there probably won't be a fee, but you should still list the project costs: for example, hours you will need to complete the project, equipment and supplies you'll be using, assistance from other people in the organization, and so on.

1. Assumptions, Queries and Ambiguities

The final paragraph or section of the proposal should bring readers back to a focus on the positive aspects of the project (you've just showed them the costs). In the final section, you can end by urging them to get in touch to work out the details of the project, to remind them of the benefits of doing the project, and maybe to put in one last plug for you or your organization as the right choice for the project.

1. Conclusions

The final paragraph or section of the proposal should bring readers back to a focus on the positive aspects of the project (you've just showed them the costs). In the final section, you can end by urging them to get in touch to work out the details of the project, to remind them of the benefits of doing the project, and maybe to put in one last plug for you or your organization as the right choice for the project.

1. Qualifications

Most proposals contain a summary of the proposing individual's or organization's qualifications to do the proposed work. It's like a mini-resume contained in the proposal. The proposal audience uses it to decide whether you are suited for the project. Therefore, this section lists work experience, similar projects, references, training, and education that shows familiarity with the project. (See the examples of the qualifications section [example proposal 1](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/propx1.htm) and [example proposal 2](http://w3.gel.ulaval.ca/~poussart/gel64324/McMurrey/texte/propx2.htm).)