

Introduction:

In simple words, proposal is an act of putting forward or stating something for consideration. It is the act of presenting a plan, suggestion, etc, to a person or group of people.

Proposal is a persuasive document that attempts to persuade someone to adopt the proposed solution to a need, want or problem identified in the document.

Type of proposal:

- 1) Formal and Non-formal Proposals
- 2) Internal and External Proposals
- 3) Solicited and Unsolicited Proposals

1) Formal and Non-formal Proposals

It is based on the structure of proposal. Formal proposal involves the use of manuscript format whereas Non-formal proposal involves the use of printed forms, letter formats, or memo formats, sms, email, text msgs.

Tip: Most of the external proposals will be formal but internal proposal may be formal or informal.

Formal proposal covers all the subject like who, what, where, how, etc and can be easily read. If the audience is either external or consists of high level of management inside your organization, you will compose formal proposal.

2. External and Internal Proposals:

The external proposal is written for an audience that is outside of your organization. The internal proposal is written for an audience that is inside your organization.

Tip: It is based on the nature of audience.

3) Solicited and Unsolicited Proposals:

A solicited proposal is one that is submitted in response to a specific work statement from the sponsor. A Request for Proposals (RFP) or Request for Applications (RFA) is sometimes used by sponsors to solicit

proposals for specific research, development, or training projects or to provide specific service or goods.

An unsolicited proposal is initiated by applicant and submitted according to the sponsor's broad guidelines.

Tip: It is based on the source of origin.

parts of proposal:

- 1) Title page
 - 2) Abstract/Summary
 - 3) Table of Contents
 - 4) Project description
 - A) Introduction
 - a) Background
 - b) Hypotheses
 - c) Goals & objective
 - d) Rationale & significance
 - B) Experimental plan
 - a) Methods
 - b) Expected Results & interpretations
 - c) Timeline
 - 5) References to project description
 - 6) Budget
 - 7) Discussions
 - 8) Conclusions
 - 9) Recommendations
 - 10) Appendices to project description
1. Title page
It should include (i) Proposal title (ii) name and address of investigators (iii) organization to which proposal is being submitted (v) date of submission
 2. Title page
The abstract should be a self contained, concise description of the proposal research, including the (a) rationale and significance of the research (b) goals, supporting objectives, and hypotheses to be tested (c) method used to meet the objectives & (d) expected results.
 3. Table of contents

4. Project Descriptions:

The project description should contain the following sections in any order:

A) Introduction

a) Background:

It should describe the (i) Conceptual & theoretical basis of your research (ii) status of research in the field, including significant publications (iii) preliminary results if available (iv) remaining information gaps, including these that your research will address (v) key assumptions (vi) method that make your research possible if they are not widely known or well understood. Be sure that the background is relevant to your stated goals, objectives, hypotheses, and methods.

b) Hypotheses:

The hypotheses are the unproven statements that you will test. These hypotheses may address specific questions you intend to answer, or problems you will solve.

Tip:- List the hypotheses in numbered or bulleted form to clearly set them apart from the rest of the introduction.

c) Goals and objectives:

Goals are the long-term ends towards which the research is directed, but are not expected to be fully achieved by the proposed research.

Objectives are the achievable, outcome-based aims of your research, and should be presented as concise statements that describe what you plan to accomplish by your research articles. The objectives that describe what you will do to determine whether your hypotheses are true (see above)

Tip:- List the goals and objective in numbered or bulleted form.

d) Rationale and Significance:

Statement of rationale and significance should be included throughout the proposals (where appropriate), and then summarized in this section. The rationale includes the (i) reasons for focusing on your stated goals, objectives, and hypotheses and (ii) reasons for choosing the materials and method you propose to us. The significance includes both the applied and basic significance of your research—that is, how will the world be different after your research is completed? Why is the research important? Any novel ideas or contributions that the proposed project offers should also be discussed.

B) Experimental plan:

The experimental plan describes how the goals will be advanced, objectives will be accomplished, and hypotheses will be tested.

a) Method:

The method section will vary depending on the type of research or project you propose eg: field research, laboratory study, computer simulation, case study, etc. but in general, should describe the techniques you will use in sufficient detail to allow the reader to judge whether the project will achieve the stated objectives.

Tip:- Use one section for each objective and list the objective as the section's heading.

The methods section must describe the

- Proposed experiments or investigations.
- Materials and techniques that you will use, including their feasibility
- Statistical techniques and other method used to analyze the data.

b) Expected results and interpretations:

This section must describe the:

- the results that will lead you to conclude that the hypotheses are proved or disproved.
- scope of inference (i.e. to what extent are the results applicable to other locations, times or situations?)
- limitations to proposed methods.
- other findings, how data was analyzed, answer to research questions.

c) Timeline:

(i.e. times during which the key elements of the experiments or investigations be conducted).

5. References to Project description:

All references should be complete (including title and co-authors) and should conform to an acceptable journal format.

6. Budget:

The budget should summarize the budget needed to accomplish your research, including (i) labour costs and benefits (ii) expendable materials and equipment, (iii) travel (iv) computer costs (v) publication costs, and (vi) overhead or indirect cost

7. Conclusions**8. Recommendations**

9. Appendices to project description:

Each project description is expected to be complete; however additions to the project description (appendices), are allowed if they are directly related to the proposed research and are strictly limited to a total of two of the following (i) Reprints (papers that have been published in press reviewed journals), (ii) preprints (manuscripts is press for a peer-reviewed journal, must be accompanied by letter of acceptance from the publishing journal).

- Include any other graphic (eg: figures, diagrams, photographs, graphs, charts, etc.)

10. Discussion:

- The meaning of the findings
- How the findings relate back to the research questions and related study questions
- How the findings related back to the literature
- Strengths of the study
- Limitation of the study
- Implications of the study for
 - Research
 - Practice
 - Police
 - Teaching of social work.

1. Read accidents frequently occurs in city areas of Nepal due to unplanned traffic control. You have a master plan to solve this problem. Write a proposal to the concerned ministry offering your plan. Write only statement of problem, rationale and objectives of your plan. [IOE 2071 Magh]

Title Page

A
PROPOSAL
ON
REDUCING ROAD ACCIDENTS IN CITY AREAS

Submitted to:

Dr. Krishna Yadav
Secretariat
Ministry of Home

Submitted by

Bikash Bhattarai

November 21, 2016

Statement of problem

Nepalese roads are one of the most dangerous in the world. According to Traffic police data, more than 10,000 people have died because of road accident since 2006. There is always a problem for the traffic police in managing the vehicles and pedestrians at the same time. All the people are hurry in reaching their destinations. As a result, they also attempt to avoid the traffic rules too. The consequence is a long queue of line leading to traffic jam and sometimes the road accidents also. Passengers need to allocate more time in reaching the destination and pedestrian have to wait at least 5 minutes just to cross the road. So, the main problem is how to manage the free flow of vehicles and pedestrian in this spot such the situation becomes convenient.

Rationale

Road accident frequently occurring in city areas of Nepal due to unplanned traffic control can be analysed form following headings:-

a) **Distracted Driving:**

It is the top cause of road accident. A distracted driver is a motorist that diverts his or her attention from the road, usually to talk on a cell phone, send a text message or eat food.

b) **Speeding:**

Many drivers ignore the speed limit and drive 10,20 & sometimes 30 km ph over the limit. Speed kills, and travelling above the speed limit is an easy way to cause road accidents in cities. The faster you drive, the slower your reaction time will be if you need to prevent an auto accident.

c) **Drunk Driving:**

Driving under a influence of alcohol causes accidents every day, even when they are one of the top causes that can be avoided.

d) **Reckless driving:**

Reckless drivers are often impatient in traffic, who speed, changes lanes too quickly. So, while driving you should be careful.

e) **Running red lights:**

Drivers that run red lights, run the risk of causing wrongful death because they often cause side-impact collisions at high speeds.

f) Teenage Drivers:

Teenagers aren't often known for their carefulness. When teen drivers hit the roads, they don't always know what to do & that lack of experience ends up causing accidents.

g) Unsafe lane changes:

There will always come a time where you need to get over to another lane. When drivers don't make safe lane change properly, it often leads to accident.

h) Road rage & street racing:

Vehicle often reach very high speeds during a street race, making any resulting accident much more dangerous and unlikely to yield any survivors.

Objectives:

The main objective of this proposal is to reduce the road accident in city areas of Nepal due to unplanned traffic control. The objectives of this proposal are as follows:-

- i) To reveal the traffic situation in city areas of Nepal.
- ii) To identify traffic problems appeared in those areas
- iii) To identify the current action undertaken by the concerned authority in order to manage the problems.
- iv) To screen the possible alternative that help in managing the problem.

2. Write a proposal on the rural electrification programme that you want to launch in the near future including title page, abstract, conclusion and recommendation
[2071 Bhadra]

Title Page

A
PROPOSAL
ON
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME

Submitted to:

Bharat Joshi
Chief Engineer

Submitted by:

Shivam Yadav

October 12, 2016

Abstract

Rural electrification is often considered to be the backbone of rural economy. Rural energy needs include energy for (a) cooking (b) Basic lighting (c) Irrigation (d) Communication (e) water heating (f) Cottage industry and so on. Rural electrification can meet most of these and the impact can be seen on improved form productivity, improved health and education, improved communication and economic development through creation in employment in rural areas which traditionally depend on agriculture related income generation activities. This proposal highlights the challenges in rural electrification such as high operation & maintenance costs, illegal connections. It focuses on rural electrification through renewable by the use of solar biomass, small hydro power, etc. for fulfilling aims of providing access to electricity to all the households, quality and reliable power supply at reasonable rates.

Conclusion

Electricity plays vital role in the economic development of a nation. Availability of electricity assists in the overall development, whereas consumption reflects economic status of a nation. Therefore, to supply electricity, it is necessary to convert available resources into electric power, which will play an important role in the overall development of country. Many agro-industries, irrigation and cottage industries are focused on rural areas. The country's overall development depends on development of rural areas. Therefore, regional development is possible only through equitable consumption opportunity of electricity in urban and rural areas alike.

Recommendation

Rural electrification is complex and challenging, an integrated approach of combining renewables along with active policies of government would be essential part far the programme. We suggest the following for the success of rural electrification programme:-

- a) Use of solar panels for lighting house in remote area of country.
- b) Use of wind energy for fulfilling demand of electricity
- c) Generation of electricity through running water, particularly small hydropower stations.

3. Suppose that you are invited to submit a proposal on establishing a company in the field of your engineering from a big organization of Nepal. Show the title page, abstract, objectives and conclusion parts of the proposal you have prepared.

Title Page

A PROPOSAL ON ESTABLISHING CEMENT FACTORY		
Prepared by:	Rajan Sapkota Chief Engineer	Date: 2073/01/01
Reviewed by:	Madan Kc Manager, capital planning	Date: 2073/01/10
Recommended by:	Pramod Katuwal Manger, Facilities	Date: 2073/01/29
Recommended by:	Ramratan Sharma Director (Implementation Planning)	Date: 2073/02/10
Approved by:	Shyam Joshi President	Date: 2073/02/23

Abstract

The growth of city development and the expanding nature of big infrastructure project like hydropower, roads, etc. The country has a great need for cement. In order to curtail cement import from India and other countries, it is very important to establish Cement Factory in the country itself based on locally resources, which may have high quality Lime stones and other ingredients of cement.

Realizing the necessary of high quality cement production by utilizing the nation's natural resources, this proposal has been written to put out a factory at Surkhet District where sufficient high quality Lime Stone is available for the cement plant. Nepal, at the present demand level is importing around 50% of its requirement of cement and this is also growing. Our production would significantly contribute to lessen the import at the national level. The proposed capacity of the plant will 1500 tons per day. Total project cost is estimated to be about 46 millions U.S dollars. The factory will generate employment for about 1200 people. The project is financially viable with an internal rate of return (IRR) of 16%.

Objectives

The overall objectives is to develop an industrially suitable Cost-effective efficient process for the production of cement. The company will have the following objectives:

- i) Better quality than other company
- ii) Fair returns to share holders
- iii) A higher productivity to cover maximum market
- iv) Maximum customer satisfaction
- v) Clean & healthy environment for employee's growth
- vi) Try to lower pollution to fulfillment of social responsibilities.

Conclusion

This company is capable to reduce the percentage of import of cement from other countries. By the use of latest technology, machinery & equipments, high quality ingredients, it is able to satisfy the requirement of customer and able to fulfill the objectives of company. It will provide employment to large mass of people. All the financial analysis and evaluation shows that the projects initial investment will be fully recovered 6 years.

4. Suppose Ministry of Hydro-power and Drinking water, Nepal has requested the qualified consultants to submit a proposal for constructing a power house at your local town. Write title page, abstract, acknowledgement, technical section and cost estimate section of your proposal.

Title Page

A
PROPOSAL
ON
CONSTRUCTION OF A POWER HOUSE
FOR KABELI 'A' HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Submitted to
Ministry of Hydro-power & Drinking water
Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted by:
Ravy Sharma
Chief Engineer
Sharma Construction Company

November 13, 2016

Abstract

The electricity demand in Nepal is increasing about 7 to 9% per year. About 40% of Population in Nepal has access to electricity through the grid and off grid system. Nepal has 600 MW of installed capacity in its Integrated Nepal Power System. The power system is dominated by the hydropower which contributes about 90% of the system and the balanced is met by multifuel system. Unit 1990, hydropower development was under the domain of government utility, Nepal Electricity Authority only. The sector was opened to the private sector also. Private power producer contribute 148 mw of power to the 'Integrated Nepal Power System'. The aim of the construction of powerhouse for Hydropower project of Kabeli 'A' to meet its sustainable development goals through provision of access to clean, secure, reliable and affordable energy. It has capacity of producing 25 MW of electricity. The Project is Daily Peaking run-off river type having head of 118m. Power house site is located 12 km away from Mechi Highway is about 45 km away from Phidim (District Headquarter).

Acknowledgement

I would like to express the deepest appreciation to Prof. Dr. Ramesh Kandel for his helpful suggestion and an excitement in regard to guiding to study and preparing this proposal. Without his guidance and persistent help, this proposal would not have been possible.

I would like to thank Mr. Roshan Shrestha for his valuable co-operation. In addition, I thank all the teacher of my Pulchowk Campus for their unforgettable effort for teaching us.

I thank Madan Press for its effort in printing the proposal.

Technical section

The project consists of 36m long and 4m high barrage type of gated weir, comprising of 4 nos. of gates on the were having dimension $6m \times 4m$; and 2 nos. of under sluice of size $6m \times 5m$ separated each by pier and divide walls. Side intake structures leads the water from diversion weir to settling basin with dimension $140 m \times 15.75 \times 15.40$ m rectangular forebay at the end of the settling basin, the water enters into a 4,479 m long and 10–20 mm thick steel headrace pipe with diameter of 3.95m. The steel conduit is provided with concrete pipe, 14–32 mm in thickness, 286m in length and 3.75–2.65 m in diameter originates from the junction of headrace pipe and surge tank Shaft and leads the water to the turbines at the powerhouse. The electricity at the powerhouse will be generated though $2 \times 12,500$ kW Vertical

Axis Francis turbine and 2 generators with rated generation voltage of 6.3 kV which will be stepped up to 132 KV for transmission line from the switchyard of the project to the switchyard of proposed Kabeli substation of NEA.

Cost Section

The construction period of 60 months (5 years) has been estimated including testing and commissioning.

Project cost By Component & Activity	Total (in thousand USD)
Component 1: Kabeli Corridor 132 KV Transmission line component	
Land acquisition	3,000
Environment management plan	900
Substations	13,000
Minor civil works	400
Office equipment	30
Project Management	778
Technical Assistance	320
Kabeli Corridor 132 KV Transmission line	12,000
Sub-total	30,428
Component 2: Community-based Rural Electrification-gird extensin	Total (in thousand USD)
Equipment supply & installation	5,000
Project Management	400
Technical Assistance	300
Sub-total	5,700
Component 3: Rural Enhanced Energy Services component	
Community sub projects	1800
Technical assistance	200
Sub-total	2,000
Sub-total (before financing and Interest During construction (IDC)	38128
Taxes and Duties	100
Project development cost	1000
Total excluding IDC	40028
Interest during construction & financing charges	2500
Total Cost including IDC & financing charge	42,528

5. Imagine that you are interested in undertaking the reconstruction of one of the historical monuments destroyed by the devastating earthquake of April 25, 2015. Write abstract, technical section and time management sections of your proposal to be submitted to the ministry of culture. [IOE 2072 Magh]

Title Page

A
PROPOSAL
ON
RECONSTRUCTION OF DHARAHARA

Submitted to:
Ministry of Culture
Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted by:
Sachin Shrestha
Chief Engineer
Everest Construction Company

August 9, 2016

Abstract

Dharahara, a popular landmark in Kathmandu valley which was destroyed by the earthquake of April 25, 2015 has to be rebuilt. It was without any doubt, stood tall as national pride. Even after being taken down twice by Mother Nature's fury, restoring it would mean a closer message; Nepalese do not accept failures. The iconic monument will be constructed in-tribute to those who lost their lives in the quake of April and May. The names of all those who died during the quakes will be inscribed at it. The new Dharahara will be similar to the old structure. However, it will be built using modern construction materials, will have underground three-storey parking facility and will be over 203 feet high. Dharahara to be build Rs.3 billion costs estimated for the project and will be constructed in three years.

Technical section

The new Dharahara would be 245 ft. tall with 11 storeys. With underground three storeys parking facility. The reconstruction of Dharahara in existing five Ropanies would look dull so it would be reconstructed in 42 Repanies of land as allocated by government. The required additional land will be supplemented by acquiring the land

of General Post Office and Taksar Department in Sundhara. The new Dharahara would be earthquake resistant. A Sundhara Garden will be built at the premises where a three stored parking hall will be constructed. It will also have a water fountain, gift shop, a theater and a museum. The Dharahara area will be disabled-friendly. The old Dharahara wrecked by the earthquake will be kept intact while a new one with similar design will be built at the premise. Previously, it was built by Bajra (mixture of shurkhi Chun, Maas & Chaaku), now it will be built by concrete with reinforcement using modern construction materials. The new Dharahara would be similar to the old one, however it would be equipped with modern amenities.

Time management section

The reconstruction of Dharahara will begin in November 2017 and will be accomplished in the duration of three years.

Description of work Duration of time

1. Detailed Engineering Survey	6 month
2. Land Acquisition	6 month
3. Construction of structure	15 month
4. Finishing works	6 month
5. Miscellaneous works	3 months

6. Write a proposal to be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Department of Roads on controlling the sound pollution of the Kathmandu valley. Prepare only the title page, abstract and conclusion parts of the proposal. [IOE 2072 Ashwin]

Title Page

A
 PROPOSAL
 ON
 CONTROL OF SOUND POLLUTION OF THE KATHMANDU
 VALLEY

Submitted to
 Er Raaz Basnet
 Department of Roads

Submitted by
 Pukar Joshi
 Environment Management Expert
 January 17, 2016

Abstract

Noise pollution in Kathmandu valley is a series problem and steadily increasing over the years. This has direct and indirect affect to the people that can lead to the health hazard. WHO have said that the safe noise for a city is 45 decibels. The continuous noise levels in excess of 90 decibels can cause loss of hearing and irreversible changes in nervous system. People have only 26 decibel of hearing capacity. People can bear only around 60 dB of noise. Noise near than 70 dB is harmful for human health. However, a horn in general vehicle produces more than 100 dB of sound. Due to the effect of noise pollution, people may suffer from maladies such as hard hearing, hearing loss, fatigue, irritation, headache, speech and sleep disturbance, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, digestive problem, nausea, lack of concentration and decreased performance. Traffic police persons are the main victims of noise pollution. To control this, we have planned to launch a noise measuring mechanism in different crowded spots of Kathmandu valley. We can measure the increased and decreased level of noise every day. Which will help pressurize the government to mention the level of noise during policy making process.

Conclusion

For the noise control in Kathmandu valley, speed control is effective since the lowest sound emissions arise from vehicle moving smoothly at 30-60km per hour. Above that range sound emissions double with each five miles per hours of speed. Noise is emerging as an environment problem in Kathmandu valley. This causes negative impact on public health and welfare. The people staying in noisy area especially above 70 dB should take precautionary measures in order to avoid noise induced hearing loss. This study will show an increased risk of noise induced hearing loss for Kathmandu Valley.

7. Prepare a proposal to be submitted to Kathmandu Metropolitan office for the renovation of Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square. Write only the following parts of your proposal
 - a) Title page
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Methodology
 - d) Budget

Title Page

A
PROPOSAL

ON

RENOVATION OF HANUMAN DHOKA DURBAR SQUARE

Submitted to:

Lal Babu Chaudhary

Director

Kathmandu Metropolitan Office

Submitted by:

Prakash Gupta

Senior Engineer

August 12, 2016

Abstract

Build between 12th and 18th centuries by Malla kings of Nepal, Hanuman dhoka Durbar Square is listed in the UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. The site boasts Newari architecture and Hindu temples was once used as royal palace by Malla and Shah kings and popular destination among tourists. The powerful quake has made significant damage on the historic monuments. The cluster of ancient temples, palaces, courtyards and monuments that were built during different centuries, Kathmandu Durbar square is probably the most vibrant place in Kathmandu. Though the quake has demolished some of its important structures the renovation or rebuilding of these monuments is still attainable and in few years time. The place will regain its cultural significance and artistic legacy. It is an unique site which is giving Nepal an identity in the international level. Renovation includes many monuments which are completely damaged and partially damaged during earthquake. Kastamandap, the ancient monument that named the city, Kathmandu is completely demolished, The Royal Gaddi Baithak suffers partial damage, Kumari Ghar the home of the living Goddess surffers no loss at all, Maju Dewal-17th century temple falls to its plinth, Taleju Mandir 16th century Royal Deity of Malla Kings survives the quake, Shiva Parvati Temple-still stands tall and can be renovated, Machhindra Bahal, the ancient temple on the way to Durbar square remains intact. So, it is highly critical that we rebuild the monuments in such a way that they would be able to withstand even greater earthquake in future.

Methodology

Renovation should be done without compromising on social and cultural, religious and aesthetic merits. It should identify the historical and religious value, archeological importance of the site, etc. In order to collect the necessary data, the following methods are applied.

a) Primary methods:

Visiting the site carefully and observing the various elements such as inscriptions, temples, etc. and studying the religious, cultural, social, archaeological and geographical aspects of the area, Interviewing with some local people & experts opinion for the collection of information.

b) Secondary methods:

Reading news-articles, books and articles and searching internet in order to collect all the necessary information and data. Based on site-surveys, the damage pattern and according by developing techniques for salvage and renovation of building elements. Identifying and developing mechanism, trained manpower's, proper materials, etc are necessary for this activity.

Budget

S.N	Description/Components	Estimated costs (in Rs.)
1.	Detailed Engineering Survey	50 lakhs
2.	Materials	5 crore
3.	Earthquake & Machinery	2 crore
4.	Labours	50 lakhs
5.	Transportation	25 lakhs
6.	Finishing works	1 crore
7.	Others	75 lakhs
	Total	10 crore

8. Supposing that the Electricity Authority, central office, Kathmandu has recently published a public notice in one of the national dailies requesting the interested candidates to submit their proposal so as to undertake the responsibility of installing a highly efficient power plant. As an interested and sufficiently qualified candidate, write a technical proposal incorporating abstract, technical section and time management sections giving just an outline of the other parts.

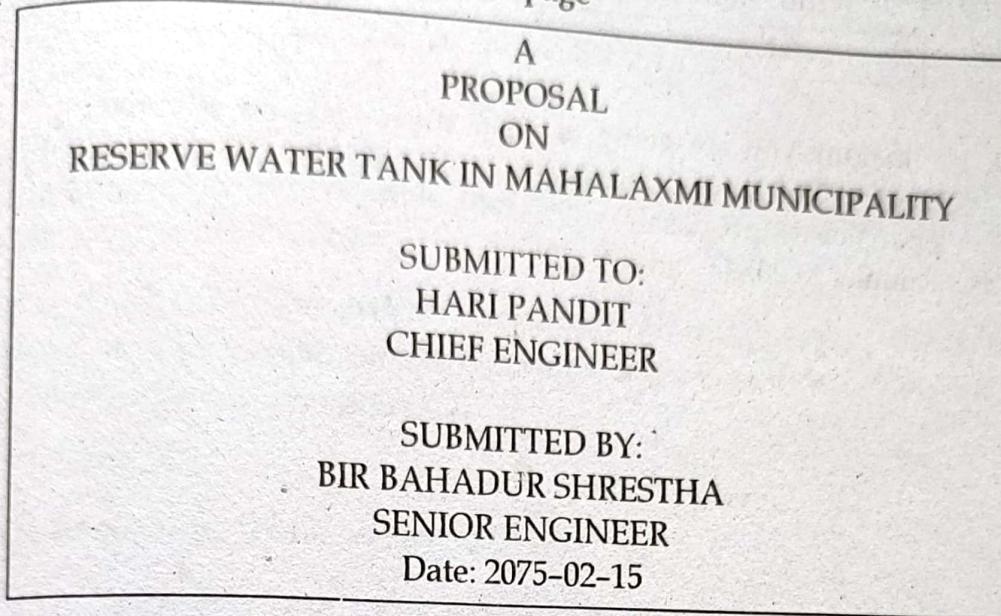
[2074 Bhadra]

Ans: Similar to question no. 4

9. Assume that you are requested to write a proposal on reserve Water problem and cost management parts of your proposal.[2075 Baishakh]

Ans:

Title page



Statement of Problem

Water is essential for sustaining life and access to drinking water is a fundamental need and a human right, vital for health and well-being. The purpose of water storage tanks is usually to meet peak demands, such as fire flows and times of the day when water use is high. Due to lack of reserve tank in this municipality, inhabitants have insufficient quantity during peak hour. The construction of new reserve tank is pressing need of people living here. The water tank is an important piece of equipment providing clean water to thousands of residents.

Cost Management

S.N.	Line Item	Budget (NRs)
1	Earth excavation work in gravel mix soil for pipe trench	36000.00
2	A Supply of 32 mm diameter HDP pipe and laying work	44160.00
3	Supply of 5000 ltr. water tank and installation work	55000.00
4	Fitting Materials	3150.00
5	Sand and construction of wall	10000.00

6	Transportation of materials	5000.00
7	Monitoring	5847.00
	Sub total	159157.00
	Add: Admin Cost (18%)	28648.26
	Total	187805.26

10. Imagine you are going to write a proposal on establishing a soap factory. Write the introduction, statement of problem and objective parts of the proposal. [2075 Ashwin]

Ans: Similar to 2070 Bhadra

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