Guidelines for

Final Year Project Work

(2022 scheme)

Visvesvaraya Technological University

Jnana Ganga, Machhe Belagavi-590018

Index Sheet

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Preamble:

As part of the Visvesvaraya Technological University curriculum, every student is required to undertake a research-oriented project in the final year of undergraduate study. The primary aim of the final year project is to enhance the student's ability to solve technical problems through a structured research-based study, thereby producing competent and skilled engineering graduates. The project work forms an essential component of the programme in the following ways:

- It provides students with the opportunity to conceive, design, and execute an independent research or development activity related to their field of study.
- It enables the integration of theoretical knowledge with practical application to address real-world engineering challenges.
- It fosters analytical thinking, creativity, innovation, and professional responsibility.
- It enhances communication, teamwork, and project management skills.

By undertaking the final year project, students are prepared for professional practice, higher studies, research, and entrepreneurship, with a strong emphasis on ethical, environmental, and societal considerations in engineering.

Outcomes:

On successful completion of the final year project, the student will be able to:

1. Apply engineering knowledge and research methodologies to analyse and solve complex problems.
2. Design and develop feasible, innovative, and sustainable engineering solutions.
3. Demonstrate competence in planning, executing, and managing a project within defined timelines.
4. Communicate technical findings effectively through well-structured reports and presentations.
5. Work effectively as an individual and as part of a multidisciplinary team.
6. Exhibit awareness of ethical, environmental, and societal implications in engineering solutions.

Types of Engineering Projects

Engineering projects undertaken in the final year may fall into one or more of the following categories:

1. **Research-Oriented Projects**
   - Focus on investigating new concepts, theories, or technologies.
   - Aim to generate new knowledge or contribute to academic research.

- *Examples:* Study on advanced materials, development of new algorithms, performance analysis of emerging technologies etc.

2. **Design and Development Projects**

- Involve conceiving, designing, and creating new products, systems, or processes.
- Require application of design principles, modelling, and prototyping.
- *Examples:* Design of an automated irrigation system, development of a robotics prototype.

3. **Experimental/Analytical Projects**

- Based on laboratory or field experiments to validate a hypothesis or study a phenomenon.
- Include detailed data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
- *Examples:* Thermal performance analysis of a heat exchanger, vibration analysis of machine components.

4. **Simulation/Modelling Projects**

- Use computational tools to model, simulate, and predict system behaviour.
- Reduce the need for physical prototyping in the initial stages.
- *Examples:* Finite element analysis of a bridge structure, simulation of power system stability.

5. **Industrial/Industry-Sponsored Projects**

- Carried out in collaboration with an industry partner.
- Address real-world engineering problems faced by the organization.
- *Examples:* Process optimization in manufacturing, automation of quality control systems.

6. **Interdisciplinary/Multidisciplinary Projects**

- Combine knowledge and techniques from multiple engineering domains or other fields such as management, medicine, or environmental sciences.
- *Examples:* IoT-based healthcare monitoring, AI-driven traffic management systems.

7. **Entrepreneurial/Innovation Projects**

- Focus on product or service innovation with potential for commercialization.
- Include aspects of market analysis, cost estimation, and business planning.
- *Examples:* Low-cost water purification unit, mobile application for waste management.

8. **Societal Project Work**

Societal Project Work refers to academic or institutional projects undertaken by students with the objective of addressing real-world social issues, promoting community engagement, and fostering responsible citizenship. These projects are generally interdisciplinary in nature and place emphasis

on creating a practical, measurable impact rather than focusing solely on theoretical study.

Societal Project Work may include, but is not limited to:

- Identifying and analysing pressing community or societal challenges.
- Designing and implementing sustainable solutions that improve the quality of life.
- Collaborating with government bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, or industry partners engaged in social development.
- Integrating technical expertise with social, environmental, and ethical considerations.

Identification and Allotment of Projects

At the commencement of the seventh semester, or immediately after the completion of the sixth semester, the Project Coordinator / Head of the Department (HOD) / Chairperson of the University Department / Programme Coordinator of the University Department shall organize an orientation session for all final-year students. This session will outline the objectives, scope, categories, and evaluation process for the undergraduate project, as prescribed by Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), Belagavi

Each faculty member shall declare their field of specialization for the information of students. Based on their area of interest, students may approach the concerned faculty for guidance in identifying a suitable project title. Also, students are expected to conduct a preliminary survey, referring to relevant journal papers and technical literature, to identify the problem statement for their project work.

Students shall be given two weeks from the date of orientation to identify a suitable project title in consultation with faculty members or industry mentors. The proposed title, along with a brief synopsis—including the project title, the expected work to be carried out, and the anticipated outcomes—shall be submitted in the prescribed Project Title Approval Form to the Project Coordinator within the stipulated time.

Project Review Committee (PRC)

The Project Review Committee (PRC) is a formally constituted academic body comprising the Project Coordinator, the Head of the Department (HOD) or Programme Coordinator/Chairperson, and one senior faculty member. This committee plays a pivotal role in guiding and monitoring student project work within the institution.

Constitution of the project team

The Project Review Committee (PRC) is responsible for constituting student groups for project work. Typically, each project team shall consist of four (04) students. However, in cases where the project is interdisciplinary in nature and demands broader expertise or collaboration, the committee may approve a team size ranging from four (04) to six (06) or eight (08) students, depending on the scope and complexity of the project.

Project Title Approval Workflow

Step 1 – Orientation Session

- Conducted by Project Coordinator / HOD / Programme Coordinator/Chairperson.
- Students are briefed on project objectives, categories, evaluation criteria, and timelines.

Step 2 – Faculty Specialization Declaration

- Faculty declare their domains of expertise.
- Students identify areas of interest and consult relevant faculty.

Step 3 – Problem Identification & Literature Review

- Students carry out a literature survey (journals, industry problems, societal needs).
- Prepare a draft *Project Problem Statement*.

Step 4 – Preparation of Project Title Approval Form

- Include:
    - Project title
    - Brief synopsis
    - Expected outcomes
    - Methodology outline

Step 5 – Submission to Project Coordinator

- Submit completed form within the stipulated deadline (normally within two weeks from orientation).

Step 6 – PRC Review Meeting

- PRC evaluates proposals based on:
    - Relevance to programme
    - Technical feasibility
    - Originality
    - Societal/industrial relevance
    - Compliance with ethical standards

Step 7 – Feedback & Modifications

- PRC decision:
    - o Approve as submitted
    - o Approve with minor changes
    - o Recommend changes and request resubmission

Step 8 – Final Approval of Title

- Approved titles are entered into the departmental project register.
- Notification is sent to students and supervisors.

Step 9 – Allotment of Project Guide or Guides

- Single Guide Allocation: Based on the scope of the project, faculty expertise, and workload distribution, one faculty member shall be assigned as the guide for each student team.
- Multidisciplinary / Interdisciplinary Projects: For projects that span multiple disciplines or require interdepartmental collaboration, the Project Review Committee may assign one guide along with one co-guide to ensure comprehensive academic support and domain-specific mentoring.

Step 10 – Commencement of Project Work

- Students begin work under the guidance of their allotted Guide/Guides.

The Project Review Committee, in coordination with the allotted guide/s, shall periodically review the project progress and provide necessary guidance to ensure its timely completion. Also, the committee assists the guide for the conduct of Continuous Internal Evaluation of VTU.

Implementation Procedure for Conducting Final Year Project

The **main objective** of the Final Year Project (FYP) is to enable students to learn, apply, and experience the process of conducting quality research or design work. The following guidelines outline the key stages in the process:

1. Problem Statement

A **problem statement** is a concise declaration of the issue or challenge that initiates the research or design activity. It should clearly articulate the motivation and background of the project. When preparing a problem statement, students should address:

a. **What** is the issue to be addressed (problem or question)?
b. **Why** is it important to address this issue?
c. **How** can the proposed project provide a solution?

d. **Who** will benefit from the project outcomes?

Clearly defining the scope ensures the project remains **feasible, realistic, and achievable** within the allotted resources and timeline.

2. Literature Review

The literature review is a structured discussion of published information relevant to a specific subject area. Its primary purpose is to **summarize**, **synthesize**, and **critically analyze** the ideas and findings of others, establishing the foundation for the student's own project work.

Purpose

- To understand existing work in the selected domain.
- To identify **gaps**, **limitations**, and **opportunities** for further study.
- To position the student's project in the context of prior research and design.

The scope delineates the boundaries and constraints of the project to ensure clarity and feasibility.

Scope may include:

- Timeframe: Duration of the study or development cycle.
- Geographical limits: If applicable, specify the location or context.
- Environmental conditions: Operational or testing environments.
- Functional boundaries: Specific features, modules, or systems under study.

Purpose of defining scope:

- Establish a shared understanding among stakeholders (students, guides, evaluators).
- Ensure the project remains achievable, focused, and realistic.

Methodology

The **Methodology** section defines the technical approach adopted to design and execute the research component of the project. It focuses on experimental, analytical, and computational procedures, excluding administrative or non-technical activities such as proposal submission or report writing.

When preparing the methodology, students should address the following:

1. **Objective of the Study**
   - Clearly state the aim of the investigation.
   - Example: *Given a new design idea, evaluate its performance in terms of sensitivity, accuracy, processing time, etc.*

2. **Measurement Parameters**
   - Specify the parameters to be measured (e.g., time, storage size, current, cost,

sensitivity, accuracy).

3. **Measurement Method**
   - o Describe the method of measurement.
   - o Example: *Build a prototype and measure sensitivity directly, or indirectly using an equation/method suggested in published literature.*

4. **Tools and Equipment**
   - o List simulation software, instruments, prototypes, or other resources required for the experiment.

5. **Experimental Procedure**
   - o Describe step-by-step how measurements will be taken and recorded.
   - o Include safety precautions, calibration methods, and repetition procedures if applicable.

6. **Error Sources and Mitigation**
   - o Identify potential sources of error or conditions that could interfere with the measurement.
   - o Suggest measures to minimize these errors.

7. **Data Analysis**
   - o State how the collected data will be processed and interpreted.
   - o Specify statistical tools, calculations, graphs, tables, or figures to be used.

The methodology must be **precise, replicable, and technically detailed**, allowing another researcher to repeat the study and obtain similar results.

Result, Analysis, and Discussion

Upon completing the experimental procedure as outlined in the Methodology section, the results should be compiled clearly and concisely, typically using **tables**, **graphs**, or **figures** to summarize the measurements and observations.

The **Analysis and Discussion** stage involves interpreting and evaluating these results. Suggested discussion points include:

1. **Trend Observation**
   - o Describe how the variable(s) of interest change in relation to other variables.
   - o Indicate whether these trends align with theoretical expectations or prior findings.

2. **Academic Interpretation**
   - o Provide an evidence-based interpretation of results, supported by relevant theory,

literature comparisons, or logical reasoning.

- o Highlight agreements, deviations, or improvements over existing work.

3. **Significance and Implications**

- o Discuss the importance of the findings in the academic or practical context.

- o Explain the broader impact on the field, industry, or society.

4. **Potential Applications**

- o Identify areas where the findings could be applied.

- o Mention any adaptations needed for real-world implementation.

This section must focus on **technical and analytical aspects**. Non-technical activities such as report formatting, supervisor meetings, or administrative submissions should not be included.

Responsibilities of the Student

- Take full responsibility for the design, methodology, and presentation of the project.

- Edit and proofread all work to ensure that the information is accurate, complete, and well-presented.

- Present the research proposal to the Faculty for approval before starting any data collection.

- Ensure that the project is entirely the student's own work. All quotations or references from other sources (published or unpublished) must be properly acknowledged. *Plagiarism is a serious offence* and, if proven, may result in disqualification from the examination of the project.

- Submit material in sufficient time to allow for guide to review, feedback, and discussion before proceeding to the next stage.

- Maintain regular contact with the guide throughout the project.

- Actively participate in project review committee meeting to demonstrate commitment and ensure timely completion of the project.

- Incorporate the guide's comments and feedback promptly and seek clarification wherever necessary.

- Monitor project progress against the approved time frame; report any deviations to the guide at the earliest.

- Report any problems or challenges encountered during the project to the supervisor immediately so that remedial action can be taken without delay.

- If an issue cannot be resolved with the guide, escalate it to the Project Coordinator, and if necessary, to the Head of the Department.

Responsibilities of the Guide

1. **Familiarization with Policies**
   - Ensure the student understands all relevant university and departmental policies, including those on academic integrity, ethical research, and project submission.

2. **Guidance and Mentorship**
   - Provide academic, technical, and professional guidance throughout the project.
   - Assist in refining the project topic, objectives, and scope to ensure feasibility within the given timeframe.
   - Recommend suitable methods, tools, and resources for successful execution.

3. **Project Planning**
   - Collaborate with the student to develop a realistic and achievable project plan with clear milestones.
   - Ensure timelines are sufficient for completing the work to the required standard.

4. **Progress Monitoring**
   - Meet regularly with the student to review progress against the plan.
   - Offer constructive, timely feedback at each stage of the project.
   - Ensure adherence to academic and ethical standards.
   - Identify potential delays early and assist in overcoming them.

5. **Attendance and Communication**
   - Address irregular attendance or frequent cancellations promptly.
   - Emphasize the importance of maintaining regular communication for effective guidance.

6. **Record-Keeping**
   - Maintain written documentation of decisions, feedback, and follow-up actions from meetings.

7. **Coordination with Project Review Committees**
   - Participate in periodic project progress reviews conducted by the PRC
   - Provide performance updates and suggest corrective measures where necessary.

8. **Problem Resolution**
   - Advise the student on resolving academic or technical challenges.
   - Escalate unresolved issues to the Project Coordinator or Head of Department when needed.

9. **Final Evaluation Preparation**

o Verify that the project report meets content, formatting, and presentation standards.

o Confirm that results, analysis, and discussion are accurate and academically sound.

o Approve the project for final submission and presentation.

SUPERVISORY SYSTEM

1. Logbook

- Maintain a logbook with findings, data, and meeting records.

- Must include: Cover Page, Guidelines, Student Calendar, and Guide Record

  Evaluated on meeting effectiveness and content relevance.

2. First Seminar (Proposal Presentation)

- 10-minute presentation; prior guide approval.

- Content: introduction, problem statement, objectives & scope, literature review, methodology, references.

- Evaluated on content, communication, Q&A handling, and interaction skills.

3. Second (Final Project Presentation)

- 15-minute presentation; guide approval required.

- Content: introduction, methodology, results & discussion, conclusion, recommendations, references.

- Followed by project demonstration (same day or scheduled separately).

- Evaluated on presentation quality, technical knowledge, and ability to handle feedback.

4. Final Draft Report

- Submit draft report to the guide and panel for evaluation.

- Must include updated progress and all required sections for *Final Year Project Report.*

Assessment of Logbook for support of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)

Rubric	Description
(Excellent)	• Maintains frequent meetings with the supervisor. • Demonstrates genuine interest in the project, works with exceptional dedication, and shows inquisitiveness and independence. • Prepares an exceptionally well-structured, systematic, and suitable project plan; executes tasks as per the plan and adapts effectively to changes.
(Very Good)	• Meets with the supervisor on a regular basis. • Displays interest in the project, working diligently with curiosity and independence. • Prepares the project plan in a systematic and appropriate manner. • Carries out most tasks according to the plan and adapts well to changes.
(Good)	• Meets with the supervisor occasionally, but not as frequently as required. • Displays limited interest in the project, with moderate effort; lacks curiosity and relies on the supervisor about half the time. • The project plan requires improvement to become more systematic and appropriate. • Work is only partially carried out according to the plan, with some difficulty in adapting to changes.
(poor)	• Rarely meets with the supervisor. • Shows minimal interest in the project and lacks commitment; struggles to complete tasks, demonstrates little curiosity, and relies heavily on the supervisor. • The project plan is inadequate and requires significant improvement to be systematic and appropriate. • Work is largely not carried out according to the plan, with major difficulties in adapting to changes.

The weightage of marks for CIE shall be determined by the guide or the Project Review Committee.

Suggested Project Report Flow:

The project report has to be organized in the following order.

1. Cover Page
2. Inside Title Page
3. Certificate signed by the Guide(s) (in the stipulated format)
4. Declaration signed by the Candidate (in the stipulated format)
5. Acknowledgements
6. Abstract
7. Table of Contents
8. List of Figures
9. List of Tables
10. Abbreviations/ Notations/ Nomenclature (if any)
11. Text of the Report

    Chapter 1

    Chapter 2

.....

.....

12. References
13. Appendices (if any)
14. Non-paper materials (if any) (CDs etc)

Certificate signed by the Guide(s) (in the stipulated format)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled <Title of the project> submitted by <Name of the candidate> to the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of **B. Tech in (**Title of the branch **)** is a *bona fide* record of project work carried out by him/her under my/our supervision. The contents of this report, in full or in parts, have not been submitted to any other Institution or University for the award of any degree.

Signature

Name of the Guide

Department.

Signature

Name of the Co-Guide

Department.

(for interdisciplinary project work)

Counter signature of HOD/Programme coordinator with seal

Declaration by the students

DECLARATION

I/We declare that this project report titled <Title of the report> submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of **B. Tech in (**Title of the branch**)** is a record of original work carried out by me under the supervision of <Name(s) of the Guide(s)>, and has not formed the basis for the award of any other degree, in this or any other Institution or University. In keeping with the ethical practice in reporting scientific information, due acknowledgements have been made wherever the findings of others have been cited.

Signature of the student(s)

 Name   **Signature**

1.

2.

3.

4.

Guidelines for Undergraduate Project Report Preparation (from VTU Web portal**)**
@https://vtu.ac.in/en/examination-guidelines/

1. **Number of Copies of Project Report**

   The total number of report to be prepared are
   - One copy to the department
   - One copy to the guide(s)
   - Two copies to the sponsoring agency if any
   - One copy to the candidate

2. **Page Setup**

   Project reports should be typed neatly only on one side of the paper with
   - 1.5 or double line spacing on a A4 size bond paper (210 x 297 mm).
     - The margins should be:
     - Left – 1.25″,
     - Right – 1″,
     - Top and Bottom – 0.75″

3. **Approval from the guide:**
   - Before taking the final printout, the approval of the concerned guide(s) is mandatory and suggested corrections, if any, must be incorporated.

4. **For making Copies**
   - For making copies, dry toner Xerox is suggested.

5. **Contents of the Project Report**

   Every copy of the report must contain
   - Inner title page (White)
   - Outer title page with a plastic cover
   - Certificate in the format enclosed both from the college and the organization where the project is carried out.
   - An abstract (synopsis) not exceeding 100 words, indicating salient features of the

work. (NB: four copies of the abstract are to be submitted to the Department on the date of submission separately)

6. **The organization of the report should be as follows**

   - Inner title page
   - Abstract or Synopsis
   - Acknowledgments
   - Table of Contents
   - List of table & figures (optional)

 All above pages usually are numbered in roman

7. **Chapters (to be numbered in Arabic)** containing Introduction-, which usually specifies the scope of work and its importance and relation to previous work and the present developments, Main body of the report divided appropriately into chapters, sections and subsections.

8. **The Last chapter :** should contain the summary of the work carried, contributions if any, their utility along with the scope for further work.

9. The chapters, sections and subsections may be numbered in the decimal form for e.g.

   - Chapter 2,
   - sections as 2.1, 2.2 etc., and
   - subsections as 2.2.3, 2.5.1 etc.

10. **Font Size**:

Sl. No.	Content	Justification	Font Size
01	The chapter must be justified	Left to Right	16
02	Followed by the title chapter	Centered	18
03	Section/Subsection numbered along with their headings	Left	16
04	Subsection and Heading	Left	14
05	The body or text of the report	Justified	12

11. **Numbering of the figures and Table:**

The figures and tables must be numbered chapter wise for e.g. Fig.2.1 Block diagram of a serial binary adder, Table 3.1 Primitive flow table etc

11. **Reference or Bibliography**:

The references should be numbered serially in the order of their occurrence in the text and their numbers should be indicated within square brackets for e.g. [3]. The section on references should list them in serial order in the following format.

For textbooks – A.V. Oppenheim and R.W. Schafer, Digital Signal Processing, Englewood, N.J., Prentice Hall, 3 Edition, 1975.

For papers – Devid, Insulation design to combat pollution problem, Proc of IEEE, PAS, Vol 71, Aug 1981, pp 1901-1907.

12. **Equations and units**

Only SI units are to be used in the report. Important equations must be numbered in decimal form for e.g.

$$V = IZ \ldots\ldots\ldots \tag{3.2}$$

All equation numbers should be right-justified.

13. **About Project Report:**

- The project report should be brief and include descriptions of work carried out by others only to the minimum extent necessary. Verbatim reproduction of material available elsewhere should be strictly avoided. Where short excerpts from published work are desired to be included, they should be within quotation marks and

appropriately referenced.

- Proper attention is to be paid not only to the technical contents but also to the organization of the report and clarity of the expression. Due care should be taken to avoid spelling and typing errors. The student should note that report-write-up forms an important component in the overall evaluation of the project

- **Hardware projects must include**: the component layout, complete circuit with the component list containing the name of the component, numbers used, etc. and the main component data sheets as Appendix. At the time of report submissions, the students must hand over a copy of these details to the project coordinator and see that they are entered in proper registers maintained in the department.

- **Software projects** must include a virus free disc, containing the software developed by them, along with the read-me file. The read me file should contain the details of the variables used, salient features of the software, and procedure of using them: compiling procedure, details of the computer hardware/software requirements to run the same, etc. If the developed software uses any public domain software downloaded from some site, then the address of the site along with the module name etc. must be included on a separate sheet. It must be properly acknowledged in the acknowledgments.

- **Sponsored Projects** must also satisfy the above requirements along with statement of accounts, bills for the same dully attested by the concerned guides to process further, They must also produce NOC from the concerned guide before taking the internal viva examination.

- The reports submitted to the department/guide(s) must be hard-bound, with a plastic covering.

- Separator sheets, if any, used between chapters should be of thin paper.

Certificate to be issued by the College

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION

Address with pin code

Department of …………………………………

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project work entitled ………………………………………………… was carried out by Mr./Ms. ……………………………………….., USN…………………..……….., a bonafide student of ………………………………………. .in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering / Bachelor of Technology in ……………………………………………………………………….. of the Visveswaraiah Technological University, Belgaum during the year …………………….. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for the Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the Report deposited in the departmental library. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Project work prescribed for the said Degree.

Name & Signature of the Guide   **Name Signature of the HOD**   **Signature of the Principal**

External Viva

Sl. No.   Name of the examiners   Signature with date

1

2.

Certificate issued at the organization where the project was carried out (On separate sheet):

NAME OF THE INDUSTRY / ORGANIZATION
Address with pin code

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project work entitled…………………………………………………………………………..… carried out by Mr./ Ms. …………………………………………..., USN……………………..…………………..……..., a bonafide student of ………………………………………………………………………….....in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering / Bachelor of Technology in …………………………………………………………………………..……… of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year ………………… It is certified that he/she has completed the project satisfactorily.

Name & Signature of the Guide   **Name & Signature of the Head of the organization**

COLOUR OF THE OUTER COVER/FRONT PAGE OF UG DISSERTATION / PROJECT REPORT

Sl. No.	UG Courses	Colour of the Outer Cover/Front page of the report
01	Civil Engineering Stream	
02	Mechanical Engineering Stream	
03	Electrical & Electronics Engineering Stream	
04	CSE and Allied branches	

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS FOR B.E./B.TECH. DISSERTATION EVALUATION:

Sl. No	Particulars	Max. Marks
1	Relevance of the subject in the present context	10
2	Literature Survey	10
3	Problem formulation	10
4	Experimental observation / theoretical modeling	10
5	Results – Presentation & Discussion	10
6	Conclusions and scope for future work	10
7	Overall presentation of the Thesis/Oral presentation	40
	Total Marks	100

@ https://vtu.ac.in/en/examination-guidelines/

Split up Marks for Evaluation of Project work for CIE and SEE:

Split Up	Rubrics		Marks
Report (50 Marks)	**Content Development**	Abstract / Synopsis Write Up	10
		Selection of the Topic / Relevance of the file subject to the concerned discipline	5
		Problem Identification	5
		Objective and Methodology	5
	Problem-Oriented Exposition	Breadth of Literature Survey (Papers/Sites/Sources Surveyed)	10
		Documentation and Systematic Approach	10
		Results(With Inference, Conclusions etc)	5
Project Presentation Skill (25 Marks)		Quality of Preparation of the presentation	5
		Communication Skills	5
		Technical Knowledge and awareness	5
		Individual Involvement	10
Question and Answer Session (Viva-Voce) (25 Marks)		Quintic relating to Fundamentals and Concepts	10
		The clarity in answering questions	5
		Understanding Ability of the question asked	5
		Response orientation to the given questions	5
		Total	**100**

Conduction of the CIE:

Who usually evaluates the Project Report?

- Primary responsibility: The *Guide* (also known as the Project Supervisor) is the main person who evaluates the student's project report.

- This means the guide checks whether the project meets academic and technical standards, whether the objectives are achieved, and whether the report is written correctly.

2. Role of the Project Work Review Committee (PRC):

- While the guide is the primary evaluator, the process can also involve the PRC, which is formed at the *department level*.

- Members of PRC usually include:

  o Head of the Department (HoD) or a senior faculty member (Chairperson)

  o Subject/domain experts

  o The Project Guide

  o Sometimes, additional faculty members to ensure fair evaluation.

Conduction of the Semester End Examination (SEE)

Examiners Involved

- External Examiner: Appointed or approved by VTU, typically from a different institution.
- Internal Examiner: Usually the project guide or another faculty member from the same department.

Evaluation Process

- The project work is jointly evaluated by both the internal and external examiners.

- Mark distribution follows the scheme specified in the relevant evaluation table.