

Project Proposal
On
PROJECT TITLE

BY

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Submitted to

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Computer Application

Himalaya Darshan College
Biratnagar, Nepal
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Student Declaration

I/we hereby declare that the work in this proposal report is my/our own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged. The proposal has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted for other degree.

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Executive Summary

An executive summary should summarize the key points of the report. It should restate the purpose of the document, highlight the major points.

List of Tables and Figures

List of Abbreviations

Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1 Background

It describes the history of how you developed the idea for your project and the current status that you want to change. This is where you explain exactly why your project should take place in your community and what the problem is you aim to solve.

Contains a common description of what is expected to be done within the project, what prerequisites for the project are, and how to produce the expected amount of work. The document is to be created prior to the implementation process to make a foundation for further goal setting and implementation.

1.2 Problem Statement

A problem statement is a short description of a problem or an issue which needs addressing or a condition which needs improvement. Define the problem itself, stated clearly and with enough contextual detail to establish why it is important.

1.3 Proposed Solution

Proposed solution should relate the current situation to a desired result and describe the benefits that will accrue when the desired result is achieved. So, begin your proposed solution by briefly describing this desired result.

1.4 Objective

Be brief when describing each objective in numbering (start with To). Don't use technical jargon or acronyms. Make your objectives Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant. Be sure drivers and supporters agree on your project's objectives.

Chapter 2 – Methodology

2.1 Study of Existing System

It is a process of collecting and interpreting facts, identifying the problems, and decomposition of a system into its components. Often, the purpose of designing a new system is to replace an existing system in your infrastructure. If so, you can benefit from analyzing your existing system because this analysis will give you a better idea of what problems you are facing.

2.2 Literature Review

The literature review is a written overview of major writings and other sources on a selected topic. Sources covered in the review may include scholarly journal articles, books, government reports, Web sites, etc. The literature review provides a description, summary and evaluation of each source.

(Note: Do citation of the contents you referenced as per your list in the References Section of the document.)

2.3 Feasibility Study

This is a way to evaluate whether or not a project plan could be successful. A feasibility study evaluates the practicality of your project plan in order to judge whether or not you're able to move forward with the project.

2.3.1 Economic Feasibility

It refers to the analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the project in order to determine whether we should undertake the project on the basis of its cost bearings/ or profitability (if).

2.3.2 Technical Feasibility

It helps in determining, whether the technical resources meet capacity and whether the technical team is capable of converting the ideas into working systems.

2.3.3 Operational Feasibility

It is the performance level measurement of what the project is expected to solve. How do end users feel about the operability of the new system; how is the working environment of the end users change; how well will the end users adapt to the change etc.

2.4 System Design and Development

The process of defining the model, architecture, and tools for a system to satisfy specified requirements. Describes process of creating systems, along with the processes, practices, models, and methodologies used to develop them.

2.4.1 Development Model

Processes or methodologies that are being selected for the development of the project depending on the project's aims and goals. There are many development life cycle models that have been developed in order to achieve different required objectives.

2.4.2 System Architecture

System architecture is the fundamental organization of a system, embodied in its components, their relationships to each other, the environment, and the principles governing its design.

2.4.3 Tools and Technologies Used

Development tools are basically computer programs (software, framework, library, programming language etc.) helping the programmer (or system developer) to analyze, design, develop or test the system.

Chapter 3 – Project Work Plan

3.1 Resources Required

These resources can be human resource, capital, time, material, tool, site visits or supplies that are helpful to carry out certain tasks in the project. Without these resources, it is impossible to complete project.

- **Human Resource:**
- **Time:**

3.2 Gantt Chart

A Gantt chart is a visualization that helps in scheduling, managing, and monitoring specific tasks in a project. It simply establishes initial project schedule in which it mentions who is going to do what, when, and how much time it will take to complete it. Consists of a list of tasks and bars depicting each task's progress.

Chapter 4 – Conclusion

3.1 Expected Outcome

The outcomes are the changes or results that the organization expects to be achieved after the successful completion of the project. Outcomes should describe what you want to happen after your activity is completed.

3.2 Summary

Contains a concise, comprehensive overview of an entire project and its key details. It usually consists of a project's objectives, background information, requirements, problems, analysis, and conclusion.

References

Writing references in University Mentioned format