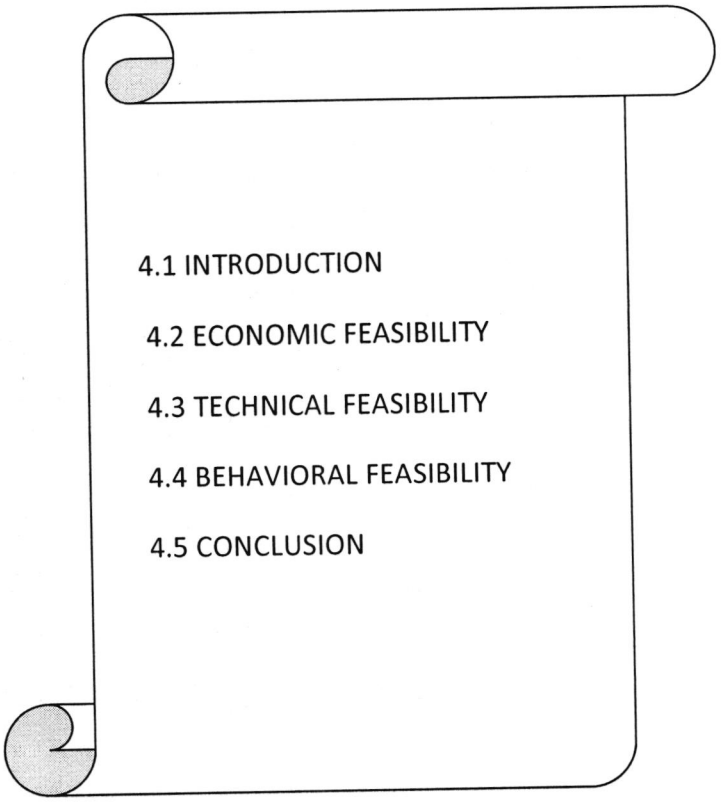
CHAPTER 4: FEASIBILITY STUDY



CHAPTER 4: FEASIBILITY STUDY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Feasibility is the determination of whether or not a project is worth doing. The process followed in making this determination is called feasibility study. This type of study determines if a project can and should be taken. Once it has been determined that a project is feasible, the analyst can go ahead and prepare the project specification which finalizes project requirement.

Normally feasibility studies culminate in a written or oral feasibility report. The contents and recommendations of such a study will be used as a sound basis for deciding whether to proceed, postponed or cancel the project. Thus since the feasibility study may lead to the commitment of large resources, it becomes necessary that it should be conducted competently and that no fundamental errors of judgment are made. In the conduct of feasibility study, the analyst will usually consider six distinct but interrelated types of feasibility.

4.2 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic feasibility are most frequently used for evaluation the effectiveness of the proposed system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analyses; the procedure is to determine the benefits and saving that are expected from a proposed system and compare them with costs. If benefits outweigh costs, a decision is taken to design and implement the system. The economic feasibility aims at determining the benefits overweigh the cost involved in the development of the new system. Economic feasibility may also be influenced by the time required to develop the project. With normal working schedule of four hour the coding part of the project can be completed within one month. Testing and further modification may required another one month. That way the economic aspect of the project makes a feasible.

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4.3 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

In examining technical feasibility, configuration of the system is given more importance than the actual make of hardware. The configuration should give the complete picture about the systems requirements: This can be used as a basis for the tender document against which dealers and manufacturers can later make their equipment bids. Specific hardware and software products can then be evaluated keeping in view with the logical needs.

The technical issues usually raised during the feasibility stage of the investigation include the following:

- Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?
- Do the proposed equipments have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?
- Will the proposed system provide adequate responses to inquires, regardless of the number or location of users?
- Can the system be upgraded if developed?
- Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security?

4.4 BEHAVIOURAL FEASIBILITY

The behavioural feasibility should also be judged in order to estimate the mentality of the people to whom the system is being developed and with whom the system is being carried out as well as ultimate beneficiaries. In case if they are not motivated to use the proposed system, the whole proposed system would be messy and the project will be a failure.

4.5 CONCLUSION

From the observation made in the feasibility study, we come to the conclusion that the proposed system is feasible and feasibility study could be followed by the system design phase.

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