Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION III
SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECIJA

LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET
SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 10
INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RESEARCH 10
Third Quarter, Week 5

Name of Learner: _____ Date:_____

Grade Level /Section: _____

FEASIBILITY STUDY IN INFORMATION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

What is Feasibility Study?

Feasibility is the measure of how beneficial / practical an information system will be to an organization. A feasibility study looks at the viability of an idea with an emphasis on identifying potential problems and attempts to answer one main question: Will the idea work and should you proceed with it?

A feasibility study, also known as feasibility analysis describes a preliminary study undertaken to determine and document a project's viability. The results of this analysis are used in making the decision whether to proceed with the project or not.

Feasibility analysis is used to determine the viability of an idea, such as ensuring a project is legally and technically feasible as well as economically justifiable. It tells us whether a project is worth the investment—in some cases, a project may not be doable. There can be many reasons for this, including requiring too many resources, which not only prevents those resources from performing other tasks but also may cost more than an organization would earn back by taking on a project that isn't profitable.

The importance of a feasibility study is based on organizational desire to "get it right" before committing resources, time, or budget. A feasibility study might uncover new ideas that could completely change a project's scope. It's best to make these determinations in advance, rather than to jump in and to learn that the project won't work. Conducting a feasibility study is always beneficial to the project as it gives you and other stakeholders a clear picture of the proposed project.

Types of Feasibility Study

A feasibility analysis evaluates the project's potential for success. There are five types of feasibility study—separate areas that a feasibility study examines, described below.

1. Technical Feasibility

This assessment focuses on the technical resources available to the organization. It helps organizations determine whether the technical resources meet capacity and whether the technical team is capable of converting the ideas into working systems. Technical feasibility also involves the evaluation of the hardware, software, and other technical requirements of the proposed system. As an exaggerated example, an organization wouldn't want to try to put Star Trek's transporters in their building—currently, this project is not technically feasible.

2. Economic Feasibility

This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis of the project, helping organizations determine the viability, cost, and benefits associated with a project before financial resources are allocated. It also serves as an independent project assessment and enhances project credibility—helping decision-makers determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed project will provide.

3. Resource Feasibility

This aspect looks at the resources that are required to complete the project and whether the amount of available resources are sufficient to complete the project effectively.

4. Operational Feasibility

This assessment involves undertaking a study to analyze and determine whether—and how well—the organization's needs can be met by completing the project. Operational feasibility studies also examine how a project plan satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

5. Scheduling Feasibility

This assessment is the most important for project success; after all, a project will fail if not completed on time. In scheduling feasibility, an organization estimates how much time the project will take to complete.

Elements of Feasibility Study

1. **The Project Scope** which is used to define the business problem and/or opportunity to be addressed. The old adage, "The problem well stated is half solved," is very apropos. The scope should be definitive and to the point; rambling narrative serves no purpose and can actually confuse project participants. It is also necessary to define the parts of the business affected either directly or indirectly, including project participants and end-user areas affected by the project.
2. **The Current Analysis** is used to define and understand the current method of implementation, such as a system, a product, etc. From this analysis, it is not uncommon to discover that there is actually nothing wrong with the current system or product other than some misunderstandings regarding it or perhaps it needs some simple modifications as opposed to a major overhaul. Also, the strengths and weaknesses of the current approach are identified (pros and cons). In addition, there may be elements of the current system or product that may be used in its successor thus saving time and money later on. Without such analysis, this may never be discovered.
3. **The requirements**: This component represents two groups of requirements, including technical requirements and organizational requirements. If there is a potential market and demand for the product or service then you need to identify what technical and resource requirements are needed for the new

venture. You will need to define your requirements depending on the objective of your project. Project managers that understate the physical and fiscal resources required for a new product or service often end up with failed projects or unfulfilled promises.

4. **The Approach** represents the recommended solution or course of action to satisfy the requirements. Here, various alternatives are considered along with an explanation as to why the preferred solution was selected. In terms of design related projects, it is here where whole rough designs (e.g., "renderings") are developed in order to determine viability. It is also at this point where the use of existing structures and commercial alternatives are considered.

5. **Evaluation**: Examines the cost effectiveness of the selected approach and the estimated total cost of the project. Other alternatives will also be estimated for comparison purposes. After the total cost of the project has been calculated, an evaluation and cost summary will be prepared to include a return on investment, cost/benefit analysis etc.

6. **Review**:Finally, all the above elements will be assembled into a feasibility study and a formal review will be conducted. The review will be used verify the accuracy of the feasibility study and to make a project decision. At this stage, you can approve, reject or even revise the study for making a decision. If the feasibility study is approved, make sure that all the involved parties sign the document.

LEARNING COMPETENCY

Discuss each area of feasibility and identify the elements of feasibility analysis.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1:

True or False: Write True if the statement is correct and F if it is incorrect.

_____1. A feasibility analysis evaluates the project's potential for success.

_____2.The review will be used verify the accuracy of the feasibility study and to make a project decision.

_____3.The requirements is used to define and understand the current method of implementation, such as a system, a product, etc.

_____4. The importance of a feasibility study is based on organizational desire to "get it wrong" before committing resources, time, or budget.

_____5. Feasibility is the measure of how beneficial / practical an information system will be to an organization.

ACTIVITY 2:

Answer the following questions briefly:

1.Why does feasibility study important before committing resources, time and budget?

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2. Which do you think is the most important on the types of feasibility study? Why?

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REFLECTION:

Based on what you have learned, list down at least 3 importance of feasibility study.

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REFERENCES

areas of feasibility study for information system - Google Search

Understanding Types of Feasibility Study, and Its Importance (simplilearn.com)

The Elements of a Good Feasibility Study | Think Positive Market Research and Management Consultancy

resource feasibility - Google Search

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