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1. Introduction

The goal of a feasibility study is to look at the pros and cons of a proposed system and suggest things that could be done to improve it and get the desired result. It is used to assess an idea's feasibility. The purpose of this analysis is to guarantee that a project is legally, technically, and commercially viable. It indicates if a project is financially worthwhile.

A feasibility analysis gives organizations the information they need to make smart decisions about how to put a proposed system into action. Some justifications for doing a feasibility study include:

- The feasibility of a proposed system can be ascertained with the aid of a feasibility analysis, which examines the system's odds of success and its suitability for accomplishing the set goals and objectives of the business.
- The direct and indirect costs of the system may be established through a feasibility analysis, allowing businesses to gauge the practicability of the project.
- Organizations may learn if the project is viable and make logical decisions about the resources needed to comply with rules by doing a feasibility study to examine any restrictions that may affect the system.
- Organizations may make the most of their assets by performing a feasibility analysis.

Several factors are often employed to assess the viability of a proposed system. These consist of:

Technical Feasibility:

- It evaluates each conceivable implementation's technological feasibility.
- It studies and determines if the solution is compatible with the present technology.
- To satisfy the new criteria, the analyst determines if current technology resources must be upgraded or new resources must be introduced.
- It guarantees that the system responds appropriately to the degree that it can support technical advancement.

Economic Feasibility:

- Essentially, a cost-benefit analysis is used to evaluate the efficiency of the system.
- This evaluation estimates the project's expenses, including development, maintenance, and any other operating expenditures.
- The objective of economic feasibility is to establish if the system's advantages outweigh its costs and whether it represents a smart investment for the organization.

Operational Feasibility:

- It determines if the implemented system is running effectively.
- This evaluation analyzes the organization's present systems and procedures, as well as its available resources.
- The purpose of operational feasibility is to examine if the proposed system can be effectively incorporated into the operations of the company.

2. Lackings in System

We have figured out a number of missing features and poor performances in the existing system. Some of them are:

- Complex multiple desk service
- Available hardware facilities are not up-to-date
- Human resources are not sufficient enough to perform every operation
- Less server capacity

3. Proposed Solution

Up until now, our main goal has been to find useful information and share it in a certain way. It is now time to use this knowledge to recommend the most viable choice. Feasibility analysis is a scientific way to figure out how to interpret and evaluate the information needed to build new information systems or a model of an existing system, and then choose the best and most efficient one. When we look at the whole system as a whole, we find a number of problems that both the users and the organization we work with are having. In addition, we may identify counterarguments to the three current structures. During the analysis phase, it is important to look at the pros and cons of different case-related ideas.

The goal was to find a good way to fix the problems that were pointed out during the first report's requirement definition. Here, we've looked at two options for the Sonali Bank Limited, Bahaddarhat branch information system and figured out which one is the best. The costs looked at here can change a lot depending on the market, but they can be used to improve the current information system. We have proposed two solutions to minimize those faults. Those proposed solutions are:

a. **Solution A:** One stop service
b. **Solution B**: Software based system

4. Analyzing the Feasibility of the Proposed System

4.1. Solution A

Technical Feasibility:

a. Not required any advanced technology
b. Availability of required hardware in market
c. Recruiting of newly experienced and expert employees

Operational Feasibility:

a. Arranging training sessions for existing employees
b. Provide reliable services to the customers
c. Employees that are accommodating can respond to customer inquiries.

Economic Feasibility:

a. **Investment**

Investment area	**Cost (in BDT)**
Equipment cost	3,00,000
Training cost	2,00,000
Others	30,000
Total Cost =	**5,30,000**

b. Cost (per Year)

Investment area	Cost (in BDT)
Salary of new employees (5)	Principal Officer = 13,20,000 Senior Officer = 9,60,000 General Officer = 4,20,000
Recurring cost	30000
Others	25,000
Total cost =	**27,55,000**

c. Payment period Calculation

Investment	=	5,30,000
Total cost (per Year)	=	27,55,000
Expected income	=	37,00,000
Net benefit	=	Total income - Total cost
	=	35,00,000 - 27,55,000
	=	7,45,000
Payback period	=	Investment / Net benefit
	=	5,30,000 / 7,45,000
	=	0.7 year (approx)
	~	8 months (approx)

5.2. Solution B

Technical Feasibility:

a. Manageable required server system
b. Required software features which is also available and manageable
c. Compatible hardware for running the software manageable

Operational Feasibility:

a. Skilled administrative for software is recruitable
b. Training campaign for current employees to operate the system is possible

Economic Feasibility:

a. Investment

Investment area	Cost (in BDT)
Software Installation	10,00,000
Cost of Server expansion	50,00,000
Training Cost	5,00,000
Others	1,00,000
Total Cost =	**66,00,000**

b. Cost (per Year)

Investment area	Cost (in BDT)
Salary of new employees (4)	Senior Officer = 18,60,000 General Officer = 14,40,000
Cost of maintenance server	2,50,000
Cost of maintenance Software	1,00,000
Others	2,00,000
Total cost =	**38,50,000**

c. Payment period Calculation

Investment	=	66,00,000
Total cost (per Year)	=	38,50,000
Expected income	=	75,00,000
Net benefit	=	Total income - Total cost
	=	75,00,000 - 38,50,000
	=	36,50,000
Payback period	=	Investment / Net benefit
	=	66,00,000 / 36,50,000
	=	1.83 years ~ 22 months

5. Evaluation of Solutions:

Proposed Solution	Technical Feasibility	Operational Feasibility	Economic Feasibility	Payback Period (months)
A	Feasible	Feasible	Feasible	8
B	Feasible	Feasible	Feasible	22

Despite the fact that both proposed solutions are practical in this case for addressing all the flaws in the present banking system, solution A is more optimal in comparison to solution B because it has a shorter payback period than B and can produce sufficient money more quickly.

6. Conclusion

The goal was to find a good way to fix the problems that were pointed out during the first report's requirement definition. Here, we've looked at two options for the Sonali Bank Limited, Bahaddarhat branch information system and figured out which one is the best. The costs looked at here can change a lot depending on the market, but they can be used to improve the current information system.