FEASIBILITY STUDY

The basic idea behind feasibility study is to determine whether the project is feasible or not. A feasibility is conducted to identify a best system that meets all the requirements. This includes an identification, description, an evaluation of the proposed systems and selection of the best system for the job.

The requirements of the system are specified with a set of constraints such as system objectives and the description of the out puts. It is then duty of the analyst to evaluate the feasibility of the proposed system to generate the above results. Three key factors are to be considered during the feasibility study.

1. Operation Feasibility

An estimate should be made to determine how much effort and care will go into the developing of the system including the training to be given to the user. Usually, people are reluctant to changes that come in their progression. The computer initialization will certainly affected the turn over, transfer and employee job status. Hence an additional effort is to be made to train and educate the users on the new way of the system. The essential questions that help in testing the operational feasibility of a system include

- Does current mode of operation provide adequate throughput and response time?
  - YES
- Does current mode provide end users and managers with timely, pertinent, accurate and useful formatted information?
  - YES

2. Technical Feasibility

The main consideration is to be given to the study of available resources of the organization where the software is to be implemented. Here the system analyst evaluates the technical merits of the system giving emphasis on the performance, reliability, maintainability and productivity.

By taking the consideration before developing the proposed system, the resources availability of the organization was studied. The organization was immense computer facilities equipped with sophisticated machines and the software hence this technically feasible.

- Is the project feasible within the limits of current technology.

- YES

- Technical issues raised during the investigation are:
  - NOTHING
- Can the technology be easily applied to current problems?
  - YES
- Does the technology have the capacity to handle the solution?
  - YES

3. Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility is the most important and frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system. It is very essential because the main goal of the proposed system is to have economically better result along with increased efficiency. Cost benefit analysis is usually performed for this purpose. It is the comparative study of the cost verses the benefit and savings that are expected from the proposed system. Since the organization is well equipped with the required hard ware, the project was found to be economically.

Some significant financial queries raised during the initial investigation include the following:

- The costs conduct a full system investigation?
  - The proposed system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system.
- The cost of the hardware and software?
  - Also all the resources are already available

4. Behavioral Feasibility

The proposed system includes the following questions:

- Is there sufficient support for the users
  - YES
- Will the proposed system cause harm?
  - NO

The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible