
Feasibility Report

for

Social Sites for mentally challenged people

Version <2.0>

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ABSTRACT/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mental disability may refer to developmental disability, Intellectual disability, Learning disability, Mental disorder and Emotional and behavioral disorders. In current system they are treated by creating small communities with their family members and medical professionals. We are proposing to build a site that will help people with mental disability to communicate with medical professionals and other people with same issues more easily, thus making their development much easier than existing systems.

Revisions

Version	Primary Author(s)	Description of Version	Date Completed
Initial Draft	Shariar Azad	This is the initial version of the feasibility study document.	09/03/20

1 Introduction

Mental disability is a very big problem in our world. Roughly 2-3% of general population is affected by it. Sometimes these issues are genetic and treatable and other times the causes for these disabilities are unknown and they can not be treated by any medicine. In these cases the patient has to rely on expensive therapy with psychologists and psychiatrists.

A feasibility analysis evaluates the project's potential for success; therefore, perceived objectivity is an essential factor in the credibility of the study for potential investors and lending institutions. There are five types of feasibility study—separate areas that a feasibility study examines, described below.

1.1.1 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.

1.1.2 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.

1.1.3 Legal Feasibility

This assessment investigates whether any aspect of the proposed project conflicts with legal requirements like zoning laws, data protection acts or social media laws. Let's say an organization wants to construct a new office building in a specific location. A feasibility study might reveal the organization's ideal location isn't zoned for that type of business. That organization has just saved considerable time and effort by learning that their project was not feasible right from the beginning.

1.1.4 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.

1.1.5 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. [1]

After completing the feasibility study of the project we will try to understand if our plan to build a site for mentally disabled person is economically justifiable or technologically possible. There may be a lot of issues

when developing a website for a bunch of specific people. Feasibility study makes sure that we have considered all the issues before actually developing the site.

The site will firmly focus on making interaction between mentally disabled person of same age and same interests so they can have human interaction outside their family with the supervision of medical professionals that can help them grow.

2 EXISTING SYSTEMS

2.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND ANALYSIS

2.1.1 Overview & Objectives

The purpose of information gathering is to support the planning of your organization's work to become more fully inclusive.

It is important to look at available facts -- objective information, including demographics and best practices.

It is also important to look at stakeholder perspectives -- subjective information, including the opinions of your clients, potential clients, staff, board members, donors, etc. regarding the work that you do and how you do it. [2]

2.1.2 Information Required for System Analysis

We need the information of current systems and how they are run to build new systems.

2.1.3 The Sources of Information

The information was gathered using internet and by reading research papers.

2.1.4 Information Gathering Methodology

The information was gathered by making sure that every paper had multiple citations and were from good journals.

2.2 PRESENTING THE EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing System	Description	Current Issues
Psychological Treatment	People seek medical treatment from doctors, counseling with psychiatrists, group therapies and discussion circles. But these are real life interaction based and are costly.	Very costly

Social site campaigns	People share their stories on social media sites such as facebook, instagram. Discussion groups also exist on these social sites.	Not moderated properly
Blogs	There are many blogs regarding mental health and awareness. These are information based and one-way communication available.	Incorrect Information
Helpline	There are few social media pages from organizations where people can seek help from trained/skilled personnels. Telephone based helplines from government and non-profit organizations also exist.	Not available everywhere

3 Proposed Candidate Systems

The systems were proposed based on the normal activity of the users who are mentally disabled persons in our case. We considered two of the most popular mediums of connecting people in our candidate systems and they are website and mobile application.

3.1 Potential Candidate Systems

Candidate Systems	Features	Hardware	Software
A website for people with mental issues	I. individual profiles for each user ii. Audio and video based communication iii. Groups and discussion forums iv. Blogs and necessary information to seek medical help from professionals.	Computer, Smartphone devices	Web browser, easy to use UI, OS
A mobile app	I. Group chat options with audio and video calling ii. Notifications and location sharing option iii. Groups and discussion forums iv. Blogs and articles	Smartphone devices	Android/iOS

3.2 Characteristics of the Candidate Systems

Characteristics	A web based social site	A mobile app
User Interface	Easy to use required	User friendliness required
Source Language	Python	Java
Source Code	Not Available	Not Available
Audio and Video based communication	Included	Included
Location sharing	Not included	Included

Navigation	Easy to surf through	Easy to surf through
Optimized search option	Required	Required
Helpline	Not included	Included
Monetization	Not required	Not required

3.3 Performance and Cost-Effectiveness of the Candidate Systems

Evaluation Criteria	A Web Based Social Site	A Mobile App
Performance :		
Page Loading Speed	Excellent	Very Good
System Accuracy	Very Good	Very Good
Response Time	Excellent	Excellent
User-friendly	Excellent	Excellent
Memory required	Small	Large
Costs:		
System Development	Good	Very Good
Server Storage	Less	More
User training	Fair	Fair
Time	Good	Very Good

3.4 Selection of the Best Candidate Systems

In our evaluation we can see that the best system is the mobile application because of it's extra features.

4 Conclusions

In our studies we have found out that the mobile application is more user friendly and it can be more helpful to our users compared to the website. The mobile application can provide more helpful features that the website can not. These are all technologically constrained, so it is better to choose the mobile application over the website.

Appendix A – References

- 1) <https://www.simplilearn.com/feasibility-study-article>
- 2) <http://www.nonprofitinclusiveness.org/step-4-gathering-information-and-conducting-research>

Appendix B – Questionnaire Sheets