Project Proposal (Technical &Financial)
DWASA Paperless Payment System
A Complete Solution of gNet

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1.1 Project Background

The Information Technology has revolutionized the various aspects of our lives; particularly it has provided an easy way to go for Paperless Payment Systems. During the Demonetization period, the Government of BD wants the people directly or indirectly to do all commercial transactions via Digital mode. The common people started to move from traditional payment system towards Paperless Payment Systems which ensured safe, secure and convenience. With giant technological leaps in the smart phone and easy internet access has led BD market to accept Paperless Payment Systems. The percentage of the Paperless Payment Systems through other modes is also increasing in a significant speed. The objective of the present study is to know about the various types of Paperless Payment System transactions that are used by the common people in their day- today's lives. This study is chiefly based on Secondary data. Result indicates that the Digital revolution has made the Paperless transaction an easy one. The reach of mobile network, Internet and electricity is also expanding Paperless Payment Systems to remote areas. So, it is without doubt said that future transaction system is Paperless transaction.

1.2 Introduction

Paperless Payment System is a way of payment which is made through digital modes. In Paperless Payment Systems, payer and payee both use digital modes to send and receive money. It is also called electronic payment. No hard Paper is involved in the Paperless Payment Systems. All the transactions in Paperless Payment Systems are completed through online. It is an instant and convenient way to make payments.

1.3 Objective of the Proposal

1. To propose an implementation plan & cost estimate for software development
2. Apply information technology principles and practices to real-world solutions
3. Demonstrate effective use of written, verbal, and non-verbal communication, employing relevant knowledge, skills, and judgment in a business setting
4. Manage a simple project and be able to contribute to a more complex project as a team member
5. Work as a professional maintaining high standards of practice, making ethical/legal judgments and decisions, and sustaining a professional standing through a commitment to life-long learning
6. Demonstrate employability skills and a commitment to professionalism
7. To get approval to execute the from Dhaka WASA management

1.	Name of the Company:	**"gNet"** a software, ISP & ICT services company.
2.	Business:	Software, ISP & ICT Services Company for Software Design & Development, Installation and Maintenance Services.
3.	Experience in software development	Since 2017, the company has been developing software for the different Local Companies.
5.	Age of the company	Age on date:5 years (approx.)
6.	Address:	EDB Trade Center (14th floor),93 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue,KarwanBazar(Near Firmgate),Dhaka-1215
7.	Contact Details:	Phone: (+88) 01521204674)
8.	E-mails:	www.gnet.com.bd

2.IT Farm's Profile

gNet is a full-service IT solution Provider that has been operating in Bangladesh market for years with a very high level of success, achieved through an uncompromised service quality & customer satisfaction. Highly trained professionals of gNet. Can ensure a standard of service that remains unmatched by any other player in the market. It has a distinguished & satisfied clientele to whom we have already provided our services.

gNet has taken innovative assignments in database programming, system integration, creation of multimedia products, websites Design & development and networking through LAN/WAN, dial-up remote access connectivity. The company has emerged as a system instigate with a vision to develop customized and tailor-made software and also to create product-based development job for domestic and international markets.

2.1. Manpower of different disciplines

Working Area	**Person**
Management	03
Consulting	02
Software Development	05
Trainee Developer	04
MIS and System Support	02
Marketing	02
Accounts And Admin	02

2.2 gNet Expertise

The professional of gNet is familiar with the latest database & development tools. They have developed a number of systems bases on LINUX, Windows NT platforms using database such as ORACLE, SQL Server, My SQL, Ms Access etc. gNet uses latest tools, techniques and methodology to design and develop software.

3.Module of Paperless Payment System

1. Contracting Bill
2. Imprest
3. Fuel
4. Honorarium
5. Security
6. Training Fees
7. Advertising
8. Land tax
9. Law fees
10. Transport
11. Overtime
12. Night allowance
13. Temporary Advance
14. Iftari Bill
15. Road Cutting
16. Mobile
17. Consultancy
18. Non-Bill Latter

3.1 Requirements Study:

A team of gNet has interacted with the Dhaka WASA user groups to identify how and which requirements will be needed to the proposed system. The preliminary requirement study covered as follows:

Module Name	Functionality
Contractor	❖ Payment ❖ Dashboard ❖ Bill Create ❖ BEFTN ❖ Application ❖ Message ❖ Add/Edit/Delete
Division	❖ Bill Create ❖ BEFTN Generate ❖ Create Checklist ❖ DPM/OTM ❖ PDF/JPG/PNG File Input ❖ Create Measurement ❖ Comments Options ❖ Forward/Return Options
Accounts Division	❖ Observation Checklist ❖ Observation Measurement book ❖ Check BEFTN ❖ Bill Voucher Create ❖ Final Bill Create ❖ Comments Option ❖ Edit/Delete Options ❖ Forward/Return Options

4.Preliminary Design

This phase is to design the overall functioning of proposed system and to establish the functional and physical rules and guidelines governing the system as a whole. The tasks are as follows:

1. Prepare Conceptual and Physical Models based on use cases
2. Prepare Functional Specification and their interrelation
3. Develop Preliminary Design
4. Perform Inspection through Quality Assurance
5. Review & Update Preliminary Design for user authorization
6. Submit Functional Specification for user authorization
   All this stage acceptance test case criteria can be set up.

5.Case tools:

1. Rational Rose
2. Vision Professional
3. Er-Win
4. SD Pro
5. Case PAC

6.Structured Analysis Methodologies

SSDM base Design and Development standard
ISP based Analysis Standards
Information Engineering Workbench

7.Prototyping Methodology

1. 4GL Tool
2. Screen/Reports Generators

8.RDBMS

1. Oracle
2. SQL
3. Server
4. MS Access
5. Sybase
6. My SQL

9.Programming Language and Package

1. Visual Studio
2. PL/SQL
3. Visual Basic
4. C
5. C++
6. Visual C++
7. Java
8. J++
9. Cold Fusion
10. C#
11. ASP.Net
12. PHP

10.Operating System

1. Linux
2. Windows NT
3. Solaris
4. Windows 7/8/8.1/10/11

11.Methodology

Software development methodology covers the entire life cycle of an information system, from the initial planning to the end of the system's useful life, in this approach, project is planned, organized and controlled by a set of activities, which ends with the production of a deliverable or a set of deliverables. The approach not only ensures repeatability of the process but also enables setting up intermediate control points.

12.Requirement Analysis:

To capture the entire user specifications for the project and to completely detail all business processes that the system will inherit. Capturing this information can be carried through interviews, questionnaires and electronic bulletin boards or through Joint Application Development (JAD) workshops or sessions between gNet and SACP PROJECT users. The main deliverable is the analysis ERD, detailed process flow (logical), a requirements document and the analysis evaluation document including sign-off.
The Analysis ERD's represented as many business rules as possible from the perspective of the user community.
The data process flow in the form of DFD's or flow-charts captures the main business tasks and transactions carried out within the organization. Specifically, what are the tasks? How are they carried out? Who performs them? What tasks precede other tasks?
The Requirements Document is the most critical aspect of the analysis phase since it aims to structure all the user requirements and business rules obtained during the analysis into a coherent and logical format. The main contents of a Requirement Document are a requirement list of all user requirements, organized into business functions, a report audit (all reports that are currently produced or new reports that the developed system will have to produce), process flows for all major business functions and transactions, business function hierarchy structure, business rules in the form of ERD's and finally the mapping of user requirements to the business functions in the developed business model.
The final part of the analysis phase is the 'Analysis Evaluation', this primarily focuses on the requirement document to ensure that all possible business data has been obtained and accounted for. That all the ERD's, DFD's, functional hierarchy structures and the Business Model are correct and have been signed off by the client.

13.Detail Design

In this phase tasks are as follows:

1. Review and Update Preliminary Design
2. Develop Class Architecture
3. Review and Update Functional Specification and their interrelation
4. Review and Update restore Class Architecture
5. Backup & Restore Plan
6. Develop Detail Design
7. Perform Inspection through Quality Assurance
8. Review & Update Detail Design
9. Submit Detail Design for user authorization

14.Software Design:

The design phase is split into two main sections Database design and Application design. The database design involves the designing of tables and columns, referential integrity and check constraints on columns. The database design also involves de-normalization with the associated database transaction triggers to improve database efficiency and optimization. The work carried out during the database design phase results in a data model, which maintains a data dictionary for the final physical layout of the database. The data model is created from the logical information captured in the analysis phase and in particular the analysis ERD's, DFD's and Functional Hierarchy Diagrams.
The application design concentrates on the front-end side of the system, i.e., what the user will see and use during his/her daily tasks and routines. Screen (including functionality) and Report design consists of the main parts in the application design.

15.Development:

This stage involves the Generation of Data Definition Language (DDL) and Data Control Language (DCL) in the form SQL code and database trigger scripts, used to create the physical database and its structure. In addition, decisions need to be taken on the number of tablespace's, their size and the physical disk locations. The number of databases to be created also needs to be determined three at the minimum should be created one for development, testing and the other for live production.

Before building the application, a sample database needs to be created to test whether or not the application functions properly. After the database has been built the executable front-end application codes can be compiled and generated. The following table shows the summary of this phase.

16. Prepare for Project Delivery

The project plan, baseline plan, and other project records have been compiled and updated throughout the project's life. Project facts or statistics are compiled from project information that will assist in the assessment of project performance. These might include comparisons of the baseline plan to project plan, plan to actual results, scope changes, milestones to actual results, and others. Decision on project delivery will be based on these comparisons. If the project gets approval for delivery, then the status of the project in the project database will be updated automatically.

17. Conduct Post Project Review

The objective of the review is to bring closure to the project, review project performance, identify open issues, and document all these issues. The review includes primary project stakeholders.

18. Archive Project Records

The project records are reviewed to determine the value of specific records for future projects. Records of no value are discarded. Product documentation and other records are moved to the Project Archives for future reference.

19.Test Planning in STLC

Test Planning in STLC is a phase in which a Senior QA manager determines the test plan strategy along with efforts and cost estimates for the project. Moreover, the resources, test environment, test limitations and the testing schedule are also determined. The Test Plan gets prepared and finalized in the same phase.

19.1 Test Planning Activities

- Preparation of test plan/strategy document for various types of testing
- Test tool selection
- Test effort estimation
- Resource planning and determining roles and responsibilities.
- Training requirement

19.2 Deliverables of Test Planning

- Test plan /strategy document.
- Effort estimation document.

19.3 Test Case Development Phase

The **Test Case Development Phase** involves the creation, verification and rework of test cases & test scripts after the test plan is ready. Initially, the Test data is identified then created and reviewed and then reworked based on the preconditions. Then the QA team starts the development process of test cases for individual units.

19.4 Test Case Development Activities

- Create test cases, automation scripts (if applicable)
- Review and baseline test cases and scripts
- Create test data (If Test Environment is available)

19.5 Deliverables of Test Case Development

- Test cases/scripts
- Test data

20.Management Plan

gNet has a defined infrastructure for effective software development project management methodology, consisting of a technical process, supporting process and management process. These three processes are not mutually exclusive; rather their activities overlap and interact throughout the project. Such infrastructure has enabled gNet to deliver the end product with topmost quality, within budget, on time and satisfying all customer requirements.

Figure describes overview of the project management methodology, and the following sections contain a brief description of the processes

21.Technical Process: It is a product-oriented process, and defines the procedures and methods for creating the product. It includes a life-cycle model and methods for performing the procedures of each phase. All of the phases of the software development life cycle (Requirement Analysis, Design, Development, etc.) are defined in terms of their respective inputs, outputs and procedures.

22. Supporting Process:

Technical and management process cannot themselves ensure predictability and continuous improvement of quality, cost and time, gNet uses a set of defined supporting process for providing required support to the technical and management process. Requirement Management Process, for example, helps to identify the appropriate requirements provider required for proper Requirement Capturing (a step of the technical process). Further, it manages changes to requirements, which in turn helps the management process to determine the overall impact of changes to the project. Other supporting processes - Configuration Management, Quality Assurance and Risk Management, are described in detail in the sections - Quality Assurance Process, Configuration & Change Management, and Issue & Risk Management.

23. Modify the Project Plan:

All identified and approved changes are reflected in the project plan document and the execution and controlling phase continues throughout the project life.

24. Revisit the Planning Phase:

In case of major changes, the planning phase is revisited to determine objectively the impact of changes to the overall project quality, cost and time. Definition of major changes is defined during the planning phase.

25.Security Features and Access Control

Security is the ideal state where all information can be communicated across the internet secure from unauthorized persons being able to read it and/or manipulate it. Security deals with the techniques employed to maintain security within a computer system. Security is also the process of preventing and detecting unauthorized use of one's computer. Application security is the use of software, hardware, and procedural methods to protect applications from external threats. Security measures built into applications and a sound application security routine minimize the likelihood that hackers will be able to manipulate

applications and access, steal, modify or delete sensitive data. Once an afterthought in software design; security is becoming an increasingly important concern during development as applications become more frequently accessible over networks and are, as a result, vulnerable to a wide variety of threats.

Security challenges:

- Protecting data from viruses and worms introduced into the network via downloaded files and e-mail Attachments.
- Controlling access to business-sensitive data by internal and potentially external users; unauthorized access to protected data can result in legal issues and the loss of trade secrets.
- Protecting corporate Web sites running on general-purpose operating systems from denial of service (DOS) attacks and service exploits-both of which can render them inaccessible and unusable.
- Preventing the exploitation of Internet access privileges by employees.

26.Threats:

The possible threats of the proposed e-Government solution can be posed as:

- Some technology-related threats might not be present
- The human-generated threats would be more prone to the proposed application.

26.1Threats to Confidentiality

Confidentiality is the way of protecting the information from unauthorized persons, thus they cannot access to the system and perform any task, which might cause data loss or data damage. It is important to safeguard the valuable documents and records from such access. The confidentiality factor should be well defined and will be carefully implemented. We should consider the aspects of confidentiality as a crucial issue that includes user identification, authentication etc. In the proposed software application, confidentiality can be breached in the following security levels.

System-level Security: Unauthorized user activity at system level resources, lacks in the Local area networks (LAN) security.

Server/Machine Security: Unauthorized physical access to a machine, which may lead to creating hole in system level security.

User Group-level Security: Unauthorized user activity at the application resources.
File/Database Security: Unauthorized user activity at the database resources.

27.System-level Security

To eliminate the security threats, authentication and authorization along with password control to limit the user from the following activities should be incorporated with the system:
Limiting the user to retrieve any information Limiting the user to use module or generate report.
Authentication is the process in which the application verifies a user's identity and credentials.
Authorization will actually verify the authenticated user's permissions for a requested resource.
Modification of sensitive data will automatically invoke the trigger to store the old data to audit.

28.Server/Machine Security

It means the limitation of physical access to a machine and generally would require an additional login in order to gain access. The operating system will restrict unauthorized users to log on or open the computer and database itself secure database to delete or to add any data from unauthorized user. This system is based on LAN therefore firewall or the protection from hacker is not needed.

29.User Group-level Security

Since the system is a web-based application, where separate managements at different locations manage users, a multi-layered user rights policy need to be applied. Block diagrams of such multi-layer user rights are shown below.

Users having common activities constitute a user group where all of them have common rights and common resources (objects and data). A user can be granted right to access (any combination of view, insert, update or delete, or executing processes) any object or data. The rights can be granted to the user group also, where all members of the group get the rights of the group.

Further, if any object of a system is granted access to data or other objects, then users or members of a user group that have right of execution of the object, get the right to access those object or data.

30.User, User Groups and Objects and Database Rights

This multi-layered security structure provides flexibility to the security management, and the security management policy can be implemented in a better way.

31.Database Backup

To maintain backup data and ensure data are not lost, we can use the standard backup procedure or replication between multiple servers. This utility is used to back up the System database from the Database to a file in **local** or **network directory** or in **remote** location. Alternative **DVD/Tap** (storage device) can be used to store the periodic data and keep in separate location/area. Later it can be retrieved from DVD if any hazard occurs. **Restore** This utility is used to restore a database that was previously backed up using the Database Backup Utility.

Threats to Integrity

The unawareness of the authorized users to the system is the primary threat to data integrity. The following causes can be defined us unawareness of the users:

- Errors
- Omissions
- Deletion –etc.

This sort of unawareness can cause valuable data to be lost, damaged, or altered. The employees will bring such causes to disaster unless they are trained reasonably in computers, security threats and vulnerabilities.

There could be another threat of intentional attempt of tempering or manipulation the stored images and data by the authorized users.

32.Threats to Availability

- **Crash or Virus Attack:** Failure or disruption of resources could cause the computer to crash. This will create denial of services in the proposed system. Denial-of-Service may also arise due to attacks by Trojan horses and viruses.
- **Lack of Fault Tolerance and Disaster:** Fault of the system and

hardware may collapse the whole system if there is no fault tolerance measure. Such causes may halt providing valuable services to the public. Even, there could be major disasters due to flood, fire, earthquake or any other natural calamity causing complete loss of the valuable data archives.

33.System Auditing

Auditing is the process of logging attempts to access resources or modifications to data. Since auditing carries a high performance hit due to the overhead required for verifying and logging auditing information, but it provides valuable information concerning security problems or modifications to sensitive data.

34. Fault Tolerances

For the proposed system we strongly suggest fault tolerance implementation in both hardware and software of the application system. Our proposals for fault tolerances are as follows:

•**Hardware Fault Tolerance:** Hardware fault tolerance will be implemented by RAID configuration of Disk Mirroring with striping.

•**Software Fault Tolerance:** Software fault tolerance would be implemented using Oracle Server. This means, in the event of an error, all information can be restored to its prior state without restoring to backups or being required to know the previous information.

Disaster Management

There could be major disasters due to flood, fire, earthquake or any other natural calamity causing complete loss of the valuable data archives. This must be addressed by adopting the following measures:
For ensuring database and image security, we propose to maintain at least two backups of the entire database in Tape and CDROM to be kept outside the premise of Project office in a remote location. Additionally, a backup server should be considered for ensuring an un-interrupted operation of the system in some disaster events.

35.Authentication

Application authentication is built around the concept of role-based membership of the users. Few database tables namely User, User Group, User Log, Page, Field, Field User are designed to implement the application security. The Super user or Database Custodian or administrator can manage the security features like:

- Create a new user account
- Change password of a user
- Create User Group
- Assigning or changing a user's role membership
- Administer access rights for a user
- Administer access rights for a role

- Will have also access to track & view the **history log,** from where Super user can monitor last modified person information with date & time in which form/record, the person has changed or updated information.

36.Data Migration Plan

Data Migration is the relocation of data from existing sources data in both digital and paper-based format into a new solution. It is performed as part of the implementation of the new solution. The purpose of data migration is to preserve core business knowledge and make it accessible from the new application. Through the use of best practices, technology-driven focus and domain experience, the process of migrating data has been broken down into a series of well-defined atomic level tasks, control metrics and procedures that reduce both cost and time to completion.

37.Normalization

By building a fully normalized relational model based on and fully supported by the consolidation of all the data, so that the data model will not fail.

38. Installation media:

Software installation media also needs to be protected in the event of a disaster, though it should be easily accessible to support staff as well. To ensure safety in the event of a disaster, we recommend our valued client to locate copies of all installation media in a protected, offsite location. To provide support staff with needed access we will also keep a central library of installation media available for use. The offsite repository should be updated as regularly as possible.
One original of the installation media for each software title should be set aside and taken to the offsite repository. This media (CD, user manuals, etc.) should always be an original so that it can provide additional proof of ownership if needed. The offsite repository should be updated as often as is feasible, quarterly at a minimum. No more than one copy of media for each version of each software title should be stored offsite in order to minimize the size of the repository.

If the manufacturer permits making backup copies, at least one copy of the software installation media should be filed in the central installation media library for use by technicians. If copies are not allowed, additional original media will be needed. If the client does not own several copies of the software package, and hence several copies of the media, additional copies of the installation media can usually be obtained by us for a small fee. Any additional copies of the media should also be stored in the onsite library, to give as much flexibility to our support staff as possible.

39. Support Services for the Software

Support services for the software consist of technical support and assistance by e-mail or telephone to the user. These services include receiving, classifying, and logging support requests, and the assignments thereof to the technical experts and project managers who are responsible for troubleshooting the problem until it is resolved.
A problem is considered resolved when:
•The software conforms substantially to its specifications; or
•The user has been advised on how to correct or bypass the error through telephone; or
•Security issues or any other software problem/defect is fixed by the Maintenance Professionals within the specified time frame.

The Support Team will support the user by call handling and problem resolution as well as call classification and escalation. Any sort of software problem is fixed within 3 days; and in case of security issues (including virus attacks and other security problems) are fixed within 36 hours.

Call Classification
The following classification will be used to identify the call based on its severity:
•**Class 1 – Critical Issues** include any sort of bugs/problems identified in the software and new requirements provided by the users of offices.
•**Class 2 – Minor Issues** consist of any sort of problems which can be solved immediately or at most within 3-4 hours by the **Maintenance Professionals** without further assistance. **Call Escalation**
Technical issues that cannot be solved by the **Support Engineers** are escalated (based on the above specified Call Classification) to the Technical Expert and Project Manager via e-mail. These professionals involve other required resources such as analyst, programmer, tester, etc. to resolve the problem. After determining the solution to the problem, it is reported back to the **Project Manager/Team Leader**, who then assigns the Support Engineers to implement the solution at the respective office.

40.Backup Database for Disaster Recovery:

To ensure data are not lost, we can use the standard backup procedure-
• Replication between multiple servers.
• In local or network directory or in remote location.
• DVD (storage device) can be used to store the periodic data and
Keep in separate location/area. Later it can be retrieved from DVD if any hazard occurs.

41. Other Requirements

No	Requirement Text / Data
1	End User Training, Operational Manual, Technical Manual, System Design Document and Test document

42. Database Server Specification

Base	PowerEdge R740 Server
Motherboard	PowerEdge R740/R740XD Motherboard
Chassis Configuration	Chassis with up to 16 x 2.5" SAS/SATA Hard Drives for 2CPU Configuration
Processor	2 x Intel® Xeon® Gold 5218 2.3G, 16C/32T, 10.4GT/s, 22M Cache, Turbo, HT (125W) DDR4-2666
Memory Capacity	256GB (4 x 64GB) RDIMM, 3200MT/s, Dual Rank
RAID Configuration	C7, Unconfigured RAID for HDDs or SSDs (Mixed Drive Types Allowed)
RAID/Internal Storage Controllers	PERC H730P+ RAID Controller, 2GB NV Cache, Adapter, Low Profile
Hard Drives	7 x DELL 2.4TB 2.5 INCH 10K SAS 12GBPS HARD DISK DRIVE 2 x 1.92TB SSD SAS 12Gpbs RI 2.5in Hot-Plug Hard Drive
Embedded Systems Management	iDRAC9, Enterprise
Network Daughter Card	Broadcom 5720 Quad Port 1GbE BASE-T, rNDC
Power Supply	Dual, Hot-plug, Redundant Power Supply (1+1), 750W
Power Cords	Jumper Cord - C13/C14, 4M, 250V, 10A (US, EU, TW, APCC countries except ANZ)
Bezel	Power Edge 2U Standard Bezel (Dell EMC)
Fans	6 Standard Fans for R740/740XD
Operating System	No Operating System
Rack Rails	Ready Rails™ Sliding Rails with Cable Management Arm

43. Application Server Specification

SL#	Name of the component	Details Description
1	Server Device Type	RAC Mounted Server
2	Processor	2x Intel® Xeon® Gold 6244 3.6G, 8C/16T, 10.4GT/s, 24.75M Cache, Turbo, HT (150W) DDR4-2933
3	RAM	128GB RDIMM, 2400MT/s
4	Hard Drive	960GB X6-5.7 TB SSD SATA Read Intensive 6Gbps 512 2.5in Hot-plug AG Drive, 1 DWPD, 1752 TBW
5	Server Access Card	Hot-plug AG Drive, 1 DWPD, 1752 TBW Different Server call this device in different name like DELL call it iDrac HP call it ilo etc. But the device must have visual control capability with enterprise license
6	Ethernet Adapter	10 GbE or more.
7	Power Supply	Must have Redundant Power supplies

44. Methods and Tools Applied to Work

If awarded, gNet Will develop, customize and maintenance the systems in the following technology platform:

SL	Tools/Technology	Features
1.	Software Development Mythology	Agile Scrum
2.	Operating System	Windows/Linux
3.	Architecture	Micro service
4.	Backend Technology	PHP
5.	Frontend Technology	Laravel
6.	Database	My SQL
7.	Web Server	Apache Tomcat
8.	API	REST
9.	Load Balancer	Nginx
10.	Deployment Process	Docker/Kubernetes
11.	In Memory Caching	Redis

45.Financial Proposal:

Total development, integration and implementation time duration =1 (One) Year.

FINANCIAL PROPOSAL FOR PAPERLESS PAYMENT SYSTEM SOFTWARE:

SL No	**Name of Service**		**Offered price (Taka)**
A. Development, Customization and Data Entry			
SL	Item	Service Module	Amount
01.	Development and customization Phase 1 (Duration: One Year)	1. Contracting Bill 2. Imprest 3. Fuel 4. Honorarium 5. Security 6. Training Fees 7. Advertising 8. Land tax 9. Law fees 10. Transport 11. Overtime 12. Night allowance 13. Temporary Advance 14. Iftari Bill 15. Road Cutting 16. Mobile 17. Consultancy 18. Non-Bill Latter	4050000
02.	Data Entry		350000
03	User Training		300000
		Total Amount	4700000
In word: BDT Forty-Seven Lac Taka Only.			
Maintenance, Follow up and support service			
01.	Maintenance, Follow up and support service (Yearly)		1600000
02	Change request management (Per man-day) (Upgradation, Feature addition or Functional modification)		5000

Note: All prices are VAT & TAX included

46. Conclusion:

Advanced Bangladesh is being focused on by government and private organizations to construct this framework. Computerization will certainly bring dynamism and proficiency to government organizations and encourage the ease of doing commerce driving to way better government administrations and advancement. Digitized frameworks advance more compelling observing of frameworks, permitting governments to require speedy and convenient activity.