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FEASIBILITY STUDY ON DIGITIZATION OF COLLECTION AND HOLDINGS OF FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC OKO LIBRARY

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ABSTRACT

The subject of this research is, "Feasibility study on the digitization of collection and holdings of Federal Polytechnic Oko Library". The theoretical framework employed in the research came from all the works listed in the bibliography. The aim of the research is to investigate the feasibility of digitizing the collection and holdings of Federal Polytechnic Oko Library. The research design used was the survey method. A survey questionnaire was used to collect data from all the professional librarians serving in the Federal Polytechnic Oko Library system. Every librarian in the system was served a survey questionnaire and asked to participate in the study. Altogether twelve professional librarians participated in the study. The study achieved a 100% return rate. A twenty five item questionnaire was utilized in this study based on a comprehensive literature review on feasibility and digitization of library collection and holdings. The sampling technique employed was deliberate selection sampling in which elements that have certain characteristics crucial to the study were deliberately included. The feasibility of digitizing the collection and holdings of Federal polytechnic Oko Library was systematically tested by twenty-five research questions carefully designed to elicit the desired answers. The extent to which demographic variables of the librarians related to the dependent variables was also studied. The findings of the study suggest that digitizing the collection and holdings of Federal Polytechnic Oko Library is feasible. Answers to the twenty-five research questions which tested the feasibility of the library were affirmative.

Keywords: Digitization, Feasibility Study, Collection, Holdings, Federal Polytechnic Oko Library.

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Few inventions in history have been adopted as fast as digital technology. Digital technologies are undergoing rapid and continuing development and spreading like wild fire throughout the world. There are already many publications and websites offering information and advice in the area of digitization more especially as regards conceptualization, planning and implementation of a digitization project.

Libraries and archives are society's primary information providers and were early users of the new digital technology. Besides preserving and providing access to "born digital materials", a great number of archives and libraries nowadays have turned to creating digital surrogates from their existing resources.!

Digitization is a very costly exercise requiring detailed planning and infrastructure to ensure continued access to the digital file. Digitization is not preservation. Digitization is not cheaper. Digitization contributes positively to preservation when the digital surrogate reduces physical wear and tear, on the original. Digital technology offer the opportunity of preserving the original by providing access to the digital surrogate. It is important to note that a digital surrogate can never replace the original item or artifact.

Digitization is undoubtedly expensive and requires that before any institution decides on digitizing her collections, detailed feasibility studies must be carried out to ascertain the capability of the institution to shoulder such a project.

1.20 DIGITIZATION

Digitization means converting information into the binary strings of Os and Is which allow people to create, manipulate and share information in ways that are unimaginable and incredible. This simply means that all the information is nicely and neatly stored as ones and zeros using a scanner to digitize a material. Digitization makes high quality electronic information accessible to users regardless of geographical location. Digitization generally speaking means organizing vast quantities of information in a variety of digital formats. It is all about the use of digital technology to preserve and make accessible vast quantities of information materials to users at remote locations around the world.

One of the greatest advantages of digitization is that once a material has been digitized, it can be effortlessly and perfectly translated or migrated from one technology to the next. Digitized images can simply be migrated or translated overtime to the new technologies that will be available in the future.

Media failure is one of the biggest problems facing information retrieval be it analog or digital. In real life, objects do get spoilt, dropped, scratched, over-heated, over-humidified, burned, etc. There could also be catastrophic failure in any object or system in life. Media failure or loss can of course claim virtually any type of media, which is why disaster planning and strategic duplication strategy is vital.

Many scholars refer to digitization as a method of preservation. They argue that if an item is used less due to digitization, then it is being preserved. They were looking at the preservation of the content through digitization and not of the item itself. Apart from the question of preservation of item and the content, another issue of great concern is the life expectancy of the media carrying digitized information. How long can the media last in comparison with other media like microfilms?

Digital computer files require hardware and software, both of which can quickly become obsolete rendering information on them inaccessible. This is unlike microfilm, a preservation reformatting medium which can last for centuries when made on silver halide film and in a stable environment. One other reason against the use of digitization as a preservation mechanism is that it is very difficult to ascertain the authenticity and integrity of a digitized material. A digital file can be tampered with, content changed or falsified. There is no original with which to compare a suspect file. Digitization can only be considered as a preservation method in the sense that the library can; preserve the original and make available to the users the digital preservation surrogate. By so doing, the original is protected from wear and tear and thus preserved. Many libraries and archives digitize as a means of preserving original items fully and accurately in digital forms.

ADVANTAGES OF DIGITIZATION

1. Digital systems are very easier to design.
2. Information storage in a digital system is easy.
3. Accuracy and precision are greater with a digital system
4. Operations in a digital system can be programmed
5. Digital circuits are less affected by noise.

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DISADVANTAGES OF DIGITIZATION

Digitization like every other thing in life has some disadvantages.

1. Digitization requires special staff expertise. New staff with special skills are hired thereby increasing costs.
2. Digital softwares and hardwares change very quickly with advances in technology.
3. Cataloging the new materials (metadata) add additional base costs to the budget.
4. Digital information is more vulnerable than analogue. Digital information can suddenly disappear.
5. Access to digital surrogates often encourages people to wish to consult the original leading to more calls and more requests.
6. The financial cost of digitization is generally extremely high.
7. Integrity of content is affected as well as reliability. It is easy to make forgeries on digital information.

1.30 DIGITAL LIBRARY (VIRTUAL LIBRARY)

A digital library is a collection of information that is stored and accessed electronically. In fact, the concept of digital library is remote access to the contents and services of libraries and other information resources through electronic networks. A digital library is an electronic collection of books, journals, magazines, newspapers,

encyclopedias, photographs, images, maps, manuscripts and other resources for public access through remote locations such as home, school, office and library.

Digitization of library collection simply means organizing the library's information and making it universally accessible and useful. The procedure is aimed at ultimately scanning all the resources in the library's collection so that; every user can search them instantly on the web. Coleman (2000) remarked,; "we believe passionately that such universal access to the world's printed treasures is mission-critical for today's great public university". "The scanning process involves installing high-speed scanning station in the library to be digitized. A highly automated book scanner like the Swiss Scanner can do 1,200 book pages per hour at the cost of N150.00 per book page. The library collection is scanned and the image copies are sent to a central facility for quality control, checking and conversion to text.

A digital library is a paperless library. It is also known variously as virtual library, electronic "library, universal library and nature library. The term "virtual" means "not real", so a virtual library is not a real library. It is merely conceptual. It is a library that has no physical existence rather is constructed solely in electronic form and is accessed from remote locations through a local online catalog or other gateway such as the Internet.

A digital library processes and transmits digitized data including texts, sound and visual images over open networks like the Internet and closed network like the CD-ROMS.

A digital library differs significantly from a physical library in many aspects. Whereas physical libraries deal primarily with analogous physical data. Digital libraries preserve and disseminate the vast amount of existing physical data and by so doing contain digital translations of this data. The term translation is used because the process of generating these digital representations of physical data is not necessarily a preserving process.

Digital library has its own advantage in long distance education programme by making education material easily accessible to students through the computers based at the centres. Other wonderful benefits of digital library are easy and fast communication of ideas, easy information transfer for development, easy access to information by scientists, researchers, academics, students etc., networking of scientific and development information and teleconferencing among interest groups.

1.40 DIGITAL ARCHIVES

Digitization in an archival environment entails taking a physical object or analog item, such as an art object a tape recording, a map, or correspondence and taking photographs of the item, and transferring the photographs to a digital medium. The negatives or prints are scanned into digital format. Digital' files may be read, compressed, transferred and retrieved over computer networks then made accessible and viewed on computer monitors.

Archives are investing in digital projects for several reasons including; to provide access, to reduce over-handling of material in order to preserve it and for promoting the collections and the institution. By creating digital surrogates of their collections, which are served to users, institutions, are preserving and extending the life of their original stock.

Online resources serve local, national and international needs. Digitization of archival collection allow for a wider audience to view digital surrogates of primary materials thereby increasing access to these materials.

1.50 FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The term feasibility means assessing the strengths and weakness of a project with the view to determining whether or not the project will succeed. It is a situation assessment to determine what a project needs to be and to do to succeed.

When considering starting a new project, it is important to carry out a feasibility study in order to rigorously analyze the strengths and weakness of a range of proposals and test the viability of the proposed project. The most important step in the starting of a new project is feasibility studies.

Before rushing out to start a new project it is necessary to do some major homework. Today one would be considered a fool to enter a new project without first of all carrying out well articulated feasibility studies.

Before committing funds, personnel and technological infrastructures to digitization project an institution must ensure through feasibility studies that the value of the project as well as its educational benefits must be fully realized.

A good feasibility study for digitization must embrace the elements and also answer the questions that go with them in the feasibility questionnaire! -attached as an appendix at the end of this paper.

1.60 FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC OKO LIBRARY

Immediately after the Nigerian civil war in the early seventies, Oko Progressive Union under its first chairman, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, embarked on massive structural development of Oko town. Notable among these developmental projects were the Oko Community Hospital, Oko Telephone Exchange, Oko Girls Secondary School, Modem Post Office Oko, and a Comprehensive Secondary School Oko, which later formed the nucleus of what is today known as Federal Polytechnic Oko. It was not until February 1979 that Anambra State Government approved the planned Comprehensive College as a College of Arts and Science. This was quickly followed by edict NO. 12 of 1985, which formalized the institution's name as Anambra, State Polytechnic, Oko. Then, finally, in 1993, the Federal Government of Nigeria took over the school under its present baptismal name Federal Polytechnic Oko. It thus became clear that the Polytechnic passed through many metamorphoses, which gave it a chequered history.

The library of the Federal Polytechnic Oko came into existence in October 1982 when the first Librarian in the person of Mr. U.C.U. Uchedili was appointed. The arrival of Mr. Uchedili with his pioneering spirit marked the beginning of librarianship in Federal Polytechnic Oko. The library grew and flourished to its present size. In 1984, Mr. Uchedili founded the Department of library and information science, which was an important milestone in the development of librarianship in West African Sub-region. The Federal Polytechnic Oko library has been so distinctly organized and equipped by the pioneer librarian to meet the challenges of the future in information! service. Today the library

maintains a vast array of books, periodicals and ultra-modern library hard wares and soft ware. No wonder it is the pride iof the polytechnic and centre of excellence for polytechnics in Nigeria.

2.00 PROBLEM STATEMENT

When a plan .to digitize a library collection is contemplated, the first problem that confronts a library administrator is how to tell in advance whether the venture is going to succeed or not. This knowledge will help him to decide whether to go on with the digitization project or drop the idea.

There is no way the Librarian can make that prediction without detailed feasibility studies. A good feasibility study will sincerely answer certain questions which will determine the success or otherwise of the proposed digitization project. Based on the possible outcomes of each of the questions, the Library administrator can then decide whether the digitization project should be embarked upon or dropped.

The problem of the study is to determine the feasibility or otherwise of digitizing the collection and holdings of Federal Polytechnic Oko Library. A review of the -literature concerning feasibility studies indicates that the questions on the feasibility questionnaire need to be addressed in order to tackle the problem of this study.

3.00 LIMITATIONS AMD ASSUMPTIONS

1. The sample of Librarians was restricted to those currently serving in Federal Polytechnic Oko Library and may not be generalized to other librarians working in other towns, state, countries and continents.

2. The study used a self-reporting questionnaire survey and was limited based on the accuracy of the participants' responses.

3. Library; users were not surveyed because of severe time-constraint. It is therefore recommended that further research on this topic will target library users in order to determine their opinions and reactions.

4.00 LITERATURE REVIEW

Digital technology has opened up a new vista in information and communications technology. This revolution has not only made communication faster but cheaper and more convenient. This is why O'Donnell (1999) averred that, "the dream of the virtual library comes forward now not because it promises an exciting future but because it promises a future that will be just like the past, only better and faster".

In Nigeria, digital technology is in an embryonic stage unlike in the advanced countries of the Western world. The President, Obasanjo (2000) in lunching the government's information technology strategy posited, that without internet access in schools small business and communities, Nigeria will be exclude from the emerging world economy. As a result of this, the government is committed to computerizing major opportunities that are now opening in all sectors of the economy.

At a stakeholders workshop held in Abuja between 10th and 14th July, 2001. The Education minister Aborisade (2001) asserted that a special digital library project which would link the country with all major libraries in the world is underway.

Scholars have started to speculate that digital technology will in future make librarians and their skills redundant. Gifford (1992) in his article, "The learning society: Libraries without books" queried that given the power of electronic information retrieval our libraries will become tomorrow's ghost towns"? He remarked that a library of tomorrow will be a gathering place -and a centre for scholarly collaboration with the librarian acting as a key player on any research team.

Zela (2003), commercial attached US Embassy, while speaking on, "sustainability of virtual library", looked at the possible problems that may hinder the realization of the project. Such problems according to him are financial constraint, lack of skilled human resources and lack of sound administrative structure.

Omolayole (2003), the National librarian, while speaking on " The content of the virtual library", highlighted the purpose of the library as universal availability of information, storage conservation and preservation of information, access to crucial information, development of education, multi-linqualism and encouragement of electronic publishing.

Omole (2003) while presenting a paper on, "pricing and cost for virtual library", recommended the introduction of subsidy of 50% on the access cost, -the use of student ID cards as identifiers and the provision of scratch cards for other users of virtual library who are not students.

Yakubu (2003), the executive secretary of NBTE while speaking on, " virtual library and technical education system", declared that with the establishment of virtual library, students should profit from access to database. He further stressed on the need to improve upon Polytechnic education.

Jegede (2003), the National coordinator of the National Open University of Nigeria while presenting a paper on, "virtual library and open university system, considered digital technology most beneficial to distance learning. He also gave the advantages of virtual library over physical library such as 24 hour service a day, unlimited search engine and no travelling expenses.

Ndakson| (2003), the manager of New Nigeria foundation while speaking on "Managing a virtual library". Stressed that digitization of library collection and holdings is fraught with many management problems among which are infrastructural, staffing and technical problems.

5.00 METHODOLOGY

The population for this study consists of twelve full professional librarians serving in various departments of Federal Polytechnic Oko Library System. The research design employed was simple survey method.

The purpose of this study was to determine if the digitization of the collections and holdings of Federal Polytechnic Oko library will be feasible or not. The librarians were considered to be in a unique position to help in this study by answering the questions posed by the survey questionnaire.

A questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. The instrument contained twenty-five pre-coded questions carefully formatted to elicit the desired answers from the respondents. Demographic questions include information about (a)age (b) marital status (c) educational qualifications and (d) rank. Each of the respondents received one questionnaire each with an assurance of anonymity. There was no need for sampling since a population of twelve was considered highly limited.

The researcher assisted by one colleague personally did the administration qf the questionnaire. A response rate of 100% was recorded which was considered exceptionally good. Data collected during the survey were analyzed using- tables and percentages.- The results that emanated from this analysis were discussed and recommendations were finally made.

6.00 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.10 DEMOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

TABLE **1 Gender Characteristic of respondents.**

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male -	7	58%
Female	5	42%
Total	12	100%

Table 1 revealed that 58% of the respondents males and 42% were females

TABLE *2* Age **Distribution of respondents**

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
25-34	2	17
35-44	7	58%
45-54	3	25%
55-65		
Total	12	100%

In table II the different age groups were represented although there was an excessive bias (58%) towards the age group (35-44yrs).

TABLE **3** **Marital Status**

MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Married and living together	6	50
Married but separated/divorce/widowed	6	50%
Total	12	100%

From table 3 able, 50% of the respondents are married and living together with their spouses. Only 25% are single. The remaining 25% are married but either separated divorced or widowed.

TABLE 4 **Educational Qualifications**

	FREQUENCY	**PERCENTAGE**
BLS	2	17%
MLS	9	75%
PHD	L	8%

From table 4 above, 75 of the respondents have MLS, 17% BLS and 8%PHD

TABLE 5 **Rank of the Respondents**

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Polytechnic Librarian	1	8%
Deputy Polytechnic Librarian	-	-
Principal Librarian	7	58% ^
Senior Librarian	-	-
Librarian I	-	-
Librarian ii	-	-
Assistant Librarian	4	34%

Table 5 showed the rank of the respondents, 8% is in the category of Polytechnic Librarian, 58% Principal Librarian, and 34% Assistant Librarian.

6.20 POLICIES, GUIDELINES, CRITERIA AND DECISIONS FOR DIGITIZATION PROJECT

Digitization is a very costly and labour intensive exercise. The processes involved require heavy expenditures. The long-term maintenance of the digital assets has its own high

costs. Preservation of digital information is expensive and requires highly skilled technical staff and equipment.

It is therefore necessary that before an institution embarks on a digitization project, they must be clear on the purpose. Furthermore, the policies, guidelines criteria and decisions for the digitization project must be well spelt out ab initio and followed religiously. These measures will determine the process to be adopted and consequently the costs. They are also targetted at adding value to the source material and ensuring that the costs and time involved will be commensurate with the benefits to be derived.

From the data obtained, the Librarians of the Federal Polytechnic Oko have adopted the following policy decisions about the proposed digitization of the collection and holdings of their library:-

A. REASONS FOR DIGITIZING

1. The reasons for digital conversion of their collections and holdings are for enhanced access, to facilitate new forms of access and use and for preservation

B. CONTENT:

2. The intellectual content of the materials to be digitized justify all the efforts, costs and other resources that will be needed

3. All the collections are to be digitized. Not part.

C. CONDITION

4. Some of the materials to be digitized are in good physical condition while others are in poor physical condition

5. The materials to be digitized are well catalogued

D. ATTRIBUTES OF THE SOURCE DOCUMENTS

6. As regards the tonal range of the source documents some are black and white while others are in colour.

7. Majority of the source documents are in good physical condition while others have burned pages.

E. BIT DEPTH

8. The bit depth to be achieved during scanning are; bitonal scanning, grey scale scanning and color scanning.

F. IMAGE ENHANCEMENT PROCESSES

9. Image enhancement processes will be employed to modify or improve image capture.

G. COMPRESSION

10. Compression will be employed to reduce file size for processing storage and transmission of digital images.

H. EQUIPMENT USED AND ITS PERFORMANCE

11. Equipment of very high technical capability will be used in order to achieve excellent results.

I. OPERATORS JUDGEMENT AND CARE

12. Their operators are skilled and experienced enough that their decisions will yield high image quality.

J. QUALITY CONTROL: SCOPE

13. The scope of their quality control programme will include the whole image collection and all kinds of files.

K. QUALITY CONTROL SCANNER; SCANNNG

14. They are prepared to buy a scanning device that has spatial resolutions, tonal reproductions, color reproduction, noise detection and artifacts detection facilities.

L. COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

They are prepared to establish the highest possible level of description metadata to achieve the highest possible level of retrieval.

6.30 FEASIBILITY STUDIES

6.31 THE MARKET DEMAND FEASIBILITY

*Question: **[NO.1]***

Does a significant market exist for the digitized collection and holdings?
What audience will the digitizing institution interact with?

TABLE 1: Market Demand for Digitized Materials

Type of Clienteles	YES Frequency	%	NO Frequency	%
Students	12	100%	0	0
Staff	12	100%	0	0
Scholars	12	100%	0	0
Researchers	12	100%	0	0

From the above table it is evident that there is a significant market for the digitized collection and holdings of the Federal Polytechnic, Oko Library. The clientele cover a very wide spectrum and is made up of students, staff, scholars, and researchers from in and around Oko and from world over. The level of demand is of course of very -great interest when embarking on digitization. The likelihood of significant use of digitized materials will govern the selection process. The more the demand, the more the materials to be digitized. The active user group for the digitized collection and holdings may be spread all over the world and therefore very difficult to determine. Using digitized materials very heavily will normally give the greatest add value to the source materials.

6.32 LEGAL FEASIBILITY

Question [NO. 2]

Are you prepared to obtain a copyright permission or transfer of copyright signed by he owner of copyright or acknowledge a copyright disclaimer for; your digital collections to avoid complicated copyright litigations?

TABLE 2: Copyright laws and other Legal Issues

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	12	100%
No	0	0%
Total :	12	100%

All the respondents (100%) reported that the digitizing library will not infringe on any copyright laws and other legal issues.

Librarians intending to embark on digitization project must be ready from the onset to investigate the copyright situation involved for each item that they intend to scan and also the legal position affecting, access by users to the images that will be created by the project

They should also ensure the authenticity of the digital images created if they are to serve as surrogates for the original source materials.

Transfer of copyright to digitizing institution must be made in written form and signed by the owner of the copyright.

Libraries must also strive to protect the intellectual property of digital assets held by their institutions by insisting on licencing the use of digital images.

Finally, before digitization project commences, institution must find out to what extent it will be covered by legal deposit legislation.

6.33 COST RECOVERY FEASIBILITY

Question [No. 3]
Can you set up cost recovery measures that can offer reasonable compensation to the high capital expenditure associated with digitization?

TABLE 3: Cost Recovery Measures

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	12	100%
No	0	0%
Total	12	100%

All the respondents (100%) reported that the digitizing Library can set up effective cost recovery measures that can offer reasonable compensation to the high capital expenditures associated with digitization.

It is necessary for the Library to establish a business model that will ensure the licencing of the use of digitized material.

The pricing of the cost recovery service will take into consideration staff time, cost of disc storage per megabyte and 10% archiving fee for management of digital collection.

634 FINANCE FEASIBILITY

Question [No. 4]
Can your library afford the capitalization for digital conversion of your collection and holdings?

TABLE **4: Affordability of Capitalization**

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	12	100%
No	0	0%
Total	12	100%

All respondents (100%) reported that the digitizing library can afford the capitalization for digital conversion of their collection and holdings.

Question [No. 5]

If capital is affordable, indicate the sources of the capital?

TABLE 5: Sources of the Capital

Sources	YES Frequency	%	NO Frequency	%
Library Vote	12	100%	0	0
Bank loan	0	100%	12	100%
Special grant from organizations	12 '	100%	0	0
Donor agencies	12	100%	0 .	0

Equally, all respondents (100%) reported that the sources of the capital are library vote, special grant from organizations and donor agencies. They are unanimous in rejecting bank loan as a source for capitalization for digitization. This is probably because of the fact that digitization is neither cheap nor safe rather it is a very costly and labour intensive project. It requires very careful planning and management to become a profitable venture. Costly recovery can offer small compensation to the high capital expenditure associated with digitization.

Building a digital collection is indeed a very expensive and resource intensive project. Before embarking on it, a digitizing institution must ensure that there is adequate funding to cover operational costs, organizational costs and staffing costs.

6.35 STAFFING FEASIBILITY

Question [No. 6]

Can your library afford to hire the right technical and managerial staff for digital conversion?

TABLE 6: **Stuffing of Digital Library**

Type of Staff	YES Frequency	%	NC Frequency	%
Full - time Staff	12	100%	0	0
Part-time Staff	12	100%	0	0
Contract Staff	12	100%	0	0
Consultants	12	100%	0	0

All respondents (100%) reported that the digitizing library can afford to hire the right technical and managerial staff in the following categories -full-time staff, part-time, contract and consultants.

Quest ion [No. 7]

Can your library provide opportunities for staff development in implementation and use of digital technologies?

TABLE 7: **Provision of opportunities for staff development in implementation and use of digital technologies.**

Type of Training	YES		NO	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
General computer literacy training	12	100%	0	0
Training in digital conversion technologies	12	100%	0	0
Modifying cataloguing-procedures for indexing and metadata capture	12	100%	0	0
Web design and publishing	12	100%	0	0
Negotiating copyright				

All respondents (100%) reported that the digitizing library can provide opportunities for staff development in implementation and use of digital technologies.

Question [No. 8]

Can your library form partnership with early adapters for capacity building?

TABLE 8: **Capacity Building: ability to form partnership with early** adapters

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	12	100%
No	0	0%
Total	12	100%

All the respondents (100%) reported that the digitizing library has the ability to form partnership with early adapters for transfer of skills and new technologies.

6.36 TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURES FEASIBILITY

Question [No. 9]

Can your library afford the technical infrastructures required for digitization?

TABLE **9: Affordability of Technical Infrastructures**

Type of Infrastructure	YES		NO	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Materials (stationery, computer software, printer cartridges)	12	100%	0	0%
Equipment (Computers, scanners, printers, disk storage etc.)	12	100%	0	0%
Transport	12	100%	0	0%
Buildings	12	100%	0	0%
Reliable power supply	12	100%	0	0%
Emergency backup Generators	100%	100%	0	5

All the respondents (100%) reported that the digitizing library can afford the following technical infrastructures for the digital library -materials, equipments, transport, buildings, reliable power supply and emergency backup generator.

6.37 CONCLUSION

It is evident from the outcomes' to all the questions posed to the respondents in the feasibility studies questionnaire that proposed digitization of the collection and holdings of Federal Polytechnic Oko Library is feasible and viable, and therefore can be embarked upon.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that future studies be targeted at the institutional management and the prospective users of the digitized library collection and holdings.

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