

ASSESSMENT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT FOR HUMAN RESOURCES SAFETY IN AUDU WUYAH AMBI LIBRARY, KADUNA STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, GIDAN WAYA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

Garba Adamu

Kaduna State College of Education Gidan Waya

M. M. Hayatu

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Yusuf Ibrahim

Kaduna State University, Kaduna, Nigeria

MUHAMMAD Asmau Yusuf

Bauchi State University Gadau

Abstract

*This study examines the assessment of disaster management for the safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi library Kaduna State College of Education Gidan Waya Kaduna state". In conducting the study three research questions were formulated, what are the types of disasters that are prevalent for human resource safety in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State, Nigeria? what are the mitigation strategies used for disaster management for the safety of human resources in the library. The methodology adopted for the study was quantitative research method with a survey research design. The target population of the study comprises of 32 respondents The data collected for this study were presented and analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency tables and percentages). The findings show that **wind storm and leaking roof** were the main types of disasters that are prevalent in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State. The findings revealed that installing effective, functional fire alarms in the library and promoting participatory planning on disaster management activities, among others, the findings show that, specifying evacuation procedures, routes, establishing clear information dissemination processes to alert staff of impending threats The study concluded that mitigation strategies used for disaster management activities are being carried out in the Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE Gidan Waya Kaduna State. However, it's unfortunate that some preparedness measures are fully prepared for disaster management for the safety of human resources. The study recommended that the school management should create other mitigation strategies used for disaster management on human resource which include: Action plan to support the disaster management plan among others The study recommended that, the school management should Disseminating clear communication procedure among others.*

Keyword: Assessment, College Library, Disaster, Management, Safety, Human resources,

Introduction

Disaster can therefore be said to be a combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of risks. This event affects the social structure such as destruction or

damage to Government systems, infrastructures, communications and other essential services. Disasters are serious disruptions to the functioning of a community that exceed its capacity to cope using its own resources. Disasters can be caused by natural, man-made and technological hazards, as well as various factors that influence the exposure and vulnerability of a community and can be caused by many different kinds of **hazards**—scroll down for examples—and can have devastating impacts on people and communities, Wisner, Gallard & Kelma (2012) posit that, disaster is a situation involving a natural hazard which has consequences in terms of damage, livelihood, economic disruption and/or casualties that outstrip local capacity to cope. It is a serious disruption of the functioning of an organization. Disaster management is a process of preparing an effective response to disasters. It involves organizing resources to allocate them strategically in order to lessen the devastations caused by disasters. Disaster management itself has many concepts that one must be familiar with. What those concepts are will be discussed at length in this article. The information gained from this article will be useful, **Prevention:** UNISDR views Disaster Prevention as the concept of engaging in activities which intend to prevent or avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance, activities designed to provide protection from the occurrence of disasters, **Preparedness:** According to ICRC, Disaster Preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters, be they natural or man-made. **Response/ Relief:** Focused predominantly on immediate and short-term needs, the division between this response/relief stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut, **Recovery:** Vulnerability of communities often continues for long after the initial crisis is over. It includes the following activities: Rebuilding Infrastructure. Homes, Schools, Hospitals, Roads, Health Care and Rehabilitation (Jivesh. B. Panjab, 2015).

Academic libraries like any other organization are most likely to experience disasters which can result in their loss of expensive, precious materials and even human lives. The activities of a library can be hampered by misfortunes that may lead to the disruption of its normal activities. This could be in the form of disaster of various kinds natural or man-made. There is therefore the need to manage these disasters to alleviate its devastating consequences because libraries are the center of learning that act as repositories of cultural heritage that collect, stock, process, organize, disseminate, distribute information/ knowledge recorded in documents, cornerstone of the cultural and civilizational edifice and support and promote research, thereby contributing to the development of a nation's economy and entirely free from risks and disorders. Disaster keeping the importance of library in society as, "any incident which threatens human safety and/or damages, or threatens to damage, a library's buildings, collections (or item(s) therein), equipment and systems". They also indicate that a disaster occurs due to several natural or man-made factors in Water (e.g. burst pipes or heavy rains leading to flooding). n Poor storage and environmental conditions (e.g. dampness leading to mould growth). n Inadequate security leading to break-in and theft n Building deficiencies-poorly maintained (Jivesh. B. Panjab, 2015).

Statement of the problem

Disasters are inevitable, most particularly natural disasters such as floods, hurricane, wind and rain storms and so on. Academic Effective disaster management in academic libraries is necessary as it helps to enable fast recovery. Disaster management safeguards the institutions from losing their library staff, as the effect of not having disaster management measures in

academic libraries may cause them to lose their staff when disaster strikes (Abdulrazaq, 2016). Despite the advantages and importance of disaster management in libraries and all the efforts put by scholars in researches and recommendations on disaster management, academic libraries in Nigeria have had several disaster incidences. From preliminary investigations from literature on disaster management in academic libraries, more emphasis is on the management of information resources and neglecting the human resources. Therefore, to actually reduce the effects of disasters in academic libraries there is the need to give more attention to human resources as well. After all, without the human resources the information resources would just be decorations.

With the above observation and couple with an incidence that occurred in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, Kaduna State College of Education, Gidan Waya, having suffered one of its worst disasters, when barely after four months of moving to a new one storey building constructed by TETFUND. A strong rainstorm blew off half of the roof in June, 2016. This affected many sections in library this can cause human respiratory problems. However, the researcher observed that there is paucity of literature to the researcher's knowledge that have specifically focused on disaster management for the safety of both staff and users of the library, Thus, researcher to investigate the factors behind such and what could be project as the solution.

Research Questions

1. What are the types of disasters that are prevalent for human resource safety in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State, Nigeria?
2. What are the mitigation strategies used for disaster management for safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State, Nigeria?
3. What are the preparedness measures applied for disaster management for safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State, Nigeria?

Literature Review

The types of disaster prevalent for human resource safety in Library disasters that have the exclusive quality of being both unforeseen and unavoidable, this is because, disasters can be caused by nature or man, natural disasters which includes things like floods, earthquakes, tornadoes etc. Disasters caused by man include civil unrest, arson, vandalism etc. While we mostly think of disasters as large-scale unexpected events, most disasters are smaller in scope, much less interesting such as termite activities, roof leakages, but yet just as destructive too. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2019), natural disasters are naturally occurring physical phenomena cause either by rapid or slow onset event that have immediate impact on human health and secondary impact causing death and suffering. These disasters can be: -Geophysical: (e.g. Earthquakes, Landslides, Tsunamis and Volcanic Activity); Hydrological: (e.g. Avalanches and Floods); Climatological: (e.g. Extreme Temperatures, Drought and Wildfires); Meteorological (e.g. Cyclones and Storms/Wave Surges); Biological: (e.g. Disease, Epidemics and Insect/Animal Plagues). disasters that are commonly encountered: Flood, Landslide, Bushfire (or wildfire). Natural Hazards (and the resulting disasters) are the result of naturally occurring processes that have operated throughout Earth's history. Natural disasters are beyond human control and are often termed an "Act of God". If the natural process that poses the hazard occurs and destroys human life or property, then a natural disaster has

occurred. Among the natural hazards and possible disasters to be considered are: Geophysical (result from phenomena beneath the Earth's surface; landslides, avalanches and floods). Meteorological Climatological; (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires).; (disasters caused by industrial companies either by accident, negligence or incompetence). Socio - political conflicts that escalate into violence; war, intra society conflicts). Socio-natural Disaster: This term is used for the circumstances where human activity is increasing the occurrence of certain hazards beyond their natural probabilities.

According to Haigh (2012) opined that mitigation activities actually eliminate or reduce the disasters. He further highlighted that mitigation will depend on the incorporation of appropriate measures in the disaster management policy. At this phase, shaping of the policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property and infrastructure are done. It may refer to the management of both the risks and the consequences of disasters. Rosenberg (2014) expressed that the mitigation phase is almost concurrent with the recovery phase because the goal of the mitigation phase is to prevent the same disaster that has caused damages from reoccurring. Despite the fact that not all disasters can be prevented, one can prepare for and also know how to react to them in order to minimize their effect. Mitigation is used to minimize the effects of disaster. Rosenberg (2013) expressed that the mitigation phase is almost concurrent with the recovery phase because the goal of the mitigation phase is to prevent the same disaster that has caused damages from occurring again. They are those activities which are taken to reduce human and property losses caused by a potential hazard, for example, carrying out awareness campaigns, strengthening the existing weak structures, preparation of the disaster management plans and so on. International Federation of Red Cross. (2019) and (Rattan 2013). In minimize the effects of disaster. Haigh (2012) said this involves steps to reduce vulnerability to disaster impacts such as injuries and loss of life and property

Disaster preparedness is a continuous and integrated process resulting from a wide range of risk reduction activities and resources rather than from a distinct sectoral activity by itself. It requires the contributions of many different areas—ranging from training and logistics, to health care, recovery, livelihood to institutional development. Disaster Preparedness disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is, to predict and, where possible, prevent disasters, mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences and provide platform to design effective, realistic and coordinated planning, reduces duplication of efforts and increase the overall effectiveness of library members disaster preparedness and response efforts and the activities embedded with risk reduction measures can prevent disaster situations and also result in saving maximum lives and livelihoods during any disaster situation, enabling the affected population to get back to normalcy within a short time period International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC, 2021).

The second step taken by a library, archive or information center to prepare for serious damage to collections, facilities, and/or personnel in the event of any disastrous occurrence. They are those activities which are taken to reduce human and property losses caused by a potential hazard, for example, carrying out awareness campaigns, strengthening the existing weak

structures, preparation and execution of the disaster management plans and so on. Preparedness focuses on understanding how a disaster might impact on the library and how education, outreach and training can build capacity to respond to and recover from a disaster whether natural or man - made. A library located along a river would need to plan for not only flooding but also hazardous materials, accidents, extreme weather (perhaps tornadoes, hurricanes and /or snowstorms), geological hazards (perhaps earthquakes, tsunamis, and/or volcanoes), and other applicable hazards (Rosenberg, 2014). Disaster preparedness provides a platform to design effective, realistic, and coordinated planning which reduces duplication of efforts. Disaster preparedness activities embedded with risk reduction measures can prevent disaster situations and also result in saving maximum lives and livelihoods, enabling the affected library to get back to normalcy within a short time period (International Federation of Red Cross, 2019). Every organisation that responds to a disaster must develop a plan that includes: i) Organises the response; ii) Establishes an organisational structure for each phase of the disaster; iii) Establishes objectives, priorities, and goals for the organisation; and iv) Assesses resources. The development of the disaster plan permits disaster preparedness training, which is an equally important tool in preparedness.

Disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters.

That is, to predict and, where possible, prevent disasters, mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences. Disaster preparedness provides a platform to design effective, realistic, and coordinated planning reduces duplication of efforts. It increases the overall effectiveness of national societies, households, and community. Disaster preparedness activities embedded with risk reduction measures can prevent disaster situations and also result in saving maximum lives and livelihoods during any disaster situation, enabling the affected population to get back to normalcy within a short time period, (IFRCRC, 2019). It is a known fact that no library can know the day disaster can occur in the library. That is why the importance of disaster preparedness cannot be overemphasized. It means that libraries should always prepare for a disaster, (Godwin & Adeniran, 2020). Preparedness is the main step to save resources of the library and the staff at the time of disaster. Personal preparedness and protection against library and information centre resources are included in these activities at the time of a disaster. Individuals who work in a library and information centre can take steps that will assist them to minimize structural hazards and facilitate them to escape and help users to come out from the library and information centre at the time of disaster. Common preparedness measures include the proper maintenance and implementation of warning methods combined with emergency buildings, evacuation plans. This phase includes three parts: Warning: When a hazard has been identified but it is not yet threatening a particular library and information centre or the geographical area where the library and information centre is situated. Threat: When the hazard has been found out and is accessed as threatening a geographical area where the library and information centre is situated. Precaution: Action taken after the receipt of warning to alleviate the effects of disaster impact. Such action may be as follows: Closing library and information centre immediately, arrange powers generators for uninterrupted power supply and arrangement of vehicles is needed for moving of resources of the library and information centre to another place.

Methodology

The research methodology adopted was quantitative research because is more concerned with systematic empirical investigation of social observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques (Suleiman 2007). Cross sectional survey research design was adopted for the study. The population comprise of the staff of public health care Centre’s the population cutting across the thirty-two (32) Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State, Nigeria staff was used as sample of the study. Structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The data used to answer the research question was analyzed using frequency and percentage at 50% benchmark for acceptances.

Result and Discussions

The section presents the data analyzed in this study the data was analyzed and discussed in order of the research question used. As followed:

Table 1. Types of disasters prevalent for human recourse safety for disaster management in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State

S/N	Types of disasters prevalent in the library	Category of members of the respondents					
		College Library Management team	Library Staff Management Committee	Academic Librarians	Non-Academic Librarians	Total	%
1.	Fire outbreak	0.00	4((12.5)	3(9.3%)	2(6.6%)	9	30%
2.	Negligence of library staff	3(10%)	4(13.3%)	2(6.6%)	3(10%)	12	40%
3.	Wind storm	6(20%)	4(13.3%)	6(20%)	3(10%)	19	63.3%
4.	Kidnapping	3(9.3%)	2(6.6%)	4((12.5)	5(16.6%)	14	46.6%
5	Terrorism	2(6.6%)	3(9.3%)	0.00	3(10%)	8	25%
6	Biological agents	2(6.6%)	3(10%)	3(10%)	2(6.6%)	10	33.3%
7	Leaking roof	2(6.6%)	5(16.6%)	6(20%)	5(16.6%)	18	60%

Sources: Field Survey 2024

Table 1. revealed that, **wind storm** with 19(63.3%) had the highest percentage, followed by **leaking roof with 18(60%), while kidnapping with 14(46.6%), Negligence of Library Staff with 12 (40%), Biological Agents with 10(33.3%), Fire Outbreak with 9(30%), then Terrorism with 8(25%). were the least types of disasters prevalent in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State, having the percentage which is below the benchmark of 50%.**

From the result, it can be deduced that, **wind storm leaking roof.** This finding is in line with **Akussah and Fosu (2001) agreed** that, classified disasters into natural and man-made. Natural disasters happen in a situation where man has little or no control over and they are those caused by natural phenomena such as earthquakes, hurricane; cyclone typhoon, volcanic eruption and drought while man-made are those caused by man and his activities, they include water leakages, fire (including arson), explosion and impact, terrorist action, war and armed conflict. Water related disasters include, flood, resulting from heavy rain or high tide caused by hurricanes, typhoons or overflowing rivers due to heavy rain or internal sources. This implies that, the

College Management will find it easier to manage disaster because disaster traits are not much. Therefore, they can easily be managed with a good and meticulous management.

Table 2: The mitigation strategies used for disaster management for safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.

S/N	Mitigation strategies used for disaster management on human resource	Category of members of the respondents						
		School Management team	Library Management Committee	Library Staff Management Committee	Academic Librarians	Non-Academic Librarians	Total	%
		1.	Installing effective and functional fire alarms in the library	8(26.6%)	5(16.6%)	8(26.6%)	6(20%)	27
2.	Comprehensive costs and benefits analysis of possible measures	4(13.3%)	6(20%)	5(16.6%)	3(10%)	18	60%	
3.	Short-, medium- and long-term plan to sustain disaster management activities	3(10%)	5(16.6%)	4(13.3%)	3(10%)	15	50%	
4.	Action plan to support the disaster management plan	6(20%)	3(10%)	3(10%)	1(3.3%)	13	43.3%	
5.	Promotion of participatory planning on disaster management activities	6(20%)	8(25%)	6(20%)	5(16.6%)	25	83.3%	
6.	Development of appropriate evacuation plans	3(9.3%)	3(9.3%)	2(6.6%)	4((12.5)	12	40%	
7.	Creating awareness of disaster possibilities	3(10%)	3(10%)	2(6.6%)	3(10%)	11	36.6%	

Sources: Field Survey 2024

Table 2: revealed that, installing effective and functional fire alarms in the library with 27(90%) `had the highest percentage. Follow by Promotion of participatory planning on disaster management activities with 25(83.3%), Follow by Comprehensive costs and benefits analysis of possible measures with 18(60%), then, Short, medium and long term plan to sustain disaster management activities with 15(50%), While, Action plan to support the disaster management plan with 13(43.3%), followed by Development of appropriate evacuation plans with 12(40%) then, creating awareness of disaster possibilities with 11(36.6%) were the lowest percentage for mitigation strategies used for disaster management for safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, Kaduna State College Education, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.

From the result, it can be deduced that, installing effective and functional fire alarms in the library, Promotion of participatory planning on disaster management activities, Comprehensive costs and benefits analysis of possible measures and short-, medium- and long-term plan to sustain disaster management activities. This in line with Haigh (2012) opined that mitigation activities actually eliminate or reduce the disasters. He further highlighted that mitigation will depend on the incorporation of appropriate measures in the disaster management policy. At this phase, shaping of the policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property and infrastructure are done.

Table 3: The preparedness measures applied for disaster management for safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State

S/N	Preparedness measures applied for disaster management on human resources	Category of members of the respondents				Total	%
		School Library management team	Library Staff Management Committee	Academic Librarians	Nonacademic Librarians		
1.	Planning for threats and emergencies, such as, heavy rainfall; flooding; strong winds; fires conflicts	3(9.3%)	3(9.3%)	2(6.6%)	4((12.5)	12	40%
2.	Forecasting and planning for potential threats	5(15.6%)	1(3.1%)	6(18.7%)	3(9.3%)	15	50%
3.	Establishing clear information dissemination processes to alert staff of impending threats	4(13.3%)	6(20%)	5(16.6%)	3(10%)	18	60%
4.	Disseminating clear communication procedure and protocols in advance for different emergency situations	4(13.3%)	2(6.2%)	3(9.3%)	5(19.2)	14	46.6%
5	Specifying evacuation procedures, routes and sites in advance of expected emergencies	6(20%)	7(23.3%)	6(20%)	5(16.6%)	24	80%
6	Updating Contingency plans for specific threats	6(18.7%)	0(0.0%)	2(6.2%)	3(9.3%)	11	36.6%
7	Conducting inventory of available disaster management equipment/supplies at all levels, such as, fire extinguishers.	4(13.3%)	2(6.2%)	4(13.3%)	3(10%)	13	43.3%

Sources: Field Survey 2024

Table 3: revealed that, specifying evacuation procedures, routes with 24(80%) had the highest percentage, Followed by Establishing clear information dissemination processes to alert staff of impending threats with 18(60%), then forecasting and planning for potential threats with 15(50%). were the main preparedness measures applied for disaster management for safety of human resource. While, Disseminating clear communication procedure and protocols in advance for different emergency situations with 14(46.6%) follow by Conducting inventory of available disaster management equipment/supplies at all levels, such as, fire extinguishers with 13(43.3%), then planning for threats and emergencies, such as, heavy rainfall; flooding; strong winds; fires conflicts with 12(40%) and updating contingency plans for specific threats with 11(36.6%) were the list percentage for preparedness measures applied for disaster management for safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library, Kaduna State College of Education, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.

From the result, it can be deduced that, specifying evacuation procedures, routes, Establishing clear information dissemination processes to alert staff of impending threats and forecasting and planning for potential threats. This in line with (International Federation of Red Cross, 2019) agreed that, disaster preparedness activities embedded with risk reduction measures can prevent disaster situations and also result in saving maximum lives and livelihoods, enabling the affected library to get back to normalcy within a short time period.

Summary of Findings

The findings for this research study are:

1. The study found that, Wind storm and Leaking roof were the main types of disasters that are prevalent in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.
2. The study found that, Loss of life, Trauma and Deformity were the main effect of disaster in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.
3. The study found that, installing effective and functional fire alarms in the library. Promotion of participatory planning on disaster management activities, Comprehensive costs and benefits analysis of possible measures and short-, medium- and long-term plan to sustain disaster management activities were the main mitigation strategies used for disaster management for safety of human resources in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library Kaduna State College Of Education, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this Study, the following recommendations are made

In the light of the findings of the study, it was concluded that the mitigation strategies, preparedness, response and recovery activities for disaster management in the library have fallen short of standard. There is therefore the need to revisit them in order to improve on them greatly.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Study, the following recommendations are made:

1. The College Library Management Team in collaboration with the Library Management Committee should **provide more safety majors for disasters like rain storms, leaking roof and others that are more prevalent in the** in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State
2. The College Library Management Team in collaboration with the Library Management Committee should improve on the issues of disaster management to improve on **productivity. Overtime/burnout, loss of job and increased absenteeism** in Audu Wuyah Ambi Library KSCOE, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.
3. The College Library Management Team in collaboration with the Library Management Committee should create other mitigation strategies used for disaster management on human resource which include: Action plan to support the disaster management plan, development of appropriate evacuation plans, creating awareness of disaster possibilities, with these mitigation strategies used for disaster management for the safety of human resources will improve in the library.

Reference

- Das, B & Paramanic, A (2018). Necessity of disaster management in academic libraries: Special reference to Sethanand Ramjaipuria College Library. *International Journal of Research in Humanities, Art and Literature*. 6, (9) 337 – 344
- Godwin, Lucky Stephen & Adeniran, Pauline Oghenekaro (2020) Disaster Management in Libraries and Information Centers: Biblical Insights. *Journal Of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)* Volume 25, Issue 4, Series. 7 39-44 www.iosrjournals.org DOI: 10.9790/0837-2504073944

- Haughton, B. (2011, February 1). What happened to the Great Library at Alexandria? Retrieved from <https://www.ancient.eu/article/207/>
- Haigh, R. (2012). Disaster management lifecycle. Retrieved from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.5/> on February 13, 2013
- International Federation of Red Cross. (2019). Working with communities to prepare for disasters and reduce their impact. Retrieved from <https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/what-we-do/disaster-and-crisis-management/disaster-preparedness>
- Rosenberg, M. (2014). The disaster cycle: preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. Retrieved from the disaster cycle mthl. On 13/01/2021
- Jivesh. B.P (2015) Disaster management in libraries: an overview Article in Gyankosh- The Journal of Library and Information Management · January University 46 PUBLICATIONS 159 CITATIONS, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313327897> buildings (Exodus, 2010) IFRC (2024) <https://www.ifrc.org/our-work/disasters-climate-and-crises/what-disaster> BYJUS (2024) [Concepts for Disaster Management UPSC Mains Exam \(byjus.com\)](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313327897)
- Hasenay, D., and Kritalic, M. (2010). “Disaster and after: What have Croatian libraries learned about preservation and disaster management after the war experience?” Proceedings of the World Library and Information Congress, 76 IFLA General Conference and Assembly, Gothenburg, Sweden, p.9
- International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC, 2021) disaster preparedness refers to measures [World Disasters Report 2022 | IFRC, www.ifrc.org/document/world-disasters-report-2022](https://www.ifrc.org/document/world-disasters-report-2022) IFRC is the world's largest humanitarian network, comprising 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent
- Wisner, Gallard & Kelma (2012) Level of Disaster Management Preparedness by Library Staff in Academic Libraries: The Experience of Academic Libraries in South Eastern States, Nigeria