

# Exploring The Practical Approaches Of Disaster Management In Central University Libraries Of India: A Study

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## Abstract

The present study highlights the employed nation disaster of disaster management plan in the library and that study also explores the implication of disaster management practical approaches. Disaster management is a leading role played to minimize the risk of occurrences the hazards in libraries, assessing the probability of disaster, and helping the response and recovery from disaster. For the study, a survey research method was used for getting primary data and a questionnaire has used as a tool for knowing the opinion of respondents.

**Keywords:** Disaster management plan, libraries, response, recovery, practices.

## 1.Introduction

Academia library is a knowledge centres where information is acquisition, processing and made serviceable for the existing users and conservation and preservation to the potential users of the library and saving the cast, time and content value of the reading materials. Disaster preparedness and awareness demonstrated role play the quick response and recovery from disaster. They mention that numbers of libraries are not prepared against disaster (Michael & Edward, 2010) Disaster is an unknown hazard which having characteristics of losses of the every things of the earth, whether human beings or trinity of library. In this context national disaster management policy is widely role played to reducing the risk of disaster hazards in library. The previously studies reveals that disaster management plan is pivotal role played for providing the security of trinity as well as infrastructure. Idiegbeyan et. al (2018) opined that disaster management plan is leading role played to assessing the risk of disaster in library.

## 2.Review of Literature

Wijayasundara, (2021) describes the preparedness of disaster in Shri Lankan University libraries before Covid- 19. For the study survey research method was adopted and employed of mixed

method for data collection with the help of questionnaires and interviews method. In this study explored the various types of disaster, natural, man- made and hybrid occurrence in library. The study reveals that various types of disaster occurrence in library and their significant impact on libraries. The result reveals that fire is most common disaster occurrence in library.

Ishola (2017) conducted a study the preservation and disaster management of frequently-use collections in university libraries: a case study of three university libraries. In this study, author found that no libraries have conservation and preservation policy in written form. The study demonstrated that fewer libraries have policy in unwritten form. Authors also found that majority of the library staff is not having skills of conservation and preservation of library holding.

Chakrabarti & Pramanik (2017) explored the adopted of disaster management method and techniques for library and information centre's. Authors found that library and information centre's are not safe because of forthcoming of hazards which may be occurrence by human or either by natural hazards. They explored the theoretical aspects of disaster likewise types of disaster, disaster planning, prevention, mitigation and so on. Authors recommendation that library and information centre's should be prepared against disaster and also suggested that established coordination among disaster management agencies.

Rattan (2013) conducted a study to the role of library and information centres in disaster management. The study basically explored the most probability role of library staff in case of happened disaster in library besides the routine work. The study reveals that how librarians have been taken initiative to reduction of disaster occurrence in library.

Issa, et.al (2012) described the disaster preparedness is pivotal role played to minimize the risk of disaster occurrence in library. They found that most of the public libraries are not prepared against disaster. The study drown that due to absence of disaster management plan, fewer fund, untrained staff in disaster management is several reason behind its. Authors are strongly recommendation to constitute a disaster management committee or team which is monitoring the disaster management activities in library but also enhancing their liaison to other agencies.

### **3. Literature gap of the study**

Review of literature is pivotal role played knowing the existing gap of knowledge. Previously studies found that demonstrated literatures are explored the conservation and preservation policy of reading materials and several study found concerning to the role of libraries in disaster management , probability of disaster occurrences and their preparedness against disaster. There are not found about the adoption of disaster management policy, and employed of practical approaches. Thus the study fulfill the literatures gap and wider beneficial for library practitioner, academician, researchers and students.

### **4.Objectives**

1. To know the adoption of national disaster management policy in libraries.
2. To identify the various disaster management practical approaches in libraries.

3. To find out the problems of adoption of disaster management plan in libraries in India

### 5.Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is very concise and precise. The present study is covered only central university libraries of India and the study is limited to university librarians.

### 6.Research Methodology

For the present conducted study, survey research method was adopted and questionnaire was used a tools for gathering primary data. The questions were consisting close and open ended. The total 16 university has adopted for the research on the basis of established years. Due to Covid-19 spread over the country, the questionnaire was sent though email id of the respondents, Total 20 questionnaire were distributed out of the 16 questionnaires was received. Thus the primary data was analyzed only 16 questionnaires with the help of MS. Excel10.0 version. The analyzed data was presented in percentage form.

### 7.Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table1. Response rate of respondents

Distributed	Received	Percentage
20	16	80

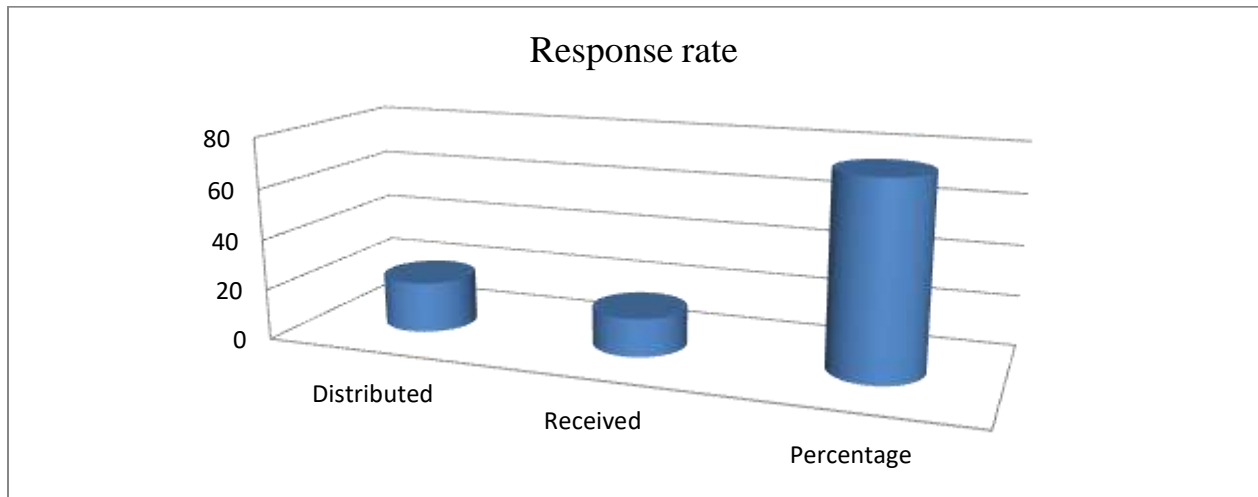


Figure.1

Table and figure 1 shows the response rate of respondents. The result reveals that 16 questionnaires were received out of 20 questionnaires i.e. 80% response rate.

Table 2. Gender wise response rate of respondents

Gender wise response rate	Response	Percentage
Male	15	93.75
Female	1	6.25
Total	16	100

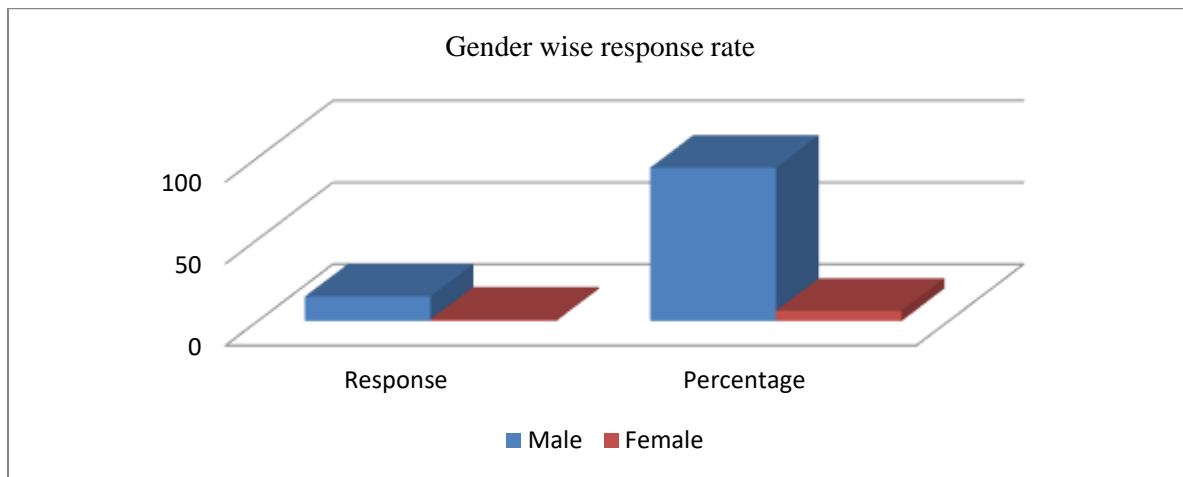


Figure.2

Table and figure 2 shows the gender wise response rate of the librarians. The above table and figure indicate that 93.75% male respondents are held the university librarian position whereas 6.25% female. The primary data clear indicate that majority of the librarian position has held by male professionals.

Table. 3 Adoption of national disaster management policy in library

Adoption of national disaster management policy	Response	Percentage
Yes	5	32.25
No	11	68.75
Total	16	100

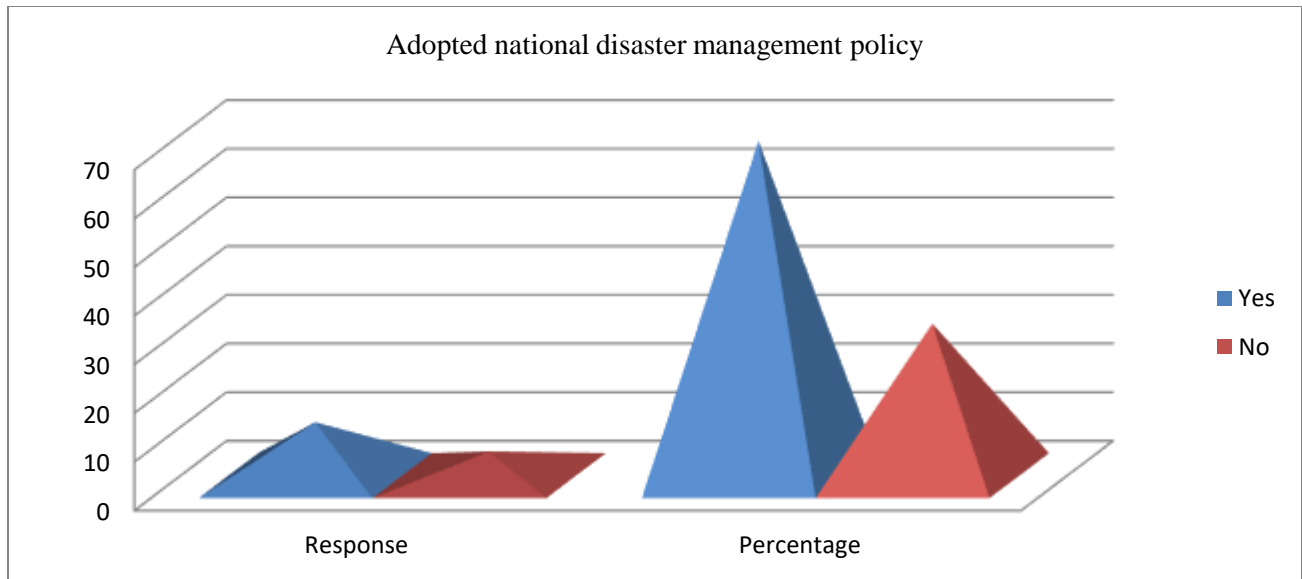


Figure .3

Disaster management policy is widely role played in library and information centre. It help to the library authority assessing the risk of disaster occurrence and made the disaster strategies in library. The above table and figure reveals that 68.75% university libraries were not adopted nation disaster management policy 2005 , government of India whereas 31.25 % were adopted it in library.

Table. 4 Employed of disaster management practice approaches

Items	Yes	No
Maintains an updated telephone tree	15(93.75%)	1(6.25%)
Labels collection to identify priority in case of disaster	14(87.5%)	2(12.5%)
Contacts companies/government agencies who could respond in case of disaster	1(6.25%)	15(93.75%)
Maintains contact to nearby institutions or libraries that are willing to help in case of disaster	0	16(100%)
Regularly training library staff on disaster management	13(81.25%)	3(18.75%)
Organizes drills and exercises to trained staff	11(68.75%)	5(31.25%)
Insuring library collection	16(100%)	0
Insuring library building/s	16(100%)	0
Installs alarm systems	12(75%)	4(25%)
Installs emergency kits (flashlights, batteries, fire extinguishers, etc.)	16(100%)	0

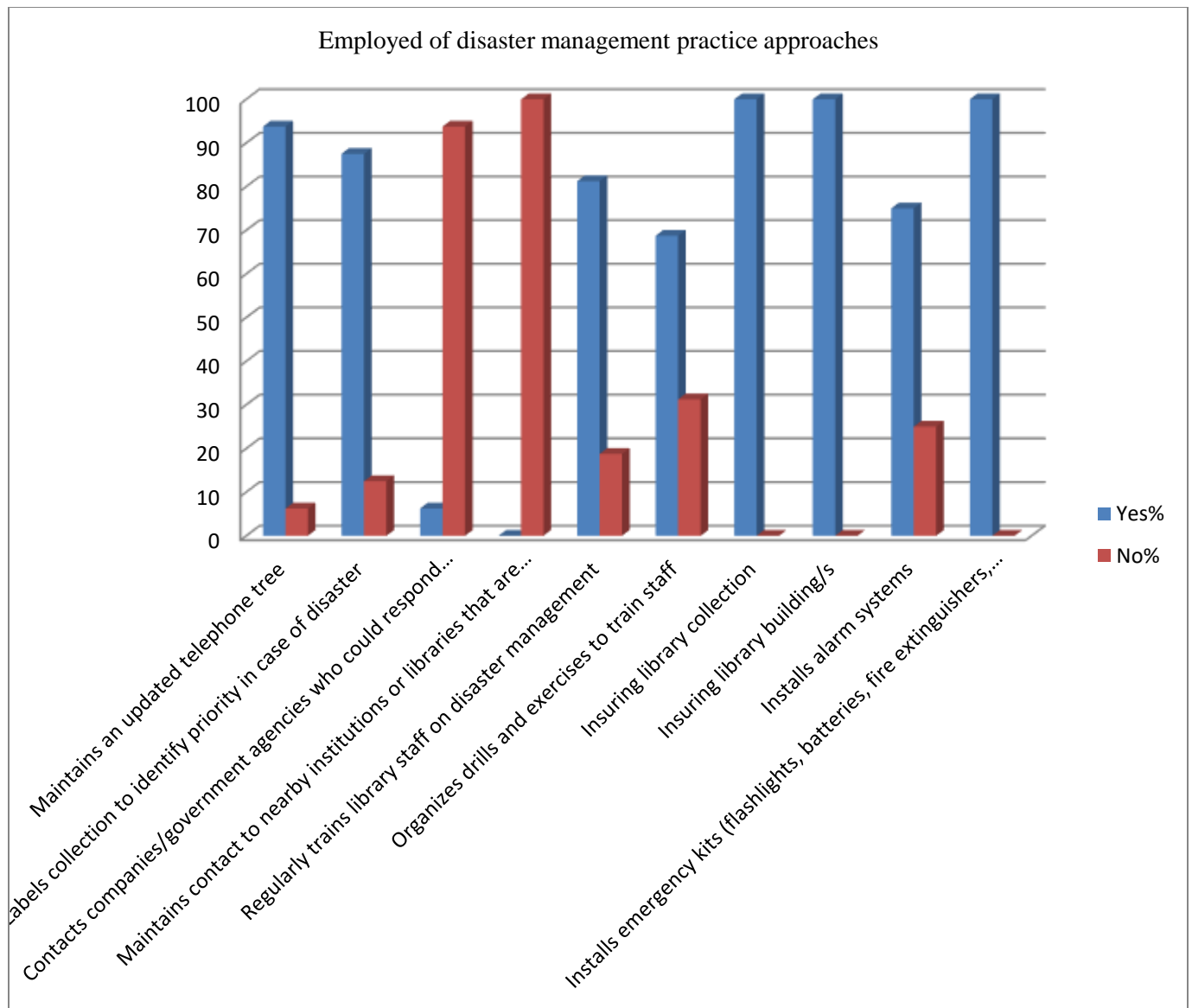


Figure.4

The table and figure 4 shows the employed of disaster management approaches in library. The study indicates that 15 library out of 16 i. e 93.75% libraries were maintain an updated telephone tree, followed by 14 library out of 16 i. e 87.5% already labels of collection for identify the priority in case of disaster occurrence in library; 6.25% libraries were not having contacts companies/government agencies who could respond in case of disaster occurrence; 81.25% libraries were given regularly training library staff on disaster management; 68.75% libraries were organizes drills and exercises for trained staff; 100 libraries were given opinion that the library collection and buildings were having in well condition; 75% libraries were

installs alarm system in library and 100% library were having emergency kit, flashlights, batteries, fire extinguishers in library.

Table 5. Problems of adoption of disaster management plan in libraries

Problems	Yes	No
Lack of disaster management tools	13(81.25%)	3 (18.75%)
Absence of disaster possibility in library	4(25%)	12(75%)
Lack of fund	16(100%)	0
Lack of staff	16(100%)	0
Untrained staff	11(68.75%)	5(31.25%)

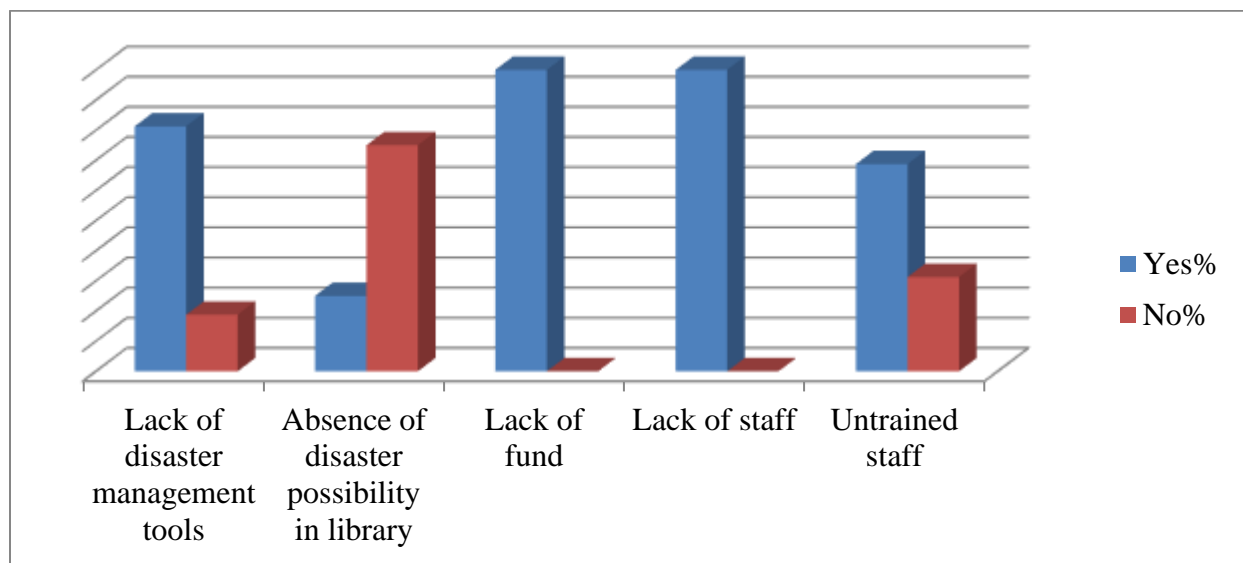


Figure.5

The above table and figure shows the problems faced by librarians while adopted disaster management plan in library. The result indicates that 13 out of 16 i.e 81.25% librarians were not adopted disaster management plan due to insufficient disaster management tools available in library, followed by 4 out of 16 i. e 25% respondents were given their opinion about to less probability of disaster occurrence in library, 100% university librarians were faced problems insufficient fund and staff , 11out of 16 i. e 68.75% librarians were not adopted disaster management plan because of untrained staff in disaster management..

## 8.Result Discussion

Due to uncertainty features of disaster, it is essential to library and information centres are adopted national disaster policy of government of India and assessing the risk of disaster occurrences in library. The study reveals that most of the libraries were not employed disaster management policy in library and although majority of the libraries were continued various disaster management practices in library before during and after disaster. The primary data indicated data, most of the libraries were faced several problems likewise lack of fund, insufficient library staff, untrained staff in disaster management.

## 9.Conclusion and Suggestions

Disaster management plan is not only helped the preventive of disaster occurrence but also minimize the risk of losses from disaster. Disaster practice approaches one of the leading role played in preparedness, preventive, response and recovery from disaster. In this context national disaster management policy 2005 one of the milestone framework for library to prepare disaster management plan and established coordination to other disaster management agencies which are involving disaster management, controlling, conducted research and innovation about to preparedness, response and recovery before, during and after disaster. On the basis of the primary data , the findings of the study, most of the university libraries are not adopted national disaster management plan in library. Therefore it is needs of the present hour, adopting the national disaster management policy in library and university grant commission and other similar agencies are made mandatory framing their disaster management plan so that safe the trinity of library.

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