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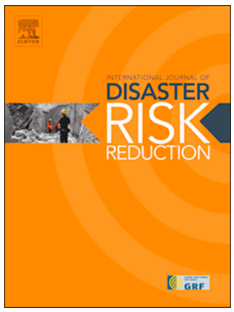

Persepsi pustakawan tentang kesiapsiagaan bencana sebagai pendahulu untuk pelestarian yang efektif dan konservasi sumber daya perpustakaan di perpustakaan universitas Nigeria

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Persepsi Pustakawan tentang Siaga Bencana aP s recursor untuk Efektif Pelestarian dan Konservasi Sumber Daya Perpustakaan di Universitas Nigeria

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ABSTRAK

Studi ini meneliti persepsi pustakawan tentang kesiapan diesras dan pengaruhnya terhadap pelestarian dan konservasi sumber daya perpustakaan yang efektif. osc, menggunakan di perpustakaan universitas di Zona geopolitik barat daya Nigeria. Desain surrveesyearch diadopsi. Perpustakaan universitas yang menyediakan data dan kelembagaan untuk penelitian ini diacak menggunakan sistem pemungutan suara setelah itu total tecu pencacahan. diaiqwas dipekerjakan untuk melakukan sensus lengkap populasi. Populasinya terdiri dari 327 liibarnasr dan petugas perpustakaan yang tersebar di perpustakaan universitas federal dan negara bagian di wilayah tersebut. Metode pengumpulan data dan wawancara digunakan untuk pengumpulan data. Hasil ditegaskan, sebagai postudl, makan pelestarian dan konservasi itu sumber daya informasi akan lebih efektif jika langkah-langkah kesiapsiagaan pengguna dimasukkan ke dalam proses. Akibatnya, botphroaapch ditemukan saling melengkapi. Juga ditemukan bahwa trategi presieornvast digital inti tidak dipraktikkan di perpustakaan universitas di wilayah studi. Oleh karena itu, disarankan agar upaya yang ditujukan pada semua bentuk strategi pelestarian harus dilakukan yepdl untuk memastikan umur panjang dan keberlanjutan dari semua sumber informasi.

Kata kunci Pustakawan, Persepsi, Kesiapsiagaan Bencana, Tanggung jawab pemeliharaan, Sumber daya cetak, Pelestarian dan konservasi, Sumber daya perpustakaan

1. PENGANTAR

Peran perpustakaan sangat diperlukan instrum tael nto promosi melek huruf dan pendidikan berkualitas di semua tingkatan. Fakta ini menggarisbawahi didirikannya perpustakaan di lembaga-lembaga akademik untuk memfasilitasi kelancaran realisasi amanat pendidikan badan induknya. Sementara perpustakaan akademis tidak hanya dibebani dengan tanggung jawab untuk membangun koleksi yang kuat untuk mendukung mandat ini secara memadai (yaitu lea, rtnein). ag hing dan penelitian), itu adalah hak prerogatif mereka untuk melihat keefektifan penggunaan dan perawatannya melalui aktivitas konservasi dan terkait konservasi untuk umur panjang dan keberlanjutan sumber daya. T hee melawan kerentanan penyampaian informasi Bahan pembusukan dan perusakan memerlukan pelestarian dan upaya konservasi yang bertujuan untuk meminimalkan pengaruh faktor lingkungan, biologi, teknologi, serta manusia yang dapat menyebabkan ketidakmampuan untuk pulih. kerusakan sumber daya informasi.

Pelestarian sumber daya perpustakaan memerlukan organisasi sumber daya manusia yang esmysattic dan terencana dan kegiatan yang dikerahkan ke arahvsep kerusakan fisik dan kimia nrtieng bahan pustaka (Hasenay & Kritalic, 2010). kegiatan pelestarian eP meliputi tindakan lingkungan, pembersihan preventif, enkapsulasi dan gidtaldipreservation (Perpustakaan Nasional RI Wales, 2018). Konservasi di retfo sisi lain tindakan yang diambil untuk menyadarkan sumber daya yang memburuk (Popoola, 2003) atau tm enaainnce kegiatan yang dilakukan untuk memperpanjang kehidupan sumber daya informasi dengan memperlambat tiga kali kerusakan untuk memulihkan atau menjaganya dalam kondisi yang dapat digunakan. Beberapa kegiatan konservasi menurut Northeast Document Conservation Center (2015) antara lain: dokumentasi, tindakan, pemeriksaan, dan tindakan pencegahan lainnya.

Ketika kegiatan-kegiatan ini tidak pada tempatnya atau tidak beresiko, kerusakan bukan hanya tak terhindarkan tetapi juga akan terjadi - sebuah fenomena yang dapat mengakibatkan kerusakan serius pada bahan-bahan perpustakaan. Menyadari fakta ini, pustakawan harus bersiap-siap menghadapi ancaman atau bahaya yang dapat menyebabkan sumber daya yang merusak dan merusak; apakah berupa kerusakan yang disebabkan oleh suhu tinggi, lembab b faktor aiologis dll atau bencana di berupa kebakaran, banjir / hujan badai dll seperti kasus mbaey. Mengingat bahwa apapun bentuk kerusakan yang dapat dikaitkan dengan perpustakaan dan kolonialnya dapat disebut sebagai bencana (mengingat pentingnya mereka untuk beasiswa), studi ini berteori pendekatan kesiapsiagaan master ini yang menangkap beberapa unsur pelestarian dan konservasi bahan bantalan nfoorfmasi akan menjadi semua-inklusif. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengusulkan bahwa ada realisasi antara kesiapsiagaan bencana dan pelestarian / konservasi sumber daya listrik karena menyangkut keselamatan.

Secara teknis, mungkin ada perbedaan yang jelas antara tindakan kesiapsiagaan bencana dan pelestarian dan kegiatan konservasi. hal ini berkaitan dengan pengurangan risiko perpustakaan sumber daya. Demikian pula, konsep-konsep ini seringkali terpisah dalam literatur dengan sedikit pengecualian (Shepard, 2018; Ishola, 2017; Robertson, 2015) w mitahny kurang pembenaran empiris. Sedangkan beberapa studi (misalnya Ilo, Izuagbe, Mole & uEekm kami, 2018; Zaveri, 2015; Khalid & Dol, 2015; Hasenay & Kritalic, 2010; Matthe, wSsmith & Knowles, 2009) telah memfokuskan pada kesiapsiagaan bencana sebagai cara untuk menjaga libaracrilyityf dan isinya, lainnya (misalnya Adekannbi & Wahab, 2015; Sawant, 2014; Iyishu, Nkanu & Og2a0r1 , 3; Njeze, 2012) telah bekerja tindakan pelestarian dan konservasi untuk semua orang ptr kerusakan fisik / kimia sumber daya perpustakaan atau menyadarkan yang telah dilakukan agar tetap dalam kondisi yang dapat digunakan.

Studi yang mencoba meneliti presen rva- tidak sebelum konservasi sumber daya perpustakaan memasukkan langkah-langkah kesiapsiagaan bencana (wth saran hiicshstudy mencakup lebih banyak pendekatan holistik untuk menjaga librfaarcyility dan sumber daya yang terkandung di dalamnya) jarang ditemukan dalam literatur. Argumen dari patpheerrefore ini menunjukkan bahwa terlepas dari

tindakan pengawetan dan konservasi dimasukkan ke dalam ptolacse sumber daya perpustakaan afeguard tanpa batas jalan lain untuk keamanan rumah struktur bln ae dan lingkungannya dari bencana seperti kebakaran dan banjir, membahayakan semua upaya yang dilakukan. Sementara studi hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara dua istilah, hal ini telah ditunjukkan dalam literatur bahwa beberapa peralatan dan proses dirancang untuk bencana erdenpeass juga berlaku untuk pengawetan dan kegiatan konservasi, seperti yang disajikan dalam snec2t.i4o.

Masalah kesiapsiagaan bencana dan presenrvaantid o konservasi informasi materi adalah kunci untuk kelangsungan hidup akademis dan sumber daya yang mendukung pendidikan. Posisi ini terlepas, bagaimana lirbiara ns melihat kegiatan ini dan yang diusulkan hubungan adalah fungsi persepsi yang sangat signifikan. Persepsi dioperasionalkan dalam penelitian ini sebagai interpretasi pustakawan terhadap informasi soern tentang kesiapsiagaan bencana karena berpengaruh pada pelestarian dan pelestarian materi informasi di perpustakaan akademik. Persepsi biasanya merupakan fungsi dari kesadaran — th igehehr yang terakhir, lebih baik yang pertama (Merikle, Smilek & Eastwood, 2001). Persepsi dan kesadaran bencana di antara pustakawan adalah komponen penting dari kesiapsiagaan atau kekurangan offtet.r dua bencana kebakaran di dua kampus perpustakaan Universitas Jos, di Northern N erigia pada 2013 dan 2016 masing-masing melaporkan bahwa tingkat kesadaran bencana para pemegang bank dan tingkat kesiapsiagaan darurat di kampus secara umum adalah po woorke(Ndi, Panle & Samuel, 2017). Memiliki telah dilaporkan bahwa pustakawan di Nigeria menempatkan aktivitas kesiapsiagaan di bagian bawah daftar prioritas mereka (Abareh, 2014; Echezona, UgwuO & zioko, 2012).

Dengan latar belakang inilah studi menetapkan persepsi pustakawan ooutextamine tentang kesiapsiagaan bencana, dampaknya terhadap pelestarian. tiodnco Pengamatan sumber daya informasi di Perpustakaan akademik Nigeria. Timbul dari tujuan-ganda ini, pertanyaan-pertanyaan penelitian berikut ini diangkat untuk memandu penelitian:

saya. Apa hubungan antara pustakawan petiroknep umum tentang kesiapsiagaan bencana dan pelestarian yang efektif dan koantisi sumber daya perpustakaan? Bagaimana langkah-langkah kesiapsiagaan bencana
ii. diterapkan lapcact tentang efektivitas pelestarian dan konservasi sumber daya perpustakaan

1. TINJAUAN LITERATUR

2.1 Praktek pelestarian dan konservasi sumber daya di perpustakaan universitas

Padahal kebutuhan setiap generasi untuk mendokumentasikan eevent ts khusus untuk itu mendukung pelestarian dan pelestarian praktik rekseosur informasi di perpustakaan, budaya pemeliharaan yang dibangun di sekitarnya (cetak atau digital) sangat penting untuk kegunaan dan masa pakainya. Cukup banyak penelitian telah dilakukan untuk mengkaji tahun, luasan, relevansi, metode dan tantangan yang dihadapi pelestarian dan nilai konservasi.

ras di perpustakaan dengan reaksi beragam muncul. Hal ini terungkap dari sebuah penelitian bahwa upaya pelestarian dan konservasi yang diterapkan pada bahan pustaka di PBB dapat ditentukan. perpustakaan rsivitey di Barat Daya Nigeria itu membersihkan debu, membersihkan dan rak yang tepat untuk memungkinkan ffrle ov udara adalah pelestarian utama dan kegiatan konservasi (Osunride & Adetunla, 20.1A6) analisis komparatif dari praktik pelestarian dan konservasi dari spesialisasi yang dipilih ikl perpustakaan demik di Nigeria Barat Daya juga menunjukkan hasil yang serupa. Selain keamanan yang memadai ures diberlakukan untuk mengekang vandalisme dan mutilasi yang menduduki peringkat tertinggi untuk libiersa akademis, r penelitian lebih lanjut mengungkapkan hal itu selanjutnya

pembersihan dan debu mengikat dan fotocopyhiniggh; diterangi sebagai kegiatan pelestarian dan konservasi yang paling sering dipraktikkan di perpustakaan disetdulibrary.

Kegiatan preventif kebanyakan dilakukan oleh libera sritowards menjaga sumber daya di agar tidak terpapar doeratetiroin meliputi digitasi, laminasi, fotokopi dan penjilidan (Ogbodo, 2011). SimilarNlyje, ze (2012) mensurvei tantangan pelestarian dan konservasi di enam perpustakaan universitas swasta di Nigeria Barat Daya. Studi ini menemukan bahwa teknik yang biasa digunakan untuk menyimpan dan menyimpan sumber daya perpustakaan termasuk menjilid, memfotokopi, membersihkan, membersihkan rak yang tepat seperti yang ditentukan oleh 85 persen responden yang merupakan mayoritas. Juga, 42 orang percaya bahwa mereka melestarikan dan melestarikan sumber daya mereka melalui laminasi dan penggunaan itnicsie

dces. Hanya 3 persen yang tidak signifikan menunjukkan penggunaan mikro-filming dan de-aciditfiicoa n ukuran. Penemuan Adekannbi dan Wahab (2015) memberikan kepercayaan lebih lanjut kepada outcowm ini heere terungkap bahwa paling sedikit digunakan teknik pelestarian dan konservasi untuk librra Sumber adalah de-pengasaman.

Dari uraian di atas, rutinitas pemeliharaan rumah yang baik seperti pembersihan, debu, rak yang tepat, penjilidan dan fotokopi sumber daya libir dominan di antara langkah-langkah yang diambil untuk melestarikan dan mengkonservasi materi antar perpustakaan di wilayah tersebut. Sebaliknya, pemeliharaan kamar tera ideal mtuingkat awal melalui penggunaan udara-Kondisioner, pencegahan sinar matahari langsung pada koleksi pra-bpaesed menggunakan tirai jendela, penghilangan kelembaban yang berlebihan dari tumpukan arseinagudehumidifier dan pengendalian agen hayati menggunakan insektisida antara lain langkah-langkah menghilangkan kebanggaan mereka dalam praktik pelestarian dan konservasi.

2.2 Praktik pelestarian digital di universitas lb saya raries

Perkembangan matesriacl pembawa informasi semuanya untuk penyebaran teknologi yang mendesak untuk melindungi sumber daya elektronik. Ketidakjelasan dan ketidakstabilan sumber daya digital terus-menerus menekan perpustakaan untuk mengadopsi aktivitas unik yang biasa disebut sebagai 'pelestarian digital' untuk mempertahankan mig pelestarian ital memerlukan proses terlibat dalam pemeliharaan dan aksesibilitas og f itdsemua objek dalam jangka panjang (Velmurugan, 2013). Definisi serupa bahwa aksesibilitas, keaslian dan integritas objek digital juga telah disediakan (Sadiku, dS arhea & Musa, 2017). Perawatan Aktivitas sumber daya digital berbeda secara signifikan dengan kegiatan cetak karena sifatnya yang damai. Karenanya, pelestarian digital merangkul vara iocutisvities yang membantu memastikan kelanjutan akses ke informasi yang ada dalam format digital. SEBUAH Stybli ń Ska (2006) mencatat, perlunya melestarikan dan memiliki akses ke sumber daya digital saat ini dan dengan kecepatan eksponensial.

Cukup banyak teknik yang telah diusulkan r dthfeo pelestarian digital sumber daya — digital atau lahir digital. Ini termasuk migrasi, emulasi, penyegaran, enkapsulasi dan replikasi (Gaur & Tripathi, 22) 0,1 Sementara telah dilaporkan bahwa tidak ada 'pendekatan terbaik' yang disepakati untuk semua ruersco digital (Kim, 2018; Tristram, 2002) di antara strategi yang tersedia , bukti berlimpah bahwa emulasi mignrataiond adalah metode yang lebih baik (Rosenthal, 2015; Guttenbrunner & Rauber, 2012) w. eHvoer, telah diperdebatkan bahwa dari dua metode, migrasi adalah relatif lebih disukai daripada em tiounla; karena jangkauan ekonominya yang jauh implikasi yang terakhir (Rosenthal, 2015) dan kemampuan untuk menyembunyikan konteks teknis (Rieger, Murray, Casad, Alexander, Dietrich, Kovari, Meri, cM leuller & Paolillo, 2015). Tampilan sebelumnya dibagikan oleh Granger (2000).

Sementara beberapa dari metode ini telah diimplementasikan, masih diterapkan untuk menjaga dan memperpanjang catatan digital di lingkungan perpustakaan akademis Niagnerai,

situasi mungkin tidak mempengaruhi orang lain. Gbaje (2) 0s1u1menyampaikan Perpustakaan Nasional Nigeria (NLN), Arsip Nasional Nigeria (NAN) dan het National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) menjadi memastikan sejauh mana struktur pengawetan digital dan struktur ditempatkan. Ditemukan bahwa migrasi data adalah strategi eprrveastion digital yang paling banyak diadopsi tanpa adanya struktur. Lima tahun ke depan, menyegarkan, migrasi a Pelestarian tencdhnology diamati sebagai pendekatan pelestarian digital yang paling banyak digunakan inecsiapl dan perpustakaan akademik di Nigeria Barat Daya dengan tingkat implementasi yang rendah (Osunride & Adetunla, 2016). Posisi ini selaras dengan studi yang dilakukan di luar konteks akademis India (Sawant,
2014).

Sambo, Omeluzor dan Usman (2014) mengambil sampel 603fiecd erltiibrarian di Nigeria menggunakan a conference to determine their awareness leveleosfeprvr ation strategies. Regrettably, 70 per cent indicated that they have not had any digital prveasteiorn training and as a result, they were not equipped with relevant skills to appreciate therceixsee. Three years after, the situation has not changed significantly as Sambo, Urhefe and Ejita(g2h0a17) found that lack of training was second, behind hardware and software obsolescetsh,eolnist of challenges confronting digital preservation programmes in Nigeria. Similar chagle lesnhave been observed in the Zimbabwean National Archives context (Sigauke & Nengomasha1,12).0As reported, relevant expertise is core to the implementation and management of dl igpitraeservation system (Rinehart, Prud'homme & Huot 2014). The situation tend to b iffeerdent from the South African context as Masenya and Ngulube (2019) revealed the availa yboilfitformal digital preservation programme as 68.2 per cent of the academic libraries surveinydeid cated. Furthermore, the study showed that an overwhelming majority of 95.5 per cent of the sproendent stated that preservation of digital resources has been undertaken in their variouistuitniosnt s.

2.3. Librarians' perception of disaster preparedness in Nigerian university libraries

Individual assessment and understanding of anyecstubm j atter is perception-based. Whether or not the perception would be positiveneograti ve; high or low is a function of other variables. For example, Nigeria is not predispostoednatural disasters. This could affect Nigerians' general perception on disaster—whethaetrurnal or man-made. This may not be unconnected to why it has been reported that so ibmraerilans pay little or no attention to disaster preparedness, due to the assumption that Nigedriainadneed Africa are not prone to disasters and that library disasters are not widespread in thgeiorne (Echezona, Ugwu & Ozioko, 2012).

Disaster preparedness embraces activities, promgerasm , policies as well as measures which are taken up before (to prevent or mitigadteu)r,ing (to respond) and after (to recover) from the loss accompanying emergency. The impoertaonfc these activities has been long emphasized. For example, the International Fedoenraotfi Red Cross and Red Crescent (1970) posited that the objectives of disaster preparesdn aeees to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of disaster mitigation, response andovreercy mechanisms. Disaster preparedness comprises every action geared towards maintaininsgataisfactory level of readiness for a corresponding rapid response to emergency situsa.tiIot nequally embraces the measures put in place for enhancing life safety in the face of sdtie sa, actions towards the protection of property as well as those meant for restoration and reco(vSeurtyton & Tierney, 2006).

Considering the value of any information system o ,anmount of preparedness activities engaged in to safeguard information resources fd roencay or total lost is sufficient. But it appears disaster preparedness awareness level alim broanrigans in developing economies is the bane of the obvious neglect reported in literat(uIdre iegbeyan-Ose, Izuagbe, Ifijeh, Ilogho, Iwu-

James & Osinulu, 2018; Ilo et al., 2018; De Sil2 va0,04). A scenario was reported from the Ghanaian context where Management staff averretd stthaaff members of the library were adequately prepared to effectively prevent or rn edsptoo emergencies. In contrast, staff members' opinion from the responses provided indicated owth iseer (Ahenkorah-Marfo & Borteye, 2010). This paradox is an indication of low emergency p arre epdness both at the individual and organizational levels. In a recent study, librasri'an perception was identified as one of the challenges confronting effective disaster managetm inenNigeria (Ilo, Ngwuchukwu, Michael-Onuha & Segun-Adeniran, 2019).

2.4. Preservation activities, disaster preparednesasnd library resources

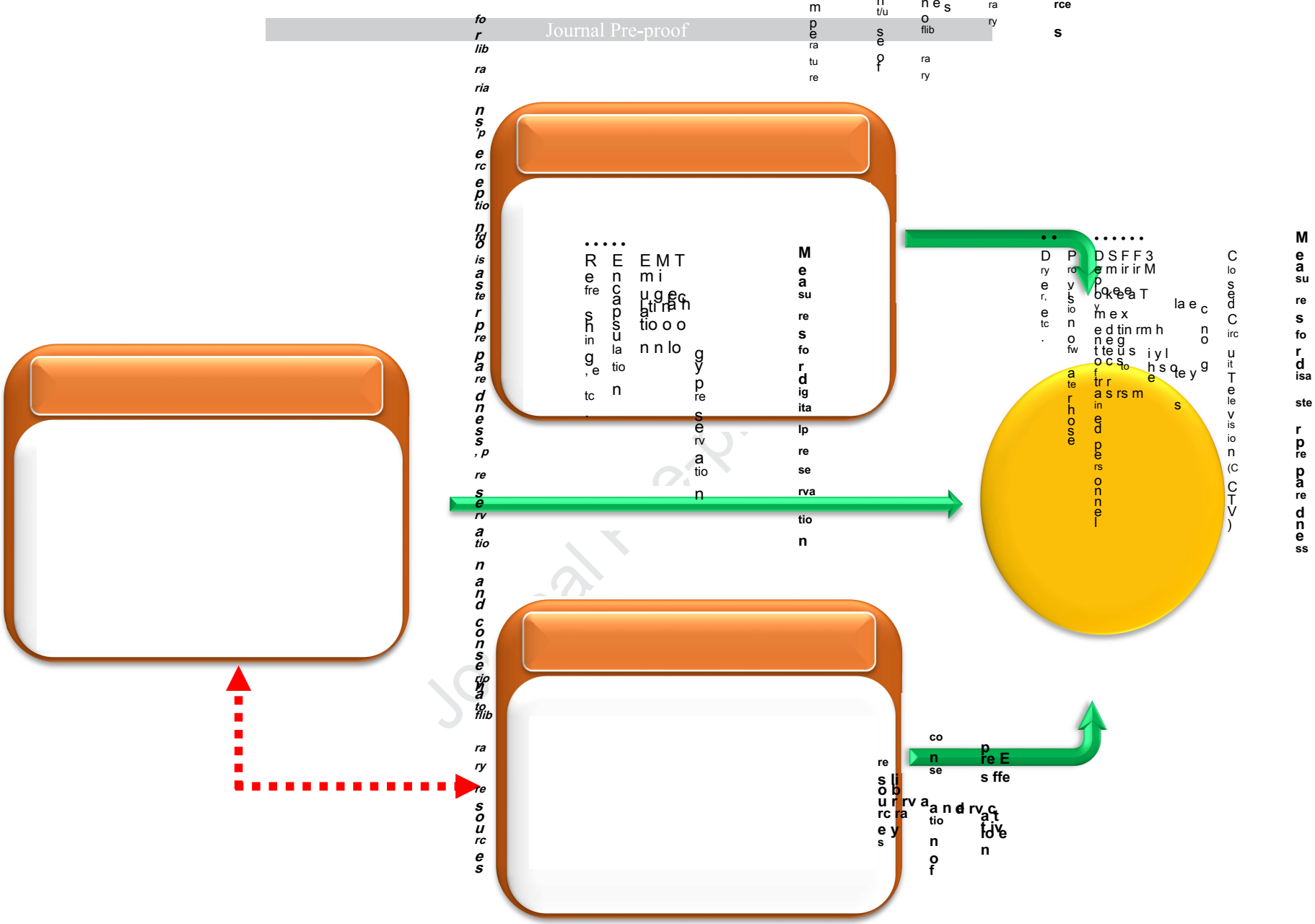
The ultimate goal of preservation is to slow dotw henwear and tear of library information stock thereby prolonging the life-span and ensulroinngg-term access to the resources. Whereas achieving this goal dependent on factors such aesquaadte funding (Olatokun, 2010; Ogunmodede & Ebijuwa, 2013), the availability oflerveant technology infrastructure and technical expertise are also essential to the ssusco ce the entire process. As much as closed circuit cameras are key components of disasterapreredpness in libraries (Ilo et al., 2018; Donald, 2012) towards early detection of possible hazarnddsm aonitoring emergencies, they are being used to foster preservation activities in ordermtoonitor and deter mutilation, vandalism and outright theft of library resources (Segaetsho &jaMmna, 2012; Akussah & Bentil, 2010).

While Ilo, et al (2018) listed strong anti-virusoftsware, dust extractors, insecticides/pesticides, plastic sheet cover, hdarirvde and other storage devices among disaster prevention measures, evidence of the use of thteesmes i in preservation and conservation activities abound in literature (Adekannbi & Waha2b0,15). Preservation activities (e.g. digital preservation) and some aspects of disaster manangt e(em.ge. digital disaster) are intertwined; as some equipment and processes designed to manaagsetedr icsould also be helpful in preventing and mitigating the effect of the deteriorationio bfral ry resources, vice versa.

Good housekeeping practices could be essentiahl tbootpreservation of information resources and disaster management. It is a goosdekheoeuping principle to strategically position all relevant equipment for effective deployment w nhtehe need arises. The proximity of these items (e.g. humidity control cassettes, dryers,t d euxtsractors/vacuum cleaners, fire extinguishers, insecticides/pesticides and mops) to the stacksaprelaay an important role in the speed and efficacy of response the library can offer in thveenet of emergency (Wong & Green, 2006). The degree of effectiveness of the response proceslsinwtilurn determines the resuscitation and restoration attention affected library materialsll w reiquire.

Technically speaking from the digital preservaticoonntext, it has been observed that during migration, authenticity of a digital recocrd ould be compromised, functionality and data could be lost (Dressler, 2010s)i,ncethe process involves the relocation or copyingaotfadfrom outdated or endangered file formats by means ohfntoelcogy to one that is modern or prevailing (Venkadesan, 2010). This method portends signitfichaanzards to libraries and the collections with which they support scholarship. Therefore, teifchnological incompetence or nondeployment of relevant technology infrastructurecaoscion the loss of library data, disaster has occurred. It therefore follows that adequate preedpnaerss measures put in place to ensure digital preservation could go a long way to prevent digditiaslaster. On the other hand, poor disaster preparedness measures could facilitate the deisotnruocft important computer hardware hosting the programmes for accessing digital resourcesa. rAessult, the study hypothesizes that:

H1: ***There is no significant mean (X) difference bweet en librarians' perception of preservation and conservation activities and ditsearspreparedness measures on information resource***



It has earlier been established in the study athnayt damage to library resources is a disaster considering its effect on scholarship. aAsresult, employing disaster preparedness approach was theorized as a broader and more iveeffecmteans of safeguarding library collections from all forms of hazards and emergeesn.ciThis implies that librarians' view of disaster preparedness is a factor of the effecetisvsenof preservation and conservation methods employ to safeguard library resources. Figureu1stirllates the role of each activity to effective preservation and conservation of library resourT

cehse. items listed as measures of the variables are based on extant literature which also guideeddtehvelopment of the measurement scale for data collection.

Besides the general disaster preparedness meafsourreesither preventing disaster occurrence or responding adequately or at leastti,gam tim g its impact and recovering with minimal consequences, the schema diagram furthdeicraitnes that each library resource (print or electronic) requires unique measures for achievein ffgective preservation and conservation outcome. The diagram suggests that until a welrl-dcio nated all-inclusive disaster preparedness approach is employed, the overall maintenance a ustdaisnability of print and digital resources remains a mirage.

1. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Procedure

The link between librarians' perception of disa r stpereparedness and effective preservation and conservation of library resouricsew shat the study seeks to establish, using selected federal and state university librarietsheinSouthwest geopolitical zone of Nigeria. Since the problem under study is correlational and de psticvrei in nature, the descriptive research design was adopted to situate the study. Samples (untivyelirbsriaries) were thereafter randomized using the balloting system after which total enumeratsioanmpling procedure was employed to take complete count of the population. The study isgdneesdi to answer two research questions using criterion mean of 2.50 for decision and one hypsoitsheformulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

3.2 Population/participants

In a typical Nigerian federal or state universliibtyrary, three categories of personnel exist namely: the Professional Librarians, some of wheoaatrthe management cadres who also double as academic staff. The Library Officers, otherwkisne own as quasi or para-professionals, belong to the middle level manpower in the library and n thoen-professional library staff (Aboyade, 2013). The nature of data to be elicited requirreosfepssional competence hence; professional librarians and library officers were selected to ovpidre the data for the research analysis. These library personnel are drawn from 14 universitie.se.(i7 each of federal and state) across the 6 states in the southwest geopolitical region. A kbdreoawn of the population is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by libraries

	Institutions		Library Personnel		
			Professional	Para-Professional	Total
SN	Responding Libraries	Location	N	N	N
1.	Adekunle Ajasi University	Akungba, Ondo State	6	6	12
2.	Ekiti State University	Ado-Ekiiti, Ekiti State	16	9	25
3.	Federal University, Oye-Ekiti	Oye-Ekiti, Etiki State	5	5	10
4.	Federal University of Agriculture Federal	Abeokuta, Ogun State	23	8	31
5.	University of Technology	Akure, Ondo State	11	8	19
6.	Lagos State University	Ojo, Lagos State	17	6	23
7.	National Open University of Nigeria Obafemi	Lagos StC ateentre	14	7	21
8.	Awolowo University	Ile-Ife, Osun State	8 1	14	32
9.	Olabisi Onabanjo University	Ago-Iwoye, Ogun S etat	11	14	25
10.	Ondo State University of Science and TechnologO Osun State	ykitipupa, Ondo State	3	4	7
11.	University	Osogbo, Osun State	7	4	11
12.	University of Ibadan,	Ibadan, Oyo State	22	43	5 6
13.	University of Lagos	Akoka, Lagos State	20	12	32
14.	Tai Solarin University of Education	Ijebu-OdOeg,un State	9	5	14
	Total		**182**	**145**	**327**

* ***Field survey 2018***

3.3 Instrumentation

Questionnaire and interview methods were theuinmsetrnts adopted for data collection. The questionnaire was grouped into 3 sections AS-eCc:tion A deals with the bio-data of the respondents and it contains 7 items. Section Bitseliincformation on librarians' perception of disaster preparedness. It has 7 items and sectio foncuCses on preservation and conservation activities carried out in libraries towards theesgaufarding of library resources. It consists of 19 items. 76.1% of the 327 copies of the questionndaisirteributed were duly completed and returned for analysis. The questionnaire was measured o-npoain4t scoring scale of Strongly Agree = 4, Agree = 3, Disagree = 2 and Strongly Disagree =Th1e. choice of this scoring pattern stems from the need to ascertain the extent to whichornedse pnts agree and or disagree with items measuring the variables. The study sets out to ienxea.m In an attempt to validate the responses provided in the questionnaire, the University Lirbiara ns of all the responding libraries were interviewed. This was achieved with the aid of arucsttured interview schedule which comprised10 open-ended questions. Areas coveredlibarraerians' perception of disaster preparedness in academic libraries, methods otfadl ipgrieservation as well as preservation and conservation activities carried out in the libra s.rie

3.4 Constructs' reliability coefficient

To determine the internal consistency, the qunensa tiore was trial-tested on 17 librarians of Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, University of Nigeria Nuskka. The choice of the library stems from

the fact that it is not part of the academic lib iersarunder study. The Cronbach Alpha method was used to determine the internal consistency of ttehm e si in the instrument with the following: librarians' perception of disaster preparedness.8=4;0preservation and conservation activities = 0.83 with an overall consistency level of 0.97.

2. RESULTS

Research Question :1 What is the relationship between the general eppetirocn of librarians about disaster preparedness and effective presioenrvaantd conservation of library resources?

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation scores of libarrians' perception of disaster preparedness and effective preservation and conrsveation of library resources

SN	Items	Institution by ownersh i p						
		Fed e ral		Stat e		Over all X		
		x	SD X		SD X		SD r	d
1	Disaster preparedness is a necessary requiremen for effective preservation and conservation of library resources	3t.63	.69	3.70	.58	3.65	.65	1st A
2	Disaster preparedness is too broad a task for university libraries alone to undertake	3.52	.73	3.69	.55	3.58	.68	2nd A
3	Disaster preparedness is expensive and does no worth the stress	3t .43	.79	3.54	.72	3.47	.77	3rd A
4	Disaster rarely occurs in libraries	3.34	.91	3.46	.77	3.38	.86	4th A
5	Due to pressure from other library activities, disaster preparedness is a less important tashkein t library	2.78	.97	1.99	.88	2.05	.93	5th D
6	Disaster preparedness is of secondary importanc Disaster can hardly	1e.72	.92	1.57	.88	1.67	.90	6th D
7	destroy library resources eve when it does occurs	1n.63	.79	1.53	.76	1.60	.78	7th D
	Weighted Mean					**2.77**		

**** X = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation; r = Ranking; d= Decision, A = Agree, D = Disagree***

Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviationsscoof rtehe respondents on librarians' perception of disaster preparedness for effectirveeseprvation and conservation of library resources in university libraries. Judging by thrietercion mean of 2.50, respondents are in agreement with items 1 — 4 and disagree with ite5m— s 7 respectively as they concern librarians' perception of disaster preparednessb.leTfaurther reveals that, "Disaster preparedness is a necessary requirement for effective preseornvaatind conservation of library resources" (X = 3.65) ranked highest among the items measurina grila bnrs' perception in the distribution. This is followed by "Disaster preparedness is too broad asak tfor university libraries to take alone (X =3.58); Disaster preparedness is expensive andndootewsorth the stress (X = 3.47) and Disaster rarely occurs in libraries (X = 3.38). Ranked lea instthe distribution in terms of extent of disagreement is "Disaster can hardly destroy liybrraersources even when it dose occurs" (X = 1.60). The low mean value of respondents' disage renetmto this item suggested otherwise.

Research Question :2 How are disaster preparedness measures put cine pim lapact on the effectiveness of preservation and conservationibo rafrly resources?

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation scores for daisster preparedness measures and preservation and conservation of library resource s

	Items	Institution by ownership							
		Federal		State		Overall X			
		X	SD X		SD	X	SD	r	d
Cluster A:	**Measures for preservation and conservation of print resources**								
1	Good housekeeping practices	3.49	.51 3.67	.56		3.56	. 54	1st	A
2	Binding and repair of torn library print resources3.40	.66 3.59	.58 Reduction of ultr-aviolent			3.47	. 64	2nd	A
3	Photocopying and digitization of library resources3.38	.63 4		3.49	. 90	3.42	. 74	3rd	A
	lights	3.42	.58 3.37	.95		3.40	. 73	4th	A
5	Fumigation using insecticides and rodenticides 3.33	.69 6		3.53	. 57	3.40	. 66	4th	A
	Dust extraction (vacuum) and control	3.31	.55 3.53	.68		3.39	. 61	5th	A
7	Maintenance of conducive temperature	3.33	.65	3.42	. 78	3.39	. 70	5th	A
	Weighted Mean					**3.43**			
Cluster B:	**Disaster preparedness measures**								
8	Provision of fire extinguishers 9	3.30	. 60	3.47	. 66	3.37	. 63	6th	A
	Deployment of trained personnel 10	3.40	. 68	3.29	. 84	3.36	. 74	7th	A
Provision of water hose		3.31	. 79	3.10	. 89	3.24	. 83	8th	A
11 Installation of fire alarm system 12 Installation		3.23	. 74	3.21	. 85	3.22	. 78	9th	A
of smoke detectors 13 Deployment of CCTV		3.18	. 82	3.21	. 88	3.19	. 84	10th	A
		3.08	. 85	3.22	. 89	3.13	. 86	11th	A
14 Use of 3M technology		3.08	. 71	3.18	. 84	3.12	. 76	12th	A
	Weighted Mean					**3.23**			
Cluster C:	**Digital preservation activities**								
15 Uploading research outputs on institutional repository		3.13	.81	3.07	. 93	3.11	. 85	13th	A
16 Provision for data bac-u kp		3.16	.75	2.90	1.02 3.07		. 86	14th	A
17 Building firewalls		3.07	.91	2.94	1.00 3.03		. 94	15th	A
18 Migration		3.00	.84	2.74	1.00 2.91		. 91	16th	A
19 Emulation		2.88	.83	2.75	. 89	2.83	. 85	17th	A
	Weighted Mean					**2.99**			

**** * X = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation; r = Ranking; d= Decision, A = Agree***

To ascertain the extent of safety preparednessinppultace to secure the library facility and the collections it contains, possible activsittih erough which this objective can be realized were grouped into clusters and analyzed. The chooficth eis arrangement stem from the need to present the weighted mean independently so astetormdiene (at a glance) activities with highest response. Ranking of responses is presented inscaenddeing magnitude according to mean values. Since analysis shows that all mean valuxecseeeded the criterion mean of 2.50, participants' responses to each item tended towaagrd resement than disagreement. Table 3 seeks to unveil disaster preparedness activities geaorw edartds effective preservation and conservation of library resources. For clarity, items are grodupineto 3 sections and ranked correspondingly. Evidently, the Table has several interpretationsreilnation to the determination of disaster

preparedness activities aimed at effective prestieornvaand conservation of library resources. First, the analysis reveals that the libraries amro ere concerned with preservation and conservation activities of print resources thanasdtiesr preparedness and digital preservation activities as Cluster A suggests. Leading the pa inckthe cluster distribution is “Good housekeeping practices” (X = 3.56) while “Maintecneanof conducive temperature” rated last (X = 3.39).

Cluster B shows evidence of practice of disastreerpapredness activities in the studied libraries. Taking the pride of place in the clusdteisrtribution is “Provision of fire extinguishers” (X = 3.37) while “Use of 3M technology” to checklfpeiring tendencies ranked last. Cluster C indicates that the activity that is the least em yepdlo in relation to effective preservation and conservation of library resources is digital pre vaseio n. “Uploading of research outputs on institutional repository” (X = 3.11) which is not caore digital preservation activity ranked highest while “Migration” (X = 2.91) and “Emulatio” n(X = 2.83) which are principal digital preservation strategies, ranked least in the crl.ustB eased on the criterion mean of 2.50 for taking decision, Table 3 shows that there is stra ogrgeement among respondents on disaster preparedness activities for effective preservaatin odn conservation of library resources in all the libraries studied. This conclusion is based onwtheeighted mean values of all items that exceeds the criterion mean.

4.1 Testing of hypothesis

H1: There is no significant mean **X)(** difference between librarians’ perception of preservation and conservation activities and d teisrapsreparedness measures on information resources.

Table 4: The t-test analysis of librarians’ percep tion of preservation activities and disaster preparedness measures

SN	Institution	X	SD	N	DF	t- test P-Value Sig.	Rmk
1.	Federal	2.86	. 57	158			
2.	State	2.78	. 76	91	247	1.519 .130	P>0.05 NS

**** Significant at p>0.05;***
**** NS = Not Significant***

The t-test analysis presented in Table 4 showedt-tvhaelue of 1.519 at p>0.05 level indicating insignificance relationship. Therefotrhee, null hypothesis whish state that “There is no significant mean (X) difference between librarian pse’rception of preservation and conservation activities and disaster preparedness measuresfoornmiantion resources” is supported. This is an indication that there is no difference in librarsia’ nperception between disaster preparedness measures and preservation and conservation aecstivrietilative to information resources safety. In other words, both methods have significant effenctthoe overall well-being of library collections.

3. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

With respect to research question one, the study fousntdroa ng affirmative agreement among respondents on the impact of disaster prdenpeasres measures on effective preservation and conservation of library resources. This shohwast et ffective preservation and conservation of

information resources can be achieved if a librianrcyorporate disaster preparedness measures towards ensuring the safety and well-being of th eesour rces. The importance of disaster preparedness was further buttressed from anothaenrdpsot int when respondents strongly disagreed that disaster preparedness is of secyoinmdpaor rtance. This outcome lent support to the role of disaster preparedness measures in theaceyfficof preservation and conservation of information resources. The study further reveah leadt tit is a perception among librarians with strong consensus that disaster preparedness isndbethye o precinct of the library to undertake alone due to financial, technical and other conrsaitdioens.

A strong agreement level was also reached amobn ragrilai ns that disaster rarely occurs in libraries like in other organizations. From digid taisl aster perspective, Zaveri's (2015) noted that over 50 per cent librarians are less than 20 pe t rscuerne that digital disaster is possible in libera sri as against the 7.61 per cent librarians who arpee6r0cent probabilistic about disaster occurrence in libraries. However, recent events in Africa abreeginning to change the narrative as many libraries in the region have experienced the de ctsidrnu of library structures and the resources they contain due to disaster (Abareh, 2014). Thsetedte hypothesis partly lent credence to research question one, when it was shown that rilaibnrsa (whether from federal or state university libraries) do not differ on the impacftdoisaster preparedness measures and those of preservation and conservation on the effectiveo nfeisnsformation resources — both are essential.

Librarians do believe that libraries need to be sasdtier-conscious in order to give preservation and conservation the right attenthioeny tdeserved in libraries. This position may be informed by the perception that disaster preparsesdnisean expensive undertaking to embark on. Drawing inference from Table 2, librarians' dispto iosni towards disaster preparedness vis-à-vis preservation of information resources appear unrfaabvlo e. The responses elicited from one of the University Librarians (UL) interviewed indicatedatth"even if our level of disaster preparedness is low, we strongly believe in disaster prepared snceuslture". Another UL who appear more practical noted that "it is not enough to be diesra-sctonscious, actual preparedness begins with the procurement of relevant disaster equipmentaadnedquate training of personnel."

Ishola (2017) reported that some of the problemf sproeservation and disaster management in academic libraries are due to lackstaofff training on preservation, this, according to the study was responsible for the ploew rception of librarians on preservation and conservation of library collections. Earlier, Abhar(e2014) reported that poor perception of the importance of disaster preparedness among librsarisian the bane of the various damage done to library buildings and resources during emergencycurorcences. The author blamed this phenomenon on the non-inclusion of disaster mane angterin many library school curricula in Nigeria — a course meant to groom and prepare yoliu bmragrians with adequate knowledge on emergency management. Kolawole, Ogunbiyi, Oriogu i aanndd Ogbuiyi (2015) in their study submitted that lack of interest is the bane of in theefficiency in disaster preparedness activities which in turn, negatively affect preservation obfra liry resources in most university libraries in Nigeria.

On another hand, the result of this study corraotbeodr that of Echezona, Ugwu and Ozioko (2012) who noted that it has been an agg e tlhoinnking of librarians that the chances of disaster occurrence in libraries are rare. If cthlaisim is anything to by, it can then be concluded that librarians in Nigeria are yet to learn anyso lens from the two fire disasters gutted the University of Jos two campus libraries' whole co ctlieon in 2013 and 2016 respectively (Nwokedi, Panle & Samuel, 2017). This position craodnitcted Matthews et al (2009) who reiterated in their study that libraries which hahvaed previous experiences of disaster are more

likely to embrace disaster preparedness activim tieosre proactively than those that never experienced disaster. Irrespective of the effen cteivses of preservation and conservation measures put in place to safeguard information resourceshowuitt adequate prevention mechanisms against fire, flood, virus attack etc., preservation actiteivsi becomes a mirage when emergency occur.

Findings emanating from research question 2 shoth waetdthe prevailing preservation and conservation practices among university librarinesSoi uthwest Nigeria are tilted more towards print resources than their electronic counterpaIrnts.other words, university libraries in the region surveyed are more concerned with presernvaotfioprint resources than they are for digital preservation and disaster preparedness. The pnossio tiɗ all the ULs interviewed lent strong evidence to this finding when they all respondeadt tphhotocopying, binding, good housekeeping practices etc. are the preservation and consen rvaatcidivities being practiced in their respective libraries. The plausible reason for this resultthisat preservation and conservation of print resources are far more economical to undertakeitthisanfor digital resources.

As Zaveri (2015) reported, a common denominatoisr tsexbetween print and digital preservation of library resources. The author nothteadt water and fire are both destructive to print, digital as well as library hard/softwareriansftructures. Prior findings have shown that good and appropriate housekeeping practices like: dgu,sctilneaning and proper shelving to allow free flow of air (Osunride & Adetunla, 2016); bindingh,optocopying and a well-coordinated shelving approach (Adekannbi and Wahab, 2015; Njeze, 20a 1n2)hcelp minimize chemical, biological and other environmental effect on library collenct.ioConsistently, these are the most practiced preservation and conservation activities in uniivtyerlsibraries in Nigeria as the current study affirmed.

It was also observed that the provision of firetinegxuishers and deployment of trained personnel took the lead among the list of disapsrteepraredness activities in university libraries in Southwest Nigeria. This finding underscores thedeinqauate emphasis university libraries in Nigeria place on technological aspect of disastreerpapredness. These results support that of Khalid and Dol (2015) who submitted that academ ibircalries are more prepared for fire disaster than other forms of disasters. Similar claim wapsorre ted by Ahenkorah–Marfo and Borteye (2010) in Ghana. Strengthening this claim furthsetrhie interview responses by some of the ULs who affirmed that fire extinguishers are the comm esotndisaster preparedness tool in their libraries.

In terms of digital preservation measures, theom r aajpproach common to all the university libraries studied is “uploading researocuhtputs on Institutional Repository” and the “provision for data back-up”. Sadly, the core daigl ip t reservation strategies such as migration (the relocation of data from outdated or endangefirle edversion to one that is modern) and emulation (the recreation of the environment incwhhtihe data is rendered in its original form), etc. are downplayed. Decˇmǎn and Vintar (2013) osrutp eɸ this result in part when they noted that uploading institutional/organizational reseharocutput into repositories is a short-term solution for the preservation of digital recordsh.isTfinding contradicted that of Adekanmbi and Wahab (2015) who found that migration was mostleyduass digital preservation strategy among academic libraries in Southwest Nigeria with a msecaonre of 1.50 which was the highest among the long-term digital preservation strategies exnaem dibut relatively low in comparison to the print strategies employed. Some of the ULs intewrveide lent credibility to this claim when they answered that data backup, installation of powearfnutli-virus and firewalls, migration of data etc. are the digital preservation techniques ininustheeir libraries.

The result of Zaveri (2015) also strengthened rtehseult of this paper as the author observed that the measure commonly used to presdeigrivta el contents among Indian libraries is manual backup. This conclusion was reached whe3n p8e7r. cent of the responding libraries ranked the activity highest. Similar submission heaadrlier been made by Dimattia (2001). This outcome is partly in tandem with that of Sydney0(22)0who reported that website backup was among the several technological innovations thavtedsaher library after the September 11 disaster.

4. RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

Disaster preparedness and preservation and coantisoenrvof information resources are two distinct concepts studied independently in librnasrihaip and archival studies. Where they are both mentioned, their composite effect to library cotliloencs and the facility housing them is empirically downplayed. Whereas the study showeadt tthhe effectiveness of preservation activities is largely dependent on the efficacydo isfaster preparedness measures, both activities thus run complementarily. Accordingly, the studys heaxtended the frontiers of preservation and conservation beyond the conventional limit of dieotreartion of library resources to disaster management. A major research importance of thidsys(tbuesides making significance addition to existing body of knowledge) is its ability to incpoorrate both concepts with a view to gaining broader perspective of the phenomenon. Since tchuesfo of this study differs empirically from prior studies, its pioneering effect in ascertaginignreater depth of the overall well-being of information resources and the facility housing thfero mm disaster preparedness standpoint is remarkable.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Arising from the findings of this study, the folloinwg recommendations are made:

i. University libraries should embrace all-inclusiveisadster preparedness approach towards the preservation and conservation of lyibrre asr ources. Limiting the concept to deterioration due to environmental, biological aontdher factors does not ensure a holistic approach for caring for library informantioresources and the facility housing them.

ii. Librarians should have a change of perception td oswadrisaster preparedness. It is pointless to wait for an occurrence before takinrogap ctive steps as this may lead to irrecoverable loss. Efforts should be made to kliebera pry collections in good and usable conditions to sustain the continued promotion ohfoslacrship and user satisfaction.

iii. Print and digital resources are complementary, aressu alt, all approaches relevant to safeguarding them should be employed at all tim Beesc.ause the future of information resources rest more on digital resources than fiot risprint version, proactive effort should be made to ensure effective digital prestieornvapractices in libraries.

iv. Relevant disaster equipment such as fire extingeursis,hsmoke detectors, fire alarm systems, fire tractors, dryers, dehumidifiers, esthco.uld be procured and deployed to ensure effective prevention and response in thn eteovfeemergencies.

6. CONCLUSION

Two research questions and one hypothesis guideeb drdthad objective of this research to examine the role of librarians' perception of dtisear spreparedness and its impact on effective preservation and conservation of library resourin ceusniversity libraries in Southwest Nigeria. Having lent empirical justification for the indepdeennt contribution of preservation and disaster preparedness practices to the overall security la onndgevity of information resources, the composite effect of the application of both metho hdass been shown to guarantee the safety of the library facility as well as the comfort of poantrs patronizing it. This suggest that adopting this broader approach to examine this phenomenon, ecm alplyiriindicates that preservation activities and disaster preparedness measures are both tceodrraenlad complementary and when adequately and proactively harnessed, factors that facilitth aedeterioration of library materials or portend significant danger to the library facility are mm iniized significantly.

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