

Strengthening Disaster Literacy through Minangkabau Local Wisdom: A Case Study of the Bukittinggi Public Library

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ABSTRACT

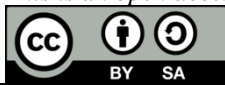
Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest disaster vulnerability in the world, making disaster literacy a fundamental necessity for communities, especially those living in disaster-prone regions such as West Sumatra. In this context, Minangkabau local wisdom holds significant potential to strengthen disaster education through the cultural values embedded in community life. This study aims to analyze the practice of disaster literacy at the Bukittinggi Public Library and to identify how local values such as '*Alam Takambang Jadi Guru*' (Nature as a Teacher), *gotong royong* (mutual cooperation), and '*Bajanjang Naiak, Batanggo Turun*' (hierarchical but participatory cooperation) are integrated into community literacy activities. Using a qualitative descriptive approach with a case study method, data were collected through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and institutional document analysis. The results reveal that the Bukittinggi Public Library actively fosters disaster awareness through culturally based literacy activities such as storytelling with disaster themes, collaborative disaster mitigation programs with institutional partners, and post-disaster trauma healing sessions. Minangkabau cultural values serve as a foundation for social learning that nurtures empathy, solidarity, and ecological awareness among the community. These practices expand the library's role beyond an information center into a cultural space that bridges modern scientific knowledge with local wisdom. The study highlights that disaster literacy grounded in local culture enhances community resilience, enriches public literacy practices, and provides new directions for developing public libraries as agents of socio-cultural transformation rooted in humanistic and sustainable values.

ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara dengan tingkat kerentanan bencana tertinggi di dunia, sehingga literasi kebencanaan menjadi kebutuhan mendasar bagi masyarakat, khususnya yang tinggal di wilayah rawan bencana seperti Sumatera Barat. Dalam konteks ini, kearifan lokal Minangkabau memiliki potensi yang signifikan untuk memperkuat pendidikan kebencanaan melalui nilai-nilai budaya yang tertanam dalam kehidupan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis praktik literasi kebencanaan di Perpustakaan Umum Kota Bukittinggi serta mengidentifikasi bagaimana nilai-nilai lokal seperti Alam Takambang Jadi Guru (alam sebagai guru), gotong royong (kerja sama), dan Bajanjang Naiak, Batanggo Turun (kerja sama hierarkis namun partisipatif) diintegrasikan dalam kegiatan literasi masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, dan analisis dokumen kelembagaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Perpustakaan Umum Kota Bukittinggi secara aktif menumbuhkan kesadaran kebencanaan melalui kegiatan literasi berbasis budaya, seperti kegiatan mendongeng bertema kebencanaan, program mitigasi

bencana kolaboratif dengan mitra kelembagaan, serta kegiatan pemulihan trauma pascabencana. Nilai-nilai budaya Minangkabau berfungsi sebagai landasan pembelajaran sosial yang menumbuhkan empati, solidaritas, dan kesadaran ekologis di tengah masyarakat. Praktik-praktik ini memperluas peran perpustakaan, tidak hanya sebagai pusat informasi, tetapi juga sebagai ruang kultural yang menjembatani pengetahuan ilmiah modern dengan kearifan lokal. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa literasi kebencanaan yang berlandaskan budaya lokal mampu meningkatkan ketangguhan masyarakat, memperkaya praktik literasi publik, serta memberikan arah baru bagi pengembangan perpustakaan umum sebagai agen transformasi sosial-budaya yang berakar pada nilai-nilai humanistik dan berkelanjutan.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is among the countries with the highest disaster risk levels in the world due to its geographical position along the Ring of Fire, where three major tectonic plates—the Indo-Australian, Eurasian, and Pacific plates converge (Darmawan et al., 2023). Data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) indicate that more than 21,000 natural disaster events occurred over the past decade, including floods, earthquakes, landslides, and forest fires (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, 2024). In 2023 alone, a total of 3,866 disaster incidents were recorded across Indonesia, with West Sumatra ranking among the top five most disaster-prone provinces due to the high frequency of floods, earthquakes, and extreme weather events (PPID Sumbar, 2023)

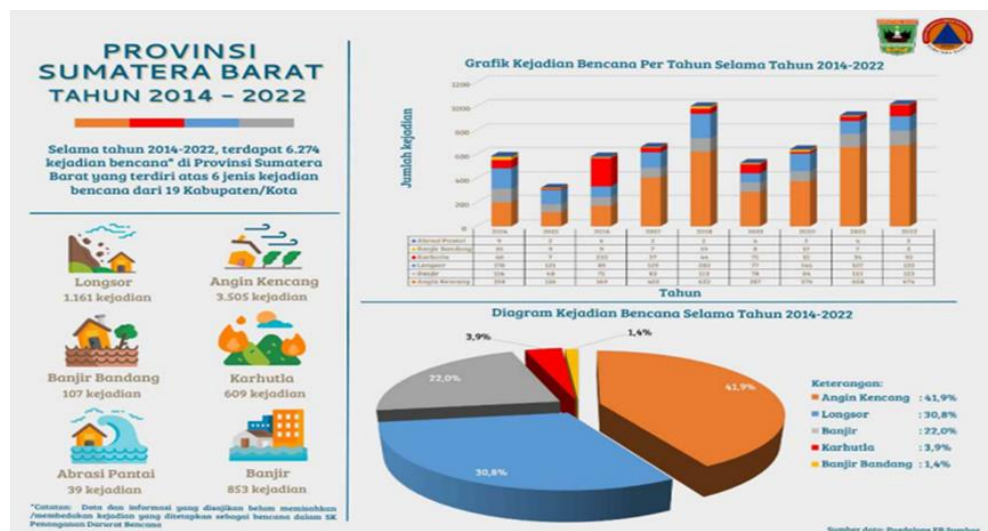


Figure 1. Infographic of Disaster Events in West Sumatra, 2014–2022 (Source: West Sumatra PPID)

Based on the figure above, it can be observed that during the period from 2014 to 2022, the high level of disaster risk has positioned West Sumatra as one of the most disaster-prone provinces in Indonesia. According to data from the West Sumatra PPID (Information and Documentation Management Officer), the distribution of disaster types shows that strong

winds accounted for 41.9%, landslides 30.8%, floods 22%, forest and land fires 20.9%, and flash floods 1.4%.

The complex geographical and topographical conditions make communities in areas such as Bukittinggi City highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Therefore, disaster literacy becomes a crucial aspect in fostering social resilience and enhancing risk mitigation awareness at the community level. Disaster literacy is not merely understood as the transfer of technical knowledge related to preparedness, but also as a social learning process that cultivates values, attitudes, and adaptive behaviors toward the environment.

Within the context of Minangkabau culture, local wisdom holds significant potential as a value-based resource for strengthening disaster literacy. The life philosophy “*Alam Takambang Jadi Guru*” reflects how Minangkabau communities perceive and learn from nature as a teacher of life. Values such as mutual cooperation, deliberation, and social solidarity (*Bajanjang naiak, batanggo turun*) serve as a social foundation that can be effectively utilized in disaster mitigation literacy initiatives (R. F., & Fitrisia, 2022).

Public libraries constitute an essential component of public institutions that not only provide access to information but also play a significant role in preserving local culture. Libraries function as centers of public learning that enable communities to access literature, knowledge, and Minangkabau cultural values that have been passed down through generations (Sulistyo-Basuki, 2011). Through their cultural function, libraries serve as strategic spaces for preserving local collections, including manuscripts, folklore, and Minangkabau traditions that embody adaptive values related to disaster resilience (Utami & Ri, 2020).

The role of libraries and community reading spaces in strengthening public literacy has been demonstrated not only in the context of basic literacy, but also as platforms for community-based social learning. Previous research by Wahyuni and Safri (2023) shows that community reading spaces function as non-formal educational institutions capable of fostering participatory literacy through culturally grounded approaches, artistic activities, and context-sensitive social engagement (Wahyuni & Safri, 2023). These findings underscore that libraries and community reading centers possess pedagogical and social capacities to internalize thematic knowledge values, including disaster literacy, in a more flexible and inclusive manner compared to formal educational institutions.

Research on disaster literacy has expanded significantly in recent years. Zhang (Zhang, 2021) emphasizes that disaster literacy needs to be contextualized within cultural values in order to be more readily accepted by communities. Furthermore, Dillon (Dillon, 2023) finds that socio-cultural-based disaster education enhances community resilience through the internalization of local values. Meanwhile, Rahman (Rahman, 2020) demonstrates that Minangkabau local wisdom can serve as a model for community-based adaptive mitigation, while Ragil et al, (Ragil et al., 2021) explain that local cultural values encourage collective behavior in responding to disasters.

In the institutional context, both IFLA (IFLA, 2024) and ALA (ALA, 2024) emphasize the importance of public libraries as centers for disaster literacy due to their broad

accessibility and extensive social reach. However, most of these studies continue to focus on policy frameworks or formal educational settings and have given limited attention to practical, on-the-ground implementations, particularly within the context of western Indonesia or Sumatra.

Furthermore, the role of libraries in enhancing public literacy is not limited to reading and writing skills, but also extends to thematic literacy that is experiential and contextually grounded. A study by Almadania et al. (2025) demonstrates that libraries, through archival diorama programs, are able to enhance cultural literacy by integrating archival materials, historical visualization, artistic expression, and technology (Almadania et al., 2025). This evidence confirms that libraries have significant pedagogical and social capacity as public learning spaces that are effective in communicating complex knowledge to diverse communities. Given these shared characteristics, disaster literacy which requires historical understanding, risk awareness, and preparedness grounded in local contexts is conceptually well suited to be developed through the active involvement of libraries.

Although numerous studies have highlighted the importance of disaster education and local wisdom, there remains a lack of empirical research that specifically examines how public libraries integrate Minangkabau local wisdom values into disaster literacy activities. Most previous studies have focused on formal educational institutions, such as schools and universities, while the role of public libraries as non-formal literacy institutions has received limited scholarly attention, particularly in the context of culture-based disaster mitigation. Furthermore, earlier research tends to remain at a conceptual level, without sufficiently addressing practical implementation, institutional challenges, and the capacity of librarians' human resources in conducting disaster literacy programs. This gap highlights the need for studies that link disaster literacy with local cultural values and public library management at the regional level.

The geographical context of Bukittinggi City, which is located within an active fault zone, makes the strengthening of disaster literacy an urgent necessity, not only for the general public but also for public institutions that serve as information centers. Public libraries hold strategic potential as spaces for community learning due to their close proximity to local communities and their robust information infrastructure.

However, interview findings with Librarian Mr. SR reveal that librarians in Bukittinggi have never received formal training in disaster literacy, and existing activities remain incidental in nature, such as storytelling sessions or disaster awareness programs conducted by external agencies. Therefore, strategies grounded in local cultural values are needed to ensure that disaster literacy initiatives become more contextualized and sustainable (Interview with Mr. SR, June 26, 2025).

From an academic perspective, this study is significant in expanding the understanding of disaster literacy through a local culture-based approach. Practically, the findings can serve as a foundation for developing models to strengthen disaster literacy within public institutions, particularly in regions with strong cultural traditions such as Minangkabau.

This study offers novel contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it extends the concept of disaster literacy by integrating the dimension of local wisdom within the institutional framework of public libraries. Practically, it proposes a model for strengthening disaster literacy based on Minangkabau local wisdom values that can be replicated by other literacy institutions across Indonesia. Thus, the findings not only enrich the academic literature on disaster literacy but also contribute directly to community-based national disaster risk reduction strategies.

2. METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach using a case study method. This approach was selected because it enables an in-depth understanding of social realities and the cultural context surrounding disaster literacy practices at the Bukittinggi City Public Library (Sugiyono, 2016). The qualitative approach allows the researcher to examine processes, interactions, and local values that underpin the implementation of literacy programs based on local wisdom. The case study method was chosen because the research focuses on a specific site, namely a public literacy institution with distinctive characteristics that are representative of the socio-cultural context of Minangkabau society.

The research was conducted at the Bukittinggi City Public Library, which operates under the Department of Library and Archives of Bukittinggi City, located at Jalan Perwira No. 30–1082, Belakang Balok Subdistrict, Aur Birugo Tigo Baleh District, Bukittinggi City. This location was selected because the library is one of the active public literacy institutions and features a dedicated “Minangkabau Corner” containing more than 250 titles focused on local culture. In addition, the library serves as a partner in community-based literacy activities, making it highly relevant to the research focus on strengthening disaster literacy grounded in local wisdom. The research was conducted from June to October 2025, encompassing the stages of preparation, data collection, data analysis, and validation of findings.

Research informants were selected using purposive sampling based on their involvement and competence in disaster literacy activities (Muhammad Rijal Fadli, 2021). The informants consisted of four librarians actively working at the Bukittinggi City Public Library, two officials from the Department of Library and Archives, and six library users who participated in disaster literacy and public education activities. This selection was intended to obtain diverse perspectives on the implementation of disaster literacy, the interpretation of Minangkabau cultural values, and the challenges encountered in literacy initiatives.

The data sources in this study comprise both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and field documentation. Interviews were conducted with librarians, administrators, and library users to explore their understanding of disaster literacy based on local wisdom. Observations focused on literacy activities such as disaster awareness programs conducted in collaboration with the state electricity company (PLN), thematic storytelling sessions on disaster

mitigation, and the provision of local cultural collections. Secondary data were obtained from institutional documents, activity reports, library social media archives, and academic literature relevant to disaster literacy and local wisdom. Data collection techniques involved three main stages: (1) direct observation of the library environment and ongoing literacy activities; (2) in-depth interviews using semi-structured interview guides to obtain narrative data; and (3) documentation analysis, including the review of activity reports, photographs, brochures, and social media content documenting literacy programs. These techniques were employed to ensure data triangulation and to comprehensively represent the phenomenon under study (Sugiyono, 2018).

Data analysis was conducted interactively following the model proposed by Miles and Huberman (Miles et al., 2016), which consists of three main stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Data reduction involved selecting and organizing relevant information obtained from interviews and observations in accordance with the research focus. The data were then presented in the form of narrative descriptions and thematic tables to identify patterns linking disaster literacy activities with Minangkabau local wisdom values. Finally, conclusions were drawn and verified based on validated data through triangulation processes.

Data validity was ensured through source and method triangulation by comparing findings from interviews, observations, and institutional documents to confirm consistency. In addition, member checking was conducted with key informants to verify the accuracy of the researcher's interpretations of interview data and field observations. This approach was intended to ensure data validity and reliability while strengthening the credibility of the research findings.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews, field observations, and a review of institutional documents, several key findings were identified regarding the implementation of disaster literacy at the Bukittinggi City Public Library. These findings encompass three main aspects: *Forms of Disaster Literacy Activities*

Observational data indicate that the library has developed a number of literacy activities that incorporate elements of disaster mitigation, although it does not yet have a formally structured disaster literacy program. Three primary activities were identified as the focus of this study:

a. Disaster Literacy Storytelling Activities

This activity is regularly conducted every weekend in the children's reading area. The stories presented include "*Malin Kundang*," "*Minangkabau Traditional Folklore*," and "*Tambo Alam Minangkabau*" traditional legends that emphasize the balance between humans and nature.

These stories were selected because they convey strong moral messages regarding the consequences of human greed toward nature and the importance of environmental

stewardship. In this activity, librarians act as facilitators who guide children to reflect on the meanings of natural disasters and ways to maintain personal safety.

“We deliberately choose Minangkabau stories because children find them easier to understand when they are connected to their own culture,” explained one of the librarians (Interview with Ms. DCD, June 12, 2025).



Figure 2. Storytelling and Disaster Education Activities for Children at the Bukittinggi City Public Library

This activity demonstrates the internalization of the cultural value *Alam Takambang Jadi Guru* within the context of disaster education. This value aligns with Zhang’s (2021) concept of disaster literacy, which emphasizes the importance of local context and narrative-based approaches in fostering community understanding of disaster risk.

b. Electrical Hazard Mitigation Awareness Program by PLN

This activity was conducted through a collaboration between the library and PLN Bukittinggi as part of the “*PLN Mengajar: Aman dari Bahaya Listrik*” (PLN Teaching: Electrical Safety Awareness) program. The program aimed to educate the public on safe electricity usage during the rainy season.

Participants included members of the general public, students, and literacy volunteers. The activity was not limited to lecture-based sessions but also incorporated practical demonstrations, in which participants were encouraged to practice preventive actions in the event of electrical short circuits caused by flooding.



Figure 3. Electrical Hazard Mitigation Awareness Program in Collaboration with PLN at the Bukittinggi City Public Library

This collaborative approach illustrates the transformation of libraries from institutions that merely provide information into community learning hubs. This finding supports the perspectives of IFLA (IFLA, 2024) and Dillon (Dillon, 2023), who argue that public literacy institutions possess strategic potential in strengthening social resilience through the dissemination of disaster-responsive information that is easily accessible to the public.

c. Disaster Literacy Education Activities

This activity was conducted through a collaboration between the library and PLN Bukittinggi as part of the program “*PLN Mengajar: Aman dari Bahaya Listrik*” (PLN Teaching: Electrical Safety Awareness). The program aimed to educate the public on safe electricity usage during the rainy season.

Participants included members of the general public, students, and literacy volunteers. The activity was not limited to a lecture-based format but also incorporated practical demonstrations, in which participants were guided to practice preventive measures in the event of electrical short circuits caused by flooding.



Figure 4. Trauma Healing Activities (Source: Instagram @perpustakaanbukittinggi)

These findings reinforce Freire’s (Freire, 2020) theory of critical literacy, which conceptualizes literacy not merely as the ability to read texts but also as the capacity to read social realities and develop critical consciousness. In this context, disaster literacy functions as a means of social and psychological recovery in post-disaster settings.

Table 1. Summary of Disaster Literacy Activities at the Bukittinggi City Public Library (2023–2024)

Year	Type of Activity	Partner	Target Group	Related Cultural Values
2023	Natural Disaster Storytelling	Elementary Schools	School Children	<i>Alam Takambang Jadi Guru</i>
2024	Electrical Hazard Mitigation Awareness	PLN Bukittinggi	School Children	Mutual Cooperation
2024	Post-Landslide Trauma Healing	IPI West Sumatra	Children & Parents	Communal Solidarity

Minangkabau Corner” Collection and the Integration of Local Values

Another significant finding concerns the role of the “*Minangkabau Corner*” as a primary source of local culture–based literacy. This collection comprises approximately 250 titles, including books on customary traditions, myths, *nagari* law, and Minangkabau folk legends. Several works, such as *Falsafah Hidup Orang Minangkabau* and *Tambo Alam Minangkabau*, are used by librarians as key references in developing educational narratives related to disasters, environmental awareness, and the life wisdom of indigenous communities.



Figure 5. Bookshelves and Minangkabau Collections at the Bukittinggi City Public Library (Source: Personal Documentation)

In literacy activities, librarians employ folktales as a conceptual bridge to explain disaster mitigation concepts. For example, the story of “*Gunung Marapi yang Murka*” is used to teach children about natural warning signs prior to volcanic eruptions and the importance of environmental preservation. This approach demonstrates that local knowledge can function as an effective medium for risk communication, as noted by Rahman (Rahman, 2020), who argues that cultural values foster adaptive attitudes toward disasters through the internalization of cultural meanings.

Implementation Challenges

Although disaster literacy activities have been implemented, interview findings reveal substantial institutional challenges. First, there is an absence of disaster-related

training for librarians, particularly in areas such as mitigation, risk management, and public communication. Second, literacy activities remain sporadic and largely depend on individual librarian initiatives or external partnerships. Third, limited operational funding and the lack of specific policy support from the Department of Library and Archives pose significant barriers to the sustainability of disaster literacy programs.



Figure 6. Interview Discussion with Librarians on the Challenges of Implementing Disaster Literacy

This condition is consistent with the findings of Dillon (2023), who highlights that public literacy institutions in developing countries often face limitations in human resource capacity when managing disaster-related programs. However, in contrast to Dillon's conclusions, this study demonstrates that community social capital and Minangkabau values of '*gotong royong*' (mutual cooperation) are able to compensate for shortcomings in formal institutional structures.

The findings further indicate that the Bukittinggi Public Library has successfully functioned as a culturally grounded space for public education. The concept of "*Alam Takambang Jadi Guru*" has proven to be a local philosophy with a dual function: serving both as a moral value and as a pedagogical method. Theoretically, these results extend Zhang's (Zhang, 2021) conceptualization of disaster literacy, which previously focused primarily on formal educational institutions. At the same time, the findings reinforce Freire's (Freire, 2020) theory of critical literacy, which posits that literacy is not merely about reading texts but about transforming social consciousness.

The emergence of the value "*Bajanjang naiak, batanggo turun*" (ascending by levels, descending by steps) in group activities also reflects a communication model that is hierarchical yet participatory. This aligns with Berkes (Berkes, 2017) theory of community-based learning, which suggests that community learning is most effective when it respects local social structures while simultaneously creating space for egalitarian dialogue.

From a practical perspective, this study underscores the urgency of providing disaster mitigation training for librarians that is contextualized within local cultural frameworks. Collaboration among public libraries, regional disaster management agencies (BPBD), and customary institutions has the potential to strengthen the reach and effectiveness of community-based disaster education in West Sumatra.

Based on the analysis, three key strategies are proposed:

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1. Librarian Training and Capacity Development
Training should adopt participatory approaches and include foundational knowledge of disaster mitigation, risk communication, and the integration of local cultural values.
2. Development of Local Digital Collections and Content
The *Minangkabau Corner* collection can be digitized into interactive media such as infographics, educational videos, and digital folktales with disaster-related themes.
3. Integration of Disaster Literacy into Routine Programs
Regular activities such as storytelling sessions, poetry readings, and community discussions should be systematically aligned with themes of disaster mitigation and cultural ecology.



Figure 7. Model Diagram of Strengthening Disaster Literacy Based on Local Wisdom at the Bukittinggi City Public Library

As illustrated in the diagram above, the model of strengthening disaster literacy based on Minangkabau local wisdom demonstrates that libraries are no longer merely spaces for reading, but function as socio-cultural ecosystems that foster disaster-resilient communities grounded in local values.

2. CONCLUSION

The strengthening of disaster literacy at the Bukittinggi City Public Library demonstrates that modern knowledge and local wisdom can converge to form a complementary social force. Through literacy activities such as storytelling, mitigation awareness programs, and trauma healing, Minangkabau values '*Alam Takambang Jadi Guru*', '*gotong royong*' (mutual cooperation), and '*Bajanjang naiak, batanggo turun*' are revitalized as sources of moral, social, and ecological learning. These values cultivate an awareness that the relationship between humans and nature is one of mutual care, and that disasters are not merely threats but reminders of the importance of harmony and shared responsibility. Within the library space, these cultural values are transformed into literacy practices that foster adaptive character, empathy, and social solidarity within the community.

The presence of the public library in this context provides clear evidence that literacy institutions can extend their role beyond purely informational functions. Through a culture-

based approach, libraries evolve into cultural spaces that reinforce local identity while simultaneously strengthening community resilience to disaster risks. Disaster literacy grounded in local wisdom introduces a new paradigm in which reading is understood not only as an intellectual activity but also as a spiritual and social act for interpreting life. By developing culturally rooted literacy programs, strengthening librarian capacity, and fostering collaborative networks with institutions and communities, libraries are able to function as agents of change that instill humanitarian values, sustainability, and community resilience rooted in the nation's noble cultural heritage.

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