Education management theories models

Anitsa Marinova

PhD, Faculty of Education, Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridskim Sofia, Bulgaria

Corresponding Author: **Anitsa Marinova**

Abstract
There are certain functions and obligations in crisis management, also as operational criteria relevant to a company's process. The approach to catastrophic seizures requires action and specific evaluation of the reception situation, adequate crisis planning, ensuring a swift and adequate crisis response, and keeping clear lines of reference and communication if crisis and agreement between the foundations for eliminating the crisis occurs.
A variety of measures consult with the strategies which will be accustomed address the crisis, including recognizing the very fact that the crisis affects the education organization, understanding avoidance, alleviating and resolving multiple varieties of crisis.

Keywords: Education, management, Contingency planning

Introduction
Crisis Management generally addresses the following
- Implementation of methods to be wont to reply to the truth of the crisis.
- Establish crisis-related measures and scenarios to trigger the mandatory crisis-response mechanisms.
- Communicate during the response phase of the emergency management scenarios.

The execution of a crisis management strategy includes the techniques wont to address the crisis. The BS11200: 2014 British standard helps the language and meaning of the crisis to be understood. This model requires vulnerability to threats and incidents that will pose a disaster danger. Hence, it's a world standard.
Crisis management is named as incident management, although the word management of the crisis is supported as a more accurate terminology. A basic mindset in a very crisis involves the flexibility of the individual to consider the worst case scenario on the results of the crisis, while at the identical time a basic mentality is additionally the choice of finding solutions to the crisis. Trial and error are appropriate strategies, because it isn't successful to adopt the primary approach to pander to things. it's also correct to stay a listing of emergency preparations so everyone remains cautious. Preparing people and organizations for a rapid crisis management strategy, where research and practice are needed, is critical.
Both the sentiment and therefore the reputation of these laid low with the crisis are negatively affected. Organization and communication are key elements for quick response to crisis situations and are a significant challenge for any business / organization / public or private full of the crisis. Open and consistent communication can ensure a successful communication process of catastrophic crises.
The emergency affects the timeliness of the approach to disaster assistance and also the long-term processes of stabilization and crisis recovery. Therefore, it's incorrect to mention that crisis management isn't about risk management, since at that point, crises couldn't be mitigated.

Models and theories of crisis management in education
The Crisis Management Strategy
The Crisis Management Approach may be a core organizational growth strategy. it absolutely was intended to discourage the crisis and to permit the evolution of the crisis to be managed by everybody and organisation. Hence, it concerns a difficult management strategy. it's also possible to demonstrate the long run by keeping a watch on the interior and external environment, selecting and executing an efficient disaster reduction plan and by careful management. supported this constant analysis of the interior and external environment, matters is then controlled by successfully selecting and applying the Crisis Management Approach.

The crisis management model
The way a crisis is approached must be recognized so as to use this model. it's the disaster arc where disasters are stopped, tempered and restored. Therefore, the three main stages of crisis management are as follows:
- The upcoming problem or danger signs are diagnosed.
- Select the acceptable recovery strategy.
- The process of adjusting and monitoring the crisis.
- Crisis Management Planning.

There is no chance that an organization or organization, particularly when the crisis event is widespread, might be expected to disrupt the corporate or organization. Public review can have detrimental fiscal, political, legal and legislative effects. Crisis management is additionally designed to own the optimal reaction to a crisis situation.

Contingency planning
A crucial strategy for handling matters is to organize contingency measures. this can be the primary step so as to ensure that bureau, person or corporation is satisfactorily prepared for the crisis. many who are dedicated to crisis management should practice a crisis strategy by designing a hypothetical situation to be used as a kind of exercise.

This strategy determines who, like a delegate, would be willing to speak about true. The spokesperson is hopefully able to air hand in any respect moment. it might also work with SMEs, who are the safest solution within the case of a crisis, ensuring that each one questions are answered in a very timely manner and given the required detail on the circumstances of the crisis, which was to be resolved.

With the cessation of the crisis, they're the foremost critical hours, so prompt response and response are needed in a very quick and effective way. The spokesperson must provide accurate and clear information about the event. When incorrect or manipulated information is provided, things is also reversed or perhaps worse.

The emergency plan is what contains information that may better direct those concerned to require necessary steps and actions so as to reduce the short- and long-term consequences of disaster decisions.

Planning to continue work
The crisis ends up in the disruption of the business, the corporate and folks normally. This condition triggered by the crisis is also restricted by the arrange to continue the task. First of all, to preserve the operation of the entity within which the crisis exists, it's necessary to define essential roles and processes. this could be done during the initial crisis management phase and is an element of the impact analysis of companies or the organization plagued by the crisis.

Each vital procedure or method results in a special contingency plan, such if many disrupt the operation or process, that the entity or company affected is more robust and reduces the likelihood of invoking another. Similar activities within the simulation resume the testing of those emergency plans, helping those involved to become more responsive to the likelihood of a disaster. Thus, when there's a real situation, the chief team members will be easily and effectively organized.

When planning scenarios, the required attention should run. Simulations might not be inventive and lose the worth of coaching. However, now are often improved by using external exercise designers who don't seem to be an integral a part of the organizational culture but are often tested for the response they're going to must organizations or businesses that are in crisis to form a crisis of confidence in them who manage vital systems.

As the simulation exercise is performed, the control process is followed in every crisis simulation during a thorough and systematic manner. A relation and lessons learned from the truth of virtual representation and reality are generated during this manner.

Finally, so as to spot the quantity of improvements, there should be an annual analysis of the strategy of organizing the longer term of the corporate or enterprise that it's facing, since it'd be considered that the present initiative may have to be scrapped.

The theory of structural-functional systems theory
In order for a corporation or business to properly manage a crisis, information should be provided to the organization or business when it's hit by the crisis. within the Theory of Structural Operational Systems, information networks and complicated organizational communication are faced with this fact. This theory, therefore, defines the flow of data.
Diffusion of innovation theory (Diffusion of innovation theory)
The method of diffusing the principle of creativity may be used for the sharing of knowledge as the way of crisis management. Rogers developed this system. He explains, in line with his philosophy, the way to propagate and convey creativity over a span of your time through the employment of particular networks. Innovation spreads as an individual, through others, expresses a brand new concept. the method of communication is as follows:
- Innovation communication.
- Communication through someone or unit who knows or has experience with the utilization of innovation.
- Communication through someone or unit who isn't conscious of innovation.
- Via a channel linking the 2 units.

The channel is that the basic tool for transmitting messages from one person to a different.
The role of apology in crisis management
The apology is believed to permit an organisation to possess some legal repercussions. the smallest amount costly tactic is seemed to be consolation or compassion, but it's considered to be as successful as "apology" because it produces expectations about the corporate that takes blame for the crisis it's created, as both interventions think about the interests of the crisis victims. Compensation, on the opposite hand, gives the chance to atone for the pain experienced during the crisis.

The theory of crisis leadership
According to James, there are five leadership capabilities that contribute to facilitating the organizational structure during the crisis or after the crisis. These skills are as follows:
- Creating an environment of trust
- changing the attitude of the organization, which is liable for provoking the crisis
- learning to vary through the experience of the crisis and its consequences

The problem of crisis leadership has been discussed, indicating that crisis leadership activity reflects the potential

of the organisation to reply. When the organisation is evaluated during the crisis, it'll illustrate how effectively the interests of the organization are being met and the way long the institution's leadership system has been through the crisis. it's important to develop effective human resources to make organizational capabilities through the administration of the manager crisis.

Disparate theories of human capital

The organizational problem arises from the bias treaty. The human brain and social capital economic theories are the foundations on which James' theories of differential human capital and social standing are based. Therefore, minority employees have fewer workplace advantages relative to those that have access to senior management, supported his philosophy. On the premise of studies, race could be a predictive factor of opportunity for promotion or lack. Consequently.

Discrimination can cause adverse reactions of these who have an interest within the event, damage the reputation of the business or organization and be a big threat to their survival.

Conclusions

In conclusion, familiarity of both natural and man-made events illustrates the plain proven fact that messages are only effective to the degree that individuals in societies in danger are available and useable. Many vulnerable populations are discontinue from national response networks during crisis situations because of a shortage of adequate communications that would are in situ before a disaster occurs.

We have to notice that preparedness is partially indicative of efficacy. Training plays a significant role during this regard, irrespective of how complex or comprehensive the system is. An efficient system of notification requires ongoing civic education and knowledge of the system's function and capability. For emergency relief, whatever current coordination mechanisms are selected, all groups that are a part of the disaster cycles should be involved within the planning, implementation and operation of their systems.

References

1. Groh M. Being Strategic: Strategy-specific Project Management in Times of Crisis, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2014a, 192.
2. Groh M. Strategic Management in Times of Crisis, American Journal of Economics and Business Administration. 2014b; 6(2):49-57.
3. Alan B. Bernstein and Cindy Rakowitz, Emergency Public Relations: Crisis Management in a World. 2012; 3:0-5.
4. Groh M. Strategic Management in Times of Crisis", American Journal of Economics and Business Administration. 2014b; 6(2):49-57.
5. Gonzalez-Herrero, Pratt, 1996.
6. https://www.12manage.com/methods_crisis_management_advice.html
7. Osborne E. The Rise of the Anti-Corporate Movement. Corporations and the People who Hate Them, Greenwood, Oxford, 2007.
8. Borodzicz Risk EP. Crisis and Security Management, John Wiley and Sons Ltd., West Sussex, England, 2005.
9. Borodzicz, Borodzicz EP. Risk, Crisis and Security Management, John Wiley and Sons Ltd., West Sussex, England, 2005.
10. Dominic Infante A, Rancer AS, Womack DF. Building Communication Theory, Waveland Press, 1997.
11. Rogers EM. Diffusion of innovations, Fifth edition, Free Press, New York, 2003.
12. Coombs WT. Ongoing Crisis Communication: Planning, Managing and Responding, 3rd edition, SAGE, Thousand Oaks, 2011.
13. Coombs WT. Ongoing Crisis Communication: Planning, Managing, and Responding (2nd ed.), Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, 2007.
14. Kalogiannidis S, Chatzitheodoridis F. Impact of Covid-19 in the European Start-ups Business and the Idea to Re-energise the Economy. International Journal of Financial Research. 2021; 12(2):56-61. doi:10.5430/ijfr.v12n2p55.
15. Kalogiannidis S. Role of Revenue Mobilisation in the Growth and Development of Economy: A Case Analysis of Greece. Research in World Economy. 2021; 12(2):63-76. doi:10.5430/rwe.v12n2p63
16. Kalogiannidis S. The Effects of Total Quality Management Practices and Marketing on Performance of SMEs. A Case of Selected Manufacturing Industries, Greece. Business Management and Strategy ISSN 2157-6068. 2021; 12(1):48-62, doi:10.5296/bms.v12i1.17995
17. Kalogiannidis S, Papaevangelou O. Impact of Business Communication on the Performance of Adult Trainees. International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development. 2020; 9(3):213-222. DOI:10.6007/IJARPED/v9-i3/8154
18. Kalogiannidis S, Melfou K, Papaevangelou O. Global Marketing Strategic Approaches on Multi National Companies Product Development. International Journal of Scientific Research and Management. 2020; 8(12):2084-2090. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsrm/v8i12.em08
19. Kalogiannidis S, Mavratzas S. Impact of marketing mix strategies effective product development issues in MNCs/Retail. International Journal of Business Marketing and Management (IJBMM). 2020; 5(12):118-125 ISSN: 2456-4559. www.ijbmm.com http://www.ijbmm.com/paper/Dec2020/8340436187.pdf
20. Kalogiannidis S. Covid Impact on Small Business. International Journal of Social Science and Economics Invention. 2020; 6(12):387-391. https://doi.org/10.23958/ijssei/vol06-i12/257 http://ijssei.in/index.php/ijssei/article/view/257
21. Kalogiannidis S, Melfou K. Issues and Opportunities for Agriculture Sector During Global Pandemic. International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research. 2020; 4(12):204-211 ISSN: 2456-7760. http://ijebmr.com/link/659
22. Stavros Kalogiannidis. Impact of Plant Closures on Urban and Regional Communities: A Case Study of South Australian Gas Industry and its Workers, International Journal of Economics and Business Administration. 2020; 8(4):994-1010. DOI: 10.35808/ijeba/645 https://www.ijeba.com/journal/645
23. Kalogiannidis S. Economic Cooperative Models: Agricultural Cooperatives in Greece and the Need to Modernize their Operation for the Sustainable Development of Local Societies. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences. 2020; 10(11):452-468. DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v10-i11/8035

https://hrmars.com/papers/detail/IJARBSS/8035

24. Kalogiannidis S, Chatzitheodoridis F, Kontsas S. An Eclectic Discussion of the Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on the World Economy During the First Stage of the Spread. International Journal of Financial Research. 2020; 11(6):137-153. DOI:10.5430/ijfr.v 11n6p137 http://www.sciedu.ca/journal/index.php/ijfr/article/view /18624

25. Kalogiannidis S. Impact of Effective Business Communication on Employee Performance. European Journal of Business and Management Research. 2020; 5:6. https://doi.org/10.24018/ejbmr.2020.5.6.631 https://www.ejbmr.org/index.php/ejbmr/article/view/63 1

26. Kalogiannidis, Stavros. The role of media in disaster and crisis management": Dissertation resume for educational and scientific assignment doctoral degree in professional field: 3.5. Public communications and Information science (Crisis Management – Electronic and Social Media). PhD thesis, New Bulgarian University, 2018. http://eprints.nbu.bg/4058/1/RESUME%20KALOGIA NNIDIS%20NBU%202018.pdf

27. Kalogiannidis S. The Role of Media in Disaster and Emergency Communication Models - Годишник на департамент" Масови комуникации, 2017, 195-202. http://ebox.nbu.bg/mascom18/view_lesson.php?id=15

28. Kalogiannidis S. The Role of media during a crisis Radio: The parameter of Analog broadcasting VS Digital broadcasting - Годишник на департамент" Масови комуникации. 2015; 20(1):303-324. https://www.ceeol. com/search/article-detail?id=425953

29. Papaevangelou O. A short communication of the role of media in disaster management Education system. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2021; 2(1):390-392. ISSN: 2582 - 7138. https://www.allmultidisciplinaryjournal.com/archivesart icle/2021.v2.i1.141.pdf

30. Papaevangelou O. A Short Review on the Role of Social Media entities in Disaster Management System. Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied and Basics Subjects. 2021; 1(1) 11 -15 ISSN:

31. Papaevangelou O. Crisis management and theories in education. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2021; 2(1):127-130. ISSN: 2582-7138. https://www.allmultidisciplinaryjournal.com/archives/2 021.v2.i1

32. Kalogiannidis S. International business Communication - IT's and Telecommunication Tools. Amazon Independently published, 2021, ISBN 979-8710833551