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Crisis management and theories in education

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Abstract

There are certain functions and obligations in crisis management, as well 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 rules

for eliminating the crisis occurs.

A variety of measures refer to the strategies that may be used to address the crisis, including recognizing the fact that the crisis affects the education organization, understanding avoidance, alleviating and resolving multiple forms of crisis.

Keywords: Diffusion, Crisis Management, Contingency, apology

Introduction: Crisis management generally addresses the following

- Implementation of methods to be used to respond to the reality of the crisis
- Establish crisis-related measures and scenarios to trigger the necessary crisis-response mechanisms
- Communicate during the response phase of the emergency management scenarios.

The execution of a crisis management strategy includes the techniques used 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 may pose a disaster danger. Hence, it is an international standard.

Crisis management is referred to as incident management, although the word management of the crisis is supported as a more accurate terminology. A basic mindset in a crisis involves the ability of the individual to think of the worst case scenario as to the consequences of the crisis, while at the same time a basic mentality is also the option of finding solutions to the crisis.

Trial and error are appropriate strategies, as it is not successful to adopt the first approach to deal with the situation. It is also correct to keep a list of emergency preparations so that 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 the reputation of those affected by the crisis are negatively affected. Organization and communication are key elements for quick response to crisis situations and are a major challenge for any business / organization / public or private affected by 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 the long-term processes of stabilization and crisis recovery. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that crisis management is not about risk management, since at that time, crises could not be mitigated.

Models and theories of crisis management in education

The crisis management strategy

The Crisis Management Approach is a core organizational growth strategy. It was intended to deter the crisis and to allow the evolution of the crisis to be managed by each person and organisation. Hence, it concerns a difficult management strategy. It is also possible to demonstrate the future by keeping an eye on the internal and external environment, selecting and executing an effective disaster reduction plan and by careful management. Based on this constant analysis of the internal and external environment, the situation 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 in order to apply this model. It is the disaster arc where disasters are stopped, tempered and restored. Therefore, the three main stages of crisis management are as follows

- The imminent problem or danger signs are diagnosed.
- Select the appropriate recovery strategy.
- The process of changing and monitoring the crisis.

Crisis Management Planning

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

Contingency planning

A crucial strategy for handling the situation is to prepare contingency measures. This is the first step in order to guarantee that an agency, person or corporation is adequately prepared for the crisis. Many that are dedicated to crisis management should practice a crisis strategy by designing a hypothetical situation to be used as a form of exercise.

This strategy determines who, such as a delegate, would be willing to communicate about the situation. The spokesperson is hopefully ready to be on hand at all moment. It would also work with SMEs, who will be the safest solution in the case of a crisis, ensuring that all questions are answered in a timely manner and given the necessary detail on the circumstances of the crisis, which was to be resolved.

With the cessation of the crisis, they are the most critical hours, so prompt response and response are needed in a quick and effective way. The spokesperson must provide accurate and clear information about the event. When incorrect or manipulated information is provided, the situation may be reversed or even worse.

The emergency plan is what contains information that will better direct those concerned to take necessary steps and actions in order to minimize the short- and long-term consequences of disaster decisions.

Planning to continue work

The crisis leads to the disruption of the business, the company and people in general. This condition triggered by the crisis may be restricted by the plan to continue the job. First of all, to preserve the operation of the entity in which the crisis exists, it is necessary to define essential roles and processes. This should be done during the initial crisis management phase and is part of the impact analysis of businesses or the organization affected by the crisis.

Each vital procedure or method leads to a different contingency plan, such that if many disrupt the operation or process, so the entity or company affected is more robust and reduces the likelihood of invoking another. Similar activities in the simulation resume the testing of these emergency plans, helping those involved to become more aware of the likelihood of a disaster. Thus, when there is a genuine situation, the executive team members can be easily and effectively organized.

When planning scenarios, the necessary attention should be given. Simulations may not be inventive and lose the value of training. However, this point can be improved by using external exercise designers who are not an integral part of the organizational culture but can be tested for the response they will have to organizations or businesses that are in crisis to

make 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 in a thorough and systematic manner. A relation and lessons learned from the reality of virtual representation and reality are generated in this manner.

Finally, in order to identify the amount of improvements, there should be an annual analysis of the method of organizing the future of the company or enterprise that it is facing, since it might be considered that the existing initiative may need to be scrapped.

The theory of structural-functional systems theory

In order for an organization or business to properly manage a crisis, information should be provided to the organization or business when it is hit by the crisis. In the Theory of Structural Operational Systems, information networks and complex organizational communication are faced with this fact. This theory, therefore, defines the flow of information.

Diffusion of innovation theory (Diffusion of innovation theory)

The method of diffusing the principle of creativity can be used for the sharing of information as a way of crisis management. Rogers developed this technique. He explains, according to his philosophy, how to propagate and convey creativity over a span of time through the use of particular networks. Innovation spreads as a person, through others, expresses a new concept. The process of communication is as follows:

- Innovation communication.
- Communication through a person or unit who knows or has experience with the use of innovation.
- communication through a person or unit who is not aware of innovation.
- via a communication channel linking the two units.

The communication channel is the basic tool for transmitting messages from one person to another.

The role of apology in crisis management

The apology is believed to allow an organisation to have some legal repercussions. The least costly tactic is perceived to be consolation or compassion, but it is considered to be as successful as "apology" because it produces expectations about the company that takes blame for the crisis it has created, as both interventions concentrate on the interests of the crisis victims. Compensation, on the other hand, gives the possibility to compensate 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 responsible for provoking the crisis.
- Learning to change 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 respond. When the organisation is evaluated during the crisis, it will illustrate how effectively

the interests of the organization are being met and how long the institution's leadership system has been through the crisis. It is important to develop effective human resources to build organizational capabilities through the administration of the executive crisis.

Disparate theories of human capital

The organizational problem arises from the prejudice 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 who have access to senior management, based on his philosophy. On the basis of studies, race is a predictive factor of opportunity for promotion or lack. Consequently, Discrimination can lead to adverse reactions of those who are interested in the event, damage the reputation of the business or organization and be a significant threat to their survival.

Conclusion

In conclusion, familiarity of both natural and man-made events illustrates the plain fact that messages are only effective to the degree that people in societies at risk are available and useable. Many vulnerable populations are also cut off from national response networks during crisis situations due to a shortage of adequate communications that could have been in place before a disaster occurs.

We have to note that preparedness is partially indicative of efficacy. Training plays a vital role in this regard, no matter 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 part of the disaster cycles should be involved in the planning, implementation and operation of their systems.

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