

T.ITO LAB.

The essentials of crisis management and crisis preparedness to deal with unexpected crises !



Department of Human and Social Systems

Crisis Management

Underlying concept of national crisis management.

When a crisis occurs, there is a need to quickly contain the situation and save lives, but even those in charge of crisis management (leaders) do not always know what to consider as the basis for crisis management and what the key ideas are. As a result, they respond to situations that arise without any priorities and in the order in which they arise, resulting in an extremely confusing response. It is important to know what are the underlying concepts in crisis management.

Basic things to do in crisis management.

Determination the objectives of crisis management

When a crisis occurs, in crisis management, it must first be decided what the objectives and priorities are and what measures are to be taken in response to the crisis that has occurred. In this sense, determining the objectives of crisis management is of utmost importance. The first priority should normally be to save lives, prevent the spread of damage and maintain national governance, although it may be difficult to achieve these simultaneously. In such cases, the question arises as to what should be given priority.

Determination of priorities

We need to decide what is the number one priority.

How to decide.

The first priority should be determined on the basis of values.

The priority is also to decide what is subordinate.

The government needs to make a clear statement of its intentions.

Normal values change in emergencies.

In order to achieve crisis management objectives, unlike in peacetime, the response to what should normally be prioritized often changes.

For this reason,

- The need to limit individual rights

- Creation of obligations to individuals

- Changes in the positioning of vulnerable groups

- To abbreviate legal procedures, etc.

become necessary.

However, the content of these above-mentioned items must be consistent with the national principles

Successful crisis management depends on whether the leader has a historical and national perspective.

What determines the objectives, means, methods and priorities of crisis management that are consistent with the national principles?

Historical, cultural and political experiences of nations and peoples.



Determining the attitudes of the people and their rulers

The state of the nation

The state of the nation and its people

The state of the nation and the local state

The nature of the civil service

} differ from country and country.

These are shaped by national history, traditions and culture.

The people's view of history and the state determines how the crisis is managed.

Crisis management requires quick judgement and decision-making by the leader, and the leader's decisiveness and readiness to take responsibility are required, and the true character (personality and competence) of the leader comes out.

In this case, decisions in crisis management must be in line with the people's view of history and the nation.

The leader must not be self-indulgent.

What leaders need in crisis management.

In a crisis, leaders are expected to make quick decisions on crisis management goals and priorities based on their national and historical perspectives. The people also have no choice but to leave crisis management decisions to the leaders in a crisis. Therefore, what happens when leaders do not have a historical or national perspective is that they tend to base their decisions on the loudest voices. As a result, policies tend to be inconsistent and crisis responses become ad hoc.