

DECISION MAKING PROCESSES, CRISIS MANAGEMENT

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The concept of security regarding increasingly being promoted as an interpretive process that the disaster management approach. It is based on the managing of security crisis, internal, regional and global emergencies, challenges needs to be as a process. To make decisions necessary to manage the crisis caused new pressures and demands to be met, which strongly affect the future of disaster management.

A biztonság fogalmát illetően egyre inkább előtérbe kerül az azt folyamatként értelmező katasztrófavédelmi megközelítés. Ez alapján a biztonság megteremtéséhez a válságokat, a belső, a regionális és a globális veszélyhelyzeteket, kihívásokat folyamatként szükséges kezelni. A bekövetkező krízis kezeléséhez szükséges döntések meghozatalához új elvárásoknak és igényeknek kell megfelelni, amelyek erősen hatnak a katasztrófavédelem jövőjére.

Today, beside the traditionalist and extending security positions concepts a third way appears that does not use a narrower and wider sense of the concept of security, but an essential one. It is not trying to decide between the two concepts of security but it targets the crises. According to these foundations the crises have common characteristics and this way their disposal is based on *common principles*. These characteristics can be understood by the empirical methods and the right steps can be built up based on them. In fact, it is supposed to make the "profiles" of the crises. Practically, first it is seeking the unit, the common in the diversity, which makes the versatile and unique crisis understandable and manageable. We can call this approach the *disaster management approach*, which sees the same regularity in small (eg. family limited) cases as in the management of national or global disasters and their management is able to be built on this frame, taking the notice of specifics. This view can be strongly distorted by the two above mentioned security policy approaches, and the essential concept is gaining ground, it can modify or promote the other two.

It is important to determine and highlight that the state of security cannot be disposed in a static way or as a "snapshot" because of its nature. *It can be approached and understood from its change and continuity in the right way.* The systems which are designed to maintain security measures should be set up accordingly. The system and its elements are surrounded by security boundaries.

The margins of safety give protection against internal and external dangers. It is important to draw correct, efficient and flexible boundaries. This is highly desirable, because the dangers can have great variability both in space and time.

We have to strengthen in our consciousness the thought that notices the fact that the concept of security itself carries its own vulnerability, as well. If there was not a threat, we could not say a word about the concept of security. So there is always a threat, the question is to what extent it is a direct and representative force.

We have to talk about an optimal state of equilibrium because the idealized state of peace and security does not exist on the basis of the above mentioned definitions. This means, among other things that we have to understand the existence and legitimacy of inevitably occurring events. Thus, beside the damage-free status, and the possibility of proper management of security the concept of security has to include the acceptance of inevitable tragedies and events. It is not security when nothing can happen to us but it is security that only those things can happen to us on which we do not have any influences or power.

Despite their differences the general security concepts include two characteristic dimensions.

- One of them is the smooth, injury free state.
- The other one is to avert the situation that endangers security or the collection of arrangements, which eliminate the danger situation and include re-establishment.

As a result, all organizations should place particular emphasis on making a goal task and system adapted definition that fits the organization and understands the operating system of the organizational structure and integrated into the global security system.

However, safety and security work apparently belongs to the same conceptual base and are connected at the same time, so they should build on each other.

The new definition of security in the light of the foregoing:

Security:

1. ensures the expected co-operative work of the elements of the system and their integrity;
2. can be defined in the national communities;
3. based on common laws;
4. changes spatially and temporally;
5. has a flexible and dynamic boundary line of defense;
6. is in a constant tension;
7. is the state of optimal equilibrium.

Global threats and challenges:

- globalizing ambitions;
- drug and illegal arms trafficking, human trafficking;
- fundamentalism, international terrorism;
- population growth;
- dictatorships;
- global economic and market instability;
- energy, raw materials security.

Continental, regional threats and challenges:

- the challenges of the economic zone in the European Union;
- illegal and mass migration;
- religious, ethnic and cultural tensions;
- deepening social explosions (riots, revolutions);
- increasing harmful environmental effects (disasters, nuclear power problems, environmental safety issues).

Internal threats and challenges:

- the moral debauchery, a crisis of values;
- disintegration of communities, the general crisis of confidence;
- economic stagnation;
- black economy, corruption;
- organized crime and politics intertwining;
- social tension;
- disasters.

Nowadays, events have more complex effects than ever before. A seemingly simple event has numerous harmful consequences. The consequences now typically concern more segments of safety (economic and even political

overtones can be caused by a seemingly simple event). In these situations, disaster management activities are required to occur in the coordination.

The work of partner organizations is sometimes difficult because of the slow coordination, cooperation and because the boundaries are blurred.

So far a complex modeling system has not been made yet because of its complexity and cost.

It is important to model events that have not been planned before, because we can achieve to create a minimum level of protection, a simple strategy.

Today, we must be prepared even for the terrorist threat as well. (Norway)

Practice of events occurring in a crisis:

1. Event (meteorology, transport, terrorist event, any other disasters).
2. *Reviews come (ambulance, fire, police)* The received information runs into various organizations, all information is indication-specific. For the partner organizations it is difficult to transmit the information to each other. They can only examine in terms of their technical aspects, evaluate the sign of the field.
3. *Reviews evaluation (primary reactions, primary measures).* The first is a primary shock, on-call duty, topical areas and then reaction and finally action. The mutual notification of the partner organizations is carried out. It is the level where communication happens for the first time among the organizations.
4. *Decisions (evaluation of the signal up to the government action).* The professional courage of the decision-maker is greatly reduced by that structure of the system of responsibility which can rather be called the system which shuffles off responsibility. Unfortunately, among the organizations in the task implementation competency disorder can happen. The system should have fair, professional regulators. This will contribute to the strengthening of the decision-making capacity. Decisions have to be! Our life consists of a series of decisions.
5. *Action System (under the measures of elaborated plans, cooperation)* Without adequate qualifications of regulation, moral background, technical conditions, community base, this is impossible.
6. Feedback (assessment, analysis, modifications, communication) In harmony with the expected rules of professional conduct and approach.

Required needs of the disaster management:

- co-ordination;
- professionalism;
- modeling capabilities;
- logistics;
- science of management;
- knowledge of Vocational limits;
- secure analysis of the field boundaries;
- creativity.

Basic factors determining the future of disaster management:

The main features of the development and the occurrence of disasters are that they are often unforeseen. They are difficult and sometimes impossible to forecast, they occur in the most unexpected time and place, their impact is much more complex. The role of disaster management is highly appreciated today.

It is essential for the operation of the Hungarian disaster management that the Hungarian government should promote research and development plans in this area. To determine the course of events and the effects the regular use of modeling, "profiling" would be a great help. For this the practical and personal terms have to be provided.

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The results of the activities of certain professional fields, properties should be subjected to close scrutiny, especially in border activities of professional bodies, from the point of view of complex treatment, the effectiveness of the management.

The higher-level education and training of disaster management experts have to be re-established on more practical and experiential terms. Selection based on serious aptitude tests should be introduced. Only insightful and creative professionals with a broad knowledge of good integration capabilities will be able to solve complex problems, in terms of a character they are capable of good communication, keep their knowledge and successfully manage to coordinate the resolution of crises.

Harmonization of the laws of disaster management, defense and civil defense has to be carried out continuously.

It is particularly important to implement the uniform application of contents and clarify the concepts.

Keywords: security, threats, crisis, disaster management

Kulcsszavak: biztonság, veszélyek, krízis, katasztrófavédelem

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