

Chapter 2

Crisis Management Challenges

Elitsa Petrova

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7545-095X>

Vasil Levski National Military University, Bulgaria

ABSTRACT

The world is facing unprecedented crises and emergencies on a global scale. They are distinguished by the inclusion of new elements and characteristics in them, their extreme intensity, they are complex and complicated, and they affect many sectors of social development. Politics and diplomacy are often silent or unable to achieve the required result. Civilians, military personnel, women, children completely senselessly lose their lives for impossible and strange causes or for those that should unite and not divide people, families, society. The international community and world leaders must take immediate measures to reduce military conflicts and crises, poverty and inequality, hunger and disease, violence against women and children. This chapter examines Crisis (essence, content, views), traditional and modern forms of crises, unprecedented crises and emergencies on a global scale, and the crisis management concept framework.

INTRODUCTION

The chapter begins with an etymological review of the concept of crisis and the concept of crises, it will continue with various alternative definitions of crisis that exist in theory and practice, the NATO definitions of crisis, related and synonymous concepts of the concept of “crisis”, levels of crisis and crisis development. In this connection, the concept of human security will also be briefly discussed.

Multiple aspects and types of crises will be addressed as follows:

- military conflicts and military actions;
- crises caused by crimes against humanity;
- crises caused by internal organized crime;
- crises caused by transnational organized crime;
- natural crises and natural disasters;
- economic crises and poverty;

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Crisis Management Challenges

- social crises;
- political and governance crises;
- technological crises;
- business crises;
- crises in education and science;
- cultural crises.

The global crises we cannot ignore are considered, such as:

1. Armed conflicts.
2. The COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Poverty and inequality.
4. Unprecedented hunger.
5. Refugee waves.
6. Child Marriage/Child Labor and Trafficking.
7. Discrimination on the basis of gender.
8. Climate change.
9. Epidemics.
10. Lack of access to healthcare and education.
11. Political turmoil.
12. Selling weapons.
13. The inaction of world leaders.
14. Hate speech on social media.

In conclusion, the framework of the crisis management concept is outlined.

BACKGROUND

A number of alternative definitions of crisis exist in theory and practice. In the most general sense, the term “crisis” implies an unwanted and unexpected situation that brings latent harm to individuals, organizations or society. The crisis is (Canyon, 2020):

- a serious threat to the basic structures or fundamental values and norms of a system which, in conditions of time pressure and highly uncertain circumstances, necessitates the making of vital decisions;
- a low-probability, high-impact event that threatens the viability of the organization and is characterized by uncertainty about cause, effect and means of resolution, and a belief that decisions must be made quickly;
- a damaging event or series of events that indicate conditions have arisen that exceed the organization’s ability to cope with the task, generating consequences that may affect a significant part of the organization;
- a sudden or developing change that leads to an urgent problem that needs to be addressed immediately;

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