**Characteristics of system**

Many systems have some common characteristics.

* Systems have structures defined by the parts and their composition.
* Systems have behavior which involves input, processing and outputs of material, energy or information.
* Systems have interconnectivity, the various parts of systems which have functional as well as structural relationship with one another.

**Role of Media at the time of global crises**

Media has always been making and altering public opinion. In this way media is the most powerful weapon to be used to create. Enhance and boost any crises. Today our world is virtually controlled by powerful media. There are many countries who accept easily what is fed to them to believe. Many a time’s foreign media or our own motive oriented media feed such information that can lead to serious crises.

**Social impact of economic crises**

The social impact of economic crises may be seen by jobs being slashed and wages being controlled across all European economics. The idea of pays cut becoming acceptable to enables companies to survive in tough times. According to the equity principle, earning reduction should also be applicable to those who made policies like CEOs and shareholders.

**Fatal consequences and possible solution of educational crises**

Along-with traditional and conventional education every nation need the education which is call of the day. This is mathematically applicable in today’s world that virtual culture is fast developing and everyone needs to be equipped with the education required by the modern society. It is being said that to stand out in any field of life, one has to be equipped himself with standards by a global citizen, otherwise he will remains in crises. If this emerging reality is neglected and the old, obsolete and rigid education system will be followed then nation will lack behind, such situation create educational crises. Every problem has a solution. There are many schools and teachers who are doing great job by educating our students. We need to examine schools, courses and teachers that are producing successful results. An education should bring out the best in our student and develop their potential and natural gifts and help them to be a positive contributor for the society. We need to create educational system which forms schools, courses and teachers which have proven record of helping students to success. This is one solution for the educational crises and providing our young people with the education they deserve.

**Crises created by internal and external forces**

**Internal crises**

There are many systems and sub systems on which a nation runs, so this is very crucial to keep them functioning as integral component of each other in order to run a nation or country in a smooth way. If some malfunctioning enters in such systems it can create crises.

**External crises**

Crises can be created by the external forces also which has always happened in the history. Wars, disasters, conspiracies and terrorism etc can create crises in any nation or country. The sources of these crises are outside the demarcated boundaries of the state. Many countries/nations are victim of these crises at present.

**Conflict**

We arrive at the proper definition of conflict as the situation in which a minimum two of the actors or parties strive to acquire at the same moment an available set of scarce resources.

**Characteristics of crises management**

Crises management is relatively new field. Characteristics of crises management includes forecasting of potential crises and planning how to deal with them, e.g., how to recover if computer systems completely fails. Hopefully, organizations have time and resources to complete a crises management plan before experiencing any crises. Crises management in the real crises includes identifying the real nature of crises and trying to minimize damage and recovering from the crises. Crises management often focuses on public relations to recover any damage to public image and assure stakeholders that recovering is under process.

**Conflict and crises difference**

These are two absolutely different terms. The concept of conflict indicates that it is a dispute that involves two parties. These parties want to retain their existence as independent parties. Conflict can start from family level to international level. According to Peter Wildenstein “we come to the proper definition of conflict as a social situation in which minimum of two actors or parties strive to acquire at the same time, the available set of scarce resources”. The conflicts do not define any time limit, boundaries or immediate recovery.

Crises may or may not have more than one party. Keyword for crises is Time stresses. Crises have no limits, boundaries and time. It occurs abruptly, swiftly and un-alarmingly. It does not give enough warning to react or resort to stereo type methods of management. Crises are also not bound to any field of life, time or natural or unnatural level. They can occur at any time, any field and at any level.

**Types of crises**

Crises are divided into two main categories.

**Natural crises**

Natural crises are created by abnormal climate conditions, unexpected weather, disturbance in seasons or disasters like earthquake, flooding, drought, abnormal rains and temperature.

**Unnatural crises**

Unnatural crises are purely created by abnormal human behavior, nuclear explosions, over industrialization, dumping of waste products, changing the natural water courses, destroying mountains and forests etc.

**Crisis management is hard job needs physical ability and stamina. How can we build this ability in anyone?**

**Crises management is very hard and laborious job which require physical and mental robustness and stamina. This stamina cannot be built in a single day. It requires constant efforts, training and practice. There are many such people who avoid hard work by their nature. It is advisable that such people must be filtered at the time of selection of the team for managing some crises.**

**Climatic conditions** also play an important role in crises management. Freezing cold, scotching sun, winds and heavy rains affect our efficiencies and senses, our abilities and function. On the other hand favorable conditions are essential to facilitate our functions.

**Creative thinking**

Creative thinking demands several elements. Following are the important elements needed for creative thinking.

Originality

Flexibility

Fluency

Elaboration

**Originality**

No two crises may ever are identical. Therefore every crises demand absolutely original thinking. Past experiences and conclusions may help in decision making but they cannot be applicable as it is like mathematical formulas. It makes very clear that every critical situation demands new and original decision.

**Flexibility**

No matter how scientific and logical conclusion is, it should not be considered as last words because many new situations keep emerging during implementation of decisions which requires instant measures. The element of flexibility is very crucial; we can say that flexibility means alternates and options.

**Fluency**

Decision makers have to think, decide and publish which may be in written and oral form. If thoughts are not properly expressed then certain questions and ambiguities may arise. Therefore a good thinker must be very clear, understandable and fluent in oral and writing skills.

**Elaboration**

Ideas and decision should be very well elaborated so that there is nothing to be left for thinking to the associates

**Steps in analytical/logical thinking**

* Identify and define the problem
* Define goals and objectives
* Generate solution
* Raise questions
* Make a plan of action
* Have alternatives
* Identify practical problems
* Ask yourself will it be implantable

**Characteristics of research**

* Flawless and clear description of problem for research is essential.
* Hypothesis is tested and conclusion is drawn whether it is true or false
* New hypothesis may be formed during research which is investigated.
* Research is carried out according to the priority of subject
* Many research works are carried out to investigate a specific condition.
* Research produces concepts
* Concepts are modified and rejected through research
* Research explains concepts and rejects them logically
* Science is alive due to research,
* Research sets standards of right and wrong.

**Objectives of the research**

**Theoretical or basic research**

It is conducted to develop new theory or to get basic information about some theory. This is totally academic.

**Factorial or applied research**

It is conducted to apply or to test theory and evaluate its usefulness in solving problems.

**Practical or action theory**

It aims at finding some immediate action to address some localized problem.

Types of researches

**Descriptive research**

This research involves collection of data to test hypothesis or to answer questions about present status. Descriptive data is collected through questionnaires, surveys, interviews or observations. As historical research have no control over past similarly descriptive research have no control over present and can only measure what already exist.

**Characteristic of descriptive research**

* It involves hypothesis formulation and testing
* It uses the logical method of inductive-deductive reasoning to arrive at generalization

**Deductive definition**

Moving from general assumptions to specific application. This logic is deductive.

**Inductive definition**

Moving from specific assumption to the generalization.

**Historical research**

This research involves systematic collection and evaluation of data abot any action or event occurred in past.

**Categories of sources**

**Primary source**

This is first hand information such as original documents and reports by actual witness or direct observer.

**Secondary source**

This constituent second hand information such as reference books, encyclopedia. This is document prepared by an individual who was not direct witness of the event and obtained information about event from someone else.

**Documents**

Original documents signed at the event.

**Oral statements**

Stories, myths, songs and tales

**Numerical records**

**Relics**

This is an object whose physical or visual character can provide any information about the past.

**External criticism**

External criticism refers to the genuineness of the documents uses by researcher. Evaluating genuineness several questions comes to the mind like

* Who wrote the document?
* When was the document written?
* Under what conditions document written?
* Where was the document written?

**Internal criticism**

Internal criticism refers that how much contents of document is accurate.

Both the accuracy and genuineness of document is essential for evaluation of document.

**Qualitative research**

This research is based on extensive data collection of various variables in naturalistic settings. It is text based research. It has following features.

* Extensive data is collected
* Various variables are involved
* It has soft data
* It does not start with hypothesis
* It is in natural setting
* It extends over long time of span.

Examples: historical and qualitative research.

**Quantitative research**

Quantitative research involves collection of limited and standardized numerical data. It consist of numerical data. It has following features:

* Data is in numeric form
* It concentrates only on one or small number of variables
* Data is in soft form.
* It studies current conditions.
* It starts from hypothesis.
* Frequent interaction is involve in variables
* It is not in natural setting; rather it is in designed settings

Examples are descriptive research, experimental research, co-relational research, casual comparative research.

**Moral qualities of good researcher/crises manager**

* Truthfulness
* Unbiased
* Have no lust for material benefits
* No rigidity
* Have good stamina for hard work
* Consistent and moderate temperament

**Intellectual/literary qualities of good researcher**

* Curious nature
* Should know other languages
* Should have knowledge of history
* Should have knowledge of literature
* Should know criticism and research methodologies

**Mental qualities of good researcher/crises manager**

* Not blind follower
* Managerial outlook
* Logical
* Excellent memory
* Act like a scientist
* Concentrative
* Knowledge of relative field

**Past descriptive questions**

Q1: How the historical research can evaluate the accuracy and authenticity of the sources used for data collection?

Destined

Q2: Which functions are being performed by watch Wing?

Q3: Identify the respective department for the following responsible representatives

* Hospitals
* Stock Exchange
* Virtual university

Q4: Educational system has many visible and non visible form of crisis. identify those crisis and briefly explain

Q5: Differentiate between crisis and conflict by examples.

Q6: What do you understand by ' Do the version of an event exists'?

Q7: Suppose u are a analyst of a complex system, you want to make sure that the important features of this system are not over looked. how would u ensure that?

Q8: this question was from cubine crisis at point of disagreement of representative form CIS

1. How the credibility and trust can be established with the key audience during crisis?

2. Explain the factors that can be the source of crisis at social structure level?

3. what literary/intellectual qulaities are essential for a good reasercher?

4. How can we compare the objective of basic and applied research?

5. how can we manage the unknown crisis?

6. wheather plays a vital role in the human society? how climatic reasons can create crisis anywhere in the world?

7. why is it necessary for crisis manager to update himself according to new trends of education?

8. what role can media play during global crisis?

**1) Identify components of creative thinking,  
2) in the documents the how numerical data etc provides the evidence for historical knowledge? Give the answer with logics.  
3) describe the factors of sources of social structural level  
4) why we have members of staff for the whole time in alert level-2  
5) what is operation system? Describe your answer with the xample.   
6) Crisis management is hard job needs physical ability and stamina. How can we build this ability in anyone?**

**7) Why it is difficult to pin down the specific definition of the field research?**

prerequisites of decision making

internal and external conditions of state effect the decision process

how educational research measure effectiveness of education sector

research by purpose

research by purpose..

research by motives..

creative thinking..

for a crisis manger why it is necessary to have the knowledge of research skills?