

Prioritizing the effective factors in urban crisis management against the natural disasters (Studying sample: The organizations related to Isfahan's crisis)

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Extended abstract

1- Introduction

The knowledge of urban crisis management is attributed to a set of activities done before, during and after the crisis to lower the effects of these events and vulnerabilities. This matter has a special relationship with the urban planning topics, urban management and geography.

In this regard, administrative agencies and organizations related to the crisis play a determinant role in controlling and managing the crisis of a country. Hence, the presence of various power and decision-making centers in system are regarded as the reasons of a country's weakness in encountering with the crisis circumstances.

Therefore, the lack of coordination among the organizations related to Isfahan's crisis as well as the problems like the quantitative and qualitative situations and conditions of the city frame space have increased the vulnerability rate of a city against natural disasters. The insufficiency of technical knowledge has always been a weakness cause of managements in a crisis. Meanwhile, planning, organizing, ranking, coordinating, leading and empowering weaknesses are the basic causes of not achieving to the pre-determined goals. The aim of this article is to study the effective factors on crisis management vulnerability in organizations related to Isfahan's crisis.

Accordingly, the present survey is relied on the following theory:

Is a suitable organization structure enough for directing the assistance and rescue operations in organizations related to the crisis of Isfahan? Is it in correspondence with standard principles and measures? And what is the first factor should be taken into consideration?

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2- Methodology

Regarding the studying components and subject nature, the approach dominated on this survey is "descriptive"-analytic". Statistical population is composed of 20 organizations related to Isfahan crisis and the studying indices are 32 variables with 6 basic elements. The information needed from the studied organizations have been collected and classified by applying the factor analysis of effective factors in the crisis management of Isfahsn. Based on kroschal- walis test (test H), the correlation among the organizations involved in crisis, has been studied.

3- Discussion

The information collected through studying the questionnaires before entering to SPSS were transformed to a code and then introduced to software to be analyzed. Factor analysis and validity analysis were applied for adaptation in this article. Factor analysis has been applied to identify the essential factors of vulnerability in the urban management while validity analysis to value the rate of internal adaptation of extracted factors. The original results of this analysis include six basic steps as following:

Variables identifying, calculating a correlation matrix for variables, extracting unspinning factors for selecting a model suitable to information, spinning the factors to an interpretable data and interpret and naming the spinned factors. From the total six extracted factors about %87 involved a variance and the first factor %46.7 and the second %59.75 have been calculated. Six factors have been extracted and since these six factors have special value more than 1 and the sixth

factor has been calculated less than %5 variance.

4- Conclusion

In this research, the following results may be drawn:

According to the studies and analyses done, the effective factors on the crisis management of Isfahan are divided into six following factors from the view of prioritizing. It's suggested that each of these factors being organized through a developing program.

Factor1) the presence of a saving system for the supporting management of the operating helps. 2) Professional equipment and the presence of an organization structure suitable for the operating agent.

3) The presence of expert human powers, 4) the availability of an informing system and agent, 5) the effectiveness of operation and an informing system for the operating inhabitants, 6) the availability of infrastructures and communication facilities.

A lack of coordination among the organizations related to the crisis, unaware of the conditions of the other organizations and lack of a united crisis management may cause the possibility of the city's vulnerability. In fact, the results of this survey support it. Hence, regarding the expansion, population and economic, political and social importance of Isfahan as well as the potential and actual dangers faced with and the range of various dangers, significant shortage of the equipment of the organizations related to the crisis and their equipment constraints are completely tangible and evident. One of the most basic lost rings in a basic direction of activities related to the crisis

and coordination about the crisis management is the lack of an integrity crisis management of the city.

Key words: prioritizing, natural disasters, urban crises management, organizations related to the crisis, Isfahan.

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