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Prioritization of the Crisis within the urban areas (A Case Study in Kerman)

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ABSTRACT

Natural disasters are occurring more frequently in human life. Every year thousands of people are the victim of hurricane, volcanic eruption, flood, drought, earthquake and similar events. in addition to having the constituents of the natural sciences , natural disasters also have a strong social aspect. Although we can not prevent them from happening, but they can reduce the effects of catastrophic consequences by prior planning and preparation for emergency measures. Today people use existing technologies and with more understanding of their environment and the climate could reduce the losses caused by natural disasters ever. Today people with the use of existing technologies and with more recognition of their environment and the climate could reduce the losses caused by natural disasters Such as hurricanes, floods, glacial, forest fires and drought.
The aim of this study is "to identify and prioritize of the crisis within the city of Kerman". According to the aim of the research, it is an applied research and development and according to the method of research it is a descriptive research with kind of semi-empirical and correlational which examine the current state of the practice with field research. The populations of this study were 91 cases of Kerman city managers of publicagencies, the data collected in this study were with 6 questionnaires which were used after determining the validity and reliability.
KEYWORDS: the urban crisis, crisis management, natural disasters, unnatural disasters.

1. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of the Iranian plateau on the eventful planet including the Himalayan-Alp seismic belt, orogeny zone, having a warm, dry climate, topographical diversity and heterogeneous nature of the accelerated economic and social changes in recent decades such as urbanization changes in economic structure, technological and economic position in transition, has brought together the circumstances surrounding the occurrence of different types of humanitarian crises which are inevitable. Distribution of the vulnerable points in the urban areas, lack of technical rules and standards in the past decade, most of the old fabric of cities, old and weak buildings and monuments of the flood currents in some cities are among major problems that will be intensified in its scope and depth if earthquakes and floods occur.

Natural hazards are part of the world around us, and their occurrence is inevitable. Flood, sea, wind, dust, blizzards, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides and land subsidence are among many natural phenomena that we do not control them. (Valad beige and Pourheidari, 2010:16). Increase of natural disasters of the past two decades in international arena; and extent of financial damages and injuries caused by the problem have led to a more futuristic look to be a problem. According to statics, the damage caused by natural disasters in all aspects, necessarily applies risk management; and prevention of these incidents is a significant contribution (Nourian, 2002: 7). Although risks can not always be controlled, but the degree of vulnerability of people and organizations can affect these hazards (Valadbeigi and Pourheidari, 2010:18). In this paper, all kinds of crisis and the priority of their occurrence is studied in Kerman; Knowledge of them help us for detailed planning for crisis management and prevent the occurrence of severe damage and disaster recovery optimization . So, with organizing, developing and operating coherent programs in Kerman, dynamic systems can be developed to the crisis management domain through which

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could reduce the occurrence of crisis. This is possible when the agents involved in the field ofcrisis management have sufficient knowledge and skills.

Statement of Problem

Geographically Iran is one of the most vulnerable parts of the earth from the point of view of the occurrence of natural disasters. Every year occurring this kind of events causes enormous financial and human losses. The cities also, experienced the bitterness of the occurrence of the disaster; it seems more cities require performing a specific plan for immunization of the building. (Azmoode et al, 2006:31)

Iran is located in global earthquake belt and there are areas of dense population; all of these made the country highly vulnerable to disaster. This means that every year corners of this vast area witnessed a disaster. Increasing population, urban construction and spread to border cities without proper planning and without taking the necessary measures to prevent and deal with unexpected events and crisis worsen the situation (Thomas et al, 1940: 1). As the population density, vulnerability of the cities to natural and ecological disasters and crises increases the importance and sensitivity of confrontation and crisis management programs and reducing the effects of the crisis will increase also.it seems that managers need to have special skills and capabilities to overcome the crisis(Johnson & scholes ,1988).

In all organized human activity, it will be a forecast for undesirable events, which needs to plan, Organize, finance and equipment. Sometimes the events happen in a way that the past forecasts can not answer, so in certain cases there is a kind of management so-called crisis management (Beyroodyan, 2006: 13).

Kerman province is one of the disaster-prone provinces of the country and because of many active faults, desert and semi-desert climate in most places, there are always lots of accidents and hazards that makes the province suffered great losses in lives and treasures; so that some part of the province budget are allocated to deal with its disasters and losses. Therefore, because high vulnerability, itrequires adequate studies, especially in the field of crisis management .There are problems such as lack of coordination and cooperation between organizations, lack of comprehensive regulations, inadequate regulations, limited sources, lack of responsible in many issues related to crisis management and lack of sufficient information in the areas of information systems of the crisis management (Hassani, 2005: 75).Understanding of the priorities identified within the urban crisis and knowing different kinds of crisis is very important; which make it easier to counter with those crises which have a higher priority. Given the circumstances, the questions that this study seeks to answer are:

1 - What is the crisis of the city of Kerman?

2- What are the priorities within- urban crisis?

The importance and necessity of research

Our community is not the only community in the world which is threatened by crises; either naturals or unnatural. Our era is not the only era in which risk and crisis management is of importance. History shows us that our processors work with risk management practically; Examples of it can be seen in the nomadic societies who immigrate from high-risk areas to reduce the risk of disaster. What is new in the present age is scientific approach to the subject, optimize and adapt it to the present day (Bahadori et al, 2007: 3).

Surveying disasters which happened in our countries and looking at the statics of past 100 years shows that about 3500 earthquakes have taken placed in Iran. Among them 535 earthquakes have Richter intensity above 4, and every 10 years an earthquake occurred in larger than 7 degrees in Richter scale. On the other hand; annually about 200 small and large earthquakes occur in the country. So, the plan for the development and formulation of safety in new design of the cities needs consistent and efficient management of the country. The absence or weakness of urban and regional planning, causes material and irreparable damage in a way that has left casualties, such as an earthquake (which is just one of the events during the last hundred years, that formed one percent of world population) equal to 6% of the death toll in the earthquake in the world was during this Era (Ehsani, 2005). a third of the casualties have been occurred in the province . Fortunately, research shows that there is a method or overall context to overcome the crisis. Of course; this does not mean to say that, even with the best methods and frameworks, man can prevent crises from occurring. Indeed, it is impossible to prevent completely. However, with proper planning and preparedness, we can largely reduce large losses in the crisis. studies shows

that, Communities and organizations that are prepared to deal with the crisis, Not only will heal much faster, but also see less damage in contrast with communities and organizations that are not quite ready, (Mytraf and Angnas, 2002: 23).

Theoretical Principles of Research

Iran is one of the ten centers accident-prone country in the world,. Disasters such as earthquakes, floods, climate changes and climate instability as well as man-made disasters like refugee influx homeless people, road accidents and accidents in the chemical industry, etc.occur in the country. There are 43 types of disasters worldwide, 33 of which can be seen in Iran .Geography, environmental conditions and population had increased distribution, diversity and abundance of natural events (Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2003) , Reports of effects of the accidents in the world by the International Federation of Red Cross Society (2001), traumatic rise of Iran has been placed, after China and India, and Bangladesh in the fourth place of Asian countries (international Corporation of Red Cross, 2002:2).

Due to the special geographical situation of Iran's natural (especially geologically, physiographic ally and climatically) and the old political and social history, the history of natural and man-made disaster showed the way that Governments or public organizations that respond spontaneously to deal with the crises; sadly there is little recorded information, documents of that time. Looking at the history shows that events such as the invasion of Alexander the Macedonian, Roman-Iranian conflict, Arab-Iranian campaign, civil and ethnic war, regime changes, the Mongols invasion, and the invasion of Afghans and the War on Iran and Russia; British occupation and the war with Iraq in late twentieth century created great crisis in this country. People with patience, tolerance left behind the dignity of the waste and the damage. Most ethnicities and races of the country, after the great crisis, were not completely destroyed, and each time they survived. So it seems that there was some sort of spontaneous governmental crisis management in and sometimes they appear and which showed wisdom and intelligence among people in this country.

In addition to the political crisis that has been recorded often in the country's history, Floods, earthquakes, storms and drought, Their influence can be seen in the buildings left over from the

previous period. Some of the historic burial like the city of Ecbatana, Hamadan and Susa in Khuzestan other works in Azerbaijan, Kermanshah, all indicated the occurrence of droughts, deforestation expression, floods, earthquakes and storms of sand that cover the settlements under soil and today discovering them needs to dig.

Here we refer to some events and natural disaster that has been recorded in the national media .The first recorded earthquake in the history of the city of Kerman province related to Ravar That occurred in 1290 and took the lives of 70 people (Moghadam, 2003: 2). In June 1923 a severe earthquake struck West part of province of khorasan (Bojnourd) and the Soviet-Iranian border which left destruction and casualties. In October 1302 another earthquake rocked the cities of Kerman and Sirjan. In 1924 floods in the provinces of Gilan, Mazandaran, Isfahan and Azerbaijan took the lives of many residents and brought much damage and injuries. For the first time the forces helped the victims; and National appeal helped those affected; by the lack of communication in the country at that time, people were working very well (Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2003: 7).

One of the most tragic natural disasters in the country was the earthquake of Salmas in central Azerbaijan with the intensity of 7/2 on the Richter scale. The earthquake leveled the town and killed more than 2,500 people. Reconstruction of the quake was in the eight kilometers away

from the previous city.

The year 1956 a huge flood was in this province and the result was many deaths and damage, The Red Lion and Sun Society volunteers and youth members, with military activities, rescued and treated the victims. An earthquake in Boein Zahra areas in Qazvin in 1962 has left great loss of life and injuries (12,200 deaths), Ordinary people and organizations came to help challenge ; The Red Lion and Sun Society helped to rescue and care of people affected (Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2003: 4).

Tabas earthquake in the khorasan province in 1978 with the death toll of around 40.000 people, Manjil Earthquake in 1990, Gilan province, with nearly 25,000 people killed; Led to the preparation of new regulations and revised them again in order to retrofit the construction principles of the country. In 2003 earthquake in Bam in Kerman province, about 27.000 dead was

a turning point in crisis management. an earthquake in 70 km north of Tehran in the Alborz heights in 2004 has strengthened that view (Mahmoodzadeh, 2001: 4).

According to official statistics, in the past 30 years the loss of life caused by the earthquake in Iran has been more than 6 percent. Almost every day the power of earthquakes with magnitude less than 4, A powerful earthquake of magnitude 4 per month, three earthquakes with the magnitude of about 6 per year, in every 10 years an earthquake of Richter magnitude 7 have occurred. Available

Statistics showed that 69 percent of the areas are located on active faults or its margins. Unfortunately as Iran is considered as one of the most vulnerable earthquake-prone countries, and despite huge losses to the national capital and human disasters, But it did not gain the necessary experience and they've forgotten the loss over time, and repeat the past mistakes (Sultan M., 2005:5).

Within the Urban Crisis:

An incident that occurs naturally or by human, or suddenly imposed increasing difficulty and hardship to society and needs incredibly basic actions to fix it (Nateghelahi, 1999: 9).

Crisis management is an applied science through systematic observation and analysis crisis it In order to find a means by which to prevent crisis; Or in the case of the mitigation, preparedness for, response could improve the situation (Abdollahi, 2004: 537).

Natural Disaster are those crisis that originate from the natural processes of the earth (volcanoes, internal loss, erosion and mass movements of land), atmosphere (wind, storm, fire types, frost and drought) or Biological (outburst of variety of animals, plants, microorganisms, etc.), and sometimes a combination of the three processes (Beyroodian, 2006: 23). A natural phenomenon in the vicinity of human settlements as a threat to people, structures or economic assets occurred and may lead to a crisis.

Natural hazards due to biological processes, tectonic, seismic or weather to come in the natural environment (Badri, 2005: 5)

Non-natural or man-made crises are caused by human activities in the field of industrial exploitation of natural resources, social, economic, political, cultural and ideological requirements (Beyroodian, 2006: 18).

A) According to Mytraf and Angnas great crisis are as follows: (translated Totonchyan, 2002: 28): Natural disasters, including earthquakes, fires, floods, explosions, storms, tornadoes.
   Mental crises: robbery, kidnapping, hostage-taking, terrorism, violence in work environment
   Crises reputation: defamation, rumors, Disgusting humor, harm to reputation
   Human resource crises: a loss of manpower, increased absenteeism, an increase in vandalism, violence

Financial crisis: loss of equipment and supplies manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers of failure, loss of major equipment, major problems in factories

Crises of information: missing personal and confidential information incorrect information, tampering documentation of computer, data loss of key information in computer.

Economic crises: labor strikes, labor unrest, shortages of labor, falling stock prices and extreme price fluctuations, market crash, decline of real incomes.

B) Saadat Noori (2006) offered categories of crisis as follows:

- Natural disasters: earthquakes, floods, droughts, desertification, frontation of sea on dry lands, volcanoes, avalanches, natural firing.
- These crises of nature will be impose by human: air pollution, acid rain, the greenhouse effect
- Political crises: the crisis of identity, legitimacy crisis, the crisis of participation, Crisis Intervention, Crisis distribution
- The economic crisis: inflation , wrong monetary and credit policy, fast falling price or volume of production and income, unemployment, poverty, and increased incidence of Crime, falling prices for buying and selling securities and stock exchange game
- Social crises: the weakness of the founding family, luxury-oriented view and blind imitation, creating a gap between people , uncontrolled migration of villagers to cities, increasing materialism, lies and deception Becoming cortex villagers from a manufacturer to a consumer population, increasing population Beyroodian (2006: 24) had categorized disasters and accidents as follows:

Elements	Natural	Industrial
Earth	Avalanches, erosion, volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes	Breaking dam , disregarding environmental instability wasteland reclamation, land subsidence
weather	Chill and snow, dust storms, Hurricane Tornados, hurricanes and tropical monsoon	Chemical contamination, explosive material, nuclear material spread
Fire	Forest fires, lightning	Flammable vapors, hazardous chemicals, high density residential areas, spontaneous combustion
Water	Droughts, floods, sea storms	Water contamination , oil spills, industrial frills
Other	Administrative and political	Social conflict, terrorism, starvation, poverty, unemployment, war, crime, exploitation, microbial war
	Technical defects	Architecture, Engineering
	Sanitary	Endemic disease, epidemics, pests and insects
	Transportation Accidents	Aviation accidents, railroad accidents, Road accidents, accidents, maritime accidents space
	Social and cultural	Aberration , indifference , corruption, corruption, injustice, addiction

Table 1 - Types of crisis from Beyroodian points of view

Research findings:

What are the types of crisis within the city of Kerman from the manager's point of view? What are their priorities?

-Variable crisis situation within the city of Kerman

Score of the variable "inner-city crises" was collected through Calculating the total score of all questions in questionnaire.to describe these variables the scores were divided into six categories: in this society is not imaginable; is not likely; Less likely, medium likely, high likely, almostand certain. Among the 91 Director 30 cases (33%) believe the urban crises are less, 46 cases (50/5%) are medium likely and 15cases (16/5%) are high likely.

Is crises within the score range of Kerman city has a moderate to high?

Let p be the proportion of the managers who believe that the crisis of Kerman city has a range of moderate to high.

H0: P<=0/5 (managers believe the inner-city crisis is low,)

H1: p>0/5 (managers believe the inner-city crisis is high)

For binomial test, a score variable was divided into two categories of low and high. Of the 91 surveyed managers, 30 (33/0 %) believe that the crisis of urban low scores and 61 (67/0%) believe that the score is high within urban crisis. Also analyzed data using binomial test shows that the p-value (significance) versus 0/000 and is smaller than the significance level. So at this level H0 assumption is rejected and therefore it can be said that managers believed that crisis within the city of Kerman, is above average to high.

Binomial distribution and test for the city of Kerman crisis from management perspective

Significance	Z Statictic	Seen possibilities	frequency	abundance	Within the city crisis / group
0.001	3.25	0.33	33.0	30	Low
		0.67	67.0	61	High
		1.0	100.0	91	sum

Are there differences between the crisis within the city of Kerman from management point of view?

H0: from the perspective of Kerman city managers Distribution of the crisis are the same.
H1: from the perspective of Kerman city managers Distribution of the crisis are not the same.
Distribution of crises within the city of Kerman, according to calculations by the Friedman test and the p-value (statistically significant) is equal to 0/000 and smaller than the significance level alpha=0.05. Therefore, we reject the assumption; In conclusion we can say that there is no significant difference in the distribution of tensions within the city of Kerman. Average comparison rating indicates that the drought crisis is of most and destroyed Coast is of minimal importance in the city of Kerman crisis (Table 2).

Table 2 - Pattern and priorities for the city of Kerman crisis from management perspective

prioritize	Crisis	significance(p)	z	Possibility seen In high group	Average rating	Standard deviation				number	Group
2	yes	$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	8.70	0.957	59.24	1.06010	4.1429	5.00	.00	91	Earthquake
72		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-8.70	0.043	7.88	0.97827	0.4176	5.00	.00	91	Tsunami
35		$0.014>\alpha=0.05$	2.20	0.615	38.77	1.46235	2.9231	5.00	.00	91	Wells Level Rise
64		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-4.30	0.247	21.47	1.36340	1.9121	5.00	.00	91	Mud flows
52		$0.173>\alpha=0.05$	0.94	0.549	32.43	1.37739	2.4945	5.00	.00	91	Landslides
61		$0/999>\alpha=0.05$	-3.25	0.33	22.84	1.29891	1.8462	5.00	.00	91	Fall of rock
28		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	3.88	0.703	41.95	1.22858	3.1538	5.00	.00	91	Soil Erosion
18		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.18	0.824	44.97	1.24976	3.2857	5.00	.00	91	Fire
37		$0.004<\alpha=0.05$	2.62	0.638	38.27	1.50433	2.8791	5.00	.00	91	Fluctuations in water level
65		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-5.56	0.209	21.42	1.23462	1.8242	5.00	.00	91	Deposition
73		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-9.12	0.021	6.23	0.73463	0.2857	5.00	.00	91	Degradation beach (sea on dry land)
71		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-8.70	0.043	8.14	0.94682	0.5275	5.00	.00	91	Swampy advancing
10		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	5.14	0.77	49.18	1.40902	3.5275	5.00	.00	91	Desertification
48		$0.232>\alpha=0.05$	0.73	0.539	34.31	1.16920	2.6374	5.00	.00	91	Snow
67		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-5.56	0.209	16.63	1.42376	1.3407	5.00	.00	91	Avalanche
17		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.18	0.824	46.60	1.05282	3.3956	5.00	.00	91	storm
26		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.51	0.737	42.55	1.03916	3.1758	5.00	.00	91	Insect infestation
1		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	9.12	0.978	61.18	0.83659	4.2967	5.00	.00	91	Drought
16		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	5.98	0.813	46.89	0.98957	3.4176	5.00	.00	91	Firelight
3		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	8.07	0.923	59.80	1.14717	4.1978	5.00	.00	91	Reduce groundwater
69		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-6.18	0.175	15.70	1.48661	1.1099	5.00	.00	91	advancing swamp
45		$0.001<\alpha=0.05$	3.04	0.66	36.87	1.24025	2.8022	5.00	.00	91	Flood
68		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-4.93	0.241	16.18	1.39088	1.3297	5.00	.00	91	volcano
30		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.51	0.737	41.79	1.18518	3.1319	5.00	.00	91	gust
39		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	3.67	0.692	38.16	1.15131	2.9121	5.00	.00	91	tornado
56		$0.942>\alpha=0.05$	-1.57	0.418	27.90	1.39684	2.2198	5.00	.00	91	Monsoon and tropical storms
42		$0.002<\alpha=0.05$	2.83	0.649	37.45	1.17045	2.9121	5.00	.00	91	Earth Summit
70		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-5.98	0.187	15.62	1.43385	1.3626	5.00	.00	91	Flammable vapors
62		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-3.46	0.319	21.88	1.21156	1.9011	5.00	.00	91	Spontaneous Combustion
60		$0.992>\alpha=0.05$	-2.41	0.373	24.57	1.21519	2.0330	5.00	.00	91	Blizzards and ice
15		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.18	0.824	46.93	0.98957	3.4176	5.00	.00	91	Heat Wave
46		$0.001<\alpha=0.05$	3.25	0.670	36.70	1.08108	2.8242	5.00	.00	91	Hail
13		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	7.44	0.890	47.83	1.00378	3.4725	5.00	.00	91	Global warming

22		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.93	0.759	43.88	1.25435	3.2198	5.00	.00	91	The gap in the ozone layer
34		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	3.88	0.703	39.78	1.15449	3.0220	5.00	.00	91	The greenhouse effect
24		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	5.14	0.77	43.21	1.02568	3.2418	5.00	.00	91	And incurable disease pandemic
58		$0.942>\alpha=0.05$	-1.57	0.418	25.91	1.13862	2.2418	5.00	.00	91	Acid rain
66		$0.998>\alpha=0.05$	-2.83	0.351	20.56	1.44158	1.6374	5.00	.00	91	Breaking the barrier
19		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.60	0.847	44.96	0.98536	3.3077	5.00	.00	91	Environmental pollution
63		$1.000>\alpha=0.05$	-3.67	0.308	21.72	1.44792	1.7582	5.00	.00	91	Spread of nuclear materials
59		$0.963>\alpha=0.05$	-1.78	0.407	24.71	1.21950	2.1538	5.00	.00	91	Explosive materials
57		$0.963>\alpha=0.05$	-1.78	0.407	26.77	1.22280	2.2857	5.00	.00	91	Oil and chemical gas leak
41		$0.001<\alpha=0.05$	3.04	0.66	38.14	1.15131	2.9121	5.00	.00	91	High density residential areas
27		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	5.35	0.780	42.53	1.08795	3.1648	5.00	.00	91	Social conflict
50		$0.173>\alpha=0.05$	0.94	0.55	33.95	1.31712	2.7253	5.00	.00	91	Terrorist operations
32		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	5.35	0.780	41.58	1.02437	3.1978	5.00	.00	91	Hunger and poverty
11		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.60	0.847	49.09	1.14759	3.5495	5.00	.00	91	Unemployment
51		$0.086>\alpha=0.05$	1.36	0.571	32.87	1.21448	2.6484	5.00	.00	91	Difference of nationalistic, racial, ethnic, ideological
9		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.60	0.847	49.91	1.09310	3.6154	5.00	.00	91	Transport accidents
4		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	8.49	0.945	58.81	0.95222	4.0659	5.00	.00	91	Addiction
21		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	5.35	0.780	43.96	1.14012	3.2967	5.00	.00	91	Kidnapping and hostage-taking
23		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.30	0.725	43.28	1.14312	3.2198	5.00	.00	91	Immigration and asylum
38		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.09	0.714	38.18	1.12525	2.9780	5.00	.00	91	Communication lines
33		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.93	0.759	40.95	1.07076	3.1758	5.00	.00	91	Lack of social security
36		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.09	0.714	38.24	1.16899	3.0110	5.00	.00	91	Violence
25		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	4.72	0.748	42.96	1.06286	3.2637	5.00	.00	91	Rumors
55		$0.986>\alpha=0.05$	-2.20	0.384	28.74	1.15449	2.4066	5.00	.00	91	strikes and riots
5		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	7.86	0.912	54.01	1.01731	3.8571	5.00	.00	91	Inflation
6		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	7.23	0.88	53.26	1.06687	3.8022	5.00	.00	91	Creating class divide
8		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	7.44	0.90	51.41	1.01419	3.7143	5.00	.00	91	Materialism and luxury oriented behaviors
14		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.39	0.835	47.68	1.02484	3.5495	5.00	.00	91	Lies and deception
31		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.18	0.824	41.68	0.92608	3.1758	5.00	.00	91	Increasing population
53		$0.232>\alpha=0.05$	0.73	0.539	32.03	1.13744	2.6593	5.00	.00	91	Sabotage
40		$0.004<\alpha=0.05$	2.62	0.637	38.16	1.16899	2.9890	5.00	.00	91	Defaming individuals
6		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	7.44	0.89	52.46	0.97289	3.7473	5.00	.00	91	Smuggling weapons, goods, drugs, animals, antiques

20		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	5.77	0.802	44.40	1.02603	3.3516	5.00	.00	91	Fraud
43		$0.002<\alpha=0.05$	2.83	0.649	36.95	1.06366	2.9560	5.00	.00	91	Promoting a culture of corruption and profligation
12		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	6.39	0.835	47.91	1.06813	3.5275	5.00	.00	91	Marginalization
29		$0.000<\alpha=0.05$	3.46	0.681	41.91	1.09767	3.1978	5.00	.00	91	Bribery
44		$0.023\alpha=0.05$	1.99	0.604	36.92	1.07735	2.9231	5.00	.00	91	Usury
54		$0.914>\alpha=0.05$	-1.36	0.428	29.47	1.15818	2.5165	5.00	.00	91	Writing slogans
47		$0.001<\alpha=0.05$	3.04	0.66	36.20	1.14557	2.9011	5.00	.00	91	vagrancy
49		$0.173>\alpha=0.05$	0.94	0.55	33.54	1.03916	2.7473	5.00	.00	91	homicide

DISCUSSION

We cannot sat that we will never face crisis. It is part of our life; especially of those communities without scientific management. According to surveys done, Iran is one of the ten centers of crisis in the world; from the occurrence of natural events point of view it is placed in 6th. Accordingly, 90% of the populations are exposed to the risks of floods and earthquakes. Only in the past seven years, Natural disasters causes damage about more than two thousand and seven hundred and fifty billion rials to our country. Despite this situation, unfortunately, the organization of crisis management has always been a problem, so that in some cases the term is called "crisis management".

Statistics show that in recent years an average of once every five years a destructive earthquake occurred in the country and now Iran is at the top of countries that have an earthquake with great life losses. Beside the significant developments in technical knowledge of engineers and researchers, as well as the construction system, but severe deficiencies result of centuries of neglect in Iranian history is seen that the current situation has created very unfavorable. As cities and villages of our country filled with non-resistant buildings, expensive, least in terms of durability and maintenance .so, it cannot be imagined at abnormal and emergency situations such as earthquakes, what a disaster that threatens cities and villages. The most important way to reduce vulnerability against natural disasters and immunization of cities and urban areas is to build crisis management headquarters organizations responsible for organizing and coordinating. On the other hand, increased public awareness about the risks of natural disasters and changes in people's behavior is necessary. Citizens must learn to believe that with proper training, they can organize themselves for their prevention and self-relief against the natural disasters. Immunization against natural disasters as well as towns, cities must develop immunizations.

Obviously, implementation of immunization of cities; people, urban managers and government officials should have sufficient participation, commitment and gain necessary knowledge. The main policies proposed are: organizational structures for prevention and crisis management in the urban cities and immunization against accidents which are unexpected. (Taghvaei and Kiani, 2008:52).

This study shows that 73, crisis was identified in the city of Kerman which has been reported that 51 crisis with high probability and 22 of them with low risk. Among 51 crisis with high risk of possibility. It can be said that the drought, reduced ground water, earthquakes, addictions, swelling, trafficking, materialism and luxury oriented, desertification and road accidents will have first ten priorities. Such crises such as floods, racial and ethnic differences, hail, vandalism, terrorism, rising wells, murder, fluctuating water levels, land subsidence, and high density residential areas are of the less priority, respectively. Identifying crises and priorities within the city humans are expected to be aware of the possibility of their occurrences and tries to prevent them. On the other hand people should prepare themselves in a way that burden least losses; somehow if they encounter the crisis they have to reduce the damages of the society and try to returned it to its initial state.(Montoya & Lorena, 2002: 360).

Therefore, to prevent or reduce the impact of disasters and crises, apart from the technical issues; we face with crisis management and crisis planning for how to deal with potential issues arising from the crisis. if the problems and potential issues arising from the crisis are not anticipated the cost to repair damage caused by the crisis will be very high. That s why the proper use of risk management techniques can be very effective in the prevention of environmental disasters.

Operational plans and having a good model on one hand strengthen of the community in all fields; on the other hand it greatly reduced the amount of property damage and loss of human lives and the social, economic and environmental fragmentation. (atrchian,Greck,2006:1).

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