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**Др Владимир М. Цветковић**

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**Методологија  
истраживања катастрофа  
и ризика – теорије,  
концепти и методе**



**Задужбина  
Андрејевић  
2017.**

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*Монографију посвећујем  
проф. др Кости Андрејевићу  
чија ме је топла и срдачна реч мотивисала  
да напишем дело које ће, надам се,  
бити путоказ будућим истраживачима  
катастрофа и ризика.*

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# Предговор

Закорачити у свет једне научне дисциплине без одговорајућих „алата“ може бити и те како застрашујуће и исцрпљујуће за младе истраживаче у области катастрофа те је појава монографије која нуди основна и почетна сазнања неопходна за разумевање вишеструких мултидисциплинарних теорија и концепата заиста драгоцен. Дуго се осећала потреба за делом које би не само помогло да се избегну почетничке погрешке већ и усмерило истраживаче ка свеобухватнијем разумевању катастрофа и промишљању о њима.

Пред читаоцима је, коначно, рукопис из којег се може донекле сагледати колико се научна област истраживања катастрофа развила и на који је начин еволуирала. Ауторова вишегодишња истраживања дала су посебан печат и вредност овој монографији која ће послужити као својеврсни путоказ садашњим и будућим истраживачима у овој области.

Полазећи од неопходности постојања јасног категоријалног апарата једне научне дисциплине, *Методологија истраживања катастрофа и ризика – теорије, концепти и методе* даје скроман допринос разграничењу популарних концепата. На свеобухватан и сажет начин описује се област проучавања и стварају услови за изградњу теорија и акумулацију знања, даје се и свеобухватан преглед најзначајнијих теорија и описују се примене квантитативне и квалитативне истраживачке традиције приликом истраживања катастрофа и ризика. Монографија се свесрдно препоручује студентима, истраживачима и осталима који се на било који начин интересују за област катастрофе.

Посебну захвалност за идеју да напишем дело које би дало основне методолошке смернице заинтересованим истраживачима из области катастрофа дугујем цењеном проф. др Кости Андрејевићу, оснивачу *Задужбине Андрејевић*, који је значајно утицао на мој научни рад.

Подршку за настанак монографије дугујем и Центру за ванредне ситуације и еколошку безбедност, формираном у оквиру Универзитета у Београду, Факултета безбедности, Катедре студија цивилне заштите и заштите животне средине, којом руководи проф. др Владимир Јаковљевић коме

дугујем посебну захвалност на несебичној подршци и знању које ми је од срца пружио у тешким тренуцима научног усавршавања и напредовања.

Посебну захвалност дугујем и рецензентима проф. др Владимиру Јаковљевићу, проф. др Срђану Милашиновићу и проф. др Славољубу Драгићевићу који су у великој мери унапредили рукопис.

Овом приликом споменуо бих и остале професоре и сараднике који су дали значајан допринос мојим теоријским сазнањима и младој научној дисциплини управљања у катастрофама – проф. др Желимир Кешетовић, проф. др Јасмина Гачић, проф. др Бобан Милојковић и проф. др Драган Млађан, као и сараднику у настави Марини Филиповић.

Искрено се захваљујем *Задужбини Андрејевић* на несебичној подршци коју ми пружа и нашој успешној вишегодишњој сарадњи.

У овој монографији систематизованој у већи број општих и посебних поглавља аутор на приступачан и врло разумљив начин теоријски разматра и описује најзначајније појмове, концепте и теорије у вези са катастрофама и ризиком.

Прве три главе посвећене су дефинисању, класификацији и разумевању катастрофа и опасности као основних појмова. У оквиру текста који се односи на актуелне концепте у области истраживања катастрофа, аутор веома сажето описује појам, карактеристике и димензије угрожености, отпорности и ризика са посебним освртом на перцепцију, моделе и методологију процене ризика од катастрофа.

Средишњи део текста односи се на методе истраживања катастрофа, тј. на описивање еволуције и карактеристика таквих метода. Полазећи од две најзначајније истраживачке традиције, аутор детаљно анализира, описује и објашњава примену квантитативне и квалитативне истраживачке традиције за истраживање катастрофа.

У завршном делу текста даје се преглед основних карактеристика и могућности примене теорија угрожености, отпорности, припремљености, планираног понашања, симболичког интеракционизма, система и одлучивања у области истраживања катастрофа. На крају, разматрају се различити модели заступљени у литератури о катастрофама.

Нудећи јавности знања сакупљана током више година подробног изучавања и научног рада, аутор се нада да ће монографија *Методологија истраживања катастрофа и ризика – теорије, концепти и методе* бити од конкретне помоћи истраживачима који се баве овом све популарнијом и неопходнијом научном дисциплином, истовремено дајући допринос систематичном и свеобухватном унапређењу теоријског фонда сазнања.

## Кључне речи:

1. безбедност, 2. катастрофе, 3. опасности, 4. ризик, 5. угроженост, 6. отпорност, 7. методе, 8. истраживања, 9. теоријски оквир, 10. модели

In the monograph, which is systematized into a number of general and specific chapters, the author, in an accessible and understandable manner, theoretically discusses and describes the most important terms, concepts and theories related to disasters and risks. The first three chapters are dedicated to the definition, classification and understanding of disasters and hazards as basic concepts. Within the text related to actual concepts in the field of disaster research, the author very briefly describes the term, characteristics and dimensions of vulnerability, resistance and risk with particular reference to the perception, models and disaster risk assessment methodology. The central part of the paper refers to disaster research methods, namely to the description of evolution and characteristics of such methods. Starting from two major research traditions, the author analyzes in detail, describes and explains the application of quantitative and qualitative research traditions to explore a disaster. The final part of the paper provides an overview of the main characteristics and possibilities for the application of theories of vulnerability, resistance, preparedness, planned behavior, symbolic interactionism, systems and decision-making in the field of disaster research. At the end, the paper discusses different models which are present in literature about catastrophes.

Offering to the public his knowledge, which has been gathered during years of thorough studying and scientific work, the author hopes that the monograph *Disaster and Risk Research Methodology: Theory, Concepts and Methods* will be of concrete help to the researchers who deal with this scientific discipline, which is becoming more and more popular and necessary, at the same time making contribution to the systematic and comprehensive improvement of the theoretical fund of knowledge.

**Key words:**

1. security, 2. disaster, 3. hazard, 4. risk, 5. vulnerability, 6. resistance, 7. method, 8. research, 9. theoretical framework, 10. models

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# 17.

## Summary

### **Disaster and Risk Research Methodology: Theories, Concepts and Methods**

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In the monograph, which is systematized into a number of general and specific chapters, the author, in an accessible and understandable manner, theoretically discusses and describes the most important terms, concepts and theories related to disasters and risks. The first three chapters are dedicated to the definition, classification and understanding of disasters and hazards as basic concepts. Within the text related to actual concepts in the field of disaster research, the author very briefly describes the term, characteristics and dimensions of vulnerability, resistance and risk with particular reference to the perception, models and disaster risk assessment methodology. The central part of the paper refers to disaster research methods, namely to the description of evolution and characteristics of such methods. Starting from two major research traditions, the author analyzes in detail, describes and explains the application of quantitative and qualitative research traditions to explore a disaster. The final part of the paper provides an overview of the main characteristics and possibilities for the application of theories of vulnerability, resistance, preparedness, planned behavior, symbolic interactionism, systems and decision-making in the field of disaster research. At the end, the paper discusses the management models, pressure and relieving, command systems, environmental ones and disaster modeling.

Taking into account the specific global trends, disasters will continue to be the focus of applied sociological research. The future may bring bigger and worse disasters. This reassuring anticipation of future disasters does not necessarily indicate that the research itself will automatically become part of theoretical foundations within the discipline or that all areas will find related disciplines that will be a source of ideas in the understanding of human factors in the event of disasters. Quarantelli [379] has recently indicated a series of social facts as a cause of the increasing number of disasters: there is an increase in the number of technical and technological disasters that did not exist in the past; there are such technological advantages that can mitigate some disasters, but cause complexity in preventing others, such as major fires and plane accidents; the emergence of new versions has developed the new and old hazards, such as the occurrence of drought in cities rather than in rural areas; there is a risk of a new kind of technical and technological disasters that can lead to a disaster, for example, biotechnology, computer incidents; there may be an increase in the number of simultaneous or synchronized disasters in the form of several severe impacts, for example, the occurrence of tornadoes and radioactive clouds;

employees in the areas of management will have a greater role in certain areas; vulnerable populations will be threatened, for example, in many areas; in many cases, the most vulnerable is metropolis. Their complexity and diversity multiply problems; disaster sources that are very remote can lead to catastrophic consequences. In the scientific literature, domestic and international, theoretical definition and classification of natural disasters is a very topical issue. Necessity and motivation of authors to establish a concise definition, stems from the need for the clear demarcation of a disaster than anything else, and the first since it averages concepts such as risk and crises. Of course, the interest from the definition arises from the need to describe the field of study and create the conditions for the accumulation of knowledge and theory building. At the same time, researchers in the field of disaster studies meet with discussions and debates about the demarcation of the conceptual definition of a disaster. Researchers often fall into the trap that the conceptual basis of phenomena such as a disaster, replaced explanations as to what society does and how it acts in such situations. Due to the foregoing, when defining and classifying natural disasters, it is necessary to be very cautious and thorough. In particular, it is necessary to take into account the aspects of causes, characteristics and consequences of such a phenomenon. In the scientific literature, there is no clear consensus on the theoretical determination, as well as ways (nature) of the impact of various factors on the preparedness to respond to natural disasters. Precisely with a systematic review of existing research and applied theoretical concepts, it is possible to perceive the necessity of their further systematization. The methodological research results provide a clear insight into the network of existing theoretical explanations. The search of the existing work in domestic and foreign literature was carried out with the help of service "Google scholar", a popular network of cooperative online bibliographic systems and services (COBISS), Serbian Citation Index (SCI) and portal consortium of Serbian library purchase (CoBSON).

In the near future, the possibilities for disaster research are very encouraging. In the next decade there will be a significant increase in the attention paid by managers for disasters in areas of research that were influential in the past. And such increased technological independence, urbanization and social complexity will lead to an increase in the number and scale of disasters. In such an environment, the researchers will not waste their opportunities and these social developments will be reflected in the role and status of future research. Since disaster research has become a special field of research, researchers have increasingly been asked to compare problems arising from natural and technological disasters with the fact that technological disasters were more frequently studied by sociologists. Managers of first responders in disasters and public opinion had good reasons to take into account these comparisons. Firstly, there are benefits and risks associated with the development of technology. Secondly, the prevention of any disaster, regardless of type, is very important. Moreover, if prevention fails, the issues related to the physical and social impacts and recovery of these are important.

Since 1950, when the first sociological research in the field of disaster was published, to this day, numerous concepts have been established and many theories have been adapted to disaster research. Disaster research is going to continue to evolve through a variety of disciplinary, multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives. It is necessary to continue with the implementation of empirical research to confirm or disprove as many theories and hypotheses as possible. Particular attention should be directed towards the advancement of young scientists in this field.

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