



## COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Basics of crisis management in an organization

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### Course

Field of study

Safety Engineering

Area of study (specialization)

Level of study

First-cycle studies

Form of study

part-time

Year/Semester

3/5

Profile of study

general academic

Course offered in

English

Requirements

compulsory

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### Number of hours

Lecture

8

Tutorials

Laboratory classes

Projects/seminars

8

Other (e.g. online)

### Number of credit points

2

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### Lecturers

Responsible for the course/lecturer:

Ph.D., Eng. Tomasz Ewertowski,

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Faculty of Engineering Management

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Responsible for the course/lecturer:

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### Prerequisites

The student has basic knowledge of the issues related to crisis management in national security. The



student has the ability to obtain information from the indicated sources and is ready to actively seek, systematize and present knowledge in the field of crisis management and be ready to cooperate as part of the team.

### Course objective

Transfer and systematization of basic knowledge related to issues related to crisis management, business continuity and organizational resilience in the organization. Overview of the categories of hazards. Presentation of the organization and functioning of entities responsible for the implementation of tasks under crisis management. Developing the ability to solve problems occurring during the preparation and implementation of tasks related to crisis management.

### Course-related learning outcomes

#### Knowledge

1. The student knows advanced the issues of technical safety, safety systems, occupational health and safety as well as threats and their effects [K1\_W02].
2. The student has advanced knowledge of threats and their effects, risk assessment in the work environment as well as occupational accidents and diseases [K1\_W03].
3. The student knows the fundamental dilemmas of modern civilization and development trends as well as the best practices in the field of security engineering [K1\_W10].
4. The student knows the principles of creating and developing forms of individual entrepreneurship and problems resulting from the activities of enterprises in the market environment [K1\_W13].

#### Skills

1. The student is able to select properly sources and information derived from them, make the evaluation, critical analysis and synthesis of this information [K1\_U01].
2. The student is able to use various techniques to communicate in a professional environment and in other environments [K1\_U02].
3. The student is able to see system and non-technical aspects in engineering tasks, as well as socio-technical, organizational and economic [K1\_U03].
4. The student is able to prepare the necessary resources for work in an industrial environment and knows the safety rules related to this work and can enforce their use in practice [K1\_U05].

#### Social competences

1. The student is able to see the cause-and-effect relationships in the implementation of the set goals and use the ranks in relation to the significance of alternative or competitive tasks [K1\_K01].
2. The student is aware of the understanding of non-technical aspects and effects of engineering activities, including its impact on the environment and the related responsibility for decisions [K1\_K03].
3. The student is able to initiate activities related to the formulation and transfer of information and cooperation in the society in the area of security engineering [K1\_K05].



### Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Formative assessment:

a) lectures: short test after the second didactic unit - single / multiple-choice test consisting of several questions. Credit after passing at least 3.0. 1st and 2nd approach passing: 56% of the points available.

b) projects: ongoing assessment (on a scale of 2 to 5) of the implemented tasks. Credit after passing at least 3.0. 1st and 2nd approach passing: 56% of the points available.

Summary assessment:

a) lectures: final test at the last lecture. The 40-minute test consists of 15 to 20 questions (single / multiple choice and / or open-ended) with different scores. Credit after passing at least 3.0.. 1st and 2nd approach passing: 56% of the points available.

b) projects: average of grades for partial tasks and during the execution of the entire project; Credit after passing at least 3.0. 1st and 2nd approach passing: 56% of the points available.

### Programme content

Lectures:

Scope, tasks and basic categories of crisis management. Categories of crisis situations, hazards, their consequences for the population, property, infrastructure and the environment. Critical infrastructure. Crisis management system and its elements. Crisis management phases. Crisis management and business continuity plans. Crisis response procedures. Tasks and competences of entities responsible for managing the crisis situation in Poland. Business continuity management in crisis situations. Methods of monitoring threats and organizational resilience. Principles of informing about hazards and methods of proceeding in the event of hazards.

Projects:

Development of analytical data for selected elements of a crisis management plan or business continuity plan at the level of a specific local government or organization, including: risk analysis and risk assessment, preparation of hazard and risk maps, identification of critical infrastructure. preparation of a safety net assigning tasks in the crisis response system to organizational units. Llegal aspects of tasks for selected hazards. Developing basic procedures.

### Teaching methods

Lectures:

- information lecture, seminar lecture, multimedia presentation.

Projects:



- multimedia presentation, case study. During the classes, the practice and design method is used.

## Bibliography

### Basic

1. Szymonik A. (2011), Organization and functioning of safety systems. Safety management, Publisher Difin, Warsaw.
2. Legal regulations regarding the issues discussed.
3. Nowak E. (2007), Crisis management in non-military situations, AON, Warsaw.
4. Ficoń K. (2007), Crisis management engineering, BEL Studio Sp. Z.o.o, Warsaw.
5. Kaczmarek T. T., Ćwiek G., (2009), Ryzyko Kryzysu a ciągłość działania, Wydawnictwo Difin, Warszawa.
6. Dębicka A., Łuczka T., (2019), Zarządzanie sytuacją kryzysową w małych i średnich przedsiębiorstwach diagnoza i procedury, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań.

### Additional

1. Skoczylas J. (2011), Rescue Law, Lexis Nexis, Warsaw.
2. Ewertowski T., Bienias M., Czerniak K., (2019), Preparation of an enterprise for emergency situations and their better communication, Informatyka Ekonomiczna - 2019, nr 3(53), s. 9-22.
3. Ewertowski T., (2022), A Standard-Based Concept of the Integration of the Corporate Recovery Management Systems: Coping with Adversity and Uncertainty during a Pandemic, Sustainability - 2022, vol. 14, iss. 3, s. 1254-1-1254-20.
4. Ewertowski T., Kacprzycka M., Lewandowska M., (2019) Analiza oceny zagrożeń prowadzonych na potrzeby opracowania planu ratowniczego na podstawie wybranych przykładów: Bezpieczeństwo zdrowotne : postępy monitorowania i obrazowania stanu środowiska, red. Jerzy Konieczny, Leonard Dajerling - Poznań, Polska : Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, 2019 - s. 337-353.
5. Ewertowski T., Jacygrad N., Jakowicz A., (2020), Analiza porównawcza elementów planów ratowniczych wybranych powiatów, Zarządzanie kryzysowe wobec wyzwań i zagrożeń dla bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego państwa red. Katarzyna Śmiałek , Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna, Warszawa, s. 349-366.

## Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	50	2,0
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	16	0,5
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for tests, project preparation) <sup>1</sup>	34	1,5

<sup>1</sup> delete or add other activities as appropriate