

The Study of the Narrative of the Lived Experience of the Governor of Sarpo-Le-Zahab, Kermanshah during the Earthquake

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Commentary

The earthquake is considered to be an important variable in the evolution of social lives in different contexts for its wide impacts on the individuals' economic, social, cultural and family conditions, as well as the massive amount of social change that it entails. The present study research seeks to explore the lived experience of the governor of Sarpo-le-Zahab during the earthquake that occurred November 2017 in the region. The catastrophes at different levels created a widespread created a massive change in the lives and biodiversity of people. Because each individual has a set of unique experiences that are presented as truth determine his behavior. In this sense, the reality and the disaster-related behavior are not the same for different individuals. This research studies the occurrence of the earthquake and its social, cultural and managerial consequences through in-depth interviews with the Governor of Sarpo-le-Zahab and narrative analysis of his memories of the experience. Methodology: A narrative interview is qualitative method that uses a collection of narratives as the source of its data. The narrative, based on this approach, is an analytic construct that links a number of incoherent actions and events from past or (and) present together, and integrates them as a whole. The coherent narrative then helps with making sense of the elements by which it is formed and explains. IN the narrative of the conversation about past experiences through the matching of the oral sequence, the cases are formed by arranging the events as it is [they are?]. The findings of this research highlight that the reading of the memories and narration of the governor of Sarpo-le-Zahab from the earthquake is important for understanding the social, cultural and managerial implications of the disaster. IN the present study, based on the narrative analysis method, the categorization and extraction of descriptive, interpretive and explanatory codes of meaning, the structure and nature of the experience of governor's lived experience in five main categories: The sudden collapse of life (ecological damage,

psychological effects, physical effects and disease outbreaks Social disorder, demographic crisis, increasing domestic violence and cultural and social changes. The governor of Sarpo-le-Zahab spells out the social, cultural and managerial problems among the people of Sarpo-le-Zahab especially the emergence of unfavorable social and cultural conditions for women and youth. The governor's memories of his lived experience analyzed in this research shows that earthquake has caused; sudden collapse of life, the disappointment and constant experience of the people, the constant anxiety of the individuals and their inability in making decisions for themselves and their families, the increase in the migration of the people, the increase in the of social and cultural problems, unemployment, the increasing desire for suicide among the various strata of the population, the emergence of psychological and personality issues amongfor women and children, the distrust of people to each other, the deepening of the social distance between people and the state-sponsored institutions, and the creation of social distance between people and cultural activists, artists, charities and finally, the experience of interminable frustration and social depression long after the crisis. My analysis of the governor's Conclusion: The role of crisis manager is crucial. Conditions lead to the management weaknesses of the social crisis management environment, which can be identified in crisis situations and then desirable and effective planning for managing the crisis and reducing the adverse social and cultural effects. Extract descriptive, explanatory and explanatory codes in the experience of the governor's life from the earthquake.

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