



Different "types of power" within empowerment

Feminists (Miller, J. B. 1976), members of grassroots organizations (Bookman, A. and Morgen, S. 1984), racial and ethnic groups (Nicola-McLaughlin, A. and Chandler, Z. 1984), and even individuals in families bring into focus another aspect of power, one that is characterized by collaboration, sharing and mutuality (Kreisberg, S. 1992) (see §2). Researchers and practitioners call this aspect of power "relational power" (Lappe, F. M. and Dubois, P. M. 1994), "generative power" (Korten, D. E. 1987), "integrative power," and "power with" (Kreisberg, S. 1992).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Gender roles](#), [Ethnicity](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#), [Response](#), [Recovery](#), [All disaster phases](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Active citizens](#)

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#), [Man-made intentional hazards](#), [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#)

Recommendations:

- [Foster the adoption of a culture of disaster prevention and resilience by informing and motivating citizens to take action](#)

Source

[Deliverable D7.1 "Report on literature review" \(page 27\)](#)

This file was generated automatically on: 12.02.2019.

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