

**„СПАСЯВАНЕ НА ЖИВОТИ ПРИ ИЗВЪНРЕДНИ СИТУАЦИИ“,**

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**SAVING LIVES IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY**

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***Abstract***

SAVING LIVES IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY activities is the field of disasters and belongs to the space of National Security. Emergency events include natural hazards such as floods, landslides, storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, terror attacks etc. Natural conditions such as settlements, demography and social characteristics of the area, and assets at risk must be added to organizational rescue persons. According to our opinion, conflict situations arising from political factors such as chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear events and terrorist attacks, are cruel disasters for human beings. Terrorist activities exist in 50 core terrorist areas in the world while 10 terrorist groups threaten population of more than one billion people in the world. We can conclude that in risk-taking decision situations, of any type of organization, rescue volunteers in emergencies base on altruism decision, which has originated in the non-rational (intuitive) decision in risk events.

***Key words:*** *Organizational rescue multi volunteer (volunteering in more than one rescue organization); Saving lives; Emergency activities; Emergency situations; Emergency and Terrorism; Terror; Terrorist activities; Decision of taking risk.*

### ***Introduction***

Types of emergency service volunteers are in rescue organizations the likes of police, firefighters, EMS (for example paramedics), terrorist attacks which existence threatens over a billion people of the world. There are 10 Terrorist Groups that alone threaten the existence of over a billion people of the world. Terrorism can be genocide, terrorist fatal attacks, Terrorist Hotspots, Ethnic Terrorism, Terrorism Trends.

An analysis of **global terrorism trends** shows that frequency of terrorist attacks is on the rise worldwide, including an increased number of fatal attacks.

Evil has never left us, so it seems. So, there is no need for it to return. It is here, it is now, and has been here since Man shifted from a vegetarian fruit collector to a predator.

Decision of taking risk in situations of any type of organizational rescue volunteer in emergency is similar however not the same due to differences of type of rescue. In order to be clearer, we have to mention that any form of organizational rescue volunteer type possesses elements of altruism. We can conclude that in risk-taking decision situations, of any type of organization, rescue volunteers in emergencies base on altruism decision, which originated in the non-rational (intuitive) decision in risk events. This fact seemed to be reinforced when each volunteer could serve in more than one rescue organization.

The following scientific background is dedicated to SAVE LIVES IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY definition issues of rescue organizations, and altruism of rescue volunteers in emergency situations. The phenomenon of national and international rescue organizations activities in the field of disaster and accident protection and their interaction with volunteers, is rarely researched due to the nature of National Security authorities. Therefore, following scientific background is dedicated to **Emergency situations**.

**Emergency situations definitions.** Volunteers might put themselves at risk of injury and even death in trying to rescue others from injury and/or death. Emergent activity by emergent groups is related to individual citizens who deal collectively with disasters, in formal and informal groups. Their activities include search and rescue in disaster situations (Twigg & Mosel, 2017).

In accordance with use of scenarios by an organizational rescue volunteer, Alexander (2015) in a publication on disaster and emergency plans for preparedness, response and recovery, maintains that emergency situations are not collections of provisions for dealing with national crisis. Most emergencies are predictable events, with the knowledge of what would happen. Over the last 30 years or so, there is a very good knowledge about natural hazards such as floods, landslides, storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, terror attacks etc. Natural conditions such as settlements and demography and social characteristics of the area, and assets at risk must be added to the organizational rescue volunteer scenario and be taken into consideration creatively in rescue activities. The point of using scenarios in emergency planning is to be able to anticipate needs generated by predictable disasters, by thinking of outcomes. Organizational rescue volunteer in emergency needs not be frightened of the unknown, as only very little in future disasters have not occurred in some form in the past.

According to Sena (2006), emergency is a state in which normal procedures are suspended and extra-ordinary measures are taken in order to avert disaster. Risk is a function of hazard level function of vulnerability level. A rescue volunteer's mission is to reduce the potentially damaging vulnerability of a population from hazard at a given intensity. A rescue volunteer has to be familiar with the factors that influence intensity of their activities such as demographics, age and resilience background of the environment and levels of social differentiation. We accept the definition of elements of organizational rescue volunteer as follows: Emergency is

*“a state in which normal procedures are suspended and extra-ordinary measures are taken in order to avert a disaster. An emergency can be defined in the context of the social, political and epidemiological circumstances in which it occurs; **Hazard** is a rare or extreme event in the natural or human made environment that adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster. It is essential to make a distinction between hazards and disasters, and to recognize that the effect of the former upon the latter is essentially a measure of the society’s vulnerability; **Risk** is the probability of being affected by the unwanted consequences of a hazard. It combines the level of hazard and degree of vulnerability”.*

**There are many types of emergencies.** According to the World Health Organization (2019), the types of emergencies are such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, cyclones, heat waves, floods, or severe cold weather.

According to our opinion, conflict situations arising from political factors such as chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear events and terrorist attacks, are cruel disasters for human beings. Terrorist activities exist in 50 core terrorist areas in the world while 10 terrorist groups threaten population of more than one billion people in the world.

Pursuant to our standpoint, decision of taking risk in situations of any type of organizational rescue volunteer in emergency is similar however not the same due to differences of type of rescue. In order to be clearer, we have to mention that any form of organizational rescue volunteer type possesses elements of altruism. We can conclude that in risk-taking decision situations, of any type of organization, rescue volunteers in emergencies base on altruism decision, which originated in the non-rational (intuitive) decision in risk events Rub, J. (2014). Decision theory. This fact seemed to be reinforced when each volunteer served in more than one rescue organization.

A need to better understand judgment and decision-making under stress stems from high-risk occasions and emergency situations. There are notable failures resulting from decisions under stress in emergency, with one or more errors in judgment. At any moment under risk situations there are reasons influencing a rescue volunteer's ability to solve complex problems in limited time. It can be accepted that an organizational multi-rescue volunteer, will be identical to the concept of "rescue personality" volunteer. We insist that in fact, the inherent feature of any organizational rescue volunteer besides altruist behavior, are considered to be following three necessary elements: the special personality of organizational rescue volunteer; the special motives status to be a rescue volunteer and intuitive decision behavior.

The causal relationship between special personality, special motives status and intuitive decision behavior, are expressed in taking risks to save people under emergencies and disasters. According to our viewpoint, lack of those elements will transform organizational rescue volunteer phenomenon into an ordinary volunteering frame which anyone can commit to.

**Emergency and Terrorism.** Types of emergency service volunteers are in rescue organizations the likes of police, firefighters, EMS (for example paramedics), terrorist attacks which existence threatens over a billion people of the world. These are the 10 terrorist groups that alone threaten the existence of over a billion people of the world: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK), Hamas, Hezbollah, al-Nusra Front, Boko Haram, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, Taliban, Al-Qaeda Islamic State. Terrorism could be genocide, terrorist fatal attacks, Terrorist Hotspots, Ethnic Terrorism, and Terrorism Trends. (Rub & Gîrla, 2016).

Terrorism poses difficult questions for every country, and especially challenging questions for democratic countries, because not every effective means

is a legal means. The armed conflict against terrorism is an armed conflict of the state and less of the law against those who seek to destroy the country. So the author has demonstrated that the State fights while upholding the law, whereas its enemies fight while violating the law. Terrorists are fighting against and in defiance of the law (Rub & Gırla, 2016). Terrorism is a form of a violent struggle, aimed mainly against civilians, for the purpose of achieving political and social aims such as getting states change policy and even overthrow and collapse regimes. Well, the modern age has changed all distinctions, blurred the difference between good and evil, and denied the existence of evil.

**Social sciences tell us, that circumstances are responsible for human decisions, and especially for human suffering.** Writer Franz Kafka describes a frightening world, where one faces an arbitrary whim of a system which he does not understand and is not a match to its power. It is a world where uncertainty is the only certainty. This world allows for action, but every action is without purpose. Analysis of human evil leads us to terrorism aimed at civilians with the purpose of changing policy and brings regimes down. September 11 attacks, in which nearly 3,000 people were murdered, are considered to be the greatest terrorist act in history (if one neglects acts of violence of countries against civilians as a terrorist act).

Analysis of **global terrorism trends** shows that Frequency of terrorist attacks is on the rise worldwide, including an increased number of fatal attacks. The Global Terrorist Database shows 82,000 attacks, from 1970 to 2007. Terrorist acts being involved in economic, religious or social goal through fear, coercion or intimidation. We can see that the main terrorist targets in the years 1970-2007 for example are: Private Citizens Property – 19.82%, Government – 16.98%, Business – 15.95%, Police – 9.62%. In this article we tried to focus on the fact that it would be difficult to accept but not to understand such expressions of human evil in the form of terrorist attacks mainly against civilians. We will emphasize the bloodbath

that characterizes human history with relation to the means of operating evil in the years of 1970-2007 such as: Bombing – 51.34%, Armed Attack – 25.5%, Assassination – 15.49%, And all this by using history of human society that is saturated with evil expressions while many efforts are being made to understand the nature and motives of evil. Age of human evil is the same age as the intentions of a man's heart. Evil is impressed into us. It is a part of us.

Evil has never left us, so it seems. So there is no need for it to return. It is here, it is now, and has been here since Man changed from a vegetarian fruit collector to a predator. It since lies in the historical human memory, a process termed „From Man to Wolf” (Rub, 2015). Terrorism knows no limits.

A very dangerous terrorism is the lone-wolf terrorism. Since September 2000, the State of Israel has been in a violent and ongoing conflict with the Palestinians, with more than 30,000 terrorist attacks against Israeli citizens and residents. More than 1,000 Israeli residents and citizens have lost their lives in these attacks. Individual terrorism is also known as the "Individual Intifada." A 2003 study identified 30 cases of lone-wolf terrorism in the United States between 1955 and 1999. Although these cases account for 2% of all terrorist arrest arrests, they caused 15% of terrorist damage. The prevalence of lethal terrorist activity in the United States increased from 7% of all victims of terrorism to 26%. Studies show that lone wolf terrorism is on the rise in the Western world (Rub, 2018).

**Conclusion.** We can agree with the opinion of Ophir on Social Theory which states that evil is part of human reality not less than good, the theory evil which basic premise is that the order of evil is a social product. (Rub, 2017). Saving lives in times of emergency activities is the field of disasters and belongs to the space of National Security as Global Terrorist Database shows. It can be accepted that an organizational multi-rescue volunteer, will be identical to the concept of "rescue personality" volunteer. We insist that in fact, the inherent features of any

organizational rescue volunteer besides altruist behavior are the special personality of organizational rescue volunteer and the special motives and intuitive decision behavior.

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