НАУЧНЫЙ ПОИСК МОЛОДЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЕЙ

N. F. Avkhadieva (Kazan, Russia)
Kazan State Medical University

Research adviser – T. I. Karachina

Social Assistance and Support in Case of Fire and Emergency Situations

В статье рассматриваются вопросы социальной помощи, предоставляемой в случае чрезвычайных ситуаций. Приводится обзор поведения людей в случае пожара, рассматриваются различные аспекты социальной поддержки, освещаются законодательные акты, которые могут относиться к оказанию социальной помощи и поддержки в чрезвычайных ситуациях. Подчеркивается важность развития и укрепления системы социальной помощи и поддержки в случае пожаров и чрезвычайных ситуаций в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: чрезвычайная ситуация, социально-психологические характеристики личности, политическое участие, формы участия

This article discusses issues of social assistance provided in case of emergency situations. The article provides an overview of people's behavior in the event of a fire, examines various aspects of social support, and highlights legislation that may relate to social assistance and support in emergency situations. In conclusion, the article emphasizes the importance of developing and strengthening the system of social assistance and support in case of fires and emergencies in our country.

Keywords: emergency, socio-psychological characteristics of the individual, political participation, forms of participation

Currently, the issue of ensuring people's safety in public buildings during fires is becoming increasingly relevant. In recent years, the number of fires in Russia has increased to 240-300 thousand per year. Fires often lead to injuries and casualties among people. In this regard, it is of great importance to predict dangerous fire factors and make preemptive decisions to eliminate fire hazards [3].

The purpose of our work is to raise awareness about the safety of people in public buildings by effectively predicting fire hazards and developing measures to eliminate fire-hazardous situations.

According to this, we determine the following tasks:

1. Consider the behavior of people in emergency situations.

2. Learn about the implementation of safety standards in public buildings, including strict fire safety standards.

3. Study the analysis of the causes of fires in order to continuously improve safety systems.

Today, we have a lot of evidence of people's reactions in case of a fire. Some reactions are characteristic of a fire emergency. However, in order to understand these reactions, it is important to know the basic principles of individual and group behavior. The main goal of this article is to present the results of psychological research on basic instincts (alarm, fear, panic) and the results of research on group behavior (social support, conformity, altruism, diffusion of responsibility, respect for authority, etc.). Therefore, this article aims to explain human behavior during a fire and emergency situations based on the basic results of social psychology.

Studying human behavior during a fire is a crucial element of adequate fire protection planning. For example, a building designer may create an excellent evacuation route plan. However, in a real fire situation, it is quite possible that people may not use these routes. The reason is rather simple: in a situation of general fear, even panic, people instinctively seek to leave the burning building using the same routes they use every day. Therefore, it is likely that people will not use emergency exits [3].

It is necessary to note that people's behavior in the event of a fire is almost always very risky, because it occurs in complex and rapidly changing conditions. In such conditions, there is a lack of information and a great danger to people and property arises.

1. Emotional reactions during a fire

1.1 Anxiety

Anxiety is "fear of fear", therefore the mildest form of fear. Studies have shown that the highest level of anxiety can be expected in people who have never been in a fire, and the lowest in those who have experienced a fire but have not had negative consequences among them [2, p. 116].

1.2 Fear

Fear is an emotional response to real or imagined danger. Fear is one of the four basic emotions (the others being joy, anger, and sadness).

Fear reduces the ability to solve serious logical tasks (for example, solving mathematical problems). In addition, excessive fear (which turns into panic) significantly hinders the ability to solve problems.

It is important to note that only seriously ill people (psychopaths) cannot feel fear. These people are usually extremely aggressive, sadistic, and prone to crime [2, p. 116].

1.3 Panic

Panic is irrational behavior arising from real or imagined danger. Unlike fear, which can be useful, panic almost always increases the probability of tragic events. An obvious example is when people cannot evacuate from a burning theater with

doors opening inwards, and as a result, people block it. If they would not panic, they could have been easily evacuated [2, p. 117].

The most common reaction to panic is escaping. In addition, people who panic are aggressive. However, sometimes panic can lead to complete danger. To prevent panic, people must be realistic in assessing possible danger. When people have capable leaders they trust, the probability of panic is minimized. Not only leaders but also other people should act calmly. Panic can be as contagious as calmness.

And last but not least: the more people understand fire, the less likely they are to panic. Therefore, fire drills are a very effective means of preventing panic. Ultimately, it is necessary to answer the question of the frequency of panic during a fire. The good news is that researches show that panic during a fire is relatively rare.

2. Group behavior and its importance during a fire:

From experience, it is well known that people do not behave the same as isolated individuals when they are members of a group. A polite and shy student can become very aggressive as a member of their fan group. Since people usually find themselves as group members in the event of a fire, it is important to show the key characteristics of group behavior [2, p. 120].

2.1. Altruism

There are numerous examples in the literature of people willing to risk even their own lives to save others. For example, in 1982, amidst the cold of winter, a plane crashed into the Potomac River. A helicopter arrived soon after to rescue people. One of the passengers grabbed a rescue ring and handed the rope to a nearby person. This process continued until all the remaining survivors, except for him, were evacuated. However, when the helicopter returned to save him, it crashed, and he drowned [2, p. 121].

In this way, he helped save all the survivors, thereby sacrificing his own life. In other words, people behave much more altruistically than selfishly during a fire.

2.2. Distribution of responsibility

However, there is one characteristic of group behavior that reduces the probability of support, and that is the distribution of responsibility. This term means that many people expect someone else to take responsibility. If you are injured, point to a specific person and ask for their help. In this case, that person cannot avoid the obligation [1].

2.3. Probability of Support in the Event of a Fire

The main reasons why people sometimes do not help are as follows:

1. They do not notice the danger – it often happens that people do not call the fire department or start putting out a fire simply because they did not notice the fire had started;

2. They do not interpret the event as a threat – it often happens that people do not start to evacuate when they hear a fire alarm because they think it is a fire drill;

3. They think they do not need to help – diffusion of responsibility;

4. They do not know how to help – for example, they do not know how to use fire extinguishers or administer first aid;

5. They think about others, especially when they panic;

6. They do not want to help – many people are selfish by their nature.

However, the above-mentioned problems can be minimized if people know how to react in the event of a fire [1].

Trained people or professionals act much more rationally. They also extinguish fires more often and sustain fewer injuries. There is also a rule that the lower the risk, the more rational people become. Furthermore, people are willing to help those they do not know, especially if they are their clients (for example, some random patients in hospitals). When planning an evacuation plan, it is important to know that fire-fighters should gather in designated areas, discuss possible solutions together, and try to use regular routes. Therefore, all possible evacuation routes must be clearly marked. During a fire, it is important to give clear instructions to people [4].

It is also worth noting legislative acts that contribute to supporting the population in emergencies. Legislative acts related to the technologies of providing social assistance and support in emergencies vary in each country. They usually regulate the use and implementation of technologies to ensure the safety and effectiveness of rescue operations.

Below are some common legislative acts that may relate to social assistance and support in emergency situations:

1. Laws on emergencies: Many countries have legislation that defines measures and powers in the event of emergencies. Federal Law № 68-FZ of December 21, 1994 "On Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Man-made Emergencies" prescribes procedures for providing assistance, responsibility, and co-ordination of rescue services.

2. Personal data protection laws: When using various technologies to provide assistance and support, it is important to comply with the rules for processing the personal data of victims. Federal Law №. 152-FZ of July 27, 2006 "On Personal Data" regulates the collection, storage, and use of personal information and establishes confidentiality rules.

3. Telecommunications and communication laws: Communication technologies are widely used to organize remote monitoring and feedback in emergency situations. Federal Law №. 126-FZ of July 7, 2003 "On Communications" establishes rules for the use of radio, telephony, internet, and other communication means.

4. Laws on responsibility and safety in some countries: There are laws regulating the use of specialized technologies, such as robots or drones, for the purpose of providing assistance and rescuing people. These laws establish safety requirements, training, risk management, and potential liability.

5. Information security laws: In connection with the use of various technologies and digital systems in emergency situations, the Federal Law №. 149-FZ of July

27, 2006 "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" regulates the safe storage, transmission, and processing of information. They may also include requirements for protection against hacker attacks.

6. Medical equipment and medical aid laws: In the event of using medical technologies in emergency situations, the Federal Law №. 323-FZ of November, 21 2011 "On Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens" establishes the safety, quality, and production of such equipment.

7. Anti-discrimination laws: When using technologies to provide assistance and support in emergency situations, it is important to observe the principles of equality and protection against discrimination. The Federal Law №. 181-FZ of November. 24 1995 "On Social Protection of the Disabled" prohibits discrimination based on race, gender, age, disability, and other categories and requires fair and equal access to services [5].

8. International agreements and treaties: In addition to national legislation, there are also international agreements and treaties that regulate the use of technologies in emergency situations. For example, the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Agreement contains recommendations and principles for the use of information and communication technologies for social development.

The above-mentioned list of legislative acts is not exhaustive. Laws and regulations in this area are constantly being updated and developed in line with the rapid pace of technological advancement and the needs of society.

Social assistance and support in the event of fires and emergencies play an important role in ensuring the safety and well-being of those in distress. The analysis has revealed that throughout Russia and its regions, individuals affected by fires or emergencies do not go unnoticed by the population, public enterprises and organizations, various charitable movements, and the entire state as a whole [6].

It is worth mentioning that in Russia a very little attention is paid to the role of social workers and their professional capabilities in providing assistance in the distribution and receipt of various forms of support for people in difficult life situations. Additionally, when comparing the legislative acts of Russia and those of international countries, it is evident that there is potential to develop a number of legislative initiatives in our country that are well developed abroad. For example, in Russia, the implementation of robotic technology and unmanned vehicles has begun, but there is not yet a single legislative initiative regulating their work for the purpose of providing assistance and rescuing people, as there is abroad.

Thus, if Russia continues to work on the use of artificial intelligence to assist people in difficult life situations, it will be able to provide even more effective assistance to those affected or at risk of being affected.

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А. В. Власов (Екатеринбург, Россия)

Российский государственный профессионально-педагогический университет

Научный руководитель – канд. пед. наук, доц. М. В. Фоминых

Языковая игра, каламбуры в англоязычных медиатекстах и их использование в обучении иностранному языку

В статье представлена классификация языковых игр, рассмотрены виды и приемы языковых игр, освещены точки зрения исследователей на проблему языковой игры. Проводится анализ одного из приемов языковой игры – каламбура, рассмотрены различные случаи его применения в медиатекстах, а также приведены примеры использования каламбура на занятиях иностранного языка.

Ключевые слова: языковая игра, каламбур, коммуникация, игра слов, мотив

В XX веке в области лингвистики произошел сдвиг от системно-структурного подхода к антропоцентрическому, в рамках которого язык рассматривается не как замкнутая система, а как явление, тесно связанное с обществом, культурой и человеком в целом. Этот измененный подход привел к появлению новых методов и методологий и формированию новых терминов.

Один из таких терминов – «языковая игра» – был введен в научный обиход австрийским философом Людвигом Витгенштейном, который в своих работах противопоставлял чистую логику и иррациональную, многогранную действительность. Витгенштейн рассматривал использование языка как игру и понимал языковую игру как творческий процесс использования языка, а язык в целом – как совокупность языковых игр. В его концепции подчеркивается амбивалентный характер языковой игры: с одной стороны, она основана на кон-