

SAFETY PROBLEM IN SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: *The increasing of aggression at school is nowadays problem. The phenomenon of armed attack is increasing and represented specific risk in school environment. The safety of schools, their staff and students is now often discussed topic. In particular, the increasing rate of aggression and violence in schools and apparent seepage humanity in everyday interpersonal relations alarms the wider community too. The article deals with problematic of school violence and proposes prevention to reduce security risk.*

Keywords: *safety, security, school violence, school prevention.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The safety of schools, their staff and students is now often discussed topic. In particular, the increasing rate of aggression and violence in schools and apparent seepage humanity in everyday interpersonal relations alarms the wider community, too. Most shocking cases are escalating brutal violence and murder in the so-called school attack

This article discusses the issue of the phenomenon. In Slovakia, this issue does not pay proper attention. The article is to present safety concerns in schools and suggest preventive measures that could prevent possible attacks.

2. SECURITY RISK IN SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

The safety of citizens is the real state of security and application of civil rights and freedoms, protection of life, health, property, environmental protection, preservation and growth of material and spiritual values of other. This is reflected in the individual perception of safety, survival threats in real time and environment. (Kelemen, Blažek, 2011).

An effective and comprehensive security system will include the following elements:

- Technical means of protection
- Organizational and regime measures
- Ensure of human resources.

Armed attack at school is specific way of antisocial behavior. In this article we deal with opinion which sees security as such a state in which they are removed or eliminated potential risk (Šimák, 2004) and the students and employees feel safe.

The probability that something threat school safety is very small. However, the subjective feeling of security influence the largely media. People are often faced with the knowledge of many attacks on schools and begin to feel fear. Often this feeling of fear is unfounded. But it for some event happens, the consequences can be terrible.

After the attack on the school is the people involved traumatized, neighborhood also. It happens that between the persons persists the fear to attend school again. People do not feel the safe after the attack, they are traumatized and takes a long time until the regaining a feeling of safety.

The armed attack on a school remains in Slovakia that the attacks are becoming mainly in abroad and Slovakia is a safe country. However, in this article, we point out that in Slovakia there are attacks that disrupt security in schools.

Following attacks suggest that Slovakia should be interested in safety issues in school (in Anonym, 2010):

➤ Eighteen years old student of Chemical secondary school, stabbed with a knife teacher of German subject. The murder was arrested to six years.

➤ 14 years old student attacked a primary school teacher, at elementary school. The teacher suffered a contusion of the chest.

➤ At the same school 11 years old student attacked a young teacher after having received the four in Exam. Teacher suffered light brain concussion.

➤ Two 11 years old students, on the pressure of third tried with a knife kill their teacher. Originally wanted to attack the other teacher, however scared to be leaking their plan which tried to make it one lesson earlier. After the attack they planned to go abroad. After one month stay in diagnostic centers have returned to their parents and later to schools.

➤ In elementary school after long term chicane 16-years old boy jab with brush in chest 13-years old classmate who died of injuries.

➤ Parent physically attacked a teacher at a primary school after his daughter called him by cell phone.

➤ In elementary school furious parents attacked teacher and her colleague threatened to kill. They came to school after call by their daughter.

➤ Emotionally disturbed high school student attacked a teacher, who pointed out need to change his shoes. The director said that it happened, because the student forgot to take medicines to his mental illness.

There were only some of the attacks in Slovak schools. It is fortunate that in Slovakia there was no use of firearms. In the case of using a firearm would have consequences much more destructive after the attack. The alarming is behavior of parents, which attacked teacher.

At present, for the fact that the profession of teaching has lost the respect and honor not only between students, but the parents, also. It is sad that parents allow physically attack the teacher. A parent should be pattern for the

child, so we cannot wonder that children attack teachers. We can say that it is only a question of time when Slovakia will become a country where safety in school is at risk for use of firearms.

3. PREVENT ISSUES FOR DECREASING OF SAFETY RISK

The intentions of the above, this chapter deals with proposals for preventive measures to improve safety at school.

Ensuring the protection of school facilities against internal attack is a difficult task. Persons who intend to attack, coming from the school environment and are well informed about security measures in school. The use of mechanical barrier means it does not arise. Exceptions are security shutters that lock and divided the space into smaller sectors. Based on the experience of attacks on schools in the U.S., we can state that the offender is to cause as much loss as soon as possible. Most of these attackers are not attack the locked rooms. Redeker (2007) states that the lock is after escape the second best way to survive.

The appropriate way to not only prevent armed attacks but also bullying, aggression and vandalism is a camera system. The data collected by a camera system allows effective prevention against unwanted antisocial manifestations, but they must be regularly evaluated. Use of camera system in Slovak Republic is restricted by the legislation and cannot be used throughout the building. At some schools after complaints from parents had to be removed camera system or its use has been minimized due to complaints intervention to privacy.

Another good tool is the communication system in the building and in its surroundings. Currently, information for people entering the building serves the school radio. School radio is the one element that satisfies the principles of crisis communication tool and as a result of its speed, accuracy and simplicity. In these media can be as a tool for informing the participants used a mobile phone. Texting is a normal part of school life and almost every student is carrying a mobile phone. In the case of pending danger could be informed the

students using bulk short messages sent by the directors.

Some of equipment which could help to feel and be felt in school is limit and control the main access for school visitors. This is using in many Slovak schools. You can pick up the children only with permission and only in given hours. If you want to change a time of pick up or person who will pick up the children you have to write application to director. This is one of security action against external dangerous.

Another thing which could help in the case of the attack inside of school is alarm system linked to police response.

In addition to the above must not forget the existence crisis plans. Each school should have prepared manuals and prevention measures in case of crisis.

The prevention of safety risks at schools need to point out that there is no the same profile of the perpetrator and thereby reduces the potential for effective prediction a uniform system of preventive measures.

Profile attacker is diverse both in terms of age, race, and gender. We can say there are more male attackers, but there also female attacker. It shows us that a potential attacker could be anyone. The detection of the perpetrator can ensure regular monitoring of the behavior of people moving in schools.

By monitoring of behavior we can help the early detection of the attack. The majority of the attackers before the attack send a warning for a long time drawing attention around of the upcoming danger. Most young people use social networks to communicate. Internet is becoming the standard tools of communication for young people. Gradually fades away interpersonal contact, as most people would like to communicate in anonymous virtual environment. As a result, anonymity is protected and often reads and disclosing information which would otherwise be not told to their closest. In this context, there is a possibility of tracing the unwanted behavior of potential attackers. The anonymity of the Internet allows potential offenders to make their intentions to another people. For participants it is difficult to estimate because the existence of a potential high risk as a

potential attack is hard to be able to find by well experienced professional, not peer. Prevent any attacks would help monitor communication through computer programs that record the correspondence between certain words and then evaluate the potential possibility of attack. This form of monitoring, however, encounters the problem of legislative protection of private information. It is for consideration whether to prefer the protection of human life or the protection of privacy for virtual communication.

The next instrument for promoting the security in school is education itself. Raising a child in the primary cell of society – the family, is the basis for learned patterns of behavior.

The right for a child has every individual in society. Raising a child is one of the most important things, but no one teach how to raise a child. It depends only on what parents want, which educational methods are chosen. The consequences of effect of inadequate or neglected education feel the whole company. The state has limited impact on raising a family, but it should focus its attention on strengthening the educational responsibilities of educational institutions – schools. With this in mind, it would be necessary to introduce new subject for dealing with education of students. At present school provides “teachers” hours, which should serve to communicate about problems between students and teachers. These hours would be a desirable way to educate students. The educational process in schools should be possible to replace a neglected educational process in family. If a teacher knows their students knows to detect unwanted behavior and to avoid the negative consequences of unwanted behavior.

Teacher in order to prevent undesirable behavior should talk with student about threats and safety. Sometimes just listen to the student, can avert undesirable behavior. By talking is important in addition to listening to await the conclusion of dialogue and not to interrupt speaking, as children sometimes take a while be expressed. If a child feels misunderstood, respectively if it interrupts by adult what to say, it may happen that the next time already does not come.

Another good advice is deal with worries and do not jeer of person, who want to talk about problems. The important thing is to tell students if they have any problem can come and talk about it. These were some of soft skills advice, which could help prevent unwanted behavior at school.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The safety at school environment has to be solved. The values in society have changed. Even if we were able to eliminate attack from schools, problem will be only move. In society are many potential attackers. Some of them change their mind and have to live full live, some of them not. We can only make prevention before unwanted behavior. We have to try to have safety society, safety life. If the people feel safety they produce value of society. Every member of country wants to

feel safety and want to have safety lives for children. This article deals with some of security rules, which can help with unwanted behavior at school environment. We need to have more developed the safety issues both in terms of preventive or follow-up.

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