EXPERIENCE OF LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS SECURITY

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Abstract. *Recently, in all countries of the world there is a question of ensuring the safety of all participants in the educational process of relations between educational institutions. That is why the aim of the article was to study the experience of leading countries in the field of security in educational institutions. The research methodology included a comparative analysis of the world's efforts to ensure security in educational institutions and the search for new ways to improve. The main threats to the security of educational institutions have been identified, namely: terrorist acts; the impact on students of persons who use psychoactive substances; inadequate actions of people with mental disorders; criminal actions of criminal elements; interpersonal conflicts in study groups; man-made disasters, fires, etc. It is established that the system of identification of their employees - teachers, students and other members of the educational staff is of great importance for ensuring the security of educational institutions. It was found that trainings and other types of training are conducted for all participants of the educational process to ensure the safety of educational institutions. Educational institutions of the world's leading countries have formed their security policy in internal documents, which define the main directions, principles, tasks and technologies of activities to combat external and internal threats.*

Keywords: educational institutions; security; participants in the educational process; threats; opposition.

JEL classification: F52, H56, I26
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Introduction. A comparative analysis of higher education systems in the UK, Italy, Germany, France, Finland and the United States identified major differences in the education systems of these countries at the higher education level, and common features - to enter higher education institutions with classical or vocational programs, you must first obtain secondary education. .

An important direction in the activities of educational institutions in foreign countries is to ensure their safety. The security of educational institutions in developed countries is considered to be the creation of such conditions under which reliable protection of life and health of students and teachers, as well as respect for their rights, freedoms and personal dignity.

Literature review. Ensuring the safety of educational institutions abroad is becoming an increasingly important task today. This is due to the fact that recently foreign educational institutions are often the object of various criminal encroachments. Including such dangerous as hostage-taking by criminals, terrorist acts, shooting of students with automatic firearms, theft and damage to property [1-8].

Given the real and potential threats to the activities of educational institutions, ensuring their safety has always been and remains an important direction in the work

of governments and law enforcement agencies in almost all countries. However, despite all the measures taken to ensure the security of educational institutions, they still remain the object of various criminal encroachments. The peculiarity of crimes committed against educational institutions is that criminals can come from both external and internal environments. Criminals from the external environment include terrorists, organized criminal groups and individuals who, due to some criminal interests or due to mental disorders, commit illegal acts against educational institutions, individual teachers and students. Criminals from among teachers or students may also appear in the domestic environment. In this category, the motives for committing illegal acts may be different. They can be based on mental disorder, revenge for the insults, self-affirmation and others.

Aims. The aim of the article is to compare the experience of European countries in ensuring the security of educational institutions.
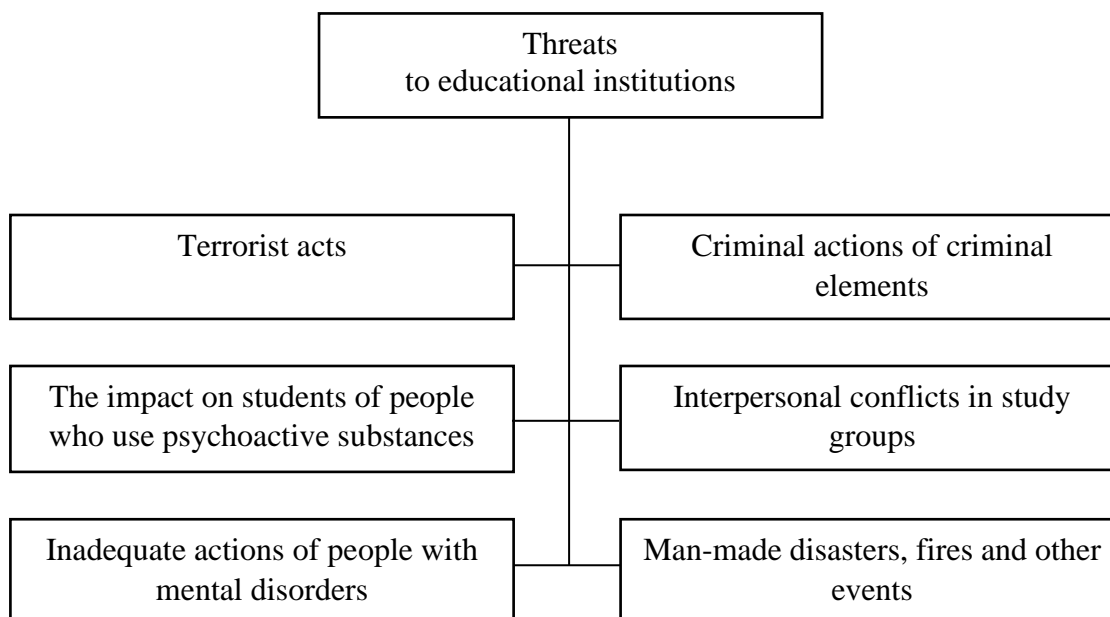
Methods. To achieve this goal, methods of analysis and synthesis, methods of comparison and generalization of results were used.

Results. Security experts believe that educational institutions are always of interest to terrorists and other criminals due to a number of circumstances that are due to the specifics of their activities. First of all, it should be borne in mind that there are children in educational institutions and therefore everything that happens in them is always of special interest to society. And if a crime is committed within the walls of an educational institution, which is directed against the health and life of students, it causes a wide public response and is always in the field of view of public authorities, the media and the general public. This is exactly what terrorists are counting on whose goal is to assert themselves, intimidate society and force the authorities to make some concessions to them. Educational institutions are just as attractive for criminals who are going to take hostages. This is due to the fact that in educational institutions in a relatively small area there is always a high concentration of people - students and teachers [2].

The security of an educational institution is an important component of its overall security. Moreover, it largely depends on the level of protection of the educational institution from external threats, as well as on how safe its internal environment. The security of the educational institution also influences the choice of entrants, as well as education and what knowledge will be acquired during training in it. And this already has a very serious impact on the competitiveness of the educational institution in the market of educational services. Educational institutions are chosen for education, which, due to a combination of factors, make them better for education than others. And so it is clear that parents will never allow their children to study in those schools where there is a threat to their health and life [1-3].

Given that currently ensuring security in education is a difficult task, for its successful solution in foreign countries only high-level professionals are involved who are well aware of the nature and mechanisms of modern security threats to educational institutions. This primarily applies to terrorist acts, hostage-taking and the criminal use of firearms and explosives. As well as other illegal actions that are

possible in educational institutions. Figure 1 presents the main types of threats to the stable operation and security of foreign educational institutions.

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                    │          Threats            │
                    │  to educational institutions │
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      ┌─────────────────────────────┐   ┌─────────────────────────────┐
      │       Terrorist acts        │   │  Criminal actions of criminal │
      │                             │   │          elements           │
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      ┌─────────────────────────────┐   ┌─────────────────────────────┐
      │  The impact on students of   │   │  Interpersonal conflicts in  │
      │  people who use psychoactive │   │        study groups          │
      │         substances           │   │                             │
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      ┌─────────────────────────────┐   ┌─────────────────────────────┐
      │ Inadequate actions of people │   │ Man-made disasters, fires and │
      │     with mental disorders    │   │        other events          │
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Figure 1. The main threats to the security of educational institutions
Source: developed by the author

Monitoring, analysis and evaluation of the processes currently taking place in the external and internal environment of educational institutions in foreign countries shows the existence of real and potential threats to their security. Therefore, the creation of effective security systems capable of timely detecting criminal intentions against educational institutions and actively counteracting criminals to prevent crimes, especially regarding the lives and health of students - is a priority for public authorities, law enforcement and educational institutions themselves [2].

The most dangerous type of threats are threats directed directly against the staff of educational institutions. This type of threat can be implemented in the form of hostage-taking from students and teachers, the use of firearms and explosives by criminals, attacks on students and teachers for moral humiliation and physical abuse, organizing the abduction of students and teachers to obtain ransom and other dangerous crimes against the person [2-3].

Foreign security experts note that one of the areas in which new threats to the security of both organizations and individuals are actively formed are social networks. As an innovative product of the information economy, social networks have recently become very popular. They are actively used by various categories of the population of especially developed countries for virtual communication and operative exchange of important information. Such communication contributes to the involvement of various categories of the population in active social - political, cultural - educational, scientific and technical and other spheres of life and activity of society and the state. Young people use social networks especially actively. This is

confirmed by studies that show that recently more than half of their contacts with their peers are made by young people on social networks [1-8].

Recently, social networks are actively used for active hybrid information wars. For this purpose, various technologies are used, including the so-called "trolling". The basis of this technology is deception, slander, provocation. All that contributes to the emergence of quarrels, conflicts, the formation of a negative attitude of others to a particular person. A particular danger of trolling is that this form of online provocation or bullying can be used by anonymous users who are virtually impossible to identify. The use of trolling against students and teachers can have a serious negative impact on their personal lives as well as their position in society. And the most dangerous thing is that the constant negative impact over a long period of time on a particular person can form a suicidal mood. This is especially true for young people with a weak psyche.

Of particular concern is the fact that studies in educational institutions in the United States show that more than 57% of students have been exposed to aggression in cyberspace to varying degrees. The same problem exists in Canada, where 34% of students have been exposed to cyberspace. In EU countries, a similar problem is also encountered in educational institutions, but less often, as in Europe, students are less likely than Americans to communicate on social networks [1].

However, despite the fact that threats on social networks pose a serious danger to educational institutions, it is very difficult to counter them. This is due to the fact that in democracies there is free access to all information resources. And the technical equipment and literacy of the population and, first of all, of the youth, allows to use effectively all available information resources on the Internet. As a result, there are currently no effective technologies to combat criminals on social media.

This is due to the fact that currently there is no technical capacity for timely and effective response to these threats. Thus, the technologies used on the Internet not only provide opportunities for the development of society and man, but also pose very serious threats, especially to young people. When taking measures to protect educational institutions from existing and possible threats to their activities, special attention is always paid to ensuring the protection of people - students and teachers.

An important feature of the organization of protection of educational institutions from modern threats to their security is that they usually occupy a large area, which houses many buildings for various purposes, which house expensive scientific and educational equipment. All this creates serious problems in the organization of protection of the territory and all objects that are on it. In order to provide reliable protection and protection, a multilevel system of protection is created in educational institutions. But in the author's view, a significant drawback is that despite the presence of real terrorist and other threats to the safe operation of educational institutions, they traditionally and strictly adhere to the rules of free access to students' places of residence and to all educational and sports facilities and cultural facilities. entertainment activities. This significantly complicates the activities of the security system to prevent the commission of terrorist acts and other crimes on the territory and educational facilities of educational institutions [1, 3].

Despite the fact that almost all countries take active measures to ensure the safety of their educational institutions, there are some differences in their actions.

In order to prepare educational institutions for competent actions in the event of a real threat to their activities, and especially the lives and health of students and teachers, the American Association of Higher Education has developed special recommendations for security and crime prevention, including terrorist acts [1].

These recommendations draw attention to the need for regular inspections of the territory and educational buildings, especially in the event of a terrorist threat or other danger. It is proposed to pay special attention to the timely organization in each guarded educational building of single checkpoints equipped with the necessary equipment to identify students, teachers and all visitors.

The recommendations pay special attention to the timely notification of students and teachers about events that have occurred on the territory, educational and other facilities of educational institutions. To this end, it is proposed to equip reliable and effective notification systems in educational institutions, which allow to maintain communication with each student and employee of the educational institution [1-6].

In order to increase the level of protection of educational institutions in the United States, security technologies are constantly being improved. Given that threats to the security of educational institutions can arise in the external and internal environment and manifest themselves in various forms, security professionals are constantly improving protection technologies. Innovative solutions are actively used in the development of technical means, which allow to increase the level of security of educational institutions.

Special attention in American educational institutions is paid to the observance of security measures during various mass events with the participation of students, teachers and invited guests. This is due to the fact that a large crowd always attracts terrorists and other criminals, as it allows you to commit a high-profile crime with a large number of victims. In order to prevent crimes during mass events, security services pay special attention to the organization of effective access control. To do this, security officers are actively using modern metal detectors, which eliminate the passage to mass events of criminals armed with firearms and melee weapons. Including modern portable arched metal detectors that are easy to assemble and run on batteries. Due to the fact that crimes are often committed with the use of firearms, the security services of educational institutions use a system of X-ray control. This system, installed at the entrance to the training building, allows you to detect weapons that are carried in bags or backpacks.

Security experts believe that conventional locks cannot provide reliable protection for buildings and individual rooms of higher education institutions. This is because the keys to these locks can be forged, stolen or lost. Therefore, in order to increase the reliability of protection of higher education institutions, it is proposed to use more widely without key locks. They are of different types, but in schools it is better to use PIN-code locks. These locks have many digital combinations, so they should be used where they are used by many people: teachers and students [1-4].

The study of the process of emergence and development of emergencies that have taken place in foreign educational institutions shows that it is very important to limit the scope of criminals. To this end, it is proposed to use lock controllers used in access control systems. These technical devices allow security specialists to lock the doors of all guarded premises at the same time in the event of a threat, which will limit the scope of criminals on the territory and facilities of the educational institution. Such a restriction of possible access of criminals to other premises of the educational institution will objectively contribute to the preservation of life and health of teachers and students who are in them. This confirms the analysis of emergencies that occurred in educational institutions. During which the human casualties would be much less if the criminals had a restricted area of free movement on the territory and facilities of educational institutions.

Of great importance for the security of educational institutions is the system of identification of their employees - teachers, students and other members of the teaching staff. In American schools, this area of security is given much attention. To solve this difficult task, an identification system is used, which includes the use of identification badges, and for visitors they can have a color code that changes daily. In addition, visitors must register in a special log of visitors.

In order to prevent the intrusion of unwanted persons into educational institutions, a flow management system is also used, which scans the identity documents of visitors and verifies the obtained data with a database in which information about criminals is stored. In the event that this system determines that the visitor is in the database of criminals, the security service of the educational institution shall be notified immediately.

Given that criminals use explosives to commit terrorist acts, the security services of educational institutions should always pay special attention to their timely detection. It is taken into account that criminals can send explosives by mail, they can be brought in a bag, a school backpack. It is difficult to fight this type of crime. Success can only be if all students and staff are attentive and notice all the items left unattended. For this purpose, educational institutions train staff in the rules of handling suspicious objects. And security services use detectors and specially trained dogs to investigate suspicious objects for explosive devices.

In order to ensure the security of American educational institutions, various modern video surveillance systems are most widely used, which are integrated into a multi-node network that allows video cameras located at different educational institutions to simultaneously transmit video images to emergency services directly in patrol cars [1].

In American schools, school buses are used to move students. In order to prevent crimes, buses are equipped with a video camera, radio station, digital video recorder and location control system. This equipment allows you to record and transmit in real time the location of the bus, its stops and speed, and in case of threat, this equipment allows you to quickly contact the school.

Given the growing number of armed attacks on students and teachers, security officers began to issue firearms. Such an exceptional measure makes it possible to

adequately counter criminals armed with firearms and protect the lives of students and teachers of colleges and universities.

In order to increase the level of professional knowledge and practical skills of employees of the security system of educational institutions, special trainings are constantly conducted with them on timely detection and objective assessment of emerging threats to life and health of students and teachers, as well as educational material and technical base of educational institutions.

It should be noted that to obtain a synergistic effect requires a comprehensive application of all the above technical means. Only in this case it is possible to build a multilevel protection system capable of counteracting modern security threats to educational institutions. For educational institutions, it is also recommended to conduct special security classes for security staff, teachers and students. The purpose of these classes to give knowledge, as well as to form skills and psychological readiness to act properly in a real threat [3].

Given the real terrorist and other threats in the field of government education, law enforcement agencies and educational institutions themselves in the EU are paying constant attention to the security of educational institutions. This activity was especially intensified after the tragic incident that occurred on March 9, 2012 in France. On that day, an Islamic extremist committed a crime by carrying out an armed attack on a school in the city of Toulouse. As a result of the use of automatic firearms by schoolchildren, the criminal killed four and wounded one person.

In order to prevent crimes that may be based on religious and national contradictions, the French authorities have separated religious institutions from secular ones. According to the current rules, it is forbidden to demonstrate affiliation to any religion in educational institutions. In the case of extremism or religious fundamentalism, students and their parents are held administratively liable. It should be noted that, despite active opposition from the Muslim community, the country has passed a law banning the wearing of the hijab in schools. Security experts believe that the introduction of a secular approach to the educational activities of public schools has prevented a significant number of incidents based on national or religious hostility among students.

Given that ISIS militants have repeatedly called for the killing of teachers because, according to radical Islamists, they instill in students the values of secular society and are therefore "enemies of Allah," the authorities are responding by tightening control over the radicalization of youth [4].

Threats to the security of educational institutions can arise not only from extremist elements and terrorists. Accidents and man-made catastrophes pose no less serious danger to the life and health of students and teachers, as well as to the educational material and technical base of educational institutions.

They concern the determination of the safe distance of educational institutions from industrial enterprises, gas stations, parking lots and other facilities where man-made accidents and catastrophes can potentially occur. Recommendations are given on how to inspect the location of educational institutions. Much attention is paid to

ensuring the organized evacuation of students from the premises of the educational institution in the event of a threat to their lives and health [5].

In order to strengthen the security of educational institutions in France, additional measures are taken to ensure the safety not only on their territory, but also on the streets adjacent to schools, colleges and universities. For this purpose, mobile patrols are used, which carry out their activities to prevent crime throughout the school year. And with the heads of educational institutions, special training sessions are held to prepare them for the right actions in extreme situations. Students are also prepared for possible attacks by terrorists or other criminals, which includes training in the correct actions in the event of an attack by armed criminals and the rules of first aid for victims.

Much attention is paid to creating safe conditions in the field of education in England. The country's authorities and law enforcement agencies have become particularly active in ensuring the security of educational institutions, following the execution by an Islamic extremist of students at a Jewish school in the French city of Toulouse. The tragedy was covered by the British media and caused a wide public response.

It can be assumed that the combination of these two factors discussed above in the absence of religious and national tolerance can lead to conflicts in educational institutions, which will be based on religious and national hostility.

Such conflicts, as shown by the tragedies that have occurred in a number of educational institutions in the EU, can have serious consequences, including deaths. With this in mind, public authorities, principals and teachers of English schools pay special attention to educating students in tolerance towards people of other nationalities and religions. inspections of educational institutions [3-6].

The British OFSTED has the right to inspect the activities of educational institutions, to decide on changes to existing curricula, and if necessary, even to close their activities. However, work to prevent extremism in Britain is under way, with the emphasis shifting from school to preschool. An important area in the activities of OFSTED is the development of various recommendations for the improvement of educational institutions, certification and the provision of various intermediary services, including in the field of security.

Nowadays, young people are often subjected to psychological influence by various extremist organizations, which try to attract them to their side and actively use them for illegal purposes, including for committing terrorist acts. In order to teach young people to recognize these criminal intentions in England, much attention is paid to the formation of students' knowledge and skills that allow them to recognize and respond to the suggestions of extremists and be resistant to the propaganda of multiculturalism [8].

We believe that this approach is creative and should be implemented in the security systems of Ukrainian educational institutions. In the context of increasing the level of threats in the field of education, constant attention is paid to ensuring the security of educational institutions by the German authorities. Ensuring reliable physical protection of students from possible criminal acts, including terrorist attacks,

is considered to be a priority in solving this complex task. German law enforcement agencies have developed a set of measures to prevent crimes in educational institutions. Particular attention is paid to the creation of modern security systems in educational institutions, which exclude the entry of outsiders into the territory and into educational buildings. Police and psychologists are involved in conducting classes on safe behavior and correct actions in extreme situations. In foreign countries, much attention is paid to the development of mechanisms to combat crimes in the field of education. To this end, special recommendations are developed for educational institutions to ensure safety in modern conditions [6-8].

Discussion. First of all, it is proposed that educational institutions formulate their security policy as an important fundamental document that defines the main directions, principles, tasks and technologies of activities to combat external and internal threats.

Western security experts believe that every educational institution should develop a special security regulation. This document should specify the goals and objectives of security activities, identify the forces and means involved in their solution, material and technical resources, as well as mechanisms for cooperation with law enforcement agencies. Schools are also encouraged to set up their own security services. And in that case, if for some reason the educational institution cannot have its own security service, then as an alternative it is offered to conclude a contract with a specialized security company for the provision of security services.

Much attention is paid by Western security experts to improving countering existing threats to educational institutions. To this end, developing special recommendations on how to effectively ensure the physical protection of educational institutions from possible attacks by terrorists and other criminals. Specific suggestions are given on how to place physical security posts to protect the most important objects of the educational institution. In this regard, the recommendations pay special attention to the introduction of modern access management and control systems, which integrate electronic student tickets [9].

Specialists in the field of security pay special attention to equipping educational institutions with video surveillance and registration systems, with the possibility of video analytics, as well as equipping educational institutions with modern security and fire alarm systems. From all the above we can conclude that the protection of educational institutions in foreign countries is a complex set of organizational and engineering measures aimed at ensuring the safety, especially of students and teachers, as well as preserving the training facilities from terrorist attacks and other criminal encroachments.

We believe that such an approach to ensuring the security of educational institutions in foreign countries does not fully meet the existing threats to their activities. By providing only basic physical protection, it is impossible to effectively counter extremism and radicalism of religious movements in educational institutions. To solve such complex tasks, it is necessary to have such systems that are able not only to perform the function of protection, but also to solve such complex tasks as monitoring, analysis and evaluation of processes occurring in the internal and

external environment of educational institutions. Without this activity, it is extremely difficult to identify all threat factors in a timely manner, including signs of preparation for a terrorist act or other crime, which in turn will not allow to take timely and adequate measures to prevent them. Therefore, when organizing the security system of an educational institution, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the organization of security and physical protection, but also, it is very important for the purpose of timely detection of threats, to constantly conduct information and analytical work.

Conclusions. Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn. The article examines the experience of the world's leading countries in ensuring security in educational institutions. The main threats that affect the security of educational institutions are identified, namely: terrorist acts; the impact on students of persons who use psychoactive substances; inadequate actions of people with mental disorders; criminal actions of criminal elements; interpersonal conflicts in study groups; man-made disasters, fires, etc. It is established that the system of identification of their employees - teachers, students and other members of the educational staff is of great importance for ensuring the security of educational institutions. It was found that trainings and other types of training are conducted for all participants of the educational process to ensure the safety of educational institutions. Educational institutions of the world's leading countries have formed their security policy in internal documents, which define the main directions, principles, tasks and technologies of activities to combat external and internal threats.

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