

# KRIZNO PLANIRANJE U OBRAZOVNO VASPITNIM USTANOVAMA

## CRISIS PLANNING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

---

Želimir Kešetović<sup>1</sup>, Ivan Toth<sup>2</sup>, Marko Toth<sup>3</sup>

### Rezime

Na prvi pogled škole i vrtići su bezbedna mesta budući da u njima nema štetnih i opasnih materija, tehnološki opasnih procesa, a radni procesi su manje-više uhodani, predvidljivi i rutinski. Međutim, kao mesta na kojima se praktično svakodnevno okuplja i boravi veći broj ljudi, obrazovno-vaspitne ustanove su podložne različitim vrstama kriza. Činjenica da najveći deo populacije ovih ustanova čine deca i mladi čini ih dodatno ranjivim i osetljivim na krizne događaje. Upravo ova ranjivost populacije, u kombinaciji sa njenom simboličkom vrednošću i značajem, vidljivošću i lakom dostupnošću, te relativno slabim sistemom odbrane koji od njih stvara „meku metu“, čini obrazovno-vaspitne ustanove skoro idealnim ciljem za različite vrste zlonamernih ljudskih akcija. Osim toga, krizne situacije u obrazovno-vaspitnim ustanovama su pod posebnom lupom i interesovanjem masovnih medija, tako da upravo medijska amplifikacija može od pojedinačnog ekscesa ili incidenta napraviti ozbiljnu kriznu situaciju..U ovom kontekstu krizno planiranje u obrazovno vaspitnim ustanovama ima poseban značaj. Pored opštih principa kriznog planiranja mora se prilikom izrade kriznih planova voditi računa i o specifičnostima obrazovno vaspitnih institucija.

**Ključne reči:** kriza, krizno planiranje, obrazovno vaspitne ustanove

### Summary

At first glance, schools and kindergartens are safe places free of hazardous materials, hazardous technological processes while workflows are more or less well-established, predictable and routine. However, as places where almost every day gathers a number of people, educational institutions are subject to different types of crises. The fact that most of the population in these institutions are children and young people makes them extra vulnerable and susceptible to crisis events. This particular vulnerability of the population, combined with its symbolic value and

---

<sup>1</sup> Fakultet bezbednosti, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Beograd

<sup>2</sup> Veleučilište Velika Gorica, Velika Gorica

<sup>3</sup> Visoka škola za sigurnost, Zagreb

---

importance, visibility and accessibility, and relatively weak defense system which makes them "soft targets" makes educational institutions almost ideal target for various types of malicious human actions. In addition, the crises in educational institutions are under special scrutiny and interest of the mass media so that media amplification of particular excess can make a serious incident or crisis situation. In this context crisis planning in educational institutions is of special importance. In addition to general principles of crisis planning, the main characteristics of education institutions and their specific characteristics must be taken into account.

**Keywords:** crisis, crisis planning, educational institutions