THE ADOPTION OF INTERVENTION MEASURES ON THE SECURITY FORMULATION AT CAGAYAN STATE UNIVERSITY-PIAT CAMPUS

JOEY R. PASCUA, Ph.D

Faculty, College of Criminal Justice Education

Cagayan State University

Piat Campus, Philippines

joeyramospascua@gmail.com

Abstract: Digital surveillance technology monitoring students, staff and visitors is currently being employed in schools around the world. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, by 2014 an average of 80% of secondary schools in the United States had installed security cameras. This was over 300% increase compared to the 19% of public educational facilities using video surveillance in 2000 (nces.ed.gov). This study focused on the possible measures of intervention which can be adopted for the crafting of security guidelines based on the experiences of the respondents. The qualitative method was used to capture the experiences, threats and suggested interventions on possible measures of security from the comments and suggestions of the respondents. Interviews were also conducted by the researcher among the research participants who answered the questionnaires. The population of the study included the teaching, non-teaching personnel and students of the CSU Piat campus. Results of the study recommends based on the respondents' view, provision of lighting of strategic places inside the campus and the installation of devices such as CCTVs, alarm systems and standard fences to protect the campus.

Keywords:*intervention measures, security formulation, security system, physical security, personnel security, documents security, security management, security manual*

INTRODUCTION

All students and university community members are encouraged to be fully aware of the safety issues on campus and to take action to prevent and to report illegal and

inappropriate activities. Personal awareness and applying personal safety practices are the foundation of a safe community.

Recent events of campus violence illuminate the ever-growing awareness of the risks and threats present in the college campus. All of the nation's higher education campuses have either been directly or indirectly affected by the recent man-made tragic events such as the shooting incidents of some American colleges.

Further, non-violent events such as alcohol-related deaths, date rape, campus building fires, and drug-related deaths are affecting the over-all perception of campus safety. These types of events continue to increase and gather massive amounts of media attention which is affecting the image of a safe school campus where students, faculty and other members of the academe could live and learn. Today's colleges and universities are faced with many challenges in the attempt to provide a campus which is safe and secure.

According to the United States Department of Education (2014), there is an increasing rate of violent crimes in college campuses. The increase has been attributed to drinking alcohol, drugs, stress, mental illness or a combination of all four. The Clergy Act has guided the US Department of Education to fine any college or university in non-compliance of this act. Cases of incidents around the world had put the attention of administrators to curb the culprits of this violence. Examples of this violence are the campus shooting at Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007, the Islamic Terror which happened on September 17, 2014 at a teacher training college in Northern Nigeria (Ali, 2016).

Digital surveillance technology monitoring students, staff and visitors is currently being employed in schools around the world. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, by 2014 an average of 80% of secondary schools in the United States had installed security cameras. This was over 300% increase compared to the 19% of public educational facilities using video surveillance in 2000 (nces.ed.gov). Closed-circuit television (CCTV), the

most common type of video monitoring system, is also reported to be prevalent in the United Kingdom and Australia (Gray & Lewis, 2015). A possible 85-90% of secondary schools used CCTV in Britain, according to statistics claimed by Big Brother Watch. Cameras are also installed on buses to prevent violence, theft, illegal activity by students or drivers and as evidence against motorists who violate traffic laws regarding school buses (Higgins, 2015).

In the new wave of technology, cyber-security has also become a concern as schools try to balance advancement in students' technological skills with the possibilities for misuse of borrowed devices and breeches in school servers (Darden, 2006).

Student and faculty ID cards and/or badges are a possible way of improving school security. They allow school authorities to know immediately that the people carrying or wearing ID belong there (Ingram, 2017). Student ID cards can also help keep track of where students are (Ash, 2010). Tracking students through tracking chips has been controversial, however, due to concerns for privacy.

Identification badges for visitors to schools can alleviate confusion about who someone unfamiliar is, and school authorities will easily be able to determine where the visitor is authorized to go (newyork.mfa.gov.ph). These visitor badges can also be a way to conduct background checks before the visitor enters a school campus.

Various policies and procedures relating to campus security are needed and expressly reserves the right to modify or adopt additional policies or procedures at any time without notice. Such changes may appear in successive issues of the security report (Brown, 2013). Properly trained school resource officers (SROs) are the only school personnel of any type who should be armed if a school determines the need for armed security. Using security personnel or SROs primarily as a substitute for effective discipline policies does not contribute to school safety and can perpetuate the school-to-prison pipeline by employing effective, positive school discipline that: (a) functions in concert with efforts to address

school safety and climate; (b) is not simply punitive (zero tolerance); (c) is clear, consistent, and equitable; and (d) reinforces positive behaviors. Provide services that are most needed, appropriate, and culturally sensitive to a school's unique student populations and learning communities at the context of each school and district. Educating and preparing all of our children and youth to achieve their highest potential and contribute to society is critical for creating safe, orderly, and welcoming learning environments.

The present security line-up of the campus is composed of guards who are college graduates of different degrees with and without training or experience in security management systems. However, the Administration of the University emphasizes that their immediate concern is the safety of the students, visitors, teaching and non-teaching personnel and school properties.

Moreover, Cagayan State University at Piat Campus is a state university whereby the security personnel are governed by the laws of the Civil Service Commission which was created by virtue of Executive Order No. 292 otherwise known as the Administrative Code of 1987. On the other hand, CSU as a government institution utilizing its employees to render security services must comply with RA 5487 particularly on the licensing and other important provisions related to security system.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study focused on the possible measures of intervention which can be adopted for the crafting of security guidelines based on the experiences of the respondents. Specifically, it sought to answer the question:

1. What possible measures of intervention can be adopted for the crafting of security guidelines for the University at Piat Campus based on the experiences of the respondents along:

    a. Physical security

    b. Personnel security

c. Document security

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND TREATMENT

This study utilized the qualitative research method to describe the experiences of the respondentson the possible measures of intervention which can be adopted for the crafting of security guidelines. The qualitative method was used to capture the experiences, threats and suggested interventions on possible measures of security from the comments and suggestions of the respondents. Interviews were also conducted by the researcher among the research participants who answered the questionnaires.

The population of the study included the teaching, non-teaching personnel and students of the CSU Piat campus. Total enumeration was used for the teaching and non-teaching/administrative personnel of the university. Non-teaching personnel includes project in-charge and laborers of the piggery, dairy project, and the integrated farm tourism area. These individuals are stay-in employees inside the campus area. They help the security guards in securing the area as part of the verbal agreement between them and the Campus Executive Officer. This is the practice at CSU-Piat Campus. However, convenient random sampling technique was used to determine the samples among the students. The students involved in the study were the student leaders who were elected by the majority of the students. The students' perception was used to measure the implementation of the security measures of CSU Piat Campus.

The obtained sample size of 136 among the students, the researcher used the accidental sampling technique. The accidental sampling, also called convenience sampling involves, "choosing the nearest individuals, in this case students to serve as respondents and continuing that process until the required sample size has been obtained" (Cohen et al., 2007). In this case, students who happened to be readily available and accessible at the time were sought after and selected at open spaces where students mostly gather and being at other vantage points where students were easily identified and included. These students

then served as "captive audiences". Also, the convenience sampling technique was used since it coheres well with the study design.

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents

Group		Number of respondents	Percentage
Teaching		56	23.33
Non-teaching/ personnel	Administrative	48	20.00
Students		136	56.67
Total		**240**	**100.00**

A questionnaire-checklist was used for data gathering instrument which was formulated by the researcher based on Republic Act 5487.

Possible Intervention Activities to Reinforce Security Safety in Crafting a Security Primer and

Guidelines for the University

The specific problem of the study focused on suggested intervention measures to ensure campus security. The answers were taken from the comments and suggestions written by the respondents at the end of the questionnaire. The responses were thematically presented under each security aspect of CSU Piat Campus.

Physical Security

Lighting strategic places in the campus. Considering the area of CSU Piat Campus, many parts of it are not well lighted during night time. It was observed by the participants that even some of the strategic places such as the streets, main entrance of buildings and some inner gates are not installed with lighting devices. One comment written, *"The main entrance of the CSU Piat Campus is not well-lighted."* This is referring to the main entrance

whereby security guards are posted to inspect incoming persons entering the campus premise. Another comment was, *"May mga buildings nawalangpundidoangilaw"* (Some buildigs have defective lights). Another comment related to this is, *"Maikkankumatisilawnadagijaykanto"* (The street corners should be installed with lights). All of these observations of the participants are evident and observed, too by the researcher as one of the employees and resident inside the CSU Piat Campus.

Based on security protocols, the absence of light and/or its insufficiency of installation is a security hazard to the firms being secured. It encourages intruders to attack a certain establishment or buildings. In security parlance, energy can be part of security in the sense that it can help the human guards oversee a wider space during night time.

Relative to the findings, Ali (2016) stressed that campus security plays a pivotal and evolving role in colleges and universities, community colleges, trade and vocational schools. Effective campus security finds the right balance between creating an open and free environment and upholding the duty to protect people. This starts with the acknowledgement that security must be part of the campus's evolution.

One of the related theories is the crisis theory is an important phenomenon which has a negative influence on human society. There are a variety of crisis theory and crisis intervention models used to explain how crises develop and what it means for an individual to need crisis intervention. The negative effect is a common sign of security breach and crisis.

Another is Defensible space theory examines how the design of physical space is related to crimes. The theory suggests that the physical design of a living environment can be used to reduce crime (Shjarback, 2014).

The CSU Piat Campus Administrators to Issue Firearms to SGs. The SGs do not have issued firearms while on official duty. Having the issued firearms to the SGs may help in discouraging those who are planning to surreptitiously enter the premise with evil purpose. The issuance of firearms to SGs is covered by existing laws as indicated in Republic Act no. 10591 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation Act of 2013. The SCU Piat has to abide by the existing security related laws and regulations issued by the PNP Civil Security Group.

Some of the comments of the respondents include the following: *1) "xxx our SGs do not have firearms while on duty."* This is observed by almost all of the respondents. The SGs are in their uniforms but without issued firearms. Second comment was, *"xxx Dapatangmga security guard, may mgabaril, kaya nananakawanlagiang school e"* (xxx The SGs should be issued firearms, may be a reason the CSU Piat is frequently robbed). Another comment was, *"xxx hindikayanglumabanangmga security guard dahilwalanamansilangbaril"* (xxx the SGs are not capacitated to fight because they don't have issued firearms). Lastly, one commented, *"dapat and CSU Piat Campus, magbigay ng barilsamganakadutyna SGs para sakanilangkaligtasan at para maprotektahannilaangmgatao at kagamitan ng school"* (The CSU Piat campus should issue firearms to the SGs on duty for their safety and for them to protect the occupants and school assets).

The finding is related to Risk theory.This provides frameworks that can contribute to mitigating risks, coming to grips with uncertainty, and offering ways to organize society in such a way that the unexpected and unknown can be anticipated or at least dealt with in a reasonable and ethically acceptable way (Falcon, 2006).

Also, rational choice theory refers to a set of ideas about the relationship between people's preferences and the choices they make. There are several variants of rational choice theory and this essay refers to these collectively as the rational choice approach (RCA).

Install Devices in Vital Offices. The CSU Piat Campus doesn't have CCTVs and alarms in any part of its premise. Most of the comments of the respondents is for the CSU to procure CCTVs to put up in the strategic places of the school. One respondent said, *"Dapat may CCTV man langsamga entrances kagaya ng gate at harapan ng mga buildings"* (There should be CCTVs at least in the entrances like the gate and frontage of buildings). Another respondent, said *"makatutulong kung mayroong CCTV at alarm angmga building na may mgamamahalinggamit"* (CCTVs and alarm system installation to the buildings containing valuable materials and equipment of the school).

Digital surveillance technology monitoring students, staff and visitors is currently being employed in schools around the world. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, by 2014 an average of 80% of secondary schools in the United States had installed security cameras. This was over 300% increase compared to the 19% of public educational facilities using video surveillance in 2000 (nces.ed.gov). Closed-circuit television (CCTV), the most common type of video monitoring system, is also reported to be prevalent in the United Kingdom and Australia (Gray & Lewis, 2015).

A possible 85-90% of secondary schools used CCTV in Britain, according to statistics claimed by Big Brother Watch. Cameras are also installed on buses to prevent violence, theft, illegal activity by students or drivers and as evidence against motorists who violate traffic laws regarding school buses (Higgins, 2015).

The causality theory determines the causes of safety or security event.The emphasis on the concept of cause explains the firm grasp of what a cause is, and how many kinds of causes there are, is essential for a successful investigation of the world around us (Falcon, 2006).

Installation of fences in strategic places. Fence is the first line of defense of the school. But due to the wide area of the school which is 600 hectares, not all the compound is fenced, only the strategic parts like the area near the main entrance to control the entry of people.

With such a wide area of the campus, outsiders can just come in and go because there is definite extrance and exit point in the campus. Perimeter of the campus is not properly secured with fence and exit doors are not properly locked. The campus do not have a security office where security documents can be kept, no traffic signs installed, buildings are too old/dilapidated and documents kept in the building is not secured. No bulletin board of security matters is established.

One respondent said, *"dapatmalagyan ng bakod and school para tumigilangnakawansaloob"* (The school premise must be fenced to stop the theft/robbery inside the school). This is connected with the incidents wherein some of the buildings of the schools were ransacked by unidentified robbers. Cases are unsolved. One of the employees said, "the school administrators should consider installing fences to selected entrance and exit points of the school." Taking the statements of the respondents as stated, in security, fence is very effective in securing a certain place. It separates the place being guarded and the intruder. Though, fence cannot totally eliminate intruders but at least it can delay a perpetrator.

Personnel Security

SGs should be recruited based on existing laws. On recruitment and selection, security guards were employed not on matters of proper training and qualification but were taken on the basis of their being a degree holder regardless of their experience on security systems. Besides, other security guards are taken due to *"padrino system".* After thorough investigation of the robbery incident, no dismissal of security guards was made when the admistrative building was ransacked twice. Besides, they were not made accountable of the losses of school properties. One respondent said, *"hindinamanlagingnagpapatrolyaangmga SGs"* (Security guards are not regularly conducting patrol). This was observed by one of the student leaders who participated in the study. The irregularity in the conduct of patrol is a security risk in the whole process. Another respondent commented, *"dapatangmga SGs ay*

nagro-roving man lang para mapuntahanangmgaimportantenglugar ng eskwelahan" (The security guards should do roving inspections to critical parts of the school premise). Based on the observation of the researcher, the SGs are conducting roving inspection but not in a regular basis. It is also important to note that the conduct of patrolling must be conducted not in a pre-determined time in order not to send a message to observers on the schedule of patrolling.

Casella (2006) mentioned that best practices for creating a safe and successful schools are attained by an effective comprehensive and collaborative efforts requiring the dedication and commitment of all school staff and relevant community members because school safety and positive school climate are not achieved by singular actions like purchasing a designated program or piece of equipment.

Various policies and procedures relating to campus security are needed and expressly reserves the right to modify or adopt additional policies or procedures at any time without notice. Such changes may appear in successive issues of the security report (Brown, 2013).

The CSU Piat Campus to Create Security Committee. Having a campus security committee is essential to plan, execute the plans and to monitor the implementation of the security measures to make appropriate actions to repeal or to amend such security related policies.One commented that *"the hiring and monitoring of the performances of the SGs should be made by a committee."*The committee may be headed by theadministrative officer of the school that may include the deansand other administrative officials as members. Another comment was, *"angmga security guards ay nakuha base sakanilang mg akakailalasaloob"* (The SGs were hired due to their connection with authorities of the school). In this case, the integrity and the state of security may be compromised.

The Anomie/Strain Theory argues that crime occurs when there is a gap between cultural goals of a society like material wealth and status and the structural means to achieve these

like education and employment. This strain between means and goals results in frustration and resentment, and encourages some people to use illegitimate or illegal means to secure success (Bernburg, 2019).

Document Security

There has to be a Proper Documentation of Incoming and Outgoing Individuals of the Campus. Along this aspect, respondents commented that there is no issuance of gate pass to visitors, security documents not properly filed, no signed logbook for visitors to determine the purpose of their entry to the school campus, lack of monitoring of student's Ids, no record of incoming and outgoing items. The duty detail of security guards is not properly posted in the security guards post. Also, it was commented that the observance of secrecy is not practiced.

One respondent commented, *"hindilahat ng pumapasok ay nache-check ng maayosdahilsadami ng taominsan"* (Not all who are entering the school are being checked due to the volume). This is the reality as observed by the respondents. Even the researcher can attest to this that there is a lapse in checking all those who are entering and those who are leaving the campus due to insufficiency of security gadgets like metal detectors, scanners and the like. Another respondent said, *"sa akin naiintindihankonakulangtalagaangmga SGs ng CSU Piat kaya hindilahat ay kayang ma inspeksiyon"* (For me, due to lack of SGs, they cannot inspect all the employees, students, and visitors). This case may not only the case of CSU Piat but the case of many schools and even establishments.

Generally, the security systems of CSU at Piat is still at the stage of improvement considering that the components of the security system are not much implemented and lapses were experienced and observed by the respondents.

Proper Orientation of all Employees and Students on Matters of Data Privacy Law. This theme came out based on the responses of the participants who said that some employees and students are the ones revealing sensitive information to other individuals. This includes the personal circumstances of the employees and students. The requirements of the students such as theses and researches should only contain the basic information about the writers or students.

One employee of CSU Piat said, *"the security protocols should be part of the employees and students' orientation that must be done before every start of a semester."* The very purpose of this is to inculcate into the minds of the employees and students that security is not the mere function of the security guards.

Another employee sated, *"the SGs must be trained xxx, and should know how to plan and execute and disseminate their plans."* This statement is related to the matter in the sense that the SGs should know how to communicate their plans to the employees and students by presenting the security protocols during orientations.

On the other hand, one security guard said in his comment, *"xxx kaya at willing kami namakasamasamga orientation ng mgastudents para ibahagiangmga security activities at guidelines naming perohindinaman kami tinatawag"* (We are willing and capable of giving security orientation among students on our activities but we are not being instructed to do it). This is the main concern of the security department. The head of the security force is part of the executive meetings with the deans and head of offices. Problems like this must be dealt with concern.

The safety of college campuses has become an issue of widespread concern in recent years. While campus crime such as theft and robbery is disturbing the security system of the campus, history shows that these are not completely new problems as these occurs long time ago. Along these premises, safety is a major concern of everyone in the campus now

and in the future. It is a shared responsibility of every member of the community to participate by reporting and watching suspicious persons entering the campus (Corpuz&Delizo, 2011).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

As to the intervention activities it is suggested by the participants leading to the crafting of a security manual of CSU Piat, the following was revealed under the three aspects of security. Under physical security, the participants recommended that there be lighting of strategic places inside the campus. The security guards must be issued firearms, installing devices such as CCTVs, alarm systems are vital places only, and installing standard fences to protect the campus. Under personnel security, the participants suggested that the security guards be recruited based on existing laws and regulations applicable to the processes, a security committee must be created. Under the document security, it was suggested that all incoming and outgoing personnel must be properly documented, proper orientation of all employees and students on matters of data privacy law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the findings of this study, it is therefore recommended that

1. Considering the comments and suggestions of respondents, administration should take a serious concern to address the suggestions in order to provide a comfortable and peaceful place for students, faculty and campus residents
to stay;

2. For CSU Piat administration to adopt the Security Manual as the outcome of the study.

3. The CSU Piat Campus must create a safe environment by implementing what the respondents perceive to be effective security system. Institutions should strive to have security measures such as the installation of CCTV and alarm systems and to increase the number of security guards of the school;

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Ethical issues were considered to ensure the safety of the research participants during the process of the research. The participants have the right to participate voluntarily and the right to withdraw at any time, so that individuals are not being coerced into participation. The participants were informed of the purpose of the study, so that they understood the nature of the research and its impact on them. To ensure confidentiality of responses from participants, the real names of participants were made confidential.

The respondents were also assured that they will be informed of the results of the study through a copy of the study to be provided to the College Library. Permission was secured from the President of the University in the choice of CSU Piat Campus as the locale of the study. Data gathered were kept confidential and the dissemination of findings shall only be made to the people involved in the security system of the campus.

REFERENCES

A. Books

Anderson, C. S. (2014). The Search for School Climate: A Review of the Research Literature. Review of Educational Research, 52, 368-420

Currie, D. H. (2004). Women's safety on campus: Challenging the University as gendered space. Humanity & Society, 18(3), 24-47.

Corpuz, W.M. &Delizo (2011). Industrial Security Management Manual. Phils: Wisemen's Book Trading.

Thomas, R. M. (2006). Violence in America's Schools: Understanding, Prevention, and Responses. Greenwood Publishing Group, 159–160. ISBN 0275993299.

B. Journals/Magazines/Newspapers

Ali S. (2016) Comparative Analysis of Safety and Security Measures in Public and Private Schools at Secondary Level. J *Socialomics* 169. doi:10.41 72/2167-0358.1000169 J Socialomics ISSN:2167-0358 an open access journal Volume 5, Issue 3. 1000169

Alunan, R. (2019). "Take a Stand." Campus safety and security. *Business World*. Available from: https://www.bworldonline.com/campus-safety-and-security/

Borja, R. (2006). "Education news". *Education Week*. Retrieved on February 3, 2018.

Berggren, E. and Bernshteyn, R. (2007) Organizational Transparency Drives Company Performance. *Journal of Management Development*, 26, 411-417. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02621710710748248

Bracy, N. L. (2011). Student perceptions of high-security school environments. *Youth & Society*, 43, 365–395.

Brown, J. (2013). "Cards let schools, parents keep eye on their students". *USA TODAY*. Retrieved on February 1, 2018.

Busan (2008) "For Safety's Sake: A Case Study of School Security Efforts and Their Impact on Education Reform," *Journal of Applied Research on Children: Informing Policy for Children at Risk:* Volume 3: Issue 2, Article 5. Available at: https://digitalcommons.library.tmc.edu/childrenatrisk/vol3/iss2/5

Casella, R. (2006) Where Policy Meets the Pavement: Stages of Public Involvement in the Prevention of School Violence, *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education* 15:3349-372.

Clarke, C. A. (2002) "Between a rock and a hard place: RCMP organizational change" Policing: *An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 25(1): 14-31.

Craig, W., Harel, Y. (n d.). "Bullying, physical fighting and victimization" (PDF). *Young People's Health in Context*: 138.

Daisey J.M. (2008) A survey and critical review of the literature on indoor air quality, ventilation and health symptoms in schools, indoor environment program (Report No. LBNL 41517). Prepared for the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA.

Darden, E. (2006). "Search and seizure, due process, and public schools". Journal of Applied Research on Children: Informing Policy for Children at Risk: Vol. 3, Issue 2, Article 5.

Design and Implementation of Campus Security System Based on Internet of Things (2017). Conference Paper: *Conference: 2017 International Conference on Robots & Intelligent System (ICRIS).*

Donnellon, C. (2018). Violence on college campuses: Understanding its impact on student well-being. *Community College Journal of Research & Practice,* 24(10), 78 – 92.

Duplechain, R.; Morris, R. & Winter (2014). "School Violence: Reported School Shootings and Making Schools Safer". *Education.* 135: 145–150 – via EBSCOhost.

Dwyer, K., &Osher, D. (n.d.) Safeguarding Our Children: An Action Guide. Implementing Early Warning, Timely Response. Washington, D.C.

Education in New Zealand (2017). Vandalism funding to repair school property". Retrieved on February 1, 2018.

Encouraging Healthy Environment (2006). What are college students' perceptions about campus safety considering the environment? *Contemporary Issues in Education Research*, 6(3), 325 -332.

Española, R. &Savandal, M. (2016).Campus Crimes and Student Safety Precautions: Implications

to Campus Security Processes. ***Proceedings Journal of Education, Psychology and Social Science Research.***

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (2004), Mainstreaming occupational safety and health into education. Good practice in school and vocational education, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

Fisher, B. S. (2005). Crime and fear on campus. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 539, Reaction to Crime and Violence.

Franzosa, A. (2009). Insecure? Keeping New England college campuses safe from violence. New England Journal of Higher Education, 20-21.

Goodwin College (2016). "Importance of SchoolSafety and Security | Goodwin College". Retrieved February 3, 2018.

Government Gives Go-Ahead to Metal Detectors in Schools." Education (14637073), no. 243, 20 Oct. 2006, 3-5.

Haynes N.M. & Comer JP (2006) Integrating schools, families, and communities through successful school reform: The school development program. *School Psychology Review,* 25(4):501–506.

Hess, P. C., &Wrobleski P. J. (2007). Preliminary examination of safety issues on a university campus: Personal safety practices, beliefs, and attitudes of faculty and staff. College Student Journal, 41(4), 1149-1162.

Higgins, B. (September 2015). "Helping At-Risk Youth Say "No" to Gangs" (PDF). National Institute of Justice (275): 3.

Franzosa, A. (2009). Insecure? Keeping New England college campuses safe from violence. New England Journal of Higher Education, 20-21.

Glariana, C. & Solar, F. (2015) Status of School Safety and Security among Elementary Schools…P-ISSN 2350-7756 | E-ISSN 2350-8442 | www.apjmr.com Asia Pacific Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Vol. 3, No. 5

Johnson, S. L. (2009). Improving the school environment to reduce school violence: A review of the literature. Journal of School Health, 79(10), 451-65. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.2009.00435.

Kelly, B. T. & Torres, A. (2006). Campus safety: Perceptions and experiences of women students. *Journal of College Student Development*, 47(1), 20-35. http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/csd.2006.0007

Loukaitou-Sideris, A. & Fink, C. (2009). Addressing women's fear of victimisation in transportation settings. Urban Affairs Review, 44(4), 554-587. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1078087408322874

Mankins, M. and Steele, R. (2005) Turning Great Strategy into Great Performance. Harvard Business Review, 83, 65-72.

Miller, L., Hess, K., &Orthmann, C. (2010). Community Policing: Partnerships for Problem Solving (6th edition.). *Cengage Learning*, 362. ISBN 1435488687.

Ministry of Education (2002) National Plan of Action on Education for All 2000-2006 Pakistan. Government of Pakistan. Islamabad.

Montojo, R. (2006). Safety and security concerns: perceptions of preparedness of Safety and security concerns: ..https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org › ...

National Association of School Psychologists. (2013, January 9). NASP cautions against increasing armed security to improve school safety (Press Release).

Nemorin, S. (2017) Post-panoptic pedagogies: the changing nature of school surveillance in the digital age. *Surveillance and Society*, 15 (2). pp. 239-253. ISSN 1477-7487

Oakes, A. (2009). College campus violence: Origins, impacts, and responses. Educational Psychology Review, 7(1), 49 – 62. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02214209

Pain, R. (2000). Place, social relations and the fear of crime: A review. Progress in Human Geography, 24(3), 365–387. http://dx.doi.org/10.1191/030913200701540474

Saint Paul College (2009). School Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness | National School Boards Association". www.nsba.org. Retrieved on February 1, 2018.

School Bus Safety is a Shared Responsibility". National Electrification Administration. Retrieved on February 2, 2018.

School Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness | National School Boards Association". www.nsba.org. Retrieved on February 1, 2018.

White, C.J., & Gina & Coetzee, I.E.M..(2015). Safety and security in schools in KwaZulu-Natal**.** *Journal of Educational Studies,* Volume 47, Issue 5**,** 551-564**.**

Xaba, M. I. (2014). A holistic approach to safety and security at schools in South Africa. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 5(20), 1580 – 1589.

C. Unpublished Materials

Carrico, B. A. (2016). "*The Effects of Students' Perceptions of Campus Safety and Security on Student Enrollment"* Theses, Dissertations and Capstones. Paper 1006.

D. Electronic and Online Resources

Academia Stack Exchange (2017).**What exactly is "campus security?"**Available from: **https://academia.stackexchange.com/questions/99763/what-exactly-is-campus-security**

Artmier, J. J. (2013). What are college students' perceptions about campus safety? Contemporary Issues in Education Research, 6(3), 325 -332. http://dx.doi.org/10.19030/cier.v6i3.7903

Ash, K. (2010). "Education Week: Student ID Cards Sport New Digital Features". www.edweek.org. Retrieved on February 1, 2018

Becker, R. (2013). An Overview of Labeling Theory. Available at: https://www.thoughtco.com › ... › Sociology › Key Concepts

Bernburg, N. (2019).Strain Theory: How Social Values Produce Deviance ... Available from: https://socialsci.libretexts.org › ... › 7: Deviance, Social Control, and Crime

Branic, N. (2015). Routine Activities Theory – Wiley

Online Library https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com › doi › pdf › 9781118519639.wbecpx059

Burns, L. (2007). Summary of Social Contract Theory by Hobbes, Locke ... – SSRN https://www.ssrn.com › ...

Campus Security - US Department of Education **(**2014). Available at: https://www2.ed.gov › admins › lead › safety › campus

Duplechain, R.; Morris, R. & Winter (2014). "School Violence: Reported School Shootings and Making Schools Safer". *Education*. 135: 145–150 – via EBSCOhost.

EBSCOhost,search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=22828299&site=ehost-live&scope=site

Eroukhmanoff, C. (2018). ***Securitization Theory: An Introduction.*** **Available at:https://www.e-ir.info/2018/01/14/securitisation-theory-an-introduction/**

Falcon, G. (2006). Causal Theories of Mental Content. (Stanford Encyclopedia of ...Available at: https://plato.stanford.edu › entries › content-causal

Gray, L., & Lewis, L. (May 2015). "Public School Safety and Discipline 2013-14" (PDF).

Infed (2013). Retrieved 16 December 2016 from http://infed.org/mobi/curriculumtheoryandpractice/.

Ingram, C. (2017). "School Board Discusses Student ID Cards". High Point Enterprise (NC) – via EBSCOhost.

Kutus, M. (2012). "Stepping Up Security". American School and University. 88: 14–18 – via EBSCOhost.

Levin, J. (2018). "Rational choice theory" Assessed from: https://web.stanford.edu › ~jdlevin › Choice Theory

Lukas, R. (2016). Theoretical Sources for a Theory of Safety and Security Ludek Lukas Department of Security Engineering Tomas Bata University in ZlínZlín, Czech Republic email: lukas@fai.utb.cz

MacDonald, DK. (2016). Understanding Crisis Theory. Accessed electronically on May 29, 2016 from http://dustinkmacdonald.com/understanding-crisis theory

Minnesota Community and Technical College (2010). Available from:

https://www.minnstate.edu/board/materials/2010/june16/asa-08-mctc.pdf

National Disaster Management Authority (2008). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_and_Management _Council

National School Boards Association (2017). How to Prevent Bullying". StopBullying.gov. Retrieved on February 3, 2018.

nces.ed.gov.

Newyork.mfa.gov.ph.

Safety | Safe Supportive Learning". safesupportivelearning.ed.gov. Retrieved February 4, 2018.

School and Campus Security (2012). Retrieved from http://www.securittymanagement.com/sites/securitymanagement.com/files/casest udy-schoolcampussecurity_2012-08.

School Fencing | Playground Fencing | CLD Fencing Systems". CLD Fencing. Retrieved 0n August 21, 2018.

"Student ID cards". newyork.mfa.gov.pl. May 17, 2017. Retrieved on February 1, 2018.

The Advantages of Using CCTV Cameras in Schools – Farsight (2019) from: www.farsight.co.uk › Blog

The NCES Fast Facts Tool provides quick answers to many education questions (National Center for Education Statistics)". nces.ed.gov. Retrieved February 4, 2018.

Shjarback, J, (2014). Personal and defensible space: The Crime Prevention Website Available from: https://thecrimepreventionwebsite.com › personal-and-defensible-space

E. Others

Campus Security Act (2019). Senate Bill 703. 18th Congress Republic of the Philippines.

Gelber, S. (2012). "THE ROLE OF CAMPUS SECURITY IN THE COLLEGE SETTING" U. S. Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Senate Bill 703 (2019). Campus Safety and Security Act -Senate of the Philippines Available at: https://www.senate.gov.ph › lis › bill_res › q=SBN-703

UNESCO and USAID (2005) Donor Support to Education. Lesson learned meeting, Islamabad, Pakistan.

United States Bomb Data Center Explosive Incident Report". ATF.gov. 2016.