

Violence and causes of violent behavior in schools of Pristina

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Abstract:

In post Kosovo war presence of violence in schools is increasing each year and more particularly in Pristina schools.

Therefore the reason to conduct this research has been the violence in the schools which unfortunately has been admitted publicly by Ministry of Education through media. "Many people believe that violence is a natural and temporarily phenomenon in the children and teenagers' process of maturity. Many violence acts are of a nature "not serious" and it will eventually disappear with their physical and mental growth.¹ According to these studies, aggressive behavior and habits that have been acquired at a young age tend to resist and be preserved for a long time. these studies showed that aggressive children are a group at risk, who compare to less aggressive children, are more likely when they grow up to become a criminal and a murderer."² Pedagogical treatment services to helps students, teachers and parents, for a healthier, more responsible school and better for all is an immediate need. Operating staff vary according to conditions and possibilities that each place has. there are psychologist, educator, social worker, prepared and experienced teacher, didactic, psycho-pedagogue, etc without excluding other specialists of other fields. Either one of specialists involved, common in their work is the empowerment of teachers and the school, increasing its capacity to manage the problems.³It's not so easy for teachers to recognize and

¹ Pedagogical magazine I-II, Institute for pedagogical studies, Year 2000, pg 256

² Toshio Ohsake, Violence in school and resolution issues, APOLLONIA, Tiranë 2001; pg.8

³ Kosova Sot, newspaper 72\5,Knives in the schoolbag , 5 June 2009,pg 29

understand when children and teens express a personality problem and painful behavior, even more when they don't cause others to worry. in this situation, with the efforts made, however high schools generally feel unprepared. In fact they have some experience and have tried to provide services for certain problems. They were more as instant solution. There are quite a lot reserves remained untapped. Having include the pedagogue and psychologist increase chances of applying new integration strategies closer to students' problems.

Key words: violence, violent behavior, schools, Pristina

Introduction

Violence begins in humans' brain. Schools should educate individuals who imbed the idea of "protect the peace" in their minds. Violence cannot be overcome by avoiding it, or simply considering it as immoral, the problem can be overcome by treating it properly.

Violence in schools is costly not only in financial terms but also but also in long-term damage that it causes to the health and personality of the individual and his or her development. There should be more programs and topics against the violence in our schools.

- To enable students and teachers, to resolve problems peacefully, to increase and develop communication skills between two parties for the democratization of the relations.
- Teachers should have a model approach for their students in developing their behavior and non-violence habits.
- To increase of psychological, social and pedagogical counseling services in school.
- To organize conferences on domestic educational character.

- To strengthen the discipline and implement the regulation.
- Heavy punishments for violent students and teachers who use violence.
- School-family-society joint projects with topics “Education and Tolerance”, “To know and apply the Conventions on the Rights of the Children”.
- Schools should provide parents high level, specialized actual programs on how to grow and educate non-violent children.
- Provide programs for street children, entertaining and amusing activities that are of interest to children.

Research aim

The aim this research is to identify and extent of the violence of students with violent behavior in schools in two different cities. This problem is very common nowadays, because there are many cases that show such danger threatening our school. Preventing the violence in our schools today, we are helping to build a future in which the school will be a secure, attractive and all-embracing environment. The scientific importance of this research lies in the fact that besides that this empirical research is actual, it is also of scientific interest and the need to practice the research of this phenomenon is present in higher secondary schools.

Population (target group) and samples

Population of this study consists of all higher secondary schools, tenth grades which are functioning in Republic of Kosovo. Due to the large number of cases, it is impossible to include all cases, so we are focused to study the problem only in a part of it, which means through a representative group which is formed only in the municipality of Prishtine. Based on the

mentioned reasons, samples will have a significant (solid) number of high school students in Prishtina and Prizren. Our sample is intentional, as well as groups which are composed of two sub-samples: sample of students in Pristina, 88 students

Methods, tools and techniques of the research

In order to study our problem comprehensively and insightfully, firstly the theoretical resources of the problem has been studied, in order to become more familiarized with this phenomenon as well as its importance necessity and actuality. The paper is attached as well as experimental part, which has enriched the paper with statistical data, and the statistical comparison . In order to have a scientific based research we have used several methods and basic methods inductive-deductive, and of specific methods which are:

- a. statistical method , b. comparison method

Analysis of results of the research

Based on the analysis of the results of this research conducted with 88 students, in the following table will se the comparison of rates between high school Gymnasium “Sami Frashëri” and technical school “28 Nëntori”.

The following tables show the comparison between the students of Gymnasium and Technical school:

Are there students with violent behavior in your school?		
	High school Gymnasium “Sami Frashëri”	High school Technical ”28 Nëntori”
A.Yes	100%	100%
B.No		

The results of the research shown in the table nr 1, regarding the question whether there are students with violent behavior in their school, collected answers are: The answer for this

question is 100 % of Yes there are violence in both Sami Frasheri and 28 Nentori schools.

If yes, underline the most common forms of violence that carry our students:		
	High school Gymnasium "Sami Frashëri"	High school Technical "28 Nëntori"
A. Physical violence	34.09%	25.%
B. Psychological violence	15.90%	2.27%
C. Social violence	9.09%	4.54%
D. Sexual violence	13.63%	
A+B+C+D	27.27%	
A+B		68.18%

The results of the research in the table nr 2, regarding the question: What are the most common forms of violence that the students of your school conduct? In this table we have: 34.09% of physical violence in Gymnasium school whereas 25% in Technical school; 15.90% psychological violence in Gymnasium whereas 2.27% in Technical school; 9.09% social violence in Gymnasium, 4.54% in Technical school; 13.63% sexual violence in Gymnasium.

While in four of the above-mentioned alternatives have responded 27.27% Prishtina Gymnasium and the first two alternatives A and B with 68.18% Technical school.

According to you, who are the targets of students' violence?		
	High school Gymnasium "Sami Frashëri"	High school, Technical "28 Nëntori"
A. class mates (male)	13.63%	11.36%
B. class mates (female)	13.63%	4.54%
C. other students in the school	52.27%	29.54%
D. teachers	18.18%	20.45%
E. other staff in the school	2.27%	
A+C		34.09%

The results of the research in the table nr 3-Regarding the question: To whom are violent these students?, we have these results in the table:

13.63% to class mates (male) (Gymnasium), 11.36%(Technical school), 13.63% to class mates (female) (Gymnasium), 4.54% (Technical school), 52.27% to other students in the school (Gymnasium), 29.54% (Technical school), 18.18% to teachers (Gymnasium), 20.45% (Technical school), 2.27% other staff in the school (Gymnasium), 34.09% both male and female class mates in Technical school.

Where does most often violence behavior appear?		
	High school Gymnasium "Sami Frashëri"	High school Technical "28 Nëntori"
A. In classroom	11.36%	9.09%
B. In corridor	13.63%	18.18%
C. In school yard	75%	72.72%

Analysis of the results in table 4, regarding the question: Where does most often violence behavior appear? We have these answers: 1.36% in classroom (Gymnasium), 9.09% (Technical school), 13.63% in corridor (Gymnasium), 18.18% (Technical school), 75% in school yard (Gymnasium) and 72.72% (Technical school).

What are the causes of the students' violent behavior?		
	High school Gymnasium "Sami Frashëri"	High school Technical "28 Nëntori"
A. Family	38.63%	4.54%
B. Friends	34.09%	
C. Teachers	11.36%	13.63%
D. Director	4.54%	31.81%
E. Media	11.36%	
A+B		34.09%
C+D		15.90%

Analysis of the result in table 5-Regarding the question: What are the causes of the students' violent behavior?, we gained these answers: 38.63% family (Gymnasium), 4.54% (Technical school), 34.09% friends (Gymnasium), 11.36% teachers (Gymnasium), 13.63% (Technical school), 4.54% director (Gymnasium), 31.81% (Technical school), 11.36% media

(Gymnasium), 34.09%. As the combined causes: family and friends (Technical school) and 15.90% teachers and director (Technical school).

What are the most efficient collaboration forms with parents of students with violent behavior?		
	High school Gymnasium "Sami Frashëri"	High school Technical "28 Nëntori"
A.Meetings with parents of children with violent behaviour	15.90%	9.09%
B. Meeting with parents of the all students in the class		
C. Individual meetings with parents	15.90%	6.81%
D. Teacher-student-parent meetings	4.54%	6.81%
E. Communication by electronic mean, telephone letter, and similar		
F. teachers visit to the student's family	13.63%	27.27%
A+C	25%	
D+F	25%	
A+D		38.63%
B+F		11.36%

Analysis of the results in table 8-regarding the question: What are the most efficient collaboration forms with parents of students with violent behavior?, we obtained the following answers: 15.90% Meetings with parents of children with violent behaviour (Gymnasium), and 9.09% (Technical school); 15.90% individual meetings with parents (Gymnasium), and 6.81% (Technical school); 4.54% teacher-parent-student meetings (Gymnasium), and 6.81% (Technical school); 13.63% Teacher visit to student's family (Gymnasium), and 27.27% (Technical school); 25%. Meeting with parents of students with violent behavior and individual meetings with parents should be held (Gymnasium); 25% teacher-parent-student meetings (Gymnasium); 38.63% Meeting with parents of students with violent behavior and teacher-parent-student meetings (Technical school), 11.36% parents meeting of all students in the class and teacher visit to the student's family.

According to your opinion what measures should be taken to solve the problem of school violence?		
	High school Gymnasium "Sami Frashëri"	High school Technical "28 Nëntori"
A. At school level	100%	100%
B. At family level	100%	100%
C. At community level		6.81%
D. At school level	56.81%	22.72%

Analysis of the results in table 9 regarding the question According to your opinion what measures should be taken to solve the problem of school violence? The following answers are obtained: 100% at school level (Gymnasium and Technical school), 100% at family level (Gymnasium and Technical school), 6.81% community level (Technical school), 56.81% at state level (Gymnasium) and 22.72%(Technical school).

Conclusion

Based on overall results from the experimental part of the research in both high schools in Prizren and Prishtina, we can conclude that there are students with violent behavior present in both schools; however the results from the comparison of these two places show that the proportion between them varies. This part of the study analyzes the problems that result from violent student practices as documented by data obtained from questionnaires that includes more general aspects of violence in high schools. Detailed summary of the results of research derives from the results in obtained data from respondents' opinions, which argues percentage differences between the opinions of students. this questionnaire helped us to obtain and compare quantitative and qualitative data from their opinion, therefore comparing their opinions it is noticed that phenomenon of violence is higher in high schools of Prishtina, especially in technical schools.

The presented tables from which results have come to the conclusion that there are differences in percentages ranging

from the very first question which all subjects show approximate results that there are students with violent behavior. Unlike high schools in Prishtina where physical violence is most evident in Prizren is psychic.

To whom are violent these students, the results show a similar percentage in both cities, with the exception of High schools Gymnasium "Sami Frashëri" in Pristina , who claimed that the violence conducted towards teachers is about 45%.

Respondents stated that violent behavior most often occur in the school yard, but a large percentage of respondents from school in Prizren stated that it appears in the classroom as well as in the corridors of the school. Starting from not so tough and more frequently measures undertaken by schools to students with violent behavior, we have made comparisons where a high percentage have highlighted as common measures are those such as: class teacher or other school staff talks and advises the student, class teacher imposes students oral and written warnings and warns for the consequences in case of recurrence. Whereas in Prizren are all answers for the educational measures as: the class teacher or other school staff consults and advises and warns students about the consequences in case of recurrence.

In these difficult days in which school is going through today and because students with violent behavior in the most professional way, we felt the necessity to collect the opinions on how much is necessary professional consultancy, teacher and psychologist.

The results show that over 90% is an immediate need for professional consultancy service work for the treatment of children with violent behavior, according to the respondents these proposal are given:: psycho-pedagogical treatment, counseling, distribution of identification cards for students, the establishment of parent-school close relationship and clarifying the functions of school rules that students are required to implement. To the essay question: have you seen any case of

violence conducted by school students with violent behavior, an average high percentage responded with yes, even though there have been cases that have not proved the case in the essay.

So far we conclude the facts and results only in the direction of conductor of violence, on the methods, measures to be undertaken against those students with violent behavior, we have found it's necessary in terms of professional requirement also what has school undertaken for the victims of the violence. Over 90% of respondents say that the school has not done anything about the victims of violence.

Recommendations

The recommendations at the state level:

To use the media to educate young people so that they become major forces that will build and ensure the progress of the nation;

Develop policies and laws required to be implemented which are related to student behavior inside and outside the school, stating that the school environment is not a place where violence stems;

Provide opportunity for young people to work;

Rehabilitation of the street children.

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