

RISK MANAGEMENT FACTORS AND SOLUTIONS FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN (CASE OF KOREA)

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada bola uchun xavf tushunchasi va xavfsizlik uchun qanday yo`nalishlarda ish olib borish kerakligi tushuntirib o`tilgan. Shuningdek, bola uchun oson bo`lgan ammo muhim qoidalar ko`rsatib o`tilgan. Xavf tushunchasi keng yoritib o`tilinib, atrof-muhitda qanday holatda xavf yuqorish bo`lishi ko`rsatilingan.

Kalit so`zlar: bola, xavfsizlik, xavf, qoida, akt, menejment

ANNOTATIONS

This article explains the concept of risk for a child and what steps should be taken to ensure safety. It also provides simple but important rules for a child. The concept of risk is broadly explained and shows how the risk increases in the environment.

Keywords: child, safety, risk, rule, act, management

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье объясняется понятие риска для ребенка и какие шаги следует предпринять для обеспечения безопасности. В ней также приводятся простые, но важные правила для ребенка. Концепция риска широко объясняется и показывает, как риск увеличивается в окружающей среде.

Ключевые слова: ребенок, безопасность, риск, правило, действие, управление

It is known that children are a vulnerable part of humanity. So, since humanity is constantly in contact with the environment, the child is also in contact with nature and people, and he learns everything through communication. For a child, adults are the whole world and their words or actions are considered correct. At the same time, a teacher or parent, guardian constantly tries to protect the child from danger, his safety is in the first place. In this regard, we constantly ask questions: How to keep children safe and healthy? How to protect them from cruelty? How to teach them to be careful? To get the right answer to these questions, first of all, you need to know what danger is. These can be organisational and activity-based risks.

- Organisational risks can be further classified into two categories:

Strategic risks are risks that may affect an organisation's achievement of its strategic objectives. A child safety strategic risk would be the risk that a child or young person harmed, abused, directly and indirectly, by the organisation.

Operational risks are risks that are present in an organisation's day-to-day business activities. Example include: the supervision of children, organisational culture, information sharing practices, complaints and resolution processes, recruitment and practices and training provided for staff and volunteers.

- Activity-based risks are strategic or operational risk specific to a project, activity or event. This can also include third party contracting or special programs for children.

Risk: The possibility of something bad happening at some time in the future.

Child safety risk: the chance for the child abuse and harm to occur in

Risk management: a proactive process that enables organisations to identify risks and reduce the likelihood or severity of an adverse event in a practical and timely way.

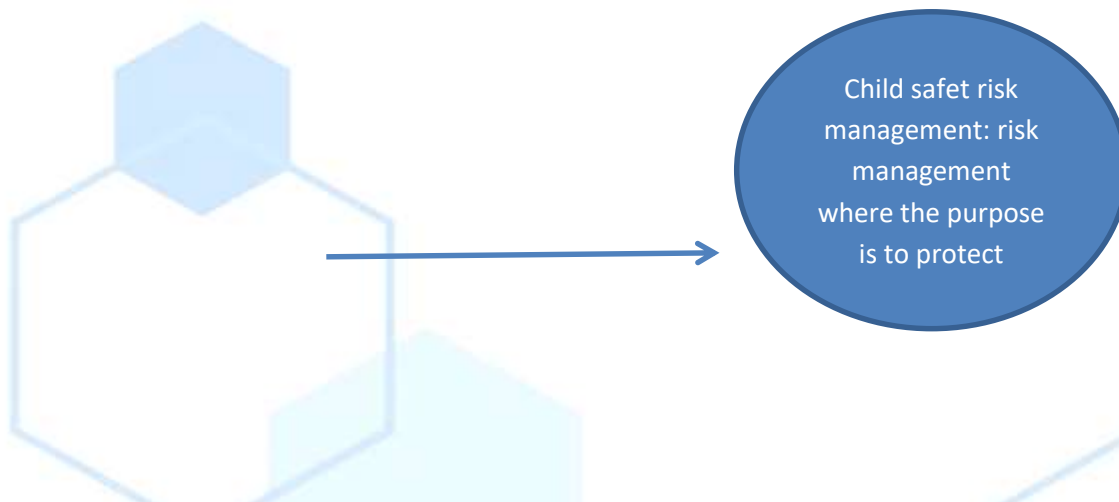


Table 1: What can we do about risks?

Risk management is a proactive process that enables organisations to identify risks and reduce the possibility of an adverse event happening or reduce the impact of the event. Risk management is planning, which means not leaving things to chance.

Child safety risk management is a risk management where the purpose is to protect children from abuse and harm perpetrated by adults, including staff, volunteers, members of the public, or other children and young people. ¹

At the same time, when considering the “Child safety management Act” of the Republic of Korea, several factors are given; In particular, Chapter 5 Education for children's safety:

A children's facility management entity shall provide the workers at the facility with child safety education including first-aid practical training. In such cases, child safety education may be entrusted to an institution specialized in child safety education, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

The head of a relevant central administrative agency or the head of a local government shall direct and supervise child safety education and may directly conduct child safety education if necessary.

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The Minister of the Interior and Safety may prepare the standards, etc. for child safety education and provide them to the heads of relevant central administrative agencies or the heads of local governments.²

Despite the fact that child safety is a state-wide issue, it is still beneficial to provide children with basic fundamental knowledge:

Personal Information Safety: Emphasize the importance of teaching children not to share personal details such as phone numbers, addresses, email IDs, or pictures with strangers without parental consent. Any sharing of information should occur only with your permission or in your presence.

Contact Information: Highlight the need to teach children basic contact details, including the names and contact numbers of parents or guardians. Children should be able to share this information in case of an emergency. Knowing their home address and nearby landmarks is also crucial. Regular practice at home can help children memorize these details. It's also wise to help them memorize a backup number to call, such as a grandparent, uncle, or aunt.

Strangers: Address the dangers of accepting food or going anywhere with strangers. Children should politely refuse food from strangers and understand that no matter the reason, it is unsafe to go with a stranger. If a stranger approaches them with a message like, "Your mom asked you to come with me," they should stay put and shout for help. Assure children that in an emergency, a known family member, such as a grandparent or aunt, will be sent, not a stranger.

Physical Safety: Discuss the importance of teaching children about appropriate and inappropriate touching. Children should know that no one is allowed to touch their body except their parents, and if anyone else does, they should immediately shout for help and alert people nearby. Also, children should not climb fences to retrieve items

² Child safety management act Act No:17312, May 26, 2020

and should instead ask a grown-up for assistance. Additionally, children should understand that playing or experimenting with fire is not allowed unless a parent is present and has given permission.

General Safety Rules: Cover scenarios like getting lost, emphasizing that children should stay where they are if they get lost . If they see another mother with a child nearby, they can ask for help but should remain inside the location and not leave with the other mother. Supermarkets are common places where children get lost; advise them to go to the store counter and inform the person there that they are lost.

Comfort Levels: Teach children that if they are uncomfortable with something, they should not do it This includes simple situations like taking off clothes in front of others to dive into a pool If they are not comfortable, they should not participate, regardless of what their friends are doing. ³

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5. momjunction.com

³ momjunction.com