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UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
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Safety and security in local communities – a literature review

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In this study, we researched relevant publications that deal with safety and security in Montenegro at the level of local communities from the aspect of endangering the most important values of various forms of criminal behavior.



The key question we asked was:

**"How safe and free are we in the
community we live in?"**



We had in mind two concepts of security in modern criminology and related sciences.


The broader understanding of safety in the local community is based on the reconceptualization of safety according to the Stockholm Initiative (1991) and refers to threats arising from development failures, environmental degradation, excessive population growth, as well as lack of progress towards democracy.

Narrower understanding of the concept of safety includes personal and property security as well as endangerment from various forms of criminal manifestation with an emphasis on the use of violence.



With the personalization of the concept of safety, the focus of observation has shifted significantly from the state to the local community (urban and rural areas, city and village).

The local community is a social and cultural framework in which each of us directly exercises our civil rights, but also the place where the threat to these rights is most pronounced.



Reviewing the literature in the field of safety in local communities in Montenegro, we noticed that this topic is integrally processed primarily in criminology textbooks by Montenegrin authors - former and current professors of this subject at the Faculty of Law, University of Montenegro.



These are the following textbooks:

- Vukašin Pešić, Criminology, Titograd, 1982, p.279**
- Krsto Perović, Criminology, Nikšić, 1993, p.453**
- Velimir Rakočević, Criminology, Podgorica, 2007, p.441.**


In these publications, the following data were collected and processed:

- 1. Criminal behavior, delinquent, victim;**
- 2. Typologies of criminal behavior;**
- 2. The scope and dynamics of criminality in Montenegro;**
- 3. Crime structure in Montenegro by type of criminality and age;**
- 4. Distribution of criminality in urban and rural areas;**
- 5. Ecology of criminality in the city-village relationship.**

A large number of monographs in this field, which have treated the phenomenological, etiological and victimological dimensions of the criminal phenomenon at the local level, have been written in Montenegro.

For the purposes of this study, we single out the following:

- Svetislav Marinović, Punitive History of Montenegro, Podgorica, 2007, p.759**
- Vukoman Golubović, Murders in Montenegro, Podgorica, 1996, p.237**
- Vukoman Golubović, Blood Crimes of Minors in Montenegro, Podgorica, 2000, p.513.**
- Velimir Rakočević, Internal Affairs Bodies in Providing Evidence for Criminal Proceedings, Podgorica 1999. p. 327**
- Velimir Rakočević Detection and Suppression of Drug Abuse, Podgorica, 2003, p. 456**
- Velimir Rakočević, Criminal offenses with elements of organized crime, Podgorica, 2014 p. 421**

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- Dragana Čukić, Woman Killer - Forensic Medical Characteristics, Podgorica, 1997.**
 - Dragana Čukić, Murders in Montenegro during the Surrounding War (1991-1995), Podgorica, 2000**
 - Vesna Vučković, Criminal offense of aggravated theft, Cetinje, 2001,**
 - Vesna Vučković, Criminal offense of Fraud, Cetinje, 2003**
 - Branko Vučkovic, Vesna Vučković, Criminal Law of Montenegro, Cetinje, 2009**

A large number of scientific and professional papers have been written in Montenegro, which include security in the local community, which we will not list individually because they could not fit into the concept of the conference due to their scope.

The papers dealt with the following topics:

1. Crime of violence

1.1. Blood delicts

1.1.1. Murder

1.1.2. Physical injuries

1.1.3. Robbery and burglary

1.2. Domestic violence

1.2.1. Marital violence

1.2.2. Violence against children

1.3. Persecution


1.4. Sexual delinquency

2. Terrorism


3. Property crime

4. Economic crime

5. Corruption

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- 6. Computer criminality**
 - 7. Traffic delinquency**
 - 8. Professional crime**
 - 9. Organized crime**
 - 10. Human trafficking**
 - 10.1. Women trafficking**
 - 10.2 .Child trafficking**
 - 11. Juvenile delinquency**
 - 12. Criminogenic factors**
 - 13. Victims of crime**

Numerous works by Montenegrin authors have studied the scope of crime, the manifestations of crime, the dynamics of crime at the local level.




Based on the scientific research at the local community level, vulnerability maps can be built and strategies for improving the situation in this area can be modeled on the basis of them.

Continuous monitoring of factors of risk will enable the measurement of its effects in the community after each intervention, which ensures/provides rational planning of security policy at the local level.

Crime research enables decision makers to substantially improve security in the local community and to understand it.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Issues of human security in the local community as well as the design of effective security procedures are great challenges for every local community.**
- 2. Security threats in terms of insecurity and vulnerability of people are widespread both in Montenegro and globally.**
- 3. Manifestations of security threats at the local level may be different.**
- 4. From the available literature in Montenegro, we single out those aspects that refers/relate to violent conflicts, exposure to violence et cetera.**



5. A peaceful and secure environment means not only freedom from fear but also ensuring respect for human rights and an understanding of common security.

6. We believe that it is necessary to intensify activities in terms of promoting and strengthening the concept of security in the local community.

7. In order to ensure the active involvement of the local community in improving the level of security, it is necessary to create a social climate in which all actors will recognize and respect the interest of security.

8. Such a climate can be built by strengthening the process of security cohesion and developing partnerships by networking all local security actors.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**