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ROLE OF THE SLOVENIAN POLICE FORCE FOR PROVISION OF SECURITY AND SAFETY IN RURAL AREAS

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INTRODUCTION

„Community policing is form of preventive police work that is focused on collaboration with citizens and community“

- Urban vs. rural, differences.
- Rural areas studies – relatively new.



OUR CONTRIBUTION

History review in Slovenia

Legislation overview

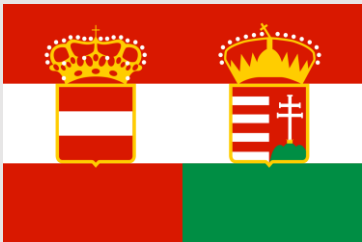
Current status in Slovenia

View of young generations



HISTORY REVIEW OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN SLOVENIA

1849 First „police“ in
Slovenia - Orožništvo



SHS Kingdom -
Orožništvo



1941 decree for
establishment of
„National protection“



AFTER WORLD WAR 2

- No clue of community policing.
- First elements show up – smaller working areas
- Duty of militiamen to get know of local people.
- 1953 → Sector job:
 - Preventive tasks.
 - Collaboraton with local citizens.



1991

1991
SLOVENIA GOT INDEPENDENT

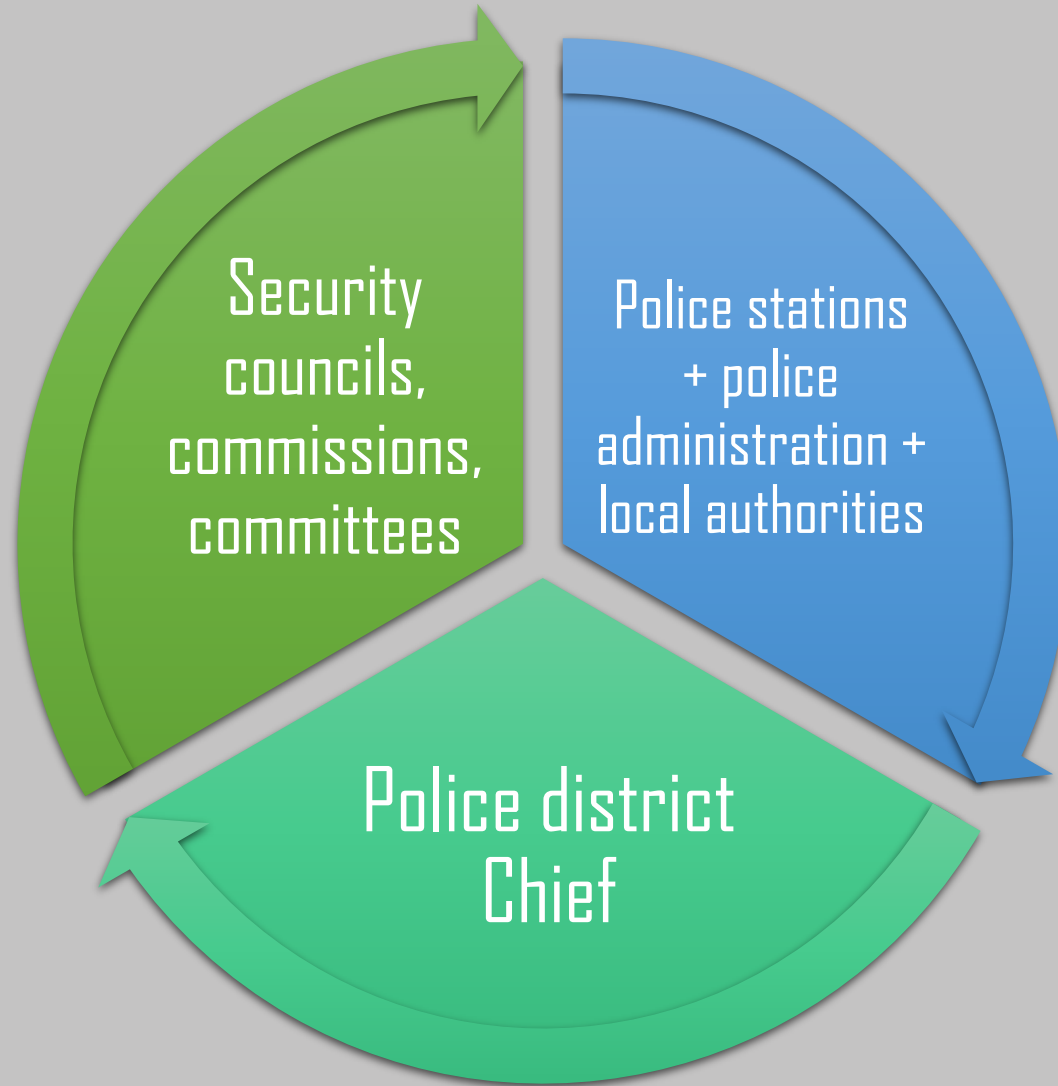


AFTER 1991

- Community policing started
- Militia has high level of trust (war).
- 1992 rename to „Policija“
- 1998 first law – „Police act“



COMMUNITY POLICING TODAY



LEGISLATION REVIEW

- „*Slovenian Police is body under direct supervision of Ministry of interior and represents an important part of homeland security system.*“
- The biggest national administration body.
- Leading organization for safety and security provision on local and state level.



RURAL AREA CHARACTERISTICS

- Urban/Rural local communities
- Rural = smaller, countryside, low population density.

FIVE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

1. Personal contact is more common.
2. People more connected, ready to help, similar interests ...
3. Community affiliation.
4. People know each other.
5. Less criminal activity.



RURAL AREA CRIME

- Social and geographical conditioned.
- Less than in urban, yet different.
 - Drugs, alcohol, domestic violence, agriculture crime, vandalism, ecological crime, animal torture
- Ascending number of people trafficking crimes.
- No reports on crimes.



WORKING STYLE IN RURAL AREAS

- Differ from urban (exploitation, less strict)
- Citizens prepared to cooperate (attitude).
- More informal relations, less social distance (police-people).
- Better evaluation of police work.
- Better relationship overall.



VIEW OF YOUNG GENERATIONS

- Trust to police lower between younger generations.
- Citizens more trust police officers who are fair and honest.
- Informal relations in rural areas.



CONCLUSION

- Important role of community policing.
- Developed with our country and still developing.
- Different approaches needed in rural areas.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION