

6TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY

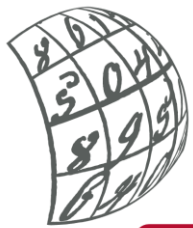


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arrs

SLOVENIAN RESEARCH AGENCY

PREVENTION FEAR OF CRIME IN THE SPIRIT OF THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN SECURITY

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Introduction - basic terms

- Crime as a social phenomenon, the totality of criminal acts in a certain time and space
- Concept of human security - UN Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on Civil and Political Rights, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Historical sources – Magna Carta Libertatum, Petition of Rights, Habeas Corpus Act, Bill of Rights,...
- Etymology of safety - "without" + "misery" - without suffering, anxiety, misery, without a difficult situation

Fear of crime

- Emotion due to real or imagined danger - to self, others or property
- Joe Navarro – “Stop. Dig in. Run away. Fight”
- Fear of being victimized - of being victims, of being harmed by someone



The importance of preventing fear of crime

- A life in fear is not worth living
- Psychological problems and diseases - depression, schizophrenia, paranoia
- Social problems - juvenile delinquency, the budget, suicides, the condition of a "sick nation" that does not prosper, increased use of alcohol and narcotics



Subjects of prevention

- Individual, family, society, religious organization
- The model of social control as a model of fear of crime
- Judicial authorities
 - judiciary - expert, moral, courageous and professional staff, independence in work, application of alternative punishments, parole, trial within a reasonable time, ordering custody and acceptance of bail
 - prosecution - expert, moral, courageous and professional personnel, independence in work, the principle of opportunity for criminal prosecution, plea agreements



National assembly

- A more liberal gun law and a model of vulnerability as a model of fear of crime
- Limitation of the right to grant amnesty
- Good criminal legislation, substantively - severe punishments, procedurally - that the perpetrator of the criminal offense be sentenced to the sanction provided by law, executively - resocialization and reintegration
- Death penalty, mitigation and exemption from punishment, limitation of criminal prosecution and execution of criminal sanctions - de lege lata and de lege ferenda



Other subjects and actions

- The head of state (president) - limitation of the right to pardon, the government - the initiator for changing the regulations
- Police and military parades, video surveillance covering every corner
- The concept of community policing - increased patrol activities, trust in police work, police officers - "comrades and neighbors"
- The number of police officers, coverage of the territory by police stations and quick response
- A high percentage of solved crimes and misdemeanors
- Solving old cases of particularly serious crimes in our area - the murders of the Minister of Military Bulatović Pavle, police general Buha Boško, journalist Jovanović Duško, other officers of the security structures, e.g. Goran Žugić, Darko Raspopović, Miroslava Bižić and many others...
- Discovery, elucidation and prosecution of all members of organized criminal and terrorist groups
- Regular raids and searches
- Security of gatherings, facilities and persons - a bomb in the Basic Court in Podgorica
- The media should not spread false news and should not spread panic, state authorities should not hide anything from citizens
- Police officers to be self-sacrificing, to lay down their lives when needed
- UIKS and prison crime, a particularly important issue - preventing escape from prison
- International cooperation – INTERPOL, EUROPOL, SIRENE



Interesting facts

The impact of wars on the fear of crime

A protected witness (collaborator) with a special real fear

The model of victimization and the ecological model as models of fear of crime - fear of becoming a victim again, more crime in the city than in the countryside

Stockholm syndrome as the opposite of the fear of crime



Conclusion

- The fight against crime is complex and difficult
- Characteristics of modern crime - constant increase, recidivism, execution in an organized manner, greater use of violence, transnationalization
- Fear of crime
 - emotional response to a threat
 - perception of crime as a frightening phenomenon
 - worry about the possibility of becoming a victim
- Fear of crime has serious consequences for both the individual and the society
- The state as the main subject of crime prevention in the service of prevention of fear of crime

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