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# Editorial

Dear readers.

We have included five articles in this issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security, which can be divided into three content sets. The first set consists of articles related to implementing police activities in the local environment in Hungary and Slovenia. The second content set consists of articles created with the help of a systematic review of the literature in the field of emergent violence in primary and secondary schools and among the elderly in institutional care and at their homes. The last article is dedicated to analysing the danger of terrorist attacks with the help of drones.

**László Christián** and **József Bacsárdi** in their paper present lesser-known ways of carrying out police activities in rural areas of Hungary. Municipalities in Hungary have played a significant role in maintaining rural security for centuries through the operation of field guards, formerly field police, as a local governmental law enforcement body. Laying down the legal framework for the operation of field guards in the 19th century and this framework which has hardly changed in the socialist period, still defines the security tasks of local governments to the outer areas of the municipalities. The authors examined the legal framework and practical tasks of field guards. **Bojan Tičar** analyses the safety powers of municipal wardens from the perspective of the applicable Slovenian law. The paper is a comprehensive review of municipal wardens' measures to ensure safety at the local level. The author conducted a review based on grammatical and dogmatic interpretation of applicable legal regulations and selected decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia and an analytical method (*de lege lata*) of the review of the Slovenian legislation in the field in question.

**Teja Primc**, **Teja Lobnikar**, **Blažka Tratnik** and **Miha Dvojmoč** present a comprehensive literature review on peer violence in primary and secondary schools. The systematic literature review was performed in the Web of Science and Scopus databases, using the PRISMA method. The main finding is that the issue of bullying and cyberbullying is extensive and complex, yet there is still no single definition of the analysed phenomenon. Traditional bullying in primary schools reaches up to 76%, while the prevalence of cyberbullying varies below 10%. There is more cyberbullying in secondary schools (67%), while traditional bullying is as high as 97%. Male students are more often perpetrators, while female students are more often victims. Risk factors for exposure to violence include belonging to an ethnic minority and the lower economic class. Well-developed emotional intelligence is highlighted as a protective factor. In the next paper, **Teja Primc**, **Branko Lobnikar** and **Kaja Prislan** investigate the current state of research on elder abuse both in the institutional and domestic environment. The paper aims to shed light on areas requiring additional research and present the directions for further research. Also in this paper a systematic literature review was conducted using the PRISMA method in the Web of Science and Scopus databases. The

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authors emphasised that elder abuse is an under-researched topic. The lack of research is particularly apparent in the incidence and nature of the problem in the home environment. Rates of psychological abuse, neglect and physical abuse are high in nursing homes and among older visitors to ambulatory care facilities and emergency departments, while self-neglect, neglect and psychological abuse are prevalent in the home environment. The studies show that women between the ages of 70 and 75, who are socially isolated and require daily care, are more exposed to abuse, and the perpetrators of the abuse are most often family members.

In a recent paper in this issue of the journal **Ice Ilijevski, Zlate Dimovski** and **Kire Babanoski** discuss the weaponisation of drones for terrorist purposes. The threat of using drones, which are evolving rapidly and becoming more efficient and powerful, is more and more attractive to use by terrorist organisations. Drones or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are remotely controlled aircraft that can be equipped with various technical equipment, including equipment of deadly weapons for attacking targets. Because of their precision, efficiency, and economy, terrorist organisations in the last decade have been using drones to carry out terrorist attacks all over the world. The threat coming from the air is complex and sophisticated and has forced the states to undertake countermeasures and develop defensive tactics against drone strikes. The authors highlighted the threat of drones attacking critical infrastructure. So, developing protective and preventive mechanisms is more than necessary to prevent future attacks with drones.

We hope the readers will find the articles worth reading and a good source of fresh ideas for future research and hopefully new papers.

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Editor of English Issues