

Centar za demokratiju
i ljudska prava

Center for Democracy
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NEWSLETTER

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democracy Index 2009¹

1. EDUCATION

In a contemporary democratic society, education holds a very important position. As a technologically developed society, modern democracy cannot functionally be imagined without a developed educational system. The idea of democracy in its educational transcription can be reduced to the idea of meritocracy, in other words, if education is one of the key mechanisms of achieving social status, then equality of chances in a process of education also creates social equality. Practice, however, showed that this is not easy to achieve, because by giving equal chances to all individuals in a process of education, basic differences which exist on social and stratificational level cannot be neutralized.

Importance of education for democratic practice can be seen in the light of the opinion of European Court for Human Rights from 1976. "Education is the essence of preservation of democratic society". Nowadays we can be pretty sure that all roads lead to democracy, but success on that way can be expected only if we pay appropriate attention to the education and progress of every individual and a society as a whole and create relevant scopes of work.

If an educational system is not set on and does not function on principles of openness, autonomy, efficiency and transparency, it won't be possible for it to play an important role for the whole society. That's the reason why it

is important to examine the results to what degree the process of educational reform in Montenegro has arrived, that is to examine that segment through comparison to the research survey of the previous Index of democracy about this area.

Anyway, the area of education was necessary for the analysis of a society from the viewpoint of democraticity. We defined and surveyed the following dimensions for this area:

- Openness and participation in education
- Autonomy and efficiency of education
- Legality and control of educational system
- Pluralism in education

Each of those dimensions was surveyed by the identical and already described methodological procedure, and we tried to take into consideration all significant dimensions. The results of surveying by dimensions and summary indices follow in the text.

4.1 Openness and participation in education

This dimension has a goal to examine to what degree education is open for all social groups. Since a social status is largely a function of educational process, from the viewpoint of democraticity of a society this dimension is very important. Results of the survey show that when we come to the issue of education there was no progress in the previous period, but there were no negative trends either (table 16). All values of indicators in this dimension are on the level of the last year's research survey. By comparing values of indicators, the biggest problem still remains openness of education for opinion and suggestions of the citizens (3.23).

¹ DEMOCRACY INDEX represents method of measuring the level of democratic process, achieved in one society. By the language of numbers and through the analyses of specific indicators, INDEX demonstrates to what level do citizen's percept the presence of democracy within their society. The complete report is available on the web page (www.cedem.me). The project is supported by NED.

Table 16. Openness and participation in education – survey by indicators

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	SD
Availability of education to all the citizens disregarding their residence/ a place of permanent residence	3.72	3,79	3,77	3,72	1,042
Openness of education for children who have unfavourable social status i.e. those who come from poor families	3.37	3,33	3,45	3,41	1,136
Equal educational conditions for the whole student population disregarding their ethnic and religious affiliation	3.46	3,57	3,49	3,47	1,104
Openness of education to suggestions and the citizens’ opinion	3.00	2,96	3,18	3,23	1,046

Graph. 16. Openness and participation in education

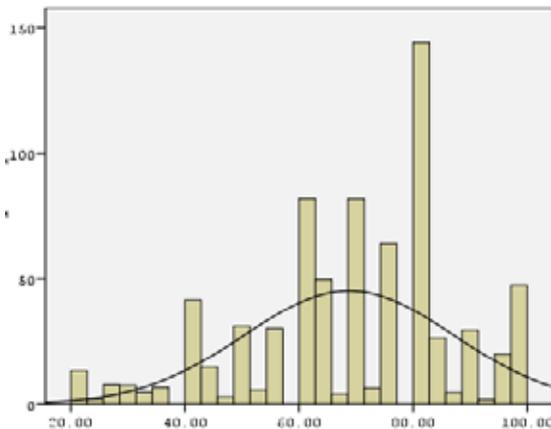


Table 16.1 Openness and participation in education – survey by indicators

Parameters	Statistics
Arithmetic mean	68,7639
95% Confidence interval	FROM 67,4259 TO 70,1019
Median	70,0000
Variance	337,903
Standard deviation	18,38212
Minimum	20,00
Maximum	100,00
Range	80,00

4.2. Autonomy and efficiency of education

Efficient educational system in a democratic society has to be autonomous. Autonomy of educational system involves a whole range of aspects, from autonomy in the sense of absence of pressure on educational system, to existence of inner mechanisms aimed at autonomy of actors of educational process themselves. All those aspects were the objects of a survey in the scope of this dimension. This dimension, also, includes the issue of the outcome which is expected from education.

Results of the survey show that in the largest number of aspects which were the objects

of our survey within this dimension, values are on the level of the last year’s research survey, therefore we cannot say there was a change (table 17). However, in one segment, we measured a negative trend, and that is the aspect of efficiency of educational system in regard to realization of key educational goals (3.26 versus 3.37). If we compare values of all indicators, the biggest problem of educational system, however, remains absence of pressure by political structures and other centers of power on educational system (3.11). Thus, in this area also, as well as in other areas, the key problem reflects itself in pressure by political structures and centers of power.

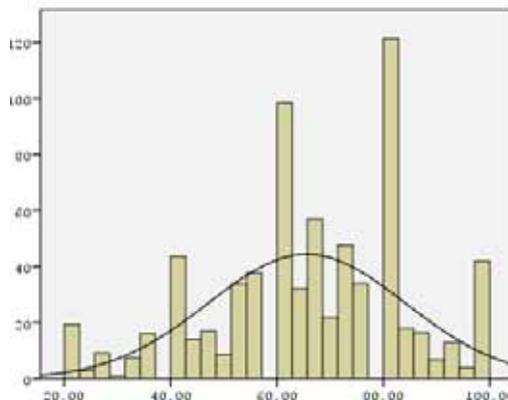
Table 17 Autonomy and efficiency of education- survey by indicators

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	SD
Existence of autonomy of University	3.10	3,18	3,23	3,24	1,074
Development of autonomy of students' personality, freedom and creativity in educational system	3.56	3,87	3,69	3,60	1,023
Absence of pressure by political structures and other centers of power on educational system	2.81	2,91	3,16	3,11	1,180
Absence of ideological contents from school curriculums	2.94	3,09	3,26	3,20	1,068
Efficiency of educational system in respect to realization of the key educational goals	3.16	3,33	3,37	3,26	1,087

Table 17.1 Autonomy and efficiency of education- survey by indicators – SCORE

Parameters	Statistics
Arithmetic mean	65,6147
95% Confidence interval FROM	64,2583
TO	66,9712
Median	68,0000
Variance	344,477
Standard deviation	18,56009
Minimum	20,00
Maximum	100,00
Range	80,00

Graph. 17. Autonomy and efficiency of education



4.3 Legality and control of educational system

Besides autonomy and efficiency, in a democratic society there have to be mechanisms of control of education which ensure its legality. This in fact means that a society has to develop a whole range of control measures for educational system in order to enable whole educational process to ensure efficiency and democraticity. Research survey of this dimension indicates that mean values by indicators are mostly on the level of the last year's research survey with one exception (table 18). Namely, it is a possibility of evaluation of teachers' (professors') work and activity of institutions by students, and we have a positive trend about this aspect (3.11 versus 3.00).

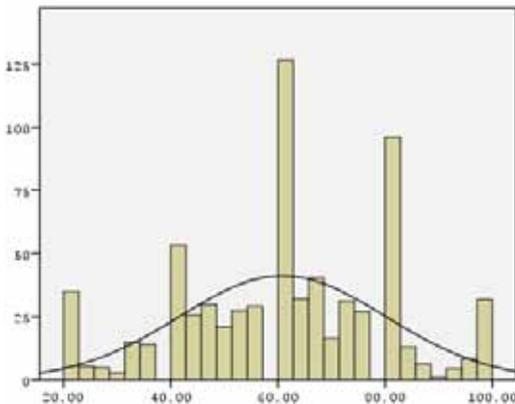
Table 18 Legality and control of educational system – SCORE

Parameters	Statistics
Arithmetic mean	60,8796
95% Confidence interval FROM	59,4446
TO	62,3147
Median	60,0000
Variance	371,310
Standard deviation	19,26941
Minimum	20,00
Maximum	100,00
Range	80,00

Table 18 Legality and control of educational system –survey by indicators

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	SD
Efficiency of the law in stamping out corruption in educational system	2.71	2,75	2,87	2,86	1,135
Efficiency of the law in changing bad and bad-quality regulations	2.88	3,09	3,08	3,10	1,070
Existence of developed criteria on a national level for the assessment of quality of education	3.02	3,12	3,24	3,19	1,043
Respect of regulations by state services in assessing quality of educational institutions	2.94	3,05	3,22	3,19	1,058
Possibility of assessing activity of the teaching staff and institutions by students	2.76	2,85	3,00	3,11	1,121

Graph. 18. Legality and control of educational system



4.4. Pluralism in education

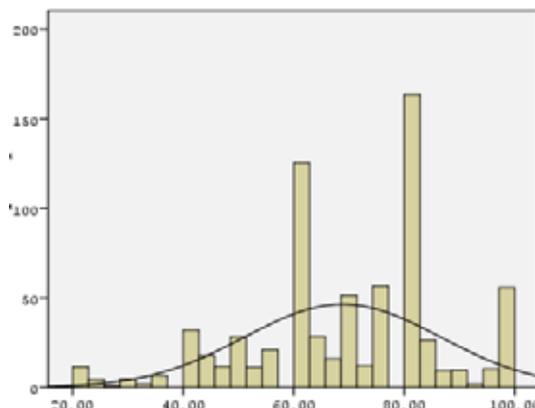
Respect of pluralism in educational system is one of the most important principles of ensuring democraticity in education. In the scope of this dimension, we considered all key principles which pluralism in this dimension should rest on. Results of the survey show that in one aspect within this dimension there was significant progress (table 19), and that is a possibility of a pupil’s – student’s choice of educational contents (3.58 versus 3.44). In all other aspects, situation is almost identical to the last year’s. When we talk about this dimension, it should be noted that all mean values are very high and relatively even.

Table 19 Pluralism in education – survey by indicators

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	SD
Tolerancy development of students in respect to all forms of differences in eucational system	3.35	3,52	3,41	3,45	1,016
Acceptance of gender, physical, cultural, ethnic and religious differences of society in school curriculums and programmes	3.41	3,51	3,48	3,47	1,028
Existence and application of a big number of teaching methods in educational process	3.13	3,31	3,34	3,34	1,044
Possibility of pupil’s-student’s choice of educational contents	3.06	3,43	3,44	3,58	,998

Table 19.1. Pluralism in education – SCORE Graph 19.1. Pluralism in education

Parameters	Statistics
Arithmetic mean	68,8454
95% Confidence interval	FROM 67,5524 TO 70,1384
Median	70,0000
Variance	311,170
Standard deviation	17,64002
Minimum	20,00
Maximum	100,00
Range	80,00



NEWS

November, 2010

Srdan Darmanović, PhD, former President of the Steering Committee of CEDEM was appointed to function of Ambassador of Montenegro in the United States, and in early November, he took over the duty. For the new president of the CEDEM's Steering Committee was elected former member of the Steering Committee, Rade Bojović.

During this period CEDEM is entrusted the realization of two projects from IPA Program, financed by the European Commission. The first project relates to monitoring of the judicial system reform, and the other to monitoring of human rights reverence. The implementation of these projects will start in February 2011. Engagement in these projects will last for eighteen months.

CEDEM Activities

Seminar on the topic:

”The European Convention on Human Rights and criminal proceedings”

Budva, October 4-5, 2010

The Seminar organized by CEDEM, Foundation Konrad Adenauer and US Embassy in Montenegro. The panellists were: Sinsa Bjekovic, Center for Human Rights, Law Faculty Podgorica; Jonathan S. Haub, Legal Advisor, US Embassy; Zoran Pazin, Montenegro's State Agent at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg; Branka Lakocevic, Ministry of Justice, the Assistant Minister for Judiciary; Petar Stojanovic and Radule Kojovic, Judges of the Supreme Court of Montenegro. The participants were: young trainees in judiciary.



Seminar on the topic:**” New Discrimination Legislation and European Law Standards”**

Pržno, November 18-19, 2010

The seminar organized by CEDEM, OSCE and AIRE Centre from London with the support of Balkan Trust for Democracy. The panellists were: Clive Rumbold, EU Delegation to Montenegro; Blanka Radosevic Marovic, Deputy Minister for Human and Minority Rights; Prof. Latif Hüseyinov, Member of Venice Commission; Alice Thomas, Legislative Support Officer, OSCE/ODIHR; Goran Miletic, Civil Rights Defenders, Belgrade; Adam Weiss, Assistant Director, AIRE Centre; Marijana Lakovic, Deputy Ombudsman and Zoran Pazin, State Agent of Montenegro before the European Court of Human Rights.



Participants were: judges, lawyers, civil society representatives, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Ombudsman.

The Sixth Workshop within the project:**”Civil Society Capacity Building to Map and Monitor SSR in the Western Balkans”**

Kolašin, December 14-17, 2010

The workshop organized by CEDEM, DCAF from Geneva and BCSP from Belgrade. Participants were the representatives of partner organizations from the region: IDM, Tirana; ANALYTICA, Skoplje; KCSS, Pristina; IMO, Zagreb and CSS, Srajevo.



International conferences CEDEM's representatives took part

Vladan Simonović

Berlin, November 4-6, 2010

International conference titled: Who is afraid of dialogue between East and West?, was held, organized by PASOS (Political Assassination for Open Society) from Prague, which was attended by representatives of Think-Tanks from the Central and Eastern Europe, European officials and officials of German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Attendants discussed on improving the dialogue between European Union on one side, and Russia and the countries of Central Asia on the other side.

Vladan Simonović, member of Steering Committee, participated in the Conference on behalf of CEDEM.

MA Nenad Koprivica

Belgrade, November 26, 2010

Group 484, an NGO from Belgrade, organised a regional conference "Mobility and Emigration of Experts: personal and social gains and losses", on November 26, 2010, in Belgrade. Nenad Koprivica, Executive Director of the Centre for Democracy and Human Rights presented the way Montenegro tackled the brain drain phenomenon.

MA Nenad Koprivica, MA Rajko Radević, Emir Kalač

Priština, 18-20 October, 2010

The fifth researches workshop was held, organized by KCSS (Kosovo Center for Security Study), within three-year project: Civil Society Capacity Building to Map and Monitor SSR in the Western Balkans.2009-2011, supported by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kingdom of Norway.

Emir Kalač

Tirana, November 18-21, 2010

Participation on Regional workshop titled: Building Civil Society Capacity for Improved Security, organized by Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM Albania), with the support of Central European Initiative and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.

Nemanja Raičević

Belgrade, December 01-10, 2010

CEDEM's Project Manager, Nemanja Raičević, exhibited a study visit at Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCBP) in Belgrade from 1st to 10th December, 2010, in the organization of CEDEM, assisted by Open Society Institute Think Tank Fund.

• We were visited by... • We were visited by ... • We were visited by ...

- Zoltan Csaszar, Embassy of the Republic of Hungary, Deputy Head of Mission
- Arpad Torok, Embassy of the Republic of the Republic of Hungary, Advisor
- Nils Ragnar Kamsvåg, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Ambassador
- Morten Ringheim, Defence Security Sector Reform Project

Political Public Opinion October 2010

This research survey was realized in October 2010. We applied CEDEM's standard double-stratified sample, with a random choice of examinees in final units. The sample included 1004 respondents. Standard statistical error ranges from +/- 3.06% with 95% confidence interval. The project Political Public Opinion of Montenegro was supported by the Embassy of Kingdom of Norway.

Sample

- The sample is representative for all the citizens over 18 years. It was realized in 16 municipalities: Bijelo Polje, berane, Pljevlja, Podgorica, Niksic, Cetinje, Herceg Novi, Ulcinj, Bar, Rozaje, Kolasin, Plav, Budva, Tivat, Kotor, Zabljak.
- The number of interviewees was 1004.
- Standard statistical error is +/- 3.1 for the appearances with incidence of 50% with interval of trust of 95%
- Post stratification was performed by gender, age and national affiliation

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Sample - Basic Characteristics

- 50.3 % female and 49.7 % male respondents
- Age, 34.2% (18-34); 37.1% (35-54) and 28.6 % (over 50 years).
- Nationality of interviewees:

Nationality	Percentage
Montenegrins	45.1
Serbs	34.0
Albanians	5.2
Bosnians	4.1
Muslims	8.0
Croats	1.5
Other	1.0

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In general, you would say that Montenegro is on the... %

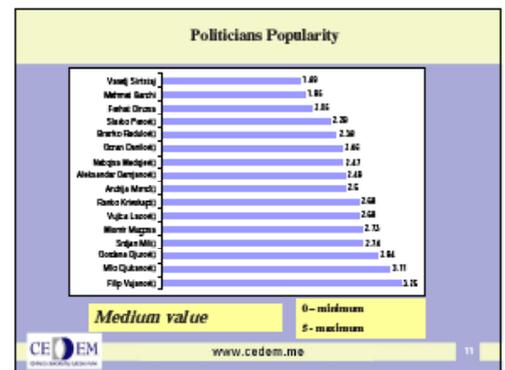
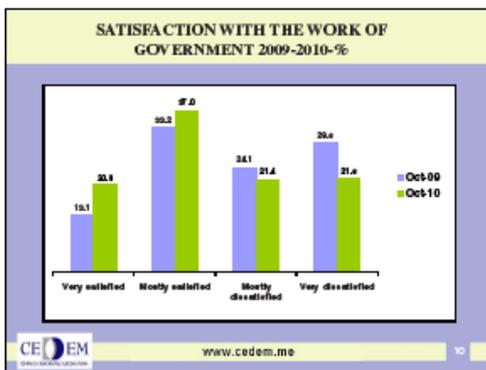
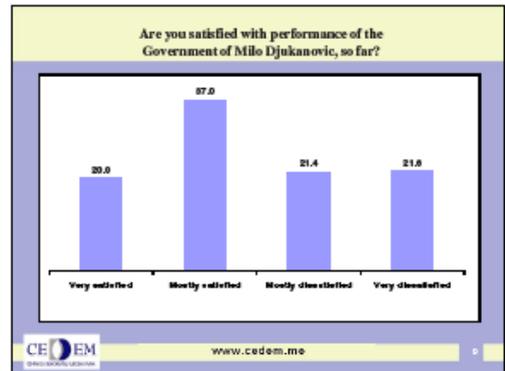
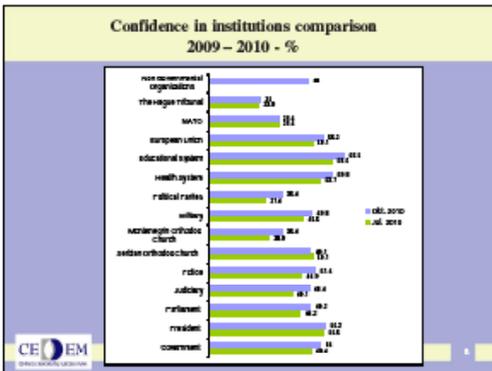
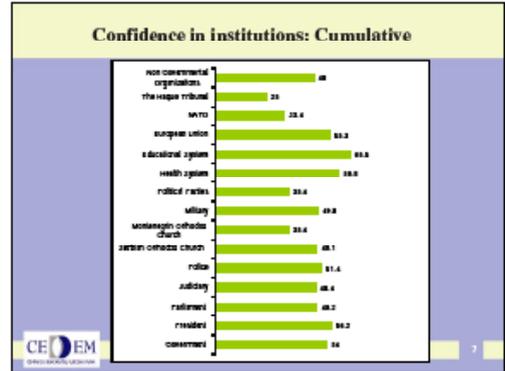
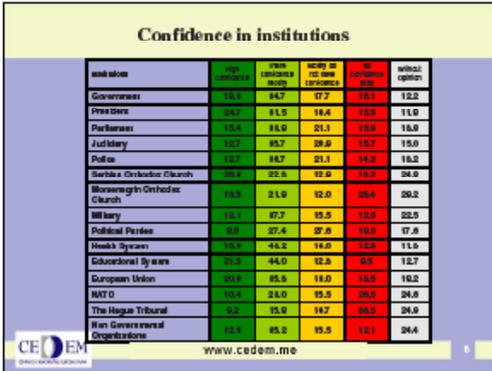
Opinion	Percentage
Right path	46.4
Wrong path	21.5
Without opinion	32.1

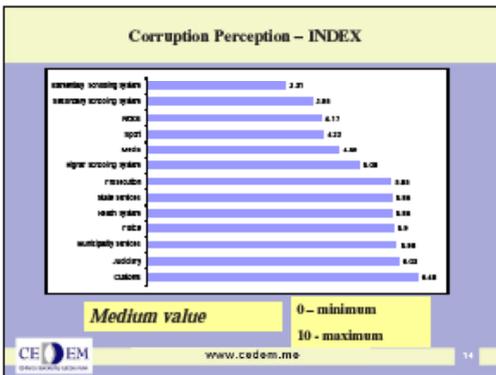
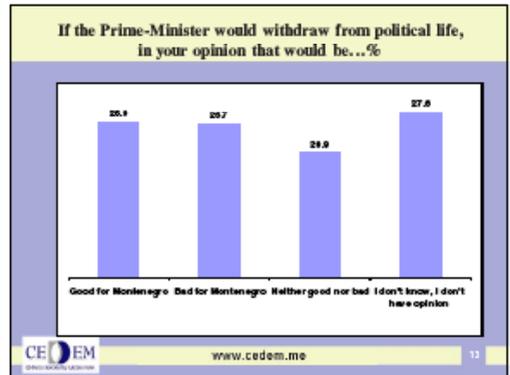
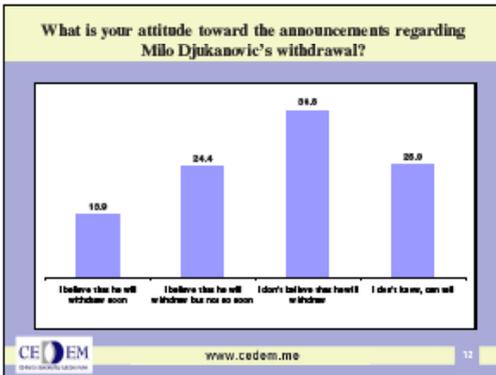
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In general, you would say that Montenegro is on the... Trend %

Opinion	October, 2009	July, 2010	November, 2010
Right path	41.8	45.8	46.4
Wrong path	24.6	20.0	21.5
Without opinion	33.6	34.2	32.1

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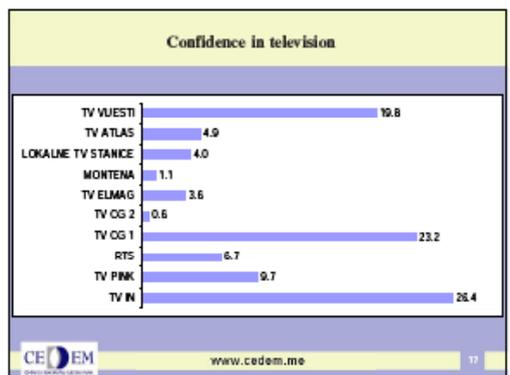




Corruption Perception – TREND

	June '07.	Oct '07.	Feb '08.	Oct '08.	Oct '10.
Customs	7.21	7.30	7.48	6.84	6.48
Judiciary	6.90	7.13	7.31	6.81	6.03
Health system	7.04	7.27	7.28	5.40	5.08
Prosecution	6.70	7.00	7.24	5.30	5.85
Police	6.88	7.17	7.20	6.48	6.0
Municipality services	6.71	7.00	7.08	5.81	6.0
State services	6.94	7.08	7.08	6.76	5.88
Higher schooling system	6.07	6.80	6.20	5.88	5.08
Sport	6.64	6.44	6.04	4.76	4.32
Media	6.88	6.01	6.60	5.35	4.80
Secondary schooling system	6.15	6.26	6.30	4.90	3.95
Elementary schooling system	4.38	4.75	4.68	3.88	3.31
NGOs	-	-	-	-	4.17

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Confidence in television - TREND

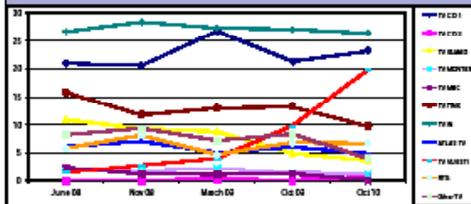
	June 08	Nov 08	March 09	Oct 09	Oct 10
TV CG 1	21.0	20.6	26.7	21.3	28.2
TV CG 2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
TV ELMAG	10.9	9.2	8.8	4.9	3.6
TV MONTENA	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.1
TV MBC	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.0
TV PINK	15.8	11.8	13.0	13.2	9.7
TV IN	26.7	28.4	27.3	27.1	26.4
ATLASTV	6.1	7.0	5.0	6.0	4.9
TV VJESTI	1.4	2.8	4.0	9.8	19.8
RTS	5.8	8.1	4.7	6.8	6.7
Other TV	8.2	9.3	7.2	8.3	4.0



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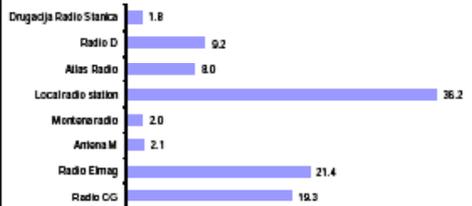
TV TREND: GRAPHICS - %



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Confidence in radio



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20

Confidence in radio: TREND - %

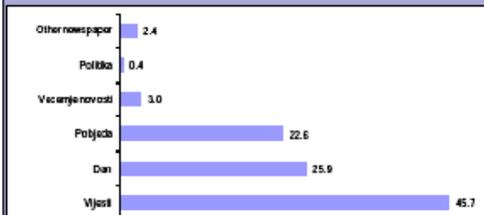
	June 08	Nov 08	March 09	Oct 09	Oct 10
Radio Crne Gore	13.4	17.8	22.6	17.3	19.3
Radio Elmag	25.3	24.4	20.6	22.4	21.4
Radio D	9.4	4.5	7.1	8.9	9.2
Antena M	4.9	4.7	2	2.1	2.1
Radio Montena	1.1	1.7	1	2.1	2.0
Atlas Radio	6.3	7.9	6	8.2	8.0
Local radio station	21	26.2	23.6	27.2	36.2
Other radio station	18.5	11.7	15.6	11.2	1.8



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Confidence in: daily newspapers



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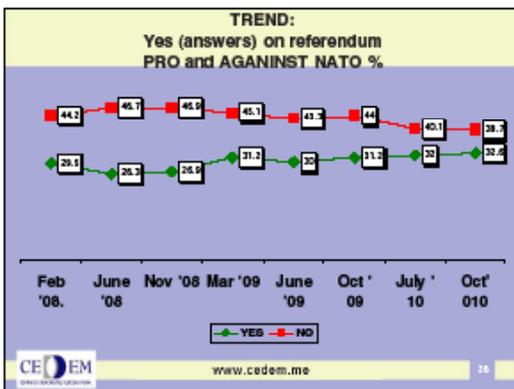
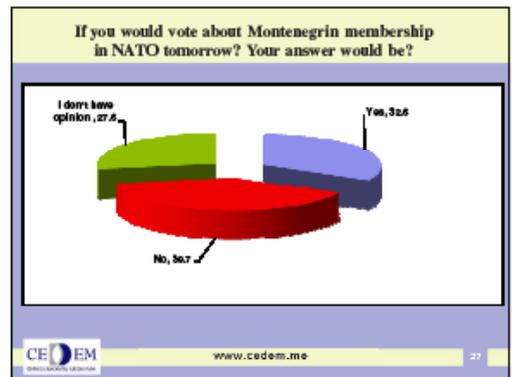
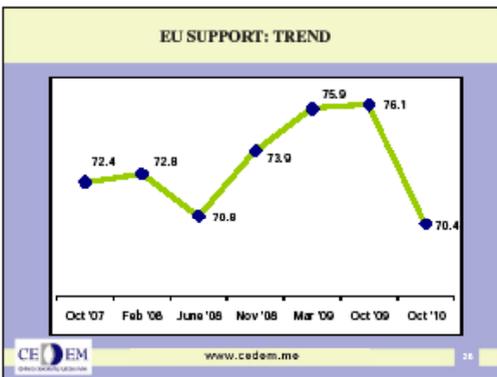
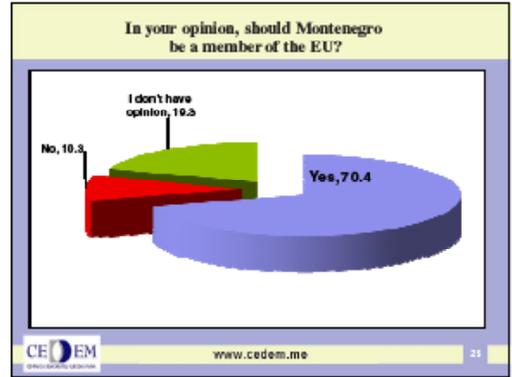
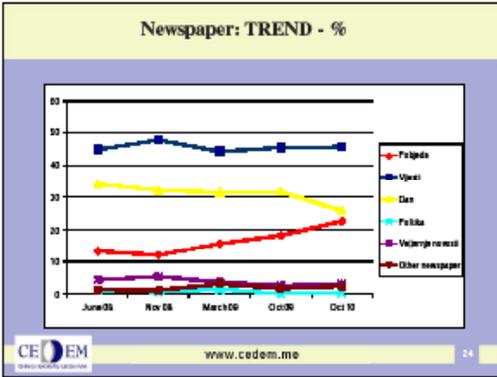
Newspaper: TREND - %

	June 08	Nov 08	March 09	Oct 09	Oct 10
Pobjeda	13.3	12.1	15.7	18.2	22.6
Vijesti	44.9	47.8	44.3	45.6	45.7
Dan	34.1	32.2	31.5	31.6	25.9
Politika	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.4
Vecernje novosti	4.4	5.4	3.7	2.7	3.0
Other newspaper	1.3	1.2	3.2	1.7	2.4



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Comment:
 Completed opinion poll results could be found on CEDEM's website:
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