

Subject-Entity Scope of State Security

Aleksander Babiński

ORCID: 0000-0001-6446-6748

Police Academy in Szczytno, Poland

Janusz Mika

ORCID: n/a

Tomas Bata University in Zlin, Czech Republic

Roman Ratusznyj

ORCID: n/a

Lviv State University of Life Safety in Lviv, Ukraine

Abstract. *This study is based on the assumption that the primary aim of the emergence of states was to provide security and development opportunities for its citizens. This objective determines the method of exercising power, the applicable legal system reflecting the adopted norms of social coexistence, and the public administration system. It was also presumed that security is associated with a sense of threat and confidence. They can be both objective and subjective, which means that they can be measurable or not. Due to the fact that while there are no major problems with determining the definition of a state, there are still difficulties related to identifying the essence of security and, consequently, also the security of the state. Therefore, the paper is based on the results of the bibliographic method and presents an overview of representative outlooks on issues related to threats, security and national security. This was done by reference to works created on the basis of the law, political sciences, and security sciences. The work was divided into three parts. The first introduces the considerations. The second presents views allowing the nature of security to be determined, and the third part presents the subject-entity scope of state security and the determinants of that security.*

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Introduction

The state naturally seeks to 'limit or even free itself from adverse phenomena. The result of these efforts is ultimately a condition in which a threat to security, able to directly affect the stability of the state, would be controlled and eliminated so as not to threaten its smooth functioning.'¹ These actions are carried out with a view to providing the state, as a political organisation, with an acceptable level of security.²

Unlimited information flow³ and the unprecedented international mobility of people, layered on technological progress and the objective diffusion of certain social phenomena, mean that the borders of the state cease to fulfil some of their

¹ Jałoszyński K, Wiśniewski B, Wojtuszek T (Eds), *Współczesne postrzeganie bezpieczeństwa*. Bielsko-Biała, 2007, p. 7; Kitler W, *Obrona cywilna (niemilitarna) w obronie narodowej III RP*. Warsaw, 2001, p. 34.

² See more: Wiśniewski B, *On the Need of Reaching the Origins of Security — an Introduction to the Discussion*. *Internal Security*, 2019, Vol. 9, Issue 1, pp. 101–109.

³ See more: Wiśniewski B, Koziół J, Falecki J, *Podjęmowanie decyzji w sytuacjach kryzysowych*. Szczytno, 2017 and Guła P, Prońko J, Wiśniewski B, *Zarządzanie informacją w sytuacjach kryzysowych*. Bielsko-Biała, 2009.

— so far protective — functions. The spread of incurable diseases, the activation of followers of extreme religious dogmas (now manifesting strongly in Islamic fundamentalism), the plague of drug addiction, and the increase in the number of criminal offences are an inevitable consequence of the development of civilization and liberal policy of the state. It is also a derivative of rapid social changes, during which accelerated modernisation is accompanied by an increase in human aspirations, mainly economic, the decomposition of traditional family and narrow-group arrangements, and a re-evaluation in the sphere of assessments of one's own cultural heritage. Psycho-social maladjustment to the pace of transformation creates a conflict of norms and values, diverse variants of contestation, rebellion, aggression and attempts at domination.⁴

So the question arises: what is security? The concept of security is one of many ambiguous notions which are used in multi-clausal ways, such as, for example, national security, state security, internal security, defence security, energy security, etc. Its understanding requires defining all of its terms. The starting point for comprehending them shall be to define its essential element — security. Everyone seems to know what they understand as security. Colloquially, we often use the word. The wide semantic scope of the term allows its use in almost every threat situation.⁵

Security occupies an important place in the hierarchy of human needs. It is a need that sole individuals and entire societies expect to meet⁶. In the hierarchy of needs, presented by Abraham Maslow⁷, it takes place just after the basic physiological needs, i.e. food, water, sleep, etc. Safety also holds a key place in other psycho-social theories. For example, in the ERG model (E — Existence, R — Relations, G — Growth) developed by Clayton Alderfer⁸, where in the group of three needs, safety is associated with the group of physiological needs that relate to the material living conditions of the individual — existence.

Security has been known to humanity since the dawn of its history and is subject to the laws of movement of social systems, and must be dynamically recognised depending on the environment, and the socioeconomic situation conditioned by the progress of civilization⁹. Security, despite social, political, economic and technological changes, is the basic need of man and societies¹⁰. According

⁴ Michałowska G, Rozwój współpracy państw na rzecz ograniczenia zagrożeń społecznych, [in:] Haliżak E, Popiuk-Rysińska I (Eds), Państwo we współczesnych stosunkach międzynarodowych. Warsaw, 1995, p. 142.

⁵ Pieprzny S, Ochrona bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego w prawie administracyjnym. Rzeszów, 2007, p. 15.

⁶ Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek K, Niczyporuk Z, Bezpieczeństwo publiczne. Zarys problematyki. Gliwice, 2010, p. 15.

⁷ Maslow A, Motivation and personality. New York, 1954; Originally, the hierarchy of needs Maslow A, presented in 1943 on the pages of 'Psychological Review' in the article 'The Theory of Human Motivation'.

⁸ Alderfer C.P, An Empirical Test of a New Theory of Human Needs. *Psychological Review*, 1969, Vol. 4, Issue 2, pp. 142–175.

⁹ Lipski S, Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem — wybrane kwestie terminologiczne, [in:] Rajchel K (Ed.), Próba identyfikacji współczesnych zagrożeń dla bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego w Polsce. Warsaw, 2006, p. 136.

¹⁰ Sulowski S, W poszukiwaniu definicji bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego. *Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego*, 2009, No. 1, p. 10.

to Sigmund Freud, humans entering the era of civilization made a certain choice, sacrificing part of their ability to shape happiness in order to gain security¹¹. According to Thomas Hobbes, it was the need for security that generated the rise of the state¹². The special role that security plays in both the lives of all people and entire communities undoubtedly requires a precise definition of what security is, all the more so because, despite the great interest in security issues, no uniform, orderly conceptual system has been developed today, which, depending on the intentions of the authors of the message, presents a broad or narrow understanding of the issue, without providing the possibility of determining their ranges¹³.

The Dictionary of the Polish Language¹⁴ defines security as a non-threat state of peace, certainty. The above definition defines security as a state. The etymology of the term security refers to its Latin root. It is the Latin word *securitas*, which in turn comes from *sine cura*, meaning a state without custody.¹⁵ Safety means a condition without custody, that is, without sufficient protection. This condition depends on the existence of a sense of threat in relation to the sense of certainty of one's security.¹⁶ Security is always dependent on the occurrence of a threat, in other words, danger.¹⁷

The essence of security

However, before definitions of security can be indicated, it should be emphasised that attempting to define the security of any entity involves determination of its basic values, i.e. the features that describe their existence. They will then characterise only real entities. Abstract entities feel nothing — they cannot feel safe or threatened. In view of the above, security can only be discussed in relation to real entities that exist in reality, which limits the basic group of threats to a given being, which are the threats to its existence. For an individual, they will focus around their life, for the state, around its attributes, the loss of which results in the fact that it ceases to be a state, i.e. it ceases to exist.¹⁸

A slightly different concept of security is offered by Ryszard Zięba. He believes that 'in the general social sense, security includes guarding the needs of existence,

¹¹ Freud S, *Das Unbehagen in der Kultur*, [in:] *Kulturtheoretische Schriften*, Frankfurt a. Main 1974, p. 243.

¹² Hobbes T, *Lewiatan — czyli materia, forma i władza państwa kościelnego i świeckiego*. Warsaw, 1954.

¹³ Cf. Fiebig J, Róg M, Tyburska A (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo to wspólna sprawa. Ochrona bezpieczeństwa publicznego — rozwiązania systemowe w skali kraju i regionu. Materiały poseminaryjne*. Szczytno, 2002, p. 3.

¹⁴ Szymczak M (Ed.), *Słownik języka polskiego*. Warsaw, 1978, p. 147.

¹⁵ Zięba R, *Kategoria bezpieczeństwa w nauce o stosunkach międzynarodowych*, [in:] Bobrov D.B, Haliżak E, Zięba R (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe i międzynarodowe u schyłku XX wieku*. Warsaw, 1997, p. 3.

¹⁶ Stańczyk J, *Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa*. Warsaw, 1996, p. 15.

¹⁷ Pieprzny S, *Ochrona bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego w prawie administracyjnym*. Rzeszów, 2007, p. 14.

¹⁸ Prońko J, *Bezpieczeństwo państwa. Zarys teorii problemu i zadań administracji publicznej*. Bielsko-Biała, 2007, p. 9.

survival, certainty, stability, identity, and independence, and protection of the level and quality of life¹⁹. He defines security as a state and sense of certainty as well as freedom from threats.²⁰ Defining security, Jerzy Stańczyk also emphasises the issue of certainty. He believes that 'in the most literal sense, security is certainly identical with certainty (...) and means the absence of a physical threat (...) or protection against it'.²¹

Security emerges 'only when these do not occur simultaneously: a real threat (objective factor) and its sense (subjective factor)'.²² The basic and primary meaning of the word 'security' was assigned to the subjective sphere, and meant a lack of agitation, care, fear, and thus existence of trust and safety.²³

In the literature, I refer to the multitude of terms for 'security', which makes it impossible to look for one concise definition.²⁴ Jerzy Stańczyk states that there is no single, commonly agreed and accepted clarification. It usually comes from describing it as 'freedom from threats, fear or attack'.²⁵ According to Józef Marczak, it is difficult due to '(...) the huge, all-encompassing range of security categories, very difficult and probably even impossible to briefly describe and define'.²⁶ In today's world, security, understood merely as being devoid of threats, should not only guarantee physical survival, but at the same time ensure that a minimum of other social needs are met. That is why the broad understanding of security seems to be of such great importance.

According to Bolesław Balcerowicz, the terms 'security' and 'threat' remain in such a close dialectical relationship that their separate consideration is meaningless. In semantic terms, safety means the same as 'non-threatening', a state of calmness, certainty, which testifies to the etymological, primal meaning of the word 'threat', safe is the one who does not need care, protection, because he or she is not threatened. In Latin and derivative languages, we observe an analogous phenomenon — *sine cura, securitas* — without custody.²⁷ Continuing the above, it should be emphasised that 'threat' is an antonym of 'security', which in the Polish dictionary is referred to as a state of 'non-threatening, calm, certainty'.²⁸ It should be noted, however, that 'while security defines a certain state, a threat, in the basic sense of the word, is more associated with a phenomenon that violates this state.

¹⁹ Zięba R, *Pojęcie i istota bezpieczeństwa państwa w stosunkach międzynarodowych*. Warsaw, 1989, p. 50.

²⁰ *Ibid*, p. 10.

²¹ Stańczyk, *Współczesne pojmowanie...*, p. 17.

²² *Ibid*, p. 17 and 18.

²³ Cf. Skrabacz A, *Bezpieczeństwo, obrona narodowa i obronność*, [in:] Jałoszyński K, Wiśniewski B, Wojtuszek T (Eds), *Współczesne postrzeganie bezpieczeństwa*. Bielsko-Biała, 2007, p. 46.

²⁴ *Ibid*, p. 47.

²⁵ Stańczyk J, *Współczesne pojmowanie...*, *op.cit.*, p. 16.

²⁶ Marczak J, *Współczesny charakter, potrzeby i organizacja bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, [in:] Kitler W, Skrabacz A (Eds), *Wojskowe wsparcie władz cywilnych i społeczeństwa — założenia przygotowania i użycie*. Warsaw, 2004, p. 20.

²⁷ Balcerowicz B, *Wybrane problemy obronności państwa*. Warsaw, 1999, p. 50 quot by: Popis J, *Źródła i konsekwencje zagrożeń*, [in:] Kaczmarczyk B, Kogut B (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo państwa (dylematy i konsekwencje)*. Cracow, 2011, p. 7.

²⁸ *Słownik języka polskiego*. Vol I. Warsaw, 1978, p. 147.

Hence, threats are physical or social phenomena causing a state of uncertainty and fear, i.e. violating the sense of security'.²⁹

Stefan Korycki notes a kind of dualism in the perception of the concept of 'threat', which is a purely subjective feeling that is a consequence of the assessment of occurring phenomena, and at the same time an objective factor causing uncertainty and fear.³⁰ It should be highlighted that it is not a prerequisite to recognise a given situation as a threat due to 'the fact of the transition from one stable state to another with qualitatively different properties, because the change of the condition of the system is a natural process of the development of the mentioned system, society or state, happening on an evolutionary or revolutionary path'.³¹

To conclude, all actions to maintain and keep safety are aimed at eliminating threats.

What is state security?

Colloquially, every human being knows and understands what security is. We often use this word. The wide semantic scope of the term allows it to be employed in almost every threat situation.³² Therefore, security is defined in many ways, depending on the threats present. Despite the soaring interest in security issues, no uniform, orderly conceptual system has yet been developed. Depending on the authors' intentions, they present a broad or narrow understanding of security, without the possibility of determining their ranges.³³ Generally speaking, security can be classified on the basis of the following criteria:³⁴

- subject: national security and international security;
- scope: political security, military security, economic security, social security, cultural security, ideological security, ecological security, information security;
- spatial: local security, sub-regional security, regional security, supra-regional security and global security;
- time: security status and security process;
- organisational manner: individual³⁵ (unilateral) — world power state hegemony, isolationism, neutrality, non-engagement, alliances (block system), cooperative security system, collective security system.

²⁹ Prońko J, Wiśniewski B, Nadzwyczajne zagrożenia dla ludzi i środowiska, [in:] Liedel K, Prońko J, Wiśniewski B (Eds), *Administracja publiczna w systemie przeciwdziałania nadzwyczajnym zagrożeniom dla ludzi i środowiska*. Bielsko-Biała — Warsaw, 2008, p. 8.

³⁰ Korycki S, *System bezpieczeństwa Polski*. Warsaw, 1994, p. 54.

³¹ Kitler W, Wiśniewski B, Prońko J, *Wybrane problemy zarządzania kryzysowego w państwie*. Warsaw, 2006, p. 45.

³² Pieprzny S, *Ochrona bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego w prawie administracyjnym*. Rzeszów, 2007, p. 15.

³³ Cf. Fiebig J, Róg M, Tyburska A (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo to wspólna sprawa. Ochrona bezpieczeństwa publicznego — rozwiązania systemowe w skali kraju i regionu*. Materiały poseminaryjne. Szczytno, 2002, p. 3.

³⁴ Kaczmarek J, Łepkowski W, Zdrodowski B (Eds), *Słownik terminów z zakresu psychologii dowodzenia i zarządzania*. Warsaw, 2008, pp. 15–19.

³⁵ Kaczmarczyk B, Wiśniewski B, Gwardyński R, *Security of an individual. Zeszyty Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej im. Witelona w Legnicy*, 2018, Vol. 3 (28), pp. 67–78.

Safety often centres on the area of life that it concerns. We are then talking about: ecological, economic, energy, physical, IT (cybernetic and ICT) types of security, cultural, defence³⁶, political, social or societal³⁷, and even identification types of security.³⁸

Systematisation of security allowed its main categories to be defined. Rudolf Hecht³⁹ distinguished three classes of the concept of security. They include security as:

- value concept;
- scientific operational analysis;
- political concept.

Due to the fact that 'the safe existence and development of the state may be limited or violated at any time, counteraction against factors destabilising the security of the state can be, generally speaking, defined as defence implemented in all areas of the state's functioning'.⁴⁰

State security is built upon many elements. They are classically grouped depending on whether they come from external or intrastate entities. The definition of national security, identified with the security of the state, taking into account the external and internal sphere, is formulated by Jerzy Stańczyk, describing it as an objective state of certainty of physical survival and freedom of development, a state which is also a vital need, and thus also the purpose and the main national interest assuming the safeguarding and strengthening of vital values, implemented in the internal and external spheres, depending on the internal and external conditions and the time factor which modifies security priorities.⁴¹ Certainty of the physical survival of the state, referred to in the abovementioned definition, depends on the existence of components necessary for the existence of the state as a subject of international law. Under the Convention adopted in Montevideo in 1933.⁴² The legal criteria of statehood include: population, power, territory and the ability to initiate international relations. The state is similarly characterised in legal terms.⁴³

For the purpose of this study, it was assumed that the state 'is a political organisation extending over a specific territory, having its own population, exercising sovereign power'.⁴⁴

³⁶ See more: Wiśniewski B, Organisation of defence preparations for public administration. Warsaw, 2009.

³⁷ Borkowski J (Ed.), Słownik terminów z zakresu psychologii dowodzenia i zarządzania. Warsaw, 2000, p. 17.

³⁸ Lewandowski R, Polska Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych SA w systemie bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego i publicznego. *Copernican Journal of Finance & Accounting*, 2013, No. 2, pp. 99–103.

³⁹ Hecht R, Bedrohungen und adäquate Sicherheit. *Schriftenreihe der Landesverteidigungsakademie*, 1993, No. 2, p. 88.

⁴⁰ Wiśniewski B, System bezpieczeństwa państwa. Konteksty teoretyczne i praktyczne. Szczytno, 2013, p. 21.

⁴¹ Stańczyk J, Bezpieczeństwo i pokój — wzajemne relacje, [in:] Rosa R (Ed.), Edukacja dla bezpieczeństwa i pokoju w jednoczącej się Europie. Teoria i jej zastosowanie. Siedlce, 1999, p. 67.

⁴² The Montevideo Convention of December 26, 1933 on the rights and obligations of states adopted by the governments represented at the Seventh International Conference of American States.

⁴³ Jamroz A (Ed.), Wstęp do nauk prawnych. Białystok, 1997. p. 27.

⁴⁴ Wiśniewski B, System bezpieczeństwa państwa. Konteksty teoretyczne i praktyczne. Szczytno, 2013, p. 30.

‘In thinking about security — one of the most desirable and appreciated goods by humanity — two pivotal strategies can be distinguished. The first focuses on preparatory actions against threats, while the second focuses on shaping the environment in such a way as to distance and minimise the possibility of these threats occurring. In both cases, although a different approach is used, ‘threat’ is a key category. So what is this factor then, which in various configurations affects security in a kind that we are forced to perceive them each time not as a static category, but as a process that changes over time? An attempt to answer this complex question should begin with the remark that threat situations constantly accompany us (in various configurations) as events or processes resulting in a violation of the balance between given entities (individuals, social groups, countries, etc.) and their surroundings.’⁴⁵

It should be remembered that security is subject to the laws of movement of social systems, and must be recognised dynamically depending on the environment, and socioeconomic situation conditioned by the progress of civilization.⁴⁶ Therefore, it is not a permanent thing. However, despite changes of a social, political, economic and technological nature, security remains the basic need of man and societies.⁴⁷ According to Sigmund Freud, while entering the age of civilization, man made a certain choice, sacrificing part of his ability to shape happiness in order to gain security.⁴⁸ According to Thomas Hobbes, it was the need for security that generated the rise of the state.⁴⁹ The security of the state itself depends, however, on ensuring the durability of the elements underlying the functioning of a sovereign nation. A state is therefore safe when:

- its territory is not threatened;
- Its people feel safe, their livelihood and development is guaranteed, and also their rights and freedoms are secured;
- the authorities operate in a sovereign manner — in accordance with the current constitutional order;
- a coherent, fair criminal system applies to all citizens;
- there are correct international relations in a bilateral and multilateral system.⁵⁰

Actions serving to ensure state security ‘usually form a rather complicated system, with subsystems dependent on each other. This means that one can select contrasting threats and the resulting different security systems. There is also talk of individual and collective security (systems — national, state, regional, group,

⁴⁵ See: Fehler W, Zagrożenie — kluczowa kategoria bezpieczeństwa, [in:] Jałoszyński K, Wiśniewski B, Wojtuszek T (Eds), *Współczesne postrzeganie bezpieczeństwa*. Bielsko-Biała, 2006, p. 35.

⁴⁶ Lipski S, *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem — wybrane kwestie terminologiczne*, [in:] Rajchel K (Ed.), *Próba identyfikacji współczesnych zagrożeń dla bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego w Polsce*. Warsaw, 2006, p. 136.

⁴⁷ Sulowski S, W poszukiwaniu definicji bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego. *Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego*, 2009, No. 1, p. 10.

⁴⁸ Freud S, *Das Unbehagen in der Kultur*, [in:] *Kulturtheoretische Schriften*. Frankfurt nad Menem, 1974, p. 243.

⁴⁹ Hobbes T, *Lewiatan — czyli materia, forma i władza państwa kościelnego i świeckiego*. Warsaw, 1954.

⁵⁰ Lisiecki M, *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem publicznym*. Warsaw, 2012, pp. 25–26.

coalition, etc.), or internal and external. This means that they relate to various areas of human life and activity. The reflection of these conditions is the differentiation of individual types of security. In any case, however, creating a security system is aimed at reducing human frights and fear of what the future holds'.⁵¹

Conclusions

The basic and primary meaning of the word 'security' was assigned to the subjective sphere, and meant a lack of fear, care, and fright, and thus trust and protection.⁵²

The issues presented in this work have been and will be the subject of scientific research. An inseparable element of the efforts made by entities established under the law is to ensure security for the subjects of the state — its citizens. They are the object of all activities of the institutions responsible for security. This is due to the fact that the citizens are one of the three components of the highest level of social organisation, which is the state itself. The state cannot remain defenceless against factors threatening their vital interests. It should be prepared in the event of the occurrence of threats, and if they materialise, authorised to use exceptional measures to neutralise the danger. It is impossible to predict extraordinary events that may happen even in the most democratic country. For this reason, the legal system cannot remain unprepared for such situations.⁵³

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⁵¹ Kaczmarek J, Skowroński A, Bezpieczeństwo. Świat-Europa-Polska. Wrocław, 1998, p. 5.

⁵² Cf. Skrabacz A, Bezpieczeństwo, obrona narodowa i obronność, [in:] Jałoszyński K, Wiśniewski B, Wojtuszek T (Eds), Współczesne postrzeganie bezpieczeństwa. Bielsko-Biała, 2007, p. 46.

⁵³ See: Order of the Constitutional Tribunal of 6 March 2001 (reference number S 1/01. OTK 2001/2/35) cited by Paździor M, Konstytucyjne organy administracji publicznej właściwe w sprawach bezpieczeństwa narodowego oraz obrony narodowej, [in:] Wiśniewski B, Piątek Z, Osierda A (Eds), Administracja publiczna a bezpieczeństwo. Warsaw — Bielsko-Biała, 2006, p. 108.

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About the Authors

Aleksander Babiński, Lt. Col., PhD, Police officer since 1991. Author of several publications on the legal aspects of public order and security, the organisation of the Police, and investigations conducted by law enforcement agencies. Special interest is shown in shaping public security by the legal and organisational principles of arms and ammunition regulation. Adviser — acting academic teacher Institute of Legal Sciences Department of Security and Legal Sciences Police Academy in Szczytno. E-mail: a.babinski@wspol.edu.pl.

Janusz Mika, PhD, he is a retired officer of the armed forces of the Czech Republic. Currently he is employed at the Tomas Bata University in Zlín. He specializes in state security, education for security, and andragogy. E-mail: janusz.mika@seznam.cz

Roman Ratusznyj, Colonel, he is the vice-rector of the Lviv State University of Life Safety in Lviv. He specializes in issues of universal security, education for safety, as well as threats to people and the environment. E-mail: ldubzh.lviv@mns.gov.ua.

Streszczenie. Niniejsze opracowanie oparto na założeniu, że zasadniczym celem powstania państw było zapewnienie jego obywatelom bezpieczeństwa i możliwości rozwoju. Cel ten warunkuje sposób sprawowania władzy, obowiązujący system prawny będący odzwierciedleniem przyjętych norm współżycia społecznego oraz system administracji publicznej. Założono również, że z bezpieczeństwem związane są zagrożenie i poczucie pewności. Mogą one być zarówno obiektywne, jak i subiektywne, co oznacza to, że mogą być wymierne i niewymierne. W związku z tym, o ile nie ma większych problemów z określeniem definicji państwa, to nadal istnieją problemy związane ze zidentyfikowaniem istoty bezpieczeństwa, w konsekwencji zaś również bezpieczeństwa państwa. W związku z powyższym w artykule na podstawie wyników metody bibliograficznej zaprezentowano przegląd reprezentatywnych poglądów w kwestiach odnoszących się do bezpieczeństwa, zagrożeń oraz bezpieczeństwa państwa. Autorzy nawiązują do prac powstałych na gruncie prawa, politologii i nauk o bezpieczeństwie. Artykuł został podzielony na trzy części. W pierwszej dokonano wprowadzenia do rozważań. W drugiej — zaprezentowano poglądy pozwalające odnaleźć naturę bezpieczeństwa, by w trzeciej części przedstawić zakres przedmiotowo-podmiotowy bezpieczeństwa państwa oraz determinanty tegoż bezpieczeństwa.

Zusammenfassung. Diese Studie basierte auf der Annahme, dass das Hauptziel der Schaffung von Staaten darin bestand, ihren Bürgern Sicherheits- und Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten zu bieten. Dieses Ziel bestimmt die Art und Weise der Machtausübung, das anwendbare Rechtssystem, das die angenommenen Normen des sozialen Zusammenlebens widerspiegelt sowie das System der öffentlichen Verwaltung. Es wurde auch angenommen, dass Sicherheit und ein Gefühl der Sicherheit mit Sicherheit verbunden sind. Sie können sowohl objektiv als auch subjektiv sein, was bedeutet, dass sie messbar und irrational sein können. Aufgrund der Tatsache, dass es zwar keine größeren Probleme mit der Definition des Staates gibt, gibt es jedoch immer noch Probleme bei der Identifizierung des Wesens der Sicherheit und folglich auch der Sicherheit des Staates. In Verbindung mit dem oben Gesagten bietet der auf den Ergebnissen der bibliografischen Methode basierende Artikel einen Überblick über repräsentative Ansichten zu Fragen der nationalen Sicherheit, Bedrohungen und Sicherheit. Dies geschah unter Bezugnahme auf Werke, die auf der Grundlage von Rechts-, Politik- und Sicherheitswissenschaften entstanden sind. Die Arbeit wurde in drei Teile gegliedert. Der erste führt die Überlegungen ein, dann die zweite enthält Ansichten, die es ermöglichen, die Natur der Sicherheit zu finden, und der dritte Teil stellt einen thematischen Umfang der staatlichen Sicherheit und die Determinanten dieser Sicherheit dar.

Резюме. В основе данной статьи лежали предположения о том, что главной целью создания государств стало обеспечение безопасности и возможностей развития граждан. Эта цель определяет способ осуществления власти, обязывающую юридическую систему, отражающую принятые нормы социального сосуществования и систему государственного управления. Предполагалось также, что безопасность сильно связана с угрозой и чувством уверенности, которые могут оставаться как объективными, так и субъективными, что означает, что они могут быть измеряемыми, а не неизмеряемыми. Поэтому, несмотря на отсутствие серьезных проблем с определением понятия «государство», все еще существуют проблемы с определением сущности безопасности, а следовательно, и безопасности государства. Таким образом, на основе результатов применения библиографического метода в статье представлен обзор репрезентативных подходов к безопасности, угрозам и государственной безопасности. Авторы ссылаются на научные труды в области права, политологии и безопасности. Статья была разделена на три части. Первая из них является вступлением к рассмотрению вопросов. Во второй части представлены мнения, позволяющие определить особенности безопасности, в третьей части — описываются вопросы, связанные с предметом и сферой деятельности государства, а также детерминанты этой безопасности.

