

National Security — Essence, System, Research

Bernard Wiśniewski

ORCID: 0000-0002-1197-3719

Police Academy in Szczytno, Poland

Abstract. *Internal security is today an intensively explored area of national security. This is hardly surprising. It is this area that is mainly concerned with emerging threats. Hence, new scientifically justified solutions are being sought to counteract them and minimise the effects of their occurrence. Given the above, the research has been conducted, and its results are presented in this paper. It addresses the main problems relating to internal security through the prism of identification criteria, essence, and systemic approach. That has made it possible to present the assumptions of the project in question. The research aimed to diagnose the functioning of the state's internal security system, and the participation of academic centres dealing with security issues. One of such centres is the Police Academy, which is implementing a project entitled 'Vacuum chamber for revealing fingerprints with organic compounds in the gas phase', No DOB-BI09/03/01/2018. It was financed by the National Centre for Research and Development under call for proposals No 9/2018 for the execution and financing of projects in the field of scientific research or development work for the benefit of national defence and security. After they were implemented, it was stated that the constant changes in the internal security environment, and the limited potential of state institutions designated to care for this security entail the need to continually search for practical solutions to ensure the undisturbed existence and development opportunities of each entity. These searches are conducted by scientific institutions, which with their knowledge and experience serve to improve the tools used in the practice of institutions responsible for internal security.*

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The essence of security and its identification criteria

The phenomenon of 'security' has always accompanied people. One can find many terms and definitions of this phenomenon not only in scientific publications, but also in the popular scientific literature. The sources of the word 'security' emphasises 'primitiveness of the sense of danger in relation to the sense of security ('without care', i.e. without sufficient protection)¹. The sources of the term safety should be found in the Latin word 'securitas', which in turn comes from 'sine cura' meaning literally 'without custody'².

In the common perception, 'security' is referred to as the absence of danger. However, the dictionary definitions identify security with certainty, or a state opposite to threats³. This means that the term can be understood as synonymous with the absence of threats, protection against them, as well as the certainty resulting

¹ Stańczyk J, Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa. Warsaw, 1996, p. 15.

² Zięba R, Kategoria bezpieczeństwa w nauce o stosunkach międzynarodowych, [in:] Bobrow D.B, Haliżak E, Zięba R (Eds), Bezpieczeństwo narodowe i międzynarodowe u schyłku XX wieku. Warsaw, 1997, p. 4.

³ Zięba R, Pojęcie i istota bezpieczeństwa państwa w stosunkach międzynarodowych. *Sprawy Międzynarodowe*, 1989, No. 10, p. 49.

from the lack of threats and/or effective actions to prevent or remove them⁴. This general statement can be complemented by stating that for many years, security has most often been seen from the prism of need, motivation, value, purpose, goodness, substitute for happiness, state, and process. The latter criterion is the closest to all those who deal with security problems in their current activity.

Usually, security is considered within the categories of the elementary needs of the human being who seeks them to meet higher-order needs⁵. Therefore, everything seems to be less important than security⁶.

The perception of security as the motivation for human action is closely related to seeing it through the prism of need. That has to do with continuous conservative actions treated as a *sine qua non* for the survival of man within the fixed limits set by nature and culture⁷.

The value criterion is frequently used in the security identification process. It allows it to be perceived as a stabilised, uniformly interpreted value⁸. 'From the perspective of sociology, understood as a reflection on the relationship between values and human activity⁹, one can speak of security as a value that encourages people to act in a specific way¹⁰. It is worth emphasising that in Western civilization, security is an autotelic merit. The actions referred to the above take the form of a single closed course of social action, which can be treated as the goal of human activity¹¹.

Security is treated similarly in terms of the good of man. Continuous efforts and endeavours are undertaken to reach it, and the basis for the survival and development of human life is created and improved.

Moreover, security is perceived as a substitute for happiness. This position is based on the statement that 'contemporary man has immeasurable difficulties in the permanent, constant and justified realisation of his needs, desires, and intentions. Hence the re-evaluation of the supreme good from happiness to security or treating security as a modern, more real and actual substitute for happiness'¹².

A separate category for identifying security is the state according to which it is understood as a state of security, peace, and certainty¹³.

⁴ Zięba R, O tożsamości nauk o bezpieczeństwie. *Zeszyty Naukowe AON*. Warsaw, 2012, No. 1(86), p. 7.

⁵ See more: Maslow A.H, A Theory of Human Motivation. *Psychological Review*, 1943, Vol. 50 (4), pp. 370–396.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 379.

⁷ Koziński J, Z Bogiem albo bez Boga. Warsaw, 1991, p. 12.

⁸ Ścibiorek Z, Kwestie terminologiczne, [in:] Ścibiorek Z, Wiśniewski B, Kuc R.B, Dawidczyk A (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne. Podręcznik akademicki. Wydanie drugie uzupełnione i uaktualnione*. Toruń, 2017, p. 23.

⁹ Znaniecki F, *Wstęp do socjologii*. Warsaw, 1988, pp. 280–281.

¹⁰ Górski S, *Bezpieczeństwo a dobro wspólne*, [in:] Wiśniewski B et al (Ed.), *Bezpieczeństwo uczestników zgromadzeń religijnych*. Wydanie drugie uzupełnione. Warsaw, 2017, p. 97.

¹¹ Znaniecki F, *Wstęp do socjologii*, *op. cit.*, p. 196.

¹² Świniarski J, Chojnacki W, *Bezpieczeństwo jako współczesny substytut szczęścia*, [in:] Jałoszyński K, Wiśniewski B, Wojtuszek T (Eds), *Współczesne postrzeganie bezpieczeństwa*. Bielsko-Biała, 2007, p. 17.

¹³ *Słownik języka polskiego*, Szymczak M (Ed.). Warsaw, 1981, Vol. 1, p. 147.

Security can also be regarded as a social phenomenon¹⁴. It is not so much a specific state of affairs, but an ongoing social process, in which the actors involved seek to improve the mechanisms ensuring their security¹⁵. As a process, security means 'the continuous activity of individuals, local communities, states, or international organisations towards creating the desired level of security'¹⁶.

It should be noted that although most scientists see security as an anthropocentric category¹⁷, it may also concern natural phenomena or those related to civilisation development even though it is always perceived from the human perspective. The position of some researchers who believe that security permeates all spheres of human life, sometimes far beyond one's existential needs, is also worth emphasising¹⁸. Nevertheless, the expansionary nature of security may pose a threat, since in this sense, almost every aspect of human life could be considered in terms of security¹⁹.

When summarising a synthetic review of the term 'security', it is hard not to agree with Ryszard Zięba's views. He claims, that, in general terms, security can be defined as 'certainty of the existence and survival, possession, operation, and development of the subject. Certainty is the effect not only of the absence of threats (...) but also of the subject's creative activity. What is more, it is variable in time, i.e. it has the nature of a social process'²⁰. In this context, it seems to be 'not only a psychological category describing an individual's sense of security, but also an independent social phenomenon, felt in a group dimension. Such understood certainty may be treated as a value, especially when considered from the perspective of the humanistic factor'²¹. At the same time, it changes and is subject to the rights of the social process'²². When trying to understand the above words and conclusions from the projection of previous observations, it was assumed for further consideration that security is an uninterrupted, dynamic, and a purposeful social process resulting from satisfying the needs of the subject, and applying the values that guide them in its functioning. The process involves constant efforts connected with counteracting conditions that threaten the survival and development of the subject, and if they occur, minimising their pejorative effects.

¹⁴ Znaniecki F, *Wstęp do socjologii*, *op. cit.*, p. 196.

¹⁵ Kukułka J, *Nowe uwarunkowania i wymiary bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego Polski*. *Więś i Państwo*, 1995, No. 1, pp. 198–199.

¹⁶ Jakubczak R, Flis J, *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe Polski w XXI wieku. Wyzwania i strategie*. Warsaw, 2006, p. 15.

¹⁷ *See more*: Kukułka J, *Bezpieczeństwo a współpraca europejska: współzależności i sprzeczności interesów*. *Sprawy międzynarodowe*, 1982, Vol. 7, p. 29.

¹⁸ Brzeziński M, *Kategoria bezpieczeństwa*, [in:] Sulowski S, Brzeziński M (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państwa. Wybrane zagadnienia*. Warsaw, 2009, p. 30.

¹⁹ Malec M, *Percepcja bezpieczeństwa: definicje, wymiary, paradygmaty*. Warsaw, 2006, p. 5.

²⁰ Zięba R, *O tożsamości nauk o bezpieczeństwie...*, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

²¹ Znaniecki F, *Wstęp do socjologii*, *op. cit.*, p. 192.

²² Górski S, *Bezpieczeństwo a dobro wspólne*, [in:] Wiśniewska B et al. (Ed.), *Bezpieczeństwo uczestników zgromadzeń religijnych*. Wydanie drugie uzupełnione. Warsaw, 2017, p. 90.

What is the national security of a country?

The simplest way to define the term 'internal security' is to explain the adjective 'internal', which should specify the feature of this type of security. 'Internal' means nothing more than 'located, placed inside, in the middle of something'²³. And hence another question arises: what does the word 'inside' mean? According to the Polish Language Dictionary, it is 'in a closed space limited by something, in the interior of something'²⁴. Therefore, if it is accepted that internal security refers to an organisation that is subjectively perceived, then internal security concerns that security which is limited to the area occupied by it, and has clearly-marked boundaries. It is simple with geographical (e.g. continents), political (e.g. state), or administrative (e.g. voivodeship, district, municipality, and so forth) criteria. However, that vague definition does not allow for a precise and full explanation of its meaning. After all, in something that sets physical boundaries, concern for security can have many dimensions, such as political, economic, environmental, as well as other ones beyond those boundaries. Thus, the problem to tackle is to denote internal security in a less straightforward way.

There are three most common positions in the security sciences. The representatives of these views are, among others, Sławomir Zalewski, Włodzimierz Fehler, and Zbigniew Ścibiorek.

However, before their opinions are presented, it should be noted that the blurring differences between different types of security, including the increase in the number of negative phenomena, challenges, and threats to the safe functioning of an organisation, indicate the growing role of internal security in the safe functioning of each organisation. It also applies to the state.

As S. Zalewski points out, the internal security of the state, in general, can be identified with the stable and harmonious functioning of its structures, with particular emphasis on the relationship between public authority and its decision-making procedures and citizens²⁵. According to W. Fehler, national security refers to 'the state of relations and processes within the state, which has its basis in the political system order, which ensures effective and harmonious realisation of the interests of the state and its citizens, and at the same time creates the potential for efficient diagnosis and response in cases of emerging threats to those interests'²⁶. The above definitions are very general. One of the first definitions of internal security appeared in 2003. It states that national security is a state obtained as a result of performing its internal function by the state within the strategic policy of national security. It manifests itself in protection in a narrow and broad sense, respectively, of:

- a) constitutional order, public security and universal security;

²³ See: Słownik języka polskiego PWN. Warsaw, 1981, Vol. III, p. 682.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Zalewski S, Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne RP w dobie członkostwa w NATO. Aspekt społeczny i instytucjonalny, [in:] Fehler W, Tymanowski J (Eds), Międzynarodowe i wewnętrzne aspekty członkostwa Polski w NATO. Toruń, 1999, p. 70; also: Zalewski S, Bezpieczeństwo polityczne państwa, Studium instytucjonalne uwarunkowań wewnętrznych. Siedlce, 2010.

²⁶ Fehler W, Dziubek I.T, Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państwa. Expertise prepared on behalf of the Ministry of Regional Development. Warsaw, 2010, p. 18.

- b) constitutional order, the life and health of the citizens, and national property against unlawful activities, and the consequences of natural and technological disasters²⁷.

Internal security can be perceived positively and negatively. The first way concerns the active shaping of survival and possession of fundamental values and developmental freedoms. The second is identified with the lack of threats, which means that in the catalogue of activities related to ensuring internal security, those related to protection and defence against them become the primary ones²⁸.

It should be noted that all classical definitions of internal security 'refer to the permanence of the state, to its perception as a state which gives a sense of certainty of existence, and guarantees its preservation and chances for improvement'²⁹.

From the point of view of the ongoing considerations, it seems necessary to present the definition of the state contained in the Polish Language Dictionary, where it is a political organisation consisting of people permanently settled in a specific territory³⁰.

Before the final definition of national security is presented, several functions that the state fulfils today, i.e., internal, external, economic and organisational, social, adaptive, regulatory and innovative, should be reminded. The essence of the internal function is to ensure that security and order within the country is achieved through the operation of public administration bodies. The external function is to implement activities within relations with other states and international organisations; its essence is the protection and defence of state interests carried out primarily by the diplomatic service. The economic and organisational function concerns the establishment of the economy and the influence on economic processes, while the adaptation function relates to the adjustment of the state to the changing conditions of civilisation. The regulatory function is perceived as the overall activity influencing the ongoing social processes. The innovative function consists in the introduction of new processes and social transformations by the state.

When analysing the aforementioned definitions of internal security and considerations on the state functions, it should be remembered that they have resulted from research, which was influenced by its authors' knowledge and experience as well as the expertise and terminology of the disciplines they represent³¹. Therefore, one definition that meets all of the requirements ought to be set for it. When attempting to formulate a definition, the authors bore in mind that it is a statement explaining the meaning of a given name, and the way it is understood in the language of sciences, and they also took into account its construction, which consists of a definiendum (a defined word), a hyphen (a phrase connecting a definiendum with a definiens), and a definiens (a phrase allowing a defined word to be defined). Having regard to the reflections on security in general and the servient role of science for the activities of the state and all of its components, one can conclude that

²⁷ Wiśniewski B, Zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego, typewritten material. Warsaw, 2003.

²⁸ See, among others: Fehler W, Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne współczesnej Polski. Warsaw, 2012, p. 9.

²⁹ Ścibiorek Z, Wiśniewski B, Kuc R.B, Dawidczyk A, Bezpieczeństwo ..., *op. cit.*, p. 93.

³⁰ See: Mały słownik języka polskiego PWN. Warsaw, 1999, p. 597.

³¹ Cieślarczyk M, Teoretyczne i metodologiczne podstawy badania problemów bezpieczeństwa i obronności państwa. Siedlce, 2009, p. 9.

the internal security of the state is the continuous, dynamic and purposeful social process resulting from satisfying people's needs. Moreover, it involves the continual efforts of authorities and public administration related to the performance of internal functions by the state within the strategic policy of national security, and it manifests itself in the protection of the constitutional order, the life and health of its citizens and national property against unlawful activities, and the impact of natural disasters and technical disasters, and if they occur, minimisation of their adverse effects.

The definition proposed above allows the conclusion that internal security may also concern a person and a group of people (having a system of protected values) as well as formalised and territorially recognisable structures, i.e., municipality, district, province, state, international organisation³².

It should also be noted that several characteristics can be distinguished in the proposed definition of national security. The first is the threats directed against the state, all of its components, objectives, interests, and the socio-political system. The second is the nature of the threats that concern the whole society.

National security system

Distinguishing legal bases for the functioning of a democratic state, particularly the establishment of authorities, the guarantee of rights and freedoms for the citizens, as well as the existence of objective threats to accepted and recognised values, allows for the separation of the system of internal security in the national security system of the Republic of Poland³³.

In the above context, it should be emphasised that the primary objective of the functioning of authorities and public administration at all organisational levels is to provide the population with an acceptable level of security, and conditions for development. It may be concluded from the material and personal scope that the essence of the national security system is to ensure non-conflictual social development. It can be achieved by maintaining the ability and readiness to respond to occurring threats to public safety and order, threats to constitutional order, natural disasters, catastrophes, and other events that may cause or exacerbate situations detrimental to internal safety in the result of arranged and joint actions³⁴.

An analysis of the literature indicates that the national internal security system is as difficult to define as internal security itself. One of the available definitions that appear in the studies is addressed both at theoreticians and practitioners. It states that 'the system of internal security of the state can be separated from the national security system through a set of authorities and public administration, methods and ways of action related to the protection of the constitutional order, life and health of citizens, national property against unlawful activities, as well as the effects of natural and technical disasters'³⁵. However, this definition is vague. It seems justi-

³² Cf. Ścibiorek Z, Wiśniewski B, Kuc R.B, Dawidczyk A, *Bezpieczeństwo ...*, *op. cit.*, pp. 44–45.

³³ Cf. Wiśniewski B, *System bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego*, [in:] Wiśniewski B, Zalewski S (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne RP w ujęciu systemowym i zadań administracji publicznej*. Bielsko-Biała, 2006, p. 75.

³⁴ Cf., *ibid.*

³⁵ Cf., *ibid.*

fied to identify the internal security system as a coordinated system of elements and methods of action related to satisfying the needs of the people. It is closely related to the fulfilment of the state's internal functions realised within the strategic policy of national security, and it manifests itself in the protection of the constitutional order, life and health of citizens, public property against unlawful activities, as well as the effects of natural disasters and technical catastrophes, and if they occur, minimisation of the adverse effects.

The state's internal security system is legally grounded in constitutional provisions, laws, and legal acts issued on their basis thereof. An analysis of the binding law regulations proves that national security is not assigned to a single department of government administration. The institutions responsible for it are in various departments.

An analysis of the legal regulations also indicates that among the institutions liable for internal security, the most considerable scope of tasks has been entrusted to the Police³⁶ as a homogeneous uniformed and armed formation serving the society, designed to protect it and maintain public safety and order. They protect people's lives and property against unlawful attacks violating these goods, security, and public order. The Police perform tasks related to initiating and organising activities concerning the prevention of crimes and offences, as well as criminogenic phenomena, cooperating in this scope with competent authorities and organisations, the detection of crimes and offences, prosecution of perpetrators, and control of compliance with order and administrative provisions. The Police also execute tasks related to the supervision of municipal guards and the issuance of permits to possess weapons. The Police organisational structure is adjusted to the administrative division of the country. Regardless of this, the Police Act, when defining their general organisation, established divisions functioning independently of each other and differing in structure and scope of activity, i.e. criminal, preventive, counter-terrorist, and support. The Police also include the court police and training centres, police schools, separate prevention units, anti-terrorist subunits, Police Academy, and research and development units. The latter two are burdened with special tasks. They concern scientific activities and, as regards the Police Academy, didactic ones as well.

Scientific activities in internal security

People are continually looking for 'concepts and means to best adapt to environmental conditions and exploit emerging opportunities. The detailed identification of conditions makes it possible to create useful ways of thinking and concepts and select tools. Work is under way at every stage of development of the global economy to define the ultimate set of rules to enable effective, economical, and beneficial functioning in a given environment. Over time, however, the environment changes and the principles of operation and tools used so far lose their usefulness³⁷.

³⁶ Announcement of the Speaker of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland of 17 January 2019 on the publication of the consolidated text of the Police Act. Dz.U. 1990, No 30 item 179, consolidated text: Dz.U. 2019, item 161.

³⁷ Hankus-Kubica A, *Metodologiczne podstawy projektów badawczych i rozwojowych w zakresie obronności i bezpieczeństwa państwa*. Warsaw, 2017, p. 8.

Research activities in internal security comprise research and development in many scientific disciplines, but mainly in the security sciences. Research in the area mentioned above mainly consists of basic and application works.

Providing useful tools to institutions responsible for internal security is a complex and lengthy process. 'This is due to various reasons (legal, organisational, financial, substantive, and so forth). Providing solutions to various types of technical problems in the case of new products requires 'foresight' research. This type of research may be carried out in scientific institutions, but on the other hand, it is impossible to move most of the issues beyond the framework of industry. The previous experience has clearly shown that academic studies are often characterised by an insufficient degree of industrial applicability, and that the 'university-industry' conversion is difficult and not always successful'³⁸. Nothing, however, exempts research initiatives aimed at fulfilling the servant role of science to the benefit of all activities of state entities, i.e. man, from being undertaken. These activities are continuously undertaken in the area of security, mainly in relation to internal security.

An analysis of the results of scientific research in the field of internal security over the last ten years shows that application research was given priority. Their essence was to acquire new knowledge and skills aimed at rationalising the implementation of tasks within internal security and improving the tools used by institutions established to take care of this.

One such study is being carried out within the framework of the project pt. 'Vacuum chamber for revealing fingerprints with organic compounds in the gas phase' (DOB-BIO9/03/01/2018), financed by the National Centre for Research and Development under call for proposal No 9/2018 for the execution and financing of projects in the field of scientific research or development work for the benefit of national defence and security, whose leader is the Police Academy in Szczytno. Why did it happen? The answer is simple. The introduction of modern fingerprint-based identification solutions concerns primarily the fight against organised crime and increasing levels of asymmetric physical threats, mainly terrorism. This encourages the search for more and more effective ways to combat them, mainly by enhancing detection capabilities, including increasingly sensitive methods for revealing fingerprints. It should be noted that several chemical substances are commonly used in dactyloscopy to detect fingerprints on substrates with, e.g., absorbent or non-absorbent properties, which often hinder carrying out an effective process of visualisation of these traces. The introduced chemical compounds that react with the components of a traceogenic substance are usually used as solutions. This process is accompanied by negative effects on both health and the environment, and the opportunity to conduct other forensic research. The application of solvents leads to the loss of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) present on the substrate, thus making it impossible to perform genetic tests, and identification tests of handwriting or the identification of printing devices.

The essence of the project is to develop a technology allowing forensics to take advantage of a new technique of vacuum fingerprinting using modern or new chemical compounds in the thermally generated gas phase. It will enable practical, comprehensive studies, which is vital in the conditions of revealing fingerprints

³⁸ *ibid.*

that are not yet identifiable. It is assumed that the application of the visualisation method in the gas phase will shorten the time of the process of revealing traces. Another presumption is that the research carried out under this project will make it possible to:

- a) eliminate expensive solvents from the identification process, thereby significantly reducing forensic costs, as commercially available vacuum fingerprint solutions are only for cyanoacrylates, metallisation or polymerisation;
- b) implement modern technology to use in forensic research, which would meet the innovative directions of development of the Polish economy implementing modern technologies;
- c) introduce an apparatus for use under Council Framework Decision 2009/905/JHA of 30 November 2009 on the accreditation of forensic service providers performing laboratory activities in the field of dactyloscopic data and DNA profiles.

Conclusion

After being defined, every kind of state security, including the internal security of the state becomes a concept with a precisely determined meaning³⁹.

Internal security is defined in science in many ways. It results from scientific achievements and their interpretation by those who decide to identify them. In this context, it is crucial whether 'the author's views (...) fall within the current of realism/neorealism, liberalism/neoliberalism, or constructivism — the main theoretical approaches in the social sciences'⁴⁰. This has a direct impact on the perception of internal security challenges and threats, 'as well as taking into consideration different actors — individuals, social groups, countries, and international systems. Theories serve to systematise knowledge and facilitate the analysis of phenomena under investigation'⁴¹.

Ensuring internal security primarily falls within the responsibility of the government and local government administration bodies. 'However, some of them, namely police structures and the interior ministers who supervise them, take a leading role in this field. Determining the jurisdiction and tasks of such bodies, which are equipped with specific powers concerning citizens, requires a precise definition of critical concepts. Consequently, the communicativeness of a legal act affects, to a large extent, its social reception. It is indeed about relations between citizens subjected to the Act. Its effectiveness requires a particular minimum legal awareness from both state functionaries and its citizens. The precision of the law supports its application. It is the opposite of voluntarism in the activities of state bodies. It protects — to a certain extent, against abuse by its organs'⁴².

³⁹ Cf. Brzeziński M, *Kategoria bezpieczeństwa*, [in:] Sulowski S, Brzeziński B (Eds), *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państwa. Wybrane zagadnienia*. Warsaw, 2009, p. 30.

⁴⁰ Zięba R, *O tożsamości nauk ...*, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Zalewski S, *Bezpieczeństwo i porządek publiczny*, [in:] Wiśniewski B, Biel D (Eds), *Koordinacja realizacji zadań w zakresie bezpieczeństwa publicznego w województwie dolnośląskim*. Legnica, 2013, p. 27.



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About the Author

Bernard Wiśniewski, professor, is an academic teacher at the Faculty of Security and Legal Sciences at the Police Academy in Szczytno. He specialises in the issues of: internal security, state security management, defensive preparations of the state and education for security. He is the author and co-author of more than 250 popular scientific studies published in Poland and in several European countries. E-mail: bfwisniewski@o2.pl.

Streszczenie. Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne jest dziś intensywnie eksplorowanym obszarem bezpieczeństwa państwa. Trudno się temu dziwić. To właśnie jego dotyczą głównie pojawiające się zagrożenia. Sprawia to, że poszukuje się nowych naukowo uzasadnionych rozwiązań przeciwdziałających zagrożeniom oraz minimalizujących skutki ich wystąpienia. Z uwagi na powyższe uznano, że celem badań, którego wyniki przedstawiono w niniejszym artykule jest przedstawienie zasadniczych problemów związanych z bezpieczeństwem wewnętrznym poprzez pryzmat kryteriów identyfikacyjnych, istoty i systemowego podejścia, co pozwoliło na zaprezentowanie założeń przywoływanego projektu. Badania te dotyczyły diagnozy funkcjonowania systemu bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego państwa i udziału w nim ośrodków akademickich parających się zagadnieniami eksploracji bezpieczeństwa. Jednym z takich ośrodków jest Wyższa Szkoła Policji, która realizuje projekt pt. 'Podciśnieniowa komora do ujawniania śladów linii papilarnych związkami organicznymi w fazie gazowej'; nr DOB-BI09/03/01/2018 finansowany ze środków Narodowego Centrum Badań i Rozwoju w ramach konkursu nr 9/2018 na wykonanie i finansowanie projektów w zakresie badań naukowych lub prac rozwojowych na rzecz obronności i bezpieczeństwa państwa. W rezultacie ich przeprowadzenia stwierdzono, że bezustanne zmiany w środowisku bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego, ograniczony potencjał instytucji państwowych przeznaczonych do troski o to bezpieczeństwo pociągają za sobą konieczność stałych poszukiwań skutecznych rozwiązań służących zapewnieniu niezagrażonego bytu i możliwości rozwoju każdego podmiotu. Poszukiwania te prowadzone przez instytucje naukowe, które swą wiedzę i doświadczeniem służą doskonaleniu narzędzi wykorzystywanych w praktyce instytucji odpowiedzialnych za bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne.

Zusammenfassung. Die innere Sicherheit ist heute ein intensiv erforschter Bereich der staatlichen Sicherheit. Es ist kaum überraschend. Es sind hauptsächlich die aufkommenden Bedrohungen, die ihn betreffen. Dies führt dazu, dass es nach neuen, wissenschaftlich begründeten Ergebnissen gesucht wird, um ihnen entgegenzuwirken und Auswirkungen ihres Auftretens zu minimieren. In Anbetracht des Vorstehenden wurde die Auffassung vertreten, dass der Zweck der Forschung, deren Ergebnisse in diesem Artikel vorgestellt werden, darin besteht, die grundlegenden Probleme im Zusammenhang mit der inneren Sicherheit durch das Prisma von Identifikationskriterien, Art und systemischem Ansatz darzustellen. Diese Studien betrafen die Diagnose der Funktionsweise des internen Sicherheitssystems des Staates und die Beteiligung von akademischen Zentren, die sich mit Fragen

der Sicherheitsforschung befassen. Eines von diesen Zentren ist eben die Polizeihochschule in Szczytno, die das Projekt unter dem Titel „Vakuumkammer zur Aufdeckung von Fingerabdruckspuren mit organischen Verbindungen in der Gasphase“, Nr. DOB-BIO9/03/01/2018 umsetzt. Das Projekt wird vom Nationalen Zentrum für Forschung und Entwicklung im Rahmen des Wettbewerbs Nr. 9/2018 für die Durchführung und Finanzierung von Forschungsprojekten oder Entwicklungsarbeiten für die nationale Verteidigung und Sicherheit finanziert. Als Ergebnis ihrer Umsetzung wurde festgestellt, dass ständige Änderungen im Umfeld der inneren Sicherheit und das begrenzte Potenzial der für Sicherheit zuständigen staatlichen Institutionen die ständige Suche nach wirksamen Lösungen erfordern, die die Existenz und Sicherheit jeder Einheit gewährleisten. Diese Recherchen werden von wissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen durchgeführt, die mit ihrem Wissen und ihrer Erfahrung dazu dienen, die in der Praxis der für die innere Sicherheit zuständigen Einrichtungen verwendeten Instrumente zu verbessern.

Резюме. Внутренняя безопасность сегодня является чрезвычайно исследуемой областью национальной безопасности. Это совершенно не удивительно, поскольку внутренняя безопасность в основном связана с возникающими угрозами. В связи с этим возникает необходимость поиска новых научно обоснованных решений по противодействию угрозам и минимизации их последствий. Учитывая вышесказанное было принято решение о том, что целью исследования, результаты которого представлены в данной статье, является раскрытие основных проблем, связанных с внутренней безопасностью с точки зрения критериев определения, сущности и системного подхода. Эти критерии разрешают представить основы упомянутого проекта. Перечисленные исследования касались идентификации функционирования системы внутренней безопасности государства и участия в нем академических центров, занимающихся вопросами анализа безопасности. Одним из таких центров является Высшая школа полиции в г. Щитно, которая реализует проект под названием «Вакуумная камера для выявления следов отпечатков пальцев с использованием органических соединений в газовой фазе», № DOB-BIO9/03/01/2018, финансируемый Национальным центром исследований и развития в рамках конкурса № 9/2018 для осуществления и финансирования проектов в сфере научных исследований или инновационных работ для национальной обороны и безопасности государства. В результате их реализации установлено, что постоянные изменения в среде внутренней безопасности, ограниченный потенциал государственных учреждений, занимающихся безопасностью, влекут за собой необходимость постоянного поиска эффективных решений для обеспечения жизни без угроз и возможностей развития каждого субъекта. Эти поиски проводятся научными учреждениями, которые благодаря своим знаниям и опыту, служат улучшению инструментов, используемых в практике учреждениями, которые несут ответственность за внутреннюю безопасность.