ACTIONS OF POLICE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AFFECTING IMPROVEMENT

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Abstract: All modern countries strive to provide their societies with security. The basic safety determinants are hazards and risks. Assessment of the sense of safety of residents of local communities should be assessed using the above-mentioned determinants. Local police and authorities seeking to improve the sense of security of these communities should minimize threats and risks occurring in a given area.

Keywords: safety, police, safety determinants, local community.

1 INTRODUCTION

Security is the ability to creatively engage the subject and means an objective state of no threat, perceived subjectively by individuals or groups[1]. Some authors distinguish a positive understanding of security as shaping the certainty of survival, possession and other developmental freedoms of the subject, as a negative understanding defining security as a lack of threats[2]. Security is a function of many different factors.

To formulate the definition of public security, in which the category of local security is included, the notion of security should be narrowed to such an understanding as it has been adopted in the science of criminal justice[3]. The basic safety determinants are risk and risk. These two determinants should play a key role in creating the so-called secure local spaces and improving the security of local communities. The way to achieve this goal is to create and then consistently implement preventive programs designed for the needs of local communities. The creation and implementation of such programs should be preceded by a strategic criminal analysis diagnosing the most serious problems occurring in the area that is the property of local authorities and affecting the assessment of the level and sense of security of residents and other people staying there. Only the creation of such a program after fulfilling the above-mentioned conditions can guarantee the improvement of security and raising the sense of security of local communities to a higher level.

2 SECURITY SELECTED DEFINITIONS AND DETERMINANTS

Safety is one of the most important values[4] in a person's life. Man, together with the development of civilization, creates more and more threats for himself and others, which is why security, as a value, is appreciated by individual individuals as well as entire societies.

The opposite of security is the state of danger[5]. When analyzing the word "security" from the etymological perspective, some authors consider that it comes from the words "without" and "custody". Care means care, care as well as protection and protection of others, and the prefix "without" indicates the lack of a characteristic, thing or person. L. F. Korzeniowski, after extensive research, showed errors of this hypothesis.

According to Korzeniowski, the source of the term security should be sought in ancient Rome and in Latin[6]. Security in Latin is referred to as securitas. In the beliefs of the Romans, Securitas was a goddess who embodied safety. In the Cohen catalogs, the Warsaw Numismatic Center and auction houses around the world, in the Numismatic Bulletin and other publications are copies of a few dozen sesters, denarii, antoninians and aureus with inscriptions

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[1] KORZENIOWSKI, L. *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem. Rynek, ryzyko, zagrożenia, ochrona.* Kraków : PSB, 2000. s. 437.

[2] NYEJ, S. Jr. *Problemy badań nad bezpieczeństwem.* Sprawy Międzynarodowe. 1989, nr 6, s. 51-64.

[3] "*Wymiar Sprawiedliwości w sprawach karnych*" (Criminal Justice) jest częścią unijnego programu ogólnego "Prawa Podstawowe i Sprawiedliwość", który ma na celu promowanie rozwoju społeczeństwa europejskiego w oparciu o obywatelstwo europejskie, które szanuje prawa podstawowe, przeciwdziałanie antysemityzmowi, rasizmowi, ksenofobii oraz służy wzmocnieniu społeczeństwa obywatelskiego. Jako program szczegółowy Criminal Justice został ustanowiony na mocy decyzji Rady Unii Europejskiej z dnia 12 lutego 2007 r.

[3] WIDACKI, Z. *Kryminalistyka.* Warszawa : wyd. C. H. Beck, 1999. s. 59.

[4] KORZENIOWSKI, L. *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem. Rynek, ryzyko, zagrożenia, ochrona.* Kraków : PSB, 2000, s. 437.

[5] WIDACKI, J. Z. *Kryminalistyka.* Warszawa : wyd. C. H. Beck, 1999. s. 59.

[5] DUNAJ, B. (red. nauk.). *Popularny Słownik Języka Polskiego.* Warszawa : 1999, s. 30.

[6] KORZENIOWSKI, L. F. *Securitologia. Nauka o bezpieczeństwie człowieka i organizacji społecznych.* Kraków : EAS, 2008. s. 33. Korzeniowski L. F. *Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie.* Warszawa : Difin, 2012. s. 49; Yarothkin W.I. (ros.) Ярочкін В. И.: *Сек'юритология – наука о безопасности жизнедеятельности.* Москва : 1989. s. 12.

(inscriptions) on the reverse: SECURITAS. Latin remained the official official language in Poland until the end of the 18th century.

The Latin language was a communication tool of the church elite of that time, hence the inscriptions written in this language must be considered as unambiguous evidence for understanding securitas, as safety, lack of threats.

Korzeniowski, in the old Polish texts quoted[7], repeatedly reveals the applied concept of "beseczeństwo" or "securitas" to describe the situation in which there are threats. In the resolutions of the Sejm of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from 1347 to 1764, "securitas" and "besurance" are interchangeably and repeatedly used. Security is inextricably linked with the functioning of the state and the idea of law and its formation. The feeling of internal security of citizens is the result of many different factors. They are affected by both objectively existing conditions, as well as past experiences and mass media activities, which often present and amplify extreme and atypical events, but which have an impact on social awareness. Internal security is one of the types of security related to threats and counteracting them inside the state. Ensuring a sufficiently high level of internal security is an important element of the internal policy of the state. Personal safety and individual sense of security becomes the most important, constitutional value[8].

The notion of security, therefore in colloquial language means a state in which the individual has a sense of confidence, support in the other person or in an efficiently operating legal system. The opposite of security is the state of emergency[9] being its basic

determinant. Threats are not an intrinsic category, they always refer to an entity. These hazards can cause harmful consequences for a given entity. To generate threats, you need certain possibilities that lie in the entity itself, in its environment or in the relationship of the subject with the environment. According to the definition contained in the Modern Dictionary of the Polish language the threat is considered in meanings: objective (dangerous situation for life and health), subjective (psychological or legal state in which the individual has no sense of confidence, support in the other person or in an efficient system)[10]. Objective threats are real, real, independent from human possibilities of destruction and damage, while subjective threats refer to: awareness of threats, lack of awareness of threats, lack of knowledge about possibilities of preventing danger[11].

The sense of external and internal security of citizens is the result of many different factors. They are influenced by both objectively existing conditions, as well as experience from the past and the activity of the mass media, which often present and amplify extreme and atypical events, but which have an impact on social awareness[12].

Undoubtedly, the skill of risk analysis is important for safety management, which is a safety determinant next to the threat state. The risk is an objectified uncertainty of an undesirable event, the risk changes along with uncertainty, not probability[13]. There are many methods of risk assessment. These include in practice, intuitive, indicator, punk, simplified, simulation, statistical and discriminative methods. In economic practice, eliminating the risk is not possible, but it can be reduced by proper

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[7] KORZENIOWSKI, L. F. *Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie, Zarządzanie Bezpieczeństwem.* Warszawa : Wydawnictwo Difin, 2017. Korzeniowski przytacza: *Prawa Konstytucyje y przywileie Krolestwa Polskiego y Wielkiego Xsięstwa Litewskiego, y wszystkich prowincyi należących: na walnych Seymach Koronnych od Seymu Wiślickiego Roku Panskiego 1347 az do ostatniego Sejmu uchwalone.* Warszawa: Scholarum Piarum, 1782; *Konfederacya Generalna Omnium Ordinum Regni Et Magni Ducatus Lithvaniae na Konwokacyi Głowney Warszawskiey uchwalona dnia siodmego miesiąca maia, Roku Pańskiego tysiącznego siedmsetnego sześćdziesiątego czwartego. Volumina Legum.* Przedruk zbioru praw staraniem XX. Pijarow w Warszawie, od roku 1732 do roku 1782, wydanego. Tom VII. Petersburg: nakładem i drukiem Jozafata Ohryzki, 1860.

[7] Korzeniowski podaje, że securitas użyto 6-krotnie, na przykład: "Securitas bonorum et honorum", s. 20; "Securitas bonorum Naborowo, et Trębki terrestrium", s. 20; "Securitas Dobr Hibernowych Rypuana", s. 417; "Securitas Dobr Ziemskich Wsi Serebryszcze", s. 794. *Prawa Konstytucyje y przywileie Krolestwa Polskiego y Wielkiego Xsięstwa Litewskiego, y wszystkich prowincyi należących: na walnych Seymach Koronnych od Seymu Wislickiego Roku Panskiego 1347 az do ostatniego Seymu uchwalone.* Warszawa: Scholarum Piarum, 1782.

[7] Korzeniowski podaje, że bespieczeństwo użyto 8-krotnie, na przykład: "Bezpieczeństwo zewnętrzne", s. 20; (...) "dla ochrony własney y domowego bezpieczeństwa", s. 75. *Prawa Konstytucyje y przywileie Krolestwa Polskiego y Wielkiego Xsięstwa Litewskiego, y wszystkich prowincyi należących: na walnych Seymach Koronnych od Seymu Wislickiego Roku Panskiego 1347 az do ostatniego Seymu uchwalone.* Warszawa: Scholarum Piarum, 1782.

[8] IV poprawka (Karta Praw) z roku 1791 roku do Konstytucji Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki.

[9] DUNAJ, B. (red. nauk.) *Popularny Słownik Języka Polskiego.* Warszawa : 1999, s. 30.

[10] *Słownik współczesnego języka polskiego.* Leader Digest Przegląd. Warszawa : 2001, tom 2 s. 607.

[11] KORZENIOWSKI, L. *Securitologia - Nauka o bezpieczeństwie człowieka i organizacji społecznych.* Kraków : EAS, 2008. s. 59.

[12] MOCZUK, E. *Postrzeganie bezpieczeństwa publicznego w środowisku lokalnym.* Rzeszów : Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 2003, s. 73.

[13] WILLET, A. H. *The Economic Theory of Risk Insurance.* Philadelphia, 1951. s. 6.

management. Risk management is the identification, measurement, control and control of risk in order to limit it as much as possible and to protect against the effects of risk. The following stages can be distinguished in risk management:

- identification based on determining which types of risk and in which period the entity is threatened,
- quantification, i.e. a measurement using different methods depending on the type of risk and size of potential damage,
- deciding in conditions where it is possible to determine the threats to the expected result and when the probability of occurrence of a specific result is known or possible to estimate,
- controlling to examine the effectiveness of undertaken undertakings in the area of risk reduction.

The value of security changes over time, because environmental conditions change, and people and the whole society are also changing. Therefore, it must be stated that these changes must be observed and must affect the change of the level of security, by promoting sustainable work safety it is possible to create a sufficiently secure society[14].

The security definitions presented above focus on its subjective and objective figures. The feeling of security in a subjective form refers to the awareness of the existence of threats, the lack of awareness of the existence of threats and the lack of knowledge about the possibilities of preventing danger. The objective security state refers to the existence or absence of real threats independent of individual observations. The above rules apply to the security of local communities.

3 LOCAL COMMUNITY, DEFINITIONS CONSTITING ELEMENTS

The local community is defined differently depending on it from the perspective of what science defines this concept.

In social ecology, the local community is considered due to the functional diversity of space, the adaptation of individuals to this space.

In this approach, the local community is treated as a social system determined by the spatial arrangement of a given territory, taking into account many factors determining the functioning of the local community in functional terms, while the social space is perceived as a social creation, less dependent on the conditions natural or typological. The aim from the point of view of ecology is to provide the community with nature protection and to shape support for

protected areas among local communities and tourists[15].

Taking into account the conflict approach, the local community is perceived as a scene where local conflicts between residents, representatives of self-government authorities are taking place, or, as the third party, entrepreneurs operating on the territory of a given community are mentioned. The subject of the conflict are usually:

- distribution of goods in the social space,
- growing economic diversification,
- competences of leaders of local communities,
- symbolic appropriation of public space.

The spatial, social and psychological dimension is important in defining the local community. People express their emotional attitude to space - family land, home country, private homeland. An element that has a large impact on the implementation of common interests of the local community, in particular in urban communities, are associations operating in their area, non-governmental organizations or social groups that express their interests. In traditional societies, local communities have more autonomy, their own social norms regulating their activities. In modern societies, the macro-social system begins to prevail normative, while the boundaries of local communities are established administratively, to a lesser extent their cultural boundaries are important. The factor that catalyzes the process of transformation of territorial communities in local communities is the participation of residents of a given territory in social actions, with a higher probability of participation in such actions occurring in the case of people with a higher social status.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the local community is a community inhabiting a separate, relatively small territory, such as a parish, village or housing estate in which there are strong ties resulting from a community of interests and needs, as well as a sense of rooting and belonging to a inhabited place. As elements constituting the local community, it is mentioned in sociology:

- space (geographically separated area) and territory (the area is located by the human population),
- the population living in this territory,
- social interactions between people living in the territory,
- common ties between people and institutions, which makes the community characterized by internal integration, which in turn enables taking joint actions to solve local problems,

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[14] WELANDER, G., SVANSTROM, L., EKMAN, R. *Safety Promotion and Introduction*. Revised edition. Stockholm : Krolinska Instituet, 2004. s. 10.

[15] PODEDWORNA, H. *Analiza struktur społecznych. Wybrane przykłady.* [w:] *Socjologia ogólna: wybrane*

problemy., red. J. Polakowska-Kujawa, *Socjologia ogólna: wybrane problemy.* Warszawa : Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, 2007. s. 111-119.

- a sense of belonging to a place of residence, expressed in the attitudes referred to as so-called local patriotism.

4 INFLUENCE OF A DETERMINANT ON SAFETY AND BUILDING A SAFE SPACE

The concept of security discussed above, as well as its determinants, i.e. the state of emergency and risk, is undoubtedly of great importance for assessing the sense of security in local communities. Security is a state in which the individual has a sense of confidence, support in the other person or in an efficient legal system. This state in relation to local communities is determined by features characteristic for this community. Belong to them:

- greater autonomy,
- their own social norms regulating the activities of a given community,
- strong cultural and human ties,
- inhabiting a separate, relatively small territory,
- feelings of rooting and belonging to the inhabited place.

Assessment of the sense of security of residents in a small territorially area, eg a commune, parish, village or housing estate, should be considered through the prism of the above-mentioned elements. Individual norms and activities for a given community do not always coincide with generally applicable ones, an example may be the usual belittling of illegal activities, eg after mass Sunday alcohol consumption by male members of the community, often ending with fights or quarrels in the place of residence. Such activities are allowed in given communities only and exclusively in relation to members of these communities. In the case of such actions by women or the so-called strangers, the local community clearly condemns them. Another example can be making between neighboring accounts often not reported to law enforcement agencies. Despite these events, the sense of security in the community is high. In the event of a criminal incident such as a traffic accident, residents are very likely to declare themselves as witnesses when the potential perpetrator is a person outside this community. However, if a person in this community is guilty of an accident or other road accident, nobody wants to testify. The examples described above show a sense of rooting and belonging to the inhabited area, this is characteristic of rural areas in particular.

In the case of local communities, the threat to the subject, which is this community, may be the appearance of "strangers" - understood as people outside this community. When these people are stealing, actions are taken in the community to eliminate negative phenomena, eg in the form of civic guards, granting neighborly assistance and close cooperation in detecting criminals with local law enforcement agencies.

When in the area of living in the local community there are objective threats, real, independent from human, for example landslides, floods, large frosts, residents jointly try to counteract these phenomena. An example of this is cooperation on embankments against floods or assistance in removing the effects of landslides.

It is not possible to eliminate the risk in the local community, but it can be reduced by proper management. Risk management is identification, measurement, control and control of risk in order to limit it as much as possible and protect against the effects of risk[16]. The following stages can be distinguished in the risk management of a given local community:

- identification based on determining what kinds of risks and in what period the given local community is at risk,
- calculation, i.e. measurement using various methods depending on the type of risk and the amount of potential damage,
- making decisions in conditions where it is possible to identify threats for a given community,
- administration aimed at examining the effectiveness of undertaken undertakings in the scope of reducing the risk characteristic for a given community.

Summing up, one can draw the thesis that proper risk management and shaping of public space understood as an area of special importance for satisfying inhabitants' needs, improvement, quality of life and favorable social contacts due to its location and functional and spatial features / in cooperation with local community can contribute to the elimination of criminal threats to local communities. While implementing specific actions to minimize criminal threats, the following directions should be drawn:

- multi departmental and structural partnership (local authorities, the police, planners, planners, architects, local community),
- it is necessary to diagnose the causes of criminal behavior and to plan actions in order to eliminate them completely,
- connection of physical space and social environment (local community).

Physical space can have a direct impact on criminal behavior by:

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[16] DZIAWGO, D. Zarządzanie ryzykiem w banku komercyjnym. [w:] *Bankowość. Podręcznik dla studentów*, (red. nauk.) Głuchowski J., Szambelańczyk J. Poznań : WSB, 1999. s. 351-398. Por. też Korzeniowski L. *Firma w warunkach ryzyka gospodarczego.* Kraków : EAS, 2002. s. 95.

- separation of protected areas,
- increasing or reducing access by means of barriers, fences,
- influencing the possibility of observation by citizens and police services (monitoring of housing estates, villages and cities).

These elements and civic activity of members of local communities may contribute to eliminating threats, significantly reducing the occurrence of criminal phenomena and limitations of often hidden pathologies characteristic for a given local community, such as:
- violence in the family,
- alcoholism,
- drug addiction.

The activities of local authorities elected from among local community members are of great importance to counteracting these threats and pathologies. Especially in the area of public safety and order. The basic tasks in this area include:
- ensuring public order, eg by appointing a Municipal Guard,
- fire protection, sanitary safety,
- combating the effects of natural disasters.

An important element in the scope of securing public order and safety in the local area, and thus practical counteracting threats and locally occurring risk, is the construction of local preventive programs, which should include the following elements:
- hierarchizing criminological problems occurring in a given area,
- defining target groups,
- defining the objectives of preventive and main actions and partial,
- definition of tasks, areas on which actions will be implemented,
- determination; entities interested in cooperating in the implementation, forms and methods of activities and deadlines for their implementation,
- development of assumptions for the management system of the prepared prevention program and incentive system for persons undertaking activities and being the recipient of activities,
- development of evaluation assumptions,
- indication of the directions of media activities,
- estimation of the costs of individual activities and the entire program,
- indication of the person responsible for developing the prevention program document,
- conducting consultations and obtaining approval of entities implementing the program.

Implementation of properly prepared local preventive programs of a nature will contribute to a sense of security among members of these communities, as well as visitors and tourists.

5 CONCLUSION

When considering the definition of security through the prism of local communities, it can be said that it means an objective state consisting in the absence of a threat in this community, but felt subjectively only by members of this community. In this sense, security is a function of many diverse factors specific to a given community. In order to determine the causes of an undesirable condition, i.e. to determine the threats characteristic for a given community and to diagnose the basic risks occurring in this community: obtain statistical data on existing criminal threats, determine the geography of crimes and offenses, get the residents' opinion, eg in the form of complaints, collect press information on negative phenomena, but characteristic for a given local community. Conclusions formulated on the basis of these data play a leading role in the creation and implementation of local prevention programs. Preparing a preventive program and consistent implementation of the tasks contained in it, in cooperation with members of local communities with the Police, Municipal Police, Fire Brigade and other local services, contribute to the improvement of security and raising the sense of security of members of local communities. By means of these programs, a space that is safe for members of the local community is shaped.

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[3] JAWORSKI, P. *Srebrne monety rzymskie w skarbie znalezionym w Ptolemais.* s. 169. „Biuletyn Numizmatyczny" 2011.

[4] KORZENIOWSKI, L. *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem. Rynek, ryzyko, zagrożenia, ochrona.* Kraków : PSB, 2000.

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