BIBLIOTEKA REGIONALISTY
REGIONAL JOURNAL

Piotr Hajduga

Wroclaw University of Economics and Business
e-mail: piotr.hajduga@ue.wroc.pl
ORCID: 0000-0002-6946-8598

Andrzej Łuczyszyn

WSB University in Wrocław
e-mail: aluczyszyn@wp.pl
ORCID: 0000-0003-4212-7686

INTERNAL SECURITY IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

BEZPIECZEŃSTWO WEWNĘTRZNE W POLITYCE ROZWOJU LOKALNEGO

Abstract: In today's social, economic, and political reality, security environment needs to have appropriate conditions for its functioning. Stabilising these conditions is becoming indispensable due to the ongoing changes in people's economic activity manifested by new forms of management and based on new technologies. Internal security is determined by various factors and is of interest to different parties. Currently, as local communities are gaining vital importance, a large part of development initiatives is transferred to the local level. The links between internal and social security as well as local development policy, social policy, and welfare policy are becoming increasingly visible.

Keywords: internal security, local development policy, social policy, local economic policy.

Streszczenie: We współczesnych realiach społeczno-gospodarczych i politycznych środowisko bez-
pieczeństwa musi mieć stworzone odpowiednie warunki. Niezbędna staje się stabilizacja tych warun-
ków, mamy bowiem do czynienia ze zmianą aktywności ekonomicznej ludzi, przejawiającej się w no-
wych formach gospodarowania i opartej na nowych technologiach. Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne jest
zdeterminowane różnego rodzaju czynnikami i znajduje się w obszarze zainteresowania wielu podmio-
tów. Obecnie znaczna część inicjatyw rozwojowych przenoszona jest na szczebel lokalny, ponieważ to
właśnie społeczności lokalne nabierają żywotnego znaczenia. Coraz bardziej widoczne stają się związ-
ki między bezpieczeństwem wewnętrznym, społecznym, polityką rozwoju lokalnego, polityką społecz-
ną i socjalną.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne, polityka rozwoju lokalnego, polityka społeczna, lokal-
na polityka gospodarcza.

1. Introduction

The issues of internal security are very difficult and complex, as today's security
environment is, in line with the new paradigm of development, dominated by an
unprecedented increase of the possibilities of creating networks (nodes). Despite
having a positive influence on the common good, they also generate significant
challenges related to emerging threats. This is one of the reasons why an analysis on
the topic of security requires looking for links between economic transformations
which have been taking place in recent years in Poland, and the level of crime. On
the one hand, the new security environment ensures an advantageous future, while
on the other, it creates a risk of generating destructive forces. The emerging crucial
concepts, such as cybercrime, organised crime, human trafficking, migrations, social
pathologies, poverty, or social exclusion, provide an impulse to diversify criminal
acts on all spatial levels, from global to local. This means that an economic policy
of a country as well as its local development policy that pursue fast and stable socio-
economic development need to take into account the level of security not only in
general, but also in specific terms[1].

Undoubtedly the change of the paradigm of socio-economic development,
i.e. the transition from the industrial to the post-industrial age (from Fordism to post-
Fordism), favours the creation of a new model of economic growth in the countries
in the European Union. The post-World War II welfare-state model of growth
through mutual help, and increased social security expenditure is being abandoned in
favour of neoliberalism. It could be said that the process of the dismantling of social
security systems, deregulation of labour markets, increasing migration, development
of grey economy, and various social pathologies started almost immediately. Risk
and uncertainty have become parts of the daily life. Such a situation requires,
among others, constant monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of the public
administration. At a local level, the main burden of responsibility rests on local

---

[1] National, regional, and local levels.

governments and other public service organisations, mainly the police. The main aim of the paper is to point out the need to strengthen the internal security system in local development policy in the context of its significance for socio-economic development. For the purposes of the article, the critical research method, literature analysis using secondary sources, and the descriptive method were used.

2.   Internal security in local environment

Ensuring the internal security of this country has become one of the main goals of economic policy, as well as of local development policy. This situation finds its justification in the fact that contemporary processes of socio-economic development require paying particular attention to their correct progression both in the macro and micro scale. It seems obvious that such activities should make use of these characteristics of the Polish economy and the Polish society that can be a source of not only relevant initiatives, but also of a competitive advantage in the fight against crime, mainly common crime. In the new paradigm of development this should be based on the consistent building of a socialised society and knowledge-based (service) economy.

There is no single universally accepted definition of internal security, which is why it can be looked at from the practical point of view of its assurance as well as from the theoretical, scientific point of view. In its broader sense, internal security is related to the protection of life, health, and property, and in the more narrow sense, to general, public, constitutional, and local security. In other words, in its broader sense it is the entirety of social order and social devices protecting the state and its citizens against threats to the legal order, and in the more narrow sense it is the protection against attempts on the fundamental political institutions of a country. Nowadays, maintaining this area of security is important because of the law, the separateness of the realisation of the law and of the effects of this realisation. This gains special significance in the new social, political, and economic reality shaped by Poland's accession to the European Union, and undoubtedly its special feature is the locality of threat.

According to Zalewski, "internal security is identified with stable and harmonious functioning of the structures of a country, pointing to the government structures, decision-making procedures within these structures, and relations between the government and the citizens" (Zalewski, 2000, p. 70). It can therefore be defined as a kind of security that is related to the threats occurring within a country and to counteracting them. According to Majer, internal security comprises the following: the personal sphere, the sphere of public authorities, and the sphere of existence (Majer, 2011, p. 81).

One should also look for definitions of internal security in the doctrine of law and judicature. This is the source of the term frequently found in the literature,

i.e. "internal security system", which should be understood as a set of forces and means ensuring an acceptable level of security of a country and its democratic structures, which in case of a threat launches an action strictly determined in the constitution. This means that internal security is one of two elements of a country's (national) security[2], encompassing public, general, and constitutional security.

Most definitions of internal security emphasise its significance as a social process. In this context, this means the constant activity of individuals and communities, mostly local, which leads to ensuring public peace and order. It can therefore be said that local (one's own) security is also one of many elements of a country's internal security.

The local environment is an integral concept of social pedagogy and concerns individual life, personal growth in a community, and all possible interactions between the parties functioning in a certain area, which can be defined as a "group of people living in a limited and relatively isolated territory, who have and respect a common tradition, values, and symbols, service and cultural institutions, who are aware of their unity and separateness and willing to act together, and who live in a sense of belonging and internal security" (Cesarz and Stadtmuller, 1998, p. 52). When analysing the local environment, one should pay attention to the process of socialisation, democracy, and shaping civil identity. Culture-making elements and the sense of separateness, belonging to a certain group, or common identity are also not without significance. What is also important is the economic and social uniformity integrating the local community. It can be said that internal security is directly related to local economy and local development.

"The purpose of the socio-economic development of a given social and territorial space (e.g. regional, local) is to enrich the network of group connections and contacts and to develop self-confidence and skills so that the local community can significantly improve its situation" (Łuczyszyn, 2016, p. 29). Bodies functioning on the local level perform a full verification and identification of potential threats. When it comes to internal security, virtually all social, economic, and political interactions as well as intra and interpersonal communication are of interest. Security concerns all age groups, social groups, families, organisations, associations, and local government units, and is ensured on at least five levels (Stefański, 2007, p. 62):

- existential and social – everything that ensures well-being, a well-paid job, good living conditions, etc.;
- psychological and spiritual – good development perspectives, good psychophysical condition, good interpersonal relations, awareness of big development potential, self-confidence and positive personality traits, etc.;
- educational and cultural – access to all possible cultural goods, high professional qualifications, good education, etc.;

---

[2] The second element is external security.

- social – appreciation of one's family, professional achievements, friends and close associates by others, success in private and professional life, leading an honest life without violence or disturbing public order;
- environmental – ecological surroundings preserving ordered nature with suitable landscape, flora and fauna, where the principles of environmental protection are adhered to.

The internal dimension of security concerns phenomena occurring within the scope of internal, economic, and social policy. Thus, the advanced stage of economic and social processes in Poland fully justifies the need for a more detailed analysis of issues related with, among others, local development policy and local development itself. These two components of local economies are especially important, and their significance is increasing along with the increasing relevance of local internal security.

3. Local development policy and social policy as elements of internal security system

The distinctive feature of a local development policy is its communal character, which results from certain specific properties characterising local spatial systems[3]. The most important properties of these systems which affect local policy include (Kuźnik, 2007, p. 26):

- in the social dimension – high intensity of social contacts, including interpersonal contacts, within local communities living in relatively small areas, related to all one's basic, day-to-day functions: housing, shopping, leisure, etc.;
- in the political dimension – differentiated real estate ownership, high decision--making autonomy of many space users who are economically strong and influential in different political arrangements, and therefore a certain dispersal of power in the system, complexity and diversity of spatial conflicts;
- in the eco-spatial dimension – intensive use of natural resources, including green areas, co-dependence of particular functional and spatial arrangements, conflicts between many urban functions, accumulated environmental threats;
- in the economic dimension – positive and negative synergic effects related to external benefits, amenities, common goods, and social costs in the economic sphere.

---

[3] A local spatial system should be understood as a group of parties performing their economic activity within a commune and institutions which, through various interconnections, scope of their influence, and co-dependencies, shape appropriate spatial relations in order to develop the local territorial social system with the use of local resources.

In order to emphasise the communal character of local development policy, it can be said that security, in its every sense (e.g. internal), by influencing the quality of life of citizens, determines it in its social aspect. This shows that such a policy is the domain of authorities and empowered communities functioning at a local level. It seems correct to say that "every policy is a function of authority. And everyone who has the power, whether in a business organisation or in the structures of public administration, can implement a policy related to all actors in a given system of parties in his surroundings" (Łuczyszyn, 2008, p. 157). This confirms that internal security needs to become a component of a new model of social policy oriented towards cooperation between all bodies implementing this policy (the state, local authorities, non-governmental organisations).

Social policy is usually rather narrowly understood and encompasses issues which, in the officially accepted classification of the functions of the state, correspond to the labour market, social security, and family support. This is roughly within the competence of the minister competent in labour and social policy. Sometimes to these elements there are also added the issues of health care or rural development. Social policy can therefore be defined as the activity of the state, local government, or non-governmental organisations, whose purpose is to even out extreme social differences between citizens, providing them with equal opportunities, and protecting them from the effects of social risk. This means that the components of social policy are: welfare policy, protection of work, job, health, housing, education, and culture, prevention and fight against social pathologies, as well as policies concerning the population, family, youth, and elderly. In practice, social policy is therefore an activity aimed to resolve social problems, and as a scientific discipline its purpose is to study the changes occurring in the social structure due to the influence of public and non-public organisations and to recommend necessary changes.

In the simplest of terms, social policy can be understood as the study of the activities of public and non-public organisations undertaken to help individuals and social groups because of the need to:

- support the economically weakest groups (tax exemptions, minimum wages, benefits, social assistance);
- provide equal access to goods and services (scholarships, family benefits, public education);
- ensure equal rights (eliminate discrimination);
- provide insurance against life risks, e.g. through a social security system (such as FUS and special unemployment funds).

Bearing in mind that a modern state is equipped with the appropriate means to implement a social policy, especially concerning local governments (legal norms related to the rights of citizens and a number of institutions, social programmes, etc.), one can identify the links between social policy, welfare policy, social security, and internal security (Table 1).

Table 1. Social policy, welfare policy, social security, and internal security

	Welfare policy	Social policy	Social security	Internal security
Issues	material living conditions, income, level of life, consumption of goods and services	society, social relations, organisation of social life, quality of life	social security system functioning on different levels	internal security system in the spheres of public security, general security, and constitutional security on the central, provincial, district, and commune levels
Goals	improved material living conditions (especially of the poorest citizens), increased consumption, "social peace", mitigation of social issues	social development, social order, common good, harmony between personal and social goals	monitoring and resolving social problems threatening national security (stabilising constitutional structures)	bringing down crime and improving the functioning of public services, influencing three areas: decision-making apparatus, information links compliant with the structure of the system, and activities regulating the functioning of internal security system in case of threat
Mode of action	emergency assistance, intervention, dispensing benefits	prospective prevention, changing the social structure, institutionalisation	emergency and prospective action, institutional, legal, and organisational	emergency, medium-term, and long-term action, institutional and inter-institutional

Source: (Gierszewski, 2013, p. 166).

In view of these links between internal security, social security, welfare policy, and social policy, as well as local development policy, one could argue that there are certain contentious issues concerning, for instance, the possibility of financing the tasks, as the recent changes clearly emphasise the alleged overdevelopment of public institutions as manufacturers of specific goods. One of the premises of such a view are the likely socio-economic changes in Poland and a clear return to a broadly understood locality, which results, e.g., from the wish to co-participate in building the image of the immediate social, economic, political, and spatial reality. This leads to very important conclusions regarding the possibility of financing tasks related to social and internal security. As can be seen, not all kinds of security are equally financially flexible, for while the public sector can be financed from public funds alone, and the private sector from private funds alone, the social sector can really be financed from both sources, which is not without significance for its further development possibilities.

4. Internal security and local development policy

In Poland, just like in other countries in the European Union, questions are increasingly asked about the influence of phenomena occurring in the global economy, most of all those that regulate the new information age, on security. More and more frequently one can also hear that "democracy is finishing" in the whole national security system. The idea that the position of the central government needs to be strengthened to ensure order (fight against crime, strengthened national structures) even at the price of limiting the rights of citizens, is gaining more and more support. Hence the trend to discipline society becomes more visible. This means that the vision of socio-economic development created in reaction to the impact of the scientific and technological revolution is now becoming the most frequent topic of analysis and research. In the context of social changes, problems concerning, first and foremost, shaping the security environment its different dimensions are gaining significance.

At a local scale, the day-to-day observation of economic phenomena shows that growth and broadly understood development are accompanied by the increase in the quality of life of citizens. This, in turn, means that household purchasing power is increasing and education and training are becoming more accessible, which leads to a higher level of education and qualifications of society, increased employment and work efficiency, which results in falling unemployment and an increased level of professional activity. However, at the same time we are dealing with more and more frequent family crises, a growing number of drug addicts, the poor, the homeless, and people who can barely survive day to day, as evidenced by different kinds of economic disproportions. This can mean that the character of the threats which we currently have to face is highly differentiated and is very often the consequence of global threats. These threats include the dangers of a consumerist lifestyle and, first and foremost, the slow atrophy of social solidarity[4]. This means that national and local economic policies leading to a fast and stable socio-economic development need to take into account the level of safety not only in general, but also in particular terms[5].

Undoubtedly the change of the paradigm of socio-economic development, i.e. the transition from the industrial to the post-industrial age (from Fordism to post-Fordism), visible in contemporary socio-economic reality, favours the creation of a new model of economic growth in EU countries. The post-World War II welfare-state model of growth through mutual help and increased social security expenses is being abandoned in favour of neoliberalism. It could be said that the process of the dismantling of social security systems, deregulation of labour markets, increasing migration, development of grey economy, and various social pathologies started almost immediately. Risk

---

[4] This is also related to national defensive capabilities, because, as recent research indicates, few Poles would be willing to make sacrifices in order to defend their homeland in case of crisis or war.

[5] National, regional, and local levels.

and uncertainty have become parts of daily life. It would not be wrong to say that the 19th-century industrial revolution is completely different from the current information revolution in that the former reported demand for work and basically guaranteed it, while the latter introduces elements of risk because it gives no such guarantees.

This is not without significance for local security, which is mainly the responsibility of the police and local authorities. The local dimension is particularly relevant because of high unemployment, especially in peripheral areas. This is why high efficiency in the fight against crime always requires new solutions, not only technological, but organisational as well. Local development strategies, innovation strategies, and different kinds of prevention programmes are gaining significance. The case of internal security reveals new common solutions which are a manifestation of the willingness of different parties to form coalitions and are a part of local development policy, including social policy. It is precisely in the area of security where a certain kind of trust is being built and social risks are being eliminated. This is an important issue, as most citizens are observers, not participants of events. The issues discussed above can also be assessed from the point of view of the spatial image of the scale of threats occurring at a local level, because, as already mentioned, there can be no development in an area under threat. This means that the process of local development itself cannot take place without an appropriate development policy, including welfare and social policies, and when citizens are in danger. The lack of fundamental principles of security, resulting for instance from the absence of a standard local development strategy, which along with the mentioned globalisation processes, first and foremost the liberalisation of capital flows, deregulation of financial markets, and technological progress, can only deepen, creating new threats and broadening their scope. Internal security thus becomes the basic problematic area at a local level, and issues concerning public security and order need to be the subject of the tasks of local government. It seems that on the basis of this specific criticism and, above all, the failure of market approaches to relations between public policies and public affairs management, there emerges the need for a neo-Weberian approach to public management, which has recently attracted theoretical interest, but has also gained practical significance. The neo-Weber state strongly emphasizes the need to build a modern, friendly, stabilizing and integrating approach to social relations. For this to happen, both the central and local government administration must be made up of professional officials with a well-established sense of public service ethos.

5. Conclusion

The relations between internal security and local development policy are perceived as being directly connected to the national economy as a whole, and the local economy of a given socio-economic area. The economy, as a very difficult and complex mechanism of often enormous significance (frequently ideological), needs

to take into account the issues of security in order to, for instance, minimise risk and uncertainty. In turn, the local economy, comprising institutions, organisations, individuals, and other parties, creating a system of co-dependencies, should also be shaped by a local development policy focused on the local security potential, which determines the dynamics of growth, business cycles, and unemployment. This policy consists in such elements as social and welfare policy which determine one--dimensional (classic) security threats. This means that an efficient local development policy has a direct influence on security in its various forms, mainly on social and internal security, and on potential threats to those areas. This is confirmed by the practical conclusions from the research conducted into these issues, which, in the simplest terms, can be presented as the relation between the rich and the poor. For the former, having satisfied their existential needs (in excess), pursue only one thing: power. The latter, on the other hand, barely surviving, want to pocket the former's resources. "In both cases desperation results in negative, from the point of view of correct social development, phenomena such as coup d'états, revolution, political overthrows" (Galata, 2007, p. 202). The efficiency of local development policy therefore depends directly on the level of local internal security.

References

Cesarz, Z., and Stadtmuller, E. (1998). *Problemy współczesnego świata*. Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego.

Galata, S. (2007). *Podstawy zarządzania nowoczesną organizacją. Ekonomia, kultura, bezpieczeństwo, etyka*. Warszawa: Centrum Doradztwa i Informacji Difin.

Gierszewski, J. (2013). *Bezpieczeństwo społeczne. Studium z zakresu teorii bezpieczeństwa narodowego*. Warszawa: Difin.

Kuźnik, F. (2007). *Regionalne i lokalne aspekty rozwoju społecznego*. In A. Frączkiewicz-Wronka (Ed.), *Zarządzanie publiczne w lokalnej polityce społecznej* (pp. 20-33). Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Komandor.

Łuczyszyn, A. (2008). Bezpieczeństwo publiczne w polityce rozwoju lokalnego. *Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Zarządzania i Finansów we Wrocławiu*, (26), 149-163.

Łuczyszyn, A. (2016). *Bezpieczeństwo państwa a rozwój społeczno-gospodarczy. Aspekt regionalny i lokalny*. Warszawa: CeDeWu.

Majer, P. (2011). Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne w państwie nowożytnym – ewolucja przedmiotowa i podmiotowa. In L. Grochowski, A. Letkiewicz, and A. Misiuk (Eds.), *Nauka o bezpieczeństwie. Istota, przedmiot badań i kierunki rozwoju* (pp. 81-94). Szczytno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji.

Stefański, M. (2007). *Uspołecznienie policji jako proces kształtowania poczucia bezpieczeństwa w środowisku lokalnym. Kierunki rozwoju służb prewencyjnych policji w Polsce*. Szczytno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoła Policji.

Zalewski, S. (2000). Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne RP w dobie członkostwa w NATO. In W. Fehler, and J. Tymanowski (Eds.), *Międzynarodowe i wewnętrzne aspekty członkostwa Polski w NATO* (pp. 69-90). Toruń: Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek.