

## THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF STRATEGIC SECURITY MANAGEMENT FOR SHAPING THE STRUCTURAL ORDER AND SUSTAINABILITY PROCESSES

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**Abstract:** The relevant literature lacks theoretical considerations regarding strategic areas in relation to strategic security as a socio-economic category. The very concept of strategic security appears only in the aspect of network security, cyber security, as well as in military security approaches. Meanwhile, strategic security is also an economic and social category, and as a strategic area, it requires a priority approach. It also becomes a challenge for public management. It is assumed in the paper that strategic security management, as an economic and social category, requires the use of appropriate instruments and ensures stability, structural order as well as development sustainability in the long term. The paper attempts to define strategic security, areas that should be considered strategic, to identify links between the strategic area and the strategic industry, as well as to indicate directions for further discussion and to attempt to implement it.

**Key words:** strategic security as an economic and social category, strategic areas, sustainability, management of strategic security as an economic and social category

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### Introduction

The basis of the discussion in the paper is the relationship between the achievement, maintenance and initiation of growth and development processes for the broadly defined structural order and the proper location of strategic areas and industries in the context of public and business management. The basic function of a strategic industry is to ensure long-term economic or social security (25-30 years). In this respect, ensuring security and the structural order requires the proper management and construction of proper business and development models. The place of a strategic industry in the country's economic structure is determined by the choice of the concept of development on the one hand, and systemic solutions as well as the proper management of the area and the strategic industry on the other hand.

The key goal of the paper is to define and analyze the category of strategic security management as a socio-economic category, which is important for management at the central level and enables shaping the structural order and sustainability processes in the real sphere. This goal has been achieved by organizing and responding to the challenges that strategic areas face. They include:

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- relativity within the meaning of basic categories,
- selecting the concept of development from a set of concepts based on sustainability processes and a set of concepts based on unsustainability processes,
- lack of theoretical considerations regarding strategic areas in relation to strategic security,
- changes in the balance of forces within the national economy and in the international system,
- proposing system solutions for the proper positioning of strategic areas and products to ensure strategic security in the real sphere.

This paper assumes that strategic security management as an economic and social category requires the use of appropriate instruments and ensures the structural order as well as the sustainability of development in the long term.

There are a number of direct and indirect relationships which enable and determine the implementation of the adopted concept of development, the real effect of which is to achieve the expected results in the form of the structural order in the economic and social spheres. The strategic areas enable functioning in the space of economic sovereignty; ensure security and stability in access to key areas and services which guarantee the stability of functioning at the level of the state, region and local systems.

### **Literature Review**

The relevant literature lacks theoretical considerations regarding strategic areas in relation to strategic security as a socio-economic category. The very concept of strategic security occurs only in the military aspect in terms of terrorist threats (Stickel, 2016), violence (Davies, 2016), network security, cybersecurity and information security (cf. Wylder, 2006), as well as in sectoral terms. Meanwhile, it is the strategic areas and ensuring strategic security that allow for efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the objectives. Strategic security as an economic and social category and its management as a strategic area require a priority approach. J. Stiglitz also draws attention to the need to look for solutions aimed at creating sustainable processes as opposed to inequalities. He believes that both policymakers and economists have begun to pay attention: inequality can contribute to volatility and create crises, and volatility can contribute to inequality. Some changes in our economy may have contributed to increasing inequality and volatility both directly and indirectly (Stiglitz, 2012). Strategic security management can be one of such solutions.

In practice, in territorial terms, there is the concept of areas of strategic intervention, understood as areas for which (a) government intervention is required, due to the burden that the region cannot bear on its own, and (b) areas that for social reasons, economic or environmental exert or may have a significant impact on the country's development in the future (KSRR, 2010). Nevertheless, they are not related to ensuring security, these areas are recognized in territorial aspects, and

not as a priority solution. In the paper (Bański at al., 2018), the authors point to this aspect and attempt to identify areas of strategic intervention.

This paper attempts to define strategic security and management as one of the fundamental objectives for public management and to indicate that it has its legitimacy in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

### Methodology

In order to effectively and objectively achieve research objectives, descriptive analysis and critical analysis methodology and a deductive method were adopted. The reason for using the deductive approach is that it allows for the determination of directions for shaping management policy and setting priorities. It becomes a verifier for the real sphere. P. Sulmicki (1973) put it in a synthetic way: "*there is nothing better for practice than a good theory*". It allows you to answer the question of how it should be, and the process of collecting and analyzing data verified in relation to theory and only then is it subject to detailed and subjective modifications. Deduction-based methodology allows you to design the future and set priorities correctly. This is especially important for public management.

This methodology included primary and secondary sources for collecting relevant data and is the result of twenty years of work in this area. It included studies on development as an overriding category, sustainable development; concepts based sustainability and unsustainability processes, public management, and the management of the strategic products of the state.

The research problem was formulated in the three following areas:

1. A definitional area:
  - Does the category of strategic security as an economic and social category have its roots in the literature?
  - What is the subject scope of the category of strategic security as an economic and social category?
  - What is the subject scope of the category of strategic security as an economic and social category?
  - What is the relationship and relationality between strategic areas and sustainability processes?
2. An explanatory area:
  - Why is there a need to manage strategic areas?
  - Why does ensuring strategic security allow for sustainability?
  - Why does strategic security management require long-term solutions?
3. A praxeological area:
  - What are the conditions for proper strategic security management?
  - What actions should be taken in the field of effective and efficient strategic security management?
  - What instruments will contribute to strategic security management?

## Results Presentation

### *Key Categories Related to the Topic of the Paper*

At the beginning of the discussion in the area, conceptual ranges should be determined for the basic concepts that were formulated to determine the subject scope of the paper, as well as other, directly related categories. These include the sets of concepts based on sustainability and unsustainability processes, a strategic industry and a strategic area, strategic security for development, and the structural order.

When choosing the concept of development, the key is decisions about the choice between a concept selected from a set of concepts based on sustainability processes and a concept selected from a set of concepts based on unsustainability processes. Unsustainability creates the opportunity to create more concepts. Such a choice may seem easy and its direction obvious. It should also be noted that sustainability itself is not a sufficient condition to ensure order, which results from decisions, and their correctness should be shaped according to the sense and purpose of human existence and action.

For the purpose of the synthesis in the paper, fundamental differences that distinguish the set of concepts based on *sustainability processes* from the set of concepts based on *unsustainability processes* should be discussed and they include:

- basing the concept of development on the norms, the components of the Constitution of the World rather than on paradigms, which are relative and determined by criteria;
- an attitude to capital - considering three core types of capital -economic, human and natural, with the primacy of human capital;
- a growth process is regarded as a component of the development process, subordinated to development, rather than as an independent category, the outcome of which may be development, but also inequalities;
- shaping the relationship between individual types of capital - one cannot develop or grow at the expense of the other;
- the ways of developing individual types of capital;
- strategic planning or its appearances;
- determining and developing strategic industries;
- determining economic strategic areas;
- correctly understanding the categories of efficiency and using it either in accordance or not with the nature of entities and phenomena assessed;
- using measures to measure both a development process and growth;
- observing an appropriate relationship between the pace of changes in the economic and non-economic volumes in processes and observing the quality parameters at the same time;
- managing supply and demand as key areas where selected concepts and strategies are implemented;

- a choice between a concept adopted from outside or built from the bottom up;
- a choice between the sovereignty and integration of the country in the economic, social and institutional dimension.

It can be assumed with simplification that the choice between concepts from the set: 1) concepts based on sustainability processes or 2) concepts based on unsustainability processes are crucial to manage strategic security and shape the structural order.

***Selected Strategic Areas and their Importance for Ensuring Order and Sustainability Processes***

In this paper, *strategic security* as an economic and social category is the following author's original definition:

- a state of no threat,
- certainty that a threat within a certain range cannot occur,
- a state in which the possibility of a threat is minimized,
- a state in which negative effects are minimized if such a threat occurs.

Strategic security consists of securing the entire potential which enables the functioning in the long term. The paper does not aim to provide a detailed analysis of all the strategic areas of the state, but to indicate the key areas, the provision of which is a necessary condition for the implementation of sustainability processes in real terms. The types of areas included in strategic security are defined in Table 1.

**Table 1: Areas of strategic security as a socio-economic category**

Areas of strategic security	Defining the area	Paper of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland
<b>Strategic economic security</b>	<p>In the decision-making sphere, it includes building a plan for ensuring long-term economic security (25-30 years). Having such a plan is a measure of the economic sovereignty of a country. As regards economic security, the following activities are conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– defining the tasks of the state as a generator of progress and development that finances basic research,</li> <li>– system solutions for the broadly defined business sphere,</li> <li>– a prospective plan for the national economy and developing operational, coherent plans at other levels and in different areas,</li> <li>– formulating strategic areas in the economy.</li> </ul> <p>Article 30 of the Constitution, which deals with human dignity. This dignity should also be considered in terms of economic dignity.</p>	Art 5 Art. 20 Art 64-67 Art 30
<b>Strategic energy security</b>	<p>As regards energy security, it is necessary to comply with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maintaining the proportion between the use of high energy sources and supplementary sources.</li> <li>– It is unacceptable to disqualify energy sources due to pollution</li> </ul>	Art 5

	<p>they generate. The environment is prepared for their absorption, and technologies should support each energy source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Domestic resources for future generations cannot be preserved at the expense of losing current economic sovereignty and generating credit dependencies.</li> <li>– Domestic energy resources are more important than the energy resources obtained exogenously.</li> <li>– The transfer of rights to exploit domestic resources cannot violate the strategic security of the state and requires political evaluation each time.</li> <li>– Current inventory of domestic energy resources taking into account resources is required.</li> </ul> <p>Energy security is defined as the ability to: a) obtain the necessary energy volume by the country at competitive prices; and b) effectively transport this energy to its consumption places. The most important creators of energy security include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the state energy doctrine (it sets out a "vision" for energy security in a given time period and outlines the way it is achieved)</li> <li>– regulations regarding the functioning of the energy sector ("law", including energy law),</li> <li>– energy markets, the task of which is to create: a) the optimal configuration of the sector (from access to primary energy sources and its efficient processing, through transport and storage, to shaping the way it is delivered to an end-user b) the optimal allocation of resources to ensure competitiveness of the economy ("infrastructure").</li> </ul> <p>There is no direct reference to energy security in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.</p>	
<p><b>Strategic financial security</b></p>	<p>Strategic financial security should guarantee the sovereignty and stability of the financial system and should ensure implementation of the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– credit to GDP ratio;</li> <li>– corporate credit to GDP ratio;</li> <li>– national savings rate;</li> <li>– the potential of the domestic system of guarantees and sureties for SMEs; maintaining the appropriate the level of banks' lending,</li> <li>– the potential of a total target level of ex ante funds plus payment obligations.</li> </ul> <p>Ensuring strategic financial security should primarily involve stimulating savings and investment, developing and stabilizing the guarantee and surety system and restructuring SMEs (and including a standardized network of local guarantee and surety institutions), and building a system stabilizing housing financing. The creation of a coherent system of counteracting financial exclusion is also crucial, as well as counteracting excessive indebtedness by expanding the micro-loan and loan system and information synchronized with the universal economic and financial education program, implementing a non-cash payment development program and e-commerce security, improving the</p>	<p>Art 67 Art 216-227 Art 220</p>

	<p>risk management system in the economy; expanding and popularizing the economic exchange system, including access to public information resources, improving the methods of debt restructuring as well as claiming and enforcing rights; striving to limit economic and social losses due to incorrect regulations and bad practices leading to the destruction of social and material capital, and using the period of availability of EU funds to build revolving long-term development financing systems.</p>	
<b>Health care security</b>	<p>The right of citizens to protect their health is in practice limited, and ensuring security becomes a priority. In Poland, Art. 68 p. 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland states that every citizen has the right to health care, and public authorities are obliged to perform certain activities set out in Sections 2-5.</p> <p>The following are contrary to ensuring safety in health care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– institutional solutions that hinder access to the use of medical services,</li> <li>– total subordination of medical services to the rules of the free market and narrowly defined economic efficiency (and in particular, in the area of valuing procedures and their provision),</li> <li>– the focus of the pharmaceutical industry on generating growth in isolation from the development process and constitutional priorities in the field of health care,</li> <li>– systemic solutions based on the fact that the efficiency of an individual is obtained at the expense of the efficiency of the system,</li> <li>– lack of providing technological infrastructure for the performance of activities in the area of health care.</li> </ul> <p>Health security belongs to strategic priorities, which directly results, among others, from the intensification of the influence of important health determinants such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– aging of societies, changing disease structures, changes in environmental conditions, social, also health inequalities, the occurrence of natural disasters and threats, and</li> <li>– an impact on the development of new technologies, which change the standards of prevention and treatment (positive impact).</li> </ul>	Art. 68
<b>Food security</b>	<p>Food security can be defined as ensuring the quantitative and qualitative availability of food, including water. This area is crucial in terms of health prevention, crisis situations in access to food, and can also be an important branch of the economy. It is important to ensure efficient and effective distribution channels in the management of this area. In Poland, Art. 23 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland states that the basis of the state's agricultural system is a family farm. This principle does not violate the provisions of Art. 21 <i>the principle of protection of property</i> and Art. 22 <i>the principle of economic freedom</i>. Thus, agriculture, and in particular family farming, is included in the state system and has been given a strategic dimension. It is a constitutional priority. Polish agriculture, based on a family system, has unpolluted, or at least slightly contaminated, soil. It has the potential to meet demand and guarantees security in the</p>	Art. 21-23

	area of access to healthy food. The violation of security related to health protection both at the stage of production of agricultural products, their elimination and substitution as well as processing is a threat and violates the broadly defined order.	
<b>Intellectual security, including innovation security</b>	<p>It includes human consciousness and their action. It has a strategic dimension, because it determines the implementation of constitutional priorities and development. Intellectual security management, by its nature, is long term and has a strategic dimension. If social consensus is used in such management, it must fulfill epistemological attributes, ensure truth and, ex ante, a high level of certainty of formulated priorities. Social consensus can be deregulated by denying a subset of axioms and replacing them with paradigms (Piontek and Piontek, 2019). In particular, this applies to the axiom underlying the principle of contradiction and replacing it with the authors' original paradigm (Piontek and Piontek 2019): YES = NO = CAN BE</p> <p>In the sphere of consciousness, it concerns the assurance and inviolability of the right of man, a citizen to objective truth, which includes the conformity of human cognition with the actual state in the broadly defined foundations of civilization: truth, goodness and beauty. Intellectual security concerns the truth of a concept of development consistent with the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. The following are the examples of the violation of intellectual security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Replacing objective truth with consensual truth that is contrary to the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.</li> <li>– Replacing the nature of science by replacing fundamental rules which condition the intellectual process, unverified by paradigms, for immediate and political use.</li> <li>– Using consciousness to achieve particular goals through manipulation and incomplete information.</li> </ul> <p>Art 70 sec. 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland guarantees citizens the right to education. The quality of education, including the education process, is a component of strategic security. In practical terms, intellectual security includes the protection of an intellectual product, including the protection of copyright, inventions and innovation. Systemic solutions for managing this sensitive area are key in terms of shaping growth and development processes.</p>	Art 5 Art 70 Art 73
<b>Security in the field of access to work and shaping the labor market</b>	<p>This area is particularly important in terms of the ongoing processes of automation and robotization in the economy. One should be aware that modernity is a process that can be compared to an element. If we do not program it, it may turn out that this process will ultimately prove to be extremely expensive. It is also important that the processes of automation and robotization bring the greatest added value, and ensuring security in the field of access to work and broadly defined order in this respect is crucial. Balancing between only two options, the labor market with limited processes of automation and robotization and universal automation and robotization with guaranteed income and a lack of work is more a sentence than a choice. To ensure security in this</p>	Art 24, 65, 66



	area, the priority is to develop solutions that, on the one hand, will improve efficiency, initiate growth processes and high-tech economy, and on the other hand, work will continue to be a source of human development.	
<b>Ecological security</b>	Public authorities pursue policies ensuring ecological security for present and future generations. Environmental protection is the responsibility of public authorities. Everyone has the right to be informed about the state and protection of the environment. Public authorities support the activities of citizens to protect and improve the environment.	Art 5 Art. 74

The set included in table 1 is not a closed set. Other strategic areas include water and climate security, which have a strategic dimension in the economic and non-economic areas; education security, in the field of creating knowledge and shaping the processes of its transfer and acquisition and cyber security and security in communication technologies. For example, achieving sustainable economic development is one of humanity's greatest challenges, and, in this regard, the United Nations has promoted a line of research based on sustainable economic development, in that case, specifically, development through the deployment of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Therefore, investing in the deployment of ICT supports the sustainable economic development of European Union countries. These countries should focus on investing in improved connectivity in areas with poor communications, as well as in training area inhabitants in the use and development of ICT to obtain greater development using these tools and technologies and ensure the safety (Portillo at al., 2019). Security associated with the functioning of the so-called strategic entities of the state is particularly noteworthy, that is state-owned entities and also private entities, the functioning of which affects the stability of the functioning of industries. Lack of security in generally characterized areas violates sustainability processes and the structural order in the long term, and leads to the deterioration of the economic condition of the state and may result in social inequalities.

***Strategic Industries and Products and Strategic Security for Development***

An attempt to define a *strategic industry* should be preceded by specifying the term *industry*. Already at this stage an obstacle occurs in the form of the lack of an unambiguous and universal definition of *an industry*. The Polish Dictionary defines *an industry* as *a branch of production or trade covering goods or services of one kind*. A popular approach is locating *an industry* between the national economy and a single enterprise, which, however, does not exhaust the issue raised here. Two parallel concepts of grouping enterprises i.e. demand and supply can be distinguished here. A representative of the supply trend is A. Marshall, who claims that an industry is a collection of companies offering products with the same technical characteristics (Marshall, 1972). The concept of demand is more extensively documented in the literature and is based on the grouping of enterprises that satisfy the same needs of consumers by means of substitutional products

manufactured thanks to different technologies and materials. The concept of demand assumes that an industry is formed by a group of competing producers of close substitutes. An industry was defined as enterprises manufacturing products that are very similar to one another and which satisfy the needs of the same group of consumers (Gorynia, 1993) and this definition is adopted for the needs of this paper. The discussion about vertical and horizontal delimitation of the *industry* and related *branch* or *sector* can be developed more widely; however, this is not the subject of this paper. A much bigger problem is the location of the definition of *strategic*, which is extremely popular, although it is used in a large contextual context, which is ambiguous and leaves too much room for interpretation. The concept of strategy has a Greek origin (*strategos*) and means a leader (derived from *stratos* - army and *agein* - lead). Strategy is a term often referred to when phenomena related to military and defense as well as politics and economy are described. A number of analogies between military terminology, war and business (resources as strength, advantage, position) can be observed. Two perspectives can be indicated, namely of an enterprise and more widely, the national economy. The former will focus on the strategic management of the company, the latter on the strategic management of the industry.

There are a number of relationships between the strategic industry and the strategic product, and the maintenance of the structural order and the achievement of economic sovereignty. The key category is *the structural order*. It is a positive target state of developmental changes (result), which combines the economic, social (including institutional-political) and environmental (including spatial) components of the order in a coherent way. The structural basis for shaping the integrated order thus creates a system of strategic goals of an environmental nature and those related to socio-economic development and spatial development (Borys, 2011). In other words, it is a state of order, harmony spreading to all areas of human activity seen from the economic perspective. The achievement of the structural order means the practical implementation and use of constituent axioms, natural law and superior values in the economic and social spheres of human activity. To put it simply, this means objective control and application of fundamental ethical principles in broadly defined management, i.e. principles based on natural law. They determine the achievement of the economic, as well as international, moral, social and political order (Piontek and Piontek, 2014). In this context, it is related to John Rawls's *theory of justice as justice as fairness* (Rawls, 1971). Justice understood in this way allows for the structural order and sustainability.

The ability to ensure strategic security depends, to a large extent, on the concept of development selected for building country's prosperity. This is a strategic choice, for which decisions between the following are crucial:

- a concept adopted from outside or built from the bottom up;
- a concept selected from a set of sustainability-based concepts or a concept selected from a set of unsustainability-based concepts;

– sovereignty and integration in the economic, social and institutional dimension. The choice between sustainability and unsustainability as well as integration and sovereignty is one of the fundamental decisions of public authorities. Its real implementation is the development of demand and supply. This model is closely related to the systemic principle of sustainable development and means freedom on the market and equal opportunities. It has a strategic dimension, important for the achievement of development.

In the market economy, strategic security for development requires the use of appropriate tools for enterprises that are key to the stability of the economy.

Public management and economic policy translate development priorities into tactical (implementation tasks) and strategic objectives. As part of this function, a decision is made whether and to what extent so-called *strategic* products will be produced in a given country, and how areas and categories of strategic importance will be developed. Both products, areas and categories determine the economic sovereignty of a country and they are also significant for development.

Strategic products include basic construction materials, food products, water and transport. Above all, however, these are products - components that condition the further production of these goods, i.e. energy and fuel. The way in which strategic categories are managed concerns: demand, money supply (also the one created by banks), proportion in the development of available capital (including human capital and technology), as well as a number of institutional solutions which guarantee the structural order. Decisions about these products and categories are made in prospective (strategic) plans, which determine the directions and proportions of development, not only in the area of the economy, but also in the area of the broadly defined structural order.

Strategic management is based on a strategy that guides the development of the company, uses its potential and strengthens its competitive position vis-à-vis other market participants and pursues the goals set. Corporate strategy can be understood as a mission or a key set of development values and rules that synthetically describe the organization's relationship with the environment and determine the sense and fundamental idea of company development (Kaleta, 2010).

### ***Strategic Security Management - Challenges and Recommendations for Public Management***

Strategic security management requires the use of appropriate instruments and ensures stability and the structural order in the long-term.

*Strategic security* in the management process means:

- 1) firstly, what is related to the supply of Polish business entities with financial resources (including loans) and information;
- 2) lastly, what concerns the rights to develop Polish demand through the supply of Polish business entities;

3) seemingly free competition, which undermines the constitutional principle of sustainable development and which is contrary to the strategic dimension of Art. 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland;

4) the following public authority is required to comply with the requirements:

- governmental authority- by creating appropriate conditions in the field of codified law, the concept of spatial development, and privatization (including banks);
- local government authority, who determine the location of demand in the zoning plan, which has strategic consequences for the implementation of development priorities.

In order to manage strategic security efficiently and effectively, the following laws could be passed 1) The Act on strategic security for development, 2) The Act on the strategic security of the company for development.

The paper shows that an obligation to ensure strategic security as an economic and social category in Poland results directly from the foundation, which is the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, and as such it can and should be the basis for operationalization in real terms. The management process can be implemented by means of a set of tools such as:

- 1) strategies (at central, regional and local levels),
- 2) the areas of strategic intervention,
- 3) a legal act.

It is also necessary to indicate the importance of business entities with the State Treasury shareholding in strategic security management processes.

The Act on strategic security for development would be a special act and would include:

- 1) the identification of strategic trajectories: strategic area - strategic industry - strategic company. The strategic trajectory presents the course of the condition of the area, industry and position of companies over time. The condition and position are expressed by quantitative and qualitative parameters in the scope of basic functions, taking into account the influence of the external environment.
- 2) the creation of strategic consortia;
- 3) the appointment of coordinators for the individual levels of strategic trajectory;
- 4) the development of a management strategy for managing the strategic trajectory;
- 5) the preparation of implementation, i.e. economic, process, management, legal, technological, financial and control instruments;
- 6) monitoring and controlling the conduct and results of strategic trajectory management.

### **Study Results Discussion**

The main barrier to the area of strategic security management is the fact that it requires political decisions and as such may be subject to various types of restrictions in this respect. This paper may be a contribution and basis for further

research and the evaluation of solutions implemented in the real sphere, as well as provide a foundation for constructing strategies at various levels of public management, defining areas of strategic security and their management. It also introduces a new quality to the development strategy, in which strategic security management should be a priority. In this respect, it is a contribution to further research, as well as the departure from strategic intervention in favor of the long-term projection.

### Conclusion

The paper discussed a certain set of issues that affect the key areas of the economy and society, especially in current turbulent times. It has been clearly demonstrated that strategic security, as an economic and social category, implicitly arises from and is established in the Constitution as a piece of legislation establishing the state system. As mentioned at the beginning, there is a strong correlation between the concept of development, the structural order and a measurable (and far-reaching) economic and social effect. An important role in this system of values is played by strategic areas and industries, the coexistence of which, as a part of a broader strategic plan, is a necessary condition for achieving raw material, energy, economic and what follows, national security and a necessary condition for building the processes of sustainability in the real sphere and the wealth and the prosperity of present and future generations.

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#### TEORETYCZNE PODSTAWY STRATEGICZNEGO ZARZĄDZANIA BEZPIECZEŃSTWEM DO KSZTAŁTOWANIA ZAMÓWIEŃ STRUKTURALNYCH I PROCESÓW ZRÓWNOWAŻONEGO ROZWOJU

**Streszczenie:** W literaturze przedmiotu brakuje rozważań teoretycznych dotyczących obszarów strategicznych w związku z bezpieczeństwem strategicznym jako kategorią społeczno-ekonomiczną. Sama koncepcja bezpieczeństwa strategicznego pojawia się tylko w aspekcie bezpieczeństwa sieci, bezpieczeństwa cybernetycznego, a także w podejściach do bezpieczeństwa wojskowego. Tymczasem bezpieczeństwo strategiczne jest również kategorią gospodarczą i społeczną, a jako obszar strategiczny wymaga podejścia priorytetowego. Staje się także wyzwaniem dla zarządzania publicznego. W artykule założono, że strategiczne zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem, jako kategoria gospodarcza i społeczna, wymaga zastosowania odpowiednich instrumentów i zapewnia stabilność, porządek strukturalny oraz trwałość rozwoju w perspektywie długoterminowej. W artykule podjęto próbę zdefiniowania bezpieczeństwa strategicznego, obszarów, które należy uznać za strategiczne, w celu zidentyfikowania powiązań między obszarem strategicznym a przemysłem strategicznym, a także wskazania kierunków dalszej dyskusji i próby jego wdrożenia.

**Słowa kluczowe:** bezpieczeństwo strategiczne jako kategoria ekonomiczna i społeczna, obszary strategiczne, zrównoważony rozwój, zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem strategicznym jako kategoria ekonomiczna i społeczna

### 战略安全管理的理论基础 塑造结构顺序和可持续性过程

**摘要:**相关文献缺乏将战略安全作为社会经济范畴的战略领域的理论考虑。战略安全的概念仅出现在网络安全, 网络安全以及军事安全方法方面。同时, 战略安全也是经济和社会范畴, 作为战略领域, 它需要优先考虑。这也成为公共管理的挑战。本文假设, 战略安全管理作为一种经济和社会类别, 需要使用适当的手段, 并从长期来看确保稳定性, 结构秩序以及发展的可持续性。本文试图定义战略安全, 应将其视为战略领域, 以识别战略领域与战略产业之间的联系, 并指出进一步讨论和尝试实施的方向。

**关键字:**战略安全作为经济社会类别, 战略领域, 可持续性, 战略安全管理作为经济社会类别