

Review article

Selected issues of police practice in the area of internal security

Marek Fałdowski 

Institute of State Security, National Security Department, War Studies University, Warsaw, Poland,
e-mail: marekfaldowski@wp.pl

INFORMATION

Article history:

Submitted: 11 January 2021

Accepted: 22 June 2021

Published: 15 March 2022

ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to present selected utilitarian aspects of the activities of state authorities which, while carrying out statutory tasks – often cooperating with each other, bear responsibility for ensuring internal security at a socially acceptable level. The main research problem is selected strategic undertakings implemented by the Police with a view to increasing effectiveness in combating actual and potential threats. Detailed problems are selected methods of measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of activities conducted, as well as the influence of the National Security Threat Map on shaping opinions in the field of the sense of safety. This new interactive tool not only enables anonymous reporting of threats identified by residents but also provides an opportunity for verifying the actions taken. The article discusses selective issues related to the development of the Report on the state of security in Poland, which by definition should reflect the actual level of security in the country.

KEYWORDS

internal security, police, national security threat map,
law enforcement practice



© 2022 by Author(s). This is an open access article under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY). <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Introduction

Internal security is among the concepts that have received a number of varying definitions to date [1-3; 4, p. 26; 5, p. 125-129; 6, p. 172-173; 7]. It is usually seen as the citizens' sense of stability and integrity of the state. Its scope results mainly from the progress of civilization, which consequently causes that, over the years, more and more factors affect both its objective and subjective perception [8, p. 49-52]. The components of internal security include personal security, security of state authorities, and security of existence [9, p. 81]. According to the latest *2020 National Security Strategy*, is considered in the subject aspect as an internal dimension of national security [10, p. 5]. Lack of a sense of security disorganises mental cognitive processes, not only disrupting information processing but also causing often negative emotions that translate into assessments of its level and state institutions, expressed, among other things, in public opinion polls [11, p. 133].

Methodology

In his research, the author used various methods, including systemic analysis, institutional analysis, formal and legal analysis as well as legal and comparative analysis. In addition, systemic, linguistic, and purposive interpretation of the legal provision was applied. Some of the helpful methods were analysis of the legal text, source documents, and literature of the research subject, semantic analysis of concepts, inference, generalisation and analogy, abstraction, as well as classification.

Internal security of the state

Since the term security is the subject of cognition of many fields related to human activity, it is analysed at different levels, based on various criteria and points of view. Taking into account the type of entity, the following are distinguished: a) personal security, also referred to as individual security; b) group security; c) national security, including state security and local security: voivodship, district and commune security; d) international security. The spatial criterion is recognised in the physical aspect as local, regional, continental, global; while in the geophysical aspect concerning space, it is recognised as air, land, sea and cyberspace. On the other hand, the subject criteria of security include the following types: a) military; b) political; c) economic; d) ecological; e) cultural; f) social; universal; g) public – concerning the protection of legal order, norms and customs as well as public institutions and facilities [12, p. 109-122].

The most important legal act in Poland, that is the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, in Art. 135, defines the National Security Council as an advisory body to the President with regard to the internal and external security of the country, while Art. 146 sec. 4 point 7 indicates that the Council of Ministers ensures the internal security of the state and public order [13]. Some authors dealing with security theory also distinguish between external and internal security, emphasising the state border, separating the area of internal and external security, as a criterion [14, p. 182].

Therefore, it can be assumed that the internal security of the state is a system of internal organisation of certain state authorities, in which processes related to the recognition, counteraction, reduction and elimination of threats to the constitutional system, peace and public order, life and health of people, as well as property against unlawful attacks violating these goods, as well as caused by natural disasters or catastrophes, are carried out efficiently. In terms of terminology, it is also defined that “the internal security of the state is a condition attained as a result of the fulfilment by the state of the internal function realised within the framework of the strategic national security policy, manifested in the protection – in narrow terms – of the constitutional order, public security and general security; – in broad terms – of the constitutional order, life and health of citizens, national assets against unlawful actions, as well as the effects of natural and technical disasters” [15, p. 294-295]. Thus, the internal security of the state so defined, viewed from a systemic perspective, consists of systemic security, public security and general security [15, p. 303].

From this definition we can also conclude that the internal security of the state is a system, which can be distinguished from the national security system, of such an organisation of authorities, public administration and local self-government bodies, which on the basis of powers granted to them are obliged to carry out a wide range of activities, bearing responsibility at the same time for ensuring political order, counteracting crime, protecting the population against threats and the effects of natural and ecological disasters.

The minimum conditions that the state must ensure in the area of internal security essentially boil down to two basic issues. Firstly, every human being on the territory of this country should have a sense of security in terms of existence and development. The second inseparable element is that the authorities should function in accordance with the rule of law, as set out in the Basic Law. The most important principles are considered to be: the principle of guaranteeing constitutional rights and civil liberties, the principle of constitutionalism, the principle of sovereignty of the nation, the principle of separation of powers, the principle of primacy of the statute as the basic source of law, the principle of independence of the judiciary, and the principle of territorial self-government [16, p. 20-44]. In conclusion, we can say that there should be a fair legal system covering all citizens without exception.

Security is regarded as one of the most important values. Similarly, existence, independence, national identity should be perceived [17, p. 39]. For these reasons, its provision is a key responsibility primarily of the government administration, although to some extent the responsibility has also been placed on local authorities. The provisions of the Basic Law indicate that "The local authority shall perform the public task not reserved by the Constitution or laws to the bodies of other public authorities" [7, Art. 163]. According to the Act on Departments of Government Administration, the scope of matters entrusted to the Minister of the Interior and Administration includes: public administration, internal affairs, religious beliefs and national and ethnic minorities [18]. The public administration department covers issues relating to: 1) administration, including the organisation of public administration offices and administrative procedures; 2) reforms and organisation of public administration structures; 3) the regional government administration in a voivodeship; 4) administrative division of the country and names of settlements and physiographic objects; 5) countering the effects of natural disasters and other similar events threatening public security; 6) recovery from natural disasters and other similar events threatening public security; public fundraising; 7) keeping a register of entities exercising professional lobbying activities [18, Art. 6 sec. 1].

In the area of internal affairs, the Minister is responsible for: protection of public security and order; protection of the State border; control of the border and foreigners' traffic and coordination of activities related to the State's migration policy; crisis management; civil defence; fire protection; supervision of mountain and water rescue; citizenship; population registry, identity cards and passports; registration of the civil status with regard to the change of names and surnames [18, Art. 29 sec. 1].

In addition, the Minister supervises the activities of the Police, the Border Guard, the National Fire Service, the National Civil Defence, the Head of the Office for Foreigners, the National Criminal Information Centre, the State Protection Service, as well as the National Enfranchisement Commission and, based on the criterion of lawfulness, the activities of regional chambers of accountancy [18, Art. 6 sec. 2, Art. 29 sec. 4]. It is worth noting that the National Criminal Information Centre is an organisational unit within the Police Headquarters, with the Police Commander in Chief as its head [19, Art. 5 sec. 1]. In the event that the information obtained by bodies and organisational units supervised, subordinated or subordinated to the aforementioned minister could be of significant importance for the security of the State, he/she shall be obliged to immediately forward it to the information of the President of the Republic of Poland and the Prime Minister [18, Art. 29 sec. 2]. The section Religious faiths and national and ethnic minorities, on the other hand, deals with matters: 1) relations of the State with the Catholic Church and other churches and religious associations, 2) related to the preservation and development of the cultural identity of national and ethnic minorities,

the civic and social integration of persons belonging to these minorities, as well as the preservation and development of the regional language [18, Art. 30].

A thorough analysis of the tasks set out in the relevant legislation leads to the conclusion that these are the main entities, albeit not the only ones, in the sphere of internal security. One can also point to the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau, which is a special service subordinate to the Prime Minister [20].

Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that in Poland, in order to ensure internal security, many entities financed from the state budget have been established and statutory conditions for their functioning have been created [21-23]. It must be emphasised that the area of the state's internal security is not assigned exclusively to one department of government administration, therefore its identification cannot concern only a specific ministry [15, p. 303].

Police practice in the field of internal security

In the discussed scope, the position of the Police Commander in Chief is special, as the central body of government administration competent in matters of protection of people's safety and maintenance of public security and order. The appointment and dismissal of the Police Commander in Chief by the Prime Minister shall take place on the proposal of the Minister of Internal Affairs [24, Art. 5 sec. 1 and 3]. The basic tasks of the formation headed by the chief commander of the police are defined in the Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police. These include, inter alia: protection of human life and health and property, protection of public security and order, including ensuring peace in public places, initiating and organising activities aimed at preventing offences and misdemeanours as well as criminogenic phenomena, cooperation in this respect with state and local government bodies and social organisations, conducting counter-terrorist activities, as well as detecting offences and prosecuting their perpetrators.

This begs the question: what utilitarian measures do law enforcement agencies, especially the Police, take to ensure internal security in the country? How is the effectiveness of these activities measured? What is the level of homeland security and does it reflect the reality in this area?

The scope of authority of police officers comes down to the implementation of operational and exploratory activities, investigative activities, administrative and order activities, as well as instructions of the court, prosecutor, state administration bodies and local authorities. Within their framework, the Police have the right, in particular, to: 1) identify persons in order to establish their identity, 2) detain and search persons, as well as premises in the procedure and in the cases specified in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and other laws, 3) carry out personal checks, inspect the contents of luggage and check cargo in ports and at railway stations and in means of land, air and water transport, 5) demand necessary assistance from state institutions, government administration bodies and local self-government bodies, entrepreneurs conducting activities in the public utility sector, as well as request necessary assistance also from other entrepreneurs and social organisations, and in emergencies from any person for immediate assistance.

The analysis of the police authority detailed in Articles 14 to 22 of the Police Act leads to the conclusion that this range is very wide, as it enables the effective implementation of tasks in the area of internal security.

In practice, the Police Commander in Chief, usually in three-year periods, sets the most important strategic objectives, the so-called "priorities", which, in his opinion, have the greatest

impact on the efficiency of the organisation in carrying out its tasks. They are often close or even identical to the objectives resulting from the Minister of the Interior and Administration's Activity Plan [25]. The most recent priorities were adopted for the period 2016-2018 and extended until the end of 2020 [26]. Their wording was as follows:

- 1) increasing the effectiveness of Police activities to strengthen cooperation with the public,
- 2) increasing the effectiveness of the Police in identifying and combating today's biggest threats, including cybercrime,
- 3) increasing the effectiveness of police actions in combating the most socially burdensome crime,
- 4) activities of the Police oriented towards the improvement of road traffic safety,
- 5) optimising police actions to ensure the safety of mass events,
- 6) increasing the quality and effectiveness of police work through successive improvement of professional competencies of police officers and employees,
- 7) improving the quality of tasks performed by police officers and police employees by ensuring optimal conditions of service/work.

Whereas, on the basis of the specified priorities, the activity plan of the Police Commander in Chief for a given calendar year is developed, in which detailed tasks and metrics for measuring effectiveness are assigned to each of the priorities. Each measure has its own name, indicating the unit or organisational unit responsible for its implementation and the method of calculation. Measures are divided into those with a specific expected value (expressed numerically) and monitored measures, which serve to monitor the specific field in detail. A monitored measure is used when no measure has been defined for a priority area so far and there is no e.g. baseline value. Similar situations occur when certain reservations or even doubts are raised about the way in which a given issue is measured.

For example, in order to measure the effectiveness of the implementation of priority (2) *Increasing the effectiveness of the Police in identifying and combating today's biggest threats, including cybercrime*, a measure was developed which is the ratio of the number of instituted preparatory proceedings on the basis of operational materials of the "cyber" division per one police officer employed in operational work. Whereas priority (3) called *Increasing the effectiveness of police actions in combating the most socially burdensome crime* is measured by 9 measures. 1. The absolute number of police officers in the prevention service assigned to patrol and round-the-clock service in a given police organisational unit; 2. Evaluation of the work of police officers on duty near their homes. In this case, the opinions about the work of officers expressed in the *Polish Crime Survey* are taken into account. (The survey concerned the questions: "How would you rate the work of police officers on duty in the area of your residence?". The marks "rather good" and "very good" are taken into account); 3. The incident response time, which applies to incidents defined as 'urgent', requiring an immediate police response, where at least one of three criteria occurs: a) a threat to life, health, or property; b) the possibility of apprehending the offender in the act or in the immediate pursuit; c) the need to prevent other real threats. When calculating this measure, the time from the moment of accepting the notification of an incident until the arrival of police officers on the spot and passing the information to the dispatcher about the commencement of the intervention is taken into account; 4. Detection rate of 7 selected types of common crimes, which include (robbery offences, fight and battery, burglary, vehicle theft, theft of another person's property, damage to property, bodily injury); 5. Assessment by police officers of

the cooperation between prevention and criminal services and assessment of the activity of superiors; 6. Effectiveness of the search for missing persons; 7. Effectiveness of the search for persons hiding from law enforcement or justice; 8. Use of DNA and AFIS databases; 9. Effectiveness in combating crime of people from pseudo football fan communities.

In total, the Police Chief's 2020 Action Plan contained 36 measures, including 28 with defined expected values and 8 monitored measures. In addition, it contained 2 main measures: a medium-term threat indicator, i.e. the average – in a given period – number of crimes per 100,000 population and the total crime detection rate expressed in percentage.

The plan developed at the central level (KGP) provides a basis for calculating specific values of particular measures to be achieved by regional (capital) police headquarters. In turn, after receiving data from the KGP on measures and their values, regional commanders were obliged to develop their own action plans for a given year, of course taking into account the specificity of a given voivodeship. Due to the specific nature of the risks, they were able to modify the values of individual measures or introduce additional ones. In plans developed at the voivodeship level, similarly to the central plan (KGP), the values of measures for district (city, regional) police headquarters are defined. At this point, attention should be drawn to the important role associated with the implementation of tasks at the county level, because in essence it is in these units that the main burden of ensuring public safety in the state is borne.

Accountability for performance is achieved primarily through the reporting system, which includes statements and information. They are then entered and collected in the Police Electronic Reporting System "SESPol" [27]. Selected data collected in police systems, after verification, are forwarded to the minister of internal affairs and administration. It is mainly on this basis that the "Report on the state of security in Poland" is prepared [28]. The document takes into account data concerning, among other things: crime, drugs, corruption, terrorist threats, general security, the state of security in road traffic and during mass events, as well as aspects of crime and fraud committed against the European Union. In addition, it contains information on mandate proceedings, including the results of public opinion polls on Poles' sense of security. The main part of this document is based on data of police provenance. In addition, the Report provides information on proceedings conducted in prosecutor's offices, district and regional courts, sentences passed and the size of penalties imposed, as well as the number of judgements executed.

The analysis of the information contained in the "Report on the State of Security in Poland" allows us to conclude that it reflects a statistical picture of the country's internal security, although it does not fully reflect the reality in the discussed area. Data collected by law enforcement agencies do not (objectively cannot) take into account, for example, the so-called "dark number of crimes" – i.e. criminal incidents not reported or disclosed by the police.

Cooperation with local authorities

Hierarchical subordination is particularly evident in the service culture as this arrangement determines the position of the given body depending on the country's territorial division level. The local administration body responsible for maintaining public safety and order within a voivodeship is the voivode (governor), who performs his or her tasks with the assistance of the voivodeship police commander – except for operational and exploratory matters, as well as investigations in the field of prosecuting offenders, and issuing individual administrative acts.

In this regard, it is worth quoting Art. 6c of the act of 6 April 1990 on Police, according to which “District (municipal) police commanders shall be appointed and dismissed by the voivodeship police commander upon consulting the district head”. The same applies to the regional police chief, who is appointed and dismissed by the metropolitan police commander upon consulting the President of the capital city of Warsaw. In cases where an opinion is not presented after 14 days from requesting it, the voivodeship or metropolitan police commander may appoint a district (municipal) police commander or a regional police commander, respectively [24, Art. 6c sec. 8]. Such legislation undoubtedly promotes cooperation between the police and local authorities.

This is evidenced by the police commanders’ (regional and municipal alike) annual submission of operational reports and public safety information to the relevant voivodes, district heads (presidents, mayors), commune heads, as well as district and commune councils. This information is deliberated upon during “safety and order committee” and district, city, or commune council sessions. Based on these reports and information, the district (municipal) council or the commune council may, by way of a resolution, identify threats to public safety and public order that are important to the local government community. Any developed conclusions and recommendations are then implemented as either ad hoc or permanent initiatives. This has a vital practical impact on the scope, content, and effectiveness of law enforcement bodies.

Irrespective of the above, for example, at the request of the above authorities, district (municipal) commanders are obliged to immediately make available documents and information concerning police activities in the district (city). Such requests may not apply to personnel files of officers and employees, as well as documents collected in the course of investigative, operational, and intelligence gathering activities, and files pertaining to individual administrative cases [24, Art. 10 sec. 5]. Whenever public security is threatened or disrupted, the relevant reports and information must be submitted to these authorities upon each request.

Considering the practical dimension, the funding of police units is an area whose importance is difficult to overestimate, even though in principle their operations are financed by the state budget. Regardless, local authorities may still participate in funding repair, modernisation, maintenance, and investment project costs of Police units [24, Art. 13 sec. 3]. A very important element is the ability of the head of the police unit to cooperate with local authorities.

It is worth noting that at the request of a district or commune council, the number of police officer positions in districts and police stations may be increased beyond the number determined by the Police Commander in Chief, provided that the above authorities ensure that the costs of maintaining such positions for 5 years are covered, under conditions specified in an agreement concluded between the district or commune authority and the relevant voivodeship police commander. The agreement requires the approval of the Chief of Police [24, Art. 13 sec. 4]. Based on an agreement signed with the district (municipal) police commander, a district or commune council can also provide the Police with district’s (commune’s) proprietary financial resources for additional services (financial compensation for the time of service exceeding the standard 40-hour service week in a 3-month settlement period) or for service and achievement awards for police officers carrying out tasks in the field of preventive services [24, Art. 13 sec. 4a]. The author’s experience shows that such support is essential, particularly in cases where there are too many vacancies at the given unit (vacancy level around 10 or more per cent), or when mass events, celebrations, and assemblies are organised – especially high-risk ones – requiring increased resources and police force presence for proper protection.

Moreover, safety and order committees were established in every district of Poland, as well as in cities with district rights, to carry out the district heads' task in terms of supervision of the district services, inspectorates and guards, and maintaining public safety and order [29, Art. 38a]. Their responsibilities include:

- 1) assessment of threats to public order and citizen safety in the county,
- 2) issuing opinions regarding the work of the police and other district services and inspectorates as well as organisational units performing tasks related to citizen safety and public order,
- 3) development of the district crime prevention, public order, and citizen safety programme,
- 4) issuing opinions on the drafts of other programmes for the cooperation of the police and other district services and inspectorates, as well as organisational units performing tasks related to citizen safety and public order in the district area,
- 5) opinion on the draft budget of the county – in the field of safety and order,
- 6) providing opinions on drafts of local laws,
- 7) issuing opinions on issues relating to public order and citizen safety commissioned by the district head.

The committee consists of a district head (president) acting as chairman, two councillors delegated by the district council, three persons distinguished by their knowledge of the problems tackled by the committee and enjoying personal authority and public trust among the local community (representatives of commune authorities, NGOs, education workers and employees of institutions dealing with social dysfunctions and unemployment prevention) appointed by the district head (president), as well as two representatives delegated by the district (municipal) police chief, and in the case of the capital city of Warsaw, delegated by the metropolitan police commander. A prosecutor designated by the competent district prosecutor also participates in the work of the commission [29, Art. 38a sec. 6]. Such a nine-member panel has genuine influence in shaping the level of homeland security on a local scale. This conclusion comes from the author's many years of experience as a member of a safety and order committee.

National Security Threat Map in Poland (KMZB)

Due to the nature of performed duties, the Police have the possibility of ongoing contact with the public. It is also often equated with the state institution with the greatest responsibility for the state's internal security. In particular, the officers on external duty (district, patrol and intervention, traffic), due to the nature of their tasks, most often take action to restore the state of lawfulness. Progress in the field of modern technological solutions and ways of communication has led to the conclusion that it is necessary to create a platform for the exchange of information between the police and the public, which is called the National Security Threat Map in Poland (KMZB).

With the help of an IT application, it has been made possible to transmit information about threats occurring in a specific place. The 24 threats catalogued on the map are then verified by the Police. Depending on the findings, actions are taken to eliminate or reduce them. KMZB consists of two parts. The first is statistical data, while the second is an interactive tool that allows threats to be plotted on a geographic map of the country. KMZB has the following catalog of threats: 1) acts of vandalism; 2) wild swimming places; 3) wild garbage dumps;

4) grouping of minors at risk of demoralisation; 5) poaching; 6) dangerous places on water areas; 7) dangerous places on water; 8) place of dangerous entertainment activities; 9) illegal cutting of trees; illegal car rallies; 10) improper parking; 11) unguarded crossing of tracks; unguarded railroad crossing; 12) improper road infrastructure; 13) destruction of greenery; homeless person in need of assistance; 14) ATV riding in forest areas; 15) speeding; 16) drinking alcohol in prohibited places; 17) drowning; 18) use of intoxicants; 19) stray dogs loitering; 20) grass burning; 21) traffic incidents involving forest animals; 22) animal abuse; 23) poor traffic organization; 24) begging [30]. This list may be expanded or modified as needed.

In the author's opinion, the functioning of KMZB fosters cooperation with local administration, representatives of local communities, and other services and institutions. Its positive nature – particularly in utilitarian terms – stems from its ability to enable a proper and effective reaction to any identified phenomena that the residents perceive as threats. Furthermore, it engages the public in the process of ensuring safety at the local level. From a cognitive point of view, the data collected constitute an extremely valuable set. They may be used for a plethora of purposes, including the process of analysing the state of security and public order, based on which external services are deployed. It also makes it possible to precisely determine the types of tasks to be assigned. The data also represents the actual citizen expectations in terms of security. KMZB enables district and traffic officers to better recognise threats occurring in their area of responsibility. The information provided is a valuable complement to that obtained in the course of preventive, operational, or investigative activities. The immediate, and most importantly anonymous, transmission of information about a threat is combined with the possibility of checking the reaction of officers to the notification and the effects of verification. In addition, the person has the option of posting a short text accompanied by photographs relating to the request. This allows the problem to be clarified while at the same time ensuring that appropriate action can be taken.

The process of reflecting on the functioning of the KMZB allows for further improvement. The number of visits to the KMZB shows that it largely meets public expectations and improves the work of officers. However, it requires reliable verification of risks, which results in their confirmability and elimination.

The KMZB application is not a tool to replace emergency calls to 997 or 112 phone numbers.

International cooperation

It is also worth mentioning that without law enforcement cooperation within the European Union there can be no effective internal security. Such cooperation is based on regulations in bilateral and multilateral agreements, the Schengen acquis, and regulations based on the Treaty on European Union within the framework of cooperation in criminal matters. In addition to the partnership, procedures are being developed within Europol to facilitate practical cooperation. In addition to provisions for cross-border surveillance and pursuit, formal and informal messaging, liaison officer exchanges and controlled deliveries are also used, particularly in situations involving the detection of perpetrators involved in, inter alia, illicit trafficking of arms and narcotics. The issues are regulated in the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement [31, p. 310-331].

Conclusions

The information cited only in outline about the practical activities of law enforcement agencies in the area of internal state security indicates that it is a vast field of knowledge covering various spheres related to the functioning of the state. However, according to the regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 20 September 2018 on scientific fields and scientific and artistic disciplines, internal security is not listed as an independent scientific discipline. At present, it can only be studied within the discipline of security sciences, which falls within the social sciences. Such a solution should be evaluated as suboptimal. It undoubtedly limits the prospects for development, especially in such an important area as the internal security of the state.

Acknowledgement

No acknowledgement and potential founding was reported by the author.

Conflict of interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

Author contributions

The author contributed to the interpretation of results and writing of the paper. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethical statement

The research complies with all national and international ethical requirements.

ORCID

Marek Fałdowski  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1861-0523>

References

1. Kitler W. *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe RP. Podstawowe kategorie, uwarunkowania, system*. Warszawa: Akademia Obrony Narodowej; 2011.
2. Sulowski S. *W poszukiwaniu definicji bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego*. Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego. 2009;1:10-13.
3. Wojtaszczyk KA. *Istota i dylematy bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego*. Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego. 2009;1:14-15.
4. Wiśniewski B, Zalewski S (eds.). *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne RP w ujęciu systemowym i zadań administracji publicznej*. Bielsko-Biała: Wyższa Szkoła Administracji; 2006.
5. Stach W. *Bezpieczeństwo publiczne jako niedookreślony przedmiot badań w naukach o bezpieczeństwie*. In: Filipek A (ed.). *Elementy teorii i praktyki transdyscyplinarnych badań problemów bezpieczeństwa. T. 4. Odkrywanie znaczeń w naukach o bezpieczeństwie*. Siedlce: Uniwersytet Przyrodniczo-Humanistyczny; 2015.
6. Fehler W. *O pojęciu bezpieczeństwa państwa*. In: Śmiałek W, Tymanowski J (eds.). *Bezpieczeństwo państw i narodów w procesie integracji europejskiej*. Toruń: Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek; 2002.
7. Misiuk A, Jurgilewicz M, Babiński A (eds.). *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państwa. Wybrane problemy teorii i praktyki*. Szczytno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji; 2018.
8. Kitler W, Wiśniewski B, Prońko J. *Problemy zarządzania kryzysowego w państwie*. Warszawa: Akademia Obrony Narodowej; 2000.

9. Majer P. *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne w państwie nowożytnym – ewolucja przedmiotowa i podmiotowa*. In: Grochowski L, Letkiewicz A, Misiuk A (eds.). *Nauka o bezpieczeństwie. Istota, przedmiot badań i kierunki rozwoju. Studia i materiały*. Vol. 1. Szcztyno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji; 2011.
10. *Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*. Warszawa; 2020.
11. Świniarski J. *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne w ujęciu filozoficznym*. In: Grochowski L, Letkiewicz A, Misiuk A (eds.). *Nauka o bezpieczeństwie. Istota, przedmiot badań i kierunki rozwoju. Studia i materiały*. Vol. 1. Szcztyno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji; 2011.
12. Fałdowski M. *Współczesny wymiar bezpieczeństwa*. Zeszyty Naukowe SGSP. 2018;2:109-22.
13. Konstytucja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 2 kwietnia 1997 r. (Dz. U. 1997 Nr 78, poz. 483 z późn. zm.).
14. Lisiecki M. *Nauki o bezpieczeństwie jako nowa dyscyplina naukowa*. In: Grochowski L, Letkiewicz A, Misiuk A (eds.). *Nauka o bezpieczeństwie. Istota, przedmiot badań i kierunki rozwoju. Studia i materiały*. Vol. 1. Szcztyno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji; 2011.
15. Wiśniewski B. *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państwa – pojęcie, istota, system, konteksty*. In: Wiśniewski B (ed.). *Od nauk wojskowych do nauk o bezpieczeństwie*. Szcztyno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji; 2014.
16. Fałdowski M. *Etyka zawodowa we współczesnej kulturze państwa demokratycznego*. Szcztyno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji; 2019.
17. Kitler W. *Obrona narodowa w wybranych państwach demokratycznych*. Warszawa: AON. Wydział Wydawniczy; 2001.
18. Ustawa z dnia 4 września 1997 r. o działach administracji rządowej (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. 2020, poz. 1220 i 2327).
19. Ustawa z dnia 6 lipca 2001 r. o gromadzeniu, przetwarzaniu i przekazywaniu informacji kryminalnych (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. 2019, poz. 44).
20. Ustawa z dnia 9 czerwca 2006 r. o Centralnym Biurze Antykorupcyjnym (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. 2019, poz. 1921).
21. Ustawa z dnia 12 października 1990 r. o Straży Granicznej (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. 2020, poz. 305).
22. Ustawa z dnia 24 sierpnia 1991 r. o Państwowej Straży Pożarnej (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. 2020, poz. 1123).
23. Ustawa z dnia 8 grudnia 2017 r. o Służbie Ochrony Państwa (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. 2020, poz. 384).
24. Ustawa z dnia 6 kwietnia 1990 r. o Policji (Dz. U. 2020, poz. 360 z późn. zm.).
25. Zarządzenie nr 19 Komendanta Głównego Policji z dnia 29 grudnia 2016 r. w sprawie planowania strategicznego oraz systemu kontroli zarządczej w Policji (Dz. Urz. KGP z 2016 r., poz. 80 z późn. zm.).
26. *7 priorytetów Komendanta Głównego Policji*, [online]. Informacyjny Serwis Policyjny. 3 November 2015. Available at: <https://isp.policja.pl/isp/aktualnosci/7813,7-priorytetow-Komendanta-Glownego-Policji.html> [Accessed: 10 September 2020].
27. Zarządzenie nr 3 Komendanta Głównego Policji w dnia 6 lutego 2017 r. w sprawie metod i form prowadzenia sprawozdawczości w Policji (Dz. Urz. KGP z 2017 r., poz. 8 z późn. zm.).
28. *Raport o stanie bezpieczeństwa*, [online]. Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji. Available at: <https://archiwumbip.mswia.gov.pl/bip/raport-o-stanie-bezpie/18405,Raport-o-stanie-bezpieczenstwa.html> [Accessed: 14 September 2020].
29. Ustawa z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie powiatowym (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. 2020, poz. 920).
30. Wytyczne nr 3 Komendanta Głównego Policji z dnia 14 września 2016 r. w sprawie sposobu postępowania policjantów podczas realizacji zadań związanych z funkcjonowaniem Krajowej Mapy Zagrożeń Bezpieczeństwa (Dz. Urz. KGP 2016, poz. 58).
31. Kubas J. *Europejska współpraca policyjna*. In: Grochowski L, Letkiewicz A, Misiuk A (eds.). *Nauka o bezpieczeństwie. Istota, przedmiot badań i kierunki rozwoju. Studia i materiały*. Vol. 1. Szcztyno: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji; 2011, p. 310-31.

Biographical note

Marek Fałdowski – Dr. hab., Associate Professor at The War Studies University in Warsaw. He has many years of experience in the management and protection of public safety and order. His research interests focus on national security issues. The author of articles and papers on police history, homeland security, including legal aspects related to the operation of government services.

Wybrane zagadnienia praktyki policyjnej w obszarze bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego

STRESZCZENIE

Celem artykułu jest przedstawienie wybranych utylitarnych aspektów działalności organów państwowych, które realizując ustawowe zadania – często ze sobą współpracując – ponoszą odpowiedzialność za zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego, na poziomie akceptowalnym społecznie. Głównym problemem badawczym są wyselekcjonowane przedsięwzięcia o charakterze strategicznym realizowane przez Policję, które podnoszą skuteczność w zwalczaniu rzeczywistych i potencjalnych zagrożeń. Problemami szczegółowymi są wybrane metody pomiaru oraz oceny efektywności prowadzonych działań, a także wpływ Krajowej Mapy Zagrożeń Bezpieczeństwa na kształtowanie opinii w zakresie poczucia bezpieczeństwa. To nowe interaktywne narzędzie umożliwia nie tylko anonimowe zgłaszanie identyfikowanych przez mieszkańców zagrożeń, ale również stwarza możliwość weryfikacji podjętych przedsięwzięć. W artykule omówiono selektywne zagadnienia związane z opracowaniem Raportu o stanie bezpieczeństwa w Polsce, który z założenia powinien odzwierciedlać rzeczywisty poziom bezpieczeństwa w kraju.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne, policja, krajowa mapa zagrożeń bezpieczeństwa, praktyka organów ścigania

How to cite this paper

Fałdowski M. *Selected issues of police practice in the area of internal security*. Scientific Journal of the Military University of Land Forces. 2022;54;1(203):69-80. DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0015.8027.



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>