

Iwona Klonowska

University of Bialystok, National Police Headquarters[iwonaklonowska76@interia.pl]

Security as a foundation for developing the process of resocialization, readaptation and reintegration in the local environment.

Abstract: The text deals with the role of broadly understood security as a necessary foundation for the implementation of the process of resocialization, reintegration and readaptation in the local environment. Only a properly functioning environment, guided by applicable norms compliant with the law, is able to create the reality necessary for the readaptation, reintegration and rehabilitation of the individual.

The environment in question is a local environment where the processes of readaptation, reintegration and rehabilitation processes should be implemented, which should be based mainly on work on potentials and creative impacts with the support of the local environment. The text refers to the concept of human security, selected security theories understood as the foundation of impacts on individuals. The significance of social bonds and the concept of moving spaces that are an example of cooperation between institutions and society were also discussed. The considerations conclude the reference to human and social capital inherent in individuals. Such broadly understood security serves to create good foundations for properly implemented processes.

Key words: security, local environment, readaptation, reintegration, rehabilitation, theories of security

Introduction

In the literature on the subject, a lot of space is devoted to the enormous role of the environment in which both the process of readaptation and reintegration should take

place, as well as the process of resocialization, which should be based mainly on work on potentials and creative interactions with the support of the local environment. "A necessary condition for realizing the socialization of the social rehabilitation system is its active participation in the transformation processes of the existing, though inefficient system." W. Ambrozik points out the lack of a uniform system and fragmentation of elements, as well as the lack of internal and external integration system necessary for effective resocialization. (Ambrozik, 2016).

This view has found its confirmation in the conceptions proposed by many authors. (Konopczyński 2013, Konopczyński 1996, Konopczyński 2006, Baładynowicz 2011, Melosik, p. 16, Michel 2016, p. 11, Kieszkowska 2012, Fidelus 2014).

The importance of the local environment for such activities, where all social processes are merged, where the individual feels more at ease and safer, seems to be the most appropriate. The local community is the best environment both for rehabilitation and reintegration processes as well as for developing and adapting other individuals. It gives the chance of cooperation and coexistence to all its participants, where each of them interacts with each other.

However, it is impossible to create well-functioning local environments in which these remedial processes (resocialization, readaptation, reintegration) will take place as well as developing, shaping attitudes and beliefs (preventive measures) without the foundation of security understood as specific theories in this field and practical solutions. Holistic approach to science and interdisciplinary nature of the processes prompts a broader view of the phenomenon of resocialization, reintegration and readaptation through the prism of the theory and practice of security sciences, creating a kind of foundation for the principles of the institution, regulations, algorithms for dealing with crisis situations affecting the functioning of the community activities carried out in there.

An important role in the system understood in this way is played by aid, educational and control institutions.

Safety as a foundation for influence

Security has many definitions.¹ In the Polish language the concept of security meant a situation or a state “without care” which may indicate that the threat is a more original concept than security. (Fehler 2002, p. 165)

The concept of security is not unambiguous, and its interpretation depends on a number of factors, such as: context, scope and time or place for which security is analysed. Regardless of the above-mentioned definitional diversity, there are features that should be taken into account in the conceptual definition of security.

These are:

- “- security must occur in relation to the environment, to others or the environment which is the subject of security,
- the interpretation of security should take place in the dimension of real or potential threats, taking into account their source, time, area or type,
- the definition of security must refer to the threat to security of the individual, to the satisfaction of needs, motives of action or time,
- it should be taken into account that security or rather its perception may be subjective or objective depending on the perception of individual threats,
- it is a time-varying area and, depending on the intensity of specific threats, it refers to an individual, their situation, and things or objects to which this security is applied,
- this is undoubtedly a multidimensional phenomenon pertaining to various areas of life ranging from individual to interpersonal”. (Fehler , 2002, p. 165)

The subject of security can therefore be all entities having their own interests and expressing ambitions to pursue these interests. They can be single persons, different social groups, nations, international communities, and finally all humankind. Accordingly,

¹Review of definitions – conf. for instance: J. Stańczyk: Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa. ISP PAN, Warszawa 1996. Also: J. Czaputowicz: System czy nieład? Bezpieczeństwo europejskie u progu XXI wieku. WNPWN, CSM, Warszawa 1998. In addition: Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego, AON, Warszawa 2002, S. Kwiatkowski, Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem w sytuacjach kryzysowych. Szkice socjotechniczne o mądrości przed szkodą. p. 42; W. Pływaczewski, G. Kędzierska (eds.) Leksykon policyjny, Szczytno 2001, 32, T. Serafin, S. Parszowski (eds.) Bezpieczeństwo społeczności lokalnych. Programy prewencyjne w systemie bezpieczeństwa. Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem. Warszawa 2011, p. 33.

we can distinguish different types of security: individual (personal), group (family, tribal), national (state)², international (regional, global).

There are many divisions and types of security categories described above, such as internal and external, international and national or “physical security” (Pawłowski J. et al., 1996), meaning protection and defence against destructive actions or phenomena – using primarily (though not only) specialized (specially created for this purpose) forces and resources, such as the army, the police, intelligence, counterintelligence, border guards, fire service, various security services, etc.

The “physical security” consists of two main areas of security: military security and civil security (non-military). (Serafin, Parszowski 2011, p. 33)

Security outside the classical conceptual understanding of (...) the state guaranteeing the functioning of both state and local government and social institutions as well as the security of life, health and property of citizens, unhampered and in accordance with the will of citizens, in accordance with the legal order accepted by citizens (Serafin, Parszowski 2011, p. 33), also covers the wider areas of life that citizens identify as safety. From among them, there are mentioned, among others: satisfaction with life, satisfaction with good health, implementation of their life plans, implementation of individual development, positive human relationship with the surrounding reality, satisfaction with social functioning, as well as preventive activities related to the prevention of undesirable phenomena, such as: domestic violence, traffic accidents, drug addiction, alcoholism, aggression at schools and on the streets. (Encyklopedia socjologii, Warszawa 2000, vol. 3, pp 160-163)

Therefore, it can be concluded that security in the sense of citizens is much more often understood as friendly everyday relations with neighbours and crime prevention activities that result in greater sense of community, rather than prevention of disasters or terrorist attacks. To define security in a broad sense, it can be described as a state of no threat and at the same time a sense of social well-being. Safety understood in this way is justified

² National security (security of a nation) and state security (security of states) – these are strictly different conceptual categories. But from a practical point of view, at the current stage of historical development (the era of nation states), they can be conventionally treated as identical. Such practice occurs in the Polish legal system, where, for instance, the Constitution, speaking about security, indicates once the security of the state (the Republic of Poland) and at other times about national security (establishing, for example, the National Security Council).

in the new pedagogical role of the Police, proposed by the author. The said satisfaction with social functioning or a positive relationship of the individual with the surrounding reality is nothing else than the joint building of the security system with the participation of both the community and the institution. As it has been already mentioned, a human exists only when they exist socially, and institutions as well as communities create this security. Therefore, it is necessary to undertake activities involving pedagogical activity for effective cooperation³, education and shaping the consciousness, by an institution such as the Police, to make their actions more effective. (Petrozolin– Skowrońska, 1996, p. 812)

The concept of Human security – personal security of an individual

The concept of Human security (United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 1994, New York 1994), is a universal concept and covers all people in the world. The concept itself refers to personal security defined differently as human safety. The authors of the report drew attention to the important aspect of perception of security, which is too narrow, and it is understood as protection of national interests on the grounds of international policy or protection against nuclear extermination (Urbanek 2013, p. 46), while for most people the lack or limitation of a sense of security relates to everyday matters and worries of life, such as loss of job, financial or health problems, etc.

Such a view on security issues shifts the centre of gravity from the security understood by the prism of the state and global threats, in favour of security perceived by the individual and activities focusing on the interest in human life, dignity, existence, rights and threats that may occur. The answer to such a perception of security are the postulates included in the aforementioned concept, which assume that:

- Human security concept is a universal concept, because it applies to all people,
- all dimensions of the concept are interdependent and closely interrelated,
- security is easier (more effective) to ensure by earlier prevention than subsequent intervention.

³ Pedagogy – a group of sciences on upbringing, essence, goals, content, methods, means and forms of organization of educational processes. Pedagogy as a science about education (upbringing and education) belongs to the social sciences and deals with the development and changes of mechanisms of education and education throughout the life of a person, in: (Petrozolin – Skowrońska B.(ed.), *Pedagogika*, in: *Nowa encyklopedia powszechna*, vol. IV, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 1996, p. 812

Therefore, the concept assumes the cooperation of all entities and institutions and communities, closely interrelated and interacting with each other, focused on preventive activities that precede the occurrence of threats to security. “The security of an individual should be considered in two aspects: as freedom from fear (violence) and as freedom from misery. (United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report, New York 1994)

The security of an individual, described in the concept of Human security, cannot be seen as an alternative to national security, as both concepts complement each other. The development of Human security is a consequence of focusing on the wellbeing of an individual as a superior interest. The feeling of security for citizens determines the security of the state. Confirmation of the role and significance of Human security are the provisions contained in the Millennium Report, which was presented at the UN General Assembly in September 2000. (Millennium Report of the General: The role of the United Nations in the 21st century, New York 2000). In the report it was emphasized that the UN “must always put the good of people in the foreground, this is the most important change that must take place in our thinking and behaviour.” (Millennium Report of the Secretary General: We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the 21st century, New York 2000)

Actions which the concept of Human security is about are part of the proposal of the concept of social interaction, proposed by the author, which assumes building social security (security of individual units) with the participation of the Police (as one of many elements of the process). The pedagogical perspective on which the emphasis is placed in the concept proposed by the author results from the importance and huge role of the sense of security of the individual, building social relations serving joint work to prevent crime and building care for the common good.

Selected theories of security – approach to the problem

The foundation underlying every security theory is the desire to develop a mechanism that will enable one of the basic needs of a human beings in the pyramid of Maslow’s needs to be met. The need for security, because we talk about it, is one of five needs that people want to satisfy. The needs are met from the lowest, basic needs to the next, higher ones.

The aforementioned need for security, apart from physiological needs, is the most basic one, and when it is not satisfied, then the proper functioning of an individual is impossible.

That is why so much attention is paid to its satisfaction. “The development of civilization has made contemporary theories less and less problematic to meet physiological needs. The satisfaction of hunger, thirst, maintaining the appropriate temperature has ceased to be basic challenges of modern civilization to the extent – even to the most needy. State institutions through social care, charity events, food and clothing collections ensured that this need was met to a minimum extent – even for those who need it most”. (Urban, Warszawa 2009, p. 22)

It can be argued that currently the need for security identified in the immediate vicinity of a human is “definitely the dominant need in the hierarchy of human needs.” (Urban 2009, p. 22)

The need for security, starting from the nearest neighbourhood, is becoming a social challenge and its assurance depends on the good functioning of entire communities and their development. Because only when does a human being feel safe, then they think about implementing their plans and self-development.

Therefore, security understood as a common cause, the implementation of which is not only attributed to individual institutions but to everyone, encourages the inclusion of local communities in activities for the benefit of security and their cooperation with the Police and other institutions that deal with security.

The Police in such a system becomes a co-participant in building security, not the institution on which responsibility lies and which is accounted for by society. Acting in isolation the Police is less effective and reliable. That is why, appreciating the role of local communities, they have been given a lot of space in the literature. The selected security theories described below, in the author’s opinion, give an opportunity to look at the Police as an aid and an equal entity to other social entities in creating security, not as an institution cooperating with the local community in obtaining information aimed at combating crime.

According to the author, they can be a good foundation to build the theory of social interaction with particular emphasis on the Police as a subject. Social ties have a huge role in building a common space.

Social ties as the foundation of security

Social ties are relations between institutions and people in a group of people that help maintain their durability. A. Urban describing social ties draws attention to the fact that it is a system of relations, institutions and means of social control that bring individuals together in groups and collectives capable of functioning as a whole more or less independently; the territorial, national and friendly family bond is distinguished. An important element of social ties is the sharing of common cultural values by its members, whose acceptance and implementation regulates their behaviour, affecting the durability of this group.

Social ties constitute a kind of a brake that allows to reduce the amount of egoistic behaviour which is contrary to social norms presented by individuals and at the same time allow for greater control of behaviour and less anonymity. E. Durkheim drew attention to this aspect in the theory of control, which was continued by T. Hirschi. He connected the causes of crime with weakness or atrophy, broken social ties. These interpersonal relationships and interdependencies that create the community are specific “social eyes” which were described by J. Jacobs. (Jacobs, 1961)

Under the term “social eyes” she meant such individuals who oversee “a significant part of social life” (Urban 2009, pp 28-29). In her opinion, the more people, for example, on the street, the safer. This is undoubtedly a kind of simplification, however, it draws attention to social control which increases the sense of security.

Obviously, this concept is not free of defects and has been criticized, among which the attention was paid to the possibility of greater anonymity but also greater ease of searching for individuals prone to crime, and on the other hand, it undoubtedly refers to the phenomenon of social control. Undoubtedly, the individual’s interest in the functioning of the local community in which they live influences the security there, through the reduction of anonymity, while at the same time strengthening interpersonal relationships, mutual relations and increasing the sense of shared responsibility for their own “small homeland”.

The concept of J. Jacobs is part of the elements of social bonds defined by T. Hirschi (Błachut, Gaberle, Krajewski, 2007, pp 128-129), among which she lists: attachment, commitment, preoccupation, conviction and self-control.

The first factor refers to a positive relationship, ties with people from the immediate surroundings, i.e. family, friends, neighbours, colleagues. A person who is in close

relationships with their surroundings is not without influence on their own behaviour and beliefs that are influenced by the behaviour of the environment. In such close relationships the individual tries to obey the rules in force in the group in which they operate.

Another factor mentioned by T. Hirschi (Błachut, Gaberle, Krajewski, 2007, pp 128-129) is commitment. Undoubtedly, the involvement of an individual in the local community functioning and interest in this area, will result in the actual participation in the life of the community. The significance of this factor is confirmed by R. Cialdini (Cialdini, 2001), which among the described techniques of exerting influence, indicates the technique of engagement and consequences. It assumes that if one manages to arouse conviction in an individual that it participates in something important and gets involved, then the natural result of this situation will be consistency in action. Therefore, if we get involved in some kind of activity, then naturally we will create, on the one hand, the willingness to continue working due to the importance of the issue, and on the other hand, regret if we were to resign from what has already been done. Therefore, involvement in preventive activities will allow people from the closest neighbourhood to be involved in the process.

The consequence described by Cialdini as a result of engagement can be referred to the third element of social ties – preoccupation as described by T. Hirshi. He believes that this is a deep, strong action that so absorbs the individual, in a positive activity, that there is no time for other activities, including negative ones. An extremely important element that builds social ties is also the conviction based on readiness to comply with existing norms, which results from the need to respect them. The author notes that this degree of conviction can be different and the higher it is, the lower the risk of anti-social behaviour. The last of the factors discussed within the framework of building social ties is self-control. This is the trait (property) of the personality that is shaped as a result of upbringing. Low self-control may result in anti-social behaviour when the opportunity arises.

All these areas clearly indicate the great importance of the microenvironment and its role in shaping social relations and bonds. Strong social relations reduce the risk of antisocial behaviour and their weakening enables the emergence of such phenomena.

Civil patrols and neighbourly help – solutions in the world

Both civil patrols and neighbourly vigilance groups are solutions known in the world that were created to strengthen local security. The first civil patrols were created in the United

States of America in the 1940s. They provided preventive support (although initially their role was different). They were trained people to patrol the streets, equipped only with pepper sprays and batons, without a weapon. Their job was free, and their responsibilities depended on the needs articulated by the local police. (Czapska, Wójcikiewicz, pp 244-245)

The neighbour's vigilance groups was another form of support for activities for local security. The first such initiative was created in the USA and later in other countries. In Great Britain, their development has been noted since 1982. They are treated as neighbourly initiatives organized privately, although socially active. Neighbourhood meetings are convened during which the purpose of the meeting and the scope of activities are discussed. The group usually had between 20 and 40 people and was headed by a coordinator who was a Police partner who came from a group of residents. The groups were co-financed by local business owners and the local self-government as well as insurance groups. Their primary goal was to strengthen the sense of neighbourly community, improve the residents-police contacts, improve living conditions in the local community, and what is particularly important to minimize the fear of crime, and actually reduce crime. This sense of common goal most accurately reflects the support of these private and state entities, or local government in financing such initiatives. A better-functioning local community means less crime, less losses of local entrepreneurs and less compensation paid by insurance companies. It is a common goal and common actions.

In Poland, civil patrols began their operation in 2001 and in 2002 they operated in several provinces (voivodeships), i.e.: Silesia (*śląskie*), Lower Silesia (*dolnośląskie*), Warmian-Masurian (*warmińsko-mazurskie*) and *Świętokrzyskie*. As a result of this civic project, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration developed a draft law on civil guards. However, this initiative has never entered into force in this formula. (Urban, Warszawa 2009, p. 112)

An example of such an initiative was the commune of Spychowo in the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship. Research in this commune indicated that over 56% of respondents know their community police officer and more than 88% feel safe in the immediate area. Moreover, after a few years of operation of these patrols and a reduction in the level of crime, over 86% of respondents unambiguously indicated that in their opinion all residents are responsible for security. There were over 63% of residents willing to take part in the project, which is about 2/3 of the local community, and everyone knew about

the existence of the patrol initiative. Undoubtedly, the inclusion of civil patrols in the process of building security of local community was an extremely apt move, allowing the inhabitants to become aware of the real impact on the functioning of the local community, the sense of security and the level of real crime. Other communes followed the example of this one, but from the perspective of the years it should be said that the project was abandoned and did not get legal regulations or system solutions in Poland. (Urban , Warszawa 2009, p. 114)

The concept of moving spaces as an example of cooperation

B. Hołyst in the introduction to one of the publications devoted to the issue of security described it as a special value. In his opinion, “security is one of the most important human needs, and its satisfaction allows proper personal, emotional and psychological development. The need and desire for security are the most important problems bothering people and communities on a global, local and individual scale. [...] Security is a basic human right. This right can be executed if there is a social and political understanding of the ethical and moral responsibility of the state and society”.⁴ The author of these words emphasizes that an essential factor influencing the implementation of broadly understood security is understanding the role and significance as well as ethical and moral responsibility of both the society and the authorities.

In spite of the multiplicity of theories of security and diverse approaches that we encounter in the literature of the subject, they also have common features, from among which we should mention the social context understood as the importance of society in building security. As it is raised in the publication, this area is particularly important due to the issue of the pro-social role of the Police understood as a symbiosis of social interactions in building social security with the participation of the Police as part of the process. The more important is the fact that such co-creation of the security system translates into closer social and institutional relations as well as building a social support system for security. Such cooperation opens up the possibility of implementing the pedagogical role of the Police, which will support proper social relations and contribute to security by intensifying activities at the preventive level.

⁴Prof. Brunon Hołyst, PhD, dr habil. – a fragment of the introduction to the book, Wprowadzenie do problemów bezpieczeństwa.

One of the security concepts in which this social building of the security system with the support of the institution can be found is the “Concept of moving spaces”, proposed by Z. T. Mikołajczyk. It is an authoring concept related to the creation of a suprasystem of internal security related to the adaptation of institutional security systems to preventive actions. (Mikołajczyk, Warszawa pp 240 – 245)

New threats emerge and develop along with social development. New phenomena are emerging which affect the sense of security by the population or threaten the functioning of institutions, organizations and companies. The assumptions of the Moving Spaces Concept enable proper preparation for such threats by preventing their creation by properly organizing and planning activities of entities responsible for maintaining security. The author talks about negative and positive spaces.

The first of them concern phenomena occurring in large agglomerations, criminal activities, migration, but also the location of areas prone to floods, that is the entire spectrum of factors affecting safety in each of its manifestations. (Mikołajczyk, Warszawa pp 240 – 245)

However, such a “negative space” does not have to be assigned to a specific location, it can be as well an organized criminal group operating in several poviats, provinces or countries. Particularly noteworthy in this concept is the second type of space from the above-mentioned spaces called by the author the “positive space”. It consists in undertaking effective actions carried out by state and local government authorities or services performing tasks in the security system, various agencies, guards, inspections and other institutions, as well as civic initiatives and individual actions.

The author emphasizes that the creation of “positive spaces” is initiated as a result of proper revalidation of space, effective operation of both police services and an appropriate level of public awareness, extensive social prevention, implementation of effective reconnaissance activities, legislative policy or achieving high efficiency of services. Z. Mikołajczyk believes that the success of activities carried out for security consists in adapting “positive spaces” to “negative spaces” to prevent their development and minimize the effects of negative phenomena. The essence of the theory of moving spaces is the creation of a system of “positive spaces” in a way anticipating the emergence of a threat in environments where there is a high risk of “negative space” development. Therefore,

it is a preventive action consisting in building security structures that prevents the creation of “negative spaces”.

In this area of activity, undoubtedly beyond the application of appropriate procedures, dislocations of forces and resources, services that have these tasks in their competence, the inhabitants of a given area, the local community, play a huge role. Without their help, no service will prevent negative phenomena. Their role is even greater because thanks to the participation of the community, it is possible to properly assess the situation and select factors preventing the occurrence of negative phenomena, which should be counteracted. “Positive spaces” in contrast to “negative spaces” (can be designed and planned – according to the author) through authorized bodies such as security committees (...) at particular levels of security management (commune, powiat, voivodship, country). They are dislocated according to the developed procedures and move around the set axis. However, the decision-making process in this respect mostly depends on the accuracy of the decisions which are dependent on the human factor. (Mikołajczyk, Warszawa pp 240 – 245)

Among the many activities that the author believes should be taken by the relevant services, apart from substantive solutions, there are also those that concern cooperation with the public. We are talking, among other things, about the search for tools that improve public communication with services in the field of informing about threats and reasons for their creation, e.g. using the Internet, social media, etc., or using human potential by individual entities carrying out tasks for security. (Mikołajczyk, Warszawa pp 240 – 245)

The participation of the community is an invaluable value affecting the effectiveness of activities for safety. Regardless of how professional activities are undertaken by services, how multifaceted programmes they create, security concepts are not able to work without social support appearing in various scenes.

Starting from informing about the state of flood hazard, weather anomalies, through information on local threats to real participation in building security, for instance, through civil patrols. Without close cooperation of the Police with the local community, for example, through close cooperation with community police officers it is possible to effectively build security through a real impact on the work of the services and interacting with them. This concept is only a suggestion alongside many others, but it shows the area of activity and the participation of the community, which is crucial for the issue in question. The concept

proposed by Mikolajczyk talks about the possibility of designing positive spaces in the place of threat of negative spaces, based on good, verified information from the local community, competent professional building of programmes and operation of competent teams including crisis management teams. This concept confirms the necessity of cooperation of the entire system and the great role of its individual elements. The services referred to in the concept are able to perform their tasks properly, only through cooperation and knowledge and the proverbial “social eyes”.

Human and social capital as elements of the security culture

The most important element of security is a human being who is at the same time the foundation of the entire system (around whom and for whom solutions are created). We are talking here about a human being who is a part of the community (both in macro and micro scale) as well as a representative of various institutions and organizations. In this system of widely understood security, the youths, mature people, seniors, individuals as well as those in various group have their special roles.

Elements of security culture

The security culture is all material and non-material elements of the well-preserved human heritage, used for cultivating, recovering (when lost) and raising the level of security of specific entities. It can be considered in the individual dimension – mental and spiritual, the social dimension and the physical (material) dimension. An extensive, the so-called spectral version of the definition of security culture, showing the importance of the safety subject’s awareness for the subject matter. (Zduniak, Majchrzak, Warszawa 2012)

The culture of security serves humans to achieve the following goals and needs:

1. effective control over emerging threats aimed at obtaining a state with a satisfactorily low level of threats,
2. restoring security when it has been weakened,
3. optimization of the level of multi-sectoral understanding of security for a given entity,
4. stimulation in the social and personal scale of human consciousness beliefs about the need for self-improvement and trichotomy (mental/social/material) development together

with activating motivations and attitudes resulting in individual and team activities, causing comprehensive development of individual and group security entities, including their autonomous defence. (Piwowarski, 2015, pp 21–33)

According to M. Cieślarczyk, recognized as a forerunner of research on the culture of security and defence “the culture of security and defence manifests itself in the following three dimensions:

1. the first dimension – consists of specific ideas, values and human spirituality,
2. the second dimension – refers to social interactions of organizations and legal systems,
3. the third dimension – covers material aspects of human existence.”.

These elements are called by the author “pillars of the security culture” (Cieślarczyk, Siedlce 2010, p. 210). As Cieślarczyk writes: “My research shows that today, and in the foreseeable future, thinking about defence only in military terms is insufficient” (M. Cieślarczyk, Siedlce 2010, p. 11)

This view is confirmed in the work by E. Rothschild (Rotschild, 1995, pp 53-98), in which the author clarifies the need to redefine the category of security by expanding its concept.

The definition of defence as a potential considered in the individual and in the social dimension is almost identical to the concept of security culture. We are talking about a multi-faceted culture of security, although coherent at the same time. For its optimal level, teaching, upbringing, social ties (their intensity and quality) as well as actions aimed at self-improvement of a human being and improvement of social organizations towards even more effective community action are of significant importance in other areas.

A. Etzioni (Etzioni, New York 1994), an American sociologist, like his predecessors, draws attention to educational aspects as well as to community security. He is of the opinion that people exist only when they exist socially in a larger community that controls each other and brings them up. Then, every individual too is self-controlling and improving themselves. The community affects the individual and the individual affects the community.

Human and social capital is undoubtedly the most important element of the security culture. It is people who create systems, mutual relations, including those to ensure security, and people are participants in this system. The effectiveness of security measures will depend on their proper education, training and creation of mutual ties.

Abstrakt: Bezpieczeństwo jako fundament budowania procesu resocjalizacji, readaptacji i reintegracji w środowisku lokalnym.

Tekst traktuje o roli szeroko rozumianego bezpieczeństwa, jako niezbędnego fundamentu, do realizacji procesu resocjalizacji, reintegracji i readaptacji w środowisku lokalnym. Tylko poprawnie funkcjonujące otoczenie, kierujące się obowiązującymi, zgodnymi z prawem normami, jest zdolne do kreowania rzeczywistości koniecznej dla readaptacji, reintegracji i resocjalizacji jednostki.

Otoczenie o którym mowa to środowisko lokalne którym dokonywać się powinny wspomniane procesy readaptacji, reintegracji, jak i proces resocjalizacji, który oparty winien być głównie na pracy na potencjałach i twórczym oddziaływaniom przy wsparciu środowiska lokalnego. W tekście odwołano się do koncepcji *human security*, wybranych teorii bezpieczeństwa rozumianych jako fundament oddziaływań na jednostki. Omówiono także znaczenie więzi społecznych i koncepcję ruchomych przestrzeni stanowiących przykład współdziałania instytucji i społeczeństwa. Rozważania konkluduje odniesienie do kapitału ludzkiego i społecznego tkwiącego w jednostkach. Tak szeroko rozumiane bezpieczeństwo służy tworzeniu dobrych podwalin pod właściwie realizowane procesy.

Słowa klucze: bezpieczeństwo, środowisko lokalne, readaptacja, reintegracja, resocjalizacja, teorie bezpieczeństwa

Bibliography:

- [1] Ambrozik W., Pedagogika resocjalizacyjna. W stronę uspołecznienia systemu oddziaływań., Kraków 2016.s. 37,43
- [2] Bałandynowicz A., Wielopasmowa teoria resocjalizacji z udziałem społeczeństwa. Warszawa 2011. Wyd. Resocjalizacja Polska 1, 121- 156,

- [3] Melosik Z., Pedagogika i konstrukcje tożsamości młodzieży w "kulturze kontroli" i "kulturze rozproszenia" . s. 16
- [4] Błachut J., A. Gaberle, Krajewski K., Kryminologia, Wyd. InfoTrade, Gdańsk, 2007 s. 128-129
- [5] Cialdini R., Techniki wywierania wpływu na ludzi : teoria i praktyka. Wyd. GWP 2001
- [6] Cieślarczyk M., Kultura bezpieczeństwa i obronności, Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskiej, Siedlce 2010, s. 11
- [7] Czapska J., Wójcikiewicz J., Policja w społeczeństwie obywatelskim. s. 244-245
- [8] Czaputowicz J., System czy nieład? Bezpieczeństwo europejskie u progu XXI wieku. WNPWN, CSM, Warszawa 1998
- [9] Dworzecki S., Zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa państwa, Warszawa 2001; J. S t a n c z y k, Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa, Warszawa 1996
- [10.] Etzioni A., spirit Of Community: The reinvention american society, Touchstone, New York 1994
- [11] Encyklopedia socjologii, Warszawa 2000, t. 3, s. 160-163
- [12] Fehler W., O pojęciu bezpieczeństwa państwa (w:) W. Śmiałek , J. Tymanowski , Bezpieczeństwo państw i narodów w procesie integracji europejskiej. Toruń 2002, s. 165
- [13] Fidelus A., Społeczność lokalna jako płaszczyzna działań zapobiegających wykluczeniu społecznemu byłych więźniów, [w:] (red.) A. Fidelus, Od stereotypu do wykluczenia, Wyd. UKSW, Warszawa, 2014.,
- [14] Fidelus A., Umiejętności prospołeczne dzieci ulicy z terenu Warszawy, w: (red.) A. Czerkawski, A. Nowak, Wybrane zagadnienia patologii społecznej ? Implikacje empiryczne, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice 2008, s. 85-102.
- [15] Kieszkowska A. Inkluzyjno-katalaktyczny model reintegracji społecznej. Konteksty resocjalizacyjne., Kraków 2012,
- [16] Kitler W., Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe RP. Podstawowe kategorie. Uwarunkowania. System, Warszawa 2011, s. 76-77.
- [17] Konopczyński M., Kryzys resocjalizacji , czyli sukces działań pozornych , refleksje wokół polskiej rzeczywistości resocjalizacyjnej. Wyd. Pedagogium 2013 ,
- [18] Konopczyński M., Twórcza resocjalizacja Wybrane metody pomocy dzieciom i młodzieży., Warszawa MEN 1996,
- [19] Konopczyński M., Metody Twórczej resocjalizacji 2006, Wyd. Naukowe PWN
- [20] Konstytucja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Dz.U. z 1997 r. Nr 78, poz. 483) w art. 82-86.

- [21] Koziej S., Wstęp do teorii i historii bezpieczeństwa (skrypt internetowy), www.koziej.pl, Warszawa/Ursynów 2010
- [22] Kwiatkowski S., Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem w sytuacjach kryzysowych. Szkice socjotechniczne o mądrości przed szkodą, s.42;
- [23] Jacobs J., The Death and Life of Great American Cities, Random House, Nowy York, 1961
- [24] Michel M., Gry uliczne w wykluczenie społeczne w przestrzeni miejskiej. Perspektywa pedagogiczna. Wyd. UJ. 2016, s. 11,
- [25] Mikołajczyk Z. T., Koncepcja ruchomych przestrzeni, ZESZYT NAUKOWY 2/2014 MCDM i M U K S W Warszawa s. 240 – 245, ISBN 978-83-940879-5-1, (Międzynarodowe Centrum Dialogu Międzykulturowego i Międzyreligijnego Uniwersytetu Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Warszawie).
- [26] Millennium Report of the Secretary General: We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the 21 st century, New York 2000
- [27] Pawłowski J. i in., 1996, Słownik terminów z zakresu wiedzy i edukacji dla bezpieczeństwa, [w:] Bezpieczeństwo człowieka i zbiorowości społecznych, Bydgoszcz 2005; Pływaczewski W., G. Kędzierska (red.) Leksykon policyjny, Szczecino 2001, 32,
- [28] Petrozolin – Skowrońska B.(red.), Pedagogika, w: Nowa encyklopedia powszechna, tom IV, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 1996, s. 812
- [29] Rotschild E., what is security?, "Daedalus", Vol. 124, No. 3, Summer 1995, s. 53–98.
- [30] Stańczyk J., Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa. ISP PAN, Warszawa 1996.
- [31] Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego, AON, Warszawa 2002,
- [32] Serafin T., Parszowski S., (red.) Bezpieczeństwo społeczności lokalnych. Programy prewencyjne w systemie bezpieczeństwa. Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem. Warszawa 2011, s.33
- [33] Serafin T., Parszowski S., (red.) Bezpieczeństwo społeczności lokalnych. Programy prewencyjne w systemie bezpieczeństwa. Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem. Warszawa 2011, s.33
- [34] Strategia Rozwoju Kraju 2007-2015, którą zatwierdziła Rada Ministrów 29 listopada 2006 roku, s. 39
- [35] Urban A., Bezpieczeństwo społeczności lokalnych. Wyd. Akademickie i profesjonalne. Podręcznik akademicki. Warszawa 2009, s. 22
- [36] United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report 1994, New York 1994,

[37] Urbanek A., (red. nauk) Wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa. dziedziny bezpieczeństwa. Słupsk 2013,s.16