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Security in public governance: an introduction

Surveying the existing literature on the subject matter, it is possible to discern an ongoing debate on the possible relationship between public security and internal security. A variety of approaches are taken into consideration, where 1) internal security and public security are regarded as two separate and equivalent categories; 2) public safety constitutes one of the subcategories found within internal security, or 3) internal security is singled out as one of the categories of national security, without treating public security as a self-standing domain.[1]

Public security refers to the protection of the law and order, and it also concerns citizens' lives and possessions, as well as national property. It implies a lack of threats for the functioning of the state, at the same time allowing for the satisfaction of a variety of interests put forward by state organisations, taking account of a regular and unimpeded growth.[2] Looking at the core concept of public security as an element of public management, emphasis is placed on the fact that the threats to this kind of security may be of a diverse nature: they can take the form of antisocial behaviour, civilisational threats, or natural hazard, as described in *The Areas of Public Management.*[3] The structure of this journal highlights the

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[1]   P. Łubiński, 'Bezpieczeństwo publiczne jako element bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego – kategoryzacja, uwarunkowania, zależności', in J. Falecki, R. Kochańczyk, P. Sowizdraniuk (eds.), *Współczesne uwarunkowania zarządzania bezpieczeństwem wewnętrznym państwa*, Szkoła Policji w Katowicach, Katowice 2018, pp. 113–129.

[2]   K. Grosicka, L. Grosicki, P. Grosicki, *Organizacja i kierowanie instytucjami bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego państwa*, Typografia Pułtusk–Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, Pułtusk–Warszawa 2013, p. 23.

[3]   A. Kożuch, B. Kożuch, Ł. Sułkowski, E. Bogacz-Wojtanowska, M. Lewandowski, K. Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek, A. Szczudlińska-Kanoś, S. Jung-Konstanty, *Obszary zarządzania publicznego*, Instytut Spraw Publicznych Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2016, pp. 122–136.

fact that all the individual areas of modern public management can relate to various tiers of local and regional authorities, universities and/or colleges, systems of education, culture, health care, or, indeed to public security management – a case in point that reveals numerous civilisational threats, as well as to a set of policies, including social policy, regional policy, criminal policy, and crisis management policy.

Going back to the management of culture and taking the impact it has on the level of public security into account, it is worth taking notice of the concept of creative industry, which rests on such qualities as creativity and entrepreneurship. Creative sectors encompass such areas as advertising, architecture, art and antiquities, handicrafts, but also *design*, fashion, music, visual arts, and performative arts. Other areas come into play too, such as publishing houses, radio and television, video, film and photography, not to mention software and computer services. According to various studies, the creative sector covers all the major domains of culture. This includes (1) museums, libraries and archives, and the culture industry – including films and video productions, radio and television, video games, music, books, and the press; (2) creative industries – such as *design*, in particular fashion, interior design, industrial design, architecture and advertising; (3) related industries – including modern technologies, personal computers, MP3 players, mobile phones, and many other electronic devices.[4] State-of-the-art. technologies can, in particular, be applied in several activities devised and undertaken with a view to improving the level of public security.

In this issue of our "Security. Theory and Practice" quarterly, reference has been made to several entrepreneurial and innovative actions taken in the field of public security management, stressing the role of the state in enhancing the innovative face both of the industrial sectors of the economy – including the regulated ones – and the creative sectors.

The existing literature on the subject frequently looks at the concept of public crisis management, which is connected to preventing threats, getting ready in case they occur, and maintaining and/or restoring stability, minimising potential hazard, as well as taking effective and efficient action where such threats occur.[5] The domain that focuses primarily on safeguarding the continuity of public services against the backdrop of public crisis management – both through the lens of individual security and the security of a local community, trying to maintain a certain level of social comfort – is social logistics. The order of significance of these services is as follows: those for life and health come first, followed by those aimed at the stability of public life, and, eventually, those striving to secure the comfort of the inhabitants.[6]

This issue of our journal features both those papers that refer to a multitude of aspects of public security, including the thorny issues concerning urban areas,

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[4]   A. Grzybowska, A. Ertman, 'Innowacje w sektorach kreatywnych i sektorze przemysłowym', *Ekonomika i Organizacja Przedsiębiorstwa*, No. 9, 2017, pp. 92–105.

[5]   M. Kisilowski, *Zarządzanie kryzysowe w zarządzaniu publicznym*, Wydział Zarządzania – Politechnika Warszawska, Warszawa 2019, p. 123.

[6]   A. Kosieradzka, G. Kunikowski, K. Rostek, J. Zawiła-Niedźwiedzki, 'Planowanie cywilne i ratownictwo w publicznym zarządzaniu kryzysowym', *Przegląd Organizacji*, No. 11, 2018, pp. 49–59.

logistical settings for crisis management, the protection of people, food security, as well as several issues in the functioning of public administration on the national level, and those that deal with information management systems applied by public bodies during the pandemic.

Issues related to training and development in the armed forces have also been brought to light, as well as those concerning the role of uniformed public services, or the functioning of rescue teams. Numerous international experiences have been mentioned in the light of the attempts made to crack down on terrorists and drug-related crime.

The issues discussed and the points of view presented all put major emphasis on the managerial approach. On the one hand, the growth of security management is being accelerated by a variety of threats caused by a plethora of events, including the current pandemic. On the other hand, the management of security can be supported by the attainments that so far have been restricted primarily to commercial organisations. Placing the existing literature on the subject under scrutiny, one notices the growing importance of the launching of business models for the public sector and public organisations. Within the public sector, the factor that comes to the fore is value, followed by such notions as cooperation with stakeholders, and building networks.[7] In this issue of our journal, due attention has also been paid to the issues related to the impact of the state on the growing links between organisations that take the form of clusters. This theme has been studied extensively in the literature on the theory and practice of management. Clusters are often associated with local management and are considered, among others, for the creation of networks, as well as from the point of view of the processes that underlie them.

Links may have a diverse nature: there can be a connection with a given central entity, or without a central subject within a network. As far as threat situations are concerned – such as e.g. natural disasters – networks of relations can take advantage of the core position of an entity that has the largest resources at its disposal, such as e.g. huge businesses that are linked by means of a cooperation network with their suppliers, or other partners. Such a network (as the latter) is further enhanced in view of a threat.[8] This is, admittedly, a new field of scientific enquiry for theoretical research on security management.

Another area that is being developed as part of security management is the use and application of best practices. This subject matter is already quite firmly grounded within the theoretical foundations of management sciences as far as

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[7] P. Wiśniewski, 'Poza głównym nurtem – wpływ krytyki kapitalizmu na teorie zarządzania', in: K. Klincewicz (ed.), *Zarządzanie, organizacje i organizowanie – przegląd perspektyw teoretycznych*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Wydziału Zarządzania Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa 2016, pp. 404–417.

[8] I suggest applying the notion of chelation to refer to this phenomenon. The concept is based on the chemical reaction that leads to making chelate, a complex chemical compound whose particle is made up of the structure of a ligand and a central ion which is connected with this structure by means of several bonds. The occurrence of a few bonds corresponds to the broader relation between a central subject – such as e.g. a large business entity – with a member of the network in a threat situation. The formation of such bonds rests on a variety of material and non-material resources, including *ad hoc* ones.

procedures and organisational routines are concerned. When it comes to the issues in security, this implies e.g. creating relevant best practice hubs.[9]

As a rule, the public sector relies heavily on project management. The major beneficiaries of EU funds in Poland are the local and regional authorities. Here, emphasis is put on the fact that the projects that are carried out within the public domain need to be managed differently from those handled in the private sector, as their stakeholders differ, and they are subjected to political influence and control of the media.[10] This issue of our journal also features the views on project analyses within the actions taken by public administration bodies. A few of the most notable examples of the effects of project management include the Great Wall of China, the pyramids, the Acropolis in Athens, cathedrals, bridges, man's landing on the moon, but also the use of the output of numerous military projects, like e.g. the Manhattan Project, a research and development undertaking that produced the atomic bomb, or several state-of-the-art weapons systems.[11]

Within the solutions that pertain to security management, there is an ongoing debate on the line between the areas of interest of management sciences and quality, and security studies. At the same time, it is possible to notice how the accomplishments of both these disciplines permeate each other. In particular, from the practical point of view, it is important to use the outputs with regard to the methods and techniques of management to attain an adequate level of security. Indeed, in this issue of the journal, a paper can be found that points to the role of management in the light of the interdisciplinary nature of security.

Any further discussion on the underlying aspects of security management ought to support the keen scientific interest taken by so many in this area, leading to a gradual departure from treating these issues as a niche field within the much broader discipline of management and quality studies.

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9   A. Kosieradzka, J. Smagowicz, M. Wiśniewski, 'Koncepcja repozytorium dobrych praktyk wykorzystywanych w publicznym zarządzaniu kryzysowym', *Przegląd Organizacji*, No. 7, 2019, pp. 46–56.

10 G. Prawelska-Skrzypek, B. Jałocha, 'Projektyzacja sektora publicznego w Polsce – implikacje dla organizacji samorządu terytorialnego', *Zarządzanie Publiczne*, No. 3, 2014, pp. 273–284.

11 M. Trocki (ed.), *Nowoczesne zarządzanie projektami*, PWE, Warszawa 2012, pp. 55–57.