



World Scientific News

WSN 72 (2017) 513-516

EISSN 2392-2192

Culture of safety in local environment

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ABSTRACT

Security is essential and at the same time most valuable to individuals, social groups and entire nations. Security architecture is based primarily on the axiological and cultural layers. Therefore, when analyzing the security of a given entity and the solutions adopted at each organizational level, it is necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of these entities.

Keywords: security system safety, Security culture, security studies, multidisciplinary, pillars

1. INTRODUCTION

To address the concept of security culture and then refer it to its selected aspects at local level, it is necessary to explain the very concept of security. According to R. Kuźniar, security should be considered first and foremost as the primary, existential need of individuals, social groups, and finally the states (R. Kuźniar, pp.21). The author points to the subjective nature of the security phenomenon, where we ask who the security concerns are. The individual, the social group, or the community in question in this work may be the subject of the security.

The second most important and most frequently cited security dimension is its subject dimension, where the question is, what is the area of security, what is its content? For example, for a state security entity, we can distinguish economic (economic), social, military, public, ecological, information, energy, etc. security. Security is also defined as a defined state and process Flis, (J., Jakubczak, s. 15).

The security process is the activity of a security entity designed to create the desired security state. On the other hand, the state of security in its essence is immeasurable. One of

the tips provided here is the inclusion of a state of security formulated by the Swiss political scientist D. Freia.

According to the author mentioned, he may take the following forms:

1. the state of insecurity - when there is a real high risk and the perception of the threat is correct;
2. obsessive state occurs when slight threat is perceived as large;
3. False security occurs when the threat is serious and perceived as minor;
4. the state of safety occurs when the external threat is insignificant and its perception is correct (Steinmetz G.,).

Inseparable from the notion of security is the phenomenon of danger, which must be interpreted as indirect or direct destructive effects on the subject. Threats are of a different character, strength and scale of impact, and the various sources of the environment in which the entity operates. Categorization of threats is in principle the same as a given area of activity of a security subject. Among the typologies of security threats most often refer to the dangers resulting from the activities of natural (natural) and human (anthropogenic) forces.

2. CONCEPT OF SECURITY CULTURE

Considering the conceptual categories presented, one can begin to analyze the concept of security culture. At the outset, it is necessary to explain the concept of culture, which is identified in the encyclopedias with the whole of the material and spiritual achievements of humanity accumulated, preserved and enriched in its history, passed down from generation to generation.

Knowing the essence of the notion of culture can be inferred that its manifestation is also a phenomenon of security and action aimed at its assurance. One of the most comprehensive definitions of the security culture is J. Czaja.

Conferring to the author of the culture of security, identify ways to understand and perceive the risks and security of individuals, groups and the whole society, and how to feel security and security. It covers the spiritual culture of security (knowledge, experience, values, ideas, attitudes), the organizational culture of security institutions, and the material culture of security (technology, equipment, technology, infrastructure).

On the other hand, according to J. Piwowarski, security culture is the material and non-material elements of the established human heritage, which serve to cultivate, recover and increase the level of security of certain entities. It can be considered in the mental (spiritual), rational and physical (material) (J. Piwowarski, p. 4).

3. SECURITY CULTURE MANIFEST ACCORDING TO M. CIEŚLARCZYK

According to M. Cieślarczyk, security culture manifests itself in three basic dimensions:

- The first dimension, which consists of specific ideas, values and spirituality of man;
- The second dimension covers the social impact of organizations and legal systems;

- The third dimension deals in turn with all material aspects of human existence (M. Cieślarczyk, p. 11).

Creating a desired security culture should be seen primarily as one of the essential security management tasks. For any organization that is a security entity, its manifestation is, inter alia, the creation of appropriate legislation and its enforcement, the development of standards and procedures, the safe operation of facilities, the risk analysis and the provision of appropriate means for its control, and the organization of appropriate security structures (E., Rotschild, pp., 53–98). Mentioning to the local environment in the context of security culture, the scope of this concept should be clarified. It seems reasonable to perceive the local environment as local self-government. According to the legal provisions and administrative division of the state, the territorial self-government implements certain public services to meet the needs of the local government. The scope of tasks is detailed in the laws concerning the municipality and the county it is the principal task of the local government to provide broadly understood security (M. D., Cooper, No 36. p. 5).

In the aspect of safety management at local government level, the security culture will determine the appointment / indication of competent authorities to set and plan safety tasks (adoption of appropriate normative acts, strategies, internal cell regulations, etc.) of the community concerned, equipping those responsible for carrying out the tasks. Appropriate competence or, finally, the way of carrying out the tasks set out earlier (H. Wojtaszek, pp. 1-12) (J Stańczyk, p. 17).

It should be emphasized that the security culture does not end in any way at the entities responsible for providing security in the district and municipality. Attitudes and behavior are also manifestations of this culture at the local level. In this sense, citizens' awareness of public safety and public order can be considered.

The attainment of the desired security culture for members of the local community will be, for example, legal compliance, alertness, first aid, identification with the interest of the community and local authorities, and response to violations of law and order in the community.

Security education, which has been practiced from an early age, and then established in adulthood, plays a key role here. Such ventures are an essential instrument for shaping the desired security culture not only at the level of local communities, but also the scale of the whole state. Equally important are the preventive programs and the various types of training provided for residents by properly territorial organizational units of the services and institutions responsible for the security of citizens (Mamdani M., p. 45).

4. CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, the creation of a desirable state of safety in the local environment (in this case the municipality level) requires the continuous involvement of many stakeholders (primarily citizens and non-governmental organizations! In the material and non-material dimension, the security culture in the municipality should ensure the fulfillment of the statutory tasks, that is, to meet the collective needs of the community. This especially concerns the requirement of ensuring public order and safety of citizens and providing them with effective fire and flood protection.

The proper education of young people, even in the field of pre-medical aid, is an opportunity to shape a desirable culture of safety in the social.

The district level performs public tasks of a supra-communal character, With regard to public order and the security of citizens, flood and flood protection and other extraordinary threats to human life and health and the environment. Citizens themselves are also involved in shaping a security culture that will greatly affect the quality of security in the local environment. It also becomes necessary to shape appropriate attitudes and educate the general public about security. Finally, it is worth emphasizing that both administrative levels are interdependent and neglect at the level of a single municipality directly affects the level of security in the county.

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(Received 02 April 2017; accepted 20 April 2017)