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## **Paradigm of philosophy of security in Poland through the prism of pandemic and socio-political changes: analysis of problem origin and risks of spreading attention focus**

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**Abstract:** The purpose of the article is to describe the paradigm of philosophy of security in Poland as well as to analyse its pandemic and socio-political changes. The objectives include: establishment of approaches to philosophical interpretation of security; philosophical analysis of threats in the Polish community; conducting a survey among Polish households to study public opinion on the problem; description of the principles of further sustainable development. Within the framework of our research, a number of philosophical, historical, sociological works devoted to the problem were analysed and 40 articles that were published during the recent five years as they show the most recent data and help to formulate objectively and accurately research statements were selected. This research applied the mixed-methods approach, and both quantitative and qualitative data was collected through descriptive and experimental survey. The research was conducted in three stages: preliminary (June-September, 2020), main (between 2020 and 2022), and final (October-November, 2022). The experimental survey involved 346 Polish households nationwide. The data revealed the understanding of security among the Polish residents and helped draw the paradigm on the basis of public opinion. The results showed that

security is interpreted through traditional and modern theories using ontological, gnoseological, axiological, praxeological, methodological, and anthropological approaches. Also, security is translated from the objective and subjective aspects. The definitions of security can be divided into four groups on the basis of similar characteristics. The Polish understanding of security is based on the concept that security is the highest, absolute, and eternal value for humanity. The components of national security of Poland are internal, external and international. The paradigm of philosophy of security in Poland is realised in macro-, mezzo-, and microlevel on the basis of principles of sustainable development considering pandemic and socio-political changes in Poland. The paradigm can be used to build secure environment in the country.

**Keywords:** security, paradigm, threats, socio-economic changes, pandemic.

## **Introduction**

In the modern world view the category of security is becoming one of the most significant factors that determine public opinion and social behaviour. At the turn of the XXI<sup>st</sup> century humanity entered a new era of fundamental transformations followed by serious threats and risks, sharp increase in the number of natural and technological disasters, social conflicts causing massive human and material losses. One of the biggest threats to humanity emanates from a post-industrial civilization that is developing under conditions of confrontation of new values and motives, spread of information technologies, and increasing the importance of intellectual institutions that produce innovations (Wan Zakaria, 2021). Besides facing the globalisation of economy, depletion of natural resources, far-reaching terrorism, demographic problems, socio-economic discrepancies between countries, military conflicts, pandemic outbreaks, and other ideological, political, or technological phenomena (Cieślak & Śliwa, 2020). These events represent essential components of modern society and they turn into main reasons of security crisis and threaten to hinder progressive development of humanity and evolution of its creative possibilities.

In the Polish context, national security is inextricably linked with the picture in East Central Europe that has significantly deteriorated over the last decade (Reeves, 2021). Traditional security threats did not disappear completely, but in combination with the new ones, they create a very different paradigm within the security environment. Such situation complicates all the efforts to ensure national security significantly (Cieślak, 2020).

Historical memory of humanity keeps all the details of origin of risks and threats that gradually change qualitatively and quantitatively. This means that previous experience cannot be used to ensure security of society. Moreover, under new social and historical conditions this experience loses its relevance and its application can cause sometimes fatal consequences. Until we can realise the philosophical nature of security, human activity gets difficult and hopeless. As a result, the study of this problem corresponds to understanding of society as a single and integrated organism to a greater extent. Consequently, scholars should reconsider the existing world order from a scientific perspective and carefully explore sustainable development that cannot exist beyond the conception of security (Hadryjańska, Wysokińska-Senkus, & Stańczyk, 2021).

### *Research Problem*

According to Tuz (2019), security is one of the most important values in the social and individual dimensions. It is rightly considered to be the basic need of every individual and social group and meets the level of state development, a large number of components with various complexity, quality of life as well as social standards. Safety provides a sense of confidence, and also, it fully guarantees meaningful opportunities for improvement. The recent events in Poland's security have been the most significant

since the collapse of the Soviet Union. On a daily basis we observe more and more dramatic changes of political, economic, social and cultural character (Ministry of National Defence, n/a). In such circumstances, ensuring security of society requires detailed scientific and philosophical interpretation as it is becoming a strategically important area.

### *Research Focus*

In the history of philosophical thought, the notion of security has always been a priority in comparison with other categories. Security as an area of philosophical science and the problem of performance of safe space for people's existence create the fundamentals for different scientific statements oriented towards the explanation of general peculiarities of security, laws of its creation and development. Therefore, scientific explanations of security paradigm are aimed at its usage for creation of conditions for maintaining real security of social systems, their integrity, sustainable development and efficient functioning of a human, society and furthermore, state.

### *Research Aim and Research Questions*

**The purpose of the article** is to describe the paradigm of philosophy of security in Poland and to analyse its pandemic and socio-political changes in order to reveal the possible risks and outline the requirements of sustainable development in the country.

**The article objectives** are the following:

- to establish approaches to philosophical interpretation of security and to differentiate its levels;
- to carry out philosophical analysis of threats and risks as attributes of security and to reveal the tendencies in the development of security as philosophical area of knowledge;
- to conduct a survey among Polish households and to describe the understanding of category of security and to distinguish security threats in Poland based on studying public opinion;
- to outline the principles of further sustainable development and creation of secure environment considering pandemic and socio-political changes.

### **Literature Review/Theoretical Overview**

The review of philosophical sources concerning the problem demonstrates that a number of individual studies and complex investigations are devoted to the systematisation of existing approaches to determination of security of society and its interdisciplinary interpretation.

When examining the notion of security, the findings show that two groups of theories exist. They include traditional and modern theories. Both groups reflect assumptions of the definition of security based on positive and negative aspects for human activity and functioning of the entire community (Ivančík, 2021).

The traditional theory interprets security within the framework of narrow definition. This theory stresses the state of danger for community and outlines the needs to ensure the existence without internal as well as external threats. The traditional theory is mainly related to military security and means state-centric approach to security (Ivančík, 2021, Danylova et al., 2022, Żakowska, 2020).

The modern theory refers to a new understanding of security. In opposition to the previous theory, the modern one recognizes security from a number of non-military conflicts, tensions, and crises (Ivančík, 2021). According to Lizak, Zajączkowski, Kołodziejczak (2021), modern civilization faces the increasing role of the scientific and technical aspects and they build the dynamics of social and economic

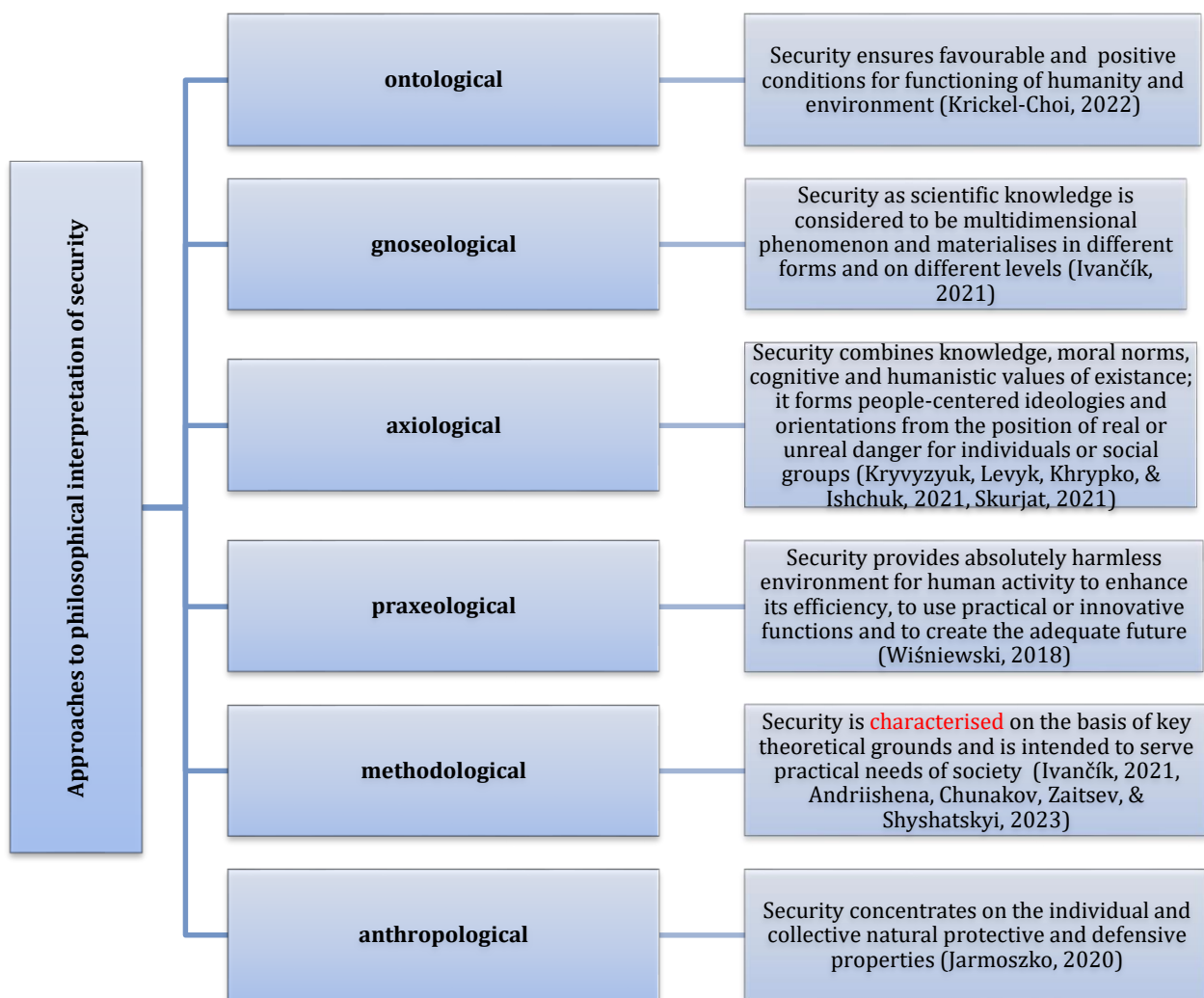
changes encourage the introduction of innovations to meet human needs. This translates security in a much broader sense which occurs on the individual, state and international levels

Security is one of the characteristics and criteria of functioning of all the social, economic, technical, ecological, and other systems. It is logical that their sustainable development being the main condition for ensuring security (Hadryjańska, Wysokińska-Senkus, & Stańczyk, 2021). As the notion relates to many systems and various components, the analysis of philosophical aspects of security demands its description from different approaches including ontological, gnoseological, axiological, praxeological, methodological, and anthropological.

Figure 1 shows the detailed analysis of approaches to philosophical interpretation of security in the modern literature.

**Figure 1**

*Analysis of approaches to philosophical interpretation of security in the modern literature*



Source: author's own development based on the literature review

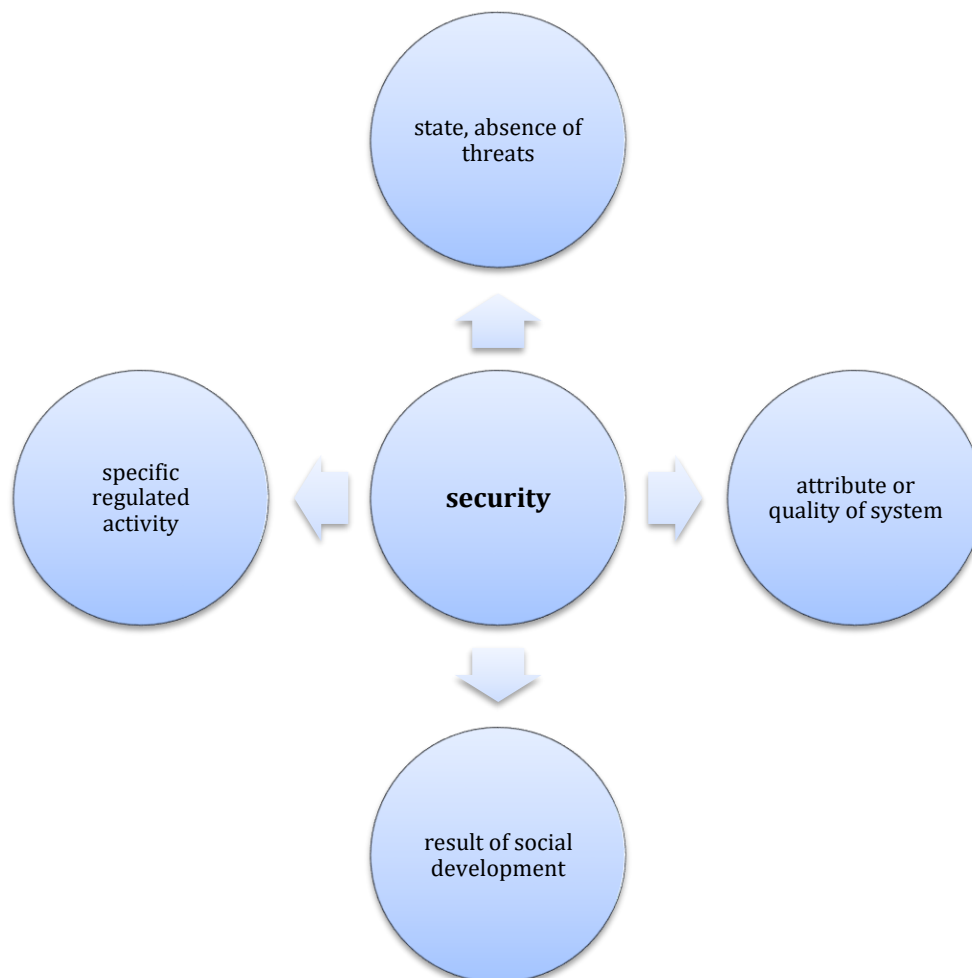
In the philosophic context the paradigm of security is related to the presence of objects and subjects, sustainability of their development and self-development, efficient management or organisation, and interpretation of this paradigm requires comprehensive and interdisciplinary approaches to conceptualise security in terms of scope, subject, structural components and links (Şengöz, 2022).

In addition, currently, the scholars differentiate objective and subjective approaches to philosophical interpretation of security (Janušauskienė, 2019). The objective approach is closely connected with different objects within the material and social systems. It is oriented towards maintaining their stability and quality under the heavy influence of negative processes and phenomena when security is explained as an attribute of the entire community. And in this regard, security is studied as self-regulated system that helps preserve its qualitative certainty and concern individuals, social groups, countries, or international dimensions (Kalinowski, Łuczak, & Koziolok, 2022). At the same time, the subjective approach determines different qualities of security nature as derivatives of social interests and resilience (Jones, 2019). In subjectivity, security is translated in respect of different aspects such as social, economic, political security, etc. (Kalinowski, Łuczak, & Koziolok, 2022).

In the philosophical literature the main attention is focused on the phenomenon of security as protection of national heritage, main material and cultural values from direct or indirect harm (Cieślak & Śliwa, 2020, Jore, 2019). This explanation helps build the system of concepts that reflect the nature of security and its peculiarities. Therefore, all the definitions can be grouped in order to draw a comprehensive paradigm of security. Figure 2 shows the nature of security interpretation in philosophical literature.

**Figure 2**

*Security interpretation in philosophical literature*



Source: author's own development based on the literature review

The first group related to explanation of security as state of protection, absence of threats, specific activity aimed at satisfaction of needs of social system, combination of factors that provide secure

development of state, system where interests of individuals, society and state are interrelated and complement each other (Lizak, Zajączkowski, Kołodziejczak, 2021, Şengöz, 2022, Kupiecki, 2022, Pankowska, 2019).

The second group deals with security as an attribute or quality that contributes to preservation and efficient functioning of subject/object, neutralization of risks and threats, stability and sustainability of social systems, realization of objective and subjective intentions (Tuz, 2019, Kalinowski, Łuczak, & Koziol, 2022).

The third group of definitions concerns security as specific activity regulated by doctrinal documents and legal acts (Reeves, 2021, Sobczak, 2022).

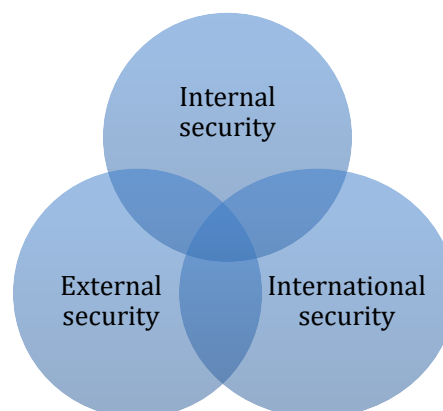
And the fourth group refers to security that is the result of positive development of social production and consequently creates certain protective and preventive actions, deliberate practice for realization of human values or interests (Jarmoszko, 2020, Dąbrowska-Kłosińska, 2021, Chmielnicki et al., 2021).

The outlined definitions of security do not describe all the variants of interpretations in the philosophic science but they give the possibility to state the availability of a number of theories and approaches to determination of the concept that are difficult to classify but collectively they form a complex applicable paradigm for the analysis of the problem limited to the certain country.

Ivančík (2021) differentiates the Polish understanding of security and points that it is based on the concept that security is the highest, absolute, and eternal value for humanity. The findings show that development of security theory in Poland uses the comprehensive approach of individual authors to security, to clarify the theoretical aspects of those phenomena and processes related to proper understanding of security issues in the country.

### Figure 3

*Components of national security of Poland*



Source: Tuz (2019)

Studying the components of national security typical for Poland, A. Tuz (2019) differentiates internal, external and international security. Thus, external security is related to counteraction to threats that occur beyond the borders of the state. It is oriented towards creation of the favourable international environment and strengthening international position of the country, its image and prestige. Also, external security touches upon the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations with neighbouring countries, prevention of the adverse effects of conflicts, elimination of disparities and infringements of international law. International security has no major impact on the national security

of the Republic of Poland. It is expressed in the sense of absence of aggression and when it takes place eventually the state can rely on the help from partners. The term of internal security refers to the territory of the country and the society inhabiting that territory and institutions operating in the state. In addition, Tabis (2021) considers internal security as a trans-sectoral area, whose content is limited to the internal environment of the state or national environment. Figure 3 shows the structure of national security of Poland. Each of the areas has an influence upon the national security of Poland.

Table 1 shows that analysis of existing security threats in the Polish context according to three types of nation's security (international, external, and internal) on the basis of philosophical literature. Some threats can be interrelated and exist within two or three areas simultaneously.

**Table 1**

*Existing security threats in the Polish context*

| Existing security threats in the Polish context           | Researchers   |
|---|---|
| <b>International security</b>                             |   |
| Pandemic  | Reeves, 2021, Kalinowski, Łuczak, & Koziolak, 2022, Kupiecki, 2022, Tabis, 2021   |
| Climatic change   | Reeves, 2021, Cieślak, 2020, Kupiecki, 2022   |
| <b>Nuclear threat and use of mass destruction weapons</b> | Reeves, 2021, Kupiecki, 2022, Sobolewski, 2021  |
| Illegal migration   | Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, Piatek, 2021  |
| Terrorism   | Sobczak, 2022, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, A. Gasztold & P. Gasztold, 2022  |
| <b>External security</b>                                  |   |
| Pandemic  | Reeves, 2021, Kupiecki, 2022, Tabis, 2021   |
| Russian aggression  | Reeves, 2021, Kupiecki, 2022, Sobczak, 2022, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, Sobolewski, 2021   |
| Nuclear threat  | Reeves, 2021, Sobolewski, 2021  |
| War, military conflict                                    | Reeves, 2021, Cieślak, 2020, Kupiecki, 2022, Sobczak, 2022, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, A. Gasztold & P. Gasztold, 2022, Sobolewski, 2021, Piekarski & Wojtasik, 2022 |
| Propaganda and disinformation                             | Reeves, 2021, Cieślak, 2020, Sobczak, 2022, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, Sobolewski, 2021, Szumski, 2018   |
| Cyber threats   | Cieślak, 2020, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, Sobolewski, 2021, Szumski, 2018  |
| Information warfare                                       | Sobczak, 2022, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, Sobolewski, 2021, Szumski, 2018  |
| Illegal migration, flows of refugees                      | Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, Piatek, 2021  |
| Energy shortages  | Cieślak, 2020, Sobczak, 2022, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023  |
| Terrorism   | Sobczak, 2022, Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023, A. Gasztold & P. Gasztold, 2022  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Hybrid warfare  | A. Gasztold & P. Gasztold, 2022, Sobolewski, 2021   |
| Cultural threats  | Sobolewski, 2021  |
| Military provocation or border incident                   | Sobolewski, 2021  |
| <b>Internal security</b>                                  |   |
| Shifts in the chains of production and goods distribution | Kupiecki, 2022  |
| Disruptive technologies                                   | Kupiecki, 2022  |
| Artificial intelligence                                   | Kupiecki, 2022  |
| Drawbacks in legal framework                              | Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023  |
| Flows of refugees   | Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023  |
| Limited capacity of infrastructure                        | Kamiński & Śliwa, 2023  |
| COVID-19 Virus Pandemic                                   | Dąbrowska-Kłosińska, 2021, Chmielnicki et al, 2021, Tabis, 2021, Bojanowska et al., 2021, A. Gut et al., 2021 |
| Relative political stability or political crises          | Tabis, 2021, Novikova & Orzyłowska, 2019  |
| Moderate degree of trust in public institutions           | Tabis, 2021, Novikova & Orzyłowska, 2019  |
| Lack of awareness of global and local threats             | Tabis, 2021, Szumski, 2018, Novikova & Orzyłowska, 2019   |
| Reduction of human rights                                 | Dąbrowska-Kłosińska, 2021, Chmielnicki et al, 2021, Tabis, 2021   |
| Nationwide riots  | Tabis, 2021, Novikova & Orzyłowska, 2019,   |
| Economic crises   | Sobczak, 2022, Tabis, 2021  |
| Natural disasters   | Cieślak, 2020, Tabis, 2021, Wiśniewski, 2022  |
| Social tensions   | Tabis, 2021, Novikova & Orzyłowska, 2019  |
| Insufficient risk assessment and crisis management        | Wiśniewski, 2022  |
| Local conflict  | Sobolewski, 2021  |

Source: based on the literature review

To provide an adequate description of paradigm of philosophy of security in Poland and to represent its recent changes due to pandemic or socio-political events, it is necessary to analyse the understanding of security and to distinguish the existing threats within the Polish community.

## **Research Methodology**

### *General Background*

The given research concerns the mixed-methods approach on the principles of accuracy, objectivity, and truth. For the study both quantitative and qualitative data through descriptive and experimental survey were collected. The descriptive survey is an exploratory method and includes extensive literature review. The review supports the study and increases the knowledge on the selected topic. Also, it outlines the theoretical framework of the research problem. The experimental survey deals with the application of random selection of study participants, computer-assisted web interview, and multiple-criteria decision-making method to assess relevant concepts, to analyse the respondents' understandings of security and to distinguish the existing threats in the Polish community on the basis

of public opinion. Conclusions were drawn on the basis of participants' responses. The research was conducted in three stages. The preliminary stage that lasted during June-September 2020 concerned a literature review and a preparation of experimental survey. The main stage occurred in three periods in 2020, 2021 and 2022 when quantitative data were collected and the results were assessed. The final stage was carried out in October-November, 2022 and it was focused on the elaboration of principles of further sustainable development considering pandemic and socio-political changes. The experimental survey involved 346 Polish households nationwide through computer-assisted web interview. This type of interview has a number of advantages like customisation of the flow of the questionnaire according to the respondents' preferences and the previously known information. All the participants were informed about the survey process and they took part in the experiment voluntarily. The individuals were interviewed online to obtain necessary quantitative and qualitative data. The first part of questionnaire contained the tasks to realise the understandings of security among residents in Poland. The second part of questionnaire form helped assess the existing threats and to prepare the recommendations for further sustainable development of Polish community based on the public opinion among the residents. Through analysis of the survey results contributed to drawing objective, accurate and truthful conclusions. Appendix A shows the questionnaire form used during the survey. The analysis of the obtained data during the experimental survey revealed the understanding of security among the residents in Poland and helped us to draw paradigm of security on the basis of public opinion. The findings were used to outline the principles of further sustainable development of Polish community taking into consideration the changes caused by pandemic and socio-economic conditions. The results are presented below.

## **Research Results**

The findings showed that sufficiently large number of individuals does not feel safe. These indicators confirm that people over 50, females, and those who do not have stable income tend to experience insecurity more often. A big number of teachers in Indian higher educational institutions apply traditional teaching strategies. Besides, it was found that some respondents face difficulties in security determination.

Figure 4 shows that most of respondents consider security as state of protection and expect the absence of threats in their daily life to organise the activities efficiently. 23, 4 % of individuals think security is a result of sustainable development of community and they are sure that economic, political, cultural, ecological, and social enhancements of society can only occur in secure environment. 17, 8 % of survey participants agree that security is a specific regulated activity and require a number of doctrinal documents and legal acts related to the country's security. And only 11, 5 % of Polish households regard security as attribute of the system to neutralise threats and assess risks properly. These findings show that residents in Poland are focused upon the establishment of principles of security in the community and consider it an integral component of sustainable development of society. At the same time, understandings of security among respondents basically coincide with the theoretical paradigm described in the philosophical literature.

During 2020-2022, analysing the existing threats in the Polish context on the basis of public opinion, the following conclusions can be made:

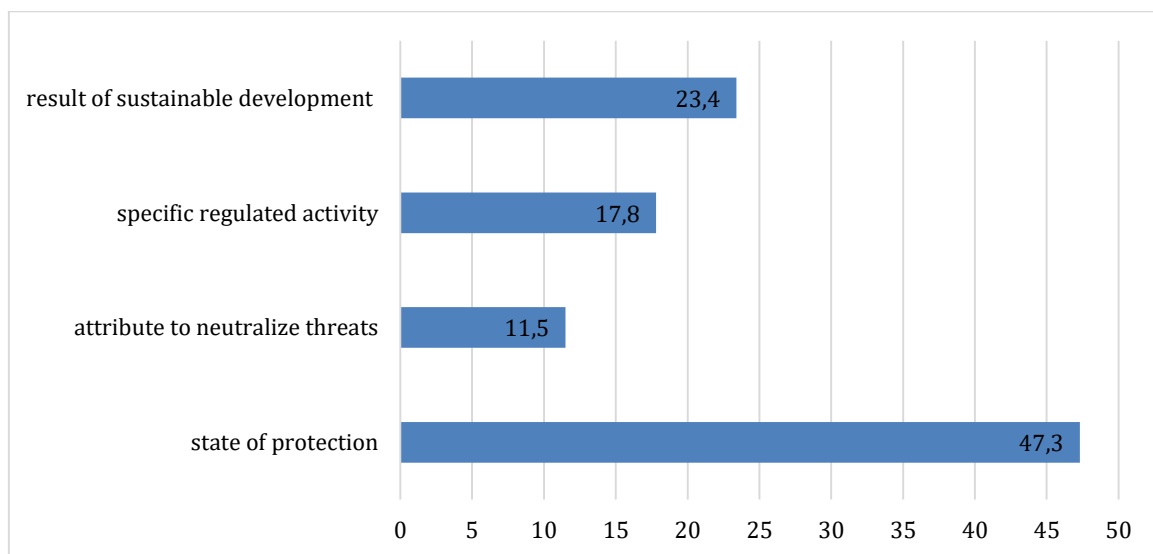
1) Respondents have difficulties in the types of national security differentiation, like international, external, and internal.

2) The threats differ from year to year. Even the short period of time in 2020-2022 showed that the people's attitudes to threats were different. For example, in 2020 most residents were considerably frightened by pandemic (86,4 %), cultural threats (29,7 %), propaganda and disinformation (23,2 %),

reduction of human rights (19,7%), social tensions (19,6%), and economic crises (18,4%). In the same year residents in Poland consider the following threats insignificant: nuclear threat (2,4%), adverse impact of disruptive technologies (1,2%), natural disaster (0,8%), and incorrect use of artificial intelligence (0,6%). In 2021 most people consider pandemic (70,3%), propaganda and disinformation (25,6%), energy shortages (23,8%), cyber threats (22,7%), and relative political stability (18,1%). At the same time respondents did not feel risks from shifts in the chains of production and goods distribution (8,3%), limited capacity of infrastructure (5,8%), drawbacks in legislation (2,5%), and disruptive technologies (1,3%). In 2022 the most significant threats were pandemic (49,7%), propaganda and disinformation (27,3%), cyber threats (26,1%), information warfare (24,1%), economic crisis (19,9%). Accordingly, the following threats were not significant: nationwide riots (0,9%), natural disaster (1,4%), and introduction of artificial intelligence (1,4%).

**Figure 4**

*Analysis of understanding of security among Polish residents*



Source: author's own development on the basis of experimental survey

3) It was found that certain threats showed an increase based on participants' responses. They include: Nuclear threat and use of mass destruction weapons (+ 16,5%), energy shortages (+ 9,7%), local conflict (+ 8,3%), climatic change (+ 7,7%), Illegal migration, flows of refugees (+ 6,8%), war, military conflict in the territory of Poland (+ 6,3%), and military provocation or border incident (+ 5,1%). Also, we revealed that a number of threats showed a decrease. They are the following: pandemic (- 36,7%), nationwide riots (- 0,8%), reduction of human rights (- 0,6%), social tensions (- 0,5%).

4) Females, people over 50, and those who do not have stable income experience more risks during 2020-2022. Simultaneously, young people with higher education and residents who have stable income and undergo career growth are prone to study the scientific literature and make conclusions on the existing threats based on the theoretical analysis of paradigm of security.

Table 2 shows the analysis of existing threats in the Polish context divided into international, external, and internal.

**Table 2**

*Analysis of existing threats in the Polish context*

| % of respondents |
|------------------|
|------------------|

| Existing threats   | a) always strongly affects | b) affects in most cases | c) slightly affect | d) does not affect |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>International security</b>                                |                            |                          |                    |                    |
| <b>1. Pandemic</b>   | <b>2020</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 86,4 %                     | 11,4 %                   | 1,3 %              | 0,9 %              |
|  | <b>2021</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 70,3 %                     | 19,8 %                   | 8,8 %              | 1,1 %              |
|  | <b>2022</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 49,7 %                     | 20,6 %                   | 18,3 %             | 11,4 %             |
| <b>2. Climatic change</b>                                    | <b>2020</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 12,5 %                     | 34,7 %                   | 40,1 %             | 12,7 %             |
|  | <b>2021</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 15,8 %                     | 36,1 %                   | 38,4 %             | 9,7 %              |
|  | <b>2022</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 20,2 %                     | 37,3 %                   | 34,9 %             | 7,6 %              |
| <b>3. Nuclear threat and use of mass destruction weapons</b> | <b>2020</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 2,4 %                      | 29,5 %                   | 43,7 %             | 24,4 %             |
|  | <b>2021</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 7,1 %                      | 31,2 %                   | 40,6 %             | 21,1 %             |
|  | <b>2022</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 18,9 %                     | 34,7 %                   | 35,9 %             | 10,5 %             |
| <b>4. Illegal migration</b>                                  | <b>2020</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 11,3 %                     | 25,1 %                   | 38,4 %             | 25,2 %             |
|  | <b>2021</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 12,6 %                     | 27,2 %                   | 38,1 %             | 22,1 %             |
|  | <b>2022</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 11,8 %                     | 27,4 %                   | 37,3 %             | 23,5 %             |
| <b>5. Terrorism</b>  | <b>2020</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 7,6 %                      | 21,3 %                   | 44,9 %             | 26,2 %             |
|  | <b>2021</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 8,4 %                      | 22,6 %                   | 45,1 %             | 23,9 %             |
|  | <b>2022</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 8,5 %                      | 23,1 %                   | 45,4 %             | 23,0 %             |
| <b>External security</b>                                     |                            |                          |                    |                    |
| <b>6. Pandemic</b>   | <b>2020</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 83,4 %                     | 14,0 %                   | 2,1 %              | 0,5 %              |
|  | <b>2021</b>                |                          |                    |                    |
|  | 67,9 %                     | 20,1 %                   | 6,3 %              | 4,6 %              |
|  | <b>2022</b>                |                          |                    |                    |

|   |             |        |        |         |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|---------|
|   | 47,8 %      | 22,0 % | 19,6 % | 10,6 %  |
| <b>7. Russian aggression</b>                    | <b>2020</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 6,8 %       | 15,9 % | 49,8 % | 27,5 %  |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 7,1 %       | 16,2 % | 49,7 % | 27,0 %  |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 12,5 %      | 20,3 % | 48,4 % | 18,8 %  |
| <b>8. Nuclear threat</b>                        | <b>2020</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 3,2 %       | 27,4 % | 39,1 % | 30,3 %  |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 8,3 %       | 29,8 % | 37,4 % | 24,5 %  |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 20,1 %      | 34,9 % | 33,8 % | 011,2 % |
| <b>9. War, military conflict</b>                | <b>2020</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 7,1 %       | 16,3 % | 45,9 % | 30,7 %  |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 8,0 %       | 17,4 % | 46,2 % | 28,4 %  |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 13,4 %      | 21,8 % | 48,6 % | 16,5 %  |
| <b>10. Propaganda and disinformation</b>        | <b>2020</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 23,2 %      | 30,3 % | 32,4 % | 14,1 %  |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 25,6 %      | 31,0 % | 29,8 % | 13,6 %  |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 27,3 %      | 31,9 % | 29,7 % | 11,1 %  |
| <b>11. Cyber threats</b>                        | <b>2020</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 21,9 %      | 29,4 % | 35,2 % | 13,5 %  |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 22,7 %      | 31,6 % | 32,4 % | 13,3 %  |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 26,1 %      | 31,8 % | 29,8 % | 12,3 %  |
| <b>12. Information warfare</b>                  | <b>2020</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 22,5 %      | 29,7 % | 30,1 % | 17,7 %  |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 23,8 %      | 32,8 % | 29,5 % | 13,9 %  |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 24,1 %      | 33,2 % | 29,6 % | 13,1 %  |
| <b>13. Illegal migration, flows of refugees</b> | <b>2020</b> |        |        |         |
|   | 10,8 %      | 26,5 % | 34,9 % | 27,8 %  |

|  |             |        |        |        |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 18,4 %      | 29,5 % | 37,0 % | 15,1 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 17,6 %      | 28,9 % | 34,6 % | 18,9 % |
| <b>14. Energy shortages</b>  | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 19,6 %      | 18,7 % | 38,9 % | 22,8 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 23,8 %      | 22,0 % | 35,4 % | 18,8 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 29,3 %      | 28,4 % | 34,1 % | 8,2 %  |
| <b>15. Hybrid warfare</b>  | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 20,4 %      | 23,7 % | 29,9 % | 26,0 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 21,9 %      | 24,5 % | 29,7 % | 23,9 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 23,3 %      | 25,1 % | 29,8 % | 21,8 % |
| <b>16. Cultural threats</b>  | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 29,7 %      | 28,5 % | 24,7 % | 17,1 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 29,9 %      | 29,4 % | 25,1 % | 15,6 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 29,8 %      | 29,0 % | 25,2 % | 16,0 % |
| <b>17. Military provocation or border incident</b>                   | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 13,2 %      | 23,6 % | 32,2 % | 31,0 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 17,7 %      | 24,8 % | 32,9 % | 24,6 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 18,3 %      | 25,1 % | 33,2 % | 23,4 % |
| <b>Internal security</b>   |             |        |        |        |
| <b>18. Shifts in the chains of production and goods distribution</b> | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 8,3 %       | 24,5 % | 39,8 % | 27,4 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 8,5 %       | 25,4 % | 40,1 % | 26,0 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 9,7 %       | 26,9 % | 38,4 % | 25,0 % |
| <b>19. Disruptive technologies</b>                                   | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 1,2 %       | 11,9 % | 47,4 % | 39,5 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 1,3 %       | 13,3 % | 45,2 % | 40,2 % |

|   |             |        |        |        |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 1,5 %       | 14,9 % | 44,6 % | 39,0 % |
| <b>20. Artificial intelligence</b>                          | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 0,6 %       | 9,8 %  | 49,2 % | 40,4 % |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 0,9 %       | 10,5 % | 50,1 % | 38,5 % |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 1,4 %       | 11,1 % | 50,2 % | 37,3 % |
| <b>21. Drawbacks in legal framework</b>                     | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 2,7 %       | 11,5 % | 49,9 % | 35,9 % |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 2,5 %       | 15,9 % | 48,7 % | 32,9 % |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 3,3 %       | 16,7 % | 48,9 % | 31,1 % |
| <b>22. Flows of refugees</b>                                | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 10,7 %      | 27,1 % | 39,2 % | 23,0 % |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 11,9 %      | 28,5 % | 37,3 % | 22,3 % |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 18,4 %      | 29,6 % | 38,7 % | 13,3 % |
| <b>23. Limited capacity of infrastructure</b>               | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 4,2 %       | 12,9 % | 40,6 % | 42,3 % |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 5,8 %       | 13,2 % | 40,9 % | 40,1 % |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 5,5 %       | 15,7 % | 41,8 % | 37,0 % |
| <b>24. COVID-19 virus pandemic</b>                          | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 79,8 %      | 14,4 % | 4,7 %  | 1,1 %  |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 65,6 %      | 21,3 % | 7,2 %  | 5,9 %  |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 48,4 %      | 23,5 % | 21,9 % | 6,2 %  |
| <b>25. Relative political stability or political crises</b> | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 17,5 %      | 24,9 % | 31,8 % | 25,8 % |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 18,1 %      | 25,2 % | 32,4 % | 24,3 % |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 19,7 %      | 26,1 % | 33,8 % | 20,4 % |
|   | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |

|  |             |        |        |        |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>26. Moderate degree of trust in public institutions</b> | 12,9 %      | 29,3 % | 34,8 % | 23,0 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 14,0 %      | 31,6 % | 33,9 % | 20,5 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 13,9 %      | 32,8 % | 36,7 % | 16,6 % |
| <b>27. Lack of awareness of global and local threats</b>   | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 11,3 %      | 19,7 % | 36,1 % | 32,9 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 12,5 %      | 21,4 % | 37,3 % | 28,8 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 13,1 %      | 23,9 % | 37,1 % | 25,9 % |
| <b>28. Reduction of human rights</b>                       | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 19,7 %      | 25,8 % | 30,4 % | 24,1 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 18,6 %      | 26,3 % | 31,2 % | 23,9 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 19,1 %      | 26,5 % | 32,4 % | 22,0 % |
| <b>29. Nationwide riots</b>                                | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 1,7 %       | 18,3 % | 43,8 % | 36,2 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 1,1 %       | 17,5 % | 50,6 % | 30,8 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 0,9 %       | 16,4 % | 52,8 % | 29,9 % |
| <b>30. Economic crises</b>                                 | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 18,4 %      | 26,3 % | 27,9 % | 27,4 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 19,5 %      | 27,8 % | 29,2 % | 23,5 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 19,9 %      | 32,6 % | 30,4 % | 17,1 % |
| <b>31. Natural disasters</b>                               | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 0,8 %       | 12,9 % | 39,8 % | 46,5 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 1,2 %       | 14,7 % | 40,2 % | 43,9 % |
|  | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 1,4 %       | 15,5 % | 41,8 % | 41,3 % |
| <b>32. Social tensions</b>                                 | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 19,6 %      | 29,8 % | 33,8 % | 16,8 % |
|  | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|  | 18,7 %      | 30,3 % | 32,1 % | 18,9 % |

|   |             |        |        |        |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 19,1 %      | 29,6 % | 34,9 % | 16,4 % |
| <b>33. Insufficient risk assessment and crisis management</b> | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 4,3 %       | 18,6 % | 43,9 % | 33,2 % |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 5,4 %       | 21,7 % | 44,5 % | 28,4 % |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 6,7 %       | 22,1 % | 44,9 % | 26,3 % |
| <b>34. Local conflict</b>                                     | <b>2020</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 5,6 %       | 19,3 % | 34,2 % | 40,9 % |
|   | <b>2021</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 7,3 %       | 21,8 % | 35,6 % | 35,3 % |
|   | <b>2022</b> |        |        |        |
|   | 13,9 %      | 24,5 % | 36,1 % | 25,5 % |

Source: based on the survey results

### Discussion

The research showed that the philosophical paradigm refers to the system of scientific achievements (theories, approaches, principles, and methods) used to describe the phenomenon underlying assumptions and structure on the system of knowledge in the specific field is based (Turyahikayo, 2021). At the same time, the paradigm demands the analysis of certain category in the definite period of time (Žukauskas, Vveinhardt, & Andriukaitienė, 2018). It was also found that residents in the limited territory understand the notion differently in various periods of time depending on international environment as well as socio-economic, political, cultural, or ecological conditions.

The contemporary knowledge paradigm can be realised in three levels: macro-, mezzo-, and microlevel (Panya & Nyarwath, 2022). The macrolevel is realised at the state level when governmental establishments are involved and legislative documents are used to regulate the process. The mezzolevel deals with the activity of certain institutions and their assistance to establish secure environment. They can be research establishments, educational institutions, sociological laboratories, philosophical communities, etc. The microlevel concerns the activity of individuals oriented towards understanding of security as a philosophical category and outlining the principles of sustainable development. These levels may be applied to the paradigm of philosophy of security as well. The three-level paradigm may be used for development of sustainable community. Table 3 describe the actions for creation of secure environment on the basis of principles of sustainable development considering pandemic and socio-political changes in Poland.

**Table 3**

*Actions for creation of secure environment (considering pandemic and socio-political changes in Poland)*

| <b>Level where actions are implemented</b> | <b>Actions to be implemented</b>  |
|--|---|
|  | Improvement of education  |
|  | Conducting of survey on the problem of security threats in the society on the regular basis |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Macrolevel</b>   | Proper analysis of threats and risk assessment   |
|   | Establishment of efficient crisis management system in the country   |
|   | Study of the factors to maintain security in the community   |
|   | Creation of innovative integrated environment for functioning of paradigm  |
|   | Creation of secure environment taking into consideration public opinion  |
|   | Increasing the role of experts in the time of risks extension and transformation of threats  |
| <b>Mezzolevel</b>   | Acquisition of methods, forms, principles of personality development   |
|   | Development of methodological fundamentals for philosophical paradigm  |
|   | Outline the peculiarities of current socio-economic, political, cultural environment in the country  |
|   | To establish interdisciplinary links between philosophy and other disciplines like military sciences, politics, economics, sociology, psychology |
|   | Consider traditional and modern interpretations of security and regard historical philosophical works devoted to the problem of security         |
|   | Formation of information literacy  |
|   | Improvement of technological competency  |
|   | Formation of motivation to education   |
|   | Building skills to work with innovative technologies and artificial intelligence in particular   |
|   | Orientation of creative and intellectual potential of specialists towards solving the existing problems on security                              |
|   | Formation of risk assessment skills among future specialists   |
|   | Enhancement of crisis management competency  |
|   | Focus the researches upon actual typology of security  |
| Pay attention towards subjective and objective approaches to understanding of security in modern researches |  |
| <b>Microlevel</b>   | Active participation in community life   |
|   | Self-actualisation of personality  |
|   | Realise the peculiarities of secure environment and be able to function there  |
|   | Consider the existing threats while planning own actions   |
|   | Study security as innovative process and result of sustainable development   |
|   | Understand the specificity of conceptualisation of secure environment within the community   |

Source: author's own development

Thus, the paradigm of philosophy of security in Poland faced a number of changes under new pandemic and socio-political conditions. At the same time, these transformations require specific measures to build secure environment in the country considering the existing threats. The analysis of

understandings of security among Polish residents helped up to draw the peculiarities of sustainable development of Polish community and outline its principles that can be introduced in practical researches.

### **Conclusions and Implications**

The research found that the modern world is facing many transformations followed by a number of serious threats and risks. In the Polish context, national security is a geopolitical phenomenon and it is closely connected with the picture of East Central Europe. The study proves that security is one of the most important values in the social and individual dimensions. While investigating the problem the notion of security in details was examined. It was found that there are two groups of theories: traditional and modern theories. The traditional theory is mainly related to military security and means state-centric approach to security. The modern theory refers to a new understanding of security and it translates security with non-military conflicts, tensions, and crises. Also, the findings show that the notion of security as philosophical phenomenon is linked to many systems and includes ontological, gnoseological, axiological, praxeological, methodological, and anthropological approaches.

In addition, objective and subjective approaches to philosophical interpretation of security were differentiated. The objective approach is connected with different objects within the material and social systems. It is oriented towards maintaining their stability and quality under the heavy influence of negative processes and phenomena when security is explained as an attribute of the entire community. The subjective approach determines different qualities of security nature as derivatives of social interests and resilience. It was evaluated that in subjectivity security is analysed considering different aspects such as social, economic, or political. Thus, it can be concluded that in the philosophical literature, definitions of security can be divided into four groups: state of protection, attribute or quality, specific regulated activity, or result of sustainable development. It was stated that the outlined definitions of security do not describe all the variants of its interpretations in the philosophic science but they give the possibility to emphasise the availability of a number of theories and approaches to determination of the concept. The findings can be used to classify security within the complex applicable paradigm limited to the certain country.

Also, the Polish understanding of security that it is based on the concept that security is the absolute value for humanity was described. The findings showed that security theory development in Poland uses the comprehensive approach of individual authors to security in order to clarify the theoretical aspects of security issues in the country. Studying the components of national security typical for Poland, it was revealed that they include internal, external and international security. External security is related to the counteraction to threats that occur beyond the borders of the state. International security is expressed in the sense of absence of aggression and requires support from partners in the time of crisis. Internal security is limited to the territory of the country. A detailed analysis of existing security threats in the Polish context according to three types of nation's security on the basis of philosophical literature was conducted. In order to provide the adequate description of paradigm of philosophy of security in Poland and to represent its recent changes due to pandemic or socio-political events, the understanding of security and to distinguish the existing threats within the Polish community was studied.

On the basis of experimental research and considering a detailed literature review the paradigm of philosophy in Poland was described and its application for further sustainable development of the Polish community was substantiated. The paradigm is realized in three levels: macro-, mezzo-, and microlevel. At the same time, in the article the actions for creation of secure environment on the basis

of principles of sustainable development considering pandemic and socio-political changes in Poland were outlined.

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## Appendix A

*Form used during the experimental survey*

*You are participating in the experimental survey related to the problems of security and existing threats in the community. Please fill the following form objectively. Your answers will be used to understand the paradigm of security in the Polish context and outline the requirement for sustainable development of the community. Thank you for your cooperation!*

### PART 1

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1. What is your age?**

- |                |                |                |                  |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| a) 18-25 years | b) 26-40 years | c) 41-50 years | d) over 50 years |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|

**2. What is your gender?**

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| a) male | b) female |
|---------|-----------|

**3. What is your occupation?**

|   |                                       |  |                                      |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) work for governmental institution  | b) work in private sector             | c) do not have stable income           | d) retired                           |
| <b>4. What is your education?</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) vocational   | b) bachelor                           | c) master                              | d) other                             |
| <b>5. Are you involved in security sector?</b>  |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) yes  | b) no                                 |  |                                      |
| <b>6. Do you feel safe?</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) yes  | b) often                              | c) rarely                              | d) no                                |
| <b>7. How do you understand the category of security?</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) state of protection  | b) attribute that neutralizes threats | c) specific regulated activity         | d) result of sustainable development |
| <b>PART 2</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| <b>Study the following threats and assess their influence upon your life. Use grades from 1 to 4, where 1 = does not affect; 2 = slightly affect; 3 = significantly affects in most cases; 4 = always strongly affects:</b> |                                       |  |                                      |
| <b>International security</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| <b>8. Pandemic</b>  |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>9. Climatic change</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>10. Nuclear threat and use of mass destruction weapons</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>11. Illegal migration</b>  |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>12. Terrorism</b>  |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>External security</b>  |                                       |  |                                      |
| <b>13. Pandemic</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>14. Russian aggression</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>15. Nuclear threat</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>16. War, military conflict</b>   |                                       |  |                                      |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect                    | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects           |
| <b>17. Propaganda and disinformation</b>  |                                       |  |                                      |

|  |                    |  |                            |
|--|--------------------|--|----------------------------|
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>18. Cyber threats</b>   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>19. Information warfare</b>                                       |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>20. Illegal migration, flows of refugees</b>                      |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>21. Energy shortages</b>  |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>22. Terrorism</b>   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>23. Hybrid warfare</b>  |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>24. Cultural threats</b>  |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>25. Military provocation or border incident</b>                   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>Internal security</b>   |                    |  |                            |
| <b>26. Shifts in the chains of production and goods distribution</b> |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>27. Disruptive technologies</b>                                   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>28. Artificial intelligence</b>                                   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>29. Drawbacks in legal framework</b>                              |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>30. Flows of refugees</b>   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>31. Limited capacity of infrastructure</b>                        |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect   | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |

|   |                    |  |                            |
|---|--------------------|--|----------------------------|
| <b>32. COVID-19 virus pandemic</b>                            |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>33. Relative political stability or political crises</b>   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>34. Moderate degree of trust in public institutions</b>    |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>35. Lack of awareness of global and local threats</b>      |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>36. Reduction of human rights</b>                          |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>37. Nationwide riots</b>                                   |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>38. Economic crises</b>                                    |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>39. Natural disasters</b>                                  |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>40. Social tensions</b>                                    |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>41. Insufficient risk assessment and crisis management</b> |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |
| <b>42. Local conflict</b>                                     |                    |  |                            |
| a) does not affect  | b) slightly affect | c) significantly affects in most cases | d) always strongly affects |

Source: based on literature review