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The use of selected social concepts and educational programmes in counteracting cyberspace threats

Abstract

This article demonstrates the importance of the aspects of social life which include prevention and education at all possible stages of using cyberspace. It encompasses a characterisation of the primary concepts and programmes associated with developing a sense of security in individuals in cyberspace. Focus was placed on major social and educational projects with an impact on security. The keynote of the article is that personal (individual) security, in addition to the sense of peace and stability and health security, have an essential impact on the sense of security of people using modern ICT technologies. All this is related to appropriate attitudes and experiences, at the same time defining the focus area for the responsible State bodies (services, organisations, institutions).

Key words: threats, cyberspace, security programmes and concepts, sense of security, education, cybersecurity

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Introduction

The issue of “individual security”, which is increasingly often present in cyberspace, resonates in many discussions on modernity and changes in various domains of life. Concerns related to uncertainty and various related threats lead to an increased number of instances of addictions, aggression, violence, and brutality among people. It is increasingly common to see the reasons for the decline of the human condition, and people’s willingness to close themselves in a world limited to their closest family and friends, or to themselves only. Such attitudes make it difficult to cooperate and be mutually responsible for oneself and for others.

Research carried out in recent years in Poland demonstrates a high level of fear of becoming a victim of crime¹. As became apparent, almost 1/3 of Poles (30%) experience a fear of crime. Despite the favourable opinions of the work of the police, the Polish public, for fear of their own life and health, and the life and health of their closest family and friends, keep avoiding certain places, streets, parks, or squares. For this reason some Polish people avoid going out in the evenings for fear of becoming a victim of a break-in, assault, robbery, battery, or reckless driving. Another source of fear is the manifestations of aggression by alcohol and drug abusers, acts of vandalism, fights and batteries, and violent acts by adolescents².

Recently, new threats have emerged related to the organisation and functioning of individuals in public spaces. These include all types of anxiety accompanying individuals’ activities in cyberspace and threats resulting from the development of technological civilisation. In the contemporary times it is possible to observe a demonstrable evolution of threats, among which the most oppressive are those arising from people’s presence in cyberspace. They are a direct threat to an individual’s personality and to society, impacting on the

1 More on the issue: A. Kossowska, *Uwarunkowania i konsekwencje lęku przed przestępczością* [w:] J. Królikowska (red.), *Problemy społeczne w grze politycznej*, Warszawa 2006, s. 191-194, A. Siemaszko (red.), *Geografia występku i strachu*, Warszawa 2007, s. 100; B. Hołyst, *Wiktymologia*, Warszawa 1997, s. 545.

2 The research carried out by J. Siemaszko shows that every fourth Pole (27%) feels unsafe during an evening walk, more than one third (36%) fear reckless drivers, assaults and robberies (24%), aggressive adolescents (24%), break-ins (23%), aggressive behaviour by alcohol and drug addicts (21%), fights and batteries (20%) [in:] A. Siemaszko (red.), *Geografia...*, s. 98, 102-103.

functioning of individuals, social groups, states and institutions, in particular economic and social³.

People are currently spending a lot of time on contact with the media. Never before has the life of ordinary people been so dominated by the “realness” experienced through both the traditional media (television, the radio, the press, outdoor advertising, etc.) and the new media (the global information network, telecommunications, etc.). The paradox of the contemporary media is thus that as a result of an excess of out-of-context information and the fascination with the extreme and the unique, people are feeling lost, and actual knowledge of the world is declining.

Cyberspace is also used by terrorists as a tool for politically motivated activities. Due to controversies and problems with a clear-cut definition of cyberterrorism, it is difficult to uniformly classify specific examples of attacks as the results of terrorist activity in cyberspace. Many incidents for which the blame is placed on terrorists might be forms of vandalism, or acts secretly sponsored by or carried out with the silent approval of the State, which is, however, hard to prove.

In order to meet social expectations relating to an individual’s security in cyberspace, it is extremely important to include not only acts meeting the definition of a crime but also all asocial behaviour. Based on an objective assessment of threats, a similar level of anxiety is felt by a person afraid of becoming a victim of a house break-in or a car theft, but also when experiencing aggression from individuals using modern ICT technologies.

Thus, the key issue is to prepare people to live in tolerance and respect towards others, to live in a safe society of the new digital era, the era of the information society, where hatred, violence, aggression and terror, are marginal and episodic.

In relation to the above, various educational and information concepts and programmes (projects) are gaining in significance, aimed at developing a sense of security in cyberspace. They largely contribute to delivering sufficient information on the consequences of risky behaviour, and develop crucial psychological and social skills (the ability to establish contacts with people,

3 See: M. Czuryk, K. Drabik, A. Pieczywok, *Bezpieczeństwo człowieka w procesie zmian społecznych, kulturowych i edukacyjnych*, Olsztyn 2018; J. Gierszewski, A. Pieczywok, *Społeczny wymiar bezpieczeństwa człowieka*, Warszawa 2018; A. Pieczywok, *Działania społeczne w sferze bezpieczeństwa społecznego*, Lublin 2018; M. Karpiuk, *Safety as a legally protected value*, „Zeszyty Naukowe KUL” 2019, nr 3.

coping with stress, solving conflicts, resisting pressures from the environment, etc.). They are based on the belief that people, especially the young, behave in a risky way because they do not know enough about the mechanisms and consequences of such behaviour.

The use of selected social concepts in developing an individual's sense of security in cyberspace

The major role in designing security⁴ at the level closest to an individual is performed by two security entities, the first being the police and the municipal police, as institutions professionally trained in the field of threats to citizens' security.

The second security entity is the local community, i.e. citizens, such as the family, school, the media, social organisations, etc. The co-participation of the entity in the security of the State, society, social groups, and individuals in Poland is highly inadequate. Thus the continuation of the subject matter of the research is necessary, both in the diagnostic sense and for designing changes in order to increase security in cyberspace.

The basic category in the concept of preventing crime through designing secure spaces is "the defence space"⁵.

4 More on security: M. Czuryk, K. Dunaj, M. Karpiuk, K. Prokop, *Bezpieczeństwo państwa. Zagadnienia prawne i administracyjne*, Olsztyn 2016; M. Karpiuk, *Zadania i kompetencje zespolonej administracji rządowej w sferze bezpieczeństwa narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Aspekty materialne i formalne*, Warszawa 2013; W. Kitler, M. Czuryk, M. Karpiuk (red.), *Aspekty prawne bezpieczeństwa narodowego RP. Część ogólna*, Warszawa 2013; M. Karpiuk, *Konstytucyjna właściwość Sejmu w zakresie bezpieczeństwa państwa*, „*Studia Iuridica Lublinensia*” 2017, nr 4; M. Karpiuk, N. Szczęch, *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe i międzynarodowe*, Olsztyn 2017; M. Czuryk, *Właściwość Rady Ministrów oraz Prezesa Rady Ministrów w zakresie obronności, bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego*, Olsztyn 2017; M. Karpiuk, *Prezydent Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej jako organ stojący na straży bezpieczeństwa państwa*, „*Zeszyty Naukowe AON*” 2009, nr 3; M. Karpiuk, *Właściwość wojewody w zakresie zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego oraz zapobiegania zagrożeniu życia i zdrowia*, „*Zeszyty Naukowe KUL*” 2018, nr 2; M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, *The Voivodeship Governor's Role in Health Safety*, „*Studia Iuridica Lublinensia*” 2018, nr 2; K. Chałubińska-Jentkiewicz, M. Karpiuk, K. Zalańska, *Prawo bezpieczeństwa kulturowego*, Siedlce 2016.

5 More on defence: M. Karpiuk, *Służba wojskowa żołnierzy zawodowych*, Olsztyn 2019; M. Bożek, M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, K. Walczuk, *Zasady ustroju politycznego państwa*, Poznań 2012; M. Karpiuk, *Służba funkcjonariuszy Służby Kontrwywiadu Wojskowego i Służby Wywiadu Wojskowego oraz żołnierzy zawodowych wyznaczonych na stanowiska służbowe w tych formacjach*, Olsztyn 2017; M. Karpiuk, *Pomoc Sił Zbrojnych Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*

The concept of the defence space has existed for over two generations. In both of these the defence space is especially strongly connected with the physical space. The elements of the concept of the defence space essential for its understanding include territoriality, supervision, access control, technical protection measures, level of maintenance, and support in its use.

For the defence space, supervision means primarily the performance of all activities such as observation, control, sometimes surveillance, and systematic and planned analysis of the movement of people in a specific territory or its surroundings. The essence of supervision is to “deter moving individuals from wrongdoing”. Another element in the defence space is the control of access to it. This is undoubtedly one of the basic elements which can easily be assessed by a potential perpetrator or another person intending to commit an act of vandalism or theft. This is the type of entrance, fence, distance to be covered, by the possible perpetrators and many other features of the physical space impacting on the decisions of those potentially bent on theft or an act of vandalism. Depending on the type of defence space (private, semi-private, semi-public, public) access control is effective, i.a. through creating: 1) landscapes and physical environments delineating paths of pedestrian movement in the directions of popular locations; 2) public spaces encouraging, instead of discouraging, people to gather together; 3) limited access to internal areas or high-risk areas (such as car parks or rarely visited areas). These can often be achieved through physical barriers⁶.

A. Urban points to the necessity of the local community’s participation in creating its security, especially through preventive actions towards threats. “The security of the nearest environment, of children at school, on the way to school, citizens’ security at home and during travel, during commuting, and in any other places, security in cyberspace, are more and more often challenges on which the satisfaction and development of society depends. The key to the delivery of these tasks in local communities is to include them in security-related activities. This is not about detaining perpetrators, as this is the task of

udzielana Policji, „Wojskowy Przegląd Prawniczy” 2018, nr 1; M. Karpiuk, *Tereny zamknięte ze względu na obronność i bezpieczeństwo państwa ustanawiane przez organy administracji rządowej*, „Ius Novum” 2016, nr 4; M. Karpiuk, *Zadania i kompetencje samorządu terytorialnego w czasie stanów nadzwyczajnych* [w:] M. Karpiuk, M. Mazuryk, I. Wieczorek (red.), *Zadania i kompetencje samorządu terytorialnego w zakresie porządku publicznego i bezpieczeństwa obywateli, obronności oraz ochrony przeciwpożarowej i przeciwpowodziowej*, Łódź 2017.

⁶ E. Szweđa, *Bezpieczeństwo społeczności lokalnych. Najbliższej człowieka*, Warszawa 2016, s. 146.

specialised forces, but to take preventive measures stopping the committing of an offence or making it more difficult⁷.”

An example of the concept of developing a person’s security in cyberspace is the concept of “Social Eyes”. According to J. Jacobs⁸ describing the urban spaces in the United States: large city spaces, metropolitan areas, due to people’s moving to the bedroom suburbs, were empty at night, devoid of the so-called social eyes, which created opportunities for offenders. Both J. Jacobs and other authors often refer to the idea of “Social Eyes” when discussing secure urban spaces. These are needed in every defence space, in each type of local community, in large cities and small towns, in estates, streets, in every village, every public and private space. “Social Eyes” notice every wrongdoing, threat, crime, and should be a source of information exchange and communication between individuals comprising smaller or larger local communities. “Social Eyes” are an opportunity for joint action by police and citizens to identify threats, counteract asocial behaviour, and exchange conclusions from the observation of the most challenging places in terms of people’s security⁹.

In his analyses A. Urban emphasises the significance of the so-called Nobody’s Space, which facilitates asocial behaviour and crime, and is also present in cyberspace. Nobody’s Space most often encompasses various areas of the public and semi-public space which do not receive due attention from the institutions managing them. These include uninhabited buildings, access roads to them, areas around them, vandalised entrances, and other elements, as well as illegal websites. The fact that these spaces become spaces for crime, such as thefts and assaults, is often confirmed in our reality. Neglected public and semi-public spaces are a danger to the even the best maintained, usually private, spaces. Developing secure spaces is connected with clearly defining the above-mentioned divisions into private, semi-private, semi-public, and public areas. These areas in the local security dimension should also have their “supervisors”, residents in charge of them, or having the sense of responsibility for them¹⁰.

7 A. Urban, *Wpływ ukształtowania przestrzeni publicznej na bezpieczeństwo społeczności lokalnych*, „Zeszyty Naukowe AON” 2012, „Dodatek”, s. 11.

8 J. Jacobs, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, Random House Inc, 1992.

9 E. Szweđa, *Bezpieczeństwo...*, s. 154.

10 A. Urban, *Wpływ...*, s. 104. More on the local security system: M. Karpiuk, *Position of the Local Government of Commune Level in the Space of Security and Public Order*, „Studia Iuridica Lublinensia” 2019, nr 2; M. Czuryk, J. Kostrubiec, *The legal status of local self-government in the field of public security*, „Studia nad Autorytaryzmem i Totalitaryzmem” 2019, nr 1;

The connection between the place of residence, everyday life in a specific area, and a person's security, was discussed by J. Pańkiewicz in his publication *Dżungla miasta. Klucz do bezpieczeństwa*¹¹. According to the author, the major challenge in understanding threats to people's security is the contemporary urban space.

Security in the closest environment of a person is a particularly broad topic in social practice. Its condition is visible everywhere, especially, according to J. Pańkiewicz, in "the city jungle"¹². Introducing the reader to his extraordinary publication, to the world of security challenges and threats faced by people, the author of the "city jungle" concept states "I am far from spreading fear psychosis, but the spread of threats in the contemporary world forces us to apply preventive and protective measures"¹³. He wrote his compendium of knowledge with the deep conviction that it would be useful in such events as accidents, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, environmental contamination, fire, theft by a pickpocket, and any form of aggression. Perhaps it can protect people from fear, pain or even death.

J. Pańkiewicz states, among other things, "Large metropolises are considered the most dangerous jungles on our planet"¹⁴. Presenting "the panorama of the threats of the concrete jungle", he describes the public space: urban transport, taxis, the underground, bicycles, lifts, beaches and swimming pools, parks, the cinema, concert halls, stadiums, public buildings, demonstrations, riots, street fights, bad dogs, drugs, weapons for personal use, credit cards, and ATMs. He also identifies threats in the following types of offence: violence, pickpockets, car theft, plunder of apartments, snatching purses, rape, sexual abuse, stalking, fraud, forgery, fake products, pestering and aggressive beggars, usury, blackmail, kidnapping, homicide, international terrorism, bomb attack, plane hijacking, violence towards minors, cybercrime, identity theft¹⁵.

M. Karpiuk, *Miejsce samorządu terytorialnego w przestrzeni bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, Warszawa 2014; M. Czuryk, K. Dunaj, M. Karpiuk, K. Prokop, *Prawo zarządzania kryzysowego. Zarys systemu*, Olsztyn 2016; M. Karpiuk, *Position of County Government in the Security Space*, „Internal Security” 2019, nr 1; M. Karpiuk, *Activities of the local government units in the scope of telecommunication*, „Cybersecurity and Law” 2019, nr 1.

11 J. Pańkiewicz, *Dżungla miasta. Klucz do bezpieczeństwa*, Poznań 2013.

12 Ibidem, s. 14.

13 Ibidem, s. 13.

14 Ibidem, s. 39.

15 Ibidem, s. 36–37.

The concept of “human security” is evidently present both in the literature in the field of security sciences and in the works analysing the gamut of security issues, in various dimensions and scientific disciplines¹⁶.

The security subject in this concept is the person, who, as a “social entity”, co-creates various social groups and structures. Security in the nearest environment of a person can also mean that the main two trends in the “human security” concept, i.e. the broad and the narrow approaches, take this nearness into consideration. The broad approach, based on the Japanese school, in a concise interpretation, means “freedom from poverty”, and the narrow approach, associated with the so-called Canadian school, means “freedom from threats”¹⁷. The goal of the analyses and the possibilities for applying the human security concept to security in the nearest environment of people is to regard it as a crucial theoretical construct for such security subjects as individuals and local communities.

The concept of human security relates to the global level, as sustainable development with the participation of the people of the world is supposed to form the basis for security, and, conversely, the very concept of human security is to be the source of understanding and the necessity for sustainable development. In social practice, realising this interdependence should take place not only on the basis of the directive on its adoption by particular States but also by multidirectional education, from a single individual in his/her environment to education in schools and universities, in all possible forms¹⁸.

16 See, e.g., M. Karpiuk, K. Prokop, P. Sobczyk, *Ograniczenie korzystania z wolności i praw człowieka i obywatela ze względu na bezpieczeństwo państwa i porządek publiczny*, Siedlce 2017; M. Karpiuk, *Zadania administracji publicznej w zakresie bezpieczeństwa społecznego dotyczące wspierania rodziny przeżywającej trudności w wypełnianiu funkcji opiekuńczo-wychowawczych i odnoszące się do systemu pieczy zastępczej*, „Społeczeństwo i Rodzina” 2018, nr 3; M. Czuryk, *Bezpieczeństwo jako dobro wspólne*, „Zeszyty Naukowe KUL” 2018, nr 3; M. Karpiuk, *Pomoc społeczna jako instytucja umożliwiająca rodzinom przewyżczenie trudnych sytuacji życiowych i jej miejsce w sferze bezpieczeństwa socjalnego*, „Społeczeństwo i Rodzina” 2017, nr 1; M. Czuryk, K. Drabik, A. Pieczywok, *Bezpieczeństwo człowieka w procesie zmian społecznych, kulturowych i edukacyjnych*, Olsztyn 2018; M. Karpiuk, *Ubezpieczenie społeczne rolników jako element bezpieczeństwa społecznego. Aspekty prawne*, „Międzynarodowe Studia Społeczno-Humanistyczne. Humanum” 2018, nr 2; M. Karpiuk, *Ograniczenie wolności uzewnętrzniania wyznania ze względu na bezpieczeństwo państwa i porządek publiczny*, „Przegląd Prawa Wyznaniowego” 2017, t. 9.

17 K.P. Marczuk, *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państw członkowskich Unii Europejskiej. Od bezpieczeństwa państwa do bezpieczeństwa ludzi*, Warszawa 2012, s. 18.

18 E. Szweida, *Bezpieczeństwo...*, s. 132–133.

Another concept is the so-called broken windows theory by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling¹⁹, which sees the problem not in the essence of spatial solutions, but in space maintenance and management. The creators of the theory demonstrate that signs of vandalism and aggression which are not removed lead to the intensification of the problem, as they create acquiescence for further wrongdoing. The theory had a great impact on the concomitant concepts and measures aimed at removing the signs of vandalism, for instance through the creation of the “Quality of Life” programme for New York, implemented by William Bratton. In Poland the action is known under the name “Zero Tolerancji (Zero Tolerance)”, and focused on immediate reaction and the lack of social consent to any forms of aggression.

The preventive value of educational programmes in developing an individual’s sense of security in cyberspace

Two of the important theories and practices relating to developing human security in cyberspace are educational and preventive programmes.

One of these is undoubtedly the “Razem Bezpieczniej (Safer Together)” project, which has been implemented by the Polish Government for many years now. The major areas with an impact on ensuring security and maintaining public order include: security in public places and in the place of residence, security at school, preventing domestic abuse, security on public transport, security in road traffic, security in business activities, and national heritage protection.

The analysis of the Razem Bezpieczniej programmes indicates that in accordance with the Polish Government’s intention, it is being implemented by all 16 provinces and numerous district and communes, for which joining the programme is voluntary. Each province, with the participation of district and communes, has its own rules and regulations, schemes, work plans, and teams coordinating this Governmental project.

The entities carrying out research projects as part of this programme include in particular local government entities, and also non-governmental

¹⁹ B. Czarnecki, W. Siemiński, *Kształtowanie bezpiecznej przestrzeni publicznej*, Warszawa 2004, s. 16-21.

organisations, bodies ensuring public order, commune organisational units, and other institutions. Projects were most often implemented in the following areas: cities, districts, communes, provinces, estates, groups of communes, and groups of estates. The research report contains an analysis of tasks carried out as part of the respective subject areas.

The most popular was the “Secure School” area. The list of project activities mainly covered these fields: 1) supplementary classes for children and adolescents; 2) educational meetings, e.g., with police officers, with offenders; 3) creating or developing a video surveillance system.

Among many other activities as part of the “Secure School”, the authors of the report also mention various infrastructural investment projects, teacher training, workshops for parents, competitions, festivals, tournaments, first aid courses and purchasing related equipment, and information campaigns on preventing pathological behaviour and violence in cyberspace.

The priority issues included in the “Secure School” projects were: 1) a low sense of security among learners; 2) aggression between learners; 3) the lack of space for spending free time.

The subject area with the second largest number of projects was “Domestic Abuse”. As part of this area there were a number of projects regarding security and the sense of security. The most frequently implemented activities under these projects included psychological and legal assistance, as well as workshops aimed at breaking the silence on crime in cyberspace.

One of the best known programmes focusing on the security of city residents is the “Programme for Improving Security – a Secure City”. The Act of 5 June 1998 on district local government includes local government bodies in activities supporting the counteracting of threats by obliging them to perform supra-commune public tasks in the area of public order and the security of citizens. The conditions for local government bodies’ involvement in activities to ensure security are also created by other Acts (e.g. the Act on commune guards) and Acts of local law forming specific strategies, programmes, and creating local agreements aimed at improving the effectiveness of activities in the area of maintaining public order and security in general. Motivating numerous entities to cooperate and coordinate their activities as part of a consolidated objective must bring the desired effects, and will constitute substantial support for the operations of the police and other forces in charge of security. It is also necessary to ensure permanent cooperation mechanisms between the police, the central and local government administration, social organisations, and active citizens, in order to improve the level of security.

It is worth mentioning the “Sector” preventive programme, which defines implementing and partnering entities, provides a characterisation of threats in the centre of Warsaw, divided into threats within the area of the local Warsaw I Police Headquarters and the Railway Station Police Headquarters in Warsaw. Furthermore, the programme identifies measures taken before its implementation at the initiative of the Security and Crisis Management Department of the City of Warsaw, the assumptions, manpower and resources, tactics and tasks, the organisation of command and communications, effectiveness measures, actions correcting the found transgressions and departure from the planned directions, and also the motivation system and supervision over the programme’s implementation²⁰.

On the basis of the characteristics of threats occurring in the centre of Warsaw, an action plan will be developed as response to the least socially accepted criminal activity and methodologies, which might also be connected with cyberspace threats. It was found that Warsaw’s stations are often opinion-forming places, both in terms of the evaluation of security and order in the city and shaping the opinion of foreigners, e.g. tourists, on the city. It was assumed that material property theft, including pickpocketing and luggage theft, robberies and extortions by force, and fights and batteries, have the greatest impact on the sense of security of citizens. Furthermore, the area was a major place frequented by individuals from the environment associated with drug-related crime. Their activities also had an impact on the crime rate and public order disturbance. Changes to the local infrastructure were also taken into account²¹.

Another informational and educational programme with an impact on the security level of residents is “The District Programme of Preventing Crime and Facilitating Public Order and the Security of Citizens”, whose main goal is to increase the actual security of the district’s residents. This goal can be reached if the entities participating in the programme are actively involved in implementing the programme assumptions and tasks, covering the following issues: 1) limiting the crime rate and the number of threats in cyberspace; 2) raising the sense of security in public places and places of residence; 3) improving the image of institutions dealing with ensuring security; 4) preventing social pathologies as criminogenic phenomena, e.g. alcohol and

20 T. Serafin, S. Parszowski, *Bezpieczeństwo społeczności lokalnych. Programy prewencyjne w systemie bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa 2011, s. 266–267.

21 Ibidem, s. 268.

drug abuse, domestic violence; 5) raising the level of security and quality of life; 6) increasing security in transport and road traffic.

Preventive measures carried out in schools employ individual preventive programmes implemented regardless of the current curriculum. Most often these programmes cover the following thematic sections: the integrative section, the section on healthcare, psychological and the social aspects of risky behaviour (the use and abuse of alcohol or other intoxicants, aggression or early sexual activity, the mechanisms of developing disorders, etc.), the section on psychological skills (e.g. the ability to cope with stress and tension through relaxation exercises, the ability to make decisions), the section devoted to developing the ability to use the Internet safely, the section on social and interpersonal skills (e.g. the ability to establish and maintain positive, satisfying, contacts with others, solving conflicts, resisting peer pressure, the ability to say no).

In conclusion, it must be stated that the characterised (selected) concepts and programmes for preventing crime in cyberspace and protecting the security of citizens and public order are aimed at seeking and implementing effective prevention forms and methods in order to increase the sense of security, breach the barrier of fear, and, in consequence, creating secure spaces.

It should be emphasised that every educational concept and (preventive) programme with an impact on developing the sense of security of individuals in cyberspace should have an open form based on voluntariness and transparency.

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Wykorzystanie wybranych koncepcji społecznych oraz programów edukacyjnych w przeciwdziałaniu zagrożeniom człowieka w cyberprzestrzeni

Streszczenie

Teść artykułu pokazuje jak istotnym aspektem życia człowieka jest szeroko pojęta profilaktyka oraz edukacja we wszystkich możliwych etapach korzystania z cyberprzestrzeni. Artykuł zawiera charakterystykę podstawowych koncepcji i programów dotyczących kształtowania poczucia bezpieczeństwa człowieka w cyberprzestrzeni. Skoncentrowano się głównie na najważniejszych społecznych i edukacyjnych projektach mających wpływ na bezpieczeństwo człowieka. Idea przewodnia artykułu dowodzi, że bezpieczeństwo personalne (osobiste, ludzkie), wraz z poczuciem spokoju i stagnacji oraz bezpieczeństwem zdrowotnym, mają zasadniczy wpływ na poczucie bezpieczeństwa człowieka korzystającego z nowoczesnych technologii komunikacyjno-informacyjnych. Wszystko to łączy się w przyjmowaniu odpowiednich postaw i odczuć wyznaczając jednocześnie obszar koncentracji działania w tym zakresie odpowiednich podmiotów (służb, organizacji, instytucji) państwa.

Słowa kluczowe: zagrożenia, cyberprzestrzeń, programy i koncepcje bezpieczeństwa, poczucie bezpieczeństwa, edukacja, cyberbezpieczeństwo