

SUMMARY

OF SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Name and surname:

Leszek Jan BULLER

2. Diplomas and academic degrees – with the name, place and year of obtaining them and the title of the doctoral dissertation:

In 1990, I graduated sociological studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences KUL in Lublin, defending a master's thesis entitled *Ideological Assumptions of Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Individual Farmers "Solidarity" (1980–1981)*, written under the direction of Rev. Prof. Franciszek Janusz Mazurek. At the same university I graduated doctoral studies and defended in 1998 my Doctor of Philosophy thesis entitled *Personalistic-axiological Basis of the Social Role of Policeman*, written under the direction of Rev. Prof. Franciszek Janusz Mazurek. Extensive excerpts of this work were published in the form of articles in various scientific journals.

In 1993, I finished the officers postgraduate studies in the field of administrative law at the Police Academy in Szczytno.

3. Information on previous employment in scientific units:

Since obtaining a doctoral degree, I've worked and still work at state universities (now Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw) and private (The Off-Campus Faculty of Social Sciences of KUL in Stalowa Wola), where I have taught and continue to conduct classes in many sociological subjects, in particular sociology of security, sociology of the police, security of classified information and personal data, threats of contemporary family, influence in security) and sociological subjects (including introduction to sociology, sociology

of law, social communication sociology, sociology of politics, sociology of organization and management, influence in management). I also run bachelor's and master's seminars. I have promoted some 250 people within bachelor's seminars and 68 people within master's seminars. Bachelor's and master's dissertations written under my direction are exposed to the problems which are close to my interest in science and the needs of the practice.

Detailed course of scientific and didactic work:

- * 2006 – till today – **Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw** – Assistant Professor.
- * 2010 – 2011 – **State Higher School of Technology and Economics in Jarosław** – senior lecturer.
- * 2006 – 2010 – **The Institute of Organization and Management in the Industry “ORGMASZ” in Warsaw** – Head of the Institute / Deputy Director / Head of the Business Security Workshop.
- * 2005 – 2007 – **Prof. Stanislaw Tarnowski’s Vocational Higher Education School in Tarnobrzeg** – lecturer.
- * 2004 – 2010 – **Catholic University of Lublin – The Off-Campus Faculty of Social Sciences in Stalowa Wola** – Assistant Professor.
- * 2002 – 2016 – **Wsztechnica Polska University in Warsaw** – adjunct.
- * 2001 – 2005 – **The Bogdan Jański Academy in Warsaw** – Assistant Professor.
- * 2001 – **The Institute of Applied Social Sciences of the University of Warsaw** – Assistant Professor.
- * 1999 – 2005 – **Melchior Wańkiewicz Warsaw College of Journalism** – Assistant Professor.
- * 1992 – 1994 – **Police Academy in Szczytno** – assistant.
- * 1991 – 1992 – **Police School in Słupsk** – lecturer.

At the same time, I worked in various institutions where I used my knowledge practically, I had a lot of vocational courses, I also deepened and still deepen my studies on issues related to broadly understood internal security. I served as an officer in the Police and in the Office of State Protection. I also worked in the National Foreign Investment Agency Inc., Family Television Inc., Institute of National Remembrance, State Enterprise “Airports”, I also managed the Institute of Organization and Management in the Industry “ORGMASZ”,

and currently I manage the European Projects Center – a state budget unit subordinate to the Ministry of Investment and Development. In my professional work I had the opportunity to perform many (also managerial) functions. Work experience has been a good opportunity to combine theoretical knowledge with practice, which is also not without significance in scientific work.

4. Indication of the achievement resulting from Article 16 sect. 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Academic Degrees and Academic Title as well as Degrees and Title in the Field of Art (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1789):

a) title of scientific achievement:

“Socializing Police Activities in Poland”

b) (author, title of the publication, year of publication, name of the publishing house, publishing reviewers):

Monograph: L.J. Buller, *Uspołecznianie działań Policji w Polsce [Socializing Police Activities in Poland]*, Warsaw 2019, The Off-Campus Faculty of Social Sciences of KUL in Stalowa Wola, pp. 244, ISBN 978-83-61307-77-8.

PUBLISHING REVIEWERS:

Zbigniew Mikołajczyk, Hab. PhD – Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw.

Prof. Piotr T. Nowakowski, Hab. PhD – University of Rzeszów.

Prof. Jurij Paczkowski – State Higher Technical-Economical School in Jarosław.

c) description of the scientific goal of the work and the results achieved, together with a overview of their possible usage:

In the Polish scientific literature, the issue of socializing police activities has not been exhaustively undertaken so far and there is no monographic development of this issue. There are few people and environments that focus on the socialization of police activities in various

aspects and dimensions, and the content of the term “socializing police activities” is also understood differently. Police officers use this wording during various speeches, deliberations and briefings, but also representatives of various circles speak about socializing uniformed services. Policemen in their statements do not define the term “socializing police activities”, but rather point to certain pillars, which include: recreation of police stations, the National Map of Security Threats or the “Community policeman closer to us” program. A typical approach to research was the current understanding – by Robert Łuszcz – of the phrase “socializing police activities” as a specific type of public services addressed by the police to the local community, and the final product of these activities is to be the safety and security of the local community. Grzegorz Ćwik focuses his reflections on the issues of positioning a police officer in the local environment. It is important – according to him – that certain policemen should be associated with the place where they serve and with people for whom they serve. Therefore, the police work area should cover small areas, just the size for footpatrols. The officers should be obliged to live in the area where they serve, because then they become part of the local community, get to know it well, and are under its control and can serve it themselves without the possibility of pathological situations. However, it should be stressed that the issue of socializing police activities was undertaken sporadically and piecemeal, usually as a side thread. The above conditions have made it desirable to scientific exploration of this issue. The attempt of the author’s research look presented in the monograph presented in the monograph is a new approach in the discipline of security sciences and in the long run it can be a contribution to the development of this scientific discipline.

The considerations contained in the monograph are an attempt to widen the view and order the problems of socializing the activities of the police. The undertaking in the monograph of scientific issues identified as a scientific achievement is a consequence of my previous, long-term research interests related to internal security, especially criminal prevention. The shaping of scientific reflection on the importance of socializing police activities was influenced by professional experience related to police service, and then work in scientific and research positions, inter alia at the Police College in Szczytno. Analyzes, assessments and conclusions presented in the monograph also reflect professional experience gained during service in the police or the Office of State Protection (UOP), as well as later in

the course of work in various state administration institutions or business organizations, as well as didactic activities related to internal security.

In three chapters of the monograph, an attempt was made to indicate the importance of issues related to the socialization of police activities. The considerations in the first chapter of the monograph concerning the significance of the social role of a policeman in a professional context are of an introductory nature to further analyzes devoted to the subject matter. The essence of each professional role are certain normative expectations, and thus the duties and rights of the professional role. In the case of a police officer, one should speak of a non-occupational role, but of a social role, because the policeman actually serves every day of the week around the clock. Therefore, the expectations connected with his role arise from him (his own notions of a policeman, how he should play his social role), from the family environment (imagination of the nearest to the role played by the policeman), from other environments in which the policeman operates (e.g. a social group), from the professional environment, from citizens as recipients of the policeman's professional activities. Performing the role of a social police officer is also associated with the implementation of values and compliance with moral and legal norms. In the work of a police officer – especially in the context of socializing police activities – two fundamental values are important: the dignity of the human person and the common good. In relations between a police officer and a citizen, both sides must respect one another and have confidence in each other in order to be able to carry out activities for the common good, which is the internal security of the local community and, in a broader sense, the entire society.

Analyzing the issue of socializing police activities, it should be emphasized that compliance with legal norms is of great importance in fulfilling the role of a social policeman and influences the normalization and setting of legal boundaries in socializing police activities. Both officers and citizens cooperating with the police must respect human rights and other legal regulations contained in international and national documents. In a situation where, for whatever reason, anyone forces anyone to break whether it is legal norms, or moral standards, there is a civil disobedience or a right to resist. A police officer has the right to refuse to carry out a service order, when the order involves breaking a legal provision or is contrary to moral principles. Similarly, a citizen, if someone instructed him to perform illegal activities or violate moral principles, has the right to refuse to do this. It is also worth mentioning that the notion of the social role of a police officer still has not received a

comprehensive and factual scientific approach, because so far – apart from my considerations – none of the authors dealing with issues related to the police has taken up this topic in its entirety. Few authors dealt only with individual elements of the social role, once a militiaman.

In the next chapter of the monograph you can get acquainted with the activities concerning police cooperation with the society, and thus also with the socialization of police activities, undertaken in selected countries: France, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Ukraine, China, Japan, New Zealand, Russia and the United States. To understand the conditions for socializing police activities, it is necessary to refer to examples of other countries. Therefore, the models of police contacts with the public were analyzed based on three research problems formulated in the following questions: what is the role of police in the societies of individual countries?, what is the involvement of the police in the society of each of the analyzed countries?, what is the involvement of the society in the police operations in the individual countries? The recommendations contained in this part of the monograph propose an assessment of the police relations with the society in the models specific to individual countries and the presentation of good practices on the level of socializing police activities in these countries. The evaluations contained in the monograph show that there are significant differences between the analyzed models of police contacts with the public in selected countries in terms of police relations with the public. The most loose relations are in France and Russia, and the closest in China and Japan. The discussion conducted in the monograph allows us to assess in which country we have much less examples of social involvement in the affairs of the police than the involvement of the police in matters of society or the role of the police in society. On the one hand, the differences in police-society relations occurring in Eastern Europe (presented on the example of Russia) and in communist societies (such as China) are significant and testify to different political priorities. On the other hand, the close involvement of the public in police affairs in Japan and – in contrast – in the United States shows that close police and public relations are not only characteristic of communist and post-communist countries.

Nevertheless, it cannot be said that strengthening mutual relations between the police and society necessarily brought benefits. For example, it is difficult to say that these relations affect the crime detection rates. In the light of the assessments contained in the monograph, it can be assumed that involvement in the police affairs is rather an intention rather than a factual state. This can lead to the creation of a system where the police are better integrated,

less distant from the public, where the objectives and tasks of the police are the subject of public debate, and thus the police are not expected to be fully responsible for preventing crime. Reflections on police and society relations require consideration of all aspects of these relations, where the deployment of police units is one element, along with the involvement of the police, the role of the police and social involvement. Although the deployment of police units – as it turns out – does not affect the police relations with the public. The number of inhabitants per one police officer is also significant. Poland – apart from Sweden and Great Britain – is one of the leading countries with the least number of citizens per one policeman, which undoubtedly creates opportunities for building better mutual relations, and what is important in socializing police activities.

In the light of scientific considerations which are synthetically included in the third chapter of the monograph, constituting the scientific achievement referred to in Article 16 sect. 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and academic title as well as on degrees and title in the field of art, the significance of the transition from reactive activity to proactive police in Poland, which occurred after political and socio-economic changes after 1989, is clearly visible. This process was based on the assumptions of the *community policing* concept, which emphasizes the partnership of various social forces and local potentials for security as a common good. The idea of *community policing* is based on the assumption that the local community takes responsibility for the state and sense of security in its own surroundings, while the police is a specialized agency animating the activity of members of the local community in areas of life related to safe functioning.

In Poland, as in the countries analyzed in the second chapter, the socialization of police activities should become a certain philosophy, not a magical phrase. Socialization of police activities imposes a new type of responsibility on it, namely designing ways of combining public activities with the activities of law enforcement and public order authorities. At present, it is about creating a real partnership between society and the police that protects them. Such a partnership requires that social preventive and social activities of the police should be carried out “hand in hand” and *de facto* gain a common identity. This is a key element in the creation of a new work system for police officers, and thus constitutes a change in approach to the issue of cooperation with the public. Therefore, the creation of a new model – the socialization of police activities – should be based on cardinal virtues that form the basis of social order, which goes beyond traditional consideration of the socialization of

police activities and may be considered as an important contribution to the development of security sciences.

Considering the possibilities of a new approach to cooperation of the society with the police in undertakings aimed at counteracting crime, especially in the local community, one should take into account the above-mentioned virtues building social order both in the local community and among police officers. The model of socializing the activities of the police, therefore, must be built on the basis of the social order based on the concept of cardinal virtues.

Prudence is the efficiency of practical reasoning according to reason who knows the truth with regard to good and bad behavior, that is knowledge of the right goals of the proceedings and measures leading to them. The virtue of prudence organizes many planes and consists of many ingredients. The first component is memory, which allows you to become aware of past experiences and not only your own, but also the local community to which the individual belongs. The second component of prudence is knowledge, or the ability to properly assess the surrounding reality, which develops the imagination of a human being. Imagination fulfills in human life the role of stimulator of actions, directing them, through bold and good ideas, influencing others. The third component is readiness to accept advice and instructions, i.e. trust the experience of others, especially specialists in a given field, people with experience, qualifications. The fourth component of prudence is observation, or implicitness. The surrounding reality puts man in a situation that requires some intuition, the ability to analyze and discover optimal solutions despite changing circumstances. In addition to the components of prudence, there are also two virtues closely related to it: it is prudence, i.e. the efficiency of a good search for means leading to the goal, the second is wise judging, and therefore the ability to reason properly based on the laws of logic, and consequently making the right choice. In the socialization of police activities, this virtue is very important, as both policemen and cooperating citizens must skillfully assess the surrounding reality, remember different situations or people and carefully choose measures to counteract criminal behavior. It is also important that citizens cooperating with police officers know how to take advice and use the experience of police officers.

Justice is giving everyone what is rightfully due to him. It is based on the dignity of the human person who is entitled to every human being and to the essential equality of all

people. The virtue of justice regulates the mutual relations between people. The components of justice are acts of “doing good” and “avoiding evil”, so the basic ingredient is the rule of law, that is, the constant desire to live in a social order. The second component of justice is honesty, which is based on giving to individuals what is due to them. These ingredients can also be found in the virtues of related justice, i.e. patriotism, gratitude, obedience, respect, truthfulness and generosity. Patriotism means the honor that a person should have for the community in which he was brought up (local community, state, nation). The recipient of gratitude is people or institutions to whom we owe any good. On the other hand, through obedience, one learns to obey the law and submit to the superiors, as well as the rules and principles of social coexistence. The basic act of respect is delicacy, that is, the appropriate way of referring to other people with the principles of good manners. Truthfulness is the compatibility of thought with speech, and generosity is the renunciation of a good for the benefit of another person. Only people who comply with the law and who are able to comply with the orders of a police officer or superiors in accordance with legal pragmatics can cooperate with the police.

Moderately allows you to master the pursuit of pleasure, provides balance in the use of goods, control over drives and maintains desires within the limits of honesty. A man who knows moderation is willing to sacrifice to other people. Although it is possible to use the rights due even for the price of the conflict, the lack of moderation in the use of legal and institutional possibilities may lead to the denial of the common good. For the proper human development, it is also necessary to associate virtues related to temperance, which include gentleness, humility and the ability to rest and use pastimes. Gentleness and forbearance are nothing other than to control anger and anger. The virtue of humility improves man in the right perception of his place and tasks in the local community and in the modern world, so his goal is to strive for good in accordance with right reason. Resting plays a very important role in the spiritual and physical functioning of a human being, which is why it cannot be underestimated, as misused free time favors the appearance of a number of social pathologies. The system of socializing police activities should be based on people who can control their drives, because the lack of such skills may lead, for example, to overuse physical strength or to receive unauthorized gratuities.

Bravery provides perseverance in difficulties, stability in pursuit of goodness, strengthens in resisting temptation, enables us to overcome fear, face trials and persecutions,

and enables us to sacrifice and sacrifice, even sacrifices of life to defend a just cause, that is, bravery helps to achieve good hard. Thanks to bravery, man – in the name of higher goods and values – is ready to bear the sacrifice. This virtue expresses itself in perseverance and in fighting the adversities encountered in life. When analyzing the virtue of bravery, two basic factors can be distinguished. The first of these is not to face the threatening evil, and thus the emergence of an attitude of trust in one's own strength. The second factor is attacking evil, which is to contribute to the creation of a sense of security. Depending on the circumstances, these two factors come to the fore. In some situations, reason tells man that one should not attack evil and withdraw. In other situations, reason suggests that the attack on evil is indicated, because it is the only right solution. It follows that bravery is indispensable in every human action, because it allows opposing dangerous situations. The system of socializing police activities should be created by courageous people who are not afraid to oppose other people who take illegal actions.

The concept of socializing police operations is conditioned by many factors, which include dynamic media coverage reaching today's many millions of recipients at the same time. It is saturated with information not about providing security directly, through the use of various methods and rules of life, prompted for example by a police expert on crime prevention, but about threats that arise from the context of the presented events. Clear information provides the public with stable conditions. Ensuring security is not only strategic plans, but also informing the public about the state's activities in the area of creating safe conditions for a decent citizen's life, feeling the security of the individual, creating a belief that in the event of a threat the system is effective and works. The Polish legal system gives local communities the opportunity to create different self-defense groups that can act prophylactically. The inhabitants of these communities can create self-defense organizations operating in close cooperation with the police and local authorities (e.g. in the form of associations or on the basis of a municipal council resolution) or completely independently (as informal groups that are limited only to the control of the immediate environment). Properly organized and legally operating self-defense organizations are in some local communities desirable and able to play a positive role in the system of citizens' security at the local level, as part of the concept of socializing police activities. The participation of police officers in the implementation of long-term educational, preventive, prophylactic and corrective programs requires coordination, so the school should assign an employee to cooperate with the police,

in turn policemen should participate in the development of school security programs based on a joint analysis of threats and together assess the safety of the school and the environment. Active participation of police officers in thematic meetings with young people, during which issues related to juvenile responsibility for punishable acts, legal aspects of drug addiction, violence, aggression and mobbing, as well as ways of avoiding threats resulting from using modern information technologies can be discussed. Such actions are in line with the concept of socializing the police, as the police reaches directly young people with the message about the possibility of cooperation in the socialization of police activities. The “Safer Together” program is intended and is in practice directed at local communities who know best what threats they face in their area. Local communities are aware of what preventive and educational needs in the area of public safety and order are the most appropriate and needed. The program has integrated many local enterprises and institutions that prepared and implemented projects using more and more modern tools to reach various social groups with information, education, prevention of dangerous behaviors threatening both at home, family, school, peer relationships, as well as in public space (on street or road). An important task of the program is to improve the image of the police and increase the confidence of representatives of local communities to police officers. Therefore, in order for the police officers to reach the local communities in the most effective way, in the second edition a detailed goal was distinguished from the scope of district activities in the local environment. At the same time, the information campaign “Community policeman closer to us” was carried out and the Internet application “My command” was launched, which allows contact with a specific district in a given local environment.

Summing up, the assessments and conclusions included in the monograph *Socializing Police Activities in Poland*, which is a scientific achievement referred to in Article 16 sect. 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and academic title, and on degrees and title in the field of arts, in my subjective assessment, authorize me to state that the dissertation is a significant contribution to the development of the discipline of security sciences. Contribution to the discipline of security sciences is manifested, among others, by the systematization of knowledge about socializing police activities. The concept of socializing police activities proposed in the monograph may contribute to the development of the discipline of security sciences. In the author’s conviction, the problem areas presented in the monograph constitute the original content characterizing internal security with particular emphasis on crime

prevention. Issues related to the socialization of police activities are a kind of *novum* in the literature on the subject dealing with internal security. It is also worth pointing out that the notion of the policeman's social role has not yet received a comprehensive and factual scientific approach, because so far – apart from my considerations – none of the authors dealing with scientific issues related to the police has taken up this topic in its entirety. Few authors dealt only with individual elements of the social role, then, a militiaman. Socializing police activities is a new issue in scientific considerations, of course using already existing solutions and approaches, however, in terms of Poland these are new issues and – it seems – very important. The new model proposed by me to socialize police activities based on cardinal virtues leads to social order, which in essence means security.

The scientific deliberations undertaken fill the epistemological gap in the security sciences and are part of the involvement of the police and society in activities aimed at ensuring internal security in Poland. The monograph also has a utilitarian value, as it is a kind of compendium of knowledge about socializing police activities, which can be used by both policemen and decision makers (Ministry of the Interior and Administration). Actions proposed in the monograph can be included in medium and long-term internal security strategies.

I am also aware that the content contained in the monograph is only an introduction to further, more in-depth scientific research. The author is aware of the need to conduct further research and scientific inquiries regarding the socialization of police activities as a scientific matter, so that both policemen and citizens can take joint actions to improve the security of local communities. Nevertheless, the presented monograph as a scientific achievement referred to in Article 16 sect. 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and academic title as well as degrees and title in the field of art, may be the starting point for such research by offering a research approach and indicating the correlation between socializing police activities and internal security.

5. Discussion of other scientific and research achievements:

After completing my studies at the Catholic University of Lublin, I started serving in the Police in May 1991. First, I worked in the operational and reconnaissance unit at the police station in Świdnik, and then I had basic training at the Police School in Słupsk, where I

was offered a job as a lecturer. There, for the first time, I met with the issues of crime prevention, which I became interested in the field of science and research. I conducted sociological research at the School of Police in Słupsk regarding the effectiveness of basic course education, the results of which were published in the book: L. Buller, R. Sitek, *Efficiency of Primary Students' Education*, Słupsk 1992.

In 1992, I started working at the Higher Police School in Szczytno, where I dealt with the issues of social communication, as part of which I also dealt with criminal prevention. As a result of these interests, several scientific articles devoted to crime prevention as well as other issues related to internal security were created. This is my first area of scientific and research interest.

The second area of my scientific and research interests crystallized during the writing of the doctoral dissertation. Collecting materials and deepening my knowledge in issues related to the basic role of the policeman, I came across the problem – for me very interesting – influencing other people, which is associated with the issues of personal security. The meeting with Prof. Adam Podgórecki – the creator of social engineering – in June 1998 also had a significant impact on my scientific and research interests. Reading the work of Prof. A. Podgórecki entitled “Mega-Sociology” inspired me to an even more intense and wider exploration in this scientific area. As part of my research, I found that several fields of science deal with issues of influence on other people, in addition to security sciences, also sociology, social psychology, pedagogy, management sciences and ethics. This statement led to the conviction that there is a huge need for a multi-faceted arrangement of the issue of influences understood as complex social processes and mechanisms of exerting influence on human individuals and social groups. These issues seemingly do not have too many points in common with security, however, this is a false assessment, which may be evidenced by the book by Kevin Mitnick and William Simon *The Art of Deception. I Broke People, Not Passwords* (Gliwice 2003, Helion), where social engineering is defined as “influencing people and using persuasion to deceive them so that they believe that social engineer is a person of the identity created for manipulation purposes. Thanks to this, the social engineer is able to use his interlocutors, with additional (or not) use of technological means, to obtain the information sought” (p. 4). This is also confirmed by a study conducted by Dimensional Research, which shows that 43% of the surveyed 853 IT specialists around the world were targets of attacks based on influential strategies called “social engineering schemes” in jargon.

The third area of my scientific interests is business security. This is related to my previous professional activities, which I undertook after the service in the Office of State Protection in 1999. As part of my research and development, I created the concept of an Integrated Safety Management System, which I presented in the following publications: BULLER L.: *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem [Security Management]*, “*Ekonomika i Organizacja Przedsiębiorstwa*” 2008, no. 10(705), p. 21–27. BULLER L.: *Integrated system of corporate security management*, [in:] BORKOWSKI S., CHUAN T.K.: *Toyotarity. Strategic areas – elements of Toyota house’s roof*, Dnipropetrovsk 2009, Publisher Yurii V. Makovetsky, ISBN 978-966-1507-08-0, p. 61–67.

As part of these interests, I developed the concept and created the Business Security Studio at the Institute of Organization and Management in the Industry “ORGMASZ” in Warsaw, in the framework of which scientific conferences were organized.

I am the author of a number of scientific publications in the form of original and co-author monographs and an editor of non-serial publications and scientific series, as well as relevant articles in scientific journals. In published works, I used both theories as well as empirical studies carried out by myself. After obtaining the degree of doctor of humanities in the field of sociology, I published 5 books as an author, I published 5 publications under the editorial, and co-authored 31 books, I also published 29 scientific articles in various scientific journals and 31 popular science articles in various magazines.

Several dozen studies have referred to my scientific publications (e.g. B. Hołyst, *Forensic Psychology*, Warsaw 2004, p. 132; L.F. Korzeniowski, *Securitology, Science on Human Safety and Social Organizations*, Kraków 2008, p. 44 and 281) or expert knowledge. After obtaining the PhD degree in humanities in the field of sociology, I was quoted in 41 national and 10 foreign publications. The most cited publication was an article entitled *Safety Management* (2008).

As part of my work without publication, I was a co-contractor of two legal opinions for law enforcement (courts, prosecutors, Police, Internal Security Agency), as well as author of three audits and co-author of 2 audits in various business entities (including joint-stock companies, municipal companies, state-owned companies of the state treasury). It is worth pointing out here that the audits were carried out based on my own research methodology and research tools.

I wrote several reviews of scientific journals and numerous reviews of editorial articles appearing in the monthly magazine “*Ekonomika i Organizacja Przedsiębiorstwa*”, in which I was a member of the Editorial Committee, as well as book reviewer. I also reviewed the supervisory research project No. NN116346839 entitled *Social Conditions of Police Prevention Activities. Sociological Study* (Ministry of Science and Higher Education).

I prepared the original programs: drawing up and start an economic field of study at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw since the academic year 2011/2012; drawing up a specialization “Social Communication” at the Off-Campus Faculty of Social Sciences of KUL in Stalowa Wola; postgraduate study “The Management of Public Safety” at the Institute of Organization and Management in the Industry “ORGMAZ” in Warsaw; new subject “Influence in Management” at State Higher Vocational School in Tarnobrzeg and Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw; new subject “Police’s Relations with Society” at the Police Academy in Szczytno; specialization “Sociology of Social Communication” at Bogdan Jański Academy in Warsaw; postgraduate study “Protection of Classified Information and Personal Data” at Bogdan Jański Academy in Warsaw.

I prepared the concepts of: training workshops for the State Security spokespersons in the Police Academy in Szczytno (all police spokespersons from State Security were trained), training workshops for spokespersons for voivodship commanders of the Police at the Police High School in Szczytno (all spokespersons of the voivodship police officers were trained); training workshops for the State Protection Office spokespersons in SPO in Łódź (all SPO spokespersons from all delegations were trained); Police Center for Public Opinion Research (PCBOS) in the Police Academy in Szczytno.

I took an active part – announcing papers – in several hundred scientific conferences, both domestic and international as well as foreign ones. I chaired several scientific meetings or sessions at scientific conferences. I also participated in dozens of conferences and scientific symposia without a paper. After obtaining a PhD degree in the field of humanities in sociology, I delivered 72 papers (including 40 scientific papers at national conferences, and 32 scientific papers at international conferences), I also actively participated in speeches (opening, communication, information) in 9 conferences both domestic and foreign.

I participated in the work of 12 scientific committees and in 10 organizational committees of international and national conferences.

I organized or co-organized several conferences and scientific meetings, especially during the period of Secretary and later Chairman of the Warsaw Branch of the Polish Sociological Association (among others: “On Poverty and Wealth in Poland” – 2003, “Reversed Look, or Special Services Are on Margin of Political Transformation” – 2003, “Poland after Elections” – 2000). As part of the Sociology Section of the Polish Sociological Society, I organized the following conferences: “Sociotechnics – Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow” – 2009, “Business Security Management” – 2009, “Sociotechnical Aspects of Security” – 2010, “Restriction of Civil Liberties in Modern Countries” – 2011, “Spheres of Safety in Higher Education Institutions” – 2013, “The Role of the Manager in Managing the Organization” – 2018.

I participated in two national research projects and two international projects: 1) “Employee 50+. Breaking Barriers in the Labor Market” (call number I/VI/INN/09) – co-financed from the European Union under the European Social Fund (Operational Programme Human Capital National Cohesion Strategy) in 2009–2010 – research coordinator. 2) “Innovation Voucher. Beneficiary – Academy of Image. Honorata Dudek-Frysiak” (contract number BNI/2/0259s/09 PARP) – 2009 – Polish Agency for Enterprise Development – implementation of qualitative research. And the international projects: 1) “Analýza vedeckých poznatkov z oblasti bezpečnosti a ich aplikácia do sféry vysokoškolskej prípravy odborníkov bezpečnostného a krízového manžamentu” [Analysis of research in the area of security and their application to the sphere of education of specialists in security management and crisis management in universities] (MVTS Bil/Pol’/SR/ŽU/06/1). This project was carried out at the Faculty of Special Engineering at the University of Zilina in Slovakia. 2) An international research project entitled “Východiská pre tvorbu Priamach situačných preventívnych stratégií na miestnej a regionalnej úrovni” (Projekt č. 461/0619/08). [Legal basis for creating preventive strategies at the local and regional level] (Project number 461/0619/08)]

I participated in three study trips as part of projects co-financed from European Union funds: Study visit at California State University, Los Angeles (College of Health and Human Services) on March 19–23, 2010 as part of the “Modern ICT Technologies in Dissemination of Science” project – co-financed by the European Union under the European Social Fund. Study visit at Euroforms RFS, Rende Cosenza, Italy on 26–30 July 2010 as part of the “Employee 50+ project. Overcoming barriers in the labor market” – co-financed by the European Union under the European Social Fund. Study visit at the Amadeus Association,

Vienna, Austria on August 3–5, 2010 as part of the “Employee 50+ project. Overcoming barriers in the labor market” – co-financed by the European Union under the European Social Fund.

I participate in European programs and other international and national programs performing various functions: Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development (measure 4.3 Transnational Cooperation), Ministry of Investment and Development, since 2016, member of the Monitoring Committee. Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development (measure 4.3 Transnational Cooperation), Ministry of Investment and Development, since 2016, Head of the Intermediate Body. Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development (measure 4.3 Transnational Cooperation), Ministry of Investment and Development, since 2016, Chairman of the Project Evaluation Committee. Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development (measure 4.3 Transnational Cooperation), Ministry of Investment and Development, since 2016, member of the Working Group on Efficiency. Territorial Cooperation Programme of the European Neighborhood Instrument Poland–Belarus–Ukraine, European Commission (Directorate of Regions), from 2016, member of the Joint Monitoring Committee. Territorial Cooperation Programme of the European Neighborhood Instrument Poland–Russia (Kaliningrad region), European Commission (Directorate of Regions), from 2017, member of the Joint Monitoring Committee

I take an active part in the work of research networks: ESF Thematic Networks on Publications Administration and Government & Partnership within the framework of cooperation of the transnational Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development. Learning and Skills Thematic Network within the framework of cooperation of the transnational Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development. ESF TN Youth Employment within the framework of cooperation of the transnational Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development. The Thematic Network on Employment within the framework of cooperation of the transnational Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development.

In 2010–2012, I was a member of the Scientific Council of the quarterly magazine “Przegląd Prawno-Ekonomiczny” published at the Faculty of Law and Economics of KUL in Stalowa Wola. In the years 2006–2010, I was a member of the editorial committee of the monthly magazine “Ekonomika i Organizacja Przedsiębiorstwa” and the quarterly magazine

“Economics of Organization of Enterprise” published at the Institute of Organization and Management in the Industry “ORGMASZ” in Warsaw.

I was or am a member of international and national organizations and scientific societies: Association for the Support of Disabled People in Szczytno, 1991–1993, founding member. Historical and Social Institute of the Union of Masurian Communes “Jurand” in Szczytno, 1992–1993, one of the initiators of the vocation. Polish Sociological Association: secretary of the Management Board of Warsaw Branch of the PSA in the years 1999–2001, chairman of Warsaw Branch of the PSA in 2001–2003, member of the PSA Audit Commission in 2008–2009, treasurer of the PSA Main Board from 2009–2013, vice-president of the PSA Social Engineering Division since 2000. European Association for Security, since 2008, member of the international association. The Council of the Department of Scientific Research of the Polish Sociological Association, from 2009–2013, a member. International Cultic Studies Association, from 2011, member of the international association.

I received the following awards for scientific, research and organizational activity: Rector’s Award of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw (2011) for the whole work put into the creation of the economics study at the University of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński in Warsaw from the academic year 2011/2012; Research Merit Award, the University of Nevada award for contribution to the development of research presented at the conference entitled “International Conference for Academic Disciplines” at the University of Nevada in Las Vegas USA (2010); Bronze Cross of Merit (1997); Medal of the National Education Commission (2013).

Summing up, my scientific research has focused on issues related to security sciences in three areas of interest: internal security (crime prevention), personal security (influencing in security) and business security.

