

Security in Contemporary Processes of Territorialization of Development – an Attempt to Identify the Problem

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Abstract: The issues of territory management indicate that security should be perceived as a state of the system that can be applied both to the area and to situations, both desirable and undesirable. Building territory security is a complex process. It is mainly based on cooperation between local environment entities participating in mutual issues of local economies and, above all, in local development. Therefore, the problem of "territorialization of security" arises, i.e. linking the success of entities ensuring security with the success of the territory and vice versa. The aim of the article is to draw attention to the development of factors influencing the territorialization of not only economic activity, but also to new factors determining the development of the territory, which manifest themselves in the obligation to ensure security.

Keywords: territorialization, territorial development, territorial security

1. Introduction

Contemporary socio-economic realities are processes of very dynamic changes that drew the interest of many researchers to socio-economic space, especially regional and local. The formation of this reality is accompanied by various trends that indicate awareness of the mutual interdependence of states, regions and microregions, as well as an increase in interest in the regional and local scale in the social context. The ongoing processes are subject to a specific evolution, and at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, another approach to the development policy of territorial units was revealed. One can say that in this policy the territorial approach is considered a new paradigm that is a consequence of very complex economic processes, influenced by both internal and external factors. Thus, the socio-

-economic space becomes a setting of discourse rooted in the activities of various types of areas (scientific, economic, political), organized according to specific problems and projects and aimed at specific goals. Undoubtedly, location theories and the trend of searching for the reasons for the concentration of economic spatial activity were of great importance here, while the concept of agglomeration and external effects, as well as a broad trend of analyses known as the theory of polarization, played a significant role in understanding the importance of space itself. These considerations are being developed and deepened by the concepts of growth poles, among which the most important is the theory of Perroux (cf. Nowakowska, 2018, pp. 5-22).

The above cannot occur without ensuring a high level of security, a process which is in line with, among others, location theory and the growth pole concept. The contemporary security environment, and above all the entities created to ensure security, must have the appropriate conditions for completing their tasks, assuming the stabilisation of these conditions. This is mainly due to the fact that the management of entities functioning in the system of state security (mainly in the public sphere) are also subject to the processes of globalisation and of the service and creative economy, thus an element of the interplay of public and private actors in space. The connections between the new economy and security in effect concern every dimension, and the fields of science related to security, economics and finance are complementary to one another in every aspect of socio-economic space.

1.1. Territorialization Processes and Development Policy

Nowakowska describes territorialization as “the embedding of development processes in the territorial tissue, the implanting of economic activity in social relations, and the initiating of mechanisms for co-creating new value and resources that are strategically important both for individual entities and for the economy as a whole” (Nowakowska, 2017, pp. 36-42). The author notes that the territorial approach is based on:

- creating and using capital and territorial conditions (including endogenous resources and cooperation networks),
- integrating actions taken in various institutional setups (including strengthening participation, partnership and cooperation),
- dynamizing development mechanisms in functional areas, irrespective of the administrative and political setup.

In practice, the problem of territorialization appears when globalisation is combined with concentration in privileged places, creating new connections and dependencies between an enterprise and a specific region. This can be directly identified as linking the success of a company with the success of the region, and vice versa, creating a situation in which the prosperity of the region is a deciding factor in the competitiveness of the company. These phenomena mainly rely on the ability to connect the local, regional and global levels, which means that multinational companies become the driving force. The way in which a company participates in the development of a territory creates the basis for the development of such territory, a process which is known as ‘the territorialization of companies’. In economic practice, this means that the concept of territorialization manifests itself as a process enabling, on the one hand, the integration of external firms with local actors, and their joint participation in developing an environment of entrepreneurship and creating specific resources, while on the other, it encourages the internationalisation of local firms, thanks to the so-called transfer phenomenon¹.

In classical theories, the issue of the relations between an enterprise and the territory were analysed using location choice theories. In conditions of globalisation, such factors as distance and market area become less important. The key aspect is how a company becomes embedded in the structures of

¹ These are actions that involve a given company, usually from the SME sector, being moved abroad thanks to the support of a large company, which allows it to use its international network.

a given territory and how it participates in its development. Territories that achieve success are often called 'magnet cities', which display an ability to both attract and retain new competitive types of activity. Such a place is always considered to be more effective than others. It should be underlined that a territory is necessary for companies in the development of technologies and the implementation of changes in production, and it also pursues its own development logic that fits into these dynamics of change. Of these relations, there is a smaller dependency of the territory on enterprises, as the process involves gathering mainly technological resources, which increases its cohesion and decreases its sensitivity to a crisis caused by the company relocation. This demonstrates the mutual connections and independence of companies and the territory. The independence of companies is expressed in their ability to relocate and leave their current place of activity, while the independence of the territory is its ability to bear losses in the case of a company exiting. The independence of the territory depends on the density and intensity of economic and social relations among local actors, which determine the dynamics of its development.

Territorialization, therefore, leads to the formation of a specific, creative system of relations that is able to quickly adapt to changes and the creation of new value. Dense and effective networks of connections lead to the creation of mechanisms as a result of which entities concurrently benefit from and co-participate in the creation of territorial capital. This results in the creation of increasing interdependencies between entities within the territory, as well as to the diversity and specificity of the space. Territorial dynamics, by allowing for the internationalisation of external effects through the continuous creation of new competitive resources, makes it possible to attract investors and external resources. The specifics of a given territory is then understood as a competitive advantage that can affect its development, and even contribute to changes in its ways of production.

One of the key determinants of the new paradigm of regional policy is the territorialization of development policy, which involves concentrating public intervention in certain places. According to Markowski, the territorial dimension of development policy "is associated with the territorialization of the economy, the territorialization of enterprises, and the necessity to change the ways of cooperation of local authorities towards development that extends beyond the traditional borders of formal administrative divisions" (Markowski, 2011, p. 75). According to another study, "the territorialization of development policy is a causative process and concerns the differentiation of spatial intervention due to regional or local potential and barriers to development" (Noworól & Noworól, 2018, p. 23). The same authors are of the opinion that territorialization can be analysed by referring to other aspects of multi-entity dependencies between territories. These include the following relations (Noworól & Noworól, 2018, pp. 23-24):

- co-governance/co-management – reflecting constitutional connections/dependencies, but also the will (or the lack thereof) among public administration entities to cooperate in public-public, public-private and public-social partnerships; co-governance/co-management is conducted both horizontally and vertically,
- territorialization of public intervention – reflecting the directing of support to selected areas/territorial units; territorialization is conducted vertically, i.e. national support is provided for macro-regions, regions, subregions and districts, while regional support is directed towards selected subregions and districts,
- competitiveness – reflecting the position of territories that can be mutually positioned according to the target groups of territorial marketing; competitiveness manifests itself horizontally between selected regions, subregions or local units that have a comparable attractiveness for investors, capital, incomers and inhabitants, which in the case of cities, for example, often results in a similar place in the hierarchy of the settlement system.

Note that that the above-mentioned processes differ in terms of their institutional arrangement, as they occur in a different way as they relate to the public and private sector in the economy. Public co-governance/co-management has its roots in the public sector, but in some aspects it opens up the social and economic (private) sector. Any intervention in the process of the territorialization

of development policy is directed mainly toward public entities, but not only; those 'gifted' by the public sector with such a support policy are often those in other sectors that have the ability to use territorial potential.

1.2. Territorial Security

Although the term *security* is defined in individual areas of life with differing emphasis on its varied aspects (different in the approach of lawyers, economists, political scientists and sociologists), in practice there is general agreement that it is an anthropocentric category (Brzeziński, 2009, p. 30).

As noted by A. Łuczyszyn and M. Łuczyszyn "changes in people's economic activity, manifesting themselves in new forms of management based on new technologies, induce a system of flexible production, and facilitate, among others, faster communication, but at the same time create a divide into the rich and the poor, which leads to great differentiation" (Łuczyszyn & Łuczyszyn, 2017, p. 203). The same authors stated that "in terms of contemporary economics theory, and in particular the stream dedicated to the location of economic activity in space, security should be seen as one of the new external effects in classical form, as a low level of security is a negative external effect, while a high level is a positive effect" (Łuczyszyn & Łuczyszyn, 2017, p. 204). Expansion of the new paradigm of development is therefore strengthened as it moves from a Fordian to a post-Fordian (service) economy.

In wanting to define territory's security, it must be assumed that the physical features of a place are a factor that generates the problem of security. Meanwhile the state, which is the guarantor of security, should create the conditions necessary for ensuring security in the whole social and economic system of the country. This general aspect of security, including especially internal security, is connected with its particular feature of the locality of threats. Danger, irrespective of its smaller or larger scope, is always of a local nature. On this basis, it is worth making an attempt to formulate a definition of territory security. Research conducted by the author, as well as a critical review of the literature, lead to define security of a territory as, "a space formed historically, in which the relations between administration, society, economic entities and social organisations lead to the continuous assurance of a high level of security. It is therefore a specific social construct based on the history, culture, knowledge and skills common to a given community, and on actions that aim to effectively counteract and combat criminality".

The above definition is justified as the new economy has shown that despite the ability to predict and counteract threats, new ones constantly appear whose features are only beginning to be understood. Combatting such threats is not an easy task when living in a world of permanent deregulation. It could be said that security, in its diversity and varied dimensions, is increasingly becoming the most desired good determining the quality of life. One example of this are large modern-day cities (territories), which become the country's driving force, in contrast to regions (voivodeships) and micro-regions (counties, districts), but which also, to quote Szymańska, are "hotbed of threats, and at the same time incubators of unpredictable threats" (Szymańska, 2008, p. 10). This view is also confirmed by Wiśniewska-Paź, suggesting that "contemporary reality and its accompanying civilisational development are an extremely complex and demanding area that generates the need to develop often not one but many carefully thought-out approaches (strategies) suitable to the place, time, type of threat and people who may be affected by given threats" (Wiśniewska-Paź, 2018, pp. 9-10).

Thus, the spatial conditions of security result above all from the distribution of management functions, namely economic and other social actions that are permanently connected with buildings, structures, facilities and areas, and which have a significant impact on the number, distribution and variability of various types of crimes in a given territory (micro-region, urban region).

However, it should be noted that these are not the only factors that affect security (combatting criminality). "Criminology and general sociology bring basic explanatory theories and concepts to the

issue, as well as research methods and empirical evidence, which must be taken into account in spatial research of criminality” (Sypion-Dutkowska, 2014, p. 30). This means that the spatial conditions of security are the subject of interdisciplinary research (Figure 1).

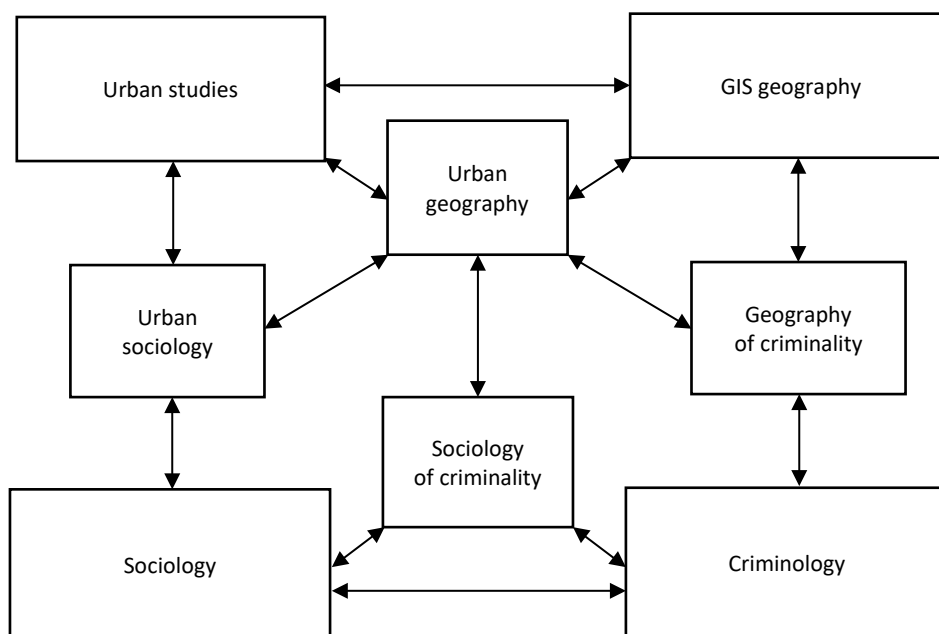


Figure 1. Spatial conditions of urban criminality as a subject of interdisciplinary research

Source: own elaboration based on (Sypion-Dutkowska, 2014, p. 31).

In terms of the processes of territorialization, it can be said that ensuring security from the perspective of appearing threats has both a global and a local dimension. Threats that are often called incidental (unpredictable) require the creation of new connections (coalitions) between the entities ensuring security in a given territory. A high level of security should be directly identified as a connection between the success of public and private entities with the success of the territory, and vice versa. In practice, this involves creating a situation in which the success of the territory is a factor that determines economic development and growth. Undoubtedly, the way in which participants in the process of ensuring security participate in the development of the territory can be called the *territorialization of security*. A typical example may be the problems related to social education on security, which on the one hand relate to the local level, while on the other, the need to implement such education is a consequence of global threats (terrorism, cyberterrorism, drug-related criminality, organised criminality and economic criminality). It should be emphasised that society is experiencing an increasing number of extreme situations (high level of risk), which then induce pro-innovativeness, mainly on a local scale. According to M. Łuczyszyn, “in turn, such a situation triggers an internal motivation, which brings a given space a certain effectiveness in the form of new knowledge. The successes of such a space trigger motivation not only among employees of individual institutions (organisations), but also in the company sector and in the majority of the local community, in particular when work and problems have a high degree of difficulty” (Łuczyszyn, 2017, p. 48). A typical example is intellectual criminality, which triggers a process, e.g. in the police and the local authorities, that aims at the continuous search for new solutions in forms, methods and procedures that must guarantee a high level of effectiveness, while also trigger efficiency among employees. Thus provides an opportunity to create new knowledge thanks to a combination of individualism and the team nature of acquiring information. Therefore, counteracting various types of threat can itself take on various forms and methods, however it would seem that the most important way is to build algorithms that increase awareness of global threats that are combatted locally (individually). As underlined by

S. Koziej, the 21st century is a time of challenges related to creating security in its different dimensions. In the case of its spatial dimension, these should be viewed as one of the greatest values, and should be considered in practice as those "ensuring the opportunity to survive, develop and freely conduct one's own interests in specific conditions by using favourable circumstances (chances), undertaking challenges, reducing risk, and counteracting, preventing and combatting all types of threats to the individual and their interests" (Koziej, 2010, p. 20).

In contemporary socio-economic reality, public entities established by law to ensure security in the country very rarely operate individually, and occurring threats force them to build their image together with other entities. This type of action includes numerous strategic alliances and cooperation agreements, and forms of financing provided for by law for carrying out tasks. In particular, very often coalitions related to security are created on a local scale which combine, amongst others, knowledge, experience and industry specificity, and thus build territorial capital. In other words, they use common resources to create a type of network. These new methods of organisation favour concentrated strength, and also reflect the flexibility of services and other entities in terms of their ability to react to appearing threats. Such action demonstrates the coherence of the whole set of entities. It is characteristic that regardless of the variability in the nature of the socio-economic space, actions related to security are deeply-rooted in local structures. At the same time, there is visible cooperation between entities that are legally responsible for security in a given territory; this cooperation requires the use of various types of spatial instruments, and the way in which they are used is also a manifestation of territorialization. It can be said that territorial development reflects the need for spatial proximity (Nowakowska, 2023, pp. 164-174) in the dimension not only geographical or cognitive but also organizational, cultural and, above all, institutional.

2. Conclusion

The place-based development paradigm provides a theoretical framework for interpreting the territorial context of economic development processes. The advantage of this is primarily the focus on coordination mechanisms in territorial development processes (Rallet & Torre, 2005, p. 47). Taking security into account in the concept of territorial development proves that individual areas (territories) must participate and interpenetrate with the development policy. In practical terms, the territorialization of development policy while taking security into account means the need to make it more flexible. It is therefore necessary to use innovative mechanisms to ensure security, build local partnerships (coalitions for security), develop development strategies, including comprehensive and complementary projects, considering possible sources of their financing. The territorial approach itself may manifest itself, among others, in the implementation of cohesion policy and social policy (programmes, funds). Additionally, according to the New Leipzig Charter, territorialization involves a preference for an integrated approach to security and development, with the need to adapt activities to the potential of given territories (e.g. cities). This is justified because there are large discrepancies in the scope of urban functional areas and in the assessment of the effectiveness of entities in ensuring security.

With regard to safety, it has to be agreed that it should be assessed from the point of view of various research methods and techniques in order to obtain a picture of a given phenomenon from different perspectives, therefore in full agreement with "the requirement to build a modern, friendly, stabilizing and integrating approach to social relations, moving away from cliched and traditional activities" (Łuczyszyn, 2022, p. 167). This will enable a greater awareness of the power of territorialization processes and territorial development itself. In this area, it seems that there is no room for theoretical and methodological simplifications. In combatting and counteracting crime, the idea of territorial cohesion is necessary, which is a consequence of economic, social and spatial cohesion. It is the potential of a given territory (economic, social, capital) that guarantees a high level of public services, the ability for inclusion in society, and network cooperation in entire territorial systems. Thus, the thesis can be confirmed that the key tool of territorially oriented policy are investments in security in all its aspects (e.g. internal).

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Bezpieczeństwo we współczesnych procesach terytorializacji rozwoju – próba identyfikacji problemu

Streszczenie: Problematyka zarządzania terytorium wskazuje, że bezpieczeństwo należy postrzegać jako stan systemu, który można zastosować zarówno do obszaru, jak i do sytuacji zarówno pożądaných i niepożądanych. Budowanie bezpieczeństwa terytorium jest procesem złożonym. Opiera się ono głównie na współpracy pomiędzy podmiotami środowiska lokalnego uczestniczącymi we wzajemnych kwestiach gospodarek lokalnych, a przede wszystkim w lokalnym rozwoju. W związku z tym pojawia się problem „terytorializacji bezpieczeństwa”, czyli powiązania sukcesu podmiotów zapewniających to bezpieczeństwo z sukcesem terytorium i odwrotnie. Celem artykułu jest zwrócenie uwagi na rozwój czynników wpływających nie tylko na terytorializację działalności gospodarczej, ale także na nowe czynniki determinujące rozwój terytorium, a przejawiające się obowiązkiem zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa.

Słowa kluczowe: terytorializacja, rozwój terytorialny, bezpieczeństwo terytorialne
