

## *Contemporary value of praxeological indications in shaping public safety in commune administration*

Local government administration is an inseparable element of the public life of every person and state. By administration we mean a set of organizational activities carried out for the implementation of the public interest by various entities. The organizational form of state activities in the form of administration is separated due to the area it concerns.

This dissertation focuses on research on municipal self-government administration. The choice of it as an area of research was dictated by the closest relationship that the administration creates with the citizen. This was advisable due to the search for answers to how safety is shaped in the municipality today, as well as what is the relationship between efficient management and the level of security.

The first level that was examined concerned the formation of security in the aspect of executive power. This part includes the aspect of municipal management, employees and all activities aimed at the local community and security co-created with it. It was assumed that the executive power, through the prism of its activities, builds specific conditions for the functioning of the commune itself and its surroundings.

Another area that was analyzed concerned the formation of public safety in the organizational space of local government. In this context, the issues of governance, efficient operation and support for local activities are included more broadly. From the point of view of the tasks performed by the commune, the organizational space is the center of activities and the source of decisions made on the basis of legal acts and the needs of society. It was decided that the analysis of management issues and efficient operation in the municipality will be the starting point for reflections on the application of contemporary praxeological indications in shaping public safety. This dimension concerns not only the internal aspect of the municipality, but also the representatives of auxiliary units and the local community.

The last area concerned the area of influence of the commune self-government. It should be understood as all activities undertaken by the municipality regarding relations with residents and other entities. It includes such activities as: public consultations, information, support for local activities, creating strategies and visions of the municipality's goals and others. According to these criteria, an extensive analysis of the material was carried out, and the collected facts allowed to determine the degree of dependence of individual factors in relation to the level of safety shaping in selected areas.

An important element in the work was the inclusion of praxeological aspects in creating security in local government administration. The above issue is part of the discipline of

management and quality science, but including it in this work influenced the perception of management efficiency in the municipality, and thus the security being built. The characteristics of individual factors allowed us to bring closer their essence and functions that they perform in building security through human activities. Based on such indications as: economy, efficiency or the concept of practical error, it was found that they were connected with the essence of safety.

After the research, some guidelines and recommendations have been developed that municipalities can implement regardless of financial resources. They can be implemented gradually, taking into account the knowledge and leadership of the municipal manager, as well as the openness of officials to make improvements in management issues. The example of a commune shows its invisibility in the face of a county or province when it comes to creating security. However, if we assume that the municipality, due to being the smallest unit of territorial division, is the first entity that creates a specific development and level of security, it seems reasonable to take up this topic of research from the point of view of the commune.

The first chapter presents the methodological assumptions on the basis of which the research area was selected, the goals of the work and hypotheses were set. The methods and tools of the conducted research, which to varying degrees contributed to obtaining the research material, were also presented.

The second chapter is intended to give a general overview of the tasks and responsibilities of the municipality towards its inhabitants. This chapter discusses the organization and functioning of municipal administration in the public safety system by characterizing three areas of its activity. Detailed division and assignment of individual factors by means of which safety is shaped contributed a lot of valuable information to the overall approach to the work. On their basis, an initial ranking of the importance of factors in shaping safety was made.

The third chapter presents and discusses issues related to the discipline of management science and quality using praxeological indications. By way of a detailed description of such factors as: economy, ethics and efficiency, an outline of the application of praxeological indications in local government administration and creating safety based on them is presented. Issues concerning factors determining security in local government administration were established and developed on the basis of efficient management. In the course of the research, the efficiency of activities has become a key element of creating security, and in the aspect of the municipal authorities it is its main factor. The dissertation includes the essence of action

and the effects of practical error as an issue that in the original assumption was an important determinant of action. The presentation of potential directions of contemporary management in municipal administration, taking into account the need to apply praxeological indications, closes the chapter.

In the last, fourth chapter, the results of the field research were presented, taking into account the answers from the questionnaire of questions addressed to mayors, as well as the presentation in the form of tables of answers from surveys conducted among the heads of selected communes. The developed materials from field research and from current strategic documents of municipalities constituted a significant contribution to the whole work, on the basis of which the foundations of the concept of changes in security management in local government administration were based. The assumption of the dissertation was to include the science of security as the main discipline, the subject of which was discussed and considered in the whole work through the prism of effective management in the municipality. In order to broaden the scope of knowledge of the discipline of management and quality, one chapter in the work was devoted to these issues. It was the starting point for the previously analyzed contemporary tasks of local government units and the areas identified in the research problem.

The aim of the research was to determine the contemporary character and function of municipal administration in creating security in the context of management efficiency. Internal issues allow to shape the desired and required form of activities depending on the state of knowledge and knowledge of methods. Contemporary tasks set for local government units require flexibility of action, readiness for a quick and appropriate response. By analysing the specified areas for the purpose of research, answers were obtained and most of them confirmed their hypotheses. The collected information by induction allowed to confirm the dependence of safety shaping through the application of praxeological indications in municipal administration. It was established that both efficient management and praxeological approach to the tasks performed are conducive to, and in certain situations is a requirement of decisions that may directly affect the safety of the municipality and its community. The universality of these premises was a confirmation of their inclusion in management in contemporary challenges posed not only by the environment, but also by the state.

An area that significantly affects building security in accordance with the needs of residents is conducting consultations and cooperation with them. In order to achieve the expected result in this area, municipalities should determine the current level of the municipality-inhabitant relationship, assess what topics should be considered through public consultation and consider in which activities citizens can participate. The above activities are

conducive to creating an environment for which not only the municipal authorities are responsible.

As a result of the conducted research, it has been shown that the areas of shaping security by supporting local activities and the use of network structures in the municipality are desirable activities, but they occur sporadically or when such activities appear. It is difficult to clearly attribute to the above areas a direct impact on the formation of public safety.

The contemporary value of praxeological indications in municipal administration is still valid. On the basis of the conducted research, it should be emphasized that their use in the functioning of administration and decision-making significantly affects the shape of security. It is also worth noting that the degree of dependence of praxeological indications to the developed security depends on the commune authorities, which decide when and how they will be used.

Efficient management in the commune results from the role played by the head of the commune in it. He is the host, manager, executive power, has influence on the people hired and the tasks delegated. The modern requirement is that the mayor has a set of competences enabling him to move efficiently not only in legal acts, but also in a team of municipal employees. His social competences in the modern world must be at a similar level to professional competences. If such a person does not have a predisposition to manage human capital, he is one of the factors negatively affecting the commune and its surroundings. The above is connected with the issue of delegation of powers and proper selection of employees.

The approach to the problem of shaping public safety by the administration would not be complete if it were not for management issues that significantly affect security. It should be emphasized that each authority has a specific ability to influence the environment. It follows from that finding that access to authority should be restricted on the basis of specific criteria. The second premise is to make the public aware of the fact that they should make choices on the basis of the tasks they carry out and the real plan presented in the election campaign. In addition, the issue of further education of citizens in terms of their rights and the possibility of shaping public security deserves attention.