

# ***CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN TERMS OF FUNCTIONAL-PRAGMATISM***

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**Abstract:** The aim of the article is to present the findings on the possibility of relational typologization of security and crisis management. It begins with explanations of methodological assumptions of functional-pragmatic theory. It then contains descriptions of the typologization of security and threat in general. More detailed safety theory is explained by descriptions on crisis management. It is presented in terms of subject matter and, more importantly, in terms of object matter. These are perspectives, the adoption of which results from the methodological assumptions of the article. The paper refers to crisis management, the understanding of which was developed on the basis of the Polish legislative system.

**Keywords:** security, crisis management, typologization, functional-pragmatism.

## **Introduction**

The title of the article is *crisis management in terms of functional-pragmatism*. Crisis management is the main focus of this paper. Functional pragmatism indicates the adopted methodological perspective. Pragmatics here means reducing all phenomena to experience, understood by J.N. Baudouin de Courtenay and F. de Saussure as discursive spoken activity of a human being. Therefore, it is a relational anthropocentrism, where all solipsistic premises are rejected due to the possibility of communication. The assumptions of the adopted methodology reach back to the relationalism of the critical theory I. Kant and probabilistic assumptions of pragmatism of W. James.

The aim of the research was to use the assumptions of functional pragmatism - mainly its relational and anthropocentric character - to propose a typologization of crisis management. For this purpose, the understanding of crisis management developed on the basis of Polish normative acts was used. Therefore, it is a particular forfeiture of the understanding of crisis management, but the typology itself is to be a tool enabling typologies of other understandings of the term. The main research problem of the article was the question

whether there is a possibility of non-antinominal typologization of security and threat, and by detailing the findings also of non-antinominal typologization of crisis management?

The following research hypothesis has been put forward for such an objective and research problem: there is a possibility of non-antinominal typologization of security, including crisis management and threat based on the category of relations.

Due to the theoretical nature of the work, crisis management understood on to the prism of thoughts of J.N. Baudouin de Courtenay and F. de Saussure as the discursive activity of public administration bodies is considered its basic research subject. Thus, using the terminology of E. Babbie, it should be recognized that the research mainly uses non-reactive methods, which can be reduced to a semiotic analysis of content.

The issue of crisis management is an increasingly common problem in Polish literature on the subject. Available literature offers a wide range of views on a given topic. It is worth mentioning such monographs as: K. Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek, F.R. Krynojewski, Crisis management in public administration or Crisis management in non-military threats by E. Nowak, Organization and functioning of the crisis management centre by G. Sobolewski and Crisis threat by the same author, publication Crisis management in Poland edited by M. Jabłonowski and L. Jabłonowski. Smolaka , or the work of W. Lidwa, W. Krzeszowski and W. Więcka Zarządzanie w sytuacji kryzysowych or the position of R. Grockiego Zarządzanie kryzysowe. Good practices . Despite the broad literature on the subject, it is worth noting the need to systematize theoretical solutions in relation to the concept of crisis management. Undertaking an attempt to typologize the title issue based on the category of relations is a novelty in the literature on the subject.

## **Introduction to typologization of crisis management**

Crisis management is an element of security, precisely writing – an element of national security. That so the presented theory of crisis management is based on relational theory of security. It is a perspective in which security and crisis management as well comes down to the category of relation. According to the definition, the relation is the resultant function of its sides. It acquires a term for what it ‘connects’. Also, the relation sides acquire characteristics for the relation in which they remain. In other words, the relation sides are also relations (Leszczak, 2008). Security is considered a relation that combines the subject and the threat. Thus, in the adopted perspective, security - its definition and types - will depend on the sides: the type of functions in which the subject is created and the type of functions that create threats. The threat in the adopted perspective is not a typological security opposition or its dialectical antithesis (Borowski, 2011). It constitutes security and is one of the sides of relation and itself remains a relation.

Thus, it is recognized that the definition of security should be built on the basis of the binary relation - that is, the basic for typologising the category of relations. In this perspective, the security relation is the relations between the subject and the threat. Considering that the types are divided into types of relations, it should be acknowledged that security means only relations (Trzęsicki, 2004)<sup>8</sup>: reflexive<sup>9</sup>; irreflexive antisymmetric (Tarski, 2012)<sup>10</sup>, irreflexive symmetric<sup>11</sup>. A threat will not be just a lack of security, but an irreflexive asymmetric relation<sup>12</sup>. Thus, when typologising security, it should be stated that it is a reflexive or irreflexive symmetric or irreflexive antisymmetric relation between the subject and the threat. In turn, danger means an irreflexive and asymmetric relation between the subject and the threat. When writing about a change in security, one should refer to the function, where the *value of the argument* and *the value of the function* can change. In this case, assuming that the value of the threat is the value of the argument, it must be less than or equal to the value of the function<sup>13</sup>. Security means, therefore, the kind of functions in which eg the counteracting abilities of the subject are greater than or equal to the impact of the threat on the subject. A danger will be the inverse function of the subject and threat. A threat, on the other hand, should be defined by the irreflexive asymmetric relation of the subject and phenomena, or by the minority function of the ability of the subject to counteract acting power of phenomena.

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<sup>8</sup> A relationship, dependence, connection, relation in logic are to have a similar meaning. They can determine, for example, the notion of being bigger for numbers, the relationship between volume and pressure, and the relationship between work and pay. Thus, it is worth trying to determine the relationship between the subject and the threat. It should first be explained that 'in the case of a binary relation, the first domain is called a domain or a left domain. It is a set  $D(R)$  consisting of the predecessors of ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  belonging to the relation  $R$ , that is, the definition of the relationship domain  $D(R)$  is  $D(R) = \{x : (x, y) \in R\}$ . In the case of a binary relation the 2nd domain is called a codomain or right-domain. It is a set  $D^*(R)$  consisting of successors of ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  belonging to the relation  $R$ , that is, the definition of the codomain of the relation  $D^*(R)$  is  $D^*(R) = \{y : (x, y) \in R\}$ . Therefore, for the ordering purposes, the subject should be defined as a codomain ( $y$ ) of a binary relation, while the threat will be its domain ( $x$ ). Among the relations, the following should first of all be distinguish: 1) reflexive relation:  $\forall x \in X : (xRx)$ . Where the domain, but also the codomain, are in relation to themselves. 2) irreflexive relation:  $\forall x \in X : \neg (xRx)$ ; 3) symmetric  $\forall x, y \in X : (xRy \Rightarrow yRx)$ ; 4) asymmetric,  $\forall x, y \in X : (xRy \Rightarrow \neg yRx)$ ; 5) antisymmetric  $\forall x, y \in X : (xRy \wedge yRx \Rightarrow x = y)$ .

<sup>9</sup> The subject remains in relation to itself. The relation with the threat does not concern the subject.  $(\forall x \in X : (xRx) \Rightarrow (\neg (xRy)))$

<sup>10</sup> It means balancing the threat and ownership of the subject.  $(\forall x \in X : \neg (xRx) \wedge (\forall x, y \in X : (xRy \wedge yRx \Rightarrow x = y)))$ . It is also about the relations on sentential functions of the type:  $x + y = 0$  it expresses the 'expresses the relation of having the opposite sign or, briefly, of being opposite; that is, the numbers  $x$  and  $y$  have the relation of being opposite if, and only if,  $x + y = 0$ . If we denote this relation by the symbol 'P', then the formulas:  $xPy$  and  $x + y = 0$  are equivalent' which means balancing the domain and the codomain.

<sup>11</sup> It means the threat acts on the subject, but at the same time the subject counteracts the threat.  $(\forall x \in X : \neg (xRx) \wedge (\forall x, y \in X : (xRy \Rightarrow yRx)))$

<sup>12</sup> It means the threat acts on the subject, but without counteracting by the subject.  $(\forall x \in X : \neg (xRx) \wedge (\forall x, y \in X : (xRy \Rightarrow \neg yRx)))$

<sup>13</sup> 'Let now  $R$  be an arbitrary function, and  $x$ , any one of its argument values; let us denote the unique value  $y$  of the function corresponding to the value  $x$  of the argument by the symbol ' $R(x)$ '; we may then replace the formula:  $xRy$  by  $R(x)=y$ '.

Functional-pragmatism assumes the anthropocentrism of relation. That is, each phenomenon is considered to be a function within the framework of human experience. At the same time, solipsistic stands are rejected. Communication - social interactions - is thus treated as the basic function of an individual experience (Taminiaux, 1986). It is also assumed that the human experience can be typologised on three scales: essential, genealogical and teleological. It is assumed that the full description of the object requires the definition of how it exists in human experience, what its attribution of origin is and what it serves as. As part of the extreme references of the first typological scale, the types of real entities and types of virtual entities are distinguished (Leszczak, 2008).

While explaining what security is, defining how to understand *the subject and the threat in general* should be the starting point. Applying the assumptions made, the subject will be understood as a function of human experience. The subject can be understood personally as an individual unit - a person. It can also be considered structurally. In this sense, one should talk about a human community or an institution (Chojnacki, Świniarski, 2004). Pure imaginaries can also be considered as the subject. The category of subjective experience, unlike structural experience, does not cast any doubts. In other words, it is obvious that an individual unit experiences. Doubts can be provided by 'structure experiencing'. In the adopted perspective, a structural subject means an image of the world as part of an individual experience (Leszczak, 2011)<sup>14</sup>. Image created due to contacts with other people. Although this is a type of individual experience, its analysis emphasizes other relevant functions. Security therefore means a relation within the frames of individual experience, where subjective experience can constitute its side - recognized as the subject's identity and equated with a person. Otherwise, the side of relation may be the kind of experience in which the person identifies with the community. Here it should be talked about, for example, crowd psychology or the safety of groups or institutions. An individual will be the most real understanding of the subject. The more virtual the subject, the more we should talk about a certain hypostasis - though still within the framework of human experience.

It is assumed that in order to talk about the subject, one should describe his *terms sine qua non*. These are the conditions of the subject's identity and they are constituted by the so-called *totality* and *homeostasis*. The concept of totality is inspired by Kantian categories of intellect, which is located at the basis of the spatial form of perceiving objects. In human experience, quantity and quality are the sides of the relation which form the whole. It is impossible to experience either quantity or quality as such (Kant, 1993, 2001). Objects are perceived as a whole - as quantity and quality at the same time. That is why while referring to the subject it

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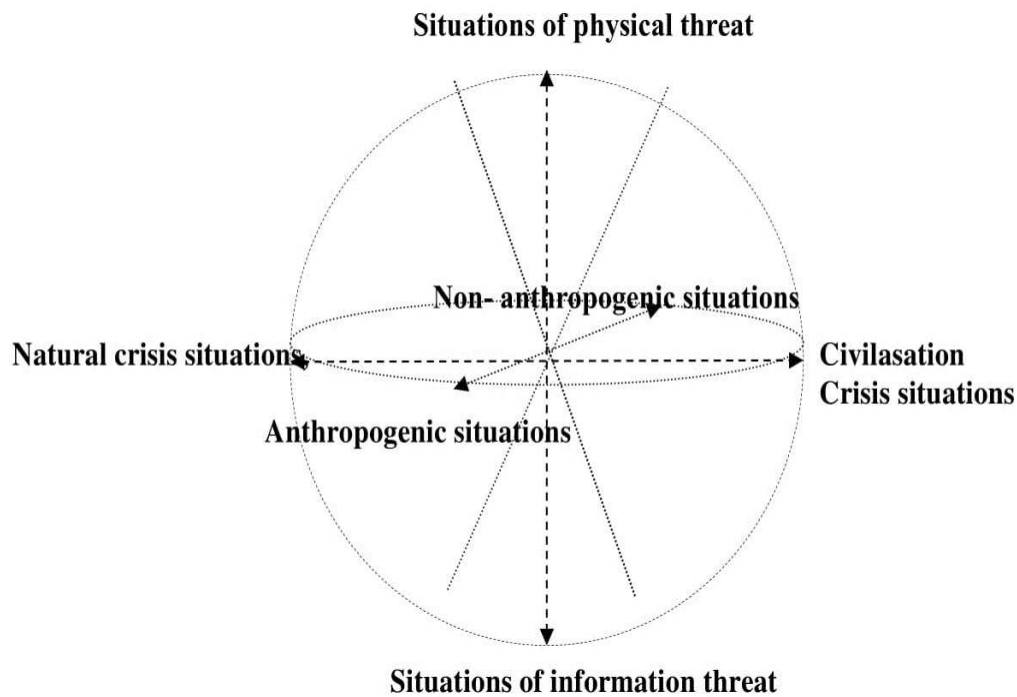
<sup>14</sup> 'The human world is a paradoxical being, because it consists simultaneously of the world (that is, of itself) and the human image of the world (means from our imaginations and thoughts about the world), while the boundary between these two sides of the 'world-for-us' simply does not exist. One goes into the other and none of our attempts to jump beyond and above ourselves, to separate our vision of the world from the world it 'really' is, to cleanse it from our prejudices and viewpoints it will simply fail'.

is treated as a spatial quantitative and qualitative structure. The second necessary condition is homeostasis, which means the internal 'structure' of the subject. However, it is not organized on the basis of spatial relations, but on the basis of temporal relations. Homeostasis must be associated with the Kantian *unity of apperception*. The unity that must be founded as the basis for the possibility of psychic acts and their continuity (Kant, 2001). Homeostasis is a broader category because it is not only related to the psychic structure of the subject. It can also determine information flow systems within, for example, public offices, or, as in psychology, can mean 'natural regulation of blood flow in the body' (Maslov, 1970). Therefore, homeostasis is the assumed, because it is necessary, basis for the non-physical, synthetic unity of all objects. This is the basis for the perception of subjects as coherent and persistent while omitting their spatial characteristics. In this sense, one can talk about the mental cohesion of people, but also about the tradition of bonding the nation. The basic principle of the organization of the 'internal structure' understood in this way are the temporal relations of succession, duration and simultaneity.

Thus, the quality and quantity - spatial totality - and the temporal organization of internal processes are meant when writing about the subject and the threat in general.

Threats associated with the essential axis of typologisation are related to the violation of the conditions *sine qua non* of the presence of the subject. In this sense, the threat should be associated with the category of existence. In literature on the subject, the threat is defined as decay, deconstruction and disappearance. These are the concepts by which the damage of existence gives the connotation of danger. According to the adopted methodological perspective, existence is a function of experience.

The threat to the existence of the subject - personal and structural - will be associated only with its essential characteristic. In the case of the second - teleological - axis of the typology of the experience object the threat should be defined differently. The goal of an individual, but also collective subject may be: organization of relations with the subject environment, but also with other subjects. In the first case, the use of emotional - ineffective - tools in favour of rational calculation is minimized. Thus, the first extreme axis of typologisation will be economic subjects (created to ensure living needs). By trivializing, it is assumed that, for example, rational calculations, but not emotional dependencies play the most important role in management accounting. The second extreme typologisation will be subjects striving to achieve emotional goals. They will be purely social subjects. An example may be avant-garde art groups. On the teleological axis of typologisation, the threat will not be associated with the loss of the subject's identity, but with the failure to achieve the assumed goals. If the subject's main goal is to generate profits, then the threat will mean losing them. Even if it does not pose a threat to the existence of the company. Threats do not have to be current, they can be anticipated.



**Figure 1.** Spherical model of the typologisation of threats. Elaborated on the base of: a scheme of typology of linguo-semiotic experience (Leszczak, 2010).

To summarize, safety has been defined as the function of human experience. A relation that obtains its 'form' (more precisely specified) due to the sides of relation: the subject and the threat. Both the subject and the threat are functions within the framework of human experience. The subject may have an individual experience or a collective (world view) - that is, real and virtual experience. Subjects differ due to the internal and external structure and their goals. The disorder in the structure of the subject - the loss of identity - has been defined as the essential threat. Due to the goals of the activity, it is possible to distinguish purely economic and purely social subjects. The first bases their activity on rational calculation, the second on emotional dependencies. Therefore, the teleological threat consists in the inability to achieve goals. Subjects can be self-steering or externally controlled. Threat in this context means the loss of decision-making capacity.

As part of the human experience, it is necessary to distinguish the subject activity, but also - if not primarily - object activity. The first one is directed at oneself, the second at what is external to the subject - other subjects and objects. Thus, one can typologise experience because of how one perceives oneself, identifies with others, hypostatizes, taking into account its origin and goals. One can also typologise the human experience of subjects and objects (items) external to the subject.

## Typology of security and crisis management based on the subjective types of human activity

For the substance of the presented paper, it is important to specify the typology of the warfare security, because within it will be distinguished national and internal security as well as crisis management. It is assumed that subjects of this type of security are focused on the protection of social values.

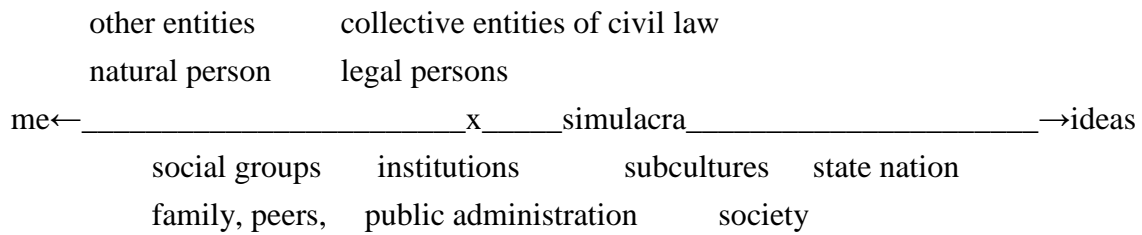
However, it should be explained that in the analysis of national security and crisis management, which is its element, the appropriate research approach is the subjective perspective - it allows for the analysis of the phenomenon. National and internal security can also be analysed in the objective perspective. For they mean the activities of institutions as to ensure the law, public and economic order of the state<sup>15</sup>. The question what security status is desirable is more important for typologising internal security than the question who provides it. In this sense, national security would cover the external and internal activities of the state, where internal security would be deprived of international aspects.

In the subjective perspective, national security is defined as state activity, whereas crisis management is the activity of public administration. Thus, the activity of structural subjects - state and administration - is typologised. In the case of crisis management, recognizing - in accordance with the statutory definition (*Act on crisis management of 27 April 2007, Dz.U. of 2017 item 209 1566*) that it is the activity of public administration - the subjective perspective can be preliminarily adopted. Spherical typography should begin with an analysis on the axis: real - virtual. It is there that the type of subject responsible for the analysed activity should be located. The axis stretches between the 'I' understood as the physical and psychological entirety and ideas, treated as the imaginaries of the subjects. In the centre of the axis, symbolizing the breakthrough moment, simulacra were distinguished. That means concepts - and therefore abstract reflections - created on the basis of real experiences. It can be said that the closer to the 'idea' of simulacra will have the form of abstraction based on concepts. Until the 'simulacrisation' of the community, they are considered conglomerates. After crossing, they mean complexes<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland from 2007 defined internal security as: 'the ability to react in the event of threats to public safety and general security related to protection of the legal order, life and health of citizens and national assets against unlawful activities and consequences of natural disasters, natural disasters and technical failures.

<sup>16</sup> The conglomerate is understood here as a collection that does not exist without its elements. A complex is a collection that can exist without its elements. A conglomerate, unlike a complex, cannot be an empty set.



**Figure 2.** Essential axis of typologising identity of security subjects. Elaborated on the base of: a scheme of typology of linguo-semiotic experience (Leszczak, 2010).

For the typologisation of crisis management, the left side of the typology of entities presented above is important. Public administration has been positioned as a kind of real reference. From the functional point of view it will be the activity of people employed in offices. It is characterized by a higher degree of abstractness than the concept of a person or a family. However, it is not a hypostasis.

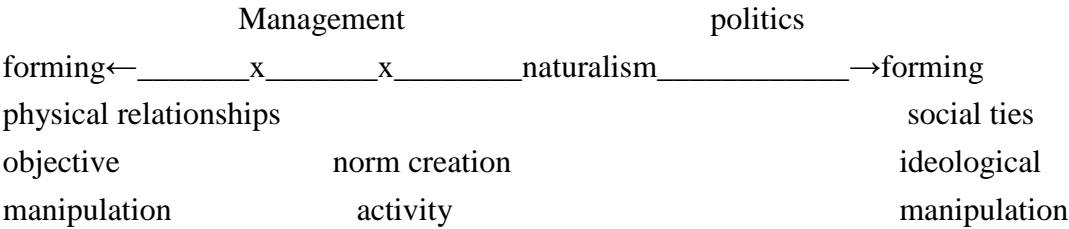
The axis of typologisation of a subject, due to the purpose of its activity, extends between the motives of shaping biological bonds and the desire to form social dependencies. Pure subjective manipulations and ideological manipulations are the extreme types of this activity. One could also talk about procedures and values as tools for achieving goals. Procedures are instructions of action that are to ensure success in activities with the object surrounding. Values are to shape relations with other objects. Naturalism means the desire to shape biological bonds with social tools and vice versa, which is why it was located in the middle of the axis. Normalization activity is treated as an objective activity, but one that takes into account the social context. Thus, the legislation - and hence what is interesting for the article - is treated as the sphere of rational, but also political, setting of norms of social life. In antiquity, not Athens but the Athenians were to constitute *polis* (Arendt 2001). The law was to be designed in a way to allow free activity on the agora (Arendt 2001)<sup>17</sup>. Norms were created, but their shape was subordinated to social expectations (although it is better to talk about political expectations in this context<sup>18</sup>). Norm-creation does not necessarily mean only legislation. It may refer, for example, to the designation of the canon of art, the principles of good manners or morals. In the most general terms, this is about establishing social standards. They are placed closer to the end of subjective manipulation, but the norm is not an extreme of the axis. A management is placed between the normative activity, that is, setting rules /

<sup>17</sup>‘The Greek word for the designation of law, *nomos*, comes from *nemein*, which means to divide, possess (what has been distributed) and dwell in [...] law *polis*, certainly went beyond this ancient understanding, but kept its original meaning. [...] [Law] was quite literally a wall, without which a city could exist in the sense of a group of houses, but not a city as a political community.’ In this sense, the law separated what is private from public activity. It created conditions in which such activity was possible (Arendt 2001, p. 70).

<sup>18</sup> Hannah Arendt, referred to in this paragraph, believed that in ancient Greece there was no concept of society yet. In her opinion, the first signs of a modern ‘discovery’ of social relations can only be traced to the Roman *civitas*. Hence my reservation in the main text.

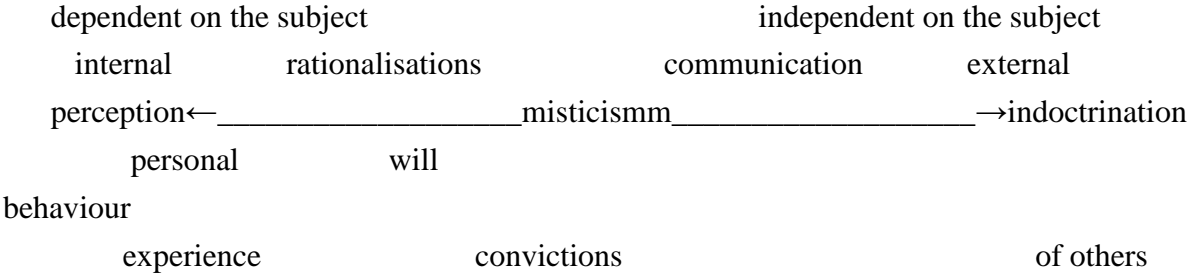


standards and subject manipulation. That is, the activities of implementation, but also the adaptation of norms to the possibility of subjective manipulation.



**Figure 3.** Causal axis of typologising the goals of security subjects. Elaborated on the base of: a scheme of typology of linguo-semiotic experience (Leszczak, 2010).

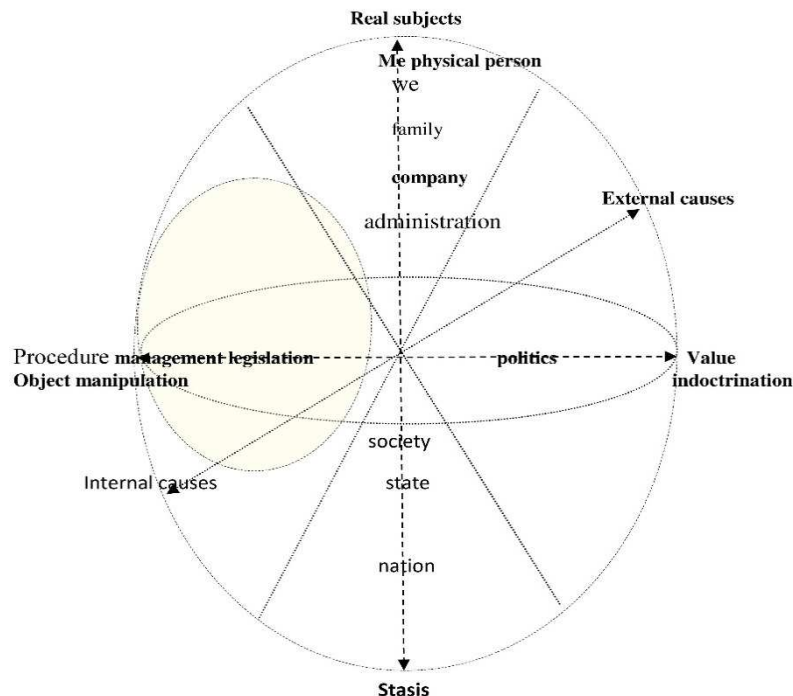
By placing the management between legislative activity and subject manipulation, the main relation for crisis management was set. It is the relationship between legal norms and field practice. According to the assumptions, it is necessary to look for a proper understanding of crisis management here. The functional and pragmatic method, normative and operational, therefore, means a research approach striving for a combination of law and pragmatics of the functioning of the structure to which this right applies. The same assumes that crisis management will be understood as a subject relationship (system participants) between legal norms and threats.



**Figure 4.** Genetic axis of typologising causes for the operation of security subjects. Elaborated on the base of: a scheme of typology of linguo-semiotic experience (Leszczak, 2010).

The axis of the causes of security extends between external and internal factors. This dimension of spherical typology does not significantly affect the way security is distinguished. The type of security depends rather on the subject category and its motivation. Especially that on the basis of the adopted methodology, what is external and internal is only a function of the experience of a particular person. A communicative function towards other people, but still within a particular person's experience. Thus, the dimensions of internal and external causes are a kind of experience that indicates the genesis of the phenomenon.

By combining all three axis of typologising together it is possible to place the crisis management in general model of safety in subjective approach. The outcomes are presented below. The other colour was used to mark sphere of crisis management.



**Figure 5.** Crisis management in spherical model of the typologisation of security in subjective approach. Elaborated on the base of: a scheme of typology of linguo-semiotic experience (Leszczak, 2010).

By placing crisis management in between normative and pragmatic activity the main field of inters of dissertation was defined – relation. The subject of research lies between legislation and object manipulation. According to methodical assumptions, this place is correct to look for the meaning of crisis management. Functional-pragmatic method means the approaches to compare the normative and practical activity.

## The typology of crisis management based on the objective types of human activity

The objective perspective in security means the answer to the question: whom or what is it provided to? In this way, security can be distinguished as: physical and virtual, physical and social, external and internal. Crisis management in accordance with the statutory definition is an action to protect people, property and the environment, carried out by public administration bodies (*Act on crisis management of 27 April 2007, Dz.U. of 2017 item 209*

1566). It was therefore located in the internal security of the state and constitutes the field of physical and physical protection<sup>19</sup>. In addition, it is a kind of management, thus it has been typologised as a relation of legal norms and *subjective manipulation* (relation of norms and practices). It should be noted, however, that neither the whole of legal norms nor the whole activity of public administration falls within the scope of crisis management. There is a need for decisions that will limit the research material and thus the results of the analyses presented in the following article. It is assumed that the presentation of crisis management as a kind of subject safety will systematize the substance of research.

According to the findings, the law on crisis management was located on the 'rational' side of the purposeful activities of human being. However, it did not constitute the extreme teleological axis of typologisation, because legislative activity is also burdened with what in this work was called politics. That is, activity based on obligations, emotional dependencies, social obligations - values. Typologisation assumes the possibility of grading the intensity of fulfilling various goals in human activity. For the purpose of distinguishing a particular type of human activity, the relevance of the functions performed is taken into account. The most important one is taken as representative for a given type. Classification is not created, but it offers a typology of human activity. The presence of value in legislation is not undesirable, let alone a strange phenomenon of this activity. It seems natural that certain political groups create laws in line with their own system of values. It is also assumed that the law on broadly understood security - including crisis management - should take into account the achievements of international declarations for peace and human rights. These are documents that often cannot be included in the international legislative resource. Their validity results from the commitment of members of the international community to implement the provisions. To paraphrase, the basic human right is the right to have a right. It is a maxim that makes you aware of the binding power of, among others, international law. It is alive if it is abided. In this context, the right to have a right means a guarantee of the community in which one lives - also international (Arendt, 208, Manke, 2007)<sup>20</sup>. It is not, therefore, about compliance with the law because of sanctions, but because of values (Trubas, 2017)<sup>21</sup>. Thus,

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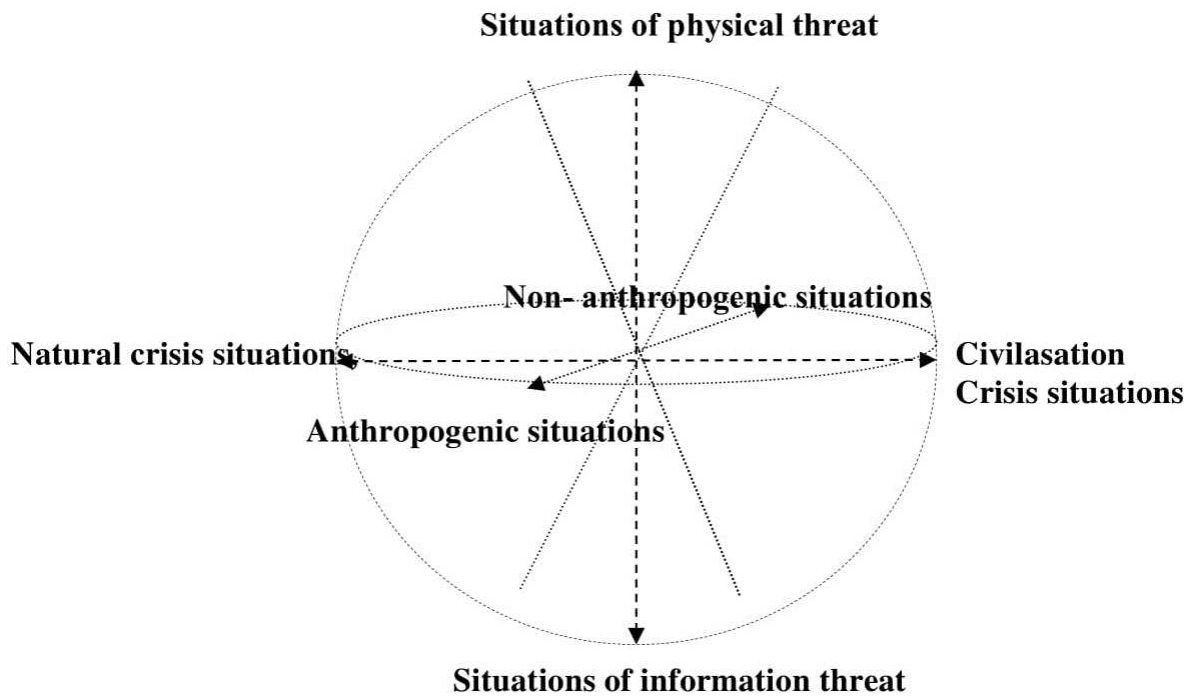
<sup>19</sup> The relevant typologisation function is considered to be the one that dominates in a given activity. Hence the typologisation of crisis management as physical and welfare protection, despite the fact that it also concerns cyberterrorism and social disinformation during crisis situations.

<sup>20</sup> Christoph Manke pointed out that Arendt's concept was created in response to the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. The German title of the article, which she later used in *The roots of totalitarianism* was: *Es gibt nur ein einziges Menschenrecht* (*There is only one human right*). Her title referred to the law that justifies all rights. It was *the right to have the right*.

<sup>21</sup> As an example one can cite a fragment of the Preamble of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. Universal 'recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world [...] everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person' In the Declaration, the security of an individual is the superior value to which the laws in force in a given country should be subordinated. The basic rights of the unit are: personal life and freedom, the right to human treatment, legal entity, protection of privacy, freedom of movement, intellectual freedom, social and health care. Due to the declarative power of the document - it was adopted unanimously - one should seek to reflect these values in the signatory system of the jurisprudence, including Poland (membership from October 16, 1945).

these documents of international law, which cannot be included in the legislative resources, are treated as a catalogue of written values.

As for subject manipulation, the type of actions taken in crisis management depended on the threat category. Crisis management plans set out procedures whose implementation is to guarantee the control of danger. Therefore, it is important to consider the risks to which the procedures are envisaged. The National Crisis Management Plan includes their full catalogue. It includes 20 generically different dangers, such as: flood; large-scale hurricanes; strong frosts and snowfall; landslides; drought / heat; epidemics; chemical contamination on land; chemical contamination at sea; threats to telecommunications systems; disturbances in the power system; disturbances in the fuel system; disturbances in the gas system; forest fires; epizootics diseases; epiphytes; building disasters; radiation contamination; social protests; terrorist threat; cyberspace threats (National Crisis Management Plan). This catalogue of crisis situations can be typologised based on the following criteria: genetic, causal and essential. In this approach, they should be divided into situations that fall within the scope between anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic threats (genetic approach); natural and civilizational (causal approach) and physical and information (essential approach). Spherical typology, by definition, places threats based on three criteria. This is also the case with, for example, natural and anthropogenic crisis situations - such as forest fires resulting from arson, floods caused by excessive water discharge, etc.; or civilization and non-anthropogenic crises such as: breaking telecommunications lines by excessive icing of energy traction, breaking communication routes during rainstorms etc. Most crises situations involve physical threats, but as cyber terrorism is also a threat to information - especially those stored electronically. Thus, the following spherical typology of crisis situations can be assumed in the adopted research perspective.



**Figure 6.** Model of spherical typologisation of crisis situations. Elaborated on the base of: a scheme of typology of linguo-semiotic experience (Leszczak, 2010).

Detailed options for typologising crisis situations are presented in the tables below. Each of them has been assigned to the appropriate axis of typologisation.

**Table 1.**

*Possibilities for typologising crisis situations on the genetic axis*

<b>Anthropogenic crisis situations</b>	<b>Both possibilities</b>	<b>Non- anthropogenic crisis situations</b>
chemical pollution on land	landslide	flood
chemical pollution on at sea	epidemics	hurricanes
radiation contamination	threats to telecommunications systems	strong frosts and snowfall
civil protests	disturbances in the power system	drought / heat
terrorist threat	disturbances in	

	the fuel system	
	disturbances in the gas system	
	forest fires	
	epizootics	
	epiphytes	
	construction disasters	
	cyberspace threats	

Source: own elaboration based on polish National Crisis Management Plan.

**Table 2.**

*Possibilities for typologising crisis situations on the casual axis*

<b>Civilization crisis situations</b>	<b>Both possibilities</b>	<b>Natural crisis situations</b>
threats to telecommunications systems	chemical contamination on land	hurricanes
disturbances in the power system	chemical contamination at sea	strong frosts and snowfall
disturbances in the fuel system	radiation contamination	drought / heat
disturbances in the gas system	terrorist threat	landslides
cyberspace threats	construction disasters	forest fires
	civil protests	epizootics
	flood	epiphytes
		epidemics

Source: own elaboration based on polish National Crisis Management Plan.

**Table 3.***Possibilities for typologising crisis situations on the essential axis*

<b>Information crisis situations</b>	<b>Both possibilities</b>	<b>Physical</b>
	terrorist threat	flood
	construction disasters	hurricanes
	threats to telecommunications systems	strong frosts and snowfall
	cyberspace threats	drought / heat
	civil protests	landslides
		forest fires
		epizootics
		epiphytes
		chemical contamination on land
		chemical contamination at sea
		radiation contamination
		disturbances in the power system
		disturbances in the fuel system
		disturbances in the gas system
		epidemics

Source: own elaboration based on polish National Crisis Management Plan.

## Conclusions

It should be noted that crisis management was located between the legal standards in force in Poland and the activities of public administration bodies associated with a narrow (because only 20) threats. Of course, according to the adopted methodological perspective, the relation

gains its identity thanks to the relation sides. As well the sides of the relation are further specified due to the fact of containing it. Therefore, it is considered natural - as resulting from the assumptions - to conduct analyses of legal norms that concern crisis management as well as to trace the practice of functioning of bodies responsible for them.

On the basis of the above explanations, several conclusions can be drawn: 1) The methodology of functional pragmatism provides tools for the non-antinomic typologisation of security and threat. Both security and crisis management can be explained in terms of subjective or objective relation to the threat. This means that the hypothesis of the article has been verified positively. 2) The basic division of security and crisis management as well shall be understood as the division into subjective and objective perspective. Within the subject perspective, the following types of security are distinguished: *sense, the need* understood as *social or utilitarian value, the ability to self-regulate or control another entity*. In the objective terms, the basic types of security are distinguished: *social and physical (economic); real and informational; external and internal*. Types are the sides of relation. Thus, there are many types of security. They are described on axes stretched between types. The criterion of differentiation is the dominant function in a given type of security. 3) Crisis management is a detailed case of *physical security*. In the subjective term, it is the activity of public administration located between *law-making* activity and *subject manipulation*. In order to determine crisis management as the relationship between the legal norm and pragmatics, scope limitations of legal norms and pragmatics should be included in the research. Pragmatics means the activity of public administration against the twenty threats being divided on three axis of typology.

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