

**JAN MACIEJEWSKI**

# Dispositional Groups A Sociological Analysis



Kontekst Scientific Publisher



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THIRD EDITION

Poznań 2026

Kontekst Scientific Publisher

**Jan Maciejewski, *Dispositional Groups. A Sociological Analysis*, Third Edition, 10 pict., 1 chart, 180 p., Kontekst Scientific Publisher, Poznań 2026.**

**Projekt okładki**  
Jan Maciejewski

**Abstract**

Drawing on over thirty years of my own research, I have formulated a working definition of the sociology of response teams as a sociological sub-discipline. It focuses on the analysis of organised structures operating within security systems – military, paramilitary and civilian – which can respond rapidly in emergency situations to protect society and the state's key resources. The sociology of rapid-response groups lies at the intersection of academic disciplines such as the sociology of the military, the sociology of organisations, the sociology of work, security studies and social psychology. Research in this discipline focuses, among other things, on the conditions for the formation and functioning of rapid-response groups, the principles of member selection and recruitment, training methods, and the role of these structures in a changing social environment.

**Keywords**

Threat, security, rapid reaction forces, state military, paramilitary and civil security systems, selection, recruitment and training.

**Reviewers**

Prof. Danuta Walczak-Duraj, University of Łódź

Prof. Aleksander Manterys, Warsaw University

Lt. Iwona Szkudlarek, Phd (Eng.), Karkonosze University of Applied Sciences

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Kontekst Scientific Publisher, Poznań 2026

**ISBN 978-83-68332-30-8**

**DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20049789**

**Printing**

Printing Plant Moś & Łuczak, Poznań

**Publisher**

Kontekst Scientific Publisher  
[www.wkn.com.pl](http://www.wkn.com.pl)  
[kontekst2@o2.pl](mailto:kontekst2@o2.pl)

 **Kontekst**  
Publishing House

SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER  
[www.wkn.com.pl](http://www.wkn.com.pl)

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# Introduction to the third edition

A systemic approach to analysing social change in the field of security enables the coherent integration of diverse research perspectives whilst considering their distinct characteristics. In this context, I have sought to identify specific social systems – military, paramilitary and civilian – within which specialised operational groups are distinguished. Their task is to operate effectively in crisis and emergency situations. Although each of these structures fulfils different functions within society as a supersystem, together they form a complementary institutional network, crucial to the smooth functioning of society and its development, particularly through the prevention and overcoming of threats.

Drawing on over thirty years of my own research, I propose a working definition of the sociology of ready forces as a sociological sub-discipline. It analyses organised structures operating within security systems – military, paramilitary and civilian – that can respond rapidly to threats in order to protect society and the state's key resources. The sociology of dispositional groups lies at the intersection of fields such as the sociology of the military, the sociology of organisations, the sociology of work, security studies and social psychology. Research in this sub-discipline focuses, among other things, on the conditions for the formation and functioning of rapid-response groups, the principles of selection and recruitment of their members, training methods, and the role of these structures in a changing socio-economic and political reality.

The first edition of the monograph *Dispositional Groups: A Sociological Analysis* was published in 2012 and met with considerable interest, resulting in the print run selling out quickly and the need to prepare an expanded second edition in 2014. For this reason, I decided to prepare the third edition – not only revised, but also supplemented with new research findings. The dynamic changes in the sphere of social and national security that we are witnessing require an update and expansion of the existing approach. I hope that this edition will meet with as much interest as the previous ones, and that it will inspire students and researchers to explore this area further.

Studying subjects such as sociology of social groups or security studies enables students to acquire interdisciplinary, academically grounded knowledge of a country's security structures. I pay particular attention here to local anthropotechnical systems which because of civilisational changes play a significant role in the development of security-related competencies and infrastructure. Globalisation and labour market transformations are creating new employment opportunities for experts in the field of critical infrastructure protection – both in the physical realm (installations, technical systems) and the digital realm (cybersecurity). Unfortunately, this subject matter is still rarely included in the curricula of humanities or social science programmes. Meanwhile, its social and political significance is growing, and academic exploration could make a significant contribution to the development of applied sociology and social practice.

Specific areas of research include, amongst others: structural and functional differences between task forces formed within various systems (military, paramilitary, civilian); the social determinants of selection and recruitment; training processes; mechanisms for forming social bonds; relations with the social environment, and the significance of the authority and prestige of the leaders of these groups. The activities of such groups in extreme conditions – during disasters, socio-political crises or armed conflicts also remain an important area for reflection. Of particular importance here is the analysis of response capabilities and organisational and psychological adaptive capacities. In view of the financial constraints faced by research institutions, particular support should therefore be given to those scientific disciplines which have the potential for practical application and a real impact on the quality of social life, the safety of citizens and the development of civilisation.

The subject matter of this monograph is both theoretical and practical in nature. The sub-discipline of the sociology of dispositional groups

makes a significant contribution to interdisciplinary reflection on security. Following the first edition of this monograph, I had the honour of presenting the results of my research during numerous guest lectures at academic institutions both in Poland and abroad, where the subject matter aroused interest, provoked discussion, but also constructive criticism, which I have considered in the present edition.

Finally, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my colleagues, who – through their constructive criticism and support – have contributed to the creation of this book. I would also like to thank editor Irina Popadeykina and editor Mariusz Urbank from Wrocław University Press for their valuable suggestions and professionalism in preparing the third edition. To illustrate the complexity of the social conditions of service in on-call groups, I have included a relevant visualisation (Fig. 1).



**Picture 1.** The dispositional groups in social space

Source: Grawiton.com



# Introduction to first edition

The variety of social reality discovered by social researchers seems to be immeasurable. Every now and then new facts concerning social life are appearing or those hypotheses, which so far have been considered as colloquial knowledge or of an unknown status marking revealing aspects of social life, are being verified. Regardless of the fact that our research is based on colloquial knowledge or empirically verified, both types evolve in social environment, and possess estimating character, quite often they complement each other. However, scientific knowledge tamed by methodological discipline, can become knowledge, creating subsequent social development.

Every, culturally separated, area of social reality seems to be particular and at the same time, it is separated from its other areas by clearly immanent properties. Those characteristics, for its particular creations, are composed as peculiar, identification marks, situating and locating other resources organising them in the whole social system.

The substantial parts of social systems are groups. We perceive them as purposeful and active creations, omnipresent and organisationally essential for subsequent lasting of binding them macrostructures. Groups, as lesser parts of the system, are structurally distinguished, and despite the complexity of social system, we are able to indicate many of its properties, such as nature of compound parts, morphology, functions, dynamics or importance in creating social life. In a wide range of sociology literature, their typology and functioning causations have already been presented. However, in my opinion, some aspects of groups' analyses, which function in social systems and subsystems, are underestimated. For example, in social

systems we can distinguish such groups, which because of their particular functions, through specific kind of relations, perform an important part of the system.

Considering the complexity of the issues as well as range of processes and occurrences determining them, the issues of dispositionality of the social group are placed in broader context of specific social system and subsystem, as they are important from the cognitive point of view. They are appointed as organised structures, which are entitled to secure, in a professional manner, developed under cultural influence needs of community within the range of defence and protection. It is worth noting that safety culture is one of the highest forms of culture, formed in social systems to ensure safety in the face of sudden threat. Safety culture is developed through various actions, e.g. respecting safety value as universally recognised standard, often enforced with law unit, through education actions leading to the changes of social consciousness, the development of scientific knowledge in this area, application of numerous preventive measures and usage of highly developed and safe technology. And if those actions, taken in the care of safety, should fail for the reason of making unintended mistakes and errors or as a result of intentional violation of binding law, an individual exposed to a threat is not left without any help. Specialised dispositional groups come to rescue, ensuring all needed help, as human life is of the highest value.

The members of dispositional groups manifest specific availability proving their civic obligation towards another human being, based on the highest values; actions are performed with consciousness of the purpose, which is securing general safety. Availability is this special kind of reliance determining willingness and activity of groups' members, settling their commitment in performing appointed tasks. Every structure among appointed ones in social system, serves a noble idea of broadly realised rescuing and is a part of contemporary civilisation. Moreover, the social system, selecting those dispositional groups secures itself from destruction of its structures on all possible levels. Those are, isolated in the process of work specialisation, professional groups displaying particular kind of social availability, oriented on public protection of life, health, property and natural environment of particular community. They were formed because of permanent and temporary needs of those social systems.

Interest in dispositional groups is innovative research initiative with the object of:

- a) defining specification of those groups concerning functions they perform in particular institutions, e.g. armed forces, police, fire service;

- b) defining their social position and part in particular institutions;
- c) indicating to psychosocial causations of its members' actions;
- d) indicating to social patterns, which are respected in those groups and
- e) indicating to other issues concerning social problems' issues.

The sociology of dispositional groups at the beginning created from the inspiration of the sociology of military and subsequently rooted in the sociology of occupations and professions, is becoming one of the circumstantial sociology disciplines with its own research subject, and its applied achievements are already used in practice. The occupation parts' shaping research has been so socially useful that they can be separated in the division of labour and meaning of action necessity taken in the area of public safety.

The sociology of dispositional groups has its own object and subject of research, and using general methodology of social research, fulfils explanatory functions, especially risk society's causations. One of the most important functions of the dispositional groups' is protection of society members in the events of numerous ecological, civilizational and social threats, on the conflicts basis. They fulfil those tasks in actions and even on rescue expeditions resulting from sudden calling upon them by people needing help, they also conduct evacuations of endangered people and give them immediate aid.

Creating those specialised and complex entireties is a response to challenges resulting from phenomenon by many sociologists called seeping. This term comes from an English expression SEP (*Somebody Else's Problem*)<sup>1</sup>, meaning not noticing problems of other people in various areas of social life. This matter is clearly noticeable in people's attitude, who cut themselves out from engagement in problematic situations, requiring intervention and social help. They believe, that if they pay taxes, those various problems should be solved by specialised teams, which are to counteract and eliminate effects of possible threats. This process becomes a determining factor in creating various formations and services in country's safety system, whose task is to counteract threats appearing in a spontaneous way. Statehood weakness rises to the surface in lack of those formations' organisations in 'state' tissue and their incompetent adaptation

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<sup>1</sup> K. Kiciński, *Blaski i cienie uzawodowienia polskiej armii z perspektywy socjologa*, [in:] *Spoleczne aspekty zawodu wojskowego*, red. M. Baran-Wojtachnio, J. Dziedzic, M. Kloczkowski, J. Maciejewski, W. Nowosielski, Toruń 2010, p. 102.

in the face of globalisation. It is believed, that by funding various public institutions by paying taxes, their full commitment is to be expected, so one does not need to personally overcome existing threats.

The dispositional groups are institutional creations of modern civilisation and social structures' development as well as progressing specialisation of state's agendas. So, they are creations equalising phenomenon in USA called *Transatlantic Security Gap*<sup>2</sup>. The dispositional groups play the part of mechanisms securing modern communities owing to possessed entitlements and abilities of professional, and very often voluntary, counteracting natural civilizational and anthropogenic threats, fighting them and eliminating their effects.

Thinking over the subject of the sociology of dispositional groups, we need to point at social labour division, which resulted in distinguishing of security domain. Substantiation of this subdiscipline research subject indicates that as dispositional groups we consider those, which acting in a deliberate and organised way within professional and voluntary groups display social availability. Distinguished social availability can be perceived in narrow or broad meaning. It is also one of the most important availabilities. It's connected with readiness of providing specialised services, which mentioned groups offer within their organization structures, co-operating with each other in order to overcome various threats to community life.

Long-term history of those merited for civilisation development and stabilised group presents their usefulness in double part. On the one hand they serve country's institutions administering their potential, on the other hand they are in constant readiness to help society. Research concerning dispositional groups complements hitherto research at armed forces and other military structures. By enriching previous knowledge about this kind of structures, they can contribute to the improvement of their functioning in the society.

In this monography, sociological analysis of dispositional groups has been conducted. Established structure of the work results from assumption, that concerning issues should be presented in the clearest way. Research results correspond to current reality and will need bringing up-to-date along with changes of social-political and civilisation conditions.

In the first chapter titled "Social groups in sociology" I have distinguished the meaning of the term 'social group' in colloquial and scientific under-

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<sup>2</sup> Ch. Donnelly, *Science and Security in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: New Challenges and New Responses*, [in:] *Science and Society in the Face of the New Security Threats*, red. M. Sharpe, A. Agboluaje, Amsterdam 2006, p. 12.

standing. I have conducted systematic analysis of social groups' typology and determined systemic causations of their functioning.

With regard to the fact that dispositional groups are peculiar kind of social groups, their specificity is presented in the second chapter referring to the sociology of work. Regarding variety of dispositional groups, I have distinguished among them groups of military, paramilitary, civilian and volunteer nature. Matter of defining meaning of dispositionality is essential as its sense is ambiguous.

Subjects of my interest are also formed personal models of particular dispositional groups' members – I am making an attempt to determine those elements, which create mentioned models.

In the third chapter titled 'Socio-demographic and psychosocial determinants of recruitment to dispositional groups' I have discussed psychosocial properties of particular dispositional groups' members, and socio-demographic determinants of recruitment to them, as well as issues concerning professional preparation of those groups' members.

In the final fourth chapter I have presented conclusions of long-lasting theoretical and empirical research, which enabled collecting materials concerning groups I was interested in. Moreover, they can be treated as a basis for future scientific research of dispositional groups' sociology issues.

Research concerning functioning of dispositional groups can give a new signal for modern sociology development, as this discipline evolves not only "in breadth" enriching research area, but also deep into it, expanding knowledge about previously noticed facts.

I would like to share the results of my over 20-years-old scientific research, with all those, who are interested in dispositional groups' issues, with regard to cognitive and practical reasons. They may contribute to a discussion about mentioned issues.

In conclusion I would like to thank those, who helped me continue taken research, especially professors – in an alphabetic order – Professor Kazimierz Doktor, Professor Janusz Sztumski, and Professor Zdzisław Zagórski.

Special thanks are due to many people, with whom lively conversations always led to creative conclusions. Support, I had been given by them in moments of doubt, was inestimable. I would also like to express my gratitude to Professor Giuseppe Caforio, who kindly helped to collect works of international significance concerning sociology of military.

I would like to express my thanks to the Director of Sociology Institute at University of Wrocław, Professor Zbigniew Kurcz for supporting exertions to create the Department of Sociology of Dispositional Groups, which

will enable to conduct bachelor's, master's and doctoral studies within my research.

Assessment of cognitive and practical values of my research presented in this book I shall leave to the Readers.

# 1. Social groups in sociology

## 1.1. Popular and scientific definition of social groups

Each of us perceives differently the social reality surrounding us, and as a result of that we interpret it in that way. Thus, it is not natural environment of life, but somehow *artificially created organised space of social life. Occurring social phenomena – understood as, all manifested and mass creations of coexistence and interactions between one another*<sup>3</sup> – assume universal figure of cultural models, handed down to posterity. Culture is the source of development, and it stabilises social relations.

Communities have always been and still are basic social creations, which, by organising processes of various forms of social life, ensure community's duration and its further development. Collections of individuals most often are not organised in mechanistic and unreflective way, but they are logically organised entreties, ensuring meeting various social needs. This kind of organisation causes, that the most common social creation, formed in order to fulfil particular tasks, is a social group. Because of that, one can distinguish social groups in every social structure, e.g. classes, strata, categories and other similar collections. They are also the basic formation of social life organisation. Groups can be treated then as a basic collection organised in co-operation; they appear not only in families or groups of friends, but also in bigger social configurations, in which groups are smaller components.

Without a doubt the term of “social group” has become permanent in social sciences, and it is the most exposed category in sociology, but different

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<sup>3</sup> J. Sztumski, *Wstęp do metod i technik badań statystycznych*, Katowice 2010, p. 22.

understandings of the term causes, that we lack uniform and commonly recognised definition of this term. Careful reading and critical analysis of literature seems to confirm that forming one obliging definition is impossible. Coexisting definitions of 'social group' are examples of projecting definition, and present those aspects, which are important to the author within his or hers specified needs.

Moreover, there is a difference between colloquial and social understanding of a social group. Colloquial thinking is one of the forms of social consciousness, perceiving the world surrounding us in a subjective, and at the same time natural and not limited by any restriction's way<sup>4</sup>. In colloquial understanding then, based on associations or generalising everyday experiences often in an emotional way, social group, is every collection of people, appearing at the time of gathering of certain number of people. Those are any gathering of people separated by, for example an outside observer, on the basis of chosen distinctive or characteristics of certain collection. Example of this kind of group are passengers occupying the same compartment – after arriving at destination place collection of those people is scattered. However, in the event of a railway breakdown and – as a consequence – delay of the train, passengers of the particular compartment in certain social conditions, can become a social group in a sociological meaning, if they take any collective actions in order to, for example, overcome any problems caused by the breakdown.

The sociological meaning of the group was described by Jan Szczepański, who mentioned five basic criteria of this social creation. Those are, as follows: (1) existence of at least three people; (2) manifesting community of desires and aims, which strengthen the feeling of unity within the group; (3) organised way of behaving; (4) having things integrating members of the group, e.g., names, symbols and other similar things enabling the group to differ from other collections, and (5) managing centre determined by the group's size.

Differences between colloquial and scientific understanding of the social group is presented in chart 1.

Presented chart 1 shows differences between understanding of social group, based on perceiving any groups of people, and sociological understanding, taking into account significant characteristics of this structure. In colloquial understanding, social group is a gathering of any number of people observed

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<sup>4</sup> M. Ziółkowski, *O myśleniu potocznym*, [w:] *60 lat socjologii poznawczej*, red. A. Kwilecki, Poznań 1981, p. 173.

Chart 1. Colloquial and scientific understanding of the term “group”

| Social group                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Social group in colloquial understanding                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Social group in sociological understanding                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• random collection of people;</li> <li>• any number of people gathered in a place;</li> <li>• contact and any interactions are accidental and fleeting;</li> <li>• those collections can, in certain conditions, transform into social groups in sociological understanding;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collection of at least three people manifesting organised way of behaving;</li> <li>• contact and interactions results from existing social bounds, which can be subjective or objective;</li> <li>• those collections can be formulated comprehensively;</li> <li>• exist in all social structures, e.g. classes, strata, communities and the like;</li> <li>• degree of complexity of particular group defines its organisation, which can be low or high;</li> <li>• with regard to mentioned features of social groups in sociological understanding one can divide them according to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– number of members,</li> <li>– kinds of relations,</li> <li>– degree of formalisation,</li> <li>– emphasised social functions and</li> <li>– kind of management.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

in particular circumstances and present in a certain place. In sociology, social group is considered to be a group of people, who in their behaviour indicate that they are organised and manifest their distinction by the name, aims, displayed values, symbols and other identifying factors.

Co-operation of people has been and still is necessary condition of social life, because only then they can accomplish mutual, important to them aims, concerning for example, providing safety, acquiring means of living and development. For only then, when they co-operate, they can achieve more, than by acting alone. People, by co-operating, come into closer

relations and relationships, and they act in a more organised way, giving rise to various social groups, which have become the basis of society, enabling its continuation and development.

Theoretical ideas indicate that groups are 'collections of people being in constant link or contact with each other and possessing clear structure'<sup>5</sup>. Further perceptive of Ralf Dahrendorf point out: *the factor creating a group is members' esprit de corps and some minimum of organising*<sup>6</sup>. With those sentiments I'm not going to argue with that, as they seem both natural and indispensable, especially in dispositional groups, in which the size is not equal with acting efficiency and does not always guarantee effectiveness.

Other thought concerning groups' qualities brings to mind Karl Mannheim's opinion:

We are members of a group, not only because we were born in it, not only that we belong to it and not only because we express our loyalty and commitment to it, but mainly because we see the world and certain things in it, in the same way as that group i.e. through its sense's interpretation. In every understanding, in every particular making sense, experiences of particular group have been solidified<sup>7</sup>.

Critical remarks mentioned above emphasize the importance of social circles in creating social groups. The complexity of mechanisms forming social groups, means that they are connected to each other mutual vision of social reality and its importance. It is worth mentioning that participation in a group becomes necessary to creating its member's biographies.

Elias's idea seems to be accurate, that: every individual that is born, enters a group of people, which existed before her/him. And not only that; every individual is formed by nature, that she/he needs other people, who were there before her/him, in order to survive and grow up. One of the basic conditions of human existence is mutual presence of many, united individuals<sup>8</sup>.

This relation seems to be mutual existential (living) dependence of individuals and groups among each other. Parallelism of their mutual co-

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<sup>5</sup> R. Dahrendorf, *Teoria konfliktu w społeczeństwie przemysłowym*, [in:] *Współczesne teorie socjologiczne*, t. 1, ed. A. Jasińska-Kania, L.M. Nijakowski, J. Szacki, M. Ziółkowski, Warszawa 2006, p. 465.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>7</sup> K. Mannheim, *Ideologia i utopia*, Warszawa 2008, p. 52.

<sup>8</sup> N. Elias, *The Society of Individuals*, Oxford 1991, p. 21.

operation does not diminish the importance of the part, which they play in society, somehow becoming sense of social life.

Let us remind opinion presented by Paweł Rybicki, indicating that:

the basis of social group's existence is collective life. However, individual's aggregation's existence itself does not determine rising and maintaining of social gatherings. Aggregation means, that at the same time, many similar to each other individuals live their lives next to each other, while talking about a group, we ascertain not only co-existence of the collective of people, but also we assume that between those people some particular processes of social life occur, even in the form of the most general indications of attitude of one human towards the other one<sup>9</sup>

## 1.2. Division of social groups

Based on the literature, we can distinguish the following features that should have a social group.

With respect to the number of members we distinguish *small* and *large* groups. Mentioned quantitative criterion implies further implications in personal composition of a group, especially concerning mutual interactions. In small groups, with respect to small number of members, their structures are simple, very often single-level ones. This kind of structure ensures meeting needs of every member and achieving goals, which the groups aspire to. Large groups, with multi-level structures, join bigger amount of people, whose needs are usually different.

Example of a small group are the employees of a company, who at the same time can be owners, who bear joint responsibility for its activity. Interactions between members of that company are direct, and very often based on personal relations, because they satisfy their needs.

Different situation can take place in large groups, which size can grow and lead to more complex structure. Of course, small company with small staff, under the influence of various factors (good economic situation, innovative product and profits) can expand and reach the level of large enterprise, employing hundreds of people. In such a large enterprise, the workers do not stay in personal relations with all the employees, because

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<sup>9</sup> P. Rybicki, *Z podstawowych zagadnień grupy społecznej*, [in:] *Socjologia lektury*, red. P. Sztompka, M. Kuć, Kraków 2007, p. 260.

their mutual relations can be limited to those, who they cooperate directly with, direct contacts between all the employees are not possible.

Small quantitative changes of groups' structure can occur evolutionary and cause small, qualitative changes. However, large quantitative changes may have a revolutionary character, entailing more visible qualitative changes. In large groups, a change of a person fulfilling important function, is perceived rather in an objective than in a subjective way. That is why, one person can be replaced by another one of similar qualifications. On the other hand, effectiveness of smaller groups can be higher, as the tasks are handed directly to doers and they are required to achieve set goals. The communication in small groups can be also more effective. Example of small groups are 'natural groups' formed spontaneously, numbering around twenty people, having the most effective way of organisation, based on ties connecting them, and that is why they are effective in acting.

Another type of groups can be isolated with regard to kind of *bonds*, which dominate in the group. We distinguish groups, in which the majority is *personal* or *objective* bonds. Personal bond (subjective) results from direct contacts between members of small groups. Between members of large groups there is majority of impersonal (objective) bonds<sup>10</sup>. The kind of appearing bonds is not homogenous, as in the small groups there is preponderance of subjective bonds, whereas in large groups there is an advantage of objective bond.

Groups can also be divided with regard to *degree of their organisation* and we can distinguish groups less organised, having less formalised organization structure, which results from spontaneous cooperation of its members, and groups highly organised, with high degree of formalisation, which is imposed from the outside, rigorously obeyed and enforced. Example of highly formalised group is a military unit, which functioning is based on valid organisation patterns and statutes, precisely defining ways of operating of particular military unit and its individual parts, for example, companies, platoons, squads and so on; and controlling actions of people set in particular organisation pattern, on commanding and subordinate posts.

It is worth emphasizing that all social groups made up of:

- a) appearance of a group member, which is everything that defines appearance, so clothes, personal hygiene, figure and so on;

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<sup>10</sup> J. Sztumski, *Socjologia pracy*, Katowice 1999, p. 108.

- b) living standard, so those elements, which describes standard of living, such as living conditions, way of nutrition, cultural interests, various hobbies and so on;
- c) moral attitude, by which we understand moral qualities according to which, a person should act not only in every-day life, in every place and time, but also in particular cases, when she/he appears as a group member, for example as an employee<sup>11</sup>.

In social practice, appearance of group of police officers is characteristic of distinctive uniform, which has recognizable style, colour and finings. Addition to the uniform is service pistol and handcuffs. Standard of living of police officers is set by similar living conditions (service apartments), participation in cultural events, or preferring similar lifestyle. Moral attitude is expressed by values, professed by this professional category, which belong to more stabilised elements of culture.

Basis for isolating another type of group is distinguishing groups less and more formalised. Discerning groups as 'formal' and 'informal' is not justifiable, as every group, even considered to be "informal", is somehow organised structure, and by that it is formalised. Subsequently, it is advisable to rather speak about differential degree of formalisation of particular groups. Groups with low degree of formalisation, have internal structures formed in natural way, resulting from the group's character. Example of the group with small degree of formalisation is a family, and the one with high degree of formalisation – military unit, which functioning is controlled by patterns and statutes.

If we consider a primary group – a family, a secondary group – student scientific association at university, a group of low degree of formalisation – circle of people with the same interests, or a large group – a company, we can ascertain that every group was formed for a particular reason. The family perpetuate continuity of biological human existence, providing children with conditions to grow up, guaranteeing economic life and stability. Student scientific association focuses students' attention on goal of expanding knowledge of particular scientific branch. People from a hobby group exchange experiences or present acquired specimens. A company is set to increase invested capital. Foregoing examples indicates purposeful organisation of each of the groups. Purposeful groups are formed in a premeditated way, which puts them in opposition to spontaneous groups.

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 109.

They are required to be formally organised and usually bureaucratic way of management. Intentionality of social actions lies at the basis of social organisation and some kind of systematization of taken work processes. This intentionality has its origins in causes or stimulate, entailing specified forms of possible actions.

Another criteria of isolating types of social groups are openness or availability of the social group in its functioning environment. Every group, in order to secure its existence, must recruit members, handing them definite functions, fulfilment of which serves to ensure the continuity, as well as effectiveness of the group. In open groups, new members' recruitment takes place with meeting minimal criteria of recruitment. This can be a membership payment, or attendance requirement, participation in group activity, and meeting those criteria does not cause any problems. Member of this kind of group can be any person, other classifying criteria are not relevant here. It is called ,an open group, which is a group, that accept anyone willing to join it<sup>12</sup>.

Opposition to open groups are closed groups, which organise availability of new members, which is in various ways regulate acceptance to the groups. In social reality totally closed groups are rarely met. We can speak only about groups more or less available, so those which enables accepting of new members without the necessity of acquiring special qualifications and references, and those which set extra requirements to potential members.

### 1.3. Systemic approach to social groups

Social groups co-form collectively of particular social system, forming its subsystems, and are perceived within their frameworks and areas, in which they function with regard to their own specification. Every organised social creation, having common properties formed in the process of its own development can be called a system. Variety of existing social systems results from both their complexity, and quantitative and qualitative differences.

By *system* I mean certain entirety composed of some elements ordered with respect to one another in a systematic and co-dependent way. Dependences between its elements results from causations of that system and type of connecting processes, which happen between its elements. Therefore, all elements of the system are attributed specific functions, through which

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<sup>12</sup> P. Sztompka, *Socjologia*, Kraków 2006, p. 223.

entirety arrangement can act, keeping not only balance, but the ability to adaptation to its surroundings' causations.

Systemic approach to social beings enables specific perception and distinction of them. Quality of particular system' elements determines its quality. According to Talcott Parsons<sup>13</sup>, on society level we distinguish four subsystems: economic, political, social community and culture. Economic subsystem provides goods and resources essential for further development. Political subsystem confirms 'authority', defined as the capability to mobilise resources and making efforts to achieve set goals. Social community subsystem is responsible for morality of its members, believing in certain norms and values, which shape relations between them and other social groups. Culture subsystem maintains established social patterns. Those subsystems make exchanges of its resources, such as money, power, influence and "commitment with aims' realisation".

Another theoretical construction of the system was proposed by Niklas Luhmann in neofunctionalism perspective, according to which, asocial system is a social relations of individuals depending on one another. Co-dependence can take place on *face-to-face* interactions' level, within the frames of organisational systems, and whole society's level<sup>14</sup>. The most distinguishing systems' feature is their autopoieticity, which is capability to self-creating its own inside, organisation and creating with closed information exchange with the surroundings. Theory of autoreferential systems claims, that diversity of systems can take place through self-reference, which is, by constructing their elements and their elementary operations, systems relates to one another (to elements, operations or system's integrity). That it may be possible, the systems have to create and use descriptions of themselves. They need to be capable of using, inside the system, the differences between the system and the environment, understood as a rule of creating information<sup>15</sup>. Every subsystem, described by Niklas Luhmann, among which we can distinguish economy, politics, science, religion, love or family, makes use of its own code of communication, untranslatable to codes of other subsystems. In the processes of communication and handing information, their meanings decides which system to choose.

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<sup>13</sup> T. Parsons, *The Social System*, New York, 1951; T. Parsons, *The Structure of Social Action. A Study in Social Theory with Special Reference to a Group of Recent European Writers*, New York 1968.

<sup>14</sup> M. Ziółkowski, *System*, [in:] *Encyklopedia socjologii*, Warszawa 2002, t. III, p. 114.

<sup>15</sup> N. Luhmann, *Systemy społeczne. Zarys ogólnej teorii*, Kraków 2007, p. 16.

Luhmann defines a system as an entirety aspiring to reduction of complexity between its elements and the environment. Systems make choice in conditions of randomness, risk and unpredictability. They become closed systems, depending on experience and other resources. Hitherto systematic researches dispositional groups prove mentioned above theoretical considerations, enabling at the same time thorough penetration of some closed systems<sup>16</sup>.

In conclusion, I assume that a system is also properly formed scheme of relations between its elements, in which also social groups are submitted to institutionalisation processes, which results in exchange of important resources of that system. This kind of arrangement enables "self-recreation" of collections in the process of their existence, by using parts and status assigned to their members. That is why every social system is considered as something real (although many theoreticians do not acknowledge this reification), composed of not only various types of collections, but also institutions, processes, relations, cultural phenomena, social movements and social awareness.

Organising of social creations causes creating and changing of social structure by realisation of transdirectional social relations. Those relations are relationships between individuals, groups or societies, taking institutional form in order to preserve achieved organisation. Thus every form of organisation bonds belonging resources and coordinates its members' actions. Various social forces accomplish this resources and creations' organisation in social space. Inside this global social structure one can distinguish social systems, between which there comes to various integration social diversity.

Accordance with previous considerations, we can analyse social groups according to the following determinants: external, forming technical, economic, organisational or social system<sup>17</sup>. Systems are still the sociologists' subject of research, and we can express them as *matrix* of cultural determinants, by which disposition of social groups and their members takes place. Apparent restriction of taken analyses is distinguishing of all systems' properties. That is why when defining them one needs to mention:

1. Morphology, which is internal construction of the system.
2. Structure, which is co-created by its components being in various relations with one another.

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<sup>16</sup> J.H.Ch. Kirsch, *The Military of Guatemala and Niklas Luhmann's Theory of Autopoietic Social Systems*, Virginia 1998.

<sup>17</sup> J. Sztumski, *Socjologia...*, p. 93.

3. Specific arrangement of functions and positions, fulfilled by particular components.
4. Characteristic hierarchy of particular system.
5. Ability to adapt.

However, one of important specific qualities of social systems is set of values, which can be distinguished within it<sup>18</sup>.

The qualities mentioned above enables multiangled research of system and indication to phenomena and social processes making possible applying approach to social practice. With civilisation development in social system professional groups have been formed, based on specialisation of labour division. They have revealed high capability to adapt to social system within which they function. It takes place by engaging particular groups in system's layers, isolated according to performed functions and organisation degree. In social reality, professional groups co-operate within particular system, using available resources in order to achieve social, economic and political aims. Focus on chosen professional categories as dispositional structures towards its society, their significant part in creating social order needs to be pointed out.

Isolated from surroundings, dispositional groups are characterised by majority of formally ordered internal and external relations, they accomplish aims and maintain balance between other elements of the system. On each of them can look comprehensively, distinguishing qualities mutual for each of them. Exemplary professional system is an army, which has historical roots in social development. Internal construction of the army is typical for all kinds of armed forces. Organisations structure reflects requested for this kind of state institution law and order, as well as mutual relations between its components (squad, company, brigade, logistic unit, staff). By its isolation from the surroundings, the army kept the arrangement of functions positions fulfilled by subtroops (platoon, company) and troops (regiment, brigade), composing its parts.

Army absolutely keeps hierarchy in its structure, so typical for military system, which enables access to authority only to some members whereas the rest of them is treated as object of managing and directing. Those are leading posts, ascribed to military ranks, military administration, logistics, and political posts, resulting from civil control over that institution. Army has unusual capability of adapting to alternating system's determinants,

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<sup>18</sup> J. Sztumski, *Systemowe ujęcie przemysłowego zakładu pracy*, "Kultura i Społeczeństwo" 1978, no. 1-2, p. 165.

in which it occurs. Particular quality of professional military system is a believed set of values, based on continuity of knight's ethos' tradition. That is why important condition of assigning a soldier to proper function in military system, is her/him fulfilling a professional part, set by the statute and possessed respect. Term of soldier's professional part, specifies and individual placed in that social labour division, as well as indicates particular categories of personal models, which the soldier assumes.

Sociological research of social system is conducted on many levels of analytic theories. Collections of those sociological analyses' levels enables division, says about so-called social anatomy<sup>19</sup>. However, isolating levels of sociological theories, necessary for exploring of cognitive perspectives of social groups is an intensified process but also *strict* methodological one. Assuming this orientation, we can achieve theory classification in placing it particularly on isolated levels of sociological theory.

Indicating levels of research problems' analysis is taken from Neil Joseph Smelser's work patterned upon work of Georg Simmel<sup>20</sup>, who proposes the following basic levels of sociological research: *microsociology*, *mesosociology – middle or intermediate level*, and *multisocietal*, which includes *macrosociology* and *global sociology*<sup>21</sup>. Among those levels one can perform transposal of sociological theories, however one should be warned against possible theory qualification to multiple levels at the same time.

Every of isolated levels is treated as a distinguishing mark of research issues, so as a certain source of contents and theories. They are reflection of various social spaces, distinguished in order to define external frames of researched social reality. This assumption coincides with social character of sociology, which regardless to level of analysis is formulated comprehensively. Charles Wright Mills' idea that *central intellectual fact is increasing flexibility of border lines; ideas moves more and more easily from one discipline to the other*<sup>22</sup> seems to be accurate. With regard to that thought, it is obvious to take into consideration social reality's dynamics, which researchers try to catch by describing mechanisms forming it.

On the level of microsociology, one aspires to explanation of mutual co-operations of individuals and external influences affecting them, so one

<sup>19</sup> K. Doktor, *Zarys socjologii zarządzania sportem*, Warszawa 2005, p. 5.

<sup>20</sup> Micro- and macro-levels were described by G. Simmel in issues concerning *Gemeinschaft* and *Gessellschaft*. This idea was raised also by Jurgen Habermas, claiming that *Gemeinschaft* is life-world, and *Gessellschaft* is rational world of economy and bureaucracy; see N.J. Smelser, *Problematics of Sociology: The Georg Simmel Lectures*, California 1995, p. 2.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibidem*, s. 1.

<sup>22</sup> C.W. Mills, *Wyobrażenia socjologiczne*, przeł. M. Bucholc, Warszawa 2007, p. 228.

researches small groups, in which there is a direct *face-to-face*<sup>23</sup> contact. Every individual, as a social creation, is researched on the level of microsociology, with regard to his verbal and nonverbal actions, communication with other individuals, feelings being the reason for acting, self, intellect, and other phenomena occurring on this level.

Presented generalizations enable systemic identifying of social groups functioning in particular social system. As I have mentioned earlier, special kind of social groups are dispositional groups, which had been formed in already existing kinds of systems, brought to existence in order to counteract various threats of collective life. Each of dispositional groups — with regard to the system, in which it functions, fulfil specific tasks connected with various threats, which can experience particular community or society, and overcoming those threats.

#### 1.4. “Structural gaps” in organised groups

Hierarchical organisation structures have its virtues, but also negative consequences. Every institution is socio-organisational-technical conglomeration, however by simplification it is identified with posts’ structure, which employees’ positions and functions are ascribed to. Employees with regard to their posts’ rank, co-operate, though it is common that certain people compete with one another, and even they develop harsh rivalry.

Organisational structure of groups is connected by bonds, joining formed posts, indicating rules of subjection and precedence. This structure should be coherent and based on formal relations of bonds between particular posts. Those bonds can be strong or weak, depending on organisational or social surroundings<sup>24</sup>. But, with regard to various situations, compliant co-operation can be difficult or even impossible. As in every organisation people of different moral condition are employed, secret circles of influence are being formed, unnoticeable for people not involved, maintaining legal pretence.

Among those circles, areas of secret interests are formed, which are carefully camouflaged from uninitiated members of organization. Formally, in those places, no interactions take place, and none organised creation should function, but it is placed there and is able to take out highly-valued resources by those creative organizers. We can indicate that specific

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<sup>23</sup> N.J. Smelser, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

<sup>24</sup> M.S. Granovetter, *The strength of Weak Ties*, “American Journal of Sociology”, no. V, 1973, pp. 1360-1380.

“structural gaps” are formed there, and this term was introduced to scientific considerations by Ronald Burt<sup>25</sup> and it accurately reflects actual status quo.

Established scheme of interpretation of those “structural gaps” or “black holes”, defines them secret forms, in elaborated way brought to existence by their creators, and placed in social structure in that way that they raise no suspicion. With placing of those “gaps” we deal with people at intermediate posts, who, by employing their professional knowledge, allocate organisation resources to their own usage or their allies’, chosen in an extremely selective way.

This kind of situation gets complicated when in organisation there is a greater number of people who would like to create such ‘structural gaps’. In that particular situation, it can come to forming coalitions in similar areas of acting, or it can come to competing with one another. Very often, both identified and secret relations form the basis for creating another “structural gaps”. Their size depends on benefits, that can be embezzled by individuals from that organization. ‘Black holes’ matter has unusual capability – it disappears and washes off traces of its activity. Bureaucratic determinants and lack of responsibility of decision makers of particular organisation for making decision favour that process.

Coersion of individuals by dependence structure favours deepening of structural gaps. However, when many “black holes” are created, people benefiting from the situation have the possibility to ‘relocate’ within the whole organisation system, depending on convenience for people in power to seize from that institution. Basis for all this kind of actions is reliable information, possessed by people interested in gaining additional profits. Moreover, people interested in creating those anomalies, can be in power both on micro- and macrostructure level of organization. The more profits, the bigger effort to create structural gaps, causing transfer of system’s resources.

The risk, caused by notorious creating of “black holes” in the system, is lack of protection of those crucial acting areas. If a particular area is used, it does not become attractive to its members, as they put their actions in other areas. This kind of “gaps” usually is the target for external threats, caused by interests of opposite groups, and it considerably weakens the organisation.

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<sup>25</sup> R. Burt, *Structural Holes: The Social Structure of Competition*, Cambridge, Mass, 1992.

### 1.5. Similarity of phenomena and social facts

The world we see every day through the culture 'lenses' seems to us a well-known, easily accessible and schematic place. That is why sociology studies variable processes and phenomena of social life. It is enough to change "the perspective" of seeing by broadening our perception, to notice more than just schematic pictures and repetitive phenomena. Sharpness of that seeing enables to capture uncommon and very often deeper pictures, which are not single coincidence, but certain objects joined with the elements of similar construction. Recurrence logic of those configurations is their natural indicator. As Andrew Abbott points out as sociologists *we watch many social structures looking exactly the same in a large and small scale*<sup>26</sup> and those kind of phenomena for example, applicable theory of chaos, are being researched more boldly<sup>27</sup>. Chaos theory explains processes and social interactions taking place in socio-technical systems, characterised by irregularity. With all conviction, it can be indicated that "fractal patterns", which culture actions and social relations are full of, still are interesting subjects of research. Fractals then are a significant organisation rule of human life<sup>28</sup>. Social construct is extremely complex, reality surrounding us is not only linear, and fractal geometry and chaos theory approach can fill out 'structural gap' of social theories.

Sociology in its intellectual output, has many organicist comparisons, which with success had been placed in its heritage. It is worth to mention described systemic approach, derived from natural sciences<sup>29</sup>. In social sciences we often refer to laws of nature, confirmed in the form of social facts. On the other hand, new research fascinations develop science not causing its stagnation. Even though referring to classicist in dynamically changing areas, characterised by authenticity marks, then their co-existence has *raison d'être*, if the classics is the basis for further development, and not an intellectual stagnation. Fractal geometry has already been used in the humanities, i.e. in philosophy, management, economics or engineer sciences. Fractals are also an interesting subject of cognition. In Latin "a fractal" means broken. Within the framework of this orientation, interpretative scheme of phenomena surrounding us, are objects of fractal qualities, thus

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<sup>26</sup> A. Abbott, *Chaos of Disciplines*, Chicago, IL 2001, p. XI.

<sup>27</sup> L. Douglas Kiel, E. Elliott, *Chaos Theory in the Social Sciences, Foundations and Applications*, Michigan 1996.

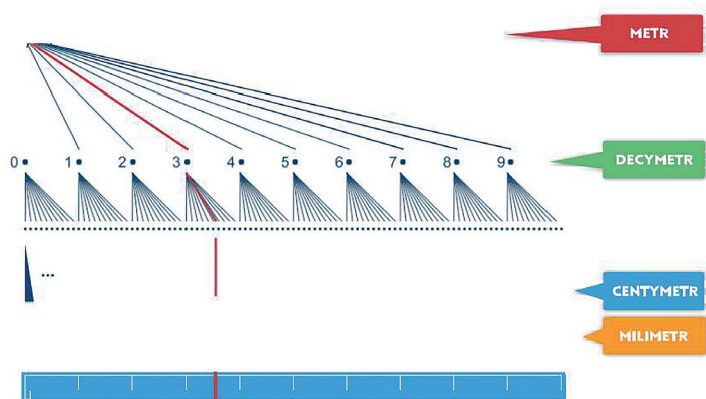
<sup>28</sup> J. Briggs, *Fractals: The Patterns of Chaos*, New York 1992, p. 22-27.

<sup>29</sup> L. von Bertalanffy, *General System Theory*, New York 1968.

self-similar, self-organising structures, connected with dependences of similarity between its components and the entirety.

Theories using the fractality phenomenon, appeared at Maths in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as particular but interesting collections, formed by iterations of its small parts. Appreciating cognitive values of this approach, those solutions have been adapted to humanities and social sciences ground. Fractal approach reflects some kind repetitive scheme of universe's construction (symmetrical or asymmetrical), in which people shape their social lives, using similar rules of their conjunction. Numerous natural phenomena and objects assume the form of fractals, so they form its particular organisation structure. In biological reality, a fractal can be a snowflake as well as the cloud, coastline or a rock. A change of watching' perspective of a particular object or phenomenon enables to notice, how many rules there are in the reality surrounding us, which are then adapted while creating cultural layer, which is mentioned by Zdzisław Piątek<sup>30</sup>.

Objects or phenomena of fractal qualities, are geometric configurations of their structures, formed by fragmentation procedure, which is nesting of entirety structure in its inside, by calibrating. In order to comprehensively discuss fractality phenomenon, the idea of self-similarity should be explained. I shall refer to a simple example of decimal measurement scale, logic of which is presented in the picture 2.

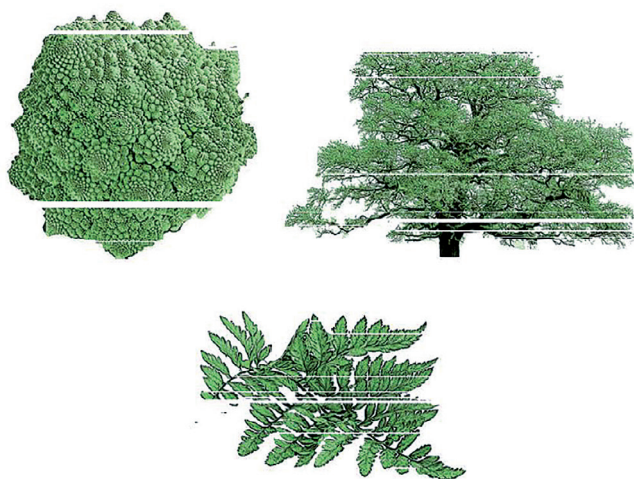


**Picture 2.** Idea of self-similarity on the example of decimal metric system

Source: H.-O. Peitgen, H. Jürgens, D. Saupe, *Granice chaosu. Fraktale*, part I, Warszawa 2002, p. 106.

<sup>30</sup> Z. Piątek, *Pawi ogon, czyli o biologicznych uwarunkowaniach kultury*, Wyd. UJ, Kraków 2007, p. 12.

Presented measurement scale meets the similarity condition, as superior objects are similarly formed as their second-, third-, and fourth-rate elements (picture 2). Formed measuring structure expressed by decimal scale is distinguished by self-similarity characteristic, which can be presented as scheme of dimension's visual projection on the lower level. It can be indicated, that the scale with *marked decimetres* (ten gives one metre), *centimetres* (ten gives one decimetre, whereas a hundred gives one metre) and *millimetres* (ten gives a centimetre, whereas a thousand gives one metre)<sup>31</sup>. Self-similarity quality of a particular object or phenomenon's construction is based on multiple depreciation of a particular part, which by this kind of iteration will create described geometrical dimension. Nature also gives us many objects or phenomena of self-similar qualities, examples of which are presented in the picture 3.



**Picture 3.** Exemplary qualities of self-similarity in nature

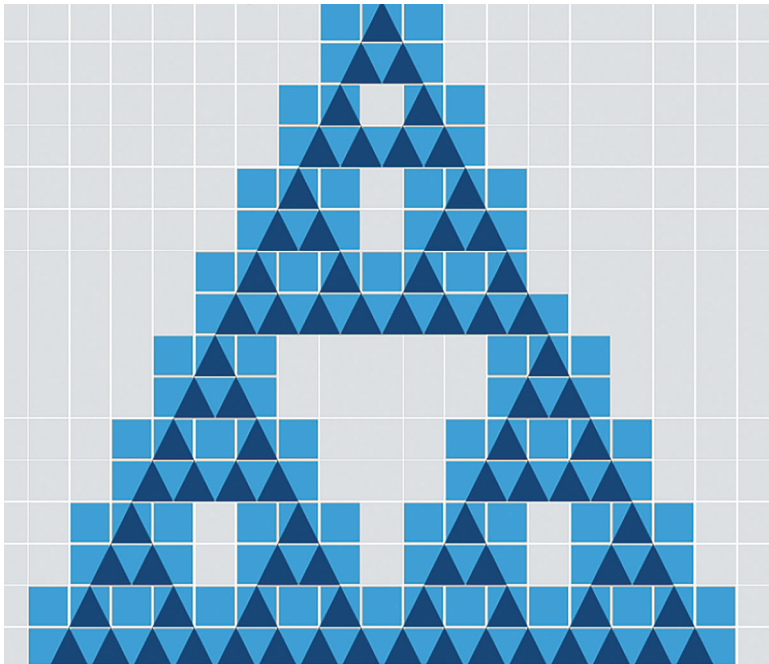
Source: Licence FOTOLIA, Grawiton.com

A green cauliflower, a tree or fern leaves alike have the quality of self-similarity or self-affinity, however to a different degree of intensity. Those are a specific geometric structures, not necessarily symmetrically identical. If from a cauliflower, we break off one bouquet, then we notice that the smaller part looks similar to the whole cauliflower, and this kind

<sup>31</sup> H.-O. Peitgen, H. Jurgens, D. Saupe, *Granice chaosu. Fraktale*, part I, Warszawa 2002, p. 105.

of similarity we can precisely observed to a certain level. Later, the elements become too small to be separated. Of course similarity of those levels is not understood as their accurate representation, but as preserving typical details on the lowest levels. Slight similarity modifications can be achieved. In nature self-similarity level is differential and results from construction logic. A fern leaf has less qualities of self-similarity of the part to the entirety, than for example a tree, which even the smallest twig looks similar to a tree's branch with a proper comparative scale.

Among classical fractals, derived from geometric algorithms, we can find Sierpiński's triangles, which fascinates with the similarity construction, presented in the picture 4.



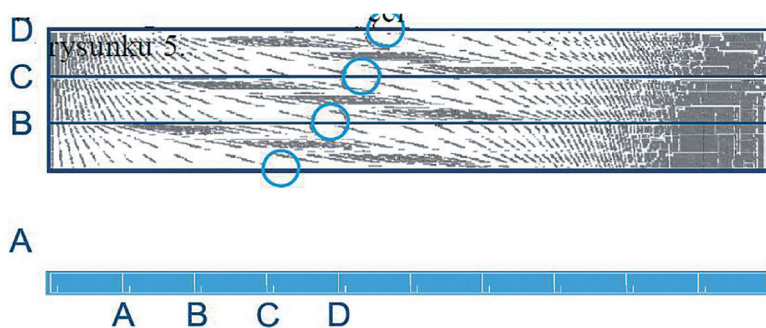
**Picture 4.** Sierpiński's triangle

Source: Grawiton.com

Picture 4 presents construction scheme of Sierpiński's triangle, which illustrates visualisation of self-similarity phenomenon. However, my aim is to indicate usefulness of those ideas in social sciences. Among diversity of social processes, fractal kind of representation can be distinguished in many signs of communal social life. Those are all kinds of processes organising a social

life, e.g. immigration patterns, propagating ideas, demographic processes, structural mobility, marginalisation and exclusion, or processes explaining weather phenomena and resulting from them abnormal states. Very good examples have been discussed by Andrew Abbott, who noticed self-similar phenomenon in social structure, and empirical research, conducted by him, were concerned with jobs' classification and connected with them prestige.

In connection with homogenous measurement scale of particular jobs' prestige, the researcher noticed interesting similarity phenomenon of responds' layout with no regard to the position taken by the respondent in a particular hierarchy. This phenomenon describes regularities of identical – resulting from culture – self-perception among other state. Those universals or common patterns are rooted in processes of socializing, and projected by using IT tools, they take form of patterns of fractal geometry. Thus on every level of analysis of respondents' status expressed in percentiles (A, B, C and D), similar responds' layout was received, differing in spread, depended on stratification position<sup>32</sup>. Results of this research is presented in a graphic way in the picture 5.



**Picture 5.** Patterns of social processes

Source: A. Abbott, *Chaos of Disciplines*, Chicago, IL 2001, p. 192.

Vertical lines connect the same posts, whereas diagonal lines connect posts, which are of equal-rank. Transformations of received results are symmetrical and repeatable for particular occupation's categories (A, B, C and D).

<sup>32</sup> A. Abbott, *op. cit.*, Chicago, IL 2001, p. 192.

Analysing hitherto forms of government, most of them was based on the authority of elite, which represented business of the entirety, recreating inequality in access to social goods. Commonly used pyramidal hierarchy is not the only possible form of social organisation, however with regard to duplication of this kind of organization system, it has become and omnipresent ideological construction. Every elite coming to power later on gives way to another one, duplicating ideology of exercising power with changing determinants of their functioning. It cannot be indicated that systemic approach imposes hierarchical construction, it is rather a conception 'bended' by the experience.

The organisations of the social order should have fractal qualities, as surrounding us biological, physical and chemical reality is just like that. That is why a new scheme of perception of surrounding us social reality can be observed. It can be organised in a totally different way, but it requires almost revolutionary solutions. Forming of new, fractal society is not a conception of egalitarianism of a new form, but a possible to accomplish project, which will be a challenge to our successors.

Relations of particular components and the whole, as well as identical perception of micro-, meso- and macro-levels, are relevant here. In case of fractals, similarity can be determined using the rule of 'golden division'. Scientists achievements indicate, that in constructing all kinds of structures nature is guided by the effectiveness rule, at the same time ensuring possibilities to their later growth, and among them we can also find self-similar objects.

In sociological approach, one must consider possibility of applying fractality, as a phenomenon organising collections, abandoning hierarchical scheme.

Using organicistic comparisons, fractal phenomenon can be found in social groups' construct, which are the main building material for bigger social structures. By fractal approach, mechanism of creating those kind of objects can be explained, also within the frames of social groups' functioning in bigger social systems. Fractality refers to certain order of components' junctions, which maintain similar structure on every level of analysis. Social groups, with regard to their structures' construction, can assume fractals' qualities, thus we can tell about their self-similarity in fractal dimension<sup>33</sup>. On the other hand, the scale of self-similarity, is complexity level

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<sup>33</sup> Fractals because of their typology, cannot be divided endlessly.

or number of iteration formations composed of. This original comparison emphasises precision and reflects strength and power of those groups, which in a social dimension are evolving creations accordingly to appearing threats. Fractals illustrate the complexity of real world, and they owe their provenience to geometry, which rules govern most of social phenomena. Thanks to them, real world structure becomes logically organised entirety also in the dimension of dynamic changes. As nature forms fractal patterns in biology or physics, so those kind of beings are constructed in social reality and are treated as natural ones. This multi-disciplinarian approach without any doubts responds to challenges of the present day.

Fractal society organisation requires application of rules governing fractal organisms. Minor elements have responsibility to function as the object of higher order, which they belong to, without any signs of fight over position, creating non-hierarchical structures, which are co-dependant and characterised by dynamic progress. The aim is overcoming contradictions of interests by the will of majority, whether on the level of a town, district, voivodship, region or a country. However, those kind of solutions cannot be introduced *ad hoc*, and every revolution – besides noble achievements is laden with shameful past. The increase of importance of fractal social constructs and aspiring to their promotion can reflect the need to introduce changes in the process of further civilisation development.



## 2. Dispositional groups as a special type of social groups within the state security system

### 2.1. The scope of dispositionality of the analysed groups

In order to determine a dispositional group, it is necessary to define 'dispositionality'. This term derives from an ambiguous Latin term *dispono*, which means inter alia: arranging, organising, applying, and also 'dispose'.

Considering the meanings mentioned above, with 'dispositionality' one can connect the ability for certain behaviour of individuals or their collectively defined social category or social group. It is worth mentioning that this quality is not only ascribed to *someone* but also to *something*, both to particular individuals and things, who or which are available and ready to use them in need. I am mostly interested in the dispositionality of individuals.

Achieving an ability of desired behaviour by individuals, must be preceded by particular actions which leads to their psycho-physical form. In general individuals' *behaviour* is formed by favourable attitudes that is why the explaining of the process of behaviour forming requires referring to a special branch of psychology, which is *social psychology*.

Individuals' behaviour is formed under the influence of attitudes towards particular phenomena, which are perceived by particular individuals with regard to their living conditions, performed occupation, socio-political commitment, ideological one and other similar determinants. While preparing oneself to practising particular occupation, we try to form our attitudes towards things connected with it, so we could perform this particular occupation well and efficiently with respect to being professional. Those attitudes concern not only acquiring necessary knowledge and expanding it with regard to technological development connected with working

in particular occupation, but also achieving certain professional proficiency or even mastery.

Forming proper attitudes to what concerns the occupation and things connected with functioning in the society, which we are going to live and work, cause that our behaviour will favour social and professional development of the particular person<sup>34</sup>. Dispositionality as personality attribute is formed by opinions forming attitudes, which consequently profile the value of a particular person<sup>35</sup>.

I would like to remind, that those attitudes are based on opinions concerning this what has a substantive relation with one another. Opinions include particular knowledge about what they concern, and that knowledge can be based on common beliefs and stereotyped generalisations or scientific statements.

Generally, knowledge connected with occupation preparation, gained in the process of teaching about the occupation, is based on scientific bases. Whereas knowledge going beyond the professional preparation is more or less colloquial. Sometimes it is even considered as dubious. Problems of the opinions' influence on attitudes and behaviour forming of dispositional groups' members will be dealt with in the following parts of this work.

By making an attempt to determine dispositional groups, it is necessary to refer to generally perceived qualities of social groups, of which dispositional groups are a specific case. At the beginning it is necessary to point, that dispositional groups are *composed* groups, which means that they are reflectively formed within bigger social structures with regard to permanent or temporary social needs occurring in a particular local community or particular state's society.

An important quality of those groups is their dispositionality realised in the area of common safety towards society, or alternatively community, within which they exist. What do we mean by *social dispositionality*? We mean abilities of the discussed groups to team actions performed in a planned and established way, according to the tasks, which are anticipated for a particular dispositional group. Thus far we distinguish dispositionality in a *broad* meaning – which connects to generally accepted attitude to typical actions, which this structure is formed for, and in a *narrow* meaning,

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<sup>34</sup> See also: E.L. Hartley, R.E. Hartley, *Fundamentals of Social Psychology*, New York 1961, pp. 548-549.

<sup>35</sup> A.N. Oppenheim, *Questionnaire Design, Interviewing and Attitude Measurement*, London-New York, p. 177.

which is particular *dispositionality*, determined by range, speed or intensity of intervention.

I shall discuss it on the specific example so it would be more understandable. Armed forces of any country in sociological meaning are social system, which should be dispositional in a broad meaning, which is by keeping the ability to perform tasks resulting from realisation of its external functions, concerning keeping integrity and sovereignty of the country. However specialised structures existing in the armed forces, e.g. quick response forces, country's air defence squadrons on duty, special use forces and other similar forces, which manifest particular dispositionality, which is dispositionality in a narrow meaning, determined by the necessity of quick and efficient actions on a small scale, and must possess particular qualities connected with their specification.

*Dispositional groups thus far are social structures joined in an intentional way, about dispositionality of which we can say in a narrow meaning with regard to their specialised and peculiar actions character within relatively limited area.* As a result, the size of dispositional groups is diverse with regard to their range and kind of actions, and even occurring extent of actions, which they participate in. generally, those are small or medium size social groups, within which there is a possibility to keep direct contacts between its members.

With regard to the size of dispositional groups and tasks set for them – which demand team and methodologically organised actions or even co-actions with other groups of that type, taken in sometimes extreme conditions – *personal* bonds are dominant rather than *objective* ones. The more harmonious team the particular dispositional group is, the higher is their effectiveness in a particular action. Managing this group is also more efficient.

In taken research I concentrate on what determines dispositionality of particular groups, which are the subject of my afterthoughts. With regard to previous comments on the subject, one can distinguish for example dispositionality in a social area, an economical or a political one.

Different categories of dispositionality result from the variety of the area determining dispositionality, as dispositionality is not a self-contained quality, which means it does not dispositionality as itself. Main divisions of dispositionality are determined by social system. For example, it can be dispositionality occurring in systems such as upbringing, economic, political, state security one and so on.

By differing areas of dispositionality, I point to various cases, in which it can occur, and to dynamics of social relations formed by it. Dispositional

groups formed in safety area demonstrate constant readiness to perform special actions as a result of possessed entitlements (dispositionality in a narrow meaning), different from regular actions (dispositionality in a broad meaning), conducted in an organised and professional way, and often they are not made public due to some political actions.

Dispositionality of members of groups researched by me, is concerned with area of professional and specialised activity taken by them, and connected with securing various areas of communal life, which are more or less compliant to any kinds of threats. The main sign of their dispositionality is function, which they perform in counteracting and overcoming results of ecological, civilizational and social threats, which could destabilise the life of particular community or society. Those actions cannot be spontaneous or amateur, but they have to require high skills and abilities from members of intervening formations. Members of dispositional groups must possess high professional skills and ability of acting efficiently in various, even extreme, conditions. Expectations in this matter grow as civilizational and social development.

I am of opinion that dispositional groups, if they are composed of qualified individuals, properly verified in the recruitment and conscription stage, can be in position of great trust, and then they have significant social capital. Obviously, existence of numerous and specialised dispositional groups, does not relieve residents of any country from taking care of their own or their closest ones' safety. For even the best organised and numerous dispositional groups are ubiquitous, and not always they can give immediate aid to anyone who is in danger. It is necessary to point that effectiveness of dispositional groups' actions can be greater, the bigger support for them from the society they act within.

## **2.2. An attempt to define sociological research problems related to dispositional groups**

Discussing important issues cannot take place without placing them in a broader social context, for too narrow perspective could be insufficient to show that they are multi-angled. That is why, while trying to determine problems related to dispositional groups' sociology, systemic approach seems to be necessary, as it enables their comprehensive penetration. With regard to the fact, that society is a kind of system, within which there are various smaller systems among which we can find dispositional groups, those mentioned groups can be perceived as a structure element of their super-system or as separate subsystems.

Systemic approach enables connecting of systems complementing one another of different orders with simultaneous respecting of specificity of each of them. Considering this, I have decided to distinguish military, paramilitary and civil systems, within which specialised dispositional groups are brought to life. Obviously, functions of each system are different within the super-system, which is society. However, they form a complementary arrangement, which serves to particular society's proper functioning and development, among other by eliminating or overcoming of different threats.

With regard to my over 20-year-old research concerning sociology of dispositional groups I suggest its definition of designing character. *Sociology of dispositional groups is a branch of sociology concerned with organised structures prepared for quick reacting, which are formed in military, paramilitary and civil systems, in order to perform specific functions connected with preventing various dangers threatening different communities or society and resources of a particular country, as well as with overcoming such threats.* Thus far it is a sub-branch of sociology connected with branches of sociology such as army sociology, labour sociology, organisation sociology etc. as it is significant to point causations of forming and functioning specialised groups in military, paramilitary and civil systems, as well as rules regulating recruitment of proper members to those groups and a way of incessant teaching and preparing for difficult tasks connected with overcoming various threats appearing in socio-economic and political areas of a country.

By trying to more specifically determine research subject of dispositional groups' sociology, one can point to such problems:

1. Determining differences between dispositional groups formed within:
  - a) military system, e.g. Polish Army (Wojsko Polskie), Border Guard (Straż Graniczna);
  - b) paramilitary systems, e.g. State Fire Service (Państwowa Straż Pożarna), Prison Service (Służba Więzienna);
  - c) civil systems existing in particular state's departments, for example, ambulance service, and in various council and volunteer structures, e.g. Tatra Volunteer Search and Rescue or Rzeczpospolita's Water Rescue Service.
2. Social determinants of selection to dispositional groups within particular systems, e.g. Polish Army (Wojsko Polskie) – now professionalised, and where basic service is in force, as well as in systems with voluntary participation.
3. Secondary selection of dispositional groups' members executed during the time of service by constant improvement of their skills

and abilities with regard to necessity of overcoming next civilizational challenges.

4. Creation of social bonds within particular kinds of dispositional groups.
5. Social determinants of authority and prestige of individuals commanding or managing in dispositional groups.
6. Relations between dispositional groups and social environment, within which they function.
7. Issues resulting from occurring situational challenges, connected with natural disasters, cataclysms, socio-political crises and other similar phenomena.

Sociological research conducted in dispositional groups has its own specification, which is connected with access to information concerning social problems, which occur and influence their functioning in particular security systems. Public sphere is easily accessible, whereas access for secret information is rationed and restricted only to a particular group of individuals after acquiring special clearance.

Two main kinds of institutions authorised to research discussed systems can be distinguished. Those are departmental and civil institutions. In military and paramilitary systems, trustees of conducted research are mainly's called 'forcible' departments. There is also research conducted by institutions in civil centres, participation of which in social research increase. Many research projects reach bigger cognitive value, by joining acquired results by the means of interdisciplinary perspective on particular research problem, well by comparing obtained results by departmental and civil subjects.

Existence and forming of new structures of that kind I connect with development of knowledge about possible threats to health and life of individuals, their possessions and natural environment within more numerous and at the same time more complexed communities. Those threats are connected with civilizational and social development, with creating more numerous agglomerations, and other results of scientific-technical revolution and globalisation process.

On every stage of civilizational and social development, structures, which were supposed to protect particular community from various threats were formed. It has the origins to various *dispositional groups*, developed in the globalisation process with regard to appearance of new threats. To be more precise, their task is to counteract threats or, in the vent of them occurring, to fight off their results, and then tentatively suppress the damage. Without

any doubt, they perform tasks which are difficult, dangerous, and very often exceed person's physical abilities, that is why they work as a team.

In the analysis of dispositional groups' problems one cannot omit legal regulations determining their functioning. The place of dispositional groups, including uniform services and formations, in Polish public administration system was shown by Mr Stanisław Pieprzny and Mrs Elżbieta Ura<sup>36</sup>. Among other, they discuss peculiarity of functions of particular professional formations created within frames of country's administrative structures.

By pointing to peculiar character of dispositional groups' functioning, it is necessary to mention Mr Eric Ouellet's opinion, according to whom 'police, paramilitary forces, irregular forces as well as private protection services are rightful part of military reality, and that is why they should be included to the group of problems concerning military sociology'<sup>37</sup>. In my opinion this view is faulty as it is burdened with events deriving from the times, when all structures responsible for public and non-public safety were included in military zone. Even though this opinion is shared by other scientists, I do not agree with it with regard to current situation. It may be so that its followers do not notice modern causations and differences between dispositional groups, working in public interest, formed by the country and private security agencies, which work commissioned by a particular client, who pays for the offered services. As various security agencies work in area of so called security gap, which is filled with various economic subjects offering paid services to secure individuals or their property. This gap has contributed to appearance of professional bodyguards only to meet individual needs concerning safety of individuals or property. The quality difference in functioning of private security agencies and dispositional groups, which work in public interest, is also noticeable.

My distinguishing of dispositional groups is based on their legislative causations, but specialisation of their activity leads to appearing new dispositional groups. That kind of group can be gas emergency service, responsible for safe usage of natural gas by individual recipients, and for eliminating threats occurring with fixing maintenance or development

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<sup>36</sup> E. Ura, S. Pieprzny, *Formacje mundurowe w systemie administracji publicznej*, [in:] *Służby i formacje mundurowe w systemie bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, eds. E. Ura, S. Pieprzny, Rzeszów 2010, pp. 13-32.

<sup>37</sup> E. Ouellet, *New Directions in Military Sociology*, [in:] *New Directions in Military Sociology*, ed. E. Ouellet, Ontario 2005, p. 19.

of those installations. Gas service rescuers are equipped with specialised equipment enabling them to eliminate breakdowns of gas installations, which can create real danger of explosions, which lead to damages of buildings or other similar threats for individuals and their property.

On state's side one can observe developing specialisation within the area of protection those spheres, which are necessary to realise its basic functions. In the case of army this area is providing sovereignty of the country in accordance with international conventions; the police is responsible for enforcing the law, keeping order or protecting individuals within the frame of fulfilling the internal function of the country; medical rescue protects health and life of individuals. As for appearance of occupations connected with needs of private protection of individuals and property, detective services and other similar needs, individuals possessing military training are enabled to realise professional careers outside military, as they possess specialised training and can be characterised by suitable mentality, necessary to realise those specific security functions. The most important thing is that they obey the orders in a disciplined way, which has an impact on their effectiveness in action.

In my research I apply internally coherent methodological approach, mostly set in conceptions and paradigms connected with classical sociology, which is updated by its applicant usage in structuralistic trend of military sociology. Currently one can observe realisation of Mr Morris Janowitz's ideas within the area of armed forces' position with regard to other institutions of state's security<sup>38</sup>. It is necessary to notice that military sociology occupied 'marginal position within the whole branch of sociology'<sup>39</sup>, however it was concerned with serious issues and its development to sociology of dispositional groups seems to be natural process in the situation of modern civilizational development. Moreover, coryphaei of military sociology were aware of the lack of homogeneous direction of military sociology's development and pointed to flexibility of boundaries of this branch within the area of occupations connected with state's security.

Those occupations of dispositional groups change with the society, following its constitutional transformation. Considering opposition of many theoretical ideas, I chose *divergent-convergent* model in researching

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<sup>38</sup> J.M. Callaghan, F. Kernic, *Armed Forces and International Security: Global Trends and Issues*, 2003, p. 67.

<sup>39</sup> T.Ch. Halliday, M. Janowitz, *Sociology and Its Publics; The Forms and Fates of Disciplinary Organization*, 1992, p. 76.

dispositional groups<sup>40</sup>. This model explains social phenomena occurring in this particular environment of professionals and aims to revealing rules determining modern security systems of the country.

It is worth to notice, that development of military sociology is based on so called second generation of sociological output. In world sociology translocation of theory from *The Military in the Sociological Theory* to *Social Research on Armed Forces*<sup>41</sup> has already been noticed. Those changes result in further implications in paramilitary and civil structures of security systems of modern countries, as militaristic analysis remains insufficient to scientific research of those systems' formations. However, genetic origin on modern securing safety compels fundamental knowledge of experiences of security studies<sup>42</sup>, expressed in other branches of science in both local and international dimension.

### 2.3. Typology of dispositional groups in the state security system

Factors favouring development of dispositional groups can be sought in civilizational evolution of societies, especially since the first industrial revolution, which contributed to fast social transformations, and at the same of human's natural environment. Alongside with industrialisation, developing cities possess more and more complex infrastructure, by building sewerage, waterworks and gasification, electrification over- and underground transport. Their managing structures also become more complex. Villages' infrastructure is developing gradually but at a slower rate.

With regard to mentioned development more numerous societies appear, so called *mass societies*, composed of various local communities, inhabitants of large cities as well as huge agglomerations. Of course developing societies are not only more numerous, but also more organised. As increasing population of a particular part of the country compels somehow better organising of individuals living in this particular area. Individuals, having a greater chance for direct contact with one another, more often make contacts, and have to organise their co-existence and co-actions, so they do not disturb or interfere their existence.

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<sup>40</sup> J. Maciejewski, *Oficerowie Wojska Polskiego w okresie przemian społecznej struktury i wojska. Studium socjologiczne*, Wrocław 2002, p. 76.

<sup>41</sup> M. Nuciari, *Models and Explanations for Military Organization; An Updated Reconsideration*, [in:] *Handbook of the Sociology of the Military*, ed. G. Caforio, New York 2006, p. 62.

<sup>42</sup> P.D. Williams, *Badania bezpieczeństwa. Wprowadzenie*, [in:] *Studia bezpieczeństwa*, ed. P.D. Williams, Kraków 2012, p. 1.

One must point that in populous communities and mass societies particular individuals become anonymous in their environments are submitted to smaller control from particular community. As a result, depraved individuals, of low morals and insufficient adjustment to co-existence with other individuals are prone to commit various offences and even serious crimes. That is why crime is much bigger in large cities than in small towns or villages. One can state that particular kind of threats connected with towns' development appears, which then becomes one of the new challenges connected with stimulated urban development, by progressive industrialization which has been marked since the first industrial revolution. Already existing cities by coming outside the walls, surrounding them in order to protect them and to restrain the access, become more and more open urban structures. People may travel through them and settle within its administrative borders, what destroys old urban order and is the source of various threats.

With city development not only socio-demographic threats are connected, but also threats resulting from progressive civilizational development. They are aftermath of urban infrastructure's expansion, which on the one hand makes life easier for its residents, but on the other hand become source of various threats connected with intensification of traffic, public transport, centralisation of water electricity and gas supplies. Possibilities to use nuclear energy in nuclear power stations created a chance to produce electricity with more 'clean' technology, but in case of a breakdown mentioned power stations can form incredible threat for individuals and natural environment as it took place in Chernobyl or Fukushima.

The bigger traffic, the bigger threats for individuals travelling by roads, and also for natural environment as it results in creating harmful smog. Any breakdowns of supplies of water, electricity or gas present another sources of threats, which in normal conditions can be easily fixed, but in the case extraordinary situations caused by disasters or individuals' activity, e.g. warfare or terrorism, can cause serious problems for residents of a city on a particular region.

Progressing and faster demographic, civilizational and social development led to significant changes in lives of particular societies. Post-industrial level of civilizational development has been reached thanks to following changes, which led to next industrial revolutions, and consequently scientific-technical ones. It is necessary to notice that although mentioned changes lead to better comfort of individuals' lives, their character is not only positive, as they can have negative consequences for whole societies, which reached high civilizational development.

In overcrowded cities – in which next to legally built housing estates, appears impulsively built slums areas, which shelter individuals living on criminal activity, connected with e.g. Organised crime, drug dealing or smuggling – appears various threats to public order and social peace of their residents. Those threats could be overcome by various specialised public services taking care of, for example:

- sanitary-epidemiological threats;
- threats connected with dysfunctions of water and sewerage, gas and electricity's devices;
- ecological threats resulting from natural habitat's devastation and
- threats resulting from activities of various organised crimes' groups.

Of course, threats distinguishable in the cities, become even more apparent in region, voivodships or country's scale. On country's scale one must consider threats connected with terrorism, which attacks unexpectedly in freely chosen place, but – potentially – endanger the whole country and all its residents. Those are the threats of political nature, hurting internal peace of a particular country, and counteracting requires existence and possibility to efficient acting of many specialised services.

Considering occurrence of many varied threats, both on local and central level of a particular country, it is difficult not to notice the need for existence of specialised professional structures, able to prevent and efficiently counteract threats and their effects. In that kind of structures, we include dispositional groups, which co-work in broadly understood area of security.

From the possible social, economic and political losses point of view, functioning of dispositional groups seems to be justified. Their actions are evaluated by efficiency of preventing tragedies and overcoming any dangers threatening social system. Every of already functioning dispositional groups undergoes transformations forced by civilizational development, which will cause forming following specialised groups. They will be formed in the future in relation with more numerous social problems, but already today they have become important institutions of modern societies.

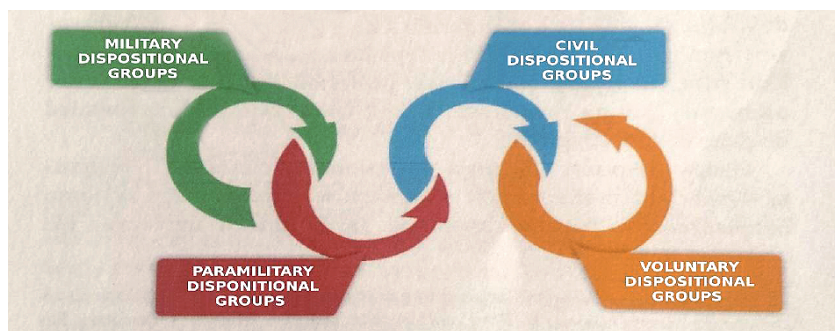
Firstly, dispositional groups must meet requirement of professional groups. Eliot Freidson thinks that, professional group 'is a closed group, entering which is sanctioned by opinions of the professionals; educating the professionals takes place in close contact with their environment, and internal supervision of the group dominates other types of control, used by for example state's institutions; the professionals are characterised

by different profession culture'<sup>43</sup>. His remarks correspond to dispositional groups as well.

Dispositional groups are of professional character and realise specialised functions within the frames of isolated country's security system, fulfilling functions useful for its residents. A country is an all-embracing organisation, including socio-economic and political life on the territory where it wields power. Legal aspects determine and form taken by particular groups expert actions – on that basis one can capture their membership to distinguished types of dispositional groups.

Idea of typology of dispositional groups and their systematization is based on my research and long-term academic practice.

Relating to earlier statements, I distinguish following type of dispositional groups regarding specificity of social systems, which they were formed in. those are dispositional groups of *military*, *paramilitary* and *civil* social system. Dispositional groups – because of their functions in security system — are an important part of every distinguished systems. Typology proposed by me is so general, that it enables distinguishing and analysis types of dispositional groups of particular social systems, in which they were formed. However, distinction of typology of discussed groups is of model nature, so it is simplified, it enables to accept their differences. By taking that perspective of understanding, I present distinguished types of dispositional groups in social system, illustrated in the picture 6.



**Picture 6.** Types of dispositional groups

The source: Grawiton.com

<sup>43</sup> E. Freidson, *Pourquoi l'art ne peut pas être une profession*, [in:] *L'art de la recherche, Essais en l'honneur de Raymonde Mpuin*, ed. P.M. Menger, J. Passeron, Paris 1944; quote after: I. Wagner, *Sprzężenie karier w środowiskach artystycznych i intelektualnych*, "Przegląd Sociologii Jakościowej" 2005, no.1, pp. 21-22.

Proposing specific typology of dispositional groups results from systems' peculiarity, which they derive from. Dispositional groups of particular social systems differ from one another in degree of organisation and range of actions in favour of eliminating various threats concerning individuals or particular communities or even the whole society of a particular country and its natural environment. Presented distinction of dispositional groups' types is one of the consequences of progressive evolution of social divisions of work, considering degree of their specialisation and environment characteristics, in which people work. For a soldier it is a battlefield, for mountain rescuer – mountains, for mine rescuer – galleries in mines. Every of those conditions creates particular kind of areas of dispositional groups' occupation's activities and performed functions in social space, and areas of their actions are formed by membership in particular social subsystem.

Typology of interesting for me dispositional groups shall be started with *military dispositional groups*, institutionally formed in military social system, which main aim is broadly understood defence of sovereignty of the country. Another deciding factor to place those groups in military system is preparation of its members is readiness to sacrifice their lives or health in taken service. A soldier, deciding for that kind of service in a dispositional group, must be aware that in case of warfare he can be killed. That awareness accompanies a soldier from the beginning to the end of his service. Those groups are armed units, fully uniformed of historically conditioned cadre code of practice possessing military status enacted by the country, subjected to single-handed ordership.

As I have pointed before, the army is a particular dispositional structure in military system, which presents dispositionality in a broad meaning and in a compact way perform assigned tasks. Existing in this structure smaller units assigned to particular tasks are dispositional in a narrow meaning and form dispositional groups in a military system. In Poland we can include Military Intelligence Service, Military Counter-espionage Service, Military Police and special units (brigades or platoons) assigned for special tasks.

Another dispositional structure in a military system is Border guard, which in Poland was organised in a military model and genetically derives from armed forces. In discussed systems there are also Foreign Intelligence Agency (Agencja Wywiadu) and Bureau of Government Protection (Biuro Ochrony Rządu).

The feature of military system's dispositional groups is performing various tasks concerning securing external and internal sovereignty of the country.

Let us notice that dispositional groups of a military system become general model for other groups of that kind. However, aspiration for limitation of armed forces' tasks to defending the country led to forming of paramilitary dispositional groups.

*Paramilitary dispositional groups* are not designed to direct participation in fighting, but to support actions of armed forces and ensure internal safety of the state and social peace. Their main function is to maintain social order in assigned areas of action; those are police force or ordering forces, separated in state's administrative structure, which reinforce its existence. Multiplicity of those groups results from variety of their tasks, concerning keeping public order.

Separating specialised dispositional groups included in paramilitary system is complicated, as although some of the formations are formed in a military way, officially they are not of military nature. Examples of the most important paramilitary groups in Poland are: Police, Prison Service, State Fire Service, Internal Security Agency (Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego), Central Anti-corruption Bureau (Centralne Biuro Antykorupcyjne) and other kinds of formations having official paramilitary status.

In civil social system I distinguish two types of dispositional groups. Those are *civil dispositional groups*, which were formed as a result of social needs, which occurred alongside with civilizational and social development. Those groups can function in an administrative structure of the state, as well as special groups within council structures or as private units providing various services, counteracting threats to life, connected with using different kinds of devices in constantly expanding infrastructure. The main characteristic of those groups is lack of military or paramilitary elements in both organisation and acting. They are sometimes voluntary associations.

Beginnings of occurring of those kind of groups can be found in forming and developing of cities, in which appeared various needs to protect the inhabitants, for example, from fires and consequences of occurring neglection resulting in epidemics. Rapid urban development processes connected with industrialisation led to constant development of municipal infrastructure and to appearance of multiple feeder installations providing e.g. drinking water, electricity, natural gas and other kinds of fuel, as well as sewerage system, draining sewage from industrial objects as well as from households.

One of the tasks of civil dispositional groups is to secure collective supply of appropriate stock of water resources and other natural riches. With regard to progressive civilizational development, usage of those resources

is limited with regard to its exploitation, and even omission of using it because of for example harmfulness for natural environment or its excessive or thriftless usage. We are striving for balancing ecological capability of a particular area and for to its areas which should be specially protected. In and administrative development of individuals' agglomerations, evaluation and superintendence of consumption of natural riches and energy resources are performed, for needs of population and particular branches of economy, both in a qualitative and quantitative way. Determining current status of those resources and their future status and climate changes is relevant from estimating current and future needs of a particular society point of view.

Keeping intakes of collective water supply and other natural riches and energy resources meeting general needs is the task of isolated administrative and legal structures, which are secured by civilian dispositional groups. Significant, and at the same time unfavourable changes of ecological and energy resources manifested in their deficiency, will be with far-reaching economic and social consequences. Already existing shortage of resources and announcements of their excessive usage in not-far future causes many problems favouring creations of social life's threats. Vulnerability for changes of supplies for individuals with discussed resources is the bigger, the more industrialised particular area is, and the more this are uses water- and energy-absorbing technologies.

Progressing and faster rate expansion of cities will create many various problems, which will result in dangerous for individuals' health and lives occurrences, caused by break downs of infrastructure background ensuring supplies of natural riches and energy resources. Unfortunate coincidence may deprive communities of resources necessary for their proper functioning. Securing proper level of natural riches and energy resources' stock of the city influences keeping their efficiency in sudden, but short-term threats situations. Negative events, causing longer lack of supplies, may lead to destroying of a particular metropolitan area. For example, long-term draughts resulting in lack of fresh water and limitation of water for inhabitants' usage or even complete lack of it may even cause spread of diseases killing many people and animals. Water limitation for farming and production is extremely burdensome. Another problem is air pollution, which causes accumulation of chemical compounds in atmosphere, for example smog, intensified during bad weather. Even though chain of events in the form of a draught does not seem to be serious threat, contagion of fresh water and releasing it to water – supply system is relatively possible. All services inspections and guards

securing natural riches and energy resources of a community are aware that in the face of ecological and civilizational threats human being is helpless.

That is why an important part play retention reservoir or sewage treatment utilities, which are served and supervised by municipal services. Distribution of natural and energy resources takes place in regular way, and any inefficiency of that infrastructure is connected with withholding (curtailing) of supplies resulting in occurrence of various threats. Power and sources of civil dispositional groups are used to protect life and health of individuals, for whom threats are environment contamination and excessive exploitation of geological resources. However, supply infrastructure requires repairs, modernisation, expansion and current maintenance, so it can fulfil menial function towards its recipients, who are more and more addicted to its supplies.

Usage of mentioned supplies on a big scale is connected with various threats, for example, explosions, environment contamination, causing diseases among people or animals, or other losses. In the course of community development, numerous needs of inhabitants in the area of securing those resources were noticed. It made the government to create specialised services maintaining the installations' efficiency. Thus far the scope of civil dispositional groups was broadened alongside with human's civilizational development, especially in the face of intensive industrialization. Forming of industry caused many problems in the area of individual and social security.

Civilisation industrialization caused people's migration to cities, where developing industry offered jobs. The consequence of that development was need for routes ensuring passenger and goods transport. Various ways of transport were being developed, for example, road, railway, air or sea transport, which required building of roads, railways, river-ports, seaports and airports. Their usage, in spite of social and economic benefits, also causes various threats, for example, road accidents or natural environment pollution.

Transport infrastructure's development cause growth of threats in anthropotechnical system human-technology-surroundings, so special groups able to counteract threats and eliminate any consequences of catastrophes were formed. Specialisation, which is the consequence of growing societies more and more technically dependent – especially in the industrial time – was accomplished, which forced providing those groups with high-tech equipment for saving lives and eliminating consequences of various catastrophes. As a result of civilizational development, we come across a

paradox: human's creations facilitating everyday existence became the source of many threats. This state caused specialisation in civil dispositional groups, and the main division criterion resulted from areas of acting and indispensable equipment with rescue appliances, which can be used by someone who has specialised knowledge and is constantly trained in using it. This include machines and tools requiring particular psych-physical predispositions, knowledge and proper skills.

Trustees of civil dispositional groups are various administrations and other economic subjects, managing cities' infrastructures of industry companies. They have their own services, which thanks to legal confirmation supervise using of a particular system, in order to prevent drastic in consequences catastrophes. There are branches of industry which are important to economy and are of strategic significance, such as mines, refineries, chemical factories, nuclear power stations and others. In their structures, factory rescue services of narrow dispositionality are formed.

Example of dispositional groups acting within the civil systems are specialised medical rescue services, emergency service, mining rescue service, water-sewerage, road, chemical electric gas services etc. In Poland there are institutions such as Emergency Medical Services (Ratownictwo Medyczne), Air Ambulance (Lotnicze Pogotowie Ratunkowe), Road Transport Inspection (Inspekcja Transportu Drogowego), electricity emergency, gas emergency and other. They include special task teams, which are dispositional groups ready for quick and immediate actions, even in extreme conditions, everywhere where there are various threats for people, natural environment and other existing municipal appliances and similar, which can hamper, or prevent from normal coexistence and co-working of particular communities.

Dispositional groups formed in civil system, are numerous and differential with regard to growing civilizational and social challenges, which we must manage with. Those challenges are results from various factors, especially connected with progressive urbanization, and occurrence of big city agglomerations, with natural environment devastation, endangering fresh water or food resources, with necessity to secure functioning of developing infrastructure, providing individuals with ability to live in big city clusters, requiring constant electric energy supplies, efficient water-sewerage system and other media.

Worth noticing is creating of *voluntary dispositional groups*, which are results of growth of social engagement of inhabitants with counteracting threats, which are not covered by other professional dispositional groups.

The need for this kind of commitment can occur locally and is conditioned by for example, natural environment, which favours hobbistic or recreational activities. Generally those are areas of tourist significance, so mountains, lakes, seas etc. voluntary rescue groups, also called *volunteer rescue groups*, after meeting registration requirements, giving them appropriate entitlements, can fulfil function to ensure security resulting from action profile of the group or fulfil helping functions supporting civil and paramilitary dispositional groups in cases of occurrence of threats or catastrophes covering bigger parts of the country, such as floods, fires, ecological catastrophes, searching for missing people. Their significant characteristic is voluntary membership and social work.

Forming and functioning of voluntary dispositional groups is the result of high level of social and civil awareness of individuals, who participate in them. Those individuals in their actions are guided by altruism, and demonstrate high level of sacrifice in giving help to the needing. Those are individuals, who are professionally active, and serve other in their free time. Maybe, in the future, after meeting specified requirements, voluntary dispositional groups will be able to try to change their status and be included in structures of civil or maybe even paramilitary system. Many members of volunteer dispositional groups gain their professional experience enabling transition to paramilitary or military dispositional groups. Example can be membership in Voluntary Fire Service, and then service in State Fire Service.

Dispositional groups formed in civil system, are numerous and differential with regard to growing civilizational and social challenges, which we must manage with. Those challenges are results from various factors, especially connected with progressive urbanization, and occurrence of big city agglomerations, with natural environment devastation, endangering fresh water or food resources, with necessity to secure functioning of developing infrastructure, providing individuals with ability to live in big city clusters, requiring constant electric energy supplies, efficient water-sewerage system and other media.

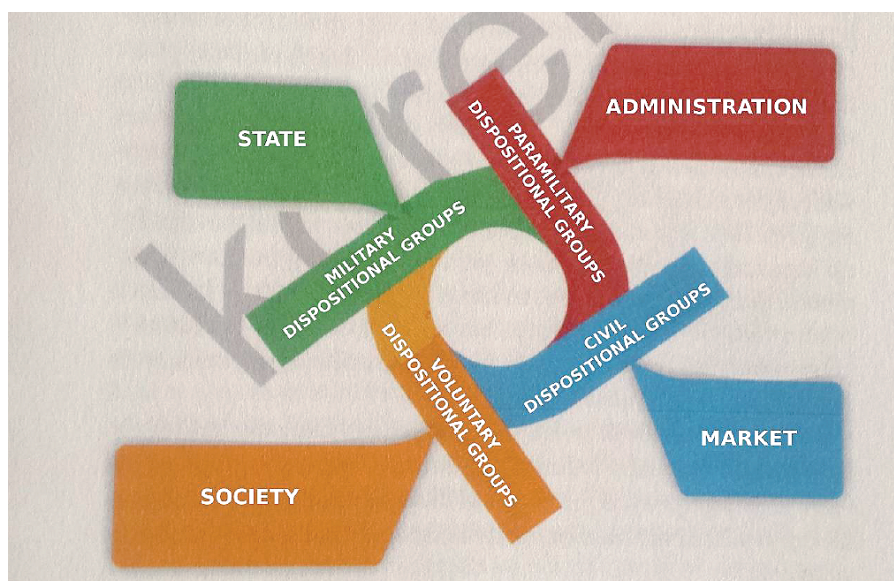
Moreover, dispositional groups acting in discussed system are expected to protect from life and health threats connected with sudden sickness, epidemics, various accidents occurring even when individuals are using various forms or spending free time, for example during doing water sports, mountaineering, winter sports or any other forms of spending free time.

I voluntary dispositional groups we include different kinds of volunteer associations, acting to keep high level of safety in the society. In Poland toss

are: voluntary fire services, Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue, Tetras Mountains Volunteer Search and Rescue, Water Volunteer Rescue, scout's rescue teams, and other services of that kind statutory obliged to give help.

Forming of voluntary dispositional groups is connected with specificity of their activity and is closely linked with preventing and overcoming broadly understood threats to social life. Because of that range of acting, those groups are recognised by communities' members, which expect immediate help in cases of various threats to their existence. When individuals make a decision about changing place to live, level of organisation of subjects responsible for local safety is important to them.

Let us notice that dispositional groups of every security system are generally prepared not only to take independent actions within the range of their entitlements, but also to co-work with other dispositional groups belonging to military, paramilitary civil and voluntary systems. They are a significant link in the structure of institutions securing the state and its inhabitants from various threats and their consequences.



**Picture 7.** Areal ranges of dispositional groups' activities

The source: Grawiton.com

In every category of isolated dispositional groups autonomous range of acting is in force, which they are responsible for, co-working with other

groups and co-forming efficient security system. Within the frames of allowed security space, they organise their forces and resources in particular area of acting. That range, and other aspects of dispositional groups' functioning are legally regulated and institutionally placed in the society. Legal aspects should be marked as through them socio-professional sphere is regulated and they are tool to wield power and control.

#### **2.4. Functions and positions of dispositional groups in various social systems**

By the term 'function' I mean conjunction of obligations (duties), which should be fulfilled by every element of a particular social system, e.g. individual, category or social group, being parts of its morphology. Moreover, the importance of function fulfilled by a particular element of the system defines its position within the system itself. Function of a group within any system with more complex structure, include everything what that group should do, which is everything connected with its duties – in accordance with their existing division in a particular social system. The term 'position' means the whole of authorisations, possessed by a particular element in a system; position is defined by the importance of functions fulfilled within the system. In other words, the more important functions fulfilled by a particular dispositional group are to particular system, the higher is its position in that system.

Existing dependence of position on function, I shall present in the example. Command in every military unit has so important function, that its position is also high and that is why it possess much bigger entitlements than other elements composing particular military unit.

With higher position of individuals in commanding positions we can connect their *prestige*, admiration, which they arouse in a particular unit. That prestige is not enjoyed by only command – perceived as a group of people – but every singular person, who is a member of that group. Of course, prestige of every officer belonging to the command is not the same. Commander's prestige is different, as different as is the prestige of seconds-in-command and of other members of staff. It is noticeable, that it is an *official prestige*, as it results from fulfilled functions. Its size depends on the place in commanding hierarchy, and weakens when the person loses her/his position. Next to official prestige, we must distinguish *personal prestige*, which is connected with individual values of particular officers, so

their abilities to impress others, for example with agility, possessed skills, manners, and other similar psycho-physical characteristics or qualities.

Similarly, we can distinguish *official* (*institutional authority*), resulting from takes position, which entitles to wield power over others, and *personal authority*, source of which are individual qualities of a particular person, so her/his extent knowledge, skills, managing leading abilities, various achievements, high morale and other similar values. Official authority disappears alongside with losing position, which enables managing other. However, personal authority disappears only when one loses possessed values, which were the source of that authority. So it does not depend on recalling of taken position.

Dispositional groups with regard to their exclusive character have big official or in other words *institutional* prestige is security system. Service in for example GROM and other units of that kind is a source of official prestige for anyone, who serves there. And that prestige can be linked to personal prestige of those individuals, who has something to offer to others and because of that can impress them.

We can also talk about official authority of dispositional groups' members with regard to their significance in a particular social system, and resulting from it advantage over other individuals of a particular system. Whereas to for personal authority everyone must work on their own as a member of that group by individual achievements.

After those general considerations on the subject of function and position of particular social system's elements, let us proceed to the problem of functions and positions of dispositional groups. I have tried to present functions and positions of those groups in every discussed above systems, which are *military*, *paramilitary*, *civil*, within which those groups appear.

In military system that is to say armed forces of every country, dispositional groups are the most numerous because of special character of that system in state's internal function's realisation, connected with securing its territorial integrity. Armed forces' readiness to act must be ceaseless, but it does not mean that they need to stay in constant readiness to act, especially when there are no signs of immediate threats to state's sovereignty. In the situation free from any political tension or possible threats, it is not necessary to mobilise armed forces' full readiness, but even in the stabilised political situations there is a necessity to monitor security status from outside and that is why group looking after integrity of state's border, its airspace and water along coast, are needed. For this purpose, every country needs proper dispositional groups ready to monitor potential threats and immediately

counteract them in an efficient way. In every kind of armed forces, there are specified dispositional groups, able to secure land or water borders of the country and its airspace, which is particularly difficult to defence with regard to missile weaponry's development even long-range one.

It is noticeable, that in the last few years' preparations for aggression were easy to notice because of opponents' military movements close to the borders and their concentration in places of possible attack. Nowadays, considering the fact that enemy's missiles can be launched from sea depths or bases placed even on a different continent, it is far more complicated.

It would be difficult to keep in ceaseless readiness all armed forces of a particular country in the situation free from any tension. Taking care of state's security, they should have isolated military units, i.e. Armed forces' dispositional groups, able to immediate and efficient counteractions against possible or current threats. Dispositional groups are specialised units of armed forces with regard to their important functions in state's security system.

Without any doubts, system's value, which is armed forces, is co-defined by its all elements forming its morphology, but it does not mean that contribution of every element in system's value is identical. Some elements are first-class, with regard to their function within the system, others are second-class and so on. It also seems that not all groups existing within it can be perceived as of equal rank. It may be so that their functions from various reasons can be differently estimated, although they are necessary. I am convinced, that research heading to finding objective criteria enabling specific hierarchisation of dispositional groups in particular country's armed forces would be interesting.

Functions take part in joining of processes of particular social system, contributing to occurrence of correlations its parts both with elements placed inside it as well as with elements from the outside. Correlations form various personal and impersonal bonds between subjects fulfilling functions in those systems. Distinction between particular functions may account for a range of performed activities, taken actions and occupied positions of its members in accordance with realised personal patterns (physical pattern, cultural pattern, and moral pattern).

In a subjective meaning, co-dependence of functions formed within every system, which can be graduated with regard to their meaning to the system, seems to be important. Functions define the degree, kind and range of performed actions by its members within the frames of taken position in the system, they also decide about usefulness of that individual

to the whole system. That usefulness is a part of particular individuals' value for the system. If in the system an individual has a position, it means function corresponding to a particular position is ascribed to it. Having a specified function in the system causes that an individual gains attributes important to the system, thank to which it can last or even develop in the social system. Every system obtrudes standards of functions realisation on its members, and those requirements articulates and executes their proper realisation.

Functions of dispositional groups are defined by the totality of duties and responsibilities, which they must fulfil in a particular system, for example Central Investigation Bureau (CBS) in police, or ambulance service in health service. Position of every dispositional group results from functions ascribed to it and fulfilled by it in a particular social system.

By fulfilling particular function in any system we come across particular *social parts*. Social part can be real or apparent. A man who has children, is a father and really can fulfil father's part. However, an actor, who portrays a father, even though he does not possess a child, play the father's part only apparently.

Dispositional groups of military, paramilitary, civil and voluntary nature, are parts of a specific kind of specialised social groups or categories, which exist in every modern society. The more civilized and socially it is developed, the more numerous those groups are; they are given tasks of limited range of performing, that is special, not comprehensive. Those are basic elements in state's security system. However, helping part of competitive nature can be performed by private agendas securing people and property.

Dispositional groups perform specialised actions resulting from systems' tasks, which they belong to, being their especially specialised components, concentrating on preventive, interventionist or counteracting actions.

In sociology of dispositional groups presenting basic professional functions and their significant characters seems to be important. Morphology of dispositional groups shows their internal construction, degree of arrangement, organisation and co-dependences on other systems. Configuration consisting of subjects, resources and culture is organised with regard to comparable other dispositional groups or other social systems. On the other hand, their structure is formed by isolated components which are correlated. Dispositional groups have peculiar functions' structure, which ensure functionality of a particular system, both inside as well as with relations with outside systems. Keeping this particular balance requires particular dispositions from members fulfilling particular functions.

Special kind of dispositional groups' adaptation, being components of particular systems in the society, is process of social evolution and professionalization. Social evolution proceeds in accordance with direction of occurring in a natural way social changes. Professionalization is an opposite process, which is forced by needs of institutions to adapt to variable social conditions. That is why every social creation, in order to function in a social space, needs to stimulate adaptation mechanisms, necessary to keep functioning in changing circumstances. Experiencing those changes, reorganises social order with all its complexity, at the same time solving problems resulting from social functions' fulfilling

The aim of dispositional groups' sociology is to demonstrate peculiar structure of social system, within which particular groups exist, and their part in state's security system as well as causations, which they act in.

## **2.5. The problem of professionalization of dispositional groups**

Dispositional groups, which can be distinguished in a military, paramilitary or civil social system, are some kind of elite in each of them. With no regard to the fact, that its members were sent there by assignment – as to the army, recruitment to national service – or in accordance with other rules non-accidental individuals were chosen, distinctive for example by their fitness and psychophysical resilience, knowledge of a particular branch, skills and other qualities. Elitism of those groups results from values, they present with regard to characteristics of individuals, who create those groups.

We cannot omit the fact, that dispositional groups are provided with high quality equipment, that military, paramilitary and civil systems possess. They also test new generation equipment, which appears in every system mentioned above. Members of dispositional groups have to, not only at the beginning that is at the moment of coming, possess suitable qualifications, but they are also obliged to continually perfect and rise them. They are obliged then to constant perfection of their psychophysical efficiency and skills, and constant expansion of their knowledge with regard to another scientific-technical achievement, civilizational and social development.

It is difficult to imagine, that special units (for example GROM) would not perfect their skills in overcoming new obstacles, which they can come across in opponents' area, or they would not improve psycho-physical shape, that is endurance, moral immunity to stress, threats and other similar cases, and that they would not expand knowledge of new technics and technologies. It is unimaginable that members of other dispositional groups, for example

groups securing state's air space etc., would not improve their skills in cases of performing more and more diverse professional actions.

The same needs to constant perfection of possessed skills and efficiency occur in dispositional groups formed in paramilitary social systems, for example in police, State Fire Service, Prison Service, as well as in civil system, in all kinds of rescue services.

Qualifications completion takes place in an existing dispositional groups, for example mountain rescue, when their members – world-class specialists in narrow specialisations, such as speleology or scuba-diving – do things exceeding conscious human abilities with rescue actions in extremely difficult and dangerous conditions. Thus they perfect gained abilities in extreme situations, taking place in dangerous natural environment, requiring big amount of work, resulting perfection, and even setting new standards of action.

Dispositional groups are more efficient when their members are more harmonious, similarly to football teams. Every member of that group must know her/his place in its structure and individuals directly working with him, as well as functions connected with that place, which at least he should fulfil well, and he should be aware where difficulties or threats may occur while doing the task.

In order to achieve full harmony of dispositional groups taking part in rescue and intervention actions, their commitment in continual collective exercises is required, which results in better efficiency of taken actions. All actions perfecting qualifications of every member of a particular dispositional group and exercises improving their collective efficiency, increase what is identified with social capital of particular group of individuals. I must point out that improving personal qualifications of group's members influences individual career, which progresses differently in military, paramilitary and civil systems.

Especially important issue for professionalization of dispositional groups' problems is to catch and systematise basic terms concerning job, occupation, professionalism, state control, professional career and social causations of performed activities. That systematisation will enable to share some light on problematic area and social changes occurring in those particular professional groups. Fundamental point of reference of activities taken for professional biographies by individuals is gaining by them special kinds of entitlements strengthening their significance in specific causations, at the same time determining their social usefulness for systems and their components. Those entitlements determine the way, the subjects realise

professional activities, and regulate who can take those actions – that is why limited authorisations are given about who when and in what form can take particular actions.

Differentiation of taken by people job as a relatively systematic and organised activity led to creating many forms of their organisations, which in its social contents are defined as professional activity. 'This activity is based on more or less crystallised but socially accepted models'<sup>44</sup>. Constantly shaped role models of professional activity reflect social organisation, in which behaviour, group relations or other resources necessary to its functioning are appropriately shaped.

Social consequences of work done by people, contribute to change of surrounding social reality. Alongside with it, particular occupation goes under changes. In dispositional groups' environment, special changes in work processes cause threats' dynamics all-embracing social life. By not analysing many definitions of work (labour), we can use sociological understanding, which points to labour's usefulness as purposeful activity resulting from actions of individuals, ensuring specific benefit of social, but mostly economic nature. It gives the possibility of comfortable functioning in current realities of social life.

Significant change with regard to performed professional work, we can see in armed forces' structures of modern societies. Mass army model, based on general conscription, is being left behind, in favour of a new model based on personal pattern of a professionalism, who can belong to various personal corps. A professional non-commissioned officer is a specialist in preparation of combat gear and can train small groups of soldier up to platoon level, and an officer fulfils commanding and training functions in higher organisation's structure of the army.

Various social threats lead to changes of conditions of performed professional work by dispositional groups' members, that environment is incomparable with other professional categories. They do their job in peculiar social circumstances, its way or organisation is unique, both with regard to recruitment of dispositional groups' members, as well as their training and necessary gear or equipment. Pointing to specific labour causations, I mean natural environment. Regardless of weather conditions, both night and day, number of hours necessary to do particular rescue action, those individuals are ready to fulfil functions and do tasks they were

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<sup>44</sup> K. Frysztański, *Organizacja społeczna i funkcjonowanie zespołów ludzkich. Zarys ogólny*, "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego DCXL. Prace Socjologiczne" no. 8, 1982, p. 9.

assigned. If services of sea rescue get the call about missing of a member of a ship crew, actions are taken regardless of circumstances of that situation. At night rescuers use equipment which lightens up search area, as every delay in searching decides of a missing person's life. Regardless of their experience, the rescuers perform every action with their full commitment, sometimes many hours long, even when probability of saving the needing or missing one is very little.

It is noticeable, that a member of a dispositional group, even the one having high and specialist skills, is not able effectively performs assigned service tasks without team-work and co-operation with other people. Not only professional knowledge is valuable, or the ability to use the knowledge in practice, but also psycho-physical determinants of the individual, among which we can distinguish characteristics necessary in a team-work, as to say co-operation, comradeship, psychological endurance, peacefulness or self-control. Far-reaching co-operation of dispositional groups' members, especially in extreme situations, decides about efficiency of their actions.

Every individual performs her/his job from the moment of her/his positive verification, which is gained after recruitment stage. Before recruitment stage he has status of a candidate for a particular dispositional group's worker, or a candidate for a candidate so to say a volunteer for voluntary dispositional groups. That kind of verification is often based on multi-staged tests and exams in relation with the kind of dispositional group, its every member starts work or service on assigned position, in accordance with her/his qualifications.

Pledge, taken by a new person, is a peculiar ritual of change of candidate or volunteer's status to rightful member of a particular dispositional group. The basis of that ritual is swearing an oath or a pledge in accordance with rules binding in that particular dispositional group. Pledge is a certification of auto-identification with the occupation, it is not only formal confirmation of obtaining required skills and qualifications, but also awarding and individual with right to perform learnt occupation in a particular dispositional group. Taken oath is a solemn act, during which a candidate or a volunteer obliges himself to fulfil duties in accordance with the oath.

Indicated ritual is established in particular dispositional groups in various ways. In the army, as well as in paramilitary groups, the pledge is taken after entering their ranks. We should distinguish between an oath and pledge on the basis of its text. An oath is somewhat formal confirmation of accepting a candidate in an exclusive group, and obliges the member

to intense working and learning so he could perform her/his function, for example a soldier in an appropriate personal corps (professional private, professional non-commissioned officer or professional officer). Military oath is an initial ritual of promising, and at the same time assurance of realisation of aims and tasks, ascribed to a soldier in particular personal corps. If a soldier during obligatory training can manage service difficulties, finishes required training, will possess required qualifications and a position in military structure will be available, he will take a pledge in a particular personal corp. That pledge begins professional military service, this ritual takes place while nominating for the first rank in a particular corp. Apart from ritual meaning, pledging enables wearing a military uniform alongside with distinctions belonging to a particular person.

The individual, who is decided to take a profession of being a soldier, applies to military departments, which evaluate her/his usefulness to military system. After preliminary verification, she/he is given an opportunity to start education which conditions achieving a particular occupation. In that stage, important are medical examinations, non-penalisation certificate, environmental opinion. If a volunteer would like to become a soldier of Polish Army, he applies required documents for departmental studies in particular kinds of armies (Army, Navy or Air Forces).

Stage of candidate's verification for an officer are exams for particular departmental academies. During the exams, psycho-physical fitness, knowledge and fluency at foreign languages<sup>45</sup> and secondary-school certificate are emphasized. After taking all the exams, recruitment board creates ranking lists, and on that basis the best candidates are accepted. Already on that stage, number of available places at studies is a reflection of number of available places in military structures. Here appears the problem of state control (fixing the number of permanent posts), planned the number of posts in the whole military structure, which are available to graduates. State control's policy determines the possibility of becoming a soldier. If on that verification stage there is any abnormality and they will not be revealed during service, then actions of those kind of individuals contribute to wrong realisation of specified functions.

After admission to military studies, the candidate takes an oath, which in accordance with the ritual obligates her/him to certain diligence in learning

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<sup>45</sup> I. Szkudlarek, K. Szkudlarek, P. Depta, *Assumptions of STANAG 6001 in the Aspect of Professional Development of Soldiers in the Armed Forces* [in:] K. Filutowska, N. Piórczyńska-Krawczyńska (red. nauk.), *Sztuczna inteligencja i nowe technologie. O co każdy powinien zapytać*, Wydawnictwo Akademii Humanistyczno-Ekonomicznej w Łodzi 2025, pp. 205-220.

of a chosen occupation. After finishing studies, on the basis of student's achievements, she/he is given promotion to first officer's rank, during which she/he takes a pledge and by that she/he is enrolled to professional military service in officers rank of second lieutenant of Polish Army.

In the occupation of border guard's officer, taking a pledge also takes place after gaining appropriate professional qualifications. It includes obligation to suitable fulfilling of duties – even with risking one's own life, obeying binding law, obeying organisational causations of that occupation category.

The officer of border guard takes a pledge in a particular border guard's unit before being appointed to service post and getting an employment. After the pledge, he becomes rightful member of a particular dispositional group and from now on he is responsible for taken professional actions. At the same time, she/he begins her/his professional career.

In voluntary dispositional groups, gaining the status of a professional does not connect with getting the post in a particular organisation, as its structure is based on voluntary participation. Example of that kind of practice is mountain rescue in Poland, where after so called "blachowanie" the person gets the status of mountain rescuer, but it does not mean that he will take part in every rescue action. In case of 'volunteers' of Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue, the act of taking a pledge is a moment of culmination of actions taken during the candidate stage, and gives the status of a rescuer. Confirmation of gained qualifications is not only so called 'blacha' but also a privilege to wear a uniform of that occupation category and its distinctions. Mountain rescuer in her/his pledge is obliged to give aid to the ones injured in the mountains in any conditions, giving priority to those duties of their lives or health.

Professionalization of any organisational structure depends on employment of people with *full* professional qualities, not individuals accustomed to a particular occupation and at the same time not fully qualified. The point is that on particular posts 'amateurs' should be replaced by 'professionals'. In broader meaning, professionalization can be linked to preparation of personnel infrastructure for deficient occupations. Of course, not everyone who possesses particular professional qualifications, is employed in that occupation. Professionalization has nothing in common with state control, which is concerned with the process of employment control in particular organisational structures.

Here, I enter mentioned above area of state control, which is based on determining the number of individuals employed in a particular

institution. By state control, appropriate number of employers is ensured, who possess required qualifications and fulfilling given functions. It is essential to determine the range of actions assigned to a particular function. Especially in the case of institutionalised systems we can talk about state control, so actions leading determining of required number of available posts in a particular institution, with indicating their functions, conditions of doing assigned work and costs connected with them.

While estimating employment status in dispositional groups, one must be guided by reasonable staff policy, that is employing individuals with qualifications, skills and abilities corresponding to particular limitations of available posts. Professional selection consists of following stages: declaration of post's needs, determining professional entitlements and qualifications on the basis of appropriate certificates and documents, conducting biographic tests<sup>46</sup>, fitness ones, medical examinations (including psychological occupation usefulness test), conducting interview determining employer's predispositions, time of professional training or time of initial professional adaptation of the employer, ending in verification of her/his usefulness to particular professional function. Professional selection is then a process that verifies formal entitlements of individuals and their predispositions to practical fulfilling of occupational work. The candidate's time on voluntary dispositional groups verifies the candidate's usefulness in a particular occupation. During that time, predispositions, necessary for fulfilling of particular tasks should be revealed.

By professional career I mean, series of activities performed within the frames of professional activity. It enables to determine the individuals' mobility in functioning professional structures and determines 'social promotion'<sup>47</sup>. Generally, hierarchically formed organisational structures of those groups, enable individuals to make careers connected with getting higher and higher professional positions.

On the one hand, making a career seems to be homogeneous, and the other hand it seems to be diverse. Its homogeneity emphasizes the element of standardization of particular action schemes, which must be taken by an individual so it can be fulfilled. So he requires necessary qualifications, so he could join the work market and take a particular profession's path.

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<sup>46</sup> Tests are in the form of biographic inventory, the consist of c.a. 400 questions diagnosing employesr predispositions; see J.E. Karney, *Dobór zawodowy*, [in:] *Psychologia pracy*, red. X. Gliszczyńska, Warszawa 1977, p. 33.

<sup>47</sup> Z. Baumann, *Kariera. Cztery szkice socjologiczne*, Warszawa 1965, p. 134 nn.

At the same time profession's paths are highly diverse with regard to psycho-social qualities of individuals, even belonging to the same social category.

Modern meaning range of the *career* term derives from Latin word *carraria* meaning race, run path. This term means realising a profession's path by getting the higher positions. In order to make a career, one must make effort in difficult projects, as to say work taken for the benefit of particular organisational forms. It is the process of movement of 'human individuals from lower social positions to the higher ones'<sup>48</sup>. This gradation locates individuals in organisation's system, which can occupy lower or higher position in relation to other organisation's members. Members of the organization are located in the structural configuration of the existing institutionalized rules. As Stanisław Ossowski, rightly pointed out, 'hierarchies of social parts appears clearly where the whole system of positions is institutionalized, where the way to go from one position to another is fixed, and the privileges and responsibilities associated with each social part are clearly defined'<sup>49</sup>. Lower or higher location of a particular part in the hierarchical system indicates to what extent privileges, power and prestige are used, which are determined by a number of co-dependencies.

The career can be analysed through the prism of some sociological theories. These include, for example: *The status attainment theory*, *Human capital theory*, *Segmentation theory* or *Reproduction or allocation model theory*, *Regulation theory* and *Theory of psycho-dynamics of work*<sup>50</sup>. At the core of the theory of performance status there are very good social causations, ensuring the achievement of career in accordance with the aspirations<sup>51</sup> of the individual by members of the society. Achievements are influenced by the socialization causations, social origin, motivation and personal preferences. This theory refers to the theory of human capital, which is used in the field of management. The segmentation theory is based on the dual social structure: a stable primary (native) market and unstable (peripheral) secondary market. In the course of research on career a model theory of reproduction and allocation was developed, indicating the determination of its course by social origin, living conditions, ethos and culture of a particular social group, according to the concept of social capital. Regulation

<sup>48</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 10.

<sup>49</sup> S. Ossowski, *O strukturze społecznej*, Warszawa 1986, p. 22.

<sup>50</sup> M.F. Maranda, Y. Comeau, *Some Contributions of Sociology to the Understanding of Career*, [in:] *The Future of Career*, ed. A. Collin, R.A. Young, Cambridge 2000, p. 37.

<sup>51</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Internal conditions of professional aspirations* [in:] *Scientific Papers of Silesian University of Technology – Organization & Management Series*, Silesian University of Technology, no 155/2022, Gliwice 2022, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29119/1641-3466.2022.155.33>

theory combines the basic concepts of Marxist economics and sociology of social movements in order to explain the historical alternation between periods of relative stability and changes in employment, and points to the mechanisms affecting the establishment rules governing the divergent interests and conflicts in society. Profound changes in the models reflect the most current prospects of psycho-dynamic theory work.

Within the social sciences, location of a particular career theories allows the use of their conceptual apparatus to causations of their co-forming. The theories are only theoretical frameworks interpreting careers in post-modern world. Using a framework analysis' approach, one can understand causative factors or the rules constructing a particular sphere of social reality<sup>52</sup>. Referring to the described types of careers and conducted theoretical analyses, I claim that a specific case of occupation category are dispositional groups – which personal models will be discussed in subsequent parts of this book – transform their identity in the conditions of the transforming society. Here is an example: 'military officer occupation is similar to other professions, but in many ways is very specific and incomparable. Reference is made to the required abilities and a strong professional identity, which results in the fact that the one performing a profession in dispositional groups, at the moment of starting work gains full bond with performed occupation. However, professional adaptation's stages are precisely defined and impossible to omit. Of course, in each of dispositional groups autonomous recruitment and adaptive rigours exist. Groups researched by me are not homogenic in their structure, they are divided into smaller tasks groups, fulfilling appointed functions. However, in each of them, members shall remain in such a professional role only because society has appointed them to the status and gave them special importance, locating these occupations in higher assessments of position and prestige'.

The effort associated with the implementation of a career is set in the sphere of workers' aspirations<sup>53</sup> that may be based on a number of motives. Edgar Schein proposed universal themes, on which the implementation of careers may be 'anchored'. These are: professionalism (Technical / Functional competence – TF); management / leadership (General managerial competence – GM); autonomy and independence (Autonomy / Independence – AU); security and stability (Security / Stability – SE); creativity

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<sup>52</sup> E. Goffman, *Analiza ramowa*, Kraków 2010, pp. 23-24.

<sup>53</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Podstawy teoretyczne aspiracji zawodowych* [in:] M. Drewniak, I. Szkudlarek (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 5*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Wałeczków 2021, pp. 108-126.

and entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurial creativity – EC); idealism – meaning, truth, sacrifice for others (Service dedication to a cause – SV); ambitious challenges (Pure challenge – PH) and lifestyle (Lifestyle – LS)<sup>54</sup>. The proposed concept allows to examine the motives for the implementation of careers in specific occupations, including dispositional groups. Processes of professional life shape the career and are determined by sequencing of human development, who improves her/his skills and acquire experience that allows to achieve ever higher location in the hierarchical structures of the organization. Implementation of professional careers in dispositional groups' environment can show achieving mastery in the profession.

Professionalism distinguished in dispositional groups is a professional performance of certain tasks, the individual thanks to physical and mental abilities fulfils specified functions in the process of labour division. Professionalism determines the achievement of the required for a particular occupation skills and qualifications, certified by formal documents, with no regard to what form the labour takes. Professional practice is not without significance, often done under the supervision of a “master” and therefore a person having professional knowledge necessary for the execution of the profession.

Professionalism is burdened institutionalization, as each aspect of the work must meet a number of requirements. It means a specific set of institutionalized practices, created in a specific area of professional social groups or individuals associated in a particular community. As a measure of that institutionalization one can acknowledge the acquisition of ethical principles and codes of conduct binding in a particular dispositional group (often absent in other occupational categories), creating of their own training centres, with a special kind of resources to ensure achievement of mastery in the profession – members of those professional groups are individuals with moral predispositions (values), professional ones (intellectual and professional ability) and psycho-personal ones (calling), professional groups have public confidence and there is transparency in the assessment of individual levels of professional qualifications. Members of these groups legitimize their professional position by isolating the environment from individuals who did not receive such competence. Professional's social status shows that he has acquired permission to perform that profession, for example, a soldier, a paramedic or a prison officer.

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<sup>54</sup> M. Suchar, *Modele kariery. Przewidywanie kolejnego kroku*, Warszawa 2010, p. 14; E.H. Schein, *Career Anchors; Participant Workbooks*, John Wiley & Sons 2006.

Changes in the area of occupation systems are caused by professionalization of labour processes. As noted by M. Crozier, 'new art of management will rely on making people uncommon, and its new password is the professionalization of individuals, instead of complicating the structures and procedures'<sup>55</sup>. Regarding that suggestion to dispositional groups, we see that attention is paid to the professionalization as the next logical process of professional systems' development, which in the era of globalisation and economic instability are forced to adapt to the new social environment.

Professionalization is combined with more frequent performance of activities related to the functioning of a particular institution by individuals authorised to do so by professional entitlements. This professional specialisation increases skills and qualifications, through which higher and higher professional positions are achieved, which is identical to the implementation of careers. From a sociological point of view professionalization is a social phenomenon, within which occurs specialisation allowing for the implementation of more and more advanced, yet prestigious professional parts, often associated with the acquisition of unique skills (for example, rescuer in Air Ambulance).

Traditional understanding of the professionalization is related to the process of gradual acquisition of the knowledge which is the core of a particular profession, then by taking activity associated with formal education, undergoing professional training forming the basis of the experience and achieving the highest levels of professional expertise. Often, in the common sense, professionalization can be connected with professionalism. Professionalization is preceded by a period of studying leading to gaining formal qualifications entitling to occupation's execution, or a candidate stage in which the individual acquires experience and is being prepared to play independent professional parts. Professionalization is also associated with the promotion in the particular dispositional group's structures (for example, the commander of combat unit of professional fire service). On the other hand, in order to perform the profession of a police officer, one must meet a number of rigours and demonstrate predisposition necessary in that service. The minimum criteria for the personal pattern of a police officer are regulated by legal regulations. Professionalization is confirmed by specialised trainings, as well as vocational education, including the one

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<sup>55</sup> M. Crozier, *Przedsiębiorstwo na podsłuchu. Jak uczyć zarządzania postindustrialnego*, Warszawa 1993, p. 48.

at the level of higher education (in many dispositional groups preferable are departmental schools and colleges).

In dispositional groups professionalization is forced by occurring threats, which those groups counteract in a professional manner and remove the effects of those, that have already happened. My hitherto theoretical considerations, the experience gained from the observation of military units and long-term research practice, entitle me to claim, that dispositional groups fulfil functions of securing and stabilising order of organised local communities and whole societies. Threats, which they counteract, i.e. environmental and civilizational and social of conflicts' basis, affect their identity quite hard.

## **2.6. Social models and their special cases making up role models**

In the literature the issue of social patterns was repeatedly taken, reflecting not only the validity of this issue, but also their transformations according to the social and civilization development. In many understandings social patterns are defined as:

- the effect of reconstruction cherished values and customs in particular classes or social strata, such as fun-loving human pattern or polite human pattern;
- characteristic of the landowners or promoted by the bourgeoisie – economic man or the working man;
- which is the ideal of the working classes;
- way of behavior is fully compliant with moral norms in society, which is an example worthy of imitation;
- demand for socially desirable behaviors expressed by a reliable man;
- relatively stable regularities of behavior, characterized by certain human communities, among which considered models were distinguished, which are the rules of behavior that are desirable and practicable, to varying degrees of closing to perfection<sup>56</sup>.

Interesting from the perspective of the discussed issues is to provide social patterns of past eras as creations contribute to the organization of the community, with its own specific character. Hellenic culture created social patterns of a warrior and sage, which in a harmonious way, but not in the same intensity, united physical, moral and mental qualities. The culture of ancient Rome shaped social pattern of a citizen, whose

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<sup>56</sup> J. Sztumski, *Wzór społeczny*, [in:] *Encyklopedia pedagogiczna XXI wieku*, t. 7. V-Ż, Warszawa 2008, p. 640.

personality feature has become orientation of modern European culture. Christian culture has created a social pattern of an ascetic and of a saint, at the age of enlightenment dominated social pattern of a courtier, but in modern times, particular groups or social classes developed distinct social patterns, like the bourgeoisie – a bourgeois, state knight – a knight pattern, English culture – the model of a gentleman, and the industrial era – pattern of an entrepreneur. In the various cultures, social patterns did not raise objections as they concerned the tendency of members of that population – groups, states, classes, social strata – the placement of those social positions that were passed through tradition.

Continuation of sociological interest patterns one can find in the work of Maria Ossowska, Florian Znaniecki, Zygmunt Bauman and Janusz Sztumski. Those researchers illustrate the usefulness of those models in developing societies, introducing to sociology proposals of typologies, corresponding to conditions of progressive social development.

Maria Ossowska described the social patterns of a warrior, a saint, a citizen, a gentleman, a self-made man and contemporary pattern of a democrat<sup>57</sup>. The author introduced a typology of patterns promoted and accepted in particular cultures, implemented and declared, and personal patterns that is represented by a particular individual. She also pointed to the importance of ant-pattern<sup>58</sup>, exerting influence on the choice pattern opposite to it.

Florian Znaniecki separated patterns of well-mannered people, working people, people having fun, and pervert people<sup>59</sup>. This is an approach defining the social personalities, which are formed by the impact of social circles.

Zygmunt Bauman identifies patterns with separated postmodern personalities of a pilgrim, a tourist, vagrants, a player and of a walker<sup>60</sup> player. In this sense, personality is a modern social construction<sup>61</sup> and states about human morality, which Zygmunt Bauman describes as postmodern *ethical relativism*.

Janusz Sztumski in his academic work clarifies the importance of social patterns and their detailed approaches brought to personal patterns<sup>62</sup>. This concept seems to be the most up to date and I use it in my future considerations.

<sup>57</sup> E. Wysocka, *Wzór osobowy*, [in:] *Encyklopedia pedagogiczna...*, p. 629; M. Ossowska, *Wzór demokracji: cnoty i wartości*, Lublin 1992.

<sup>58</sup> M. Ossowska, *Ethos rycerski i jego odmiany*, Warszawa 2011, p. 12.

<sup>59</sup> F. Zaniecki, *Ludzie teraźniejszości a cywilizacja przyszłości*, Warszawa 2001, pp. 124-297.

<sup>60</sup> Z. Bauman, *Ponowoczesne wzory osobowe*, "Studia Socjologiczne" 1993, no. 2 (129), pp. 7-31.

<sup>61</sup> Z. Bauman, *Dwa szkice o moralności ponowoczesnej*, Warszawa 1994, pp. 7.

<sup>62</sup> J. Sztumski, *Wzór społeczny*, [in:] *Encyklopedia pedagogiczna...*, pp. 640-641; *idem. Elity i ich miejsce i rola w społeczeństwie*, Katowice 2077, pp. 104 and the next.

Although historically all types of distinguished patterns are heritage of past eras, and even today they imprint stamp on the construction of identities of individuals by giving them proper shape. They overlap on shaped in social space shaped, social roles, number of which especially in the field of employment is still growing.

Thus, in every social group – more or less consciously – certain *social patterns* are actualized, and are defined by:

- a) the values respected in societies where particular groups exist;
- b) the applicable legal standards, customs and habits;
- c) the objects of the groups, which are generally compatible with (a) and (b), but cases may occur that will be partially or totally inconsistent. This concerns, for example, the various cliques, mafia and groups of a definitely criminal nature, which are thieving gang which values are contrary to those that are respected in the communities in which they act.

In more developed societies, everyone – especially adult – is one of the many social groups in which the specimens may interfere with each other. This poses the problem of pattern which should be implemented. When particular models are not definitely contradictory, the choice is not dramatic, taking into account existing particular convergence of patterns due to the shared values of the environment. In such cases patterns of groups are realized in varying degrees, which we belong to, at least to such an extent as not to be removed from particular group. On the other hand, we try to fully realize the pattern of the group with which we identify ourselves with the most.

In the case of dramatic differences between groups patterns, for example in groups which are formed by a staff of a workplace, and resulting creating a gang in this group – we select the group, which we want to attract. For there cannot be both a decent worker and a thief.

It should be divided the essence of terminology of social model and the personal pattern. Social pattern is a general recognition of certain common characteristics, attitudes and behaviors that should be followed in certain communities. Failure to do so results in a variety of social sanctions. On the other hand, personal pattern is the adaptation of the social model to a specific person because of their sex, age, education and other basic social categories. Personal model is a special case of social pattern.

The model of social development in general, consists of such properties, regardless of which individual in the group is not able to perform general tasks and duties conferred combined with its function and has not obtained permission from its position in the organizational structure. Thus, the social

pattern of a worker in the occupational category is determined its physical and psychosocial qualities, and also:

- a) a framework of ranges of professional entitlements and duties;
- b) requirements for professional skills;
- c) the appearance of the employee;
- d) the level and lifestyle of an employee, and in this respect the cultural behavior;
- e) moral character, that is moral or specific features, which employee should be guided by in his actions both every day and in special situations<sup>63</sup>.

Social patterns – as we have seen – are fully defined any several properties that are analyzed and evaluated. *Physical and psychosocial qualities* of a member of the group state about her/his values. Chris Shilling in his monography *Sociology of the body*<sup>64</sup> indicates that the body in the current sociological discourse was not sufficiently analyzed. It is true that the interest of many classics in the individual as a social creation is visible, but its physical qualities have the status of “absent presence”. He captured the relations between the physicality and social individual’s activity, seeing it as an indicator of the position and status.

The body in the context of social roles to play qualifies the individual to perform – or not – certain professions. “The body of the social landscape”<sup>65</sup>, it seems, is of primary importance, as well as social environment perceived by researchers in the social world exploration. Exploration of artifacts – the body and form – became the object of direct and critical considerations<sup>66</sup>. Bryan Turner in the publication of *The Body and Society* indicates that the body takes the form of “interface”, through which the individual carries out her/his activities. The body as a conglomerate of physical, biological, psychological, and also health abilities, became a tool to perform the specific duties in a chosen by a man social construction.

Established in society injunctions and prohibitions subject the body as a “tool” to realize a number of tasks, limiting its impulses and desires, as it were disciplining them in the social space.

The issue of carnality leaves the imprint in the process of individual’s evaluation, as it is the kind of capital that can be perfected to get the

<sup>63</sup> J. Sztumski, *Opiniowanie pracowników*, Radom 1997, p. 20.

<sup>64</sup> Ch. Schilling, *Sociologia ciała*, przeł. M. Skowrońska, Warszawa 2010.

<sup>65</sup> D.H.J. Morgan, S. Scott, *Bodies in a Social Landscape*, [in:] *Body Matters: Essays on the Sociology of the Body*, ed. S. Scott, D.H.J. Morgan, London-Washington 2005, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup> K. Cregan, *The Sociology of the Body. Mapping the Abstraction of Embodiment*, London 2006, p. 1.

highest value. The human body during exercise is shaped so as to obtain the highest utility. This fact determines the usefulness of her/his prowess, fitness and health. It provides control of behavior and allows the realization of the intended action, appropriate rectification due to the difficulties emerging or established or imposed by outside rigors.

In determining the psychosocial characteristics, one must mention abilities, personality traits and human sensorimotor performance. Also her/his behavior, which is the result of cooperation of the mind and body, particularize its position in a certain social group, setting a series of activities undertaken to implement the adopted plans. Complementing behavior is so called. body language, expressed in posture, movements, gestures, facial expressions, looks, and so the area of non-verbal communication, complementing verbal communication. Psychosocial properties are objectification of human mental capabilities performing specific functions in organized structures.

*Professional competencies* determine the scope of the powers needed to act professionally. On the other hand, competence consists of a complex system of knowledge, skills, abilities and qualifications. Professional permissions are complemented by *professional skills*, so a way of practical application of knowledge in professional activities.

*The level and lifestyle* of a person is determined by its social model, manifesting itself in the level of consumption of goods and the way of being. The degree and manner to meet the needs arise from the cultural context of the social system in which it is embedded.

Complementation of a social model is also a cultural component. It includes the formation of social dependence between social patterns because of the positions and their functions. It manifests itself as accepted forms of behavior reinforcing belonging to the group, which are components of values, customs and passed traditions.

Inherent attribute of the social model is a moral component, in which social group morale (*esprit de corps*) plays a significant role. These are especially prone members of the group to support the belief in its existence and validity of the objectives pursued. *Esprit de corps* gives a sense of the personal ties, based on generally accepted values, cohesion policy instruments, exposure to different types of injunctions, abolition of the hardships of membership in a group or manifesting the spirit of competition. Being a subject to moral principles in social groups is the result of collective processes shaped the desire indivisibility of values, norms and rules of organizing particular groups.

Integrity is the result of the adoption of certain systems of values, norms and principles, which, due to the importance one can graduate. Today, moral principles are codified in various types of codes, rules, regulations or ordinances established. They set the direction of the efforts of the members of social groups, which needs they are formalized for.

In every social group formation process of personal patterns is carried out that affect the attitudes and behavior of its individual members, both within the group, namely the mutual relations of its members and the existing management there, as well as to members of other groups. Note, however, that the attitudes and behaviors promoted in this group can be variously judged by its members in certain situations due to the social characteristics of individual members. Respect for elders is a value commonly applicable in all groups, for example, a family. But other manifestations of showing this respect is expected from children, and others from adults. Similarly, loyalty to ideas and political discourse of any political party required of all members of the group as assessed differently in specific cases. Differently, the member with a short training period is assessed, and differently an activist.

Well, the social model can be implemented in an ideal manner, that is exemplary, average and below average. Who implements it in an exemplary manner, is highly valued, as the one to be followed. He who implements it below average, is an example of a negative, not to be followed, and is often even expelled from the group. The most common social model is being implemented at an average level, that is, on average, and is dominated by the so-called grey members in social groups, who do not stand out either *in plus* or *in minus*.

Anyone who pursues a specific pattern in a particular social group, "enter" also in a social part. Entering into a particular role can be real or apparent. Who performs the functions of command, executes social model of commander in the military system and enters indeed the role of commander. The actor who plays a leading role in the film, it behaves according to the formula commander – enter into this role apparently. Social patterns of each group are also determined by the social system in which there is a group. Designs military groups are defined in our law, customs and traditions<sup>67</sup> existing in the Polish Army.

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<sup>67</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *History, Traditions, and Commanders of the 3rd Surface to Air Missile Brigade and its Subjects Entities* [in:] M. Drewniak, S. Ejdyś, S. Nitkiewicz (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 3*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Waleńców 2020, pp. 68-77.

Social roles are an important factor in the structuring of the social world, shaping the social organization of the communities<sup>68</sup>. In contrast, social patterns shape behavior and group members have a value, which properties should have a specific person to belong to a group, and then to maintain it. After the initial stages of adaptation every individual acquires a complete idea of the mandatory requirements of the professional category of social model, which it joined.

Between the social roles and patterns relationships exist, as manifested by the ratio of the superiority of the latter. For the first individuals in the display properties of the aspirations of certain social patterns that in perspective, take on their implementation. So culturally created social patterns constitute a specific matrix features – a scheme that “would remain a dead scheme, if a man would not strive for the realization of himself”<sup>69</sup>. This generally defined social pattern of a member of the group is carried out by each of its members because of their categorical factors, or because of their gender, age, education, occupation, etc., and takes the form of a personal pattern.

Otherwise it can be seen a man pursuing a specific personal pattern, and otherwise a woman – even though they both strive to realize the same social pattern. Similarly, a young worker with a small experience may be initially less rigorously evaluated than a worker with extensive professional experience. Inexperienced employee will be judged less strictly due to lack of experience, because experience is a unique kind of economic activity shaping the employee.

Individuals embodying patterns are characterized by varied personal morale, as well as a varying degree of acceptance of the values current in a particular social group or professional category. They are important for everyone, but uneven, because in the course of research, we can make their gradation.

Between individuals pursuing personal patterns occur specific social relations, among which we highlight the cooperation and collaboration, competition, and even conflicts arising on different types of substrates.

Capturing the specific cases of differences of social patterns is highly useful because of the staff assessment of the social system. General knowledge and professional one are evaluated, the possibility of putting knowledge into practice, skills and abilities, physical and psycho-determining its usefulness professional qualifications in accordance with the transformation of gaining experience, qualifications, moral, social attitudes, attitudes and

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<sup>68</sup> D. Walczak-Duraj, *Socjologia dla ekonomistów*, Warszawa 2010, p. 47.

<sup>69</sup> F. Zaniecki, *op. cit.*, p. 115.

aspirations<sup>70</sup>, and other similar features in conjunction with the socio-demographic characteristics. Evaluation of these properties allows you to indicate above-average outstanding of all employees who will be given the possibility of advancement within the organization, because they show usefulness for a particular system.

## **2.7. Emergence of social models (patterns) in dispositional groups**

Dispositional group are certain subsystems existing within larger systems. As you know, a group of disposable, for example, the police are separate task-specific units within each police garrisons. The situation is similar with the formation of groups in the army and other military or paramilitary organisations. Some differences are visible while creating social patterns in civilian systems, where are also formed dispositional groups.

Therefore, certain mentioned genetic relationship of dispositional groups and structures, from which they are derived, it can be assumed that their social patterns refer to patterns of social organizational individuals constituting the base personnel for them. However, due to the nature of those patterns dispositional groups are substantially generationally modified. They also represent a resource of these groups, deposited their collective identity in a social context. It should also be noted that members of the formed dispositional groups are particularly respected due to the fact they embody the values highly prized in the social system, as they are carefully selected. However, groups are also created in response to the needs of these systems.

Assuming sometimes apocalyptic vision, the individuals creating local community seem "united by a real threat"<sup>71</sup> Often, however, they are vulnerable to threats, even during taken efforts to protect against them. For these reasons, dispositional groups are affected by these threats affect, which they should prevent. This applies to both disasters of civilisation, as well as natural disasters and the risks of major social conflicts of economic, political, ideological, etc. It should be noted the fact that the threat ideological break "fabric" of society, and the situation is aggravated institutions operating inefficiently. This is due to some extent to the fact that the rulers have become hostages of the past and present, and are not able

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<sup>70</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Determinants of Professional Aspirations. External Conditions* [in:] M. Drewniak, I. Szkudlarek, P. Staszak (red.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców* cz. 4, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Waleńców 2021, pp. 121-134.

<sup>71</sup> W. Sitek, *Wspólnota i zagrożenia*, Wrocław 1997, p. 11.

to take into account changes in their eyes because it is too short-sighted. So not to take decisions in the face of emerging threats by individual states, and thus unrealistic promises made to citizens who are long impossible to implement, has become a generator of new threats.

In consideration of the personal patterns of individual members of the dispositional groups will present a general social pattern, valid in such groups, which were created with the purpose of preventing the spread of the various threats to the advancement of civilisation. General social patterns of dispositional groups' members are generally positively perceived and evoke positive feelings in individuals. They are expressed in the band characteristics of their members, and so on efficiencies, biological predispositions and habits acquired in the course of professional specialisation. These features characterise dispositional groups' members at the stage of recruitment, and then they will be formed in the course of official duties.

A variety of professional roles undertaken by members of the dispositional groups is determined by their advancement associated with conscious perception of many threats. Due to the danger of occurrence of a specific threat the society has for a specific dispositional group respect to a degree higher than the average deferential to other social groups because of the role of specific professional roles. Level of prestige and respect is therefore subject to fluctuations depending on the risks existing social life. In the last century we could not refuse high prestige and respect the army, which won respectability by taking the word to defend the sovereignty of their countries. Today, high prestige and respect was gained by for example, members of professional and voluntary fire brigades, fighting difficulties of constantly mutating threats of social life.

It can be assumed that logic of the usefulness' evaluation of dispositional groups will be retained in the future. If the group available any of the social assessment will occupy a lower position in the hierarchy created, it does not mean that it is socially useless in fulfilling their social functions. its actions are still necessary for the proper functioning of society.

Personal pattern of a member of the group is composed of three elements: physical, cultural and moral pattern. Physical pattern features include the identity of the physical and mental health. "The body image consists of its appearance, her/his physical fitness, her/his state of health, its importance as a source of hedonistic pleasures and pains, sometimes genetic function"<sup>72</sup>, her/his clothes or the preservation of health and

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<sup>72</sup> F. Zaniecki, *op. cit.*, p. 105.

personal hygiene. In contrast, psychological identity is understood in terms of the *self-reflected ego*, including various features of the psyche and mind, such as diligence, perseverance, solidarity and other similar talents and qualities.

In the formal structures of dispositional often encounter the rigorous determination and sanctioning requirements that make up the current form of social, varying according to the nature of their operations professional. The overall pattern of social member of a particular group consists of a complex of dispositional characteristics that determine the physical qualities. They define the entity's ability to efficiently perform the duties imposed on it and point to the possibility of physical resistance and managing obligations in all circumstances.

Physical features of the model are based on high rigours regarding physical, very good physical, mental and intellectual skills. These features are in the process of developing a kind of disciplining of the body, which, according to Michel Foucault takes place in the course of practice standardisation, education and sharing. The social construction of the body on the model accepted in the social institution (school, prison or in the military) simultaneously intertwined with the cultural determinants of its creation. The body can be controlled by the proper dress or gestures that are made every day, for example, through non-verbal facial expressions by which we communicate with others. This standardization became a part of the cultural dimension as a tool committed. The resulting cultural system reduces body, her/his desires or impulses, while allowing for their release. Indeed, physicality does not focus solely on gender aspects, so what in a particular culture is considered "feminine" and "masculine". Gender categorisation with respect to the division of labour is more practical than ideological pattern of allocation of individuals in society.

Body Problems in practice the implementation of professions related to dispositional groups is important for another reason. When discussing the issue in perspective, the physical pattern of safety-critical occupations should be taken to eliminate members of these groups who are unable to carry out professional activities, due to the detriment of the efficiency of the body and mind. Inability to fulfil professional roles due to health or accidents can eliminate the member of the dispositional group from working life. These individuals are unnecessary for the system, and in the countries of so-called young democracy are even a burden, not as much as the way to organise of those kind of personnel reserves was not created.

Health benefits of physical pattern is completed. Efficiency and capacity of the human body is defined by the state of health of the respiratory system, blood, organs, digestive, endocrine, immune, coatings, reproductive and nervous systems. Preserving these systems in good health provides high performance of a body in undertaken rescue operations. Also serve the important function of the organs of sense, such as sight, hearing, taste, smell, and somatic senses, and therefore sensory stimuli, the sense of pain and feeling low and high temperatures. Dispositional group members cannot also manifest anxiety neurotic motivated phobia like Acrophobia (fear of space, height, depth), Blood phobia (fear at the sight of blood), claustrophobia (fear of closure in a confined space) or Nyctophobia (fear of darkness). These fears prevent the efficient exercise of professional activities, so if in the initial stage of socialization to the profession they are, it should be reversed, otherwise disqualify an individual.

Specific, yet distinctive element of the work of dispositional groups' members is permanent exposure to loss of health and life in the performance of official duties or outside the workplace, when a sense of duty and for the general good, they take action to protect important social resources. These risks indelibly fit in with the specific nature of activities undertaken professional soldier, officer, paramedic and volunteer. The effects of the existence of possible threats are not allowed, so apply extensive preventive measures to make them as much as possible to reduce. These situations are the reason for many of stress, not only among members of a dispositional group, but also their immediate environment.

Physical fitness is assessed at the stage of recruitment<sup>73</sup> to the dispositional groups, but also periodically the implementation of career stages. Fitness predisposes individuals to perform specific job functions. Required are: resistance to the hardships of life, awareness of preserving high efficiency and capacity of the body, which prevents the loss of health and even life while performing business activities, the need to comply with the provisions laid down concerning dress and appearance, exercises designed to simply mechanical, but perfect performance of professional activities, manufacturing of good habits, gestures, receipt of required attitudes.

Among the psychosocial characteristics important is the ability to unite their efforts to overcome threats, and therefore the ability to teamwork,

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<sup>73</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *The Recruitment Requirements – Candidates' Leadership Skills in Voluntary Military Service in Poland* [in:] „Obronność”. Zeszyty Naukowe Wydziału Zarządzania i Dowodzenia, kwartalnik Akademii Sztuki Wojennej, nr 3/2018, Warszawa 2018, s. 196-204.

which can carry with them the need both to adapt to other members and subordination superiors or managerial action. This should be accompanied by a sense of responsibility not only because of the dependence existing business, but also from the burden of moral reason. Psychosocial characteristics of dispositional groups' members will be discussed further in Section 3.2.

The members of the dispositional groups are required to maintain impeccable manifestation of citizenship and moral values. Human morality is shaped through the awareness of the existing rules governing human conduct, while constituting an evaluation criterion. Moral norms in a permanent manner define what is proper and what is not, what to do, and what kind of behaviour is not worthy of imitation.

The overall pattern of moral consists of a whole catalogue of rules governing a particular professional environment. Standards applicable to members of the dispositional groups are protecting our biological existence by providing comprehensive assistance in situations that threaten us as well as our work already, and relief, due to the need collateral damage. Such risk applies to both threats such as fires, floods, the effects of traffic accidents, as well as chemical, thus refers to sectors of particular groups disposable. So the moral beliefs are shaped actualized in everyday life through accepting the generally accepted hierarchy of values cherished in a social group in which it participates.

You cannot prove a single hierarchy of values of the dispositional groups' members, since such harmonization is impossible. Rather, I'm talking about value systems targeted at specific types, which are a common object aspirations of individual members of the dispositional groups and reflecting the values of the specified society<sup>74</sup>. Among the indicated values include, in particular evaluation of life and health of rescued persons, such as volunteer fire-fighters value of human life is expressed in the maxim "for the glory of God, for the people's rescue," but also valued the security, love, friendship, education and training themselves and other similar values.

Established standards have legal force, are presented in the form of binding because dispositional group's members to follow them. Fundamental norm and value at the same time to respect the life and health of other individuals, their property and the environment, which shall protect, often risking their own lives. This is the kind of dedication to other people at risk of many dangers. Of course, dispositional groups' members in many cases

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<sup>74</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Determinants of Professional Aspirations. Internal Conditions* [in:] M. Drewniak, I. Szkudlarek, P. Staszak (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 4*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Waleńców 2021, pp. 108-120.

perform tasks on the border of business risks and uncertainties, bearing in mind that the element uncontrollably threatens them and their comrades. Aware of the trivial saying that “dead rescuer has no use to anyone,” so an important role is played by the development of rational behaviours that are activated in extremely dangerous situations. Any such action guided by humanist idea – the highest value is human.

The lives of individuals covered by the emergency measures for members of these groups is of the highest value. These actions perform with due dignity and honour, confirming the “good name” of her/his professional category. It is the highest form of devotion that may be offered to another person. Even heroic adherence to moral principles indicated proves their dedication to the local community, for which this community gives them respect, appreciate the dedication, courage and ability to be presented to the community or individual citizens.

Cultural pattern element is a lifestyle that is a

requirement to the status of the individual, which recognition as a member of that group depends on. Requirements manifested by certain forms of compliance with the standards of social behaviour, demonstrated outside the relationship to the goods and for consumption. Groups tend to monopolize the forms and requirements and thereby be distinguished from other groups<sup>75</sup>.

Thus, preferred by different groups in society are somehow lifestyles of their differences in relation to other groups, and the relative level of intra-group homogeneity, with the possibility of customization of these forms.

Cultural patterns of individual dispositional groups retain its high autonomy, while the efforts of society are not mutually exclusive, but also combine their potential, creating a kind of *dispositional safety systems*. Public awareness in dispositional groups takes the dimension of both group and individual and thus affect their coherence. It is of great importance in the face of threats when full dedication is required during the execution of the tasks of rescue. Social conditions dictate the need for continuous training, updating knowledge enforced determined the development of civilization. This training takes place at the departmental or civilian centres – depending on the specialization of the task and the type of dispositional group.

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<sup>75</sup> F. Byłok, *Konsumpcja w Polsce i jej przemiany w okresie transformacji*, Częstochowa 2005, p. 204.

Referring to the personality traits, it should be indicated to the system axionormative as a part of social model. Personality includes internally consistent characteristics adopted on the basis of certain values, reflecting the prevailing moral order in a particular social group.

Members of the dispositional groups have social values fundamentally contrasting them from other groups. Among the social values one should mention the willingness to make sacrifices, saving the health and life of others, submitting to the interests of others above their own needs, which indicates that the main assets are concentrated in altruistic deeds. These dispositions as permanent elements of the social instincts are distinguished by their professional roles. So perceived community aspirations<sup>76</sup>, goals, values, and these views guarantee the smooth interaction.

Educated in the social division of labour occupations identified with dispositional groups are transformed due to co-existing risks of social life. The core of personal pattern is consciously shaping moral attitudes respect to health, life and property of others and the protection of natural and social environment.

Portraying role model necessitates a clarifying other qualities, such as, a self-discipline, endurance to pain, mental toughness, strong character and the ability to take tough measures aimed at saving health and life. Exhibited by dispositional groups' member's attitudes are concurrent with the fundamental objectives of the focus groups and the action taken by them in accordance with the prescribed range of functions of the group and concern about the safety of members of the community. A particular advantage is the profession of the above-mentioned group values not only in the performance of professional duties, but after the completion of service.

Sociology of dispositional groups is focused on showing the adaptation of these specific occupational structures to the changing conditions of the overall social system of the country in the field of public safety. Although the conditions of the individual dispositional groups in all kinds of societies may be uneven due to the specific characteristics of these societies, the development of their potential, for example, economic, political one, etc., that generally they perform similar functions. Thus the transformation of structures of dispositional groups occur due to changes in civilization, and they transformed in a continuous manner, adapting to the circumstan-

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<sup>76</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Uwarunkowania aspiracji zawodowych. Część I* [in:] M. Drewniak, I. Szkudlarek (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 5*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Waleńczów 2021, pp. 127-135; I. Szkudlarek, *Uwarunkowania aspiracji zawodowych. Część II* [in:] M. Drewniak, I. Szkudlarek (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 5*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Waleńczów 2021, pp. 136-148.

ces of their surroundings. The perception is fully justified by the specific nature of the types of dispositional groups by the types of contemporary threats and kind of uncertainty of their existence.

In the opinion of society, personal patterns represented by individual members of the dispositional groups are sometimes distant from the existing social pattern. The reason for this is sometimes functioning in the social consciousness simplified stereotype of occupations. It should be noted that certain professional categories are required of more courage or bravery, the impartiality from the police, the sacrifice from the fire-fighters etc.

It should also be mentioned that how people imagine a person pursuing a profession, there is no significant impact on this social pattern. For this formula set out the specific factors of which we have previously mentioned. They make the social model is of *normative* nature, that is, if you do not realize, that we risk social disapproval, which can manifest itself in various forms, for example, of rebuke or condemn even to bring those responsible to court.

Some influence on social patterns has a ritual applicable in each dispositional group. The ceremony consists of such elements as national symbols and professional ones, uniform and other clothing Uniforms, the text of the oath or pledge, schedule of further recruitment and promotion in the organizational structure and to move away from the service. Therefore, Randall Collins's notice is accurate that

society is shaped by symbols, and more out of respect for symbols, but symbols are respected only to the extent to which they are charged by the rituals' participants' feelings. Feelings fall and disappear, if they are not periodically renewed<sup>77</sup>.

In most dispositional groups uniforms with special equipment is proprietary for a particular dispositional group that does not exist in other occupational categories. Members of groups defined by law have disposable uniforms and professional outfit, which designs and styles are also fixed in the relevant regulations. In the absence of a specific dress style and colour it is replaced by organizational or name badges. The rules of wearing the various types of uniforms are set and determines the situations in which wearing professional outfits or combine them with civil clothes is prohibited. Marks and distinctions are placed on designated areas of clothing and tailored to particular personal corpse and taken positions. The garment is a key determinant of the identity of a specific person with that unit.

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<sup>77</sup> R. Collins, *Łańcuchy rytuałów interakcyjnych*, przeł. K. Suwada, Kraków 2011, p. 53.

Also in dispositional groups distinctions are one of the most important elements of distinctive features. Refinement – as stated by Pierre Bourdieu – is a special kind of awards given to the individual in a particular social group to honour him because one has desired by other rights. In military, paramilitary, civil and volunteer groups are the ranks, that is, the characters in the form of stars, stripes, beams and other graphic signs in a particular configuration. These degrees of classification clearly indicate the individual's place in the hierarchy of the dispositional group. There are also other ways to label as a badge of distinction.

Cultural model encourages members of dispositional groups to cultivate culture, especially to participate in artistic events, the use of literature, both beautiful and expertise, and raising their cultural level.

Cultural model indirectly affects the exercise of professional activities, as a man can be called a culture which is not only sensitive to the beauty and variety of higher values, but also characterized by certain moral values. And this is particularly important when making such a variety of activities related to saving other people in extreme conditions threatening saving.

Participation in culture is a measure of, inter alia, the preferred way of life, influences the activity of the individual, shaped her/his attitude, and consequently the value. Patterns of participation in culture in the individual dispositional groups are an indicator of discretionary use of such goods. Lifestyle can still specify other activities, such as the level of physical activity, nutrition, use of different kinds of stimulants. Lifestyle is associated with respect for the values of a higher order.

Shaping of a cultural pattern is influenced by family tradition – especially when the profession was carried by the father or grandfather. Family tradition strengthens and sustains the honour associated with the exercise of the profession and its ethos. In dispositional groups importance is attributed to tradition, customs and habits, which bring together the community, which the group exist in, and it strengthens friendship, i.e. *esprit de corps*.

## **2.8. Selected social models among members of dispositional groups**

### **2.8.1. Social model of a soldier**

It is known that the duty to defend the state rests on all Polish soldiers. They guard the highest values of the state, its sovereignty and the lives of its citizens. Ties linking army with society are very strong, rooted in the history

of our country, shaped by national culture and grounded in a long-lived tradition. Our freedom and sovereignty we owe to Polish Army. In Polish literature Wojciech Żukrowski gave expression to that in the introduction to the book *Historical Lineage of Polish Military Ritual*, writing, among others':

We do everything that international tensions in time will be resolved, trying to slow the arms race, nuclear threat, and yet we must not pretend we do not know what we want to raise a soldier for, a good soldier who knows his duties, knows how to listen and order, he knows what is being responsible for someone else's dream, who is looking at the flashing signals on the radar screen, watching every night our sky. We want to raise a soldier not only to combat tasks, as they are primary, to train not only on the assault court, but to instil in his mind and heart a memory of over-individual issues, state's rights and love for the Fatherland, we want to bring up a good citizen<sup>78</sup>.

For centuries ethos of homeland defenders was formed that at least from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, is known as a soldier, and on that ethos is a personal model of a soldier is based, changing according to the development of civilisation of Polish society.

Traditionally handed models contain positive, exemplary qualities and values. They underlie personal designs promoted in the bodies of soldier's serial, non-commissioned officers, and officers. The mechanism of formation of personal designs soldiers is also due to the transformation taking place in the created state security systems.

The pattern of military dispositional groups is based on the overall pattern of a soldier. The characteristics of this pattern made up essentially of its historical roots derived from the ethos of a knight- State, and then shaped the ethos of the soldier. The values provided in the form of moral codes regulate social relations of members of military groups and the State to which they were serving. Primary values are homeland and honour, reflecting the honour and pride of the possibility of playing these professional roles, as well as self-discipline, loyalty and dedication. These features are combined with a strong sense of self-worth and belief in moral principles. One of the most important values is an honour, which requires the observance of the established rules of moral, exemplary performance of the duties of soldiers and strengthening of social authority and prestige of the military profession.

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<sup>78</sup> W. Żukrowski, *Przedmowa*, [in:] *Historyczny rodowód polskiego ceremoniału wojskowego*, ed. L. Ratajczyk, Warszawa 1981, p. 6.

Personal army corps extracted form a coherent whole, fulfilling specialized purposes for which they are created in the system of military society. Filling the role of a professional soldier is done by assigning a specific position and function of the military system of the state. In contrast, the detailed personal pattern of a soldier can uncover the extent to which a person performs general formula adopted professional. Personal patterns are transferred in the process of secondary socialization as implemented in the military educational and training system. Take into account the need to prepare soldiers to carry out international missions of the armed forces of the UN, as well as participate in the activities undertaken by NATO. However, in the event of armed aggression soldiers are prepared to defend Poland.

Soldiers does not only belong to the same professional category, but also mutual trust, solidarity and a sense of camaraderie shared fate during the implementation of specific military action. Because of the tasks that the armed forces must meet in peacetime and in case of war, soldiers are obliged to continuously improve their skills and take care of constant readiness for any action.

Professionalization of the military is the shift from the traditional – based on mass consumption – for voluntary recruitment in many countries.

In the traditional military service was viewed in terms of occupation and was legitimized by social normative values, professional military occupation considered as trade legitimized through dynamic market conditions. In the traditional military recruitment was the nature of lifestyle, now that recruitment in the army is a professional attitude and ability to pay<sup>79</sup>.

Occupational schemes of modern armed forces, although uneven extent in the process of professionalization of their structures. It takes place on two main levels – the subjective and the objective one. Economic professionalization is associated with professionalization of the personnel, inter alia, by varying the position and function of the soldiers. Primarily changes the perception of men as specialists in a particular field of knowledge and practice. On the other hand, has been forced in question professionalization scientific and technical progress, and above all, an articulation by the armed forces of demand for new technologies, the changing faces of modern warfare. Determinant of these changes is to reduce the direct exposing troops to injury or loss of life by introducing, for example, unmanned equipment on the battlefield.

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<sup>79</sup> S.R. Quah, A. Sales, *The International Handbook of Sociology*, California 2000, p. 222.

From the point of view of the sociology of professionalization, we recognize on three levels.

For Janowitz professionalization is a sociological term relating to the scope of whose soldiers are a professional group of professionals along with other professional groups in society. Second, pay a cognitive value, Huntington's approach assumes that the military has not only professional standards, but also critically accept subordination to democratically elected authorities. This argument proves that contemporary standards of professionalism required, which is subordinate to the army in a democratic society, pointing to the "democratic professionalism". The third concept of professionalization of the army is formed within the synonymous model western armies, involving the reduction of the number<sup>80</sup>.

Currently professionalization is submitted to the democratic solutions (civilian control over the armed forces) on the elimination of physical conflict and mass extermination of the enemy troops (especially with minimal damage to equipment, the elimination number of soldiers)<sup>81</sup>.

Professionalization meant that recruitment into the army, for example, in Poland, has become highly selective by assigning soldiers to three professional bodies personal: privates, NCOs and officers. This qualitative change is the next step in adapting to the conditions of modern military social reality. Personal patterns of soldiers identified with the individual performance of specialized professional activities, as reflected in the importance of having a collaborative venture. As an example, the function marksman in the team, equipped with a rifle with an optical telescope, allowing customs to give precise shot over a long distance, and thus to ensure protection of the members of the team.

Adapting by candidates of personal model of a first- and second-class privates enables its inclusion in the group of professional soldiers. So this is the beginning of a career in the armed forces, which at the outset is not always attractive to potential candidates. For serial category is the lowest level of professional military professional personnel. However, in the armed forces, there are models of military careers of the move to higher personal corps. Their members have the determination and commitment to achieve

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<sup>80</sup> A. Forster, *Armed Forces and Society in Europe* (Palgrave Texts in International Relations), New York 2006, pp. 42-43.

<sup>81</sup> J. Maciejewski, *Social Determinants of Physical Culture in Consideration of Soldiers in the Army. Sociological Remarks*, [in:] *Physical Activity and Health Promotion in the Military Environment*, ed. A. Kaiser, A. Tomczak, Warszawa 2011, pp. 221-222.

higher and higher levels. So the pattern creates a private specialist in the military professional with unique specializations also honoured on the civilian job market.

Acquisition of the soldiers existing design elements of a personal series and PFC can run allow them to advance to higher bodies Policy – NCO and officer. For every soldier enters the service of a professional with a view to a career and first realized on a specialized position, which is often not available to others due to the narrow specialization task and familiarity with unique combat equipment. Here also reveal a hobby and emotionally conditioned taste for the military specialty.

Pattern elements in the body non-commissioned personnel are determined by the higher entrance requirements for the soldiers. The corps is responsible for training soldiers during the unitary and specialized equipment. They are also experts in small groups, task forces command and organizational lowest level in the military. Also perform services on duty in their military units and important functions in the logistic system that determine the readiness of subunits.

In the system of the highest prestige of military officers enjoy. For the officer corps in the army occupies the highest position in the hierarchy and is involved in the exercise of functions of command, in which parenting is done, command and training of subordinates. Army Task Force maintains efficiency by precisely the powers of command corps. Therefore, the pattern of officer relies heavily on the ability to command sub-divisions and branches of the military, which guarantees the function is providing external security of the country. To a wide range of pattern's features include a personal officer, among other things: managerial qualities (leadership, management, leadership), instrumental professional qualities (discipline, issuing orders and decisions, determination, responsibility) and the general public (the willingness to sacrifice, empathy, good manners).

Occurring in the structure of the military division of task determines the positions and functions assigned to the soldier in the army within the organizational structure, creating detailed designs of the serial cars, NCO and officer. The diversity of these specific patterns within the overall social model soldier enables full implementation of the tasks of institutional forces.

The degree of control by the soldiers of the design standards of passengeris checked and evaluated due to the highly formalized structure of bureaucratic army. First, at the recruitment stage is carried out recruitment of candidates that meet the high requirements of the normative, both physical, mental and competence, on the basis of unified formal requirements.

The result is that the soldiers become similar to each other, which can be seen on the example of “marching company” – what most differentiates their gender. After the stage, followed by a secondary candidate selection training soldiers after the capture of certain powers to take appropriate corporate positions, implementing specific models careers. They may be commanders at various levels, giving you the power and prestige attributed to a few.

The identity of the soldier is shaped by cultural contexts in which their presence felt most cultural changes. Social circumstances (including historical) define the identity of the soldiers, which undergoes minimal changes. Referring to the history, we see differences in the development of ways of armed struggle, which indicates changes in the social civilization and military state.

Each professional category, including soldiers in the army, by assignment of the functions tend to provide detailed personal design. The first part of this personal pattern is a physical, which is expressed through the appearance of a soldier. On the appearance consists mainly clothing, and so a complete uniform, adapted to the different seasons of the year, with the specified colour, cut, placed on it with insignia and other honours distinctions, which ranks (also called the charge), are the most important element of the uniforms, and their location and visibility accurately determine the status and position in the military system. This uniform is complete, adapted to many circumstances of use, and therefore in the Polish Army stands out among others: full dress, output, official, schooling, terrain, special, work and evening ones. Each of them is adapted to the type of military and stems not only from its service, but also the tradition of the formation of the armed forces and their personal bodies.

Uniforms fullest visually defines a soldier in the socio-professional environment, of course, is suited to sex. Not trained observer, seeing the soldier, identified him only occupational category and not being able to “read” visual information encoded in the elements of clothing, defining the functions and positions. These are primarily badges ranks, personal corpse, military specialists, school badges, nationality and distinctive symbols. Specific patterns of personal information about the different armed soldiers and clarify the principles of personal corpse wearing uniforms and equip, distinctions, ribbons, badges and other symbols.

So carefully sketched images visualize their designs soldiers perfect. Uniforms are worn by soldiers with full honour, appear on the badge for the state and the characters of the armed forces. First of all, clothing soldier indicates its membership of a particular organizational unit of the army and assigned to the

position, according to your degree. Off duty, in civilian clothes, soldiers should look neat, clothing should be adapted to the place where they live.

An important element of the model is the soldier's physical appearance, and so athletic silhouette, high physical and very good health. In the army look for a candidate for the soldier is one of the basic characteristics of deciding on admission to the professional category. First of all, it is about his psycho-motor performance, or the ability to manage soldier's hardships. Because of these disciplines apply high discipline related to the improvement of physical function, enabling the realization of the role of the soldier. Somehow harnessing the body, and therefore power over it, it became a kind of ritual associated with the suitability and availability of troops to the military profession. The representativeness of the soldiers we see also in the exercise of professional activities and the fulfilment of ceremonial accepting attitude to attention, walking in formation, saluting, reporting, etc.

Maintaining high physical condition for the execution of tasks and combat missions. Body and its strength determinative of physical fitness of soldiers, which are formed during exercise regularly operated, marches fully combat or "mortar" of the morning. This is to exercise the body and conferring it with sufficient motor, and energy-efficiency. The constant exercise allows for the implementation of these difficult professional roles and protect against burnout, which enables long-term career fulfilment

Maintaining the desired posture is subject to a number of commands and prohibitions which discipline the body as a "tool" business execution of tasks, limiting its impulses and desires. Considerable attention is paid to the attitudes of the body, for example, a soldier, do not keep your hands in your pockets, slouch or shamle. Such behaviour disparages uniforms. In general, attention to appearance and proper posture determines whether a particular entity to qualify for the soldiers, or it will fall off at the recruitment stage or in the course of their careers.

About the sociological significance of the body spoke Michel Foucault, who in this way said of the soldiers:

Soldier primarily seen from afar; is the carrier of characters – characters of natural energy and courage, but also signs of pride; her/his body is the coat of arms of her/his strength and valour; although it is true that it must adjust to weapons training especially in the fight – exercises such as walking, behaviours such as lifting the head are in most cases to the bodily rhetoric of honour<sup>82</sup>.

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<sup>82</sup> M. Foucault, *Nadzorować i karać. Narodziny więzienia*, Warszawa 2009, p. 131.

Another element is the health of the physical model, defining the condition of the individual to acquire and further developing professional roles associated with the military. Health requirements are verified at the beginning of the process of recruitment into the army, and then the soldiers are regularly subjected to medical examination. It should be noted for the high demands of the candidates for the soldiers in terms of physical and mental health. In addition, the conditions are similar to combat the toughest professional conditions in which a soldier can lose your health, becoming a cripple, and even their lives. Both of these states have significant social consequences disproportionate to the earnings level is not measurable in the case of permanent disability.

The final characteristic of the physical model soldier's hygiene care including personal cleanliness, chastity uniforms and equipment and to maintain a neat appearance (neat haircut, make-up non-provocative women, well-groomed hands). Hence, the physical model bedded soldiers are mainly carried out general obligations with regard to the social model.

Another cultural property determines personal model soldiers. This is primarily to participate in the use of cultural goods. Participation in culture should be an active action taken in order to develop the personality of soldiers. Allowing mild to satisfy these needs include theatre performances, exhibitions, reading books, etc. Using the fact of cultural goods tends to reflect what is important in life, what values are desirable, and allows you to change the perspective of seeing the world through a humanistic dimension. An interesting idea is to create a private home office that serves the professional development and the tradition of the soldiers. The standard of living of soldiers primarily determine the traditions of individual personal bodies, including the desire to achieve a high standard of living for officers and their families.

Pattern of behaviour shapes the moral soldier to a social group, they are soldiers. They should result from maintaining the ethos of the soldier, abide by a code of honour, regulations and rules of social intercourse. Moral principles govern not only the interdependence of men to each other, but also behaviour that are an integral part of the military profession. Daily service course should mobilize to preserve the *esprit de corps*. No manifestation of moral stigma desirable traits of a soldier in the professional category, prompting complaints among its members.

An important element of the pattern of moral social behaviour are included in the regulations, defining the agenda of the soldiers, the principles of cooperation and competition in a military craft, achieving the next step on their career and promotion to higher ranks.

### 2.8.2. Social model of a police officer

The first structure of the militia appeared at the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, when it formed the first formations providing order. It was not until the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century police organization has become “an integral part of the penalty of law.”<sup>83</sup> Until now, in many societies, names used interchangeably militia and the police, depending on the political circumstances.

The first structure of the police in the early modern period were the product of initiatives organized by the occurrence of the need to protect assets from theft and desolation. These needs have increased in the course of wars, when soldiers fought on the front lines and could not provide order in the cities. For this reason, there is a need for the formation of the guardians. Okay, growing with the growing administrative and bureaucratic system of states. But only since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the police are associated with administrative agencies and their structures are formed hierarchically arranged departments, created on the model of military social systems. They're also a different type of formations involved in national security, namely the secret services, for which the organization uses the medieval experience of the Vatican, and political practices.

Police name derives from the Greek word polis, which means, inter alia, state. Policeman fulfils its function in an institution called the police, whose name in different languages is similar – *Policei*, *Pollicei*, *Policey*, *Pollicey*, *Pollizey*, *Pollizei*, *Politzey* or *Pullucey*<sup>84</sup>. Origins of the modern functions can be traced back to the police among the nobility, constables (the United Kingdom and Denmark), the watchmen, guards or so called district constables.

The emergence of organized police force in modern society we can see at the end of the feudal and industrial era when there was a significant urban development. Professional roles of police officers have been incorporated in the camera created administrative jurisdiction, the purpose of which was to organize the local area, especially where the offence or criminal activity destabilize the social order. Policing crucially related to the control

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<sup>83</sup> K. Mladek, *Police Forces: A Cultural History of an Institution*, [in:] *Police Forces: A Cultural History of an Institution (Studies in European Culture and History)*, ed. K. Mladek, London 2007, p. 3.

<sup>84</sup> M. Neocleous, *The Fabrication of Social Order. A Critical Theory of Police Power*, London 2000, p. 1.

and protection of goods, which provided further development of societies.

Police maintained order in securing progressive economic development. Countries as subjects of international trade on a larger scale require the involvement of administrative entities in order to ensure order and security. In the period of mercantilism police mechanisms secured opportunities to increase the money supply, population migration, foreign trade, and thus have become an integral part of the state, constructive conditions of social prosperity<sup>85</sup>. The perception of the police in bourgeois society was equated with the order, security and law. However, in the Marxist conceptions of the police was portrayed as a repressive force to “crush the working class and the protection of private property”<sup>86</sup>. Therefore, the perception of the role of the police restricted for use repression against the working class, the maintenance and strength to impose order in the contemporary social system.

The police were so professional category created as part of organizing the urban area of the arm of power, controlled imports of goods which are essential for the development of trade, affecting many areas of life, dealt with, for example, issuing “passports” on the purchased material brought into the country, also controlled processor, which produced final goods with them. Supervision of social activities for the state apparatus was important because the then political structures do not have their own raw materials, but it came down to the other continents, often with their colonies. There is also a need for control by the police, social processes, inter alia, because of the widespread non-compliance with the existing social and legal norms. The transformation of feudal society with the industrial sphere not proceeded in a linear way, but as a result of this process, many people, unable to adapt to the new realities of farming became vagrants, beggars and thieves. In liberal societies combined role of the police in law enforcement, which was introduced to regulate society. Held concept of the state police and the rule of law legitimized indicated a qualitative change, including differences in the roles filled to society. Control of social action on behalf of the government make any configuration of the police and the social identity of its role in the administrative organization of the state. Finally, the adoption of democratic principles of governance and respect for the interests of the individual citizen-shaped task, image and identity of the police in society today.

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<sup>85</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 14.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibidem*, p. XII.

State of law, as well as a police state decided about economic development of contemporary nations, which by the police functions were organized fundamentally social resources. In the literature points to the three main stages of development of the police as a social organization. The first is the period before the Thirty Years' War, the second during the two world wars<sup>87</sup> and the third period, including the functioning of democratic societies. Interest of the state and the common good currently formative to the image of the police. Especially on the stages of the formation of civil society, as well as in times of economic specificities of the police is seen as a group available any. Mechanisms of action of law on the one hand contribute to the achievement of police functions, but on the other hand, the legal standards limit its freedom. Ensuring safety, embedded in the law and respecting political freedom in the country, pointing to the need for the functioning of the police.

Police, as the "guardian of the law", has a mandate to provide social order<sup>88</sup>, so it is part of the system of internal security in the administrative order included state eliminates risks for specific types of social life through law enforcement. In the past, police often recruited their members with the people serving in the army<sup>89</sup>. Today, the requirements have changed since the pattern policeman had separated from the military tradition, and developed its own specific identity. Today, the police take protection of public order and safety, their professional roles are clearly the nature of discipline against members of society. The police became a segment of justice in the social system through direct contact with members of the public (mainly as law enforcement and security forces). Intervention, prevention (including prevention of supervision), law enforcement, surveillance, preservation of social order and control are standard police action. Police as a group provides primarily available any law and social security systems of local communities. Locality is here important dimension of social utility – creates a police station, for example, district, municipal, deployed as close to the people they are meant to help. For a hedged division of social space into smaller territories determines the organizational efficiency of the police.

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<sup>87</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *The Participation of Polish Women Soldiers in World Wars. Part I* [in:] M. Drewniak, A. Zawadzka (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 6*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Wałęńczów 2021, pp. 49-57; I. Szkudlarek, *The Participation of Polish Women Soldiers in World Wars. Part II* [in:] M. Drewniak, A. Zawadzka (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 6*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Wałęńczów 2021, pp. 58-76.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 65.

<sup>89</sup> W.I. Thomas, F. Zaniecki, *Chłop polski w Europie i Ameryce*, t. 2. *Organizacja grupy pierwotnej*, Warszawa 1976, pp. 25-36.

Regardless of social situations cop realizes her/his professional functions, and thus ensures the safety of the data members of the community.

A proper understanding of the role of the police by members of the public expressed in an appropriate approach to the police organization, its functions and responsibilities in all aspects<sup>90</sup>. Reorganization of the police has become a natural step in the further development of the social system in the structures of cities. Emerging social tensions as a result of social, political and economic, as well as the transformation of social relations in the increasingly expanding population centres, confirmed the need for such specialized police forces. The need for this committee supported the broad interests of the various parties – business, ditch reformers, politicians. They supported the initiative to establish a police in traditional structure of social control<sup>91</sup>. As a result of these complex processes of civilization there has been a gradual division of labour, which assigns the institution of police duties and powers relating to the provision of security and public order, including but not limited to: the detection and prosecution of offenders law, protection of life, health and property of citizens, performing forensic, the fight against terrorism, recognition and detection of offences, as well as prevention, collaboration with other groups dispositional and other similar activities.

Due to the nature of the police in society, it is in the broad sense of the word a dispositional for the entire social system, and in the narrow sense of availability are formed inside her special task units, remaining in a specific ratio relative to the availability of police formed. In both cases, the members of this structure are valid autonomous social patterns, manifested in physical competence, psycho-social, moral, professional and cultural<sup>92</sup> shaping the behaviour of their members. Each of these types of competence is a measure of the evaluation of the implementation of existing social model, for the protection of public safety and order.

Apart from the social model of competence of police officers is implemented also by the degree of performance of their duties and powers due to the narrow range of specialization business. Different values will be characterized by police officers on duty in a law enforcement-investigation

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<sup>90</sup> R. Weber, *Police Organization and Accountability: A Comparative Study*, [in:] *Police in Transition: Essays on the Police Forces in Transition Countries*, ed. A. Kadar, Budapest-New York 2001, p. 39.

<sup>91</sup> H. Kenneth Bechtel, *State Police in the United States: a Socio-Historical Analysis*, Westport 1995, p. 133.

<sup>92</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Intercultural Competences as a Challenge for Contemporary Leadership* [in:] „Obronność”. Zeszyty Naukowe Wydziału Zarządzania i Dowodzenia, kwartalnik Akademii Sztuki Wojennej, nr 1/2018, Warszawa 2018, pp. 166-176.

vertically, or prevention specialist, supporting the activities of the two first-mentioned structures. The perception of the social model policeman largely depends on additional permissions required for a given specialized position, as well as work experience, showing the dynamics of the transformation of his qualifications. It should be mentioned that the social model is strictly sanctioned police officer, so he has a normative value, should reassure the institution's ability to accomplishment of its objectives.

In determining the physical properties of the social model, we should seek to distinguish the physical fitness and health requirements necessary in this occupational category. "Primary" qualities of the body – and therefore the strength, movement, agility, endurance – are responsible for the thorough implementation of business by the police officers. In addition to general fitness and exercise capacity of the body is not without significance is health. During the service because the officer is exposed to adverse conditions.

The degree of formalization of the paramilitary group dispositional social system is high, but it would be wrong to think of this formalization – in this particular, and other distinguished groups disposable – in terms of "totality", a member of the group voluntarily because accedes. Therefore, subject to the rigours of on the appearance of an official, which consists of business clothing, including uniforms, along with the necessary equipment, one firearms or gas thrower. Police uniform is adapted to the weather and the seasons, the cut and colour, as well as departmental designations are reserved exclusively for a specific dispositional paramilitary groups.

Belonging to the police requires the members of the body of manifestation of different psychophysical capabilities, depending on the conditions of service, i.e. The intellectual and moral personality.

Psychophysical features shape the real usefulness of a professional witness because of attitudes, modes of behaviour and achievements made in the course of their careers. Characteristic is the ability to surrender to the specifics of the service and the need to preserve discipline.

Professional competence are formed in the process of pre-vocational (e.g. Service candidate), training (e.g. Special courses) and training (e.g. In the context of specialization introduced as a result of the development of scientific and technical). With education is also related to the ability to work on a designated position.

Regulations determine who can perform the functions set out in police structures. In Poland, it must be a non-convicted person final judgment, which does not have a conflict with the law. It cannot perform social roles,

which are to each other in the legal and moral contradictions, for example, an important celebrity criminal structures cannot fulfil both functions of official investigation. Criminal record and a positive (at least at the level of the average), the image of social roles re-enacted Runek is a condition of accession and remain in police. The law regulates the full range of requirements for the design of passenger candidates for the profession, how to play these roles and rules of social intercourse, also specifying the procedures that the police are the guarantor of the rule of law.

The silhouette determines its moral policeman to the behaviour of the group represented by him and affects a sense of separateness of the profession. Its features include morale, customs and traditions that are historically embedded. In relation to colleagues or superiors requires responsibility, honesty, fairness, cooperation task force friendship, disinterested assistance, both for business and personal fulfilment of the tasks assigned to the functions and positions, conscientiousness, stability, determination, openness to varied experience of older seniority, respect the established rules. Moral attitude towards citizens manifested in human dignity, courage and generosity, respect and protection of human rights, kindness, courtesy, tactfulness impartiality, accountability, high personal culture, discretion, integrity, respect for others or care about the image of the police. These features are reviewed at the stage of applying for a job with the police on the basis of personality tests.

Among the moral standards of the police force should be pointed out to defend the privacy of individuals, including their property, safeguarding personal integrity, nannies non-public- personal matters when there is no such compulsion, to help people in need, impartiality. It is important to have adequate resources for police intervention in social structures, it is possible to maintain social order in accordance with the law, protect public property and personal.

Valued by the police, resulting from the professional ethos and values commonly accepted autotelic, come down to the altruistic behaviour of a socio-centred, interpersonal, intellectual or ethical.

### 2.8.3. Social model of a border guard officer

For many centuries, people moved freely and have complete mobility to seek better, more favourable conditions for life. Along with the development of civilization the individual states began to regulate migration and protect its territorial integrity, both for reasons of political, economic, social

and introducing regulation of migration flows. These regulations tightened or ameliorated depending on the social, economic and political particular country. To guard the borders of the state created special formations guard and borderlands that have been assigned to different types of social systems.

With the development of society and civilization and an increase in the multiplicity of economic and political links between the countries migration control at the borders of countries or their internal areas remains valid. Increases because the number of people moving in the other regions of the world in order to improve the material existence, because of political persecution, effects of armed conflict or natural disasters, but also because of the carried interest, or for tourism and recreation.

In the turbulent inter-war period, when there was a threat of new armed conflicts, established specialist services designed to protect the borders and borderlands on the cargo will be, at sea and in the air. A common practice was the separation of these specialized services from the existing military social system, and therefore the armed forces. It happened that in some countries they remain in the military system, and other paramilitary recruited them to social systems. Development of structures protecting the national borders change was with increasing external threats that could destabilize the system state.

In Poland, the first formations of border protection were formed in 1918 after independence. In the inter-war period the Polish border protection of the western and northern dealt with, among others: Economic and Military Police, the Border Protection Corps, Corps of Treasury Guard, Border Guard, Military Border Guard, border shooters, guard battalions, battalions Shots Fire Treasury and Customs. Transformation of these specialized formations leading to the formation of the Border Guard ended this period of temporary and continuous reorganization of such an important service.

In our time, the boundaries have become a kind of barrier to protect the economic interests of the general state. A peculiar phenomenon as artificial boundaries are formed within the boundary of social reality where processes occur "crossing" and "entering" social reality to another, ruling out a different culture and law. Penetrating boundaries filter by social processes, and give the public some signs of clarity. Many social problems are seen as the so-called borderlands<sup>93</sup>. Today, with the high permeability of the borders seem to be something artificially imposed. However, in the case of emerging

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<sup>93</sup> Z. Kurcz, *Mniejszość polska na Wileńszczyźnie. Studium socjologiczne*, Wrocław 2005.

threats to members of the public are demanding such their seals to increase the sense of internal security.

Historically, the boundaries marked certain areas of residence for each ethnic group. Currently their functions Limitation becomes fluid, there was a far-reaching interdependence of individual countries and societies. Cross-border flows of people, goods and services, capital and information are evidence of cooperation in a wide dimension, which is intensified by globalization. Although the word "border" has many meanings, the term "state border" is applied to the borders separating state and defining the territory over which the state exercises its sovereignty.

Territory is defined by the boundaries of a structured whole socio-economic and political, which differs from other such structures, or states. The subject of interest to sociologists is how the boundaries of shape social life of neighbouring states, which is what is happening "on the border" of the countries in the socio-economic and cultural. As a sub-discipline of sociology, there is the so-called. sociology frontier areas.

The observed increase in activity at the border is an important research field of sociology. It analyses these trends of migration and immigration, identity, citizenship, cultural aspects, disease, crime, and other important social problems. Multi-nationality these processes also indicates the direction of the tide from the territory. From the point of view of society, "run-off" from the region associated with the lack of opportunities for members of the public who choose the more stable areas, settling there permanently or temporarily. Besides "post-modernity de-territorial character is just one of the interpretative positions of politics and power in the modern world"<sup>94</sup>.

In the case of many existing threats on the ground divisive, i.e. The wars and revolutions, acts of terrorism or socio-economic crises, the task of border guards are re-defined so that these units can effectively be opposed. Remain difficult to overcome the threat of terrorism, they organize it does not require the nationality and has a global dimension. From the border guards are required to some new scopes of action "beyond the borders" and protecting against "spilling" of the conflict to neighbouring countries. Isolation areas "inflammatory" is an important strategy for international security while stabilizing these areas.

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<sup>94</sup> T.M. Wilson, H. Donnan, *Nation, State and Identity at International Borders*, [in:] *Border Identities: Nation and State at International Frontiers*, ed. T.M. Wilson, Cambridge 1998, p. 1.

Border guards on the basis of the relevant provisions are in the early stages of the war to defend the borders, and thus, inter alia, the organizational structure is modelled on the military structure. Border Guard is enabled in the defence system within the country, and has the right to use weapons. Within the scope of its activities in the first place puts border guards protecting the state borders, and further elimination of trafficking and thereby protecting the interests of the domestic economy. In emergency situations, so when civilization and natural disasters, helps to remove their effects.

Personal pattern of a border guard determines its specific duties, for the performance of the control of persons, vehicles and goods carried. It assumes the obligation to control activities in complete professionalism, manners and ethics in conjunction with the full enforcement of the law.

Physical pattern of a border guard is the same as of a soldier. This officer should therefore have the same properties as the psychophysical and moral persons performing service in the military system dispositional groups. Furthermore, it should become foreign languages<sup>95</sup> due to business contact with foreigners.

Its appearance is determined uniforms adapted to the conditions of implementation of business activities. The border guards are also separate bodies of cars: serial, non-commissioned officers, warrant officers and officers. Distinctions in the form of steps are similar to the military, but added that it is a border guard, for example, the border guard captain, sergeant guard and so on.

An important element in the personal pattern of a border guards is also participation in culture, as is the case in the other groups disposable.

Moral silhouette border guard points to the constraints to which it is subject, due to perform a specific job function. It may not be the person convicted, or punished in any way remaining in conflict with the law. Such a person – like members of other groups disposable – it cannot perform any other social functions, which are to each other in the legal and moral contradiction.

Moral silhouette border guard also shapes the attitude towards the rule of law, fairness, integrity, which affects the dignity and prestige of the profession represented. Undoubtedly, firmness and virtue is a sense

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<sup>95</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *STANAG 6001 und berufliche Fortbildung von Soldaten der Streitkräfte* [in:] *Studia Kaliskie Studia Calisiensia*, Rocznik Uniwersytetu Kaliskiego, nr 1/2024 (12), Kaliskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Kalisz 2024, pp. 333-348.

of responsibility. The officer should note that the conduct of inspection activities is obliged to respect the dignity of persons controlled. Officers at the discretion valid personal searches and the provision of conditions to carry it out, so as not to affront the dignity of the person controlled. Should also respect the property of people controlled and does not lead to the destruction of it at the time of inspection activities. In this category of professional business relationships are based on shared responsibility, cooperation, camaraderie, mutual respect and support and sharing experiences and knowledge.

Border guard personal model is somewhat modified by the membership of such basic social categories such as gender, age, marital status, education, degree held, occupied position and professional experience.

#### 2.8.4. Social model of a member of the fire service

Professional fire-fighter profession has evolved over the past decades because not only changed responsibilities, but also social, economic and legal conditions for its exercise. Social pattern indicated official of the State Fire Service (PSP) is the same as a large part of the social model fire-fighter Volunteer Fire Service (OSP), since both of these formations formed from the same set of people as a result of the social division of labour.

Service for firefighting occurred in Poland, about half of the thirteenth century, when the city councils of the provisions of the Act seemed to fire. Originally, these services work socially, and then attend to these activities, the various fraternities, such as motors brotherhood. In the seventeenth century fire action taken by forming associations or police commands entrusted to them.

Protection against fire was an important issue for the residents of the villages and towns of ancient times, was improved fire organizations, which led to the emergence of institutions fire fighters.

State Fire Service in its present form, Poland has already two decades, i.e. From 1 July 1992 in the form of institutions incorporated in the internal security system. The location of the institution in paramilitary social system was due back this organization on the models of military systems. Was adopted in the hierarchy, which ensures its compactness and agility, inter alia, by allocating responsibilities to individuals corresponding to their specializations, which are becoming increasingly complex due to the technical development of the fire fighters.

PSP is involved in fire protection subsystem in which fire fighters both interventional and preventive work for the preservation of life, health, property and the environment from threats of all kinds. Within this formation can extract professionalised specialized combat units that comply with disposable groups. They are able to fight with the numerous threats to biological, chemical, medical, radiological, technical, water, etc. Also take part in actions exploration. Exhibit a kind of social availability combat units equipped with specialized equipment, which shall remain in full readiness to take action.

Appearing Fire Officer social model, it should be noted that a significant part of the requirements is determined by the applicable laws that govern its duties and powers. Fire officer status is achieved by a multi-step recruitment to the appropriate structure of the PSP after the candidate has met the applicable procedural requirements. Eligibility requirements are defined by various legislative acts, habits and customs that exist in the community or in society.

Institutional integration of an individual to the organizational structure of the PSP and assign appropriate responsibilities, corresponding to her qualifications, is subject to regulations. In the course of their duties, each officer has already gained the opportunity to improve professional skills and opportunities to develop new specialized skills related to technological progress, which may contribute to its advancement.

Belonging to the structures of the PSP requires the manifestation of their members to the specific characteristics, distinguishing them against other groups of participants disposable operating in the state security system. During adjusting to the profession and in the course of its execution required to PSP officer's good health and fulfilment of certain conditions of psychophysical and moral, necessary for efficient participation in various rescue operations.

Due to the implementation of the service in the unusual and dangerous conditions of the environment, such as building a fire, flood, environmental pollution chemicals, PSP officers are significantly burdened physically, because it requires them to high physical fitness and physical fitness and agility. Draws attention to the efficiency of the organs of sight, hearing, smell sensory system and to compose the accurate observation to bear on decision-making in dangerous conditions, allowing for a proper assessment of the situation in the course of business activities. PSP officer's organism's efficiency is maintained and monitored during the tests, exams and tests of fitness.

Psychophysical features allowing to overcome the burden of service is primarily a resistance to stress, prudence, skill mastery of fear, divided attention on a par with the ability of concentration, the ability to predict consequences, spatial imagination, discipline, sense of responsibility, logical reasoning, the ability of management or command and organizational ability to interact with other participants in the rescue or even the ability to provide emergency first aid to people affected or psychological disaster. These properties are useful in any, even the most extreme circumstances, the exercise of this profession.

An important complement to the psychosocial model of professional fire service member's dispositional groups is their specific risk awareness, attitudes toward them preserved, manufacturing of a special kind of social and acquire practical experience and high morale.

The essential character traits should be inclined to assist those in need, even at the risk of their own health and life. Moral figure completes the mutual trust, communication of rescue teams, the desire to assist colleagues and mutual understanding, respect for the applicable standards and code of ethics. Normativity of moral formula is expressed in the obligation to comply with the law, professional discipline, ethics and morals fire engines, as well as continuing the tradition of the profession. Fire-fighters assigned rescue duties and powers are very broad, often they are the group that oversees the rescue.

Fire-fighters integrating factor is highly developed social relationship in which personal relationships prevail, based on camaraderie. It unites this group, both in personal contacts and professional, which also strengthens its compactness, so important in the performance of this dangerous profession.

#### 2.8.5. Social model of a prison officer

The prison service is hierarchical uniform formation called into existence for the purpose of carrying out statutory duties penal justice system. Prison officers work in the formation combined with their career life, which involves working with the penitentiary system.

In Poland after 1918, prison guards were often demoralized soldiers, sometimes non-commissioned officers, with a negligible preparation for the profession who are prisoners treated as recruits, forcing them unconditional submission to rules of conduct. They were not able to conduct in prison social rehabilitation and educational activities, but limited

themselves to the repressive function. They gave the most to perform protective functions of prisons.

With time, also in the Polish system of imprisonment begun to assert voice humanitarian ideas and prisons have become centres of moral improvement and rehabilitation of prisoners, i.e. Allow convicts return to normal life in society. What was needed was a different selection of prison guards, of which required higher education pedagogy, psychology, sociology and law. In this situation, the former military employed in the fire protection and as so-called keepers of keys, from which it began to require secondary education. Among the prison guards can also be distinguished corps of officers, NCO and privates.

Prison guards (guards tutorial disciplined guards) are responsible for overseeing the persons awaiting trial or convicted for crimes court judgment and embedded in a prison or correctional facility. The officers practice their profession in penitentiary institutions or while escorting prisoners to judicial institutions, medical or other places of temporary residence outside the prison.

Social pattern jailer shall be determined by law. This is an adult person who is a national of a country, holder of a level of education according to the requirements of a professional position, which does not have a conflict with the law and with a very good environmental reviews. Working in the prison, as the total organization, it is very difficult, dangerous and stressful. It is a work shift, ensuring continuity of insulation systems in society.

The overall specificity of the profession is determined by the prison Service Act (SW) and Regulation Director General SW.

Candidates working in the prison must meet a number of stringent requirements on health, fitness, physical strength, endurance and mental toughness. These requirements are in the course of a career systematically verified. Also important are psychological predispositions, and thus resistance to stress, common sense, the ability to quickly and logical thinking. Such combination is not unusual requirements in other professions.

Maintain the prison service in isolation antisocial person, ensuring their separation from society, prevent escapes, attacks or disruptions. Maintain order within the penitentiary institutions of various types – from facilities where inmates only discipline sanctions for failure to comply with the applicable standards or carry out activities in the field of interpersonal communication, to plants with maximum security, which are equipped with weapons and CCTV cameras. The prison system outside the supervisory function leads rehabilitative and educational activities.

Training of staff to the prison system is carried out in many countries in departmental training centres that enable the achievement of the members of these groups of specific professional skills. These qualifications are gradually raised throughout the career due to the development of knowledge on the problems of prison and rehabilitation. Officers are also working on their psycho-motor efficiency needed to perform their professional functions.

Officers of the prison social pattern comprises a pattern of physical, cultural and moral. The physical model includes appearance, posture, health and hygiene.

Very often, because of low pay, officers middle and senior management is no stranger to corruption, allowing to achieve a higher standard of living, one that would be the same as the social status of a state functionary.

On the model of moral consists primarily of subjectivity and respect for the rights of prisoners due to people in prison. Moral values are: honesty, courage, honesty, fairness, loyalty, kindness, courtesy, consideration, helpfulness, fairness, objectivity. This manifests itself respectful, retaining their impartiality. Both the service and outside an officer should behave in a manner consistent with the law, customs, take care of the good name of the service, shaping trust in it.

#### 2.8.6. Social model of a paramedic

City – a residence of people who have reached a certain degree of civilization – is a particular system urbanized environment. Living in the system of social communities, people advertisement, i.e. A collection of people who have sex with each other more or less in certain spatial framework, and the cluster that practically it is possible to direct contact of the set of one another, allowing them to interact and mutual assistance and prevention of various threats.

In modern societies, people's health has become a special value and the level of care for not growing. No wonder that in the cities there are many diagnostic centres, treatment and rehabilitation, whose purpose is to care for the health of the inhabitants of cities and adjacent rural areas. In the existing in our health care system a very important function also meets the emergency medical institutions, which are aimed at providing rapid and emergency medical care in case of accident, caused by a variety of events, sudden illness, etc. The emergency medical units thus form and function of disposable capable to take immediate action on first aid.

From the perspective of medical sociology efficiency of the institutions responsible for the health of the inhabitants of the city or the country

testifies to the quality of life to the people. Publications on various topics in the field of medical sociology in this field appear for both abroad<sup>96</sup> and in Poland. In modern societies, draws attention to the overall health of the people, because it is a kind of capital conditioning, inter alia, their effectiveness. Interest in the health of the population is derived from the implementation of the welfare state and the functions they carry out social policy.

As I mentioned, within health care institutions formed a specific group of disposition, which are designed to prevent various health risks and life of humans, and are responsible for providing them with emergency assistance in an emergency. Paramedics are therefore part of the health care system and are professionally prepared group to perform their functions in the security subsystem. To work in this area entitles them paramedic diploma confirming vocational qualification obtained.

Paramedics are prepared to take action to save health of people in their life-threatening condition, which is a professional performing procedures in the so-called first aid in cooperation with other team members. Paramedic profession belongs to the *professions of public trust*. Those with permissions paramedics can belong to other groups, disposable, for example, structures intervention professional and voluntary fire brigades, and participate in the actions, which may be useful.

Paramedic is required – in the framework of an emergency team – first aid to emergency health and life of people injured and the sick. These teams operate in separate subsystems pre-hospital emergency medical services. Paramedics are in Poland professional category created relatively recently due to the arising needs. The right to exercise the profession is obtained after completion of appropriate training schools to provide emergency first aid, also referred to as an aid pre-hospital or after completing specialized training. During training paramedics supports theoretical practice, during which not only shapes the specific skills, but also perpetuates the habits needed to carry out professional activities. Professional paramedics also support such persons who are authorized to provide first aid, but they are lifesavers. It should be noted that having emergency powers is required, for example, PSP, OSP, police and other institutions.

Mobile units of primary and specialized medical emergency are in con-

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<sup>96</sup> Example can be *The Sociology of the Health Service*, ed. M. Bury, J. Gabe, M. Calnan, London-New York 1991, and *The New Sociology of the Health Service*, ed. J. Gabe, M. Calnan, London-New York 2009.

stant readiness – and therefore the specific availability – for immediate rescue. After receiving notification practices are regular and normally try to arrive as soon as possible with the help of the injured-important.

Emergency ambulances – included in disposable equipment such groups – have the status of the emergency vehicle and are used for the transport of persons in need of emergency medical care in hospitals. These groups are also equipped with a helicopter air medical rescue teams that can quickly come to the aid and transport injured even at a great distance from the scene to the hospital providing the best medical attention. Attire paramedic clothing differs from other rescue groups, which means that they are in action distinct from any other units of this type of disposable groups operating in the state system.

Rescue units interact with other groups involved in the prevention of dispositional various threats. Therefore, members of the rescue teams are both prepares to interact with members of other groups disposable participating in the action, as well as cooperation with those who provide medical assistance. In carrying out its activities paramedics often encounter difficulties, caused for example by persons under the influence of alcohol or psychotropic drugs, and even by members of the families of persons rescued, which sometimes interfere with their work. It happens that there is a verbal aggression, attempts to blackmail, contempt and issued commands of similar behaviour Paramedics must therefore reckon with such behaviour and try to control the resulting situation, which can also be seen manifestations of hysteria and panic.

Certain the paramedics responsible work and the difficulties associated with its implementation, candidates for this occupation are expected to perform psychophysical and moral. Psychophysical features relate to good health, general fitness, strength and sensory-motor skills, or master the skills and habits perform the duties of sensory-motor.

To the moral qualities include among others.: responsibility, accuracy, creativity, efficiency, ability to predict the effects on the basis of an assessment of the situation, speed decision making, the ability to persuade and deal with unusual and complex situations.

You can even specify other desirable personality traits paramedic, such as assertiveness, selflessness, empathy, communication, emotional resilience, moral courage, diligence, honesty, discipline, emotional balance and kindness.

Paramedics should take the independence and the ability to interact with others when participating in actions involving many groups disposable. Both the ability to independently perform certain professional

activities, as well as interaction with other actors intervening in more complex cases involving various departments, i.e. A group of disposition, have a significant impact on the efficiency of rescuers.

#### 2.8.7. Social model in volunteer dispositional groups

The idea of voluntary institutions, which can form a dispositional group, are able to undertake various activities in a professional manner, appears in different social groups, particularly in the areas of special natural beauty, such as forests, mountains, lakes and rivers. The purpose of these institutions is to ensure the safety of people who want to enjoy the natural values of the environment, tourism, or engaging in a variety of sports, not always counting the existing threats. In addition, voluntary institutions task is to fight against threats present in these areas.

As part of these institutions may therefore appear peculiar disposition of which are capable of in terms of a professional to take effective action and prevent ensuing threats. They associate members who exhibit readiness to selfless and voluntary, and at the same professional assistance in emergency hazards.

These groups are an important element of the civil social system based on voluntary participation of people affiliated to various organizations, ready to assist anyone who is in need. This specific service is based on a sense of doing good is an expression of pro-social behaviour – often performed without a financial bonus, the people sacrificing their free time and skills for the public good.

Social patterns of voluntary membership dispositional groups are characterized by generosity, willingness to make sacrifices for the benefit of public affairs. Recall that the concept of altruism introduced to sociology Auguste Comte, calling for “live for others”, in opposition to the selfishness and individualism exuberant. At the core principles of altruism are qualities such as cooperation, cooperation, mutual help, generosity, kindness and ability to sacrifice. Altruistic attitude brings us closer to other people in society, preventing the isolation associated with egoistic- down attitudes. They also provide a positive human values. This behaviour is to be submitted to the welfare of others above their own, offering its assistance, advice and support. Because of the motivation for the manifestation of altruism refers to three of the types that are not present in pure forms: self-centred motivation, motivation and motivation normative empathetic.

Emerging in the structures of many institutions volunteer groups demonstrate the need to collectively performed activities by adopting the role of “volunteer” in the voluntary collective formed. These organized in a professional structure can function in a society based on the free will of the individual and unforced manifesting a particular activity for people in need.

Volunteering and goes directly to the sphere of spontaneous life. Occurs where there are gaps in the established and functioning order, where no professional work effectively reaches, where are born new social needs that cannot be quickly met by a bit ponderous system of professional organizations. Volunteering gives also know about myself then and there, where and when society cannot allocate adequate resources to meet the urgent expectations reflex mind and heart and meet the demands of specific tasks for the good of the community. It was then, not asking whether you earn or lose, volunteers move into action<sup>97</sup>.

Volunteering can be, and often also be implemented in the officially existing structures. However, participating in these volunteers are seen as “volunteers” guided by the voluntary and enthusiasm to carry out certain actions, and not an organizational duress.

The volunteer dispositional groups sense of duty is to act for the public good is a spontaneous behaviour and the type of grass-roots initiatives. This special kind of social passion is combined with voluntary activities, both by amateurs, hobbyists, as well as by people trained in terms of specialist – respected experts and experts. Every time it's kind of a commitment to another human being, taken without a service with a specific frequency, in a particular sphere of social life, in a strictly definite organizational framework of the principles of operation sanctioned.

Although volunteering is generally available form of social activity in voluntary groups can be seen manifestations of disposable exclusivity because of the specific factual and moral requirements placed on their members. Exclusivity is due also to some extent from the fact that not every person can afford to devote their spare time to helping others. Few members of these groups has full professional qualifications, but nevertheless well as volunteers can help a team of specialists in groups disposable.

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<sup>97</sup> J. Lipiec, *Aksjologiczne Podstawy wolontariatu*, [in:] *Wolontariat w edukacji, sporcie, w ruchu olimpijskim i paraolimpijskim*, ed. J. Nowocień, K. Zuchora, Warszawa 2011, pp. 11-12.

In Poland there are voluntary institutions which might create in their disposition within the group – for example: Volunteer Fire Service (OSP, the Polish Kingdom in 1864 Kalisz Fire Department was formed), Tatra Volunteer Search and Rescue (TOPR since 1909) and the Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue (GOPR since 1952) with their regional groups, Volunteer Water Rescue Service (WOPR since 1962) and the like. However, in other countries, for example, are the Social Ecological Guards (Green Guards) and the like.

Accession to such an institution, which is e.g. Volunteer Fire Departments, may be the starting point to the public sphere of activity, and then to a specific individual OSP in the locality in which you created the dispositional group consisting, for example, the combat section of a particular specialization.

Discussing the selected pattern civil society member of a social system that performs service as a volunteer, you should refer to the conditions of the system. When determining the social model, we need to be a member of Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue aware that this specialization emerged in the process of settlement of the mountain or practising in these areas tourism. Considering the historical conditions, we learn from numerous sources that in ancient times suggested for the extraction of natural resources from areas desperate by numerous elements, such as mountains – dealing with it haywire, or former miners Tatra. Also Highlanders, using values halls, grazed their sheep on them, exposing themselves to the dangers of coming to them and descent. There was a lack of adventurers who, in order to satisfy their aesthetic and love of the mountains forces tried to acquire dangerous peaks, when this area was not yet prepared to engage in mass tourism.

Currently, an increased need for tourist activity – this hobby and high performance – has a growing interest in staying in beautiful places of the mountains, which are beautiful, but dangerous places. Especially mountains belong to the areas in which there are numerous risks caused terrain – peaks, meadows, valleys, lakes, ponds, passes, caves, caves – as well as the weather conditions prevailing on their separate parts: ice, snow, wind and rain and caused avalanches or landslides them. Therefore, in such social groups recognized the need for the creation of institutions, in which a group of volunteers were selected disposition, such as Tatra Volunteer Search and Rescue or Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue.

It is worth mentioning that the history of Polish mountain rescue dates back to 1771 when the treasure hunter, a man named Papyrus, probably fell

from the Black Summit, and his body was found after some time and was transported down the mountain<sup>98</sup>. With the development of civilization and in the process of consolidation of tourist activity on these areas and rescue formations developed and sanctioned its activity by typing in the national culture. As aptly noted Michal Jagiello – TOPR chief and his long-time activist — “Alpine Rescue Service is one of the beautiful manifestations of Polish and European identity at the same time; This is priceless common good”<sup>99</sup>.

Group members operating in these disposable emergency institutions with varying degrees of competence also have powers under the present nature of their activities, such as climbing powers, the power to rescue drowning and other similar qualifications attested documents and practice often acquired during the candidate. Hence they can train the next willing to perform such functions and carry out preventive actions.

Persons acting in these groups has generally – of a common destiny – to identify with the group’s activities, mutual understanding and willingness to sacrifice. When assessing the skills of the volunteer groups discretionary exercise of their functions to take into account their suitability for the group because of the degree of fulfilment of their official duties and personal commitment and availability.

Personal model of a member of volunteer dispositional group formed in a particular type of environment in which they take emergency action of a social nature in strict and harsh conditions of the environment and threatening situations often their health and life.

The process of incorporating new members to rescue structures is therefore normalized various regulations and includes a number of steps verifying their suitability. The first preliminary step associated with a range of social and organizational conditions that an entity must satisfy in order to carry out the activity undertaken. These are primarily social and living conditions that allow a person to serve in a volunteer. It is also a passion for the forms of activity and psychophysical predisposition to perform them. A significant factor is also a strong motivation, and so a passion for a particular social activity and the performance of specific functions related to the broader rescue. The fascination of a certain activity and a passion for working in special conditions determines the motives perform such service to others.

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<sup>98</sup> M. Jagiello, *Wołanie w górach. Wypadki i akcje ratunkowe w Tatrach*, Warszawa 2012, p. 19.

<sup>99</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 7.

Formal confirmation of the candidate's suitability as a member of a volunteer group is the beginning of a career disposable within the group. Followed by the performance of increasingly responsible functions in the structure of the group, thus changing the status of specialization in the community to which he was engaged. Moving, for example, the candidate to volunteer, then a lifeguard is not only professional development, but also social, because changing a person's social position in the group.

A member of the volunteer groups usually disposable can be any person, regardless of gender, age range 18-35 years, having laid a very good education and health. The availability of such a person depends on the place of residence in the activities of the group and the level of skills and knowledge necessary to meet in a professional manner its functions. This also applies to the provision of knowledge about first aid. The candidate has qualifications in group activities without prejudice to its adoption, decide experienced group members who evaluate the suitability candidate stage. Formal requirement of each group is probably a candidate (it takes a minimum of two years and cannot be shortened). During the internship person fully the obligations laid down and turned on the emergency roster is gradually rescue under the supervision of experienced lifeguards; thus training and Candidate stage ends with a formal verification of qualification awarded rescue. After passing these exams, and the deposit of promise becomes a candidate member of the group.

Very often in voluntary dispositional group's members can test their abilities to perform the job in other groups disposable. This can be seen primarily in the business of volunteer fire brigades, whose members can apply for a job in professional A very important aspect of voluntary work in groups is the involvement of dispositional and availability. Engagement is the ability to perform the duties imposed. It is expected to be fully involved in the implementation of the statutory group so that the usefulness of each member as large as possible. This applies to both primary activities, and therefore associated with rescue operations and ancillary activities, including the work of the organization (shifts, training) and other projects. Also among the volunteer dispositional groups commitment is placed in the first place, because the real lifeguard is a person who was well filled assigned its functions. Another criterion is availability, understood as the ability to participate in the rescue, so practice is to recruit people who live in the area covered by the activities of the group.

Members of these groups because of the need to save the lives and health of the people should be able to obtain the confidence of the victims, because they work with them, such as mastery of fear, prejudice the success of the rescue. A member of the Voluntary Water Rescue Service cannot be random person who saved the life of a drowning. It may, however, after some exams to become a professional lifeguard. Her act is a sign of courage, but does not prove its competence to save the lives of others and does not give it the status of a lifeguard WOPR. The rescuer or candidate for a lifeguard is a person formally participating in the activities of the group and by the group was nominated for this to become a candidate or a lifeguard.

Social pattern of a member of volunteer dispositional groups is determined by the habits of the groups and the current rules.

It is important to previous actions related to the period preceding the accession to the group. Among the candidates are often people who evinced a long tourist activity hobby and a passion for hiking in the mountains, which also gave them the opportunity to make contact with rescuers GOPR. One of the most important qualities is to help those in need and to perform rescue tasks, generally without financial bonus, and regardless of the danger of a loss of health or life. Rescuers work in structures that are not subject to direct administration of the state and associations are mostly subsidized by the local authorities. Developed in practice pro-social qualities enable them in the future moving to various civilian groups disposable.

Highly formalized rules relating to the exercise of professional features dispositional group members form the basis of an assessment of the extent to which they implement effective social pattern. These patterns can be realized: *exemplary*, and then you are pointed to as an example worthy of imitation; *average*, and *under-average*, i.e. blameworthy, which may be grounds for removal of a member of a particular group.

Personal pattern of a member of the group is composed of three elements, namely pattern: *physical, cultural and moral*. The physical pattern defines the outer physical appearance, or psycho-motor performance, hygiene and clothing business, clearly indicating membership of a particular formation through an appropriate uniform and badges. Exterior indicates the efficiency and the ability to carry out specific tasks and rescue and other similar and on the effectiveness in protecting themselves and others in the course of action taken. Healthy appearance, as well as

personal care provider complete the image on the implementation of the physical model of the person. Physical and health are: efficiency, appropriate organs of sense, lack of developed limitations associated with chronic physical and mental disabilities, the ability to interact, control of emotions, perseverance, patience and precision<sup>100</sup>. Each social pattern has a normative nature as opposed to stereotypes of the profession.

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<sup>100</sup> P. Miller, *Konstruowanie tożsamości ratownika górskiego*, "Monografie Przeglądu Socjologii Jakościowej", 2010, no. 1, p. 46.

### 3. Socio-demographic and psychosocial determinants of recruitment to the dispositional groups

#### 3.1. Socio-demographic determinants of membership in the dispositional groups

In the military, civilian and paramilitary systems can participate, those who fulfil the general conditions required for persons able to work and professionally active. In those groups, individuals can be hired regardless of gender, being at pre-pension age, any marital status and social background, with suitable, for this post, education and qualifications, and possessing health certificate authorising to perform particular occupational duties.

In the above-mentioned systems, *basic social categories*, are taken into account, in which we include gender, age, occupation, education and marital status category. *Gender category* points to social estimation of gender differences and differential functions and social positions resulting from it in particular social groups, which depend on degree of civilisation and social development of a society. Those functions are modified by *age category*, thus they are different for a boy and for a girl, for an adult man and a woman, etc. Their another modification is done by membership to a particular *occupation category* (for example masculine and feminine occupations; young and old specialists). Next modification of social function and position is related with *education category*. There is a difference in the social valuation of a professional with primary, secondary or higher education in determining his functions and social status. It has also affected *marital status category*, for example, something else suits an unmarried man or woman, another thing suits a married man or woman. Also the dispositionality of an individual with many children, a breast-feeding mother and a childless person is different.

In the selection of the various systems, within which the dispositional groups are located, we should take into account, all these social categories determined by the specifics of these systems. For example, in military systems women may be present, but their participation in various dispositional groups may be limited, among other things, due to some disturbance, which

are also an obstacle to the exercise by women in specified occupations, such as miners, metallurgists and others<sup>101</sup>.

Similarly, an officer of a certain age, i.e. just before retirement will not be able to participate in the dispositional group which activities require a high fitness. The same applies to other above-mentioned systems.

It should be noted that, especially in the military system, important role is played such social category which is marital status. Unmarried person has greater availability than those married. Also important is the correlation occurring between the category of marital status and gender category.

We have also different expectations and different appreciate the people with primary or secondary education, and otherwise higher, entrusting them to the relevant functions in different systems, which combine their different positions.

Recall that the *social function* is a set of obligations which are incumbent on a particular individual in any group of the system due to its affiliation to certain social categories. Her/his *social position* is entailed with the importance, which significance of the functions fulfilled by her/him in each social group in which it participates. It sets out its position in the hierarchy of the group and the rights and privileges which are guaranteed by the applicable legal standards and under the existing customs, for example in the official dress code, noncommissioned officer and officer assigned to perform the tasks, and customs issues such as accommodation, honouring other similar rights.

When selecting to the dispositional groups, individuals' belonging to basic social categories, their psychophysical condition or state of health, fitness and intelligence are taken into account. Determining exactly the qualities, which should characterize candidates for different dispositional groups causes an objective selection and allows their staff to obtain the desired properties. They are precisely formulated, and their possession is checked in the course of many attempts in the form of tests, exams, and by assessing the degree of realisation of assigned professional duties.

Rigorously applied the principles of selecting individuals because they belong to a certain social categories as optimal allow them to allocate them to the correct position in the structure of the dispositional group. Selection procedure taking into account this kind of social conditions plays a very important role in shaping the quality of those groups.

When trying to determine the functions and positions of specific members, one needs to take into account that social categories in this group are particularly important. For each group, some categories are extremely

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<sup>101</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Kobiety Obronność Bezpieczeństwo. Aspiracje oficerów-kobiet a doskonalenie zawodowe*, Kontekst, Poznań 2026.

important. For example, gender, age or marital status are important social categories that define the functions and positions of its members. However, in the social group that consists of workers of a particular workplace, in addition to gender and age there are also important, for example, education, and occupation. So, one must remember that while determining the functions and positions of the person in a particular group, one must always take into account all the important social categories.

Undoubtedly, in the dispositional groups an important social category is *gender category*, because not in all such groups women can serve<sup>102</sup>. Age is also important because of the optimal psycho-motor performance. An important category is also education – in the broadest sense, as well as in narrow one, for example, in a field related to the activities of the dispositional group and learned occupation, if it is associated with its intended purpose or scope of activities planned for her. I will show an example: the social function of the special unit's soldier is determined by gender, age, education, occupation and years of service, which is an *internship*, which in the case of certain groups can be seen as a category-creating factor. However, due to the fact that it is taken into account only in certain cases, seniority or service period is not included in the basic social categories. In other words, something else we expect from a soldier who entered the service and is a young man with primary education, who has no profession, and something else of a soldier who has had several years of service, is a graduate of the non-commissioned officers or officers' school and has already learned occupation. When determining the social function in the entity one takes into account the importance of the basic social categories, and even a special category, which is the length of service.

With regard to membership of particular individuals to certain social categories, and functions resulting from them, one can also diverse social positions of each of them. As it is known, social position of a private is different from a social position of a non-commissioned officer and different from a social position of an officer in each military unit. Therefore, there is a correlation of social functions and positions.

When selecting personnel to service or work in military, paramilitary and civilian systems, one takes into account the basic social categories, which include sex, age, occupation, education, and marital status.

Because of the noticeable phenomenon of increased interest of women in serving in the armed forces and paramilitary systems, gender category

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<sup>102</sup> A. Moroz, I. Szkudlarek, *Female Participation in Polish Armed Resistance: A Historical Overview from the Kościuszko Uprising to Contemporary Military Service*, Scientific Journal of Safety and Logistics, vol. 6, Issue 1/2026, DOI 10.5281/zenodo.19652666

becomes a kind of a problem that requires a new approach that takes into account the progressive emancipation of women. Hence, one must take into account the biological and socio-cultural perception of gender and differences between women and men, which were formed in the process of education and civilizational and social progress<sup>103</sup>.

In the allegorical way we can express the difference between sex and gender, by comparing the phrases: "this is a man", "this is a real man" or "this is a woman", "this is a real woman." That, what we in our culture, understand by masculinity (especially the real one) of femininity, will depend on the culture, not on the biology.<sup>104</sup>

These issues of gender recognition refer to the understanding of the concept of equality between women and men. Particularly in the military and in the dispositional groups of other systems, men and women should be treated with respect, especially as they apply to specific rules governing the interaction between men and women. A separate issue are the situations arising out of equal degrees, for example, a woman corporal and a man corporal, and situations where their degrees are different, for example, a woman commissioner and a man aspirant. This problem also occurs in the case of differences within functions, for example, a woman paramedic and a man paramedic team manager task.

Social studies conducted in recent years indicate that among women there is a considerable interest in serving in the army and other security systems, where there are dispositional groups, especially in these positions that were previously occupied exclusively by men. This kind of "monopoly" of men has now been broken by women and their increasing participation in dispositional groups.

Age of individuals who can participate in dispositional groups, is an important issue, and therefore it has to be seen, depending on the particular group of this type. Further requirements regarding age are taken into account in military systems, for example, in the military special forces such as GROM or in the air, which supervises the supervising inviolability of airspace, and in other paramilitary systems, for example, the police or the prison service.

Taking this into account, we can agree with the DJ Bogue, that *almost every aspect of human behaviour, from the states of subjective feelings and*

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<sup>103</sup> *Ibidem.*

<sup>104</sup> M. Bank, U. Hermanowicz, M. Tański, *Koedukacyjna armia. Zagadnienia równości płci dla kadry pedagogicznej szkół wojskowych*, Warszawa 2005, p. 4.

*attitudes towards the objective characteristics, such as income, owning a home, work, or belonging to a group, is dependent on age*<sup>105</sup>.

A particularly important aspect of age is associated with a visible today ageing population and an increase in the time of economic activity and shifting the retirement age, which entails a number of social and economic impacts. This phenomenon also affects the choice of staff of dispositional groups at which you need to follow certain requirements because they require certain fitness level, binding with age and maintaining the well-being of an individual.

An important factor influencing the choice of staff to dispositional groups and the ability to thrive in them of individuals is their *education*. In times of highly developed civilization interesting me groups are generally fitted with equipment so complicated that it cannot be used by half-an-alphabet, a man/woman without the ability to predict and exhibiting a lack of skills logically correct any reliable conclusions from the existing premises. The physical fitness alone or in combination with psycho-relevant IQ is indeed a necessary condition for suitability for service in these groups, but not sufficient for effective service in them.

We should notice that individuals who have obtained an average grade general education, had the opportunity to acquire basic knowledge about modern physical sciences, such as mathematics, biology, physics, and other, and assimilated the proper skills to express thoughts in the form of written and oral expression. Obviously, not everyone who received a certificate of secondary education, fully benefited from the opportunity to acquire knowledge level offered to her/him. But even those who did not benefit too much from the possibilities given to them, obtained after all some quantum of knowledge or skills, and therefore may be more useful to the service of dispositional groups than individuals with only primary education.

Even higher value presents the individuals who have higher education, especially related to the nature of the activities of the dispositional groups. The competences acquired by education should be established by practice. For this reason, work experience after graduation increases the qualifications of the person, making it even more useful to the service dispositional groups.

With education is so closely linked learned occupation which is not always the same as the profession. And even if it does not comply with the profession performed, it is, after all, and so enhances the varying degrees of competence of a person and thus makes it more valuable individual.

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<sup>105</sup> D.J. Bogue, *The Population of the United States*, New York 1985, p. 42.

In another position other formations are dispositional groups that are created in large urban areas, and the demand for these groups – the police, fire department or municipal services – is growing with the development of these cities. This is due to the fact that they are designed to protect public order and appointed in accordance with the decisions of the government to protect urbanized areas.

Discussing the importance of another social category, i.e., marital status, it should be noted that it may restrict access to selected groups of jets, and even adversely affect the performance of the service or work due to the many burdens of a person for the family or children. Of course, a person who is a member of the dispositional cannot fully participate in any action because of its importance after family responsibilities that require the full participation of person. You cannot be so fully dispositions, if the “body” is different from the “spirit”.

### **3.2. Psychosocial characteristics of members of the dispositional groups**

The ideological concepts of social groups, which must be respected absolutely by their members, as well as preferred by the values and the related role models require them to have some psychosocial characteristics, determining their social behaviour. These properties are members of specific social groups acquire, develop and behave according to the nature of the social system in which they operate.

As it is known, the effects of socialization of individuals who participate in the social system, manifested in the acquisition by certain psychosocial characteristics. The configuration of these properties – in the field of elementary or secondary – not only depends on the social milieu, but also on disposal of mental congenital and acquired in the process of socialization. Some of these properties psychosocial affect occupies a certain position in the social system and the effectiveness of the implementation of related programs.

Turning to the specific psychosocial characteristics of members of the dispositional groups, it is worth mentioning the conditions of their determination in these organized wholes. I refer to these specific types of shaping social relations formed in a deliberate, which are relations *bilateral, reciprocal and regulated by the organizational structure*<sup>106</sup>. Social conditions and mental aptitude of performing separate functions – referred

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<sup>106</sup> T. Szczurkiewicz, *Studia Socjologiczne*, Warszawa 1970, p. 431.

to as a master or slave – tend to the formation of the corresponding behaviour of all members of the dispositional groups.

Due to the numerous categories of membership in each dispositional group we can talk about the specific social relations in the process of disclosure of command functions, of command, control, or management or leadership in institutional dimension or in the dimension of the individual. This distinction is made because of the existing differences in the exercise of those functions.

The interaction of members of the specific dispositional groups is governed in a normative manner by existing rules of conduct and operation contained in the regulations ordering behaviour of both collective and an individual's. They also define the way of functioning in dispositional groups or directing the command structure.

Therefore, it should be noted the differences meanings of words such as: commander, commandant, manager, or chief, boss. Using the listed words is dependent on the specifics of the social system and corporate social and professional roles that they are extracted. It is clear that the determination of these social roles forced to evaluating their position due to dispositional determinants of the group.

It is generally, the function of the commander or the commandant is identified with a person appointed to carry out military or paramilitary units. Because of the powers conferred on such persons they have the right to give orders, direct subordinate individuals and manage entrusted property, in accordance with the implementation of the objective pursued, as defined by the superiors. Such persons are entrusted with the command of the forces and resources in order to counter the dangers and ordered interaction with other actor's security system. They also maintain combat readiness units subordinate special destination, used wisely after analysing the situation and make appropriate decisions. Depending on the assigned duties as commander can implement planning activities, organizational and combat training to take care of her/his subordinates – both theoretical and practical. Commanders are also responsible for the functioning of the subordinate combat units in terms of organizational, financial and human resources.

In the non-military social systems separated functions is related to management, which are implemented by the bosses, managers and other individuals referred to as superior's function. The individual holding this or other superior features has the necessary means of coercion, enabling enforcement of the desired specific behaviour in subordinates. The coercive measures are based on the relationship business, resulting from the current

prescriptive rules, for example, in The Labour Code, regulations, and other sets of rules governing specific social relations and cooperation relations of primacy and subordination.

An interesting phenomenon is that persons subordinate to commanders and commandants are related to the specific social relationship, even after leaving the service. Formed in the time of service relationships persist regardless of later social situation in the consciousness of the individuals. I would like to remind you that the superior or higher degree has the right to force a different kind of behaviour is often difficult to accept, for example, in civil social systems. These capabilities sanctioned by law, for example, by The Military Penal Code and other specific legislation, applicable in exceptional conditions, even in time of war.

The high degree of formalization makes social relations in the military system are regulated in a strict way and leave slender margin. If the violation occurs for rules, there are drawn disciplinary sanctions. While those subordinate managers and commanders are not subordinate to them continuously, subordination ends with the moment of cessation of professional activities arising from the employment relationship. There is no need, that the person who was under the manager had to demonstrate a particular availability outside of time reserved for the discharge of their duties.

The important property of dispositional group is the leadership<sup>107</sup>. Such capabilities are required from the commander, who should be a person with a large impact on people skills, able to "pick-up" subordinates, i.e. should be able to encourage them to ensure that they were willing to follow him without forcing them to do so. There is one skill, that enables commanders and even the manager, efficient performance of her/his duties.

Leadership depends on the possession of the authority, which may be personal or official. The differences between the personal authority and the authority of an official, or institutional, have already been presented. Due to the present social, should once again emphasize the importance of these properties. Personal authority results from the possession by the entity respectability, recognition or respect in a particular community due to its specific achievements. A individual who enjoys such authority, is distinguished by its own achievements, her/his knowledge, skills, and other similar properties. In contrast, the authority official connected with the position that gives an individual certain privileges to enforce specific behaviours subordinate employees. Personal authority is generally

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<sup>107</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Kompetencje przywódcze kandydatów do służby wojskowej na przykładach wybranych krajów NATO* [in:] „Obronność”. Zeszyty Naukowe Wydziału Zarządzania i Dowodzenia, kwartalnik Akademii Sztuki Wojennej, nr 1/2018, Warszawa 2018, pp. 177-191.

durable and closely associated with a individual, regardless of changes in its functions. While the authority of the official ceases upon the loss of entrusted positions, with whom the imperious powers.

Undoubtedly, it would be useful to the members of the dispositional groups, acting as command or leadership, enjoyed not only the authority resulting from a particular position, i.e. an official, but also the personal authority based on an objective grounds, that is, their authentic qualities perceived by subordinates.

It should be noted that the personal authority does not have to always connect with the official authority, because not always a person of great personal authority is able to efficiently direct other people and achieved a leading position. Doubtless in the case of the commander or group leader dispositional personal authority is desirable.

Also it seems justified to pay attention to the fact that the members of dispositional groups, who hold even lower functions of command, should have the qualifications that are proving their professionalism and competence. Similarly, important are the skills acquired at the time of service that should be considered for promotion. The individuals demonstrating gaining experience, should achieve the ability to plan actions and coordinating subordinate of the members of the dispositional groups. By gaining experience in the performance of official duties come to the championships in any profession.

The efficiency of the command or control dispositional groups depends on many factors. In my opinion, the most important is the ability to see a dangerous situation and its negative consequences, and quick to make its assessment. The idea is that the actions manifested the need to shorten the time between the appearance of symptoms of real or perceived threats and their occurrence and their rapid liquidation. With these activities combine knowledge, practical skills, experience, efficient management of the action and the elimination of the risks appropriate to determine the resources and strength to overcome them. It is important also to determine the correct sequence of actions, the ability to take appropriate decisions and to issue in a meaningful way clear orders or commands. Obviously, no less important to the efficient functioning of dispositional and good preparation for elective its members interact in a professional manner.

Also it should be mention that there are important moral qualifications (e.g., to have such features as diligence, perseverance, reliability, etc.) And objectively existing opportunities for professional development of the human<sup>108</sup>. Psychosocial predisposition of key importance is the resistance

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<sup>108</sup> J. Sztumski, *Elity...*, p. 104.

to stress, which shape the characteristics of the individual members of the dispositional groups. Due to the hardships of service they are particularly vulnerable to its negative consequences, which is why they are important prevention, intervention and rehabilitation in terms of its reduction. The properties can strengthen psychosocial behaviour of the members of the dispositional groups terms of their service, the perception of the risks and their consequences, specific survival mangling mark on the personality, morals and values.

It is worth to point out the differences in the requirements to depending on the type of the dispositional groups. The different skills are required from: the soldiers of the military special forces, the police officer serving in the anti-terrorist group, the officer of the State Fire Service or the fire-fighter of the Volunteer Fire Brigade and the paramedic.

In addition, within each dispositional groups – as in the other social structures – there is a certain hierarchy, namely: one particular group of commands or directs, depending on its nature, so it is the “number 1”, someone else has another important function fully, i.e. is “number 2”, and yet nother person acts in terms of the validity of the third function and so on.

When we reflect on the psychosocial characteristics of the members of the dispositional groups, one must take into account not only the nature of the group, but also the functions that the member acted. It will be in a particular group, that is, the extent to which it is suitable to achieve specialization enables it to perform official duties.

The commanders or managers of the dispositional groups should stand out and distinguish from the persons they command or manage, not only placed insignia on their uniforms or official uniform, but most of all her/his powers to the smooth conduct of the group. For depends on the achievement of its objectives, the development or distribution of the organization, which conduct. The command roles implemented in the military and paramilitary systems are quite different from leadership roles in the civilian systems, due to their specific situation. The commanders are responsible for the entrusted equipment, life and health of their subordinates, and in hostilities or in the implementation of rescue are also responsible for the health and lives of hundreds of “civilians”. The ongoing work on each other, ensures success in guiding men subordinate to her/him.

In addition, the commander should also exhibit a degree above average ability to lead individuals, staking them the way they have to walk to the target, they should not be afraid to take responsibility for their decisions, they should be able to rationally assess the situation and be able to convince

others to herself/himself. The commander should not have a moral blockade or show fear. Integrity of her/his character stems from having such features as firmness, tact, courage, honour, bravery, nobility and other similar benefits that resonate with subordinate's appropriate respect.

An important role is played by helper's commanders or people performing similar functions, such as deputy commander, deputy commandants and assistant heads of any managers, which support individuals in the highest positions in the structure of the dispositional groups.

In addition, to the leaders or the manager's dispositional groups, the individuals occupying a secondary position play important roles, for example, non-commissioned officers. Of course, one should here – as in the previous case – pay attention to the nature of the dispositional group.

The individuals holding the secondary functions should be the executors of the will of their superior's contractors, for example, the noncommissioned officers in the military system should be champions in the combat operations. They also perform organizational, supervisory, control, and integrate educational functions, adapting parents and convincing regular employees to perform professional tasks. They watch it directly on the proper organization and conduct of tasks and keep solving immediate problems that may arise during their implementation. Evidently, their psychophysical features should be – in general – similar to those of the senior commanders or the officers, except perhaps the ability to plan and coordinate action, which connects to the larger practice leaders or managers.

After the release of the transfer orders or commands on the middle level business organization such people based on its join forces and resources to perform the tasks and their execution are reporting immediate effects supervisor and settle their subordinate commands issued to employees. Efficiently they use professional skills and psycho-physical characteristics of their subordinates who work at the executive level.

The duties of positions located at the secondary level positions include: the supervision of subordinate subordinates involved third- or fourth-grade posts; care for the possession of these subordinates required permissions; general organization of business activities; prevention of negative processes in interpersonal relations; prevent such problems as bullying, discrimination or conflict; overseeing the professional development<sup>109</sup> of subordinates;

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<sup>109</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Doskonalenie zawodowe żołnierzy w Akademii Sztuki Wojennej. Część I* [in:] Z. Przyłuska (red. nauk.), *Prakseologia w sztuce wojennej. Determinanty kształtowania bezpieczeństwa*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Kaliskiego, Kalisz 2024, pp. 221-234.

objective assessment of the performance of their official duties, and the desired shaping the rules of social intercourse.

At the lowest level of the hierarchy there are distinguished rank and file the members of the dispositional groups who play the parts of regulations, acting under the supervision of the management or mid-level commanders.

Rank and file the members of the dispositional groups should exhibit such psychosocial characteristics that allow them to achieve their goals and institutionally imposed fulfilment of the conditions prevailing social system.

*The diversity of skills of individuals forces so make divisions responsibilities, and a specialization and division of labour, which increases the efficiency of teamwork community in carrying out various activities to enable its survival and development*<sup>110</sup>.

In addition, to the already discussed psychosocial characteristics, such as the ability of decision-making, the members of these dispositional security structures should exhibit many properties that depend on the situational context of the system. In most cases, these characteristics can be considered as dispositional groups required a lesser or greater extent.

The existence of threats takes place in a variety of conditions, because the members of these groups must be able to carry out their duties in all circumstances, for example it may be to save lives and health of the person injured in a car accident on the highway, while the fire-rise residential building, as well as in a rock crevice when lifeguards are brought to the casualty using specialist equipment, even at a considerable height from the victim provided on an icy ledge in extremely difficult conditions.

Bespoke events significantly affect the specificity of the department or work of the members of the dispositional groups. The salvage operations are very often conducted in extreme conditions to save someone's life and health, and when this is not possible, rescuers at risk take action to find and bring corpses to bury them in accordance with established tradition. From these circumstances combine long-term resistance exercise and resistance to changing weather conditions and physicochemical properties.

Additional, the complexity of such actions and rescue expeditions, i.e. extent of exposure and the number of injured victims, while in the case of mass events relevant departments segregate victims to improve aid rules, starting with those most affected. They must have the ability to team or individual carrying out their duties as was required by the situation. Every time these tasks must occur at a rapid pace, because the time is their most

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<sup>110</sup> R. Janik, J. Sztumski, *Socjologia organizacji*, Katowice 2012, p. 21.

dangerous opponent; they should be able to make quick decisions on which depends the safety of persons rescued, as well as other collaborators.

Also a correct thinking ability is required of them and not surrendering to the emotions, having a good memory, and application of the relevant procedures. The value is the ease of establishing and maintaining contacts with people in need of help, or the ability to persuade them to cooperate, even when traumatized as a result of injuries sustained. In the course of its business activities they must effectively use their knowledge and apply it in practice. Acquisition of their specific experience means that they are able to skilfully avoid the secondary consequences of the various threats.

Equally valuable is to illustrate the properties of psychosocial personality traits are shaping social image of the member of the dispositional group. It must be mention such features as selflessness, patience, precision, empathy, initiative, objectivity, responsibility, resistance to stress, responsibility, courage, self-control, self-esteem and values of others, diligence, the rule of law, honesty, self-reliance, self-control, conscientiousness, regularity, tolerance, honesty, perseverance, commitment, determination, discipline, emotional balance and kindness.

The psychosocial characteristics of rank and file the members of the dispositional groups should be based on a high sense of duty in the performance of official duties, on the diligence, perseverance, reliability, and other similar psychosocial characteristics. They should realize that their dedication to the service or the job is highly useful socially.

### **3.3. The training of the members of the dispositional groups**

Learning the specifics of the members of the dispositional groups cannot be determined without taking into account the general education system existing in a certain society. It is a system of interdependent elements tied to each other by a gradational, creating diagrams of possible paths to obtain different levels of education. Each of them is education and training, depending on the education system, in such areas as education provides prevocational education and professional development<sup>111</sup>.

The purpose of education is to create conditions for the comprehensive development of human mental and adapt them to the development

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<sup>111</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Doskonalenie zawodowe żołnierzy w Akademii Sztuki Wojennej. Część II* [w:] Z. Przyłuska (red.), *Prakseologia w sztuce wojennej. Determinanty kształtowania bezpieczeństwa*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Kaliskiego, Kalisz 2024, pp. 235-250.

of civilization and social, as well as to the needs of the existing labour market, where there are more and more new occupations. For these reasons, vocational education should play an important role in the education system.

Training of personnel suitable for service or work in the military, paramilitary and civilian social system is organized to take into account both common objects that exist in the education system, as well as those that are necessary due to the nature of each of these social systems. For that reason, people with a certain level of education are qualified to work in the social systems in which educated and received required for system specialized skills. It specifies an important social position of each individual. Note that any qualified member of dispositional group may have an important function, for example, an executive level, due to the obtained in the process of learning skills and powers. The position of a particular individual is thus associated with its powers of a qualified professional in the profession.

It can be concluded that education has a secondary effect on the career of each member of dispositional group. On the basis of training programmes in different social systems in which dispositional group operates, one can also see the similarities that exist in them, due to similar circumstances functioning of these groups.

Training people to act professionally in dispositional groups is based on long tradition, but its programmes are adapted to the changing requirements of society and civilization. The system recently developed division of labour training of staff to the needs of specialized society dispositional groups is to prepare them well for the professional activities of general security of the country and its society.

Overall, the training is designed to prepare members of the dispositional group to perform in a professional manner its functions and equip them with the knowledge and practical skills to perform useful tasks referred to as professional. In addition, to specialized training in preparation for the competent performance of discretionary functions in groups, it is also periodic retraining, forced continuous changes in the field of applied art and technology of each type of dispositional group. In-service training is carried out under conditions other than preparing for the profession and is effected in connection with the practice of the employee. In both cases, it can extract another adaptation of individuals to participate in the training and refresher training.

The factors affecting largely content of training programs for different dispositional groups are becoming more numerous because of the new risks that need to resist through effective prevention and possibly close monitoring, the possible elimination of the damage done and extensive educational

activities. Because it is often undertaken rescue operations in different dispositional groups interact, good preparation for each of them has a direct impact on the ability of all participants to operate effectively. The skills of each dispositional group allow team countering threats to perfection, or one that has been indicated to them in the educational process.

It also happens, and so that the management of particular dispositional groups and practitioners looking for experts in the field of narrow and rare specialties, offering them work. Thanks to raise people with scarce skills, which has taken such cooperation may enrich the knowledge of these groups, for example, about the specifics of the environment in which they operate. So cavers and divers have the opportunity to take a mutually beneficial cooperation with Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue (Górskie Ochotnicze Pogotowie Ratunkowe – GOPR) or Tatra Volunteer Search and Rescue (Tatrzańskie Ochotnicze Pogotowie Ratunkowe – TOPR). The discussed the dispositional of this elite creating those skilled in the best conditions conducive to further development of their knowledge through its verification in shares and rescue expeditions.

Very useful in acquiring the ability to take action units are common practical training conducted by several different dispositional groups, such as the training of the State Fire Service, the police and emergency medical services by securing a simulated mass event. Their purpose is to consolidate the habits already preconceived required for projects related to saving socially important objects and resources. Although the structures which occur frequently far-reaching division of tasks and their members are thoroughly prepared for specialized functions, it is necessary ability to cooperate in specific actions.

Separation in the practice of social life of dispositional groups is the result of progressive social division of labour in the sphere of particular services on collective security that is becoming more and more appreciated value. These services cover areas such as health and life, personal and collective property and the environment. The importance of that value grows with civilization and social development and the increase of people's awareness.

After successful completion of the recruitment of staff to a specific system of military, paramilitary and civilian followed by further selection of those who are admitted because of their suitability to various structures that exist in these systems and what should be created due to arising needs.

Not every individual admitted to the system, for example, what are the armed forces, due to their psychosocial characteristics is useful to the activities of special purpose entities. Similarly, not every officer of the State Fire Service must be efficient, to be able to participate in rescue operations

undertaken under water or in other extreme conditions. Taking this into account, is carried out in the different systems that are the subject of my interest, a further selection for selecting people for various services required in the system. This is called secondary selection, aimed at inventing individuals with particular skills and abilities, or congenital or acquired traits that are useful in the service of a specific dispositional group.

Due to the existing in our country, the level of civilization and social development for all military, paramilitary and civilian systems, there are admitted individuals of at least a full primary, and sometimes even a medium or higher level of general or vocational education.

The education is in the initial period of operation of a particular system is established and enhanced practice, and is then expanded through appropriate training, which is carried out during the implementation of adopted persons to data systems and their existing organizational structures.

What else is taught in the initial period a soldier assigned to aviation, and what else to engineering and logistical units. Likewise, diverse is the preparation of a police officer, for example, assigned to the "traffic cop" and preventive action units. Of course, each member of the systems must have a general knowledge in the field carried out their tasks, such as general-military or general-police preparation or general rules for the fire, and then gaining specialization due to allocations to individual departments.

Further improvement in the data specializations done through lifelong learning that lasts throughout the period of service or work performed on data organization structures occupied in their positions. With the improvement of the links will not only increase the competence and skills associated with a particular specialization, but also broaden the general knowledge, for example, socio-economic issues, the skills of management or command people and dispose of equipment.

If it turns out that someone in the period of preparation for the profession of a firefighter will exhibit a fear of heights and swayed on the ladder, it is known that he is not able to perform assigned duties without overcoming fear. And if that does not happen, it is necessary to abandon further training in a particular specialty. It is therefore a pre-selection; this unit due to the lack of expected predisposition becomes useless. If someone completes training entitles him formally, i.e. on the basis of a certificate to practice as a firefighter, but still is not able to meet the practice requirements that may occur during the performed action, then, due to its limitations can be used only for some positions, and even be released from the State Fire Service.

Obviously, any new firefighter – both volunteer and professional organizations – is being implemented over a period of business tasks in a parti-

-cular section as supporting the observer, that is not burdened with functions with which it could handle. After this period, the candidate during his first full action can survive a shock, for example, because of the size and the risk of fire, panic etc. But if such mental states will be repeated and firefighter fails to adapt to the situation full of threats and put into practice the acquired knowledge on how to behave in action, then it will be disqualified. Her/his behaviour is evaluated during participation in combat missions. It is a secondary selection of members to dispositional groups, which takes place in the course of their duties.

The issue of selection of the dispositional groups is a very important factor in the selection of professionals. The candidates aware of the specifics and hardships associated with the service or work in the ranks of dispositional groups often test their skills and abilities, trying in this way to minimize the effects of wasting several years of learning process. For example, members of voluntary dispositional groups working in the voluntary firefighters or emergency medical services in the mountain, after checking their skills, try to get a job in the relevant section of the professional organization of security system.

As the members of the dispositional groups indicate the need for different levels of specialized training, such training is conducted at both the lower and higher. Its programs and not only depend on the type of group, but also on its specialty and functional diversity of the persons concerned. Thus, education officer in the army is different than non-commissioned officer or private.

To increase the knowledge and skills – proven relevant documents – is taken into account for promotions and is an important factor in the career. The education system in dispositional groups is designed so that it allows its members to continually improve the qualifications necessary to perform in a professional manner its functions.

Analysis of training requirements will begin with a dispositional group of military systems. The first thing to point out the existing and proven institutional arrangements that exist in many societies. The Armed Forces are the military academies, colleges and training centres Noncommissioned Officer's s and other ranks. The civilization also needs force the opening of these groups of professionals trained in civil systems due to specialization, which is not taught in the military system. The development of civilization implies the need for knowledge of modern equipment, without which modern military dispositional groups are unable to perform their statutory duties. Technological innovations in the production of weapons and other accessories so the combat force continuous updating of knowledge through

training exclusively on the latest hardware. This is done in practice in several centres in the country and abroad, because the training equipment is very expensive and not all countries can afford his possession.

Another reason for the continuing education of military personnel are changing strategies and the new system of military tactics. Moving away from the indiscriminate use of military or military structures of large lead policy-makers to prepare for such action force, which are based on cooperation with allies. Another factor influencing the innovation military training of dispositional groups are changing threats, for which one needs to adjust programmes and content of education in such a way that members of these groups could well recognize new types of threats and respond to them effectively. The routine and thoughtless action, based on the archaic education system, may lead to a decline in their efficiency, increase economic costs, especially in the states of personal losses in such groups.

Another character is training paramilitary groups for this reason that the institutional forms of preparation of human resources are limited, because they concern only one institution, such as the police and the prison service. Of course they employ people who have been educated in civilian universities, for example in the field of law, pedagogy, psychology, sociology, etc. Similarly, in other types of dispositional groups their members are admitted to the "civil" education centres, and then undergo specialized training. Education in these groups is also affected personnel policy implemented in each of them, ensuring continuous operation of the system.

The models of education – which I call military and paramilitary – remain institutionally separated from civilian structures and vary depending on the sphere of activities of the various groups existing in these systems. The military models have a monopoly on this kind of social formation patterns, attitudes and behaviour of dispositional group members, which do not have a valid educational programs in civilian systems.

Non-military education system, i.e. the civilian and voluntary dispositional groups, relies heavily on civilian educational potential, including preparation for the event.

Preparation for the profession in all kinds of dispositional groups include the implementation of programmes and vocational schools that allow to obtain specific qualifications and professional competence. This is done at different levels of training – from vocational and secondary schools on a variety of colleges and universities.

## 4. The dispositional groups in research perspective

### 4.1. The specialization of the military structures' types and its impact on the appearance of groups of dispositional

Improving equipment used in the fight, and its development has contributed to the progressive specialization of warriors and the emergence of different military structures. Swords, spears, bows, etc., various types of white weapons and firearms, and the development of effective policies to use them to stimulate the formation of different military formations.

In the first formations occur, for example, the heavy infantry (the Greek Hoplites), formed all sorts of formations horse.

With the development of weapons and widening the specialized types of military formations also developed the art of effective fight. It leads to the development of tactics and strategy. Also changes the dynamics of the fight, which is becoming increasingly moveable, not positional. It also increases involved techniques of combat. There is separate military structure, for example the adjutant service monarchs, and even leaders (e.g. Praetorians in Rome).

We know that specialization military structure was known and distant past. Their presence in ancient history we find many reports defining the transformation of the structure of a war-type formation and separation of the military and their unique parts to create and implement activities with a high degree of specialization.

Depending on the advancement of the art of war and military troops can replace the Greek Hoplites, Roman legions, knight cavalry, light infantry,

underground grid, the commandos to the contemporary formations of special forces. Forming this type of formation is justified not only historical, but also identity for any contemporary state actors. Their transformation with the passage of time responding to the challenges that are realized in the development of civilization.

Any form of organized society, nation states and transnational actors even feel the need to permanently adapt to having a highly trained and equipped with professional security system formation, whose task is to be able to defend and protect resources. The defence policy and protection – without detracting from the importance of other types – is a vital national interests of modern states, effective since repel threats can be realized only by professionally organized entities.

The members of these formations has always distinguished by a high level of craftsmanship, specializing in a particular profession, knowledge of the secrets of their profession, and their individual abilities used in training tight formation. It was the usually a few formations active in the area reconnaissance, surveillance, and actions of a special type, ready for an immediate reacting. Rarely, those units were created ad hoc, resulting in the need existed, they were often thought of action, and created special units functioned until its disclosure by the opponent, or until the formal termination by decision makers. For decades, those organized formations special purpose in a particular security subsystem gained an elite character, recruiting only the best of the best, the elite have become among the elite, which proves their unique role, for the selection of these structures is extremely rigorous. The modern battlefield requires the involvement of this type of special units, because of their rank rises, they provide a high degree of power of decision-making.

The development of the sociology of military, paramilitary and civilian systems allowed of the perception of increasingly specific issues contained within them, including, among others noticing specific structures, which are a dispositional group. The researches and analyses of these structures have given rise to a new subdiscipline: the sociology of the dispositional groups. On the other hand, obtained through many years of research results confirmed in this new field of sociology have created the basis for more general conclusions and opportunities for perceive that the dispositional group occur not only in military systems, but they are more general phenomenon. In this way, the sociology of the dispositional groups became a sort of field integrating sociology of military with general sociology, for example, police, fire, and even the sociology of medicine, which is an area useful in the study

of military, paramilitary and civilian social systems in which they operate as a specific group, such as dispositional.

The growing interest in the sociology of dispositional groups combines the development of civilization and social countries and emerging as a result of new challenges. Because this development is accompanied not only a positive developments, but the negative consequences that require rapid countermeasures. They can be classified as a variety of threats from the environment and the associated socio-economic development, for example, against the background of social and political inequality arising in the process of globalization with emerging tensions and conflicts. Each of the potential risks may become real and result in the destruction achieved cultural heritage and civilization by the local community or society. For these reasons, it is necessary to prevent them, and if it comes to the realization, it has to overcome and minimize the consequences of the situation in which they arose. At this action is seen as a stabilizing function of dispositional groups, providing an increase in the area of a particular community or society.

The dispositional groups are created to take rapid action in cases of various risks that may pose a danger to the state or any of its parts, and the population living there. Thus, they are the formations subordinate to political authorities and serve to protect of each spheres of social life from the dangers of all kinds. These dangers may result from various of random events (such as natural disasters) as well as the conscious actions of opponents of the State concerned (for example, terrorist attacks, sabotages, illegal annexing the territory of the country and other similar acts). It may also be caused by diverse omissions or negligence of individuals or institutions responsible for the smooth functioning of the safety devices the living conditions of the society.

Obviously, the ability to quickly and effectively to intervene, aimed at overcoming the risks and their effects, as well as to take preventive action is associated with a selective recruitment dispositional groups and their efficient organization. Creating this type of structure formation of national states is their specific characteristic of the development of civilization, but it requires a rethinking what portion of these entities can be transferred to private operators. It should also be pointed out that the security sector is one of the most important sectors of the economy and should be constantly upgraded, it is because the main objective of the national interest of each state.

As a result of research on the functioning of dispositional groups in the security sphere, I noticed that there are two kinds of them.

Firstly, those which are permanently separated from specific systems, for example in the system of military, a various special-purpose structures, the police – Central Anticorruption Bureau (CBA) and Central of Investigation Bureau (CBŚ), systems civilians – an emergence and other similar structures set up fixed and ready for use if necessary. Secondly, those that are formed in connection with emergency situations arising, for example, the need to send military stabilization mission of the UN and humanitarian aid after a disaster; the police may be a special group of investigators to find those responsible for a particularly dangerous crime, etc. These are ad hoc group, which is a special purpose, without the intention of maintaining permanent.

I believe that both types of dispositional groups deserve a separate sociological study because of the different ways of recruitment the members and to the formation of social ties which they arise. Well, in groups of assets they can shape slowly as people interact with each other. However, in the emerging ad hoc groups that are short, they may be of a more objective than subjective. It would be interesting to investigate how the formation of ties are carried out in any type of dispositional groups. It would also be important to examine whether and how it affects the functioning of the type mentioned groups and on their effectiveness in the fight against the many threats.

#### **4.2. The participation of women in dispositional groups**

The appearance of the women in dispositional groups is one of the consequences of civilization changes taking occurring in the social structures. These changes over a hundred years ago were initiated by feminist movements leading to the emancipation of women. The basic postulate was and still is the empowerment of women in all spheres of social life<sup>112</sup>, and above all, professional one. There has been a regular increase in the employment of women in medical professions, armed forces, or in education. It was not a single act, but a long-term process that gradually eliminate stereotypes accumulated through centuries of social patterns of men and women, and the resulting inequalities in various spheres of social life. Modern women want to deliverance with the stereotypical “fate determined by

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<sup>112</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Odporni lokalnie. Sołtyski – siła przywództwa kobiet w zarządzaniu kryzysowym*, “Gazeta Sulecka, no 3(399)/2026, p. 39. <https://www.gazetasulecka.pl/aktualnosci/1067-odplok2> [access: 10.04.2026].

sex”, using the favourable conditions of civilization, that limit their social alienation.

In recent decades, the phenomenon in taking on the strength is an attempt to close the gap on the membership of the recently organized collectivises due to the category of gender. Amendments introduced gradually, but steadily, and depending on circumstances of the social system, since in many social systems, due to their characteristics, but will not be possible to align the participation of women and men and even do not need to be equal to the ratio. But the aim is to systematically eliminate restrictions for both sexes, their representatives – both women and men – can join the particular structures without unnecessary restrictions. It is not only the result of the transformation of structures of different social systems until recently dominated by men, but also proof of the existence of inequality between women and men, which have evolved and strengthened in the development of civilization.

Indispensable support of this type of social action is legal sanctioning of gender equality, and therefore equality between women and men before the law. In practice of social life, we often attempt to deal with the empowerment of women to higher social and professional status earned by men.

Discrimination can manifest itself in a worse treatment of a individual because of his/her membership in the social categories such as gender, age, and others. On the other hand, preference is associated with honours certain individuals in the structure of the system due to the granting of a special range of activity, freedom of action, or of introduction and enforcement. These circumstances affect the development of the relationship of the inferiority or the superiority of, or factors that contribute to the fact that people are neighbours or strangers.

Men and women participating in military, paramilitary and civilian system, play a role of primary or secondary nature, depending on the assigned position and function. Recognising and valuing their role should be done properly, and thus taking into account the suitability of psychosocial individual to achieve the objectives of the position.

Military, paramilitary and civilian social systems are gradually being reinforced by the potential of women participating in them. In the skilful way they used their ability depending on the specifics of the dispositional group. In the armed forces, women are involved such as medical personnel, but also include positions in separate personal corps of all types, and in the majority of dedicated specialty. They are not absent them as border

guards and military police branch. In some countries, such as Germany and Austria, women are allowed to serve in the elite special forces, which is conditioned by extension of the scope and nature of the tasks of the military formations. They reduce the same selection criteria for women, while men's stringent standards because they would not be able to fulfil them.

Depending on the development of civilization of a country the percentage of women in the armed forces is different. Currently in Poland<sup>113</sup>, the figure is 14%. The most feminized is the US Army<sup>114</sup>, where the share of women is about 17%. The exception is Israel, where men and women are obliged to compulsory military service on the same basis, due to the scale of the threat.

A separate range is performed by women soldier's duties. Few countries such as the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Portugal, do not impose any restrictions on women, they can also carry out combat missions together with men. In contrast, the problem may be embracing women soldier's highest positions of command.

Poland has witnessed a steadily increasing proportion of women in the ranks of dispositional groups. There are women in the border guards, prison service, and the police about 30%, in the Government Protection Bureau over 7%, in the State Fire Service about 3-4%, and in the Polish Armed Forces<sup>115</sup> 14%.

As regards the availability of military ranks, the women received officer ranks due to the higher education of civil possession which was useful in the armed forces. These were usually graduates of medical schools and psychology. This means that after a short military training them on the first appointment of an officer (Lieutenant) of PA. Formally by women in the professional status of the officers were not very different from the status of male officers. Informally, however, the lack of full military education resulted in the perception and treat them more leniently.

Currently, women begin their military service at the same time with men and can choose any specialty, such as military reconnaissance, armoured or mechanized troops, artillery, aviation, etc. After basic training, i.e. non-commissioned officers or officers' school, they are determined to take the first function in the armed forces. These are typically second or third

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<sup>113</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Kobiety Obronność Bezpieczeństwo. Aspiracje oficerów-kobiet a doskonalenie zawodowe*, Kontekst, Poznań 2026, p. 91.

<sup>114</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 93.

<sup>115</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 91.

position. The top command positions women can apply equally to men after meeting the same requirements stated in the job description.

Similar use of the potential of women observed in paramilitary dispositional group types. Depending on the complexity of the organizational and legal subsystem – police, fire fighting, prison, etc. – We can talk about dominating women's participation in them. Women's access to these subsystems is dependent on certain conditions. It may be noted that the higher the physical and psychosocial puts their members, the fewer women are willing to meet them, despite the formal consent for participation of women.

The participation of women in police is estimated at about 30%. In both systems they belong to the aspirant and NCO's corps. The State Fire Service currently employs 3-4% of women who serve mainly training functions, operational, and technical controls. However, in the prison service officers are classified in the officer corps SW (about 55%), warrant SW (about 10%) and NCO SW (about 35%). Lack of representation of women in the lowest body, or serial SW, and even if there appears some, they are quickly promoted to a higher corp.

Analysis of the participation of women in separate dispositional groups corps or other organizational structures indicates that there is in this group tend to embrace the highest positions by women.

In the system of non-military nature, both in the civilian and voluntary dispositional groups women include those positions which have the highest predisposition. Thus, the participation of women as paramedics in the Water Volunteer Rescue Service is greater than in the Mountain Volunteer Rescue Service, which adopted in 2012, only one woman. On the other hand, in the Volunteer Fire Department, women account for a fraction of a percent (53 613), however, increased participation of girls in these forms of associations, including Youth Firefighting brigade (nearly 29 396), but only about 1,400 of them work in the Women's Firefighting Brigade.

Past experience supports a positive assessment of the role of women in different social systems. Women find themselves in new roles for themselves and are often more effective than men. Even in the structure of terrorist organizations committed to women to more effectively promote terror.

It was not observed that women with children were fewer valuable employees. And if the women in these groups do not include the positions of command, it is a result of the persistent stereotypes and short adaptation of women to the male-dominated environment. However, after several years,

we see a progressive increase in the participation of women covering more and more senior official, taking into account the multi-levelled structures in which they operate.

Patterns careers of men and women executed in dispositional groups differ significantly for several important reasons. Firstly, they are biological differences that prevent women from performing tasks dangerous to their health and life. This is not the result of the perception of them as “the weaker sex”, but due to their protection due to motherhood. Secondly, women are more likely than men to give up work in favour of family – mothers and carers of home, causing their “loss” from the service, and if the return of the necessity of re-adaptation. Thirdly – although probably not the last factor – the woman, seeing the amount of work she has put in the implementation of business careers, often confine themselves to the level reached. Do not fall here in question discriminatory elements but limited demand for command positions. Because it is the most subordinate positions.

Gender equality in the ranks of dispositional groups is not determined by the percentage of women in professions dominated by men, but by specific qualifications that can be achieved in a business career. The practice of gender equality shows that both women and men can manifest professional activity in military, paramilitary and civilian social systems.

#### **4.3. Common and specific conditions of the functioning of dispositional groups in a distinguished military, paramilitary and civilian systems**

It can be assumed that what determines the functioning of the groups in all the selected systems is the availability that is ready for immediate special operations anywhere, any time. This constant readiness is maintained by the distinguished military, paramilitary or civilian structure, able to prompt action, supported by a tireless effort to counter the many threats, and in the situation of an immediate elimination of their consequences. There are specialized formations designed to overcome the undesirable phenomena in the local community, the state, and even supranational entities to ensure the general welfare.

Undoubtedly, this requires the availability of discretionary group members not only special psycho-physical condition, but also the moral condition, which can resist the willingness to take action even in extreme situations, and so connected with the personal health risks or life. Such willingness not only due to the pro-social attitudes of the dispositional member of the

group but must also be underpinned by certain moral values that somehow deepen pro-social attitudes and lead people to large sacrifices in helping others suffering from any kind of danger objective, i.e. independent of them, as well as occurring due to ignorance or lack of common sense. This is precisely the pro-social attitude combined with generosity presented by firemen who risked their own lives saved on an ice floe drifting angler reckless or volunteer mountain rescuer ambulance, tourist assistance follower who overestimated their abilities and skills mountaineer. Recall also police officers, as they were not on duty, providing assistance to drowning or stood in defence of vulnerable people. Generosity and willingness to sacrifice is therefore a common feature of dispositional group members, resulting from the pro-social attitudes based on in-depth reflections on values such as social interest, state reasons, the common good, the rule of law, social justice, etc.

In addition to the psycho-physical and moral health of members of all dispositional groups appointed to a life of distinguished earlier systems should also have substantive competence achieved through appropriate education, training by continuous practice and relevant organizational units in which they operate. For supplemented knowledge “school” enriched practice allows for substantive competence. This applies to all dispositional groups.

It should then determine what factors – in addition to the previously mentioned – the functioning of dispositional groups in distinguished military, paramilitary and civilian systems. Each of these formations have clarified the historical development of the identifying their identity.

Conditions of dispositional group functioning in military systems have a unique character because of the high degree of organisation of these systems and the existing organizational discipline in them, supported among others by the instructions for the military justice (Military Penal Code, the military prosecutor’s office and the judiciary).

The current system is so specified in detail the various regulations governing not only minutely principles of coexistence and cooperation of the individuals who operate it, but also the use of equipment, weapons and other military unit’s similar equipment. These detailed regulations the functioning of military units through the so-called. procedures are intended to somehow automatically forcing people desired behaviour and shape in their propensity to respond to both the appropriate command, i.e. on a particular order, and instinctively to the situation, in accordance with established procedure. And since any deviation from these procedures are negatively evaluated and meet with various repressions,

the result is that they shape the habitual behaviour of systems operating in the military.

In these systems, work well those individuals who not only are willing to reflective behaviour and report their doubts as to habitual behaviours just and swift action on command. Such individuals are led by superiors, who in turn are responsible for meeting the targets of military units, paramilitary and civilian.

#### **4.4. Dispositional group in the face of threats**

Public safety is one of the basic conditions for its progress. At this problem area can be seen significant meaning of security system to the State concerned co-written by specialized services that follow a rapidly changing nature of threats.

It should be pointed that safety is ensured by the implementation of the functions of external and internal state. The exterior is connected with ensuring the integrity and sovereignty of the country. The inner function is implemented in order to ensure law and order in the country, so that it can function smoothly. These functions are complementary to each other Each State, which take into account the political structure and the other conditions, modifies possessed the strength and the agents counter the potential to realize the risks. The primary goal is to survive as an independent state in the international arena and its further development.

Security is one of the most important human desires naturally attached to our existence. The security situation determines and creates human being, because the unstable social conditions are full of various dangers that must be able to minimize or eliminate, to be able to continue to live. Despite the diversity that divide individuals and communities regardless of the quality and level of their socialization and the development of civilization, the common desire of all is safety.

The sociological aspects of the considerations about the safety have taken William Isaac Thomas, which considered them against the background of four fundamental human desires, such as: (1) the desire for new experiences, (2) desire for security, (3) the desirability response (reciprocity) and (4) the desire of recognition (being recognized)<sup>16</sup>. These desires W.I.

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<sup>16</sup> Wi.I. Thomas, *The Unadjusted Girl. With Cases and Standpoint for Behaviour Analysis*, "Criminal Science Monograph" 4, The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Boston 1923, s. 4.

Thomas sees as rooted in primitive instincts, stemming from psychological mechanisms, for example, such as curiosity, anger, courage or fear avoidance reaction that causes life-threatening situations. Despite the diversity of human behaviour with a full understanding of the social determinants of knowledge underlies the forces tending to act. Because of the usefulness of the analysis made by Thomas, I will cite the arguments in favour of distinguished desires:

“DESIRE FOR NEW EXPERIENCES. Man craves excitement and all the experiences that have some resemblance to the chase, escape, acquisition, avoidance of death, and therefore those which have the characteristics of an earlier stage of humanity, are exciting. This behaviour adaptation to the environment, and the nervous system itself is an adaptation of development. Represents include hunting pattern of interest. “Adventure” stories of adventure and this is what he wants a little boy. Hunting expeditions are tempting; They are the remnants of natural life. All sports have a pattern of hunting; contain a rivalry skill, courage and cunning. It is impossible not to admire the audacity of a burglar or robber. Scrimmage, even fighting dogs, always draws a crowd. In gambling or throwing dice man always experiencing the thrill of success or worried because of the disaster. The body needs stimulation and seeks to develop and shock, even though alcohol and drugs. “Sensations” occupy a large part of the headlines. Courtship contain a certain element of “pursuit”. Novels, theatre, film adaptation partly this desire, and their popularity is a sign of its underlying strength”<sup>117</sup>.

“DESIRE FOR SAFETY. Desire for security is the opposite of the desire for new experiences. As we have seen, the desire for new experiences is emotionally connected with anger, which has the ability to attract death and expressed in daring, rush attack and pursuit. Thus, the desire for new experiences implies movement, change, danger, instability, irresponsibility. A person dominated by the desire to have a tendency to disregard accepted standards and the interests of the group. Because of its volatility person may be a social loser, but can also be a success for society, if turn their experience in social values, recognizes them in the form of a poem, and this will contribute to the development of science. While the desire for security is based on fear, so that escapes death, and is expressed in shyness, avoid obstacles and escape. The unit is dominated by the desire is cautious, conservative and fearful, it is characterized by a steady habit, systematic work and the accumulation of material goods”<sup>118</sup>.

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<sup>117</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibidem*, s. 12.

“DESIRE DISCRETION response. So far, I have described types of psychic sensitivity associated with the search for food and avoiding death, which are closely associated with anger and fear. Response reveals a desire in the tendency to seek and give character recognition in relation to other units. This is reflected in the dedication of the mother for the child and his appeal [...]”<sup>119</sup>.

“DESIRE to be recognized. This wish is expressed in the general human struggle for position in their own social group, in ways you can have a recognizable, enviable and favourable social status. Perhaps among girls the way they dress is the best way to stand out and show the class. Girl with a migrant Czech expressed his philosophy in these words: ‘After your death is mostly what you wear’”<sup>120</sup>.

Security is combined with not only the existential desire, but also the need of experiencing new experiences. While the security situation is identical with the stability achieved in the social reality and with confidence, what we give “studied and understood” part of this reality, it interferes with the need for new experiences achieved law and order, often placing it among the many known or inscrutable even threats. Hence the desire for security is a counterweight to the need for new experiences, because it is a new experience suggest changes, some movement or even instability of functioning in more and more areas of life. Such social situations compel individuals to organized social life, or to organize themselves in order to survive.

With psychosocial understanding security combines subjective and objective indication of its conditions. Subjective feelings of desire for security is dependent on the emotional life of individuals, and thus their feelings and observations contained in certain social conditions. From the perspective of an objective security is a state involving greater community, which assesses the risk of danger or failure of a particular social situation. Thus, both for the individual (subjective) and collective (objective) security refers to a state that is associated with a lack of threats. Sociological approach seems to indicate that the safety of unsatisfied desires detrimental both to the individual, group and society, because it can destabilize the social order produced.

Therefore, it can be assumed that the emerging emotions of fear and the associated stress caused by a medical emergency or even the risk of danger,

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<sup>119</sup> *Ibidem*, s. 17.

<sup>120</sup> *Ibidem*, s. 31.

so the possibility of the existence of the threat, may contribute to the diverse perceptions of state security and articulate the different desires of its efforts to provide. It is this desire to formulate the inhabitants of each country, which is isolated in their dispositional structures safety systems.

The individuals adapt to the environment requires not only a biological predisposition, but also the social benefits of their mutual interaction. Concerns about the fate of the human species became motive individuals to work together in the face of many nuisances and risks lurking on them. Such activity brings many benefits, but it also contributes to a fundamental change in our living environment. Modern human environment is very different from the environment even before the industrial revolution, not to mention the original period. Man, due to their biological conditions not keep up with the need to fully adapt to the constantly changing conditions of human being.

Ensuring the security since ancient times plays a very important role in the lives of people. Equally important is now in the era of intensive exploitation of the social, economic, political and natural. Differences in the nature of contemporary threats in relation to past eras indicates that they cannot understand or reduce and finally overcome by applying the principles of previous centuries ways of doing things. The progressive development of civilization involved in the processes of globalization makes various risks not diminished despite the increase in knowledge and they are still one of the factors that shape our civilization.

The threats from the environment are identified, because we can explore this environment, and we can sometimes pick up the signals before their possible occurrence. We are able to assess the risk of environmental threats, defining them in suitable, generally readable scales. Introduced a unified system of measuring the intensity of the various risks, such as an earthquake on the Richter scale and strength of storms in the Beaufort scale. Publicized alerts indicate how we can be at risk in a particular situation. With this information, we make attempts to minimize the impact of threats, and thus increase the level of security. But despite this, individuals are surprised by the consequences are not always fully anticipated events, such as sudden tsunami.

Similar assessments were introduced because of the threat of civilization, related, for example, with increasing levels of radiation after the explosion at a nuclear power plant or other such effects caused, for example, pollution of air, water and soil. However, the threat of civilization is different in nature, as there are over borders of sovereign states and their

effects cannot be attributed to any state. Just that the wind blows or will become stronger currents, volcanic eruptions, and the threat will move rapidly to neighbouring regions of the world. Note also that while in the face of environmental threats to the people social position is important because it can cause the affluent people receive help faster and reduce the effects of risks, such conduct in the other region, receive compensation for losses arising from insurance and so on – so much for the risks of civilization is not so easy. If the air because of the radioactive cloud moving over a specific region, then inhale it all people, regardless of their social status.

“The growing — thanks to the knowledge — awareness of threats, crises and disasters and development opportunities and opportunities can be helpful, it can create new contexts of decision-making, facilitate the creation of appropriate structures and institutions”<sup>121</sup>, to which we can certainly include the disposition of the security system. It is not surprising, therefore, that in any other social structure, especially in the creations of the national democratic organization of life decision-makers are trying to use the dispositional group as a professionally prepared training formations. Their multiplicity and diversity results from new threats arise from the progressive development of civilization and social development, which takes place faster than in previous eras. The existence of highly specialized dispositional groups enables monitoring and forecasting of threats, and thus the rapid preventing them or eliminating effects.

From the nature of today's threats raise the questions to find effective ways to counter them. The dynamics of social processes and natural phenomena entails risks involved in any human activity. As a result of various risks among the members of society produces psychosis of fear caused by the perception of their inevitability. Information noise in the face of threats to cause disorganisation hindering the implementation of effective rescue.

Consider the weapons of mass destruction – nuclear, chemical or biological; as their names suggest, its use does not allow for precise determination of the scale of threats. By using this weapon in a relatively short period of time can be annihilated whole “weight” of society.

Although the development of industrial society accustomed to humanity social risks and civilization, it their character changes with the scientific and technical progress. In the last decade there appeared entirely new threats

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<sup>121</sup> L. W. Zacher, *Trwały rozwój – utopia czy realna możliwość?*, “Problemy Ekorozwoju” 2008, no. 2, p. 66.

divisive social motivated for example relating to contemporary terrorism conditioned various causes.

The nature of these threats enhances the paralysing fear that embraces the whole of society and sometimes hinders rational assessment of the situation, especially among the governing elite and the people making decisions important for the general population data. Terrorism destabilizes existing socio-political order of single countries and creates even transnational threats. An example would be a several years' anti-terrorist war against al-Qaeda and its hinterland, which is involved in the military forces of many countries, making trans-national war. Modern terrorism is not strongly associated with a particular territory, easily overcomes national borders, and the "warriors" can attack anywhere on the globe each, which causes fear, as one of the earliest generated emotion is revealed in all of us. National armed forces are not able to fight terrorism, and the institutions and politicians still use the tools disproportionate to the needs. A good example is the desire to capture the leader of Al-Qaeda and the realization of this goal by a group of commandos. For more than a decade after the fight against terrorism makers came to the conclusion that the involvement of large military structures in this conflict was ineffective, and even unnecessary<sup>122</sup>. The fight against terrorism should be addressed by such dispositional groups, they are special forces or special police forces, using intelligence system and the latest surgical techniques. Successes in the fight against terrorism suffered Interpol, intelligence agents and special forces police and military units stationed there in Afghanistan. This success was due to more accurate special dispositional groups cooperation and full flow of information. The new reality of terrorist threats should not cause isolation societies but lead to cooperation based on the interdependence of the actions. The basis of this correlation are the collective interests of the countries, forcing cooperation in solving threats. Transnational integration in the field of concrete actions dispositional groups indicates their usefulness in the global front anti-terrorist operations.

To decrease the level of fear caused by the threat of terrorism, introduced nomenclature defined alerts colours intuitively assuming that green means peace, and red high terrorist threat. Calling fear has become the primary means of fighting terrorists who despite a small military or economic potential, however, paralyse the world, leading to a change of priorities

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<sup>122</sup> This problem is taken by Benjamin R. Barber: B. R. Barber, *Imperium strachu. Wojna, terroryzm i demokracja*, trans. H. Jankowska, Warszawa 2005.

in the development of civilization. The development of the modern terrorist groups can be seen as threats to the values that are instilled in the individuals of socialization. The terrorists through violence motivated by ideology are capable of using even a single attack or several spectacular action result in nuisance in urban areas of developed countries.

Visual way to call worldwide terror was to destroy aircraft using the World Trade Centre buildings, which in turn triggered the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, involving the international action forces. These activities entailed massive financial expenditure, and the perpetrator of the incident hid under US allies, or in Pakistan. Over the years, there were attempts to kill the originator of these attacks. This was a group of commandos cooperating with several specialized formations. So there has been a qualitative shift of forces and means professional army task force discussed the effectiveness of the remaining groups in the narrow sense of availability. The involvement of troops in military operations in Afghanistan was caused by the lack of a reliable assessment of the decision makers. Today, from the perspective of these events, we are able to identify risks and prevent them, which is the realm of important and analysed at different levels of political, economic and social development. Hence, the question of security in a broad context is fundamental to the functioning of modern societies.

The security is a “social fact”, which has already been appreciated by B. Malinowski, saying:

Fundamentals of the future of international law serving collective security, prosperity and trade in services will have to be built on the basis of the vision of what is to come. We already have – apart from all the other weaknesses – political, social, and a good enough knowledge about the culture that supported us in the construction of such a vision<sup>123</sup>.

There is no doubt that in our time, the fundamental issue for every member of society is seen as an objective the safety of common value with the highest potential cohesiveness. This value must be analysed multifaceted, interdisciplinary. This way of perceiving it shows a lot of work devoted to security. Also, my goal is to identify the significant meaning of this value.

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<sup>123</sup> B. Malinowski, *Jednostka, społeczność, kultura*, Warszawa 2000, p. 308.

In undertaking risk analysis, I would like to refer to the social situation of the underlying security. Institutional safety concepts have been taken by the countries or their compounds such as NATO after the Cold War, when combined with the security of peacekeeping. Overall, the provision of public defence during the ongoing armed conflict and war is the same process as the provision of security in time of peace. However, during the war because of the permanent threat that opposes the action defence, security is provided under special conditions.

In the case of the war all the structures of security are transformed into defensive structure, which indicates the appropriate response of the state towards its citizens. It should refer here to the conditions of peace and war, which vary widely, but complement each other as real conditions of society. Therefore, still retains the structure of both military and civilian rapidly developing structure of society. This state of affairs is the result of unstable social processes.

During the ongoing wars in the last century the main role played by the army, whose primary task was to defend the sovereignty of the state. The situation changed in the mid-twentieth century, after the Second World War, the period of the Cold War, when there were the first political alliances and multinational corps interested in civil security. This qualitative organizational change indicated that the war has ended and has no defensive action by military (although the balance was maintained for decades still massive armed forces in the event of a conflict multinational). Appeared specifically modern, not only national, but also transnational dimension identified the lack of military threats to the security situation. This is of course the new political situation, nor the lack of military threats does not prejudice the stable state of security. In terms of possible hazards to peace or war, armed conflict contemporary public safety is at risk of internal threats, primarily associated with the uncertainty of the economy.

After the end of the Cold War, the state switched to safety in the dimension of the state, which was the logical order of the integration process, then treated as a good transnational. Transformed the military in the institution responsible not only for national security in the military area. The levels of safety, both at the micro level, as well as global, have been extended to citizens because of the division of labour in the field of security, which led to the emergence of a society dispositional groups. They formed a clear social need and in response to the need to ensure all areas of security.

The safety is constantly an objective dimension, but his condition is hard to define in relation to the current situation. Redefinition of the concept

of security after the Cold War brought about a kind of “security vacuum”<sup>124</sup>, which has successfully been filled by dispositional groups. Fragmentation in the specialty area of security task force groups dispositional action seems to be the most desirable.

The security, like peace or war, is a type of qualitative states and the accompanying social phenomena. Therefore, it is a condition felt by everyone, especially in such creations as a society or social group. Community safety is not their exclusive property, but it is a common ensure their further development. Therefore, security is mostly associated with the territory, and more specifically – the national dimension of the state.

The forces in society make threats against which individual weapons, creating safety systems that minimize negative experiences in the future (such as natural hazards, social, military, political, economic, religious). The security on any of the listed areas is a prerequisite for the maintenance of global security, which is a condition not easy to introduce, but advantageous for modern societies.

The country, as a political organization encompassing fully socio-economic and political life in the region over which the exercise authority should ensure the defence and protection of its citizens. It provides a mechanism for the creation of security and it is certainly the most powerful mechanism created at the national level. After the Cold War, the pressure ratio of national security, and the allocation of interest in protection against regional threats, inform us of the change trends of interest. If specialized dispositional groups on behalf of government ensure a high level of security for its citizens, the size or position of this adds credibility to the state in the international arena in the field of security cooperation. Society undermined by the threat or disaster is reinforced by the actions of dispositional groups. Tend to reduce the risk or their effects, leading the social area to its natural state.

The dispositional group serve the public in the country and are therefore dispositional to the society. In case of emergency for the members of a specified society they are in a hurry with the help of the needy.

Ensuring security is recognized in the narrow and wide context is essential to determine the extent of the public or to demonstrate the functionality of the dysfunctional areas. Each participant of social life, organized

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<sup>124</sup> B. McSweeney, *Introduction*, [in:] *Security, Identity and Interests: A Sociology of International Relations* (Cambridge Studies in International Relations), ed. B. McSweeney, Cambridge 1999, p. 3.

in the prescribed form, it is expected that the social space is using, it will be safe, and in the opposite situation specific types of dysfunctions will be immediately eliminated. The functionality of the social system relates to a basic comfort with respect to community living in it, otherwise the data will not be attractive territory, causing gradual depopulation.

Generalizing the essence of the phenomenon, we note that social life does not consist solely of regular and stable processes, they run with varying intensity, causing social development and threatening him. The man in the process of humanization and its continuous development of scientific and technical knowledge is able to transform any environment, and these changes often reveal not only the great hope, but also negative effects.

Elementary human efforts to ensure the safety, related to its rationality, result in minimizing the adverse effects that may impair the desired state governance. Consequently an individual takes action to minimize or even eliminate hazards and the associated variety of threats. The existence of these hostile conditions is related to the growing uncertainty and unpredictability, causing difficulties in everyday life. In such circumstances, a man constantly seeks to adapt to their environment, trying to make them more predictable. This adaptation can be equated with those of passive, based on specific adaptation, or active measures, aimed at a number of transformations.

In highly developed societies directs action not only to eliminate the risks of social life, but also reduce their possible effects, especially loss. Imply that the formation of a specific culture “syndrome danger” and “security syndrome”, providing for social, moral or legal demands for safety, which adopt egalitarian nature of claims, and therefore acceptable to a majority holding. The motive for this is desired by every social order free from all kinds of dangers. Avoiding unwanted phenomena and dangerous conditions also shapes the awareness about the interdependence of states safety and danger.

Human instinct, as an innate mechanism to respond to specific external stimuli, highlighting the events and phenomena dangerous for him. With this kind of sensations or convictions whether life can be shaped so that the human species has survived at least a deteriorated state. There can be shown the interdependence of safety and non-safety deficiency results in an increase of one another. However, the analysis of conditions of safety and danger does not seem entirely dual, can be distinguished between intermediate states, which form a number of conditions of service of dispositional groups

in the military, paramilitary and civilian social system. Such characteristics are included in Picture 8.



**Picture 8.** Causations of being on duty of dispositional systems of state's security

The source: Grawiton.com

The diagram consents the recognition of objective investing intermediate states between safety and danger, which helps to identify the conditions of service of numerous groups organized in a kind of dispositional state security system. The sociological analysis of separate states of society are reflected their mutual interdependence. This overview only allows you to change the perception of the dual issues of safety and danger.

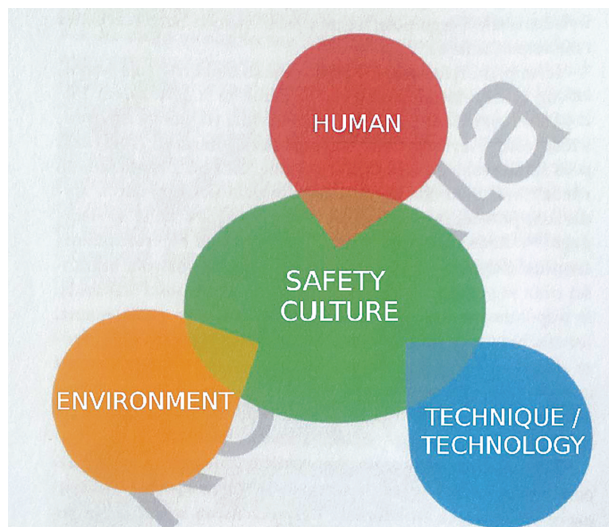
The term “security” quite objectifies contemporary social reality. According to the Bill McSweeney’s indefinable concept as honour and justice. He cites safety etymology (*sine cura*) as a state free from fear. It is associated with the possession of knowledge and confidence in the predictability of future events, confirming the objective order of social life<sup>125</sup>. Reflections on the development of the understanding of the term “security” at different stages of human development and in their respective fields of activity show that today there has been a qualitative change his perception. This is a shift from “defence” to “security”<sup>126</sup>, which is determined by the geopolitical

<sup>125</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 15.

<sup>126</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 18.

changes and the cessation of armed conflict and the Cold War. However, security is indivisible state in the sense that it cannot reach half.

It is not surprising increasing respect for security, because it provides favourable conditions for social development and civilization. The growing awareness of the need to establish safety developed a culture of safety (safety culture<sup>127</sup>), which is to retain this value as an inalienable human rights. The social stability, the assurance whether to organize, systematize and predictability of future events make our environment a human friendly. Each type of security is perceived positively and causes of human aspiration to achieve it. Safety culture is integral concept relating to the responsibility of man in the natural environment, but also in the social environment, the landscape is filled with industrial and municipal infrastructure.



**Picture 9.** Placing safety culture in anthropoid-technic system

Source: Created on the basis of J. Maciejewski, *Przeciwdziałanie zagrożeniom poprzez propagowanie koncepcji 'Safety Culture' w społeczeństwie obywatelskim*, [in:] *Wpływ standardów międzynarodowych na rozwój demokracji i ochronę praw człowieka*, ed. J. Jaskiernia, Warszawa 2013, pp. 313-319.

The relationships between components of anthropo-technical system, so man, nature and technology, should be coupled with a suitably shaped culture in the process of education in the development of safety considerations.

<sup>127</sup> S. Silbey, *Taming Prometheus: Talk about Safety and Culture*, "Annual Review of Sociology", no. 35, 2009, p. 3.

It is coupling between these elements in return not only generates positive benefits such as faster transportation, unlimited communication possibilities and advanced technologies, but also have negative consequences in the event of misuse. As indicated by Lech W. Zacher, must be in proper formation of consciousness of this issue in the minds of individuals today living in a highly complex social system, which tends to force the exploration of trans-disciplinary research areas<sup>128</sup>. Liability arising out of our culture in relation to present and future generations implies the necessity of promoting appropriate attitudes towards safety.

When the security situation – with particular meanings – becomes narrower, reveal the states of enhancing the level of danger and require special intervention to restore the state of relative stability. As shown in picture 8 continuum of intermediate states on the safety and hazards have been identified as a risk, crisis and danger<sup>129</sup>. The state of crisis can also be the case after eliminating the effects of a specific threat, manifesting itself as people's attitudes experienced by the threat. This simplification allows to give multifaceted peripheral states.

The state of risk can be experience in terms of both positive and negative. The positive signs of risk are recognized as assurance, reliability, promoting the benefits of social transitions as a result of the occurrence of specific events. In contrast, the recognition of the concept of risk in terms of the negative result may, for example, failure, loss, damage, and therefore undesirable consequences of the events. Determine the degree of risk associated with a specific threat lies with the specialized services of dispositional security system of our country. Competent professionals to achieve its analysis, trying to eliminate them using of the relevant methods.

The risk, as uncertainty of the system<sup>130</sup>, is assigned to human life. It also remains a social problem, which drew the attention of Ulrich Beck in his rich output<sup>131</sup> proposing the division of risks in varying degrees destructive to society:

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<sup>128</sup> L.W. Zacher, *Relacja technika–społeczeństwo jako przedmiot badań i ewaluacji*, [in:] *Podejścia i koncepcje metodologiczne, wyzwania innowacje i ewaluacje*, ed. L.W. Zacher.

<sup>129</sup> I. Szkudlarek, *Środowisko wielokulturowe jako determinant współczesnych operacji reagowania kryzysowego* [in:] M. Drewniak, S. Ejdyś, D. Becker-Pestka, A. Zawadzka (red. nauk.), *Interdyscyplinarność, czyli wyzwanie dla naukowców cz. 7*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe INTELLECT, Waleńców 2021, pp. 27-37.

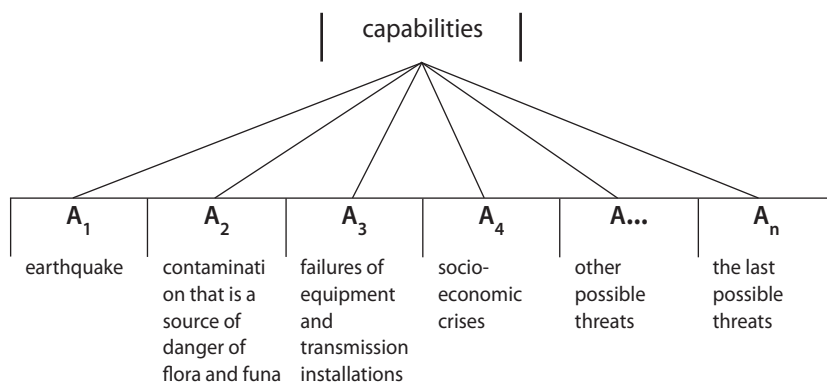
<sup>130</sup> N. Luhmann, *op. cit.*, p. 344.

<sup>131</sup> U. Beck, *Risikogesellschaft – Auf dem Weg in eine andere Moderne*, Suhrkamp Verlag 1986; *ibidem*, *Weltrisikogesellschaft. Auf der Suche nach der verlorenen Sicherheit*, Frankfurt am Main 2007.

1. The pre-industrial risks,
2. The risks of the industrial era,
3. All threats of late modernity<sup>132</sup>.

It can be concluded that the pervasive threats are assigned to stay human nature, and their presence since the dawn of history remains an indisputable. Dependence and interdependence of safety and danger caused such a division of labour specialization that the dispositional groups in question have developed able to effectively counteract threats, enhancing overall security posture of the local community or society. Their very presence in the organized communities reduces uncertainty, fear, anxiety, stress, which sensations are normal reactions to the human body.

Dispositional groups are able to counteract the many threats. However, there are situations in which at the same time in a certain territory may receive a lot of threats. This kind of accumulation of risks complicating rescue. Picture 10 presents the example of a possible instantiation of many of them.



**Picture 10.** Possibilities of threats' concretisation for social life

It should be noted that the possibility of occurrence of a particular danger is much greater in reality. Therefore, presented in picture 3 sample scenario of events is not abstract. The accomplishment of the earthquake, labelled sample event A<sub>1</sub>, may cause the occurrence of further risks with different characteristics, designated as A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>, etc., so the risks of co-occurring or interdependently consecutive shaping the resulting multi-scale multidimensional threats consequences.

<sup>132</sup> U. Beck. *Gegengifte. Die organisierte Unverantwortlichkeit*, Frankfurt am Main 1988, pp. 120-121.

The individuals often do not realize the multi-elemental dangers, which counteract the disposition of a particularly difficult and extreme conditions. For each possible instantiation to conduct risk management to set the irresistible, and so there is here necessary to protect forces and means dispositional groups also able to counteract the subsequent threats that may occur in a relatively short period of time in the same area.

Another social conditions (picture 2): the crisis and the threat inevitably can lead to danger<sup>133</sup>.

Selected in the social division of labour the dispositional groups counteract unfavourable states of the environment, ensuring the functionality of the social order or restoring the same state after the occurrence of adverse events.

Since the dawn of anxiety is a feeling of wellbeing suffered, expresses emotions communities to existing threats.

A sense of uncertainty and anxiety pervades everyday life and prevents rational decision-making and actions. "Non-specification" of social phenomena causing the anxiety as a manifestation of vulnerability. Fear is the greater, the more unpredictable are the effects of risks and the less knowledge is available about them. It is also a natural reaction to danger, it can paralyse both his audience and be an incentive to actively counteract threats.

All kinds of fears turn into fear that Zygmunt Bauman described with the term "liquid fear"<sup>134</sup> – the term suitably points out that it interferes with built over the years, the social order, destabilizing it from within. While anxiety is a natural reaction, it is a permanent fear of frightening vision of our time, intensifying any negative instincts of people. Along with the attempt to develop a "culture of peace"<sup>135</sup>, which is designed to marginalize the infamous "culture war" appeared peculiar "culture of fear", but rather a global terror, built for everyday "portions" sinister media information. It turns out that any expression of the potential dangers of social causes panic – forget about a natural "margin" the danger inherent in the existence of living beings.

Fear, horror, dread, have the appearance of individualism, which means that society panic is caused by just those negative feelings of individuals.

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<sup>133</sup> Vide: I. Szkudlarek, *Odporni lokalnie. Sołtysi (nie)widzialni dla Ustawy o ochronie ludności i obronie cywilnej*, "Gazeta Sulecka", no 2(398)/2026, pp. 8-9. <https://www.gazetasolecka.pl/aktualnosci/1057-odporni-lokalnie> [access: 10.04.2026].

<sup>134</sup> Z. Bauman, *Liquid Fear*, Polity Press, Kraków 2006.

<sup>135</sup> G. Kemp, *The Concept of Peaceful Societies*, [in:] *Keeping the Peace. Conflict Resolution and Peaceful Societies around the World*, eds. G. Kemp, D.P. Fry, New York-London 2004, p. 5.

In previous decades, the state guaranteed public support mechanisms for disasters or calamities, this practice is now disappearing, favouring a few groups (including unions) at the expense of other groups as well as individuals. When these mechanisms are exhausted, the body remains vulnerable and feared of, because it is not able to secure a minimum of security in daily life, not to mention the future. The state does not take responsibility for the individual, they are required to run their own defence mechanisms to reduce the feeling of anxiety. After the Cold War threat of armed conflict is gone, but sometimes there are new types of threats, including economic, ecological, social, and nuclear terrorism.

General sense of fear strengthened dramatically, the more that individuals are not able to protect themselves against such threats. How many of us have life insurance or property one? How many of us have a secure future in funds or other safe assets? How many of us individually inoculated with diseases that are not covered by the mandatory penalty of the state? Each of the examples is a substrate of anxiety; In most cases, we can reduce it, but we do not. It always seems to us that such situations do not happen or are unrealistic in their scenarios, and in the case of their occurrence accept all the consequences with full responsibility.

These suggestions are not intended to attenuate the terrifying vision of the future, but the visualization mechanism of anxiety that we feel every day. Individualization of society reinforces this state as a response to the inevitable destruction. The only proven mechanism of fear is abandonment of the occurrence of any other kind, which are moving their attention.

Impersonality of social relations makes even knowing the enemy in the form of threats, we are not able to do anything but feeling fear. Anxiety and fear paralyse the mass society, shedding like "waves" in the stadium. The state, "gradually dismantling the protective mechanisms"<sup>136</sup> societies, to paraphrase Zygmunt Bauman, rejects to play the role of a gardener who seeds, plants, waters and fertilize the garden called the society<sup>137</sup>, and the responsibility for future moves on the shoulders of individuals, leading to potential the dangers that cause anxiety.

In the process of the development of civilization and social groups were selected so special disposition to prevent and combat situations realization of numerous threats to social life. Consequently, we can treat it as a major

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<sup>136</sup> Z. Bauman, *op. cit.*, p. 237.

<sup>137</sup> Z. Bauman, *Legislators and Interpreters*, Cambridge 1987.

defence mechanism, located in a deliberate way in the social space. How many of us is expected to prompt medical assistance in the event of a car accident or during a fire life-long assets? The answer is simple – everyone demands it. It is therefore particularly alarming questioning the “privileges” of dispositional groups whose members are professionally trained to protect our lives and property. Deliberately word “privileges” I took in quotes, because what a privilege to be the same salary he receives the average citizen, compromise the health and life? Fear is the price we pay for freedom in the full sense of the word; feeling anxious, lose the real sobriety court for the things that surround us. Anxiety is synonymous with defenceless before the disposition of which is guarded.

It cannot be assumed the simplistic claim that the threats were the exclusive domain of the present. This is reflected in the belief that in earlier epochs of social development of humanity knew what the risks and the occurrence attributed superhuman powers. This assumption is incorrect, since society has always organized their activities in order to minimize the existing threats in their environment. Today, the important role of science, is more precise shaping attitudes towards risks which constantly comes in connection with the development of society. Accurate is Ulrich Beck's observation that “in advanced modern production of wealth goes hand in hand with the risk of social production”<sup>138</sup>, hence the author rightly attributed to scientific and technical progress the emergence of new threats. The nature of these new threats is very different than the risks of the industrial age, in which the use of a particular technology results in immediate side effects in the form of, for example, pollution of water, air and thus upset the ecosystem. Today's threats are revealed after many decades of use of the technology, so careful predictions organization and resourcefulness (preparation). This is a consequence of the fact that “some part of humanity has reached a post-industrial level of development of civilization in its”<sup>139</sup>. New threats also cause a very different kind of social disintegration.

The dispositional groups achieve important functions in the formation processes of social life in order to counteract the consequences of the increasing number of threats to human settlements enlarging both civilization and caused by climatic events. These functions are carried out

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<sup>138</sup> U. Beck, *Risikogesellschaft – Auf dem Weg in eine andere Moderne*, Suhrkamp Verlag, 1986, p. 27.

<sup>139</sup> J. Sztumski, *Rola socjologii pracy I pedagogiki pracy w procesie humanizacji społeczeństw wysoko cywilizowanych*, “Pedagogika Pracy” 2004, no. 44, p. 33.

in the course of making a particular type of actions and activities through joint ventures among the members. Due to the diversity of functions assigned to individual groups of work processes that make up a specific task specialization of their membership in a particular social system. The term function is a consequence of the multiplicity of the needs and desires of human safety.

Each of these groups in a skilful monitors risk the possibility of staging. The risk is therefore quantitative or qualitative measure of the risks of possible to identify. Typological diversity of threats causes high specialization of these dispositional groups whose activities became a part of the cultural organization of public life. Every society seeks to create such dispositional groups within their population, they account for the possibilities of the real deal with the increasing number of social risks.

Modern threats from the environment and civilization can determine the “de-civilise” of the world, which can result in the development of the recession as much as hundreds of years. This scenario may involve a significant part of the modern world after the catastrophic consequences of natural forces, and consequently whether biological industrial accidents caused by epidemics.

In previous centuries, the security and defence rather, guaranteed state. His strength was a sense of patriotism and possession of citizens. Currently, the state does not guarantee a permanent state of safety, do not ensure that the cities and even separate residential areas. Security is not a linear state. If in specific social circumstances, we can enjoy security, the state disappears in other cases, for which we lack the means and resources to protect them. Every social revolution was a consequence of the loss of the safety of many social groups, and this scenario could happen again.

Also, we are not able to control everything, a common destiny requires accepting some risk associated with the occurrence of danger. The effectiveness of established in societies dispositional groups obviously depends on the level of their training and equipment, so in developed countries such great importance is attached to their task force specialization.

Ensuring safety is carried out in a systematic way, the individual dispositional groups are included in system for the security of the state. In the event of a security risk to allow actions are taken to eliminate or minimize the effects of these risks by individual dispositional groups. The multiplicity of these groups – as I have pointed out – is determined by the scale of environmental threats and civilization. Generally, the state security system is set to external security, or the protection of national

sovereignty, but also to provide internal security to safeguard citizens. Is required for efficient military system, and therefore maintain the state of the army and other military groups. In order to ensure internal security used primarily paramilitary and civilian volunteer dispositional groups. Specific threats to collective life situations allow you to use the dispositional groups of military system.

The effectiveness of the security system determines the scale of action, not only in accident situations, such as a traffic accident on one or more persons, but also mass events such as floods, earthquakes or chemical hazards affecting a larger area of the state. The effectiveness of this system consists of efforts of all dispositional groups involved in this system, as well as activities of all kinds of support services. The integration of various emergency services determines the performance and success of the rescue operations undertaken. They supply dispositional group of forces and resources needed to carry out the activities of rescue running in mutual cooperation.

#### **4.5. Application values of the sociology of dispositional groups**

Usability of dispositional groups sociology in the enrichment of sociology is indisputable, like other sub-disciplines of this science, as each of them moves and deepens the understanding of social phenomena and processes. Referring to the challenges of the modern world, resulting from the risks identified by the environmental, social and civilizational transformation, the usefulness of the sociology of dispositional groups in security systems will become increasingly significant. However, the validity of such professionals will depend on the efficient implementation posed to them by the public tasks in the area of security. In this connection may be supposed that in the era of dynamic changes already play and will continue to play an important role in creating social order<sup>140</sup>.

The sociological reflections on organized dispositional groups related to important areas of security for the state are most reasonable. For this knowledge can improve their functioning and to provide information useful for solving natural hazards and civilization. This is indicated by the instability of social and economic instability societies, and therefore dispositional

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<sup>140</sup> J. Maciejewski, *Wstęp*, [in:] *Grupy dyspozycyjne w obliczu Wielkiej Zmiany. Kulturowe i społeczne aspekty funkcjonowania w świetle procesów integracyjnych*, eds. J. Maciejewski, M. Bodziany, K. Dojwa, Wrocław 2010, p. 12.

group perform their professional roles and stabilize social life.

Explaining the sociology of social phenomena occurring in dispositional groups can contribute to a better understanding of the many social problems regarding their functioning and to find optimal solutions for them. It is by understanding the fragments studied social scientific analyses are useful for practitioners. Extraordinary advantage to combine theoretical knowledge with social practice, because it serves both theory development and improving practice.

As it is known, the institutionalization of sociology as a science social thought makes any troublesome from the study of social problems, such as living in poverty, marginalization, vagrancy. Today, the new stage of civilization sociologists has other worries. Namely they want this to their extensive knowledge of the social structures and processes was socially useful, that is implemented as a tool of applied sociology. It is a daunting task, similar to the role of applied psychology and military service chaplains and teachers.

This trend of sociologists' practical orientation was quite lively in the early years of the reborn sociology, after its proscription in the years 1949-1956 under the name of social engineering. In my opinion, more practical merits were, for example, specialists in the field of social rehabilitation than loyal disciples of Adam Podgórecki.

However, the bond specific social service out of uniforms is still valid. One can, after all, studying the behaviour of soldiers in the armed struggle, something to recommend commanders who abuse the autocratic style of command can also assist in the professionalization of all services disposable. It can be place of residence left garrisons make a place to live, not just professionals.

To paraphrase one of the philosophers, optimism can write that sociologists explain their different social world, but now the point is to change it (hopefully for the better). It is a daunting task, but it can call to military service, psychologists and sociologists is not only the revival of the ancient role of education officers. Such expectations are perhaps even more present in the prison system. This mission requires remodelling social engineering education sociologists, overly absorbed pure knowledge for academic, not an application.

The study called uniformed services are subject to the military sociology, which is growing in breadth and depth, penetrating the various relationships that exist between the military and society. Military sociology research expands its interest in taking more and more new problems that

arise at the interface between the public and the military in connection with the development of civilization and society and deepens knowledge of previous studies on the subject. For these reasons it is so needed in the education of the subject people link their career with the military. It is therefore no coincidence that the subject is taught in military academies. One of such problems, which testify to the broadening and deepening of military sociology, is the issue of the formation and functioning of dispositional groups.

It should be noted that quite a dynamically developing humanities not only deal with today rated in military organizations but increase the circle of scientific penetration of topics in the area of dispositional groups in the service of the state and civil society. The sector is interesting in terms of describing and explaining the dispositional groups as "social system", i.e. in terms of still fashionable trend in sociology, called structural functionalism. This dedicated system is a good example for researchers, who describe the origins, status, functions performed almost autonomous subsystem as a professional in the social division of labour. This is a somewhat semi-open system, since recruitment to the armed forces has been seriously formalized, and until recently entrance to the army was rationed and forced military service law.

Cognitive qualities are also the use of general sociological theory and empirical research methods to observe, for example, the social nature of these separate professional categories, as well as the relationship between them and the public. Research topics are many, but the financial and human resources, as usual, are limited to a small number of research projects. Sociology of dispositional groups fills a gap in the world of sociology by "fixing bridges" between classical and contemporary sociology of social determinants.

## Ending – dispositional groups' perspective

The sociological analysis of dispositional groups can uncover common properties of many different special purpose structures that are created in military, paramilitary and civilian systems. It is a more careful approach to the problems of specific social structures and processes that take place within them.

Such an analysis also allows to widen and deepen the knowledge of military, paramilitary and civilian systems entities established in them, such as the army, police, prison, border guards, fire brigade and mainly about the various emergency services, which contributes to the development of sociology, and especially its sub-discipline, which is the military sociology. Perhaps it will lead also to the development of new sub-disciplines of sociology, such as police sociology and sociology of fire brigade.

Adopting a comprehensive research effort of dispositional groups and social systems in which they arise and function, also contribute to the recovery of other areas of sociology, and especially to the formation of micro-branch of sociology, that is sociology of groups that are dispositional.

There is therefore a strong likelihood that future research achievements in the various groups operating in the military, paramilitary and civilian systems will be standardized and become the basis for creating some generalizations and to the emergence of the next, the new detailed sociology.

It is also highly likely that future studies will be extended to a dispositional group created in various organizations dealing with the protection of people and property. Indicates that, among other things, that in many countries there are already discussed the type of private organizations that

interact and cooperate with public institutions, complementing their action. And for this reason they are sufficiently interesting phenomenon to be of interest.

Taking into account the socio-political and economic, we cannot omit a variety of private commercial premises, working in defence of people and property. These agencies employ many former soldiers and police officers who, adapting to the rules of business, often forget about the soldier's ethos and values and norms that were dear to them earlier. This phenomenon is caused by a chronic course of the professionalization of the army and the difficulties associated with the formation of the so-called. National Reserve Forces.

In times of increasing dynamics of socio-economic and political development of civilization due to appear more and more the need to create groups to respond quickly to emerging direct threat to the people, but also to indirect threats that may arise in connection with progressive devastation of the ecosystem. More and more complicated the social life of people in mass societies and communities that exist in these large urban agglomerations, as indicated years ago by José Ortega y Gasset<sup>141</sup>.

When I talk about the development of civilization and its consequences, we must be aware of the fact that these effects are of ambivalent character. Indeed, they cause both positive and negative consequences in social life of people and the environment, which cannot be unilaterally seen. Development should always be understood as a process of code, or one that has both plus and minus character. Development should therefore not be associated only with changes "for the better" – as it often seems – but with non-unidirectional changes, causing While the emergence of new quality, but not all of them are better than the previous ones just because it is new.

One should also bear in mind that even what is new and improved, it is not always necessarily good for all. As an example, let us mention the increase in the quality of life in large cities, the result of the development of civilization, and the negative impacts associated with environmental loads and adverse effects on human physical development due to lack of exercise and a comfortable lifestyle.

Because along with the development of civilization there are a variety of risks to man and the environment, which needs to be addressed through prevention and by overcoming them effectively if any, are needed more and more specialized structures capable of swift action, or specific

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<sup>141</sup> J. Ortega y Gasset, *Bunt mas*, Warszawa 2006.

dispositional groups. These may be relatively stable group and set up ad hoc if there are any needs. Both of them are of interest to the sociology of dispositional groups, because their study allows, among others noticing the mechanisms of formation of social relationships between their members, which determine their integration and the ability to operate efficiently even in extreme conditions.

For these reasons, we can speak about the suitability of the sociology of dispositional groups and pacemaker seen in the development of sociology, because it is still current the problem of freedom and security of individuals, communities and the state.



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# Summary

The present monograph is an attempt to carry out a sociological analysis of dispositional groups. The structure of the book is determined by the author's desire to present the subject in a clear manner. The results of the analyses reflect the current social-sociological and political situation of society, i.e. they will need updating in the future.

The book consists of four chapters. In chapter one, the author defines the term "social group" as it is understood popularly and scientifically. In addition, he carries out a systematic analysis of the typology of social groups and establishes the systemic determinants of their functioning.

Social groups are the basic elements of various social systems. They can be formed spontaneously or deliberately. They have – given their nature – a specific structure consisting of specific elements. Their level of organisation and, consequently, formalisation varies; in addition, they have their own characteristic means of integration and their own values, which their members respect. There is a large body of literature devoted to the characteristics of social groups and based on numerous sociological studies of these groups. It turns out, however, that the development of sociology and analyses of various structures undertaken within it have made it possible to distinguish among the various social groups, also those that perform special functions in the military, paramilitary and some civilian social systems. These groups, called *dispositional groups*, are examined in chapter two of the present monograph as a special type of social groups within the state security system. The specific nature of these groups is presented through a reference to the sociology of labour. Owing to their variety, the author distinguishes among them military, paramilitary, civilian and voluntary groups.

What are dispositional groups? The answer to this question is by no means easy and is associated with, among others, the scope of dispositionality of the analysed groups. Since the term “dispositional” is by no means unequivocal, a large part of the chapter is devoted to making this notion more specific. It is worth noting that e.g. the armed forces of a state constitute a complex social structure, i.e. a military system, which should be constantly prepared to perform defensive tasks, safeguarding that state’s sovereignty and integrity. This constant preparedness of the military system to perform tasks set for it by state authorities is its dispositionality in a broad sense of the term. However, we know that each system consists of many subsystems, i.e. various components of its morphology. The armed forces are composed of many military units, e.g. divisions, brigades, platoons and similar structures as well as various entities performing particularly important functions within this system, e.g. military police, rapid reaction forces, etc. Structures which are required not only to be constantly ready to act, but also to *be ready to act immediately in any conditions, when a relevant order is given* are dispositional in the strict (narrow) sense of the word. Structures which meet this requirement are called *dispositional groups*.

Of course, just like in the military system, such dispositional groups – in the narrow sense of the term – can also be found in paramilitary or civilian systems. For instance, within the police force these are anti-terrorist squads, while in civilian systems – various emergency or rescue services able to undertake various rescue operations in order to counteract the existing threats to human life or health, to the natural environment or to the infrastructure.

In his studies of dispositional groups the author has established that they differ not only in terms of the systems in which they were formed, but also in terms of the specific nature of these systems. In the military system, for example, we can notice differences between units permanently charged with ensuring security of the airspace of a given country, and intelligence or counter-intelligence units, or rapid reaction forces. This also applies to the paramilitary system, e.g. intervention units within the police force differ in their nature from special task units. Similarly, various emergency services in the civilian systems, e.g. ambulance service and volunteer mountain rescue service, differ substantially in terms of their dispositionality.

In addition, chapter two is an attempt to present the fully-formed role models of members of the various dispositional groups, i.e. to define the elements that constitute those models. What all dispositional groups have in common – in connection with the role models of their members – is the

fact that people employed in them are prepared to immediately take various types of action. These people must be prepared to act – regardless of the existing conditions – in order to counteract the effects of various incidents, e.g. natural disasters, accidents, including road accidents, and similar situations which involve a threat to people, natural environment or resources of a given country. Those taking action are well aware of the fact that state security, safety of its citizens, property and other values depend on how well they perform their tasks. For this reason members of dispositional groups enjoy considerable trust in society and prestige in every country.

In chapter three the author discusses psychosocial traits of members of the various dispositional groups, the socio-demographic determinants of recruitment to these groups, as well as issues related to professional preparation of their members.

In the last, fourth chapter the author analyses the results of long-term theoretical and empirical studies, which have made it possible to collect the material concerning the groups in question. The results may constitute the basis for further scholarly analyses of issues related to the sociology of dispositional groups.

The sociology of dispositional groups is a new proposal of a theory, which focuses on specific social groups, existing within specific social systems. These are groups serving particularly important functions regardless of the time, place and existing conditions, if a need arises for them to act.

The sociology of dispositional groups uses the achievements of, among others, the sociology of the military, labour, large and small social groups, as well as the achievements of social psychology. It studies, e.g. the specific nature of the various dispositional groups; the ways they are formed and organised; the recruitment to the groups and processes of their professionalisation; the shaping of social functions and positions in these groups as well as personal careers of their members; the determinants of role models of members of these groups as well as their ethos and prestige they enjoy in society.

Thus, studies of dispositional groups may provide an impulse for the development of sociology, for this discipline – just like any discipline of science – develops not only outwards, expanding its research field, but also inwards, enriching its scope by including in it newly noticed social facts.

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Publishing House

SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER  
[www.wkn.com.pl](http://www.wkn.com.pl)

3st edition

Kontekst Scientific Publisher – Poznań / Poland 2026  
Submitted to the computer composition on April 2, 2026,  
signed for print on May 22, 2026.

Offset paper 80 g/cm<sup>2</sup>, 15 publishing sheet

[kontekst2@o2.pl](mailto:kontekst2@o2.pl)

[www.wkn.com.pl](http://www.wkn.com.pl)

Printed in Poland





## Prof. Jan Maciejewski

Professor, sociologist, educator and pedagogue. From 2009 to 2024, he was the head of the Department of Sociology of Dispositional Groups at the Institute of Sociology of the University of Wrocław. Researcher and consultant in the fields of sociology of dispositional groups, military sociology, security sciences, economic sociology, sociology of organisation and management, sociology of education, pedagogy and andragogy. Since 1996, he has been a member of the Polish Sociological Association and the Polish Society for Security Sciences, supervisor of thirty doctoral dissertations, reviewer of habilitations, books and research grants, and manager of numerous scientific and business research projects, as well as organiser of over thirty international scientific conferences.

He is the author of over 150 scientific papers, including several monographs, and the editor of dozens of collective volumes published in Poland and abroad. In his monograph *Dispositional Groups. A Sociological Analysis*, first edition in 2012, second expanded edition in 2014, and third edition in 2025), he identified a new discipline in the field of social sciences: the sociology of dispositional groups.



*Dispositional Groups. A Sociological Analysis* by Prof. Jan Maciejewski is a must-read for every member of service. As Prof. Maciejewski served for many years as an officer in the Polish Armed Forces (PAF) I wholeheartedly recommend this book to all soldiers of the PAF and NATO forces. From a sociological perspective, the publication not only allowed for the emergence of a new discipline of sociology of dispositional groups, but also presented an extremely interesting and unique biographical methodology. The value of the book is confirmed by subsequent editions and updates. As an armoured corps officer and Secretary of the Section on Sociological Issues of National Security in the Polish Sociological Association as well as member

of the Polish Society for Security Studies I thoroughly recommend *Dispositional Groups. A Sociological Analysis* to all interested readers.

**Lt. Iwona Szkudlarek, PhD (Eng.)**

NATO STANAG 6001 Examiner

Secretary of the Section on Sociological Issues  
of National Security in the Polish Sociological Association

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Publishing House

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ISBN 978-83-68332-30-8

