Comparative Study of Social Responsibility Models of Polices Forces of Brazil and Portugal

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Abstract

In this short path developed on appropriation and development molds of the concept of social responsibility by the police segment in Brazil and Portugal, it is discussed how the SR1 was incorporated into the legal frameworks that design management models of the Brazilian and Portuguese police. It shows paths founded on the insufficiency and/or lack of compliance with these milestones for investigation of the meanings attributed by the police; the vision of medium and long-term practices of this segment, discussing to what extent these practices developed by the police in Portugal and in Brazil have points of convergence and divergence in the direction of the SR.

The philosophical direction of the term social responsibility, which has been adopted in this course, relies on the elements of voluntary, individual and altruistic basis, even if these are not provided for in the documents for the regulation of this sector organizations intended to promote the well-being and security of the people, involving symbolic counterparts, like recognition.

This study is original in so far as there are no investigations carried out in the area of Police Social Responsibility applied with the object and space here discussed and comes in this theoretical perspective to fill gaps left by scientific studies carried out in the context of the sociology of organizations.

It contributes to the increase of knowledge about the issue of how social responsibility can strengthen the new paradigms of police work in our contemporary world, the concept of proximity policing and community policing, in spaces of sociability, no matter if it is Lusophone, Brazilian or outside of them.

Help to stimulate the generation of proposals involving the ethics of responsibility, solidarity and commitment to public safety, justice, equality, tolerance and social inclusion and institutional diversity holds the largest sense of the work that supposes to be designed by increasing the aware of the issue of how social responsibility policial_ integrates the work spaces of social life is Lusophone, Brazilian or outside.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Police, Portugal, Brazil.

1. Introduction

The present methodological path is an integral part of a research project that is being developed by researchers Ivone Freire Costa of the Federal University of Bahia and Monica de Melo Freitas of the New University of Lisbon in the context of Police Social Responsibility. The project integrates the research line on Public Security, justice and citizenship consolidated within the

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[1] Abbreviation for Social Responsibility.

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On these reflections the institutional foundations of SR are analyzed to indicate ways of how Brazilian and Portuguese police officers perceive, reformulate and explain the concept of SR, more precisely, what are the values and practices that they invoke to consubstantiate the concept of the presented SR with or without adhering to these institutional bases.

The assumption is made that the police segment has been incorporating new concepts and new practices in order to achieve legitimacy and the permission of society to operate (Almeida, 2010), (Blownfield & Murray, 2008).

This incorporation has been accompanied by the emergence of networks of civic engagement in our contemporary world, important processes in fostering the relationship between human rights, development of social responsibility and the promotion of justice. In addition to that, the public security has been perceived as included in a more crucial example of human rights.

On the other hand, historically, the democratic experience has long been understood as a phenomenon intercurrent in Latin American societies, who lived long periods of dictatorship and authoritarianism interspersed by a phase of political openness, and today it is expressed by the demands of respect, solidarity, trust and social responsibility.

There is no more space to think the police organizations only as an instrument of excluding public policies. In other words, it cannot be understood as expressions of a certain level of State intervention in the area of security, to privilege only a social segment, but to provide the protection needs of society as a whole (Costa & Ricardo, 2010).

The concept of police responsibility adopted invokes one of the most new philosophies, the humanistic subsidy that is helping the police action. In this sense, it is expected that the police develop practices even if these are not provided for in the documents of adjustment for this sector, with a view to provide the well-being and safety of its citizens, with symbolic counterparts, as example, the recognition.

Therefore, this study aims to know the specific constituent elements and values related to SR in management practices of the police, to know which devices triggered by commanders in pursuit of legitimizing the concept of SR presented.

In our view the incorporation of new values and new practices within police occurs under the argument that it is a plan for the modernization of public administration and the public service. Such an argument, we present both in Portugal and in Brazil as factors resulting from the intervention of interacting forces of political movements of democratization of social relations, which implies respect for human dignity with social responsibility.

2. The field of practice of police work

The studies in the field of practice of police work falls in the fields of knowledge of the policies and management of public security that assigns political meaning to these practices. This perspective shows that the issues of public safety and police social responsibility, refer from a theoretical point of view, to a weft of diversified knowledge that reflect the complexity and diversity of many fields of knowledge, as well as activity of bodies of justice and security in the country and in the world. Such understanding draws both possibilities and limits to choose the best ideas and propositions of the SR analysis, at the police sector.

The concept of RS that has guided our discussion is assumed as an important aspect of the implementation of public policy in the field of public safety, to the extent that comprises one or both of the fields of knowledge to defend the participation of the police in initiatives of social, environmental, scientific and social entrepreneurship, with a view to consolidating a fairer and better society for all.

The literature has shown that the police no longer occupy the place of spectator, but is taking the place of main actor in the spectacle of social life. According to Boltanski & Chiapello (2010) the social role played by actors has an intentional sense in so far as these are always to seek social legitimacy for the values and practices defended. Finally, for the legitimacy of the action of police in society.

According to some authors, the legitimacy of social groups is not something natural, i.e. the actors and organizations need to mobilize a series of fireworks with a view to achieve such

legitimacy. The lack legitimacy means the absence of permission from the company to operate in the contemporary sense of Weberian basis, which defines legitimacy as the possibility of a minimum consensus of actors on socially relevant issues, (Weber, 1999).

According to Boltanski & Chiapello (2009), the incorporation of ethical principles related to the common good in the capitalist logic is not contradictory to the principles that led to its creation. Rather, the capitalist system provides a continuous update of logical justification and implementation of these devices, based on the principles and socially validated devices as the fairest in terms of generality.

In this sense, one can say that the legitimacy of the capitalist model of the welfare state requires the development of adaptive capacity of their organizations, including those belonging to the segment of internal security. However, one should consider the complexity of a creative adaptation of these organizations in our contemporary world, in particular the limits of the principles of hierarchy and discipline that characterize them. According to Nelson & Winter (1998), one of the problems of innovation in organizations, focuses on the difficulties that they incorporate simultaneously and in the set of variables involved in the technical and cultural change processes.

The complexity of the analysis of the police SR in the field of public safety is seen by Soares (2007), arguing that the complexity of the evaluation of security policy is expressed by the difficulty of knowing it, before the paradoxical results of the policy, of difficult assessment of which, indeed, was the factor / variable indicator responsible for improving those conditions targeted by the policy. By focusing on such contradictions and paradoxes of public policy security, the author in question, notes positive and negative aspects of politics that marked the national scene, and performance of law enforcement, pointing discontinuity in action as a negative factor for achieving policy results. Arguing that a systematic and interdisciplinary design is a prerequisite for the study of indicators of public safety policy, which are accentuated in the present.

The analysis of policy documents governing the police sector, it was found that these documents are not guidelines that encourage the practice of. Thus, the SR practices developed occur voluntarily, by desire of individuals and taking into account only the welfare of others. In this

dimension there are symbolic rewards, such as recognition and trust that are present and are part of the environment and intrapersonal dynamics of the police in its work with the citizen.

Thus, it can be stated that the practice of police SR on the Brazilian police segment and on the Portuguese police segment is related to actor's voluntarism, since it is not the legal compliance, but the personal growth over the responsibility of professionals with public safety and ethical values related to the common good within those police forces and society.

3. Course Methodology

The documentary analysis of the constitution and organic laws governing the sector of SR in both countries belong to the first phase of the proposed route. Anchored by a brief literature review, this moment is developed within the limits of parameters already explained previously. Therefore, following the route with directions for research with the leaders that make up the territorial commands of the town of Alcabideche and the city of Lisbon in Portugal. In addition to these commands, would be involved agents of the Military Police of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, since it is intended to enrich the present work from conducting a comparative study.

The choice of territorial commands of Alcabideche and Lisbon in Portugal was due to the fact that these are circumscribed in geographical environments of medium / high criminological complexity, in addition to being under the command of different police forces. While Alcabideche is under the command of the National Guard, the city of Lisbon remains under the control of the Public Security Police PSP. After a brief criminological characterization of Alcabideche, this space selected, followed by the characterization of the Republican National Guard (Number of troops that make up the district command of Alcabideche; valences; human and material resources at its disposal; Number of interventions and / or programs carried out and results); brief criminological characterization of Lisbon; characterization of Public Security Police; criminological brief characterization of Salvador, Bahia; characterization of the Military Police of Salvador, Bahia, the investigations would be carried out with the chiefs and agents that integrate these territorial commands.

The heterogeneity of actors and technical data collection is the option that can enrich the work. It is believed that the clash of values and practices developed by actors performing the command

with the values and practices carried out by those who are ruled, could reinforce or contradict the theoretical assumptions that comprise the command doctrines carried out by police forces in these countries.

To achieve these objectives, the use of the methodology for comprehensive analysis of the Social Sciences and the set of qualitative techniques of surveying and data processing procedures are adequate and consistent directions of research proposals in this short route. This, because we believe that the actors make use of a set of ethical and moral values to formulate assumptions that have been applied within private and public sectors (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991), (Giddens, 2005).

Regarding the use of different data collection techniques, these are relevant in the semi-structured interviews to help understand the subjectivities that lie behind the figures presented by the actors, while the questionnaire will provide a more accurate picture about SR practices. The data analysis through content analysis techniques of thematic type was carried out with the theoretical support of the SR theory presented by Garriga & Mellé (2004) and Zadeck (2003).

Participant observation in territorial commands to be studied, ie, Territorial Command of Alcabideche in the area of jurisdiction of the National Guard, Territorial Command of Lisbon in the area of jurisdiction of the Public Security Police and Territorial Command of the Military Police of Salvador, Bahia.

Complementing the previous two movements, semi-structured interviews with commanders of territorial commands and application of small structured script type questionnaire consisting of open and closed questions to police officers is recommended.

Questions: to what extent these plans integrated or not training modules related to SR, In semi-structured interviews to police commanders in Brazil and Portugal, we seek to understand how commanders define SR; What ethical values and devices they rely to legitimize the concept of SR presented and what is the vision of medium and long-term practice of the police SR forces of both countries?

In participant observation we try to understand if SR practices developed presuppose the establishment of social arrangements, which are the actors that make these arrangements, how

these networks are managed, the profile of leadership employed, which are the means of communication privileged, among others.

In the questionnaire to be applied, we seek to realize particularly what are the motivations of agents to develop SR practices. The target public to inquire in this study is mainly composed by commanders and police territorial district commands of Lisbon, Portugal and Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

We will concentrate in this study on the concept of actor rather the agent concept, because we believe that individuals are endowed with reflective capacity, so they do not adhere to the structures impulsively, Boltanski & Thévenot (1991), Giddens (2005).

In short, the so-called Pragmatic Sociology will be privileged in this study because it consider the actors as having a set of ethical and moral values to formulate, express and legitimize assumptions that they present both in private and public arena.

4. The Police Responsibility in Public Safety in Portugal

With regard to the study of the police SR segment in Portugal, because it is a breeding ground for questioning, it turns out that there are many changes, both in the public discourse bid by its members as well as new practices carried out by this segment in social, environmental, scientific and entrepreneurship areas.

It was recorded in the last decade, a change of justification logic and of action of this segment for new typical logics of the private sector (e.g. meritocracy, productivity, efficiency).

In this sense, there is a curious fact in relation to the actors connected to the Ministry of Home Affairs to strengthen the relevance of this change on the grounds that the public is essential to the survival of the police.

Currently in Portugal, is under discussion the New Strategic Concept of National Security and Defense.

In the discussions on the new concept it was found that there are new guidelines for police action that integrate values and practices inherent in RS (e.g. integration of the demands of the partners involved in the networks, the development of initiatives with high social impact over the position

of power that the country occupies in the international arena; maximizing the resources available in order to reach the targets set at the level of security both inside and outside the country's borders as well as to continue to ensure high levels of safety that the country is accustomed, providing about half of the resources it had available.

In this sense, it can be said that theoretical assumptions have been incorporated into the present in SR theories (Rego and Cunha Costa, Gonçalves Cardoso: 2006, 133-135), (Garriga & Mellé, 2004) in order to gather the necessary consensus for the approval of the New Strategic Concept of National Security and Defense. New sources of analysis emerged, based on:

- Instrumental Theories: the instrumental theories are part of the actions undertaken by organizations in order to improve organizational performance.
- Political Theories: According to political theories, companies have duties regarding satiation of social expectations due to the power they hold and their position in society.
- Ethical Theories: according to ethical theories, companies should create positive externalities to society even if it does not result in benefits to the organizations themselves.
- Integrative Theories: organizations must integrate the interests of stakeholders in organizational strategies.

About the discussions that have been undertaken in order to approve the new strategic concept, in Portugal we have seen the development of initiatives in the social, environmental, scientific and entrepreneurship on the part of the police corps.

We must, therefore, characterize each of these initiatives in order to investigate: To what extent corporations call these initiatives Social Responsibility? On what ethical assumptions they are based to legitimize the logic of the SR advocated? What are the personal motivations that are behind these initiatives? How actors plan, develop, coordinate and assess the impacts of these initiatives? To what extent the existence of pragmatism in the development of these initiatives could help to gain legitimacy from such initiatives among police?

5. The Police Responsibility in Public Safety in Brazil

In Brazil, the democracy enshrined in the 1988 Constitution, once promised to bury the past of human rights abuses, with the expansion of social civil and political rights (Bobbio, 1992). Similarly, the letter of the principles of I CONSEG — First National Conference on Public Security, of recognizably democratic formulation, recognized among its principles that we had the opportunity to participate in its formulation, enhancement and professionalization of the police, and the implementation of police management proximity models with the Community, e.g. Community Policing Units.

The first CONSEG was based on the principles of the National Public Safety Plan -PRONASCI, which in turn is based on the provisions of the recognized Citizen Constitution of 1988. This provides that public safety is the State's duty and responsibility of all.

With regard to the segment in Brazil police can verify efforts toward democratic principles, including models of participatory management, example of community policing and the creation of the UPP - Community Policing Units. However, the logic of efficiency and effectiveness found negative barriers by increasing loss of confidence in recent years of police organizations in the state.

The curious thing is that the policemen do not consider themselves as responsible for the inefficiency of its protection practices at the society. They argue that the State is to blame for their inefficiency because it does not pay well their professionals and society that does not value it as a police institution. In terms of the political social context, there has been a growth of organized crime, and severe denunciations of corruption in institutional / governmental environments, facts aired widely by local media.

Among the results of the analysis performed on the police segment, during the empirical research in 2000 and updated for the purpose of this study, two different situations were found: on one side officers that transfer responsibility for the government and society and on the other side, officers who seek training in a different way to see and manage public safety, including this second dimension, students belonging to the operating contingent - officers that do the master's degree in public safety, justice and citizenship at the Federal University of Bahia and were the new actors of this update.

In Bahia, as in Brazil as a whole and by virtue of SENASP / MJ, the training modules are oriented by the guidelines of the National Curriculum Matrix, providing teaching themes focused on citizenship and human rights, ethics, therefore the respect for differences, gender issues, black and homosexual movement. SR does not specify directly under it, but let it subtended by the principles of themes.

The training modules of the police academies are adapted to follow this guidance not only in the body of management and operational difficulties, but especially the faculty.

Therefore, technical Police training centers in Bahia have been following the evolutionary trend of the values that underpin the strategies and practices of the police sector, towards a democratic construction. However, just as in Portugal, we do not check political guidelines that encourage the integration of SR models in the management of police forces.

However, this occurrence is verified indirectly through the guidelines of the National Curriculum Matrix Training of Professional Public Security, formulated by the Ministry of Justice, through the National Office of Public Safety - SENASP with broad participation of representative sectors of society, Government and the Police.

Policy efforts to incorporate the SR are visible in that it appears that training is provided in areas covered by SR such as Citizenship and Ethics. However, there is no record of organizational units structured with specific skills focusing on Special Responsibility Social Programs.

6. Conclusions

In summary, one can say that there are no political guidelines norms that encourage the integration of SR models in the management of police forces in Brazil and Portugal.

However, it appears that this has been integrated into the course of police training especially in Bahia, through the guidelines of the National Curriculum Matrix Training of Professional Public Security.

Policy efforts to incorporate the SR are visible in that it appears that training is provided in areas covered by SR such as Citizenship and Ethics.

As a proposal for further research started in this journey, the documentary analysis of the laws that have been approved for this sector in the last decade is oriented; conducting semi-structured interviews with commanders of territorial commands of Alcabideche, Lisbon and Salvador, Bahia, and the application of a short questionnaire for police officers who are under the command of the commanders interviewed. Guiding questions are: to what extent the practice of SR at the police segment is due to the voluntary initiative of the actors, to ensure the well-being of others with the purpose to ensure human rights, therefore, do not receive tangible and / or intangible capital gains for this purpose.

The belief is that the SR will tend to permeate the values, strategies and police practices by contributing to the rescue and / or strengthening of symbolic values and ethical principles that underpinned the creation of the police service, among them the recognizing and preserving the security of citizens and their property, by employing the means of preventing and combating crime, respecting human dignity.

In addition, the SR makes available to police forces effective means of social articulation both the horizontal, i.e. between police as vertical, involving the police and the various segments of civil society.

In addition, the SR gives the police corporations integrate security demands for the different segments of society in the development of strategies (Integrative Theories of SR) and act according to the expectations of social groups. Expectations are formed based on the social position that organizations occupy in society (Political Theories of SR).

We propose to ponder the social responsibility of the police sector in Portugal and Brazil, structuring elements for future research that address the following questions:

- To what extent the SR has been incorporated into the police segment of Brazil and Portugal?
- What are the meanings and values that police attribute to SR?
- What SR practices are being implemented by the police of Brazil and Portugal?
- What is the vision of medium and long term for this practice in the police segment?
- To what extent there are points of convergence and divergence between the SR police practices implemented in Brazil and Portugal?

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