



THE FIELD OF POLICE STUDIES IN THE BRAZILIAN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE VIEWS ON THE THEME OF POLICE REFORM

¹José Ricardo Sanches Torres, ²Cristiane do Socorro Loureiro Lima and ³Luiz Carlos dos Santos Torres

¹Mastering Student in Public Security - PPGSP- UFPA and Officer of the Military Fire Brigade of the State of Pará, Avenue Augusto Correiasn, Guama, Belém, Pará, Brasil

²Cristiane do Socorro Loureiro Lima. PhD in sociology- PPGCS- UFRN with a doctorate Sanduiche at the University of Coimbra, researcher at Highway BR 316, km 13, Marituba PA, Brazil

³Specialist in Social Defense and citizenship from the Institute of Education and Security of Pará, ⁴Officer of the Military Police of the State of Pará Highway BR 316, km 13, Marituba PA

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 27th March, 2019
Received in revised form
25th April, 2019
Accepted 20th May, 2019
Published online 30th June, 2019

Key Words:

Police Studies,
Training,
Police Organization Police Reform.

*Corresponding author:

José Ricardo Sanches Torres

ABSTRACT

The present study intended to show how researches in the area of research on violence, crime, public security and criminal justice have analyzed the police institution. As well as identifying which are the Brazilian social scientists who have dedicated themselves more to the study of the police and on the theme of the reform of the police organizations. The main objective is to analyze how these researchers have thought the political demand of reforms of the same. Among the results and conclusions of the research, it was noticed that among pioneer researchers in the area of conflict studies, most defend the need for police reform as political-scientific proposals in response to some specific problems of the Brazilian police, according to the studies of each researcher have identified as more relevant. There is a diversity of views on the subject between these researchers, even though there is a slight preference among them for the issue of changes in police training. Few are the ones who see the issue in a more comprehensive and systemic way as a long-term political process that would require, the gradual implementation of a diversity of administrative and legislative measures, in order to reformulate organizational architecture, mentality and long-term police practices.

Copyright © 2019, José Ricardo Sanches Torres et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: José Ricardo Sanches Torres, Cristiane do Socorro Loureiro Lima Coimbra, uiz Carlos dos Santos Torres and Marcus Alan de Melo Gomes, 2019. "The field of police studies in the Brazilian social sciences and the views on the theme of police reform", *International Journal of Development Research*, 09, (06), 28302-28308.

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1990s, there is various of legislative reform proposals have passed through the Brazilian Congress, most of which have high impact proposals on police organizations such as Demilitarization, Police Unification or full cycle adoption, but to date none of them have arrived close to being voted on. In the scientific field dedicated to the study of crime, violence, public security and criminal justice, during the 1970s and 1980s the police were few studied, since in this period there was few proximity between social scientists and police organizations, in the political context of the dictatorship, the view of the police as an instrument of political and state domination over the subaltern classes was still very present among human researchers Pinheiro (1979).

Being few research papers breaking with this vision as those of Antônio Luís Paixão (1982) and Paulo Sergio Pinheiro (1982), who They passed on to study the police institution as a relatively autonomous organization. From the 2000 onwards, the consolidation of the police as an object of sociological study among social scientists, led to a very diverse repertoire of studies on police organization, ranging from the old issues of police violence to control systems internal control of police power, on police training and also the question of the need for reforms in the Brazilian police apparatus. This is the issue to analyzed in this study. That is. What is the idea of police reform for Brazilian social scientists? If in the political field the issue seems to be to restrict legislative proposals for structural changes such as demilitarization, unification, adoption of full cycle or municipalization of public security. In the academic field does the question of the need for reform in

the Brazilian police go in the same direction of the political field or is it presented in a very different and diversified way? These are issues to be addressed in this paper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present research used as materials or sources essentially 02 (two) types. In the first, some works of bibliographic mapping on violence, crime, criminal justice and public safety, produced by social science researchers in the last 20 (twenty) years such as those of (ADORNO, 1993); (ZALUAR, 1999); (KANT DE LIMA, MISSE e MIRANDA, 2000) e (LIMA e RATTON, 2011). According to Vasconcelos (2014) and Pradal (2017), they are works resulting from the efforts of researchers considered pioneers in this area in order to better delineate a field or area studies on these themes. In the second type of source was used a set of scientific texts, as well as data from CAPES (Coordination of improvement of higher level personnel) already contained in the work: Mapping the theoretical and methodological connections of the Brazilian academic production around the themes of violence and public security and its relations with the public policies of the area adopted in the last two decades (1990-2000), referring to the bibliographic production on the issue of conflicts.

As for the methodology, we first sought identification in the works of bibliographic mappings, authors of the area of social sciences considered pioneers in the area of studies on: crime, violence, criminal justice system and Public Security, sought to raise numerically in their curriculum lattes its main themes of study, analyzing the percentage of studies on police in the varied thematic-bibliographic universe presented by each author. It was identified in the research, who are the main researchers among the mentioned field of studies that are more interested in the studies on the police in particular on the theme of the reform of the police organizations. This allowed us to examine how each of these researchers analyzes Brazilian police institutions, specifically the question of the need for reforms in these organizations.

RESULTS

Table 01 shows data in absolute numbers of the quantities of theses and dissertations produced on crime, violence, criminal justice system and Public Security, as well as studies on the police since the 1990s, as well as on the growth of these quantities in percentages from one decade to another. The data in the table show that in both absolute and percentage values there was an exponential growth in the number of theses and dissertations produced on the thematic evidenced. The increase in the number of theses and dissertations from police studies has accompanied the trend of studies on: crime, violence, criminal justice and public security at a slower pace, but also exponential. Table 2 shows a comparison between proportion and percentages that each research topic participates in the total universe of theses and dissertations in the area of crime, violence, public security and criminal justice. As observed in spite of the increase observed in the previous table, the percentage proportion of theses and dissertations on the theme "police" decreased during the 1980s to 2000, falling from 14.9% in the 1980s to 10.3% in the decade 1990 and to 8.18% in the 2000s.

Table 3 shows a comparison between the absolute amounts and the percentages in relation to the total quantities of the

following intellectual productions, such as (complete articles on police published in periodicals, percentage of articles on police in relation to total complete articles published in periodicals, complete books on police or organizations published by the researcher, percentage of complete books on police or organizations in relation to the total published by the researcher, chapters of books on police published by the researcher, percentage chapters of books on police or organizations in relation to the total published by the researcher; total of journalistic texts on police published by the researcher and Percentage of journalistic texts on police in relation to the total published by the researcher). The intellectual productions in table 3, refer to the universe of pioneer researchers in the area of crime, violence, public security and criminal justice, according to bibliographic mapping Lima's Ratton (2011) and the intellectual production on police Jacqueline Muniz, who despite being excluded from the bibliographic mapping in evidenced, decided to include such a researcher in this study, because she had a considerable intellectual production on the theme of "police", even though she began her intellectual production on the same one only in the decade of 1990. After an analysis of the table it is noticed that among the listed researchers, the ones that more dedicated themselves to the study of the police organization are Jacqueline Muniz, Claudio Beato and Roberto Kant of Lima, nevertheless all the other researchers have also published research on the police organization throughout their careers.

DISCUSSION

The Studies on Police and its trajectory in the Social Sciences: Reflecting the same growing trend of research on violence, crime, public safety and criminal justice, studies on police organizations have shown exponential quantitative growth. On the other hand, according to Muniz (2018, p.118), this growth has not only manifested in terms of quantity, but also similarly quality has become consolidated as an important problem of studies to be faced by several Brazilian social scientists (Anthropologists, sociologists and political scientists). According to Muniz and Machado (2010, p. 437) at the international level, the academic interest in the Theory of Policing arises in the 1960s from the contention of minorities in industrialized countries for excessive use of the police force. However, the author stands out that her interest would not been triggered If it was not for the contributions of the criminological theory of "social labeling" (Becker, 1963), with its focus on disciplinary institutions and agencies of social control. However, the academic recognition of the police institution as an object of relevant study in the Brazilian social sciences, at least among the researchers considered pioneers in the field of conflicts was something that occurred only after the years 2000. According to Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2018, 119 -120), even after a significant bibliographic mapping of Alba Zaluar in 1999, the police still did not appear as an important theme for the pioneer researchers of violence, because their practices occupied a secondary place in the reflections, with exceptions such as the inaugural works of Paixão(1982, 1995), Kant de Lima (1995, 1997) and Oliveira (1985a, 1985b, 1985c). Because the police organization in most studies up to the 1990s tended to always appear as a transverse or secondary theme to the theme of urban violence and crime and the relationship between popular mobilization and institutions of public security and criminal justice, Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2018) and Vasconcelos (2011).

Table 1. Quantities of theses and dissertations produced on crime, violence, criminal justice system and Public Security, Police studies the percentage growth in each decade

	Area of studies of Public Security and criminal justice, crime and violence		Area of Police studies	
	absolute number	Growth in%	absolute number	Growth in%
1983-1989	101		15	
1990-1999	1405	1391,08%	144	960%
2000-2008	11576	823,91%	946	656%
TOTAL	12936	11.461%	1105	6.306,66%

The table was made from the compilation of data from two other tables n° 05, 14 and table on page 21 of the work: Mapping the theoretical and methodological connections of Brazilian academic production around the themes of violence and public security and their relations with the public policies of the area adopted in the last two decades (1990-2000). Fapesp. Brazilian Forum on Public Security., 2011, p.21,27 and 32.

Table 2. Comparison between proportion in percentages that each research topic participates in the total universe of theses and dissertations in the area of crime, violence, public security and criminal justice between 1983-2008

Period	1983-1989	1990-1999	2000-2008
Conflict	0,5 %	0,5 %	3,8 %
Crime	15,01 %	16,8 %	17,7 %
Humanrights	7,9 %	9,4 %	22,87 %
Municipal Guards	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,15 %
Criminal justice	1,0 %	0,7 %	1,04 %
Police	14,9 %	10,3 %	8,18 %
Prison	9,9 %	7,5 %	4,86 %
Municipal Security	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,57 %
DrugTrafficking	0,0 %	0,8 %	0,57 %
Violence	33,7 %	41,6 %	27,99 %

Table drawn from the compilation of data from two other tables n° 04 and table on page 21 of the work: Mapping the theoretical and methodological connections of the Brazilian academic production around the themes of violence and public safety and its relations with public policies of the area adopted in the last two decades (1990-2000). Fapesp. Brazilian Forum of Public Security., 2011, p.21,27.

Table 3. Intellectual production on police studies of pioneer researchers in the area of crime, violence, public security and criminal justice, according to Lima, Ratton (2011) plus the production of the researcher Jacqueline Muniz.

Researcher	Complete articles on police published in periodicals	percentage of articles on police in relation to the total of articles published in periodicals.	complete police books or organizations published by the researcher	percentage of complete books on police or organizations in relation to the total published by the researcher	chapters of police books published by the researcher	percentage chapters of books on police or organizations in relation to the total published by the researcher	total of police journalistic texts published by the researcher	Percentage of journalistic texts on police in relation to the total published by the researcher.
Jacqueline Muniz	09	45%	03	60%	03	34,46%	15	32%
2 Claudio Beato	08	19,5%	01	33,33%	05	15,6%	05	55%
3 Roberto Kant de Lima	04	8,9%	03	11,11%	04	7,4%	06	10,9%
4 Cesar Barreira	03	8,57%	01	3,45%	02	6,45%	01	3,22%
5 Maria Estela Grossi	04	8,16%	02	18,18%	04	10,81%	01	1,92%
6 Julita Lemgruber	04	36,36%	01	14,28%	0	0%	03	4,28%
7 Lucianode Oliveira	04	2,9%	0	0%	01	5,26%	0	0%
8 Paulo Sergio Pinheiro	03	4,83%	02	2,89%	04	7,40%	06	3,57%
9 Sergio Adorno	03	4,83%	01	1,44%	03	5,55%	01	1,21%
10 Michel Misse	03	4,28%	0	0%	01	1,78%	01	1,03%
11 Alba Zaluar	01	1,28%	0	0%	01	1,78%	01	3,03%
12 Luiz Eduardo Soares	0		02	6,8%	03	3,8%	03	3,75%

Table made from the compilation of data on the publications of researchers, obtained in their curriculum lattes. Available at: <http://lattes.cnpq.br>.

On the reasons of the little academic interest by the police institution. According to Lima, Miranda and Misse (2000, p.51) before the 1980s, the dogmatic character of Brazilian juridical culture made the institutions of the criminal justice system very opaque and self-explanatory, including the police themselves, with their practices being seen as mere distortions of the system that should function as according to "duty be" idealized in the laws, a view that made the police unattractive to be studied. For Bretas, Rosenberg (2013, p.163), until the 1970s, there was no great enthusiasm among social scientists for the academic study of the police, for hour was analyzed through denunciation in an orthodox Marxist perspective, where the police institution was always seen as part of the repressive arsenal of the state and now through the Liberal perspective, where the police were part of the institutions of modern state progress, but as insignificant part. That supportive position of police studies in the field of violence and crime research in the Brazilian context was gradually overcome during the late 1970s and 1980s. According to Vasconcelos (2011, p. 76), this occurred at first, as one of the consequences of the process of theoretical and methodological inflection in the studies of this area, influenced by proposals of less polarized and more relational analyzes between social movements generally identified with the democratic image and the State, always associated with authoritarianism. For Zaluar (1999), there was a process of disillusionment with the polarized study of the ever-present relationship between social movements and the State, based on the low capacity for organization and popular movements' demand for urban violence and its linkage in moments to the state itself, which hour it was fighting.

For Claudio Beato the influence of Edmundo Campos Coelho and Luiz Antônio Paixão, through his pioneering works with the sociology of organizations and the symbolic interactionism of criminological theories is what was decisive for a greater interest in the studies of the police and other organizations of the criminal justice system, Lima, Ratton (2011, pp. 284-285). From this emergence of academic interest by the police institution, between the end of the 1970s and throughout the 1980s, there emerged 03 (three) classic theoretical perspectives of analysis of the Brazilian Police over the following decades. In the first, the police was still represented as an instrument of political domination of the dominant classes over the subaltern classes, in studies such as those of Paulo Sergio Pinheiro (1979), in which there is the confirmation by this author that there would be a continuity of police practices abusive as torture even in changes of political regimes as after the 1930s, Vasconcelos (2011, p.76-77). In the second, in works like that of Luís Antônio Paixão (1982), a more methodologically inclined perspective for the studies of the sociology of organizations is inaugurated, in which the police begins to be analyzed as a bureaucratic, autonomous organization with corporate objectives and interests own, Vasconcelos (2011, page 77). In a third perspective, first developed by Pinheiro (1982, 1985), the police and their practices are presented as reflections of a socially entrenched authoritarian culture and practices in society, where the legitimacy of authoritarian police practices in the democratic regime derives from civil society, which, in addition to being violent and discriminatory, does not perceive the police mandate as a delegation made by citizens, but rather as a power born and legitimized by the state itself, Vasconcelos (2011) and Kant de Lima (1999, 2007).

Importance in the studies on the Police in the Brazilian Social Sciences: In 2017, in intention to map the Brazilian bibliographical production, between 2000 and 2016, about the repertoire of themes, issues and subjects related to "police studies" within the field of Social Sciences, Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2017, p.157), carried out a embracing bibliographical lifting of publications during the four years 2013-2016 of dozens of indexed national journals, qualifying qualis: A1, A2, B1, B2, totaling a total of 194 articles in the areas of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science. In addition to other types of publications with a total of 206 records, totaling: 56 books, 46 research reports, 33 book chapters, 46 and dissertations and theses, with the remaining 25 records corresponded to booklets, manuals, technical notes, among others, the synthesis of these studies led to the identification of 19 thematic studies of the police institution, Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2017, p.164). In the mapping carried out by Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2017, p.155), the authors conclude that the emergence of Police Studies in Brazil occurred only as violence in the area of studies on violence of "public safety". Organizing itself for the authors in 03 (three) main axes: "violence and crime", "police and public order" and "public policies of security and justice".

The first came from the urgency of discussing the violence of state power, gaining strength during the period of redemocratization, consolidating in the early 1990s mainly through the themes of "police violence", "police corruption" and "groups of extermination", Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2017, p.155-156). Consolidation that Lima, Misse and Miranda (2000, p 52) believe have been driven by the political-judicial transformations of the country that opened the police and judicial institutions to a greater transit of researchers. In the second axis, "police and public order", the academic interest in the study of the police institution is presented in diverse and dispersed studies that include: the control of public order; police reform; external and internal control mechanisms; analysis of community policing; police correction, public security councils among others, Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2017, p.156). In the third axis for Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2017, p.156), "public policies of security and justice", the study on the police also appears as diversified, but differing from the second axis, mainly because it constitutes attempts to reconcile, denounce and describe the reality of police and judicial institutions with a political transformation schedule that seeks to present ways to improve the system, its reform or modernization.

On the reform of the police: As for the specific issue of Police Reform, it can be seen that this indexation by Muniz, Caruso and Freitas (2017, p. 164) ranks 7th in a ranking of 19 themas. However, it was verified that several of the other themes identified: Architecture or institutional model; organizational innovations; training and professional qualification; modalities of Policing and interagency relations, forms of control of police action: mechanisms of accountability, use of force and armaments, police image confidence and community relations, when treated by various social science authors through an approach more purposeful than denist are understood by these authors as modalities of reforms of the police organization. The theme of police reform can appear either explicitly or implicitly or transversally to several other themes related to the thematic universe of police studies, depending on the purposeful nature of the study presented by each author.

In this sense, it can be affirmed that there is not consensus among researchers in the field of Brazilian social sciences, regarding the issue of police reform in Brazil, mainly on the issue, what kind of reforms these would consist of, if relation to the organizational model, whether to the modes and procedures of policing, forms of internal or external control of the police action or if in relation to training and police education. This demonstrates the heterogeneity of the types of reforms that can be proposed to the police organization. When analyzing only the group of pioneer researchers described by Lima and Ratton (2000), and including some from outside this universe, who entered the field only in the 1990s, but who has a considerable intellectual production on the police institution as the researcher Jacqueline Muniz (see table 03). It should be concluded that police studies are in fact one of several other topics dealt with by these researchers, among them those who have dedicated themselves more and others less to the specific study of the police organization. Among these we can highlight at least 03 (three): Jacqueline Muniz, Claudio Beato and Roberto Kant de Lima. As for the theme of police reforms, it has been observed that in most of the research work on the police, the issue arises as an issue to be transposed transversally to others, usually as a form of proposal for debate or even proposals for resolution of the authors to the problems of the Brazilian police organization being studied.

According to Tavares dos Santos (2014, p.21), in the last decades of the twentieth century, there have been several attempts at police reform in several countries, such as the United States, Canada, Europe - and South - South Africa, India, partially and Latin American countries (in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Colombia and Mexico), because of the crisis of legitimacy of the police force, resulting from criticism by various agents, police culture and authoritarian behavior of these organizations. For BeatoFilho and Azevedo (2016, pp. 175e -176e), there are 03 (three) most common arguments that mobilize justifications for Police Reform. In the first, the segmentation of cops activities has resulted in inefficiency in crime prevention, as evidenced by the high rates of underreporting of crimes since only 20% of all crimes are reported to the police. In the second, the discretion of the police in the conduct of their investigations, which implies that obligatoriness the indication gathered in the police investigation phase must be transformed into evidence or remade all the procedures done by the police in the judicial phase, which hinder the integration among police officers. police and judicial phases; Lastly, the lack of credibility suffer by the cops in our society, since only 18% of the population rely on military police and 17% on civilian police.

According to BeatoFilho and Azevedo (2016), Reforms in the area of justice and police are rare events in any country, usually occur in a context of institutional crises, through slow and gradual processes of restructuring criminal justice systems in Colombia difficult changes long-term changes were preceded by simpler changes of small and medium impact, aiming at a period of learning and organizational preparation. In this sense, the authors point out that in the Brazilian context, there would be opportunity for 03 (three) levels of changes subdivided into three other levels each. In the first we have; the feasible politically in the short term, which includes high-impact measures such as: implementation of integrated information systems; of medium impact: training analysts of crime and low impact: courses human rights.

In the second, politically feasible measures of medium and long term, there being self-impact measures: community policing; medium impact: continuing education courses; creation of ombudsmen with the power of investigation and municipalization of public safety and low impact: integrated training. In the last level have been politically difficult even long-term measures such as: high impact: unification of the police and demilitarization extinction police inquiry and deconstitutionalization of the police issue, adoption of the full cycle model; of medium impact: sharing of material resources (police stations, quarters, cars, etc.) and low impact: extinction of military and civil police; army assumes the role of police and demilitarization, BeatoFilho and Azevedo (2016). From this theoretical typology created by the authors to measure the degree of feasibility of the measures that are placed in the Brazilian political arena. It is possible to affirm that among the pioneering Brazilian researchers in the area of conflicts, most of the analyzes, criticisms and possible recommendations arising from the studies of the police organization go in the direction of what BeatoFilho and Azevedo (2016) classified as politically feasible measures of medium and long term and medium impact.

As a common ground among most of these researchers, criticisms remain of both the model of military organization adopted by the PMs and the militaristic mentality present not only in military police but also in civilian police manifested in the conception that police work and a constant " war against crime ", Lemgruber (2003), Barreira (2004), Kant de Lima (1999, 2007), Soares (2010), Muniz (2001, 2010), BeatoFilho (1999, 2010). However, despite the criticism of the institutional or ideological militarization of the police by these researchers, with the exception of Luís Eduardo Soares, most of them bet on the reformulation of police education and education as a more viable reform policy for the Brazilian police. For Kant de Lima (2007, p.86-87), Brazilian police training has to undergo a complete and not only partial reformulation, since, on the one hand, military training is based on the almost mechanical conditioning of obedience to orders, making it difficult that the police agent has autonomy and reflexive attitudes necessary to mediate conflicts.

On the other hand, the Brazilian Legal Culture reproduced in the legal education of police training schools, is based on a system of construction of truths that always seeks a winning thesis, through the decision of an authority, and not through the construction of truths consensual Thus, Kant de Lima (2007) is also critical both the militaristic organizational culture and the inquisitorial tradition of the Brazilian legal culture that influences the judicial police activity in Brazil. For Barreira (2004, p.25), despite the fact consciousness that a small part of the police agents are aware of the need for police institutions to seek more legitimacy for their work, the search for this legitimacy with civil society is not just for a change in the forms of policing, but mainly through changes in the mentality of the police operators, which would involve reforms in police training and education, through a more humanistic bias in the content and philosophy of police education. Tavares dos Santos (2014, p.17), follows a similarity path to Barreira (2004) insofar as he also affirms that there is a need to reformulate police education, since it is necessary to overcome the remnants of a militaristic and juristic legacy of the past and corporate segmentation in police training, as attempts to change the police education system during the 1990s demonstrated a fragmented teaching in which curricula,

democratic and critical, coexist with archaic pedagogical practices and the continuity of traditional way of teaching police. In this sense, the author argues that police training must be emphasized in the mediation of conflicts, in order to give the police the ability to negotiate from simple situations of neighborhood conflicts to difficult situations involving hostages, being necessary in the vision of the author to qualify these professionals with more humanistic contents: Anthropology, Sociology and Social Psychology, and not only juridical, Tavares dos Santos (2014, p.17-18, 21). Maria Estela Grossi Porto and Julita Lemgruber advocate reforms along similar lines, investing in improving the external and internal control of police activity and police training. Julita Lemgruber, when investigating the attempts of proximity policing implemented by the UPPs in Rio de Janeiro, concluded that more than a lack of resources, the project of approach to the community failed because institutionalization and credibility were very low of this modality of policing between the cops of the in Rio de Janeiro. It is necessary to reform the police education with a view to better prepare and produce cops with profiles and commitments necessary for this type of policing, (LEMGRUBER, *et al.*, 2013).

Porto (2011) affirms that it is necessary to establish a better internal control of the discretion of police activity by creating codes of police deontology that are less generic and abstract and which contain or are complemented by norms of conduct that refer to police techniques and procedures aimed mainly at situations of contact between police and citizens. Having filled this gap, the author emphasizes that it is also necessary to incorporate the principles and values of police deontology into the training and training of these institutions. On the other hand, there are also pioneering researchers who support politically difficult measures even in the long run: high impact. In this role, Luís Eduardo Soares is the most emphatic in these issues, critical of the model of Brazilian police organizations, especially the militarization and atomization of these organizations. For Soares (2013, p. 5) as PM (Military police) and army, it has very different functions, it does not make sense for PMs to date to copy the organizational model and militarized culture of the Brazilian Army, and in the PMs, changes that promote decentralization being necessary; valuation of work at the tip; flexibility in decision-making processes; respect for human rights and internationally respected principles on the moderate use of force; as well as capacity for dialogue, leadership, mediation and diagnosis. As for civilian police, the author mainly criticizes the fragmentation and atomization of these organizations, since their local units would be literally fragmented and atomized by not providing information to the central ruling nucleus, nor receiving systemic guidance from it, nor open transparently for regular performance evaluations. Where the researcher points out legislative initiatives of institutional change such as demilitarization, unification, full cycle adoption and the municipalization of these institutions as initiatives capable of overcoming the problems arising from the current organizational model adopted by these institutions, where all these options are contemplated in PEC 51, Soares (2012). Finally, Claudio Beato Filho and Jacqueline Muniz have similar perspectives of analysis on the issue of police reform. For both, in addition to being critical and sympathetic to overcoming the militaristic and bacharelist paradigms of police training, the issue of police reform is also seen as a process of medium and long duration that would involve several other measures from low, medium to finally reaching the high-

impact as a way to ensure and correctly evaluate the effects of change, Muniz (2001) and Beato Filho and Azevedo (2016). According to Muniz (2001, p. 178), among the issues that more than mobilize the public debate on Brazilian police reform, the low quality of the professional training process of the military police, since the excessive use of force and other arbitrary uses of police power, is seen as one of the perverse effects of the poor quality of the training process. For Muniz (2001, p.189), there is currently a proliferation of proposals for new paradigms for police training that can be synthesized in three ways: in the first, police training would be fully delivered to the university institution in the second this would be the training in conjunction with the university institution and in the latter the aim would be to build a unified teaching structure for military and civilian police organizations. For the researcher, this "test balloon" in which it has become the arena of proposals for police reforms in Brazil, indicates the need for temporary suspension of the passionate defense of any position, and objectively evaluate the available options, benefits and onus the accession of the proposed changes, their consistency, the possibility of complementarity, their adequacy to the peculiar reality of a given region, the investments required for each choice, Muniz (2001), 190).

For Beato Filho (1999, p.17-18), there is still a great deal of ignorance in Brazilian civil society about the nature of police work, as evidenced in the false conception that police work is exclusively dedicated to the fight against crime, ignoring a high number of routine activities, care and maintenance of the order in which these professionals are involved. On the other hand, the simple argument without qualifications, present in many academic analyzes that the existence of a military police force does not conform to the democratic reality of modern societies, is a statement without empirical support, since there are militarized police organizations relatively well evaluated as Carabinieri in Chile, Carabinieri in Italy, Gendarmerie France and Rijkspolitie in the Netherlands, Beato son (1999, p.18). For these issues, Beato Filho and Azevedo (2016) affirm that police reform should be understood not as an event but a complex long process of high political cost and that will not change cops practices overnight, since interventions of a more minimalist and short, medium and long term planning are the most appropriate alternatives to solve the problem, because they lead to organizational learning, creating the bases for deeper transformations. According to the author, all the major structural reform projects in the Brazilian Congress start from the idea that there is an ideal police model while ignoring the weight of the old corporate lobbies in the police structure. Therefore, a successful reform project must be preceded by a serious diagnosis of the limits and possibilities of implementation in each police agency, where reforms in Brazil fail in both criteria by proposing to extinguish existing police forces without any questioning of the gains and losses of this measure, Beato Filho and Azevedo (2016, p 190-199e).

Conclusion

The present work was dedicated to analyze how the intellectual specialists considered pioneers in the field of studies of violence, crime, public security and criminal justice have analyzed the question of the need for reforms in the Brazilian police. It is concluded that among investigators considered pioneers, the police studies and the specific theme on police reform have been treated in a diversified manner by the specialists in the field, since the problem of police reform

has been analyzed by studies that has the pretension to give answers to some specific problems of the Brazilian police, according to the studies that each researcher has identified as more relevant. There are several intellectual visions about police reform, while some researchers such as Luís Eduardo Soares have emphasized the need to reformulate the institution's organizational structure through demilitarization, unification or adoption of the full cycle police model. Others like Julita Lemgruber and Maria Estela Grossi Porto, put more emphasis on measures aimed at improving internal and external controls of the police organization. Roberto Kant de Lima, José Vicente Tavares dos Santos, Cesar Barreira, even Claudio Beato and Jacqueline Muniz, has shown a slight preference for measures that reform police training and education. In the case of Jacqueline Muniz and Claudio Beato, the fact of believing in the greater viability of changes in police training and education as an instrument of police reform is noteworthy. Both researchers consider that the complexity of the issue requires that it be treated as a political process of implementing several measures in the medium and long term. In this sense, Claudio Beato is more emphatic in considering that a successful reform would require broad political legitimacy to face the political cost of implementing several high and medium-impact measures, as well as to equate resistances and negotiations with corporate lobbies, issue which needs to be better studied in later work, along with the influence that the relationship of these lobbies with the political world have on institutional resistance to legislative projects to reform police organizations.

REFERENCES

2011. Mapping the theoretical and methodological connections of Brazilian academic production around the themes of violence and public security and its relations with the public policies of the area adopted in the last two decades (1990-2000). fapesp. Brazilian public security forum, p.21,27 and 32.
- ADORNO,Sérgio. 1993. "Violent Urban Crime in Brazil: A Thematic Cut". BIB - Information and Bibliographic Bulletin of Social Sciences, n. 35, 1st semester, p. 03-24.
- BRETAS, Marcos Luiz. Rosemberg, André. 2013. The history of the police in Brazil: balance and perspectives Topoi, v. 14, n. 26, jan./jul.P. 162-173 | www.revistatopoi.org.
- KANT DE LIMA, Roberto. 2007. Civil Rights, Rule of Law and police culture the police training in question. Reprinted with permission. 1, p. 67-87. https://pm.es.gov.br/Media/PMES/Revista%20Preleção / Revista_Prelecao_Edicao_01-1.pdf
- KANT DE LIMA, Roberto; Misse, Michel; Miranda, Ana P. M. de. 2000. Violence, Criminality, Public Security and Criminal Justice in Brazil: a bibliography ". Brazilian Journal of Bibliographic Information in Social Sciences, Rio de Janeiro, n.50, p.45-123.
- _____. 1999. Police, justice and society in Brazil: a comparative approach of conflict management models in public space. journal of sociology and politics n° 13: 23-38 nov. <https://revistas.ufpr.br/rsp/article>
- LEMGRUBER, J. T. MUSUMECI, L.; MOURAO, B.M.; RAMOS, S. 2013. Being a police officer of UPP: Approximations and resistances. Safety and Citizenship Bulletin, v. 12, p. 1,
- LIMA, Renato Sérgio de and RATTON, José Luiz (Org.) 2011. The social sciences and the pioneers in studies on crime, violence and human rights in Brazil.São Paulo: Brazilian Forum of Public Security; Urbania; ANPOCS,, 304 pages.
- MUNIZ, Jacqueline de Oliveira. 2001. The Identity Crisis of the Military Police: Dilemmas and Paradoxes of Formation. Security and Defense Studies Review, v. 1, p. 187-198, http://www.pm.al.gov.br/intra/downloads/bc_policial/pol_03.pdf
- MUNIZ, Jacqueline de Oliveira; MACHADO Eduardo Paes 2010. Police for those who need police: contributions to studies on policing. Cad. CRH vol.23 no.60 Salvador Dec. _____ .CARUSO, Haydée. FREITAS. Philip. 2017. Police studies in the social sciences: a balance sheet on Brazilian production from the 2000s. BIB, São Paulo, n. 84, 2 / (published April 2018), pp. 148-187
- PORTO, Maria Stela Grossi. TRINITY, Arthur. 2011. Controlling Police Activity: a comparative analysis of codes of conduct in Brazil and Canada. Sociologies, Porto Alegre, year 13, no. 27, May / May.P. 342-381, 2011.
- PRADAL, Fernanda Ferreira. (2017) Public security in Brazil: a critique of intellectual production. Revista Direito e Praxis, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 118-155.
- SOARES, Luiz Eduardo. PEC-51 (2013) revolution in the institutional architecture of public security. *Brazilian Journal of Criminal Sciences*. Ibcecrim.year 21 - no. 252 - november - issn 1676-3661. <https://www.ibccrim.org.br/docs/luizeduardo.pdf>
- _____. 2012. Reform of the Institutional Architecture of Public Security in Brazil. In: Julia L. Oliveira; Maria A. Ribeiro; Edna Jatobá. (Org.).Citizen Security in Debate. 1ed.Recife: Provisual, v. 1, p. 34-63.
- TAVARES-DOS-SANTOS, José-Vicente. 2014. Dilemmas of Police Education: from inheritance to innovative clues. Security, Justice and Citizenship: Research. Security, Justice and Citizenship / Ministry of Justice. - Year 4, n. 7, Brasília: National Secretariat of Public Security (SENASP),
- VASCONCELOS, Francisco Thiago Rocha 2011. Police in the light of the sociology of violence: "police officers" between criticism and intervention. Brazilian journal of public security. *São Paulo*, year 5, issue 9, Aug / Sep
- VASCONCELOS, Francisco Thiago Rocha. 2017. The Brazilian social sciences and the formation of the "field of public security" Revista Brasileira de Sociologia | Vol. 05, No. 09 | Jan / apr
- ZALUAR, Alba. 1999. "Violence and Crime". In: MICELI, Sérgio. (org.) What to read in Brazilian Social Science (1970-1995), vol. 1: Anthropology. São Paulo: Sumaré / ANPOCS
