

Review of public safety in the Covid-19 era**Revisión de la seguridad pública en la era Covid-19***Cruz García Lirios**

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ABSTRACT

Public security, as the central axis of the state and citizen agenda, has been approached from different angles from which phases of analysis have been established; rule of law, crime prevention, administration of justice, prosecution and social rehabilitation without considering civil participation beyond the complaints or demonstrations. The objective of this work was to review the civil participatory structure to establish the different types of self-government, government, and co-government among the interested parties. The theoretical, conceptual, and empirical frameworks around the systematization of data for the assembly of research folders are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Self-government; Government and Co-government; Matrix; Victimization.

RESUMEN

La seguridad pública, como eje central de la agenda estatal y ciudadana, ha sido abordada desde diferentes ángulos a partir de los cuales se han establecido fases de análisis; Estado de derecho, prevención del delito, procuración de justicia y readaptación social sin considerar la participación civil más allá de las denuncias o manifestaciones. El objetivo de este trabajo fue revisar la estructura participativa civil para establecer los diferentes tipos de autogobierno, gobierno y cogobierno entre las partes interesadas. Se discuten los marcos teóricos, conceptuales y empíricos en torno a la sistematización de datos para el montaje de carpetas de investigación.

PALABRAS CLAVE

Autogobierno; Gobierno y Cogobierno; Matriz; Victimización.

* Research article.

INTRODUCTION

Migratory flows that have been displaced by policies of extermination or ethnic cleansing, as well as those communities persecuted for their vulnerable condition to climate change or crime, often undergo a process of prolonged crossing, short stay, and unexpected return, even and when they learn skills and knowledge favorable to the development of the locality that hosted them, they are excluded (Garcia et al., 2016).

In the context of the conflicts between society and the State, such as the cases of ethnic purification and extermination, xenophobia and guerrillas, the management and administration of resources aimed at national reconstruction; negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and prosecution for crimes against humanity, disappearances and forced displacement, Social Work has collaborated with Civil Society Organizations in order to be able to compensate and correct the asymmetries between politicians and citizens (Garcia et al., 2021).

The conflicts between the rulers and the ruled have been exploited by organized crime in the co-option and formation of a criminal identity in the commission of attacks against ethnic and minority groups such as migrant flows (Garcia, 2015).

Precisely, the objective of this work is to specify a model for the care of child victims due to forced displacement in cases of parental or family loss on which they depend economically and emotionally (Garcia, 2021). For this purpose, a documentary study was carried out with a selection of sources related to the cases of victims of forced displacement, as well as the cases in which the accompaniment directed the victim towards a grief,

conciliation, and adoption of lifestyles. free of violence (García, Carreon and Hernández, 2014).

In this sense, the system that seeks the rapprochement and even the coupling of state management with civil self-management is known as governance. Consequently, Social Work for the care of victims of crimes against humanity and in the case of crimes against vulnerable populations such as the elderly, women and children has generated intervention strategies such as the accompaniment and promotion of violence-free lifestyles (Carreon, Bautista, García, Hernández, Sandoval, Pérez and Valdés, 2016).

In the case of those displaced from Syria to Europe, as could also be the case in the future with those deported from the US to Central America and Mexico, authoritarianism is the cause that mobilizes its adherents, dissidents, and neutrals (Garcia, 2019).

Bachad el Asar, as may be the case of Donald Trump, not only divided civil society in Syria, but also confronted it to the point of promoting forced displacement (Carreon et al., 2017). In the case of Donald Trump, his anti-immigrant proselytism and his eventual policies of deportation and unemployment to Latino groups could generate an involuntary and voluntary displacement of sympathizers, dissidents and neutrals (Garcia, 2019). In this scenario, Social Work has proposed intervention strategies financed by Civil Organizations for the Defense of Human Rights.

In principle, social work has approached vulnerable groups, mainly infants who are looking for their parents through the recruitment of volunteers who in turn accompany children who are looking for their parents. It is a program in which infants

receive medical, psychological and legal care in order to find their parents, but always with the accompaniment of a social worker (Garcia et al., 2015).

Such a model of intervention has allowed infants to be assisted by social workers in the face of any vicissitude regarding their right to seek their parents and have a life free of violence, as well as health and access to education and housing in a different country from their nationality (García, 2006).

Such a strategy could be implemented in the EU with the arrival of Trump and his arrival in power, implementation of policies anti-immigrant and dipartites. The model would have a variant that would consist of documenting the xenophobic climate of infants with respect to Trump sympathizers and his anti-immigrant policies. This would help establish social profiles determinants of forced displacement and the legitimization of political dipartites.

The migrant population in the United States of America (hereinafter the US), constitutes a human and social capital without precedent since the decade of the eighties.

However, despite migration has been understood as a choice for economic reasons, armed conflicts have generated an increasing number of displaced people from countries with civil wars to countries with economic stability and governance. In this sense, the cases of displaced infants in Syria are an example of the importance of Social Work in the care of infants who seek their relatives (García, Carreon, Hernández, Bautista and Méndez, 2013).

Both phenomena, migration and displacement are not only consequences of authoritarian regimes but are also the product of geopolitics that enhance national identity

to the detriment of minorities, which in these cases are migratory flows made up of infants (Garcia et al., 2015).

On the one hand, the deportation policy, after attributing crimes to migrants and political slit in elections such as those of the presidential election in the United States, not only favored candidate Donald Trump, but also defined an anti-immigrant strategy that was already being implemented. since 2008.

In other words, migration was a central issue in the proselytizing of the US presidential elections that was capitalized on by the candidates, but it defined the election of Donald Trump, who distinguished himself by an anti-immigrant and defamatory campaign of Latino culture, mainly against Central Americans and Mexicans.

However, that did not prevent a percentage greater than double digits from supporting the proposal of Donald Trump, who would ultimately win the presidential election.

In other words, in a presidential democratic political system, the federal elections were permeated by media authoritarianism, which consisted of the defamation of Latinos on digital networks such as Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. In addition, the Mexican people were threatened with paying for the construction of a wall on the border with the United States of America, as well as the massive deportation of undocumented immigrants who were classified as criminals (Garcia, 2021). It is at least a media authoritarianism that the press did not counteract and rather adhered to the opinions of the rating. By Donald Trump used digital networks and was even supported by the Russian government in hacking the accounts of potential voters, it is at least a media authoritarianism that determined the

presidential election and underpinned the xenophobic and political politics of deportation.

Therefore, it is necessary to anticipate the consequences of this unfavorable scenario for vulnerable groups, including children who will be separated from their parents, or will be forced to move regardless of their right to a life free of violence and access to a dignified life.

The objective of this work is to specify a model for the study of the displaced, with emphasis on those cases of violation of their human rights, such as the loss of social, family ties or uprooting. Deepening the methods of analysis and evaluation of security policies from the conceptual point of view and in the specific context of Mexico; strategic management, governance, local, regional and national security policies, intergovernmental management, local development and citizen participation.

1. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

The concept of governability refers to the qualities of what is governable as action and effect of governing and governing oneself, assuming three fundamental axes: 1) democratic quality, 2) management and public policies and 3) rule of law and individual guarantees

In each of the democratic areas of governance, common interest and collective welfare prevail as imperatives of public administration and government action.

Governance assumes the State as the guiding axis of public management and administration, but in relation to the evaluation of its subsystems to legitimize its governmental actions (Garcia, 2021). These are lines of action that go from the local to the

personal by security is considered a central issue on the public agenda.

2. EMERGING CO-GOVERNMENT

The forced as indicators of transition from a tribal totalitarian or authoritarian regime to assume the concentration of power and unilateral decisions. In this sense, the vulnerable groups are confined areas of containment in countries that receive them as political asylees or labor reserve. This is so because the forms of State generate propaganda in favor of their leadership in matters of security, national identity, and territorial defense, but tinged with the deportation of the displaced once the internal conflict is consummated.

In this way, the regimes that are most conserved in the following a policy of migratory inclusion, but transitory in their asylum and unforeseen in their deportation are those considered authoritarian. These are governments in which their leaders justify multiculturalism as long as migratory flows do not violate native customs and customs and are limited to local laws and traditions (Carreon, Morales, Rivera, García and Hernández, 2014).

In the framework of the presidential election of Donald Trump and the war in Syria, Social Work has built theoretical frameworks to explain and anticipate scenarios of violence and aggression that impact the family nucleus, such as those displaced by fragmentation or loss of social bond.

This is the case of the theory of ethnocentrism that would pose an exacerbated nationalism in which Trump incurs when he promises to expel migrants to return their jobs to the natives of the United States. Ethnocentrism would be indicated by anti-immigrant policies, but also by the

degree of nationalism that was a constant in the Trump campaign.

But ethnocentrism does not relate immigrants or political dipartites with the styles of parental parenting fragmented would be for the expulsion of parents of children born in Eu, or the search for children and their families because of deportation, violence against migrants or xenophobia (García, 2006).

Social Work considers that the multiculturalist approach is fundamental to explain the interrelation between a dominant culture such as the United States and migrant minorities such as Latin, Central American, or Mexican. In that sense, multiculturalism would say that Trump's policies deny the interrelation between cultures since, it considers an equity that is denied by anti-immigrant policies.

In the case of migrant infants, multiculturalism would warn that the future of relations between cultures depends on a civic formation that would be canceled with deportations and with it the opportunity to learn from other cultures and the economic and social benefits that this would be lost. It implies how the understanding of a language different from that of the place of origin (Chávez, Carreon, Hernández and García, 2016).

However, multiculturalism denies the possibility of dominated cultures influencing the dominant culture. Therefore, from Social Work, interculturalism is proposed, which would consist of a policy of equity and representativeness of cultures in the legislative, executive, and judicial powers to guarantee equal opportunities (García, Carreon, Hernández, Aguilar and Rosas, 2015).

Based on these approaches, Social Work has proposed solutions such as negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and prosecution based on the defense of human rights and the accompaniment of the victims of anti-immigrant and anti-displacement geopolitics.

3. PUBLIC SAFETY STUDIES

The displacement of migrants is considered as an effect of the climate of violence, genocide, ethnic cleansing, or any other event orchestrated by the regime in power with the luxury of extreme violence against groups that have violated their human rights, even when these are considered an indicator. To label these groups as victims, it is a process in which a civil sector legitimizes crimes against humanity perpetrated by the State.

The literature warns that the native society, host of the displaced, inhibits the right and access of the displaced to a grief, the validation of their suffering, the monitoring of their traumatic emotions, the disorders of their personal and collective life, as well as the possibility of claim if they are labeled as a problem for the host country.

In this way, the process of displacement shows the incapacity of the State in generating policies to assist victims and the legitimation of the host society in the face of the policies of containment, stay and deportation of displaced persons and refugees.

In this process, multicultural and intercultural integration is absent, since on the one hand the policies support a temporary stay and immediate deportation in the face of any local threat and on the other hand, the host society loses the opportunity to interact with different migrant cultures around it. to the compensation of their problems, as well as

the solidarity support of their relatives in areas of conflict and violence of extermination, xenophobia, or ethnic persecution (García, Montero, Bustos, Carreón and Hernández, 2013).

Indeed, if the State is the cause of the violence crystallized into crimes against humanity by forcing the displacement of vulnerable groups, then far from legitimizing xenophobic policies and minority extermination, civil society can mediate social suffering, accompanying the victims in their process of mourning and overcoming the humanitarian crisis. Civil society is an accomplice of the State in excluding displaced migrants, as well as blocking their opportunities for human development; public health, obtaining employment, academic training.

Therefore, if the State is immersed in an ideology of extermination, civil society is obliged to reorient the xenophobic identity towards a cordial identity with those who inhabit its cities as refugees or displaced persons, persecuted and migrants. The way in which civil society can generate a social bond between the displaced and their families who remained in the conflict zone is through the interaction of values and norms, equity in development opportunities, and understanding of grief. around the social suffering of the displaced.

Delgado (1999) warns that, in a humanitarian crisis with forced displacement by violence, the State implements containment policies, programs and strategies that are detached from the negotiation process between the parties in conflict. Therefore, it is important to articulate the demands with the negotiations and conflicts that led to forced displacement.

Niño (1999) assures that forced displacements are originated by an environment of violence, but also by the legitimization of poverty and the use of violence as a manifestation of disagreement by disadvantaged civilian groups towards punitive policies, victim assistance programs, but without the remediation of their situation and strategies without the participation of the victims. The asymmetry between government action and humanitarian crises is of such magnitude that not even the reality of the displaced is considered to shape a project of national reconstruction through pacification, vindication, and social ties.

In the review by Gómez, Aitaza and De Souza (2008) they found that the victim care programs were insufficient to redress the damage to vulnerable groups in general and to infants in particular, since reception policies prohibited refugees to participate in actions that will modify civil opinion, the recognition and vindication of their rights and they only had the opportunity to be temporarily in a short period of time before their deportation.

Vallejo (2011) relates quality of life to displacement, based on the assumption that the deterioration of expectations in health, employment, housing, and education reduces the condition of the displaced, inhibiting their capacities in such a situation and reducing their opportunities of a dignified life or at least free of violence. In this sense, the State is co-responsible for not having oriented opportunities and capacities, but also for not responding efficiently, effectively and effectively to the request for asylum or containment of voluntary and forced displacement.

Díaz, Molina and Marin (2015) argue a symbolic relationship between displacement, grief, attachment to the place and

reconstruction of personal and group life victims of violence perpetrated by the guerrillas and the state. That is to say that the roots towards the place and the community of origin forge a close relationship with the individual that, when broken by displacement, fosters a symbolic return in which the State participated to some extent by introjecting a degree of horror and hopelessness for the loss of stay in the place of origin.

In short, the state of knowledge warns that; 1) The displaced migratory flows are a consequence of a regime that promotes the propaganda of violence and legitimizes itself with a counterpropaganda of the national union for the defense of territory and identity. This prevents interculturality and reduces competition for the management and administration of essential resources to redress the social suffering of migrants; 2) the policies, programs and strategies of containment, isolation and deportation of migrants suppose the legitimation of the regime which is distinguished by a unilateral authoritarianism that derives from the prime minister or president and is disseminated in the institutional and bureaucratic structure; 3) the representations and attitudes of the host civil society towards the migratory flows of displaced persons. As containment, asylum and deportation policies intensify, xenophobia is exacerbated.

4. SPECIFICATION OF THE MODEL COUPLE TO THE STUDY SECURITY

A specified model represents the logical trajectories between the dependency relationships of the variables reviewed in the literature. In this sense, two hypotheses stand out from the review of the state of knowledge. The first one related to social accompaniment, which consists of mediating relations between the dominant culture and

migrant cultures in order to reduce suffering, but without any possibility of development. It is a process in which the dominant culture appropriates the workforce of migrant cultures, once the demand has been satisfied, then deportation takes place. In this process, the governments receiving emigrants, through civil society organizations, contain mass migration and select the flows that they wish to employ in sectors that the natives do not wish to work, but once the demand has been satisfied and that the reserve worker population has been consumed, then deportation is brewing. In other words, migratory flows are subject to selectivity from their departure, stay and return journey (hypothesis of political legitimation).

In contrast, when the policies of asylum and reception of displaced persons are carried out from intercultural countries, made up of different cultures in interaction without any being dominant or hegemonic, then social support is developed in terms of the comfort of the displaced, the recognition of their grief, capacities and granting of opportunities or alternatives to their social suffering (hypothesis of social support).

5. METHOD

A desk study was carried out with a non-probabilistic selection of sources indexed to repositories in Latin America, during the period from 2019 to 2021, consider: A: Findings of the positive and significant effects of the political system on perceived security; B: Reports of the negative effects of the political system on the perception of security; C: Reports of the spurious effects of the political system on the perception of safety

The Carreon Security Perception Scale (2019) was used, which includes five dimensions related to trust, commitment,

empathy, entrepreneurship and innovation as integral factors of perceived security. Each item includes five response options ranging from 0 = "not likely" to 5 = "quite likely".

The information was processed in content analysis matrices and the variables reported in the state of knowledge were specified in a model (see annex). We used the package qualitative analysis data version 3.0 in order to estimate the parameters of normality, contingency, and residual adjustment.

6. RESULTS

Table 1 shows the descriptive values that include values of normal distribution, reliability and validity from which it is possible to observe the consistency of the instrument in other contexts and research settings.

Table 1. Components loadings

	RC1	RC2	RC3	Uniqueness
R1			0.926	0.247
R2	0.459	-0.665		0.332
R3	-0.948			0.121
R4	0.516	-0.672		0.241
R5		-0.451	0.478	0.256
R6		0.659		0.436
R7		-0.986		0.125
R8	0.918			0.166
R9			-0.774	0.233
R10	0.434	0.827		0.145
R11	0.997			0.039
R12	-0.880			0.104
R13	0.850	0.527		0.063
R14		0.675		0.290
R15			0.888	0.283
R16	-0.436	0.553	-0.524	0.097

R = Reactive, Method: Main axes, Promax rotation. Suitability and Sphericity [$X^2 = 23.24$ (12gl) $p < .05$; $KMO = .789$] RC1 = Confidence (18% of the total variance explained and alpha of .780), RC2 = Commitment (14% of the total variance explained and alpha of .778), RC3 = Empathy (10% of the variance total explained and alpha of .760). All items are answered with

one of five options ranging from 0 = "not at all likely" to 5 = "quite likely".

The adequacy of sphericity [$X^2 = 23.24$ (12gl) $p < .05$; $KMO = .789$] suggest the factorial composition of the responses to the instrument, as well as the validity of the instrument in measuring the perception of security as an effect of the political system, be it self-government, government or co-government.

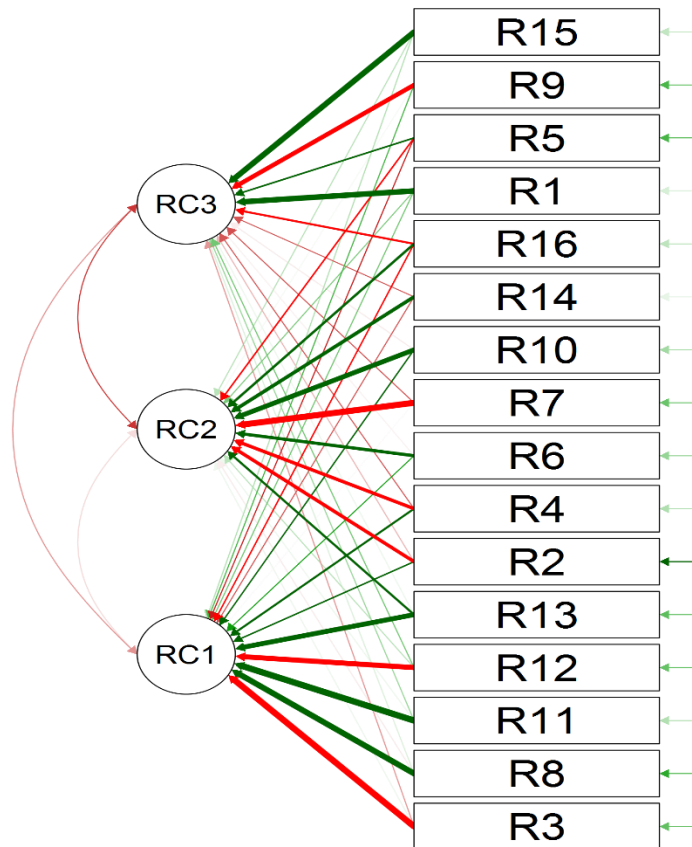


Figure 1. Structural equation modelling

Source: Prepared with the study data, $\chi^2 = 522.971$; 75 df; $p < .001$

The model explained 56% of the total variance, indicating the relevance of including more dimensions, or the emergence of a second-order factor common to the five first-order factors established by the literature and corroborated by the present work through the instrument (see Table 2).

Table 2. Component characteristics

	Eigenvalue	Proportion var.	Cumulative
RC1	5.654	0.353	0.353
RC2	4.840	0.303	0.656
RC3	2.325	0.145	0.801

7. DISCUSSION

The contribution of this work to the state of knowledge lies in the specification of a model for the study of victims of displacement, containment, asylum, and deportation policies. It is a process in which the literature notices two preponderant hypotheses: the relative to the legitimation of such policies through xenophobia, the avoidance of contact and stigma as indicators of eventual deportation; and in contrast, the hypothesis of social support that warns the importance of the collective mourning as an opportunity for solidarity and fellowship among migrant cultures and the receiving culture.

In this way, the theory of the governance of return migration would mention that such assumptions obey the identity that migrant communities construct in their interaction with their environment and other cultures, but far from being a barrier to development, it is proof consistency, symbols and representations that enhance identity, or announce change.

In the case of migratory flows from Latin America in general and from Mexico in particular, social accompaniment is a tradition, use and custom so deep-rooted that when deep-rooted communities and groups are displaced, they promote representations and perceptions around expectations of xenophobic policies and exclusive that crystallize in a collective resilience, and this is disseminated in knowledge networks.

It is precisely these knowledge networks that allow migratory flows not only to subsist in a xenophobic structure, but also to compete for work and reproduce the migratory flow every sufficient period to return to the place of origin and instruct new generations of migrants regarding to the crossing and stay in the host country.

In the framework of the US presidential elections and the inauguration of Donald Trump, migrant communities exacerbate their networks of knowledge, support, and solidarity in order to lessen the impact of xenophobic and deportation policies.

Precisely, the specified model will allow to systematically observe the contrast of the two hypotheses in scenarios of containment, exclusion or deportation of migrants and its effects on women and infants who are separated from their families.

CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this work was to establish the categories of analysis for the study of security as an effect of a government system, but the research design limited the results to the scenario and the research sample. It is recommended to delve into the effects of the presidential elections and the implementation of anti-migrant policies.

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