



Exploratory Factorial Structure of Security Public

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to discuss the scope and limits of social work as a preventive and thanatological device to the politics of fear, nepotism and known as security politic and death. For this purpose, the basic concepts proposed by theories of systems social work exposed. Then, the categories of social fact, social issue, rationalization of another device, social suffering, social ties, social protection, social promotion and intervention about the politics of fear, nepotism and death in order to discuss establish areas of opportunity of Social Work. Finally, a model for social diagnosis of security politic specified.

Keywords: Exploratory, Factorial Structure, Security Public

1. Introduction

Relations between rulers and governed are often observed in the government system, the state form and the government regime in general, as well as in public security policies, strategies and programs. As regards civil confidence in the action and government performance of their security authorities, models focused on crime prevention, justice delivery and social rehabilitation have been proposed. Regarding crime prevention, relations between authorities and the governed have been observed from the image of the government, institutional prestige and police reputation, avoiding civil trust (A. Eito, 2012)

The aim of this paper is to discuss the scope and limits of social work as a preventive and thanatological device to the politics of fear, nepotism and known as security politic and death. For this purpose, the basic concepts proposed by theories of systems social work exposed. Then, the categories of social fact, social issue, rationalization of another device, social suffering, social ties, social protection, social promotion and intervention about the politics of fear, nepotism and death in order to discuss establish areas of opportunity of Social Work. Finally, a model for social diagnosis of security politic specified (C. Naranjo, 2000).

Consequently, the work will establish the concept of a device as a central axis in the discussion about social work and occupational practice with an impact on local development by promoting autonomy, equity and shared responsibility.

2. Literature Review



2.1. Theory of security public

This section describes the basic concepts of the politics of fear, nepotism and instrumented as government actions to reduce conflict and social change death exposed. Public security is heir to territorial security and national security in which the State leads the protection of regions through national union and local identity. Public safety involves citizens in terms of crime prevention, case monitoring and institution evaluation (E. Durkheim, 2001)

The term refers to a rational security politic administration and institutional practices for social control, reducing conflicts. Anger, anxiety, distrust- based on obedience and conformity and the anticipation of social change. In this sense, it is a device because it connotes a civilized evolution based on resources and capabilities guided by a system of power crystallized status, money, origin, authority or force. From both distinctions, it is possible to note that the security politic refers to a forged industrial revolution and until then permanent device as to the reproduction of social domination refers (E. Dussel, 2014).

However, the security politic fragmented and resulted administration of death -make gradually die stress, helplessness, fear, terror or work - and communication management - adherents or deter dissidents -. Both dimensions security politic not only show a management opportunities and social skills, but also two sophisticated devices through Information Technology and Communication (ICT) spread fear to legitimize the guidance of the State on public security; latent privacy and identity theft (E. Malagon, 2012).

Security politic are control devices, fear and communication that legitimize domination, suffering and despair as civil society is organized in areas and networks to address these policies, generating devices that counteract the effects of policies social control, focusing on conflict and social change (E. Tarazona, 2015)

Social work, from its inception was a sectoral response to the injustices of colonization. It is a discipline that has evolved as the asymmetries between rulers and ruled are intensified because of security politic. A review of the history of Social Work and its evolution in device emancipation and vindication allow you to appreciate their contribution general science and social sciences and the health sciences (G. Zabludsky, 1987)

In summary, the theory of public safety highlights civil inclusion in institutional affairs and the legitimization of crime prevention policies, strategies and programs in relation to human rights.

2.2. Studies of security public

Public safety studies are multidisciplinary. They involve social sciences, legal sciences, economic sciences and political sciences with respect to forensic sciences. This paper emphasizes the analysis from the behavioral sciences among which is psychology and social work (J. Carreon & C. García, 2013).

Since its origins, its reconceptualization and contemporary stage Social Work has gone from welfare to question their social relevance as a device no longer playing for exclusion, but as prevention device and thanatological orientation. In this regard, it is important to discuss some current concepts such as; 1) social fact, 2) social question, 3) rationalizing the other, 4) social domination 5) social suffering, 6) social bond, 7) social protection and 8) social promotion (J. Carreón, A. V. Blanes & C. García, 2018).



The concept of social fact is widely discussed by theories in sociology to establish the object of study of sociology saw it as a product of common life (p. 47), but in Social Work has been assumed as "a behavior or an idea which is present in a social group, accepted or not, through complex historical transmissions (J. Carreón, C. García & A V. Blanes, 2018).

Ie, a social fact, from the perspective of Social Work, refers to a process of legitimation of the differences between rulers and ruled. In this sense, security politic is a social fact, since in both device power, has become increasingly sophisticated as governments and civil society have generated disagreements (J. Carreón, 2016).

Regarding social issue, this refers to the identification of problem inherent in a social context; linked to public policies and affecting violated, marginalized or excluded sectors. In this sense, security politic and dimensions are a social issue for its effects not only in society, but because being an instrument of power and reproduction of exclusion, are a permanent system that favors makers decisions to the detriment of those who must abide by (J. Potter, 1986).

It is possible to observe that fact social issue social and allude to a control device, and sophisticated manipulation as asymmetries between political and civil actors were accentuated. The rationalization of the other is the planned adaptation to a situation of submission and submission. This is an internalization of the other as a subject of interest, either in terms of exclusion, death or communication. This is because the historical dominance device would be indicated by streamlining the other as a result of the implementation of policies that inhibit cooperation but exacerbate competition and exclusion (K. Marx, 2000).

On the concept of device, it refers to a selectivity for a specific domination in a technical apparatus that transfers power and its effects of rejection and victimization. Indeed, the device is the implementation of security politic, while it seeks to control and management of sympathizers and supporters, but especially the conformity and obedience of dissidents and critics (M. Foucault, 2002).

Accordingly, the Social Work as a device would have a double connotation. The first refers to is part of the power and instrumented government action, reflected in the care and social services, but another part refers to the crystallization of initiatives of civil society organizations in areas or knowledge networks that promote to anticipate social issues or social fact and prevent spreading civil initiatives in order to be a device of the violated sectors, marginalized or excluded (M. Foucault, 1987).

Thus, social domination "resides in the school or the state (...) places imposition of principles that are practiced within the most private of universes." (Bourdieu, 1999: p . 15). Or, the social domination is a lynchpin of the devices state that embodies the patriarchy (M. Foucault, 2000).

In the case of social suffering, it refers to poverty, indifference and ignorance. Meanwhile indicator of social domination, the three sufferings appeal to a country devastated by the differences between political and social actors around, even alludes to a double exclusion is deprivation of social welfare by the state and loss of sense of community by the own group of belonging (M. Foucault, 2007).



In fact, social suffering indicates the loss of social ties, whether from poverty, indifference or ignorance, or from despair and indolence. In this process, the social bond is disseminated corporately as an identity. The loss of social ties implies the effectiveness of social domination crystallized in despair (M. Foucault, 2003).

To social exclusion, indicated by the social fact, social issues, rationalization of other social domination and social suffering and loss of social ties, social work has developed an interventional device consisting of protection social -To prevent, reduce and address risks that produce social inequalities, bearing in mind their vulnerability disappearance subjects of intervention (M. Foucault, 2003).

Thus, social protection as an indicator of the effectiveness of the intervention device is linked to social promotion -accountability recipients to leave the place of rights risk and improve their social integration capabilities within collective projects (M. Quiroga, F. Vargas, A. y Cruz, 2010).

Therefore, the Social Work as interventional device to the effects of security politic aims to study the genealogy of social facts to reveal the social question, by systematizing cases of rationalization of other social domination, social suffering, social ties, social protection and social promotion (M. Weber, 2012).

In short, the Social Work as interventional device -protection and promotion of basic rights and needs of vulnerable groups such marginalized or excluded of human development would impact on the social question by establishing the central themes for discussion. Reduce social domination through dissemination of equity. Dismemberment of social suffering by way of a life free of violence, would encourage the social bond with openness to diversity of groups and their relationships and finally, modify streamlining the other to promote their individual capacities, but above all collaborative (N. David, N. Guevara, J. Rubio, C. Fernández, & J. Sierra, 2011).

In summary, studies of public safety from the behavioral sciences highlight civil confidence with respect to government action and human rights.

2.3. Specification a model for study of security public

A model includes relationships between variables to explain public safety in general and crime prevention. Public safety studies highlight the incidence of crime prevention policies, strategies and programs with respect to the reduction of criminal and criminal behavior. In this regard, the variables that explain the effects of government crime prevention policies, strategies and programs on crime reduction are; aversion to change, the future and diversity (N. Luhmann, 2006)

2.3.1. Aversion of Change

If public security is the result of territorial security and national security policies that preserve the regions and the identity of a State, then the aversion to change is a civil thought derived from the political strategies that protect the heritage and the national union (N. Morera, 2010). The aversion to change implies a civil trust focused on national defense and the preservation of historical heritage (P. Bourdieu, 1998). However, the aversion to change by being a representation of the protection and conservation of territorial, national and public security dismisses the loss or expansion of the nation (P. Bourdieu, 1990)



2.3.2. Aversion of Future

In the system of protection and conservation of the territory and the national interests overlapped to the prevention of the crime, the aversion to the future suggests the preservation of the national, group and personal patrimony (P. Bourdieu, 1999).

The aversion to the future suggests a civil trust centered on the immediate action of its rulers rather than on the promises of justice (P. Feyerabend, 1975). However, when the aversion to change and the aversion to the future take root in a nation, they favor the suggestion of the aversion to diversity since external affairs are distant (S. Gómez, 2015).

2.3.3. Aversion of Diversity

Government regimes that protect their territory, heritage and identity as political axes of crime prevention attribute their stability to external factors. The aversion to diversity is the result of nationalist policies in which external affairs are threats of foreign interference if the State enters into agreements with its counterparts (S. Moscovici, 1961).

In relation to crime prevention, aversion to diversity means blocking migrants to whom crimes are attributed. In reference to civil trust, this increases when the State limits the income of migrants and reduces their interference in other foreign governments (V. Blaness, C. Garcia & H. D. Molina, 2019).

In sum, the aversion to change, the future and diversity are products of a political system of national protection, conservation and identity that in its radical version explains public security (V. Fuentes, J. Muyor, Z. y Galinda, Z, 2010)

In the crime prevention modality, aversions to change, to the future and to diversity focus attention on external factors such as the determinants of public safety. In this scheme, the State is represented as an entity of protection, protection and union. Migrant containment policies legitimize the political system, increasing civil confidence before its authorities (W. I. Aldana, f. J., Rosas, & C. García, 2018).

3. Research Method

An exploratory, cross-sectional and correlational work was carried out with an intentional sample of 235 students ($M = 20.3$ $SD = 1.4$ of age, $M = 9'897.12$ $SD = 23.412$ monthly income), considering their participation in the system of professional practices and social service.

The Institutional Authoritarianism Key was used, which includes reagents around the propensity to power, influence and change. All items include five response options ranging from 0 = "not likely" to 5 = "quite likely". The information was processed in the statistical analysis package version 23.0 considering normality, adequacy, sphericity, validity, fit and residual.

The interviews were carried out in the public university facilities, considering the guarantees of anonymity and confidentiality, as well as of not affecting the responses to their academic status.



The information was processed in the statistical analysis package for social sciences version 25.0 considering the estimation of normality, validity, reliability, adjustment and residual parameters in order to be able to test the hypothesis of significant differences between theoretical relationships with respect to observed relationships.

4. Results & Discussion

Table 1 shows the descriptive values that indicate the normal distribution, adequacy, sphericity, reliability, validity and correlation between the variables that make up institutional authoritarianism.

Note: Elaboration with data study. R = Reactive, M = Mean, S = Standard Deviation, W = Sweetness, K = Kurtosis, A = Alpha excluded value item. Method: Principals ways; Rotation: Promax. F1 = Aversion of Change (20% total variance explained and with alpha =, 780), F2 = Aversion of Future (17% total variance explained and with alpha =, 779), F3 = Aversion of Diversity (15% total variance explained and with alpha =, 790). * p <, 01; ** p <, 001; *** p <, 0001

In order to observe the trajectories of relationships between the first-order factors, a structural model was estimated to contrast it with the theoretical model.

The adjustment and residual parameters [$\chi^2 = 13, 24$ (14 df) p >, 05; GFI =, 990; CFI =, 997; RMSEA =, 009] suggest the non-rejection of the null hypothesis relative to the significant differences between the theoretical model and the empirical model.

The contribution of this document to social work lies in the systematization of hypotheses concerning a diagnostic device, intervention and evaluation. This is because the history of social work that goes charitable device consolidation evidence a process of exclusion or social fact would be indicated for 1) the social question, 2) social domination, 3) social suffering, 4) loss of social ties and 5) the rationalization of the other. Each of these phases has been countered with the protection and promotion of fundamental social rights and forms of basic living free from violence.

However, being a device subject to public intervention and social policies, increasingly frequent and preponderant in Latin America, then it is essential a historical review of the forms of government and regimes of State with the intention of establishing the political system according to the social work as interventional device in the process of social exclusion.

Under the violated, marginalized and excluded sectors are those most impacts the process of social exclusion, it is necessary to intervene according to local history the power of rulers or caciques. In this sense, the interventional device would be subject to the availability of community resources and capabilities of native groups such as migrants in the context or niche study, intervention and evaluation.

Therefore, a pending subject of Social Work as interventional device will be the articulation with public and social policies in relation to the excluded, marginalized or violated their most basic rights and guarantees groups.

5. Conclusion



Social domination, social suffering, social bond and rationalization of the other by being included in the promotion of fundamental rights will contribute to the design of policies aimed at social protection and not only to the administration of the emotions of civil society before its rulers.

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