



THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY POLICE IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this article was to examine the concepts of domestic violence from the perspective of scholars, integrating the role of the Military Police as a combative element in applied research, drawing on the knowledge from research conducted on the proposed topic. This was an exploratory study supported by bibliographic research and a qualitative literature review using subjective analytical techniques and resources. The results show that domestic violence is a social challenge that manifests itself in various forms, including physical, psychological, and financial abuse, requiring public security action. It was concluded that the Military Police, as part of the public security system, plays an essential role in effectively responding to domestic violence cases, based on an approach that is more sensitive, welcoming, and effective for victims.

Keywords: domestic violence; public safety; military police action.

ABSTRACT

The objective of this article was to examine the concepts of domestic violence in the light of scholars, integrating them with the role of the Military Police as an element of confrontation. Applied research, using knowledge from research developed on the proposed theme. This was an exploratory research supported by bibliographic research and a review of qualitative literature using subjective resources and techniques of analysis. The results show that domestic violence consists of a social challenge that manifests itself in various forms, including physical, psychological and financial abuse, demanding action from public security. It was concluded that the Military Police, which is part of the public security system, plays an essential role in effectively responding to cases of domestic violence, based on an approach with greater sensitivity, support and effectiveness for victims.

Keywords: domestic violence; public security; military police action.

INTRODUCTION

Domestic and family violence is a recurring phenomenon in everyday life.

Brazilian population due to numerous causes. It is considered a problem that has deep roots in the national culture that over the decades has been direct mirror of the society that has the patriarchal system at its center, the inclusion of systematic domestic and family violence, which reflects in a scenario that still

It has great violence that absolutely requires the intervention of the Police Military in its confrontation (Clarindo; Szczerepa, 2023).

This domestic violence presents itself in different forms, including sexual, physical and psychological abuse perpetrated against children, mistreatment of people elderly or with physical or intellectual disabilities and cases of physical, sexual and psychological violence against women. This type of event has a direct impact on the lives of women victims and may have direct interference in autonomy, physical or psychological integrity or even loss of life. Common sense tends to conceptualize violence domestic as an action committed by subjects or a group of individuals who cause physical, emotional or moral harm to others (Albuquerque, 2019).

It is understood that the role constitutionally provided for military police consists of promoting preventive policing aimed at maintaining of public order (Silva Junior, 2022). Therefore, prevention based on a more current conception of the understanding of the role of the Military Police, encompasses a extensive field of your perception, in other words, it encompasses multiple areas of action and determines that military police officers assume the duty of taking care of the integrity of society, especially of groups with greater vulnerability (Clarindo; Szczerepa, 2023; Oliveira; Ramos, 2025), which justifies the study of this theme currently.

The purpose of this article was to examine the concepts of domestic violence in light of of scholars, integrating the actions of the Military Police as an element of confrontation.

The purpose of this study was to carry out applied research, using knowledge from research developed on the proposed topic. Aiming at a treatment of the objective and better development of this research, it was observed that it is identified as exploratory research supported by research bibliographical developed in materials already prepared such as books, articles scientific, theses and relevant legislation for the development of review of literature. The approach to data processing in this study was qualitative. demanding the use of subjective analysis resources and techniques according to direction given by Gil (2008).

1 THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

According to Assunção and Oliveira (2024) and Costa (2025) violence domestic is a theme that has been presented since ancient times printed by a recurring patriarchal family model of domination that was constructed as a model archetypal of Brazilian society that has been inserted over the decades. The the concept of domestic violence is directly related to the prevalence of control or power over any family member, without direct relation to age, race, gender, sexual orientation, faith or social class.

Even when faced with acts of violence, social culture rooted over the centuries has always been based on the idea that, within the scope domestic/private family, the problems that arise should be solved within the family context, and should not be seen as crimes (Assunção; Oliveira, 2024).

For Lerner (2019), it is currently understood that physical aggression and psychological have always been present against the weaker members of the family, being children, the elderly, the disabled and, especially, women. This procedure was based, in many cases, on the model of the provider patriarch who allowed domination by force, first over women and later over all.

According to Albuquerque (2019), violence is understood as the abusive use of force, consisting of an attitude that intentionally causes physical harm or moral intimidation to another individual. Supporting this idea of domestic and family violence as it directly affects women, the legislation Brazilian law brought in article 5 of Law No. 11,340 of 2006, referred to as the Maria da Penha, the following definition,

Art. 5. For the purposes of this Law, domestic and family violence against women is defined as any action or omission based on gender that causes death, injury, physical, sexual or psychological suffering, and moral or patrimonial damage: I – within the domestic unit, understood as the permanent living space of people, with or without family ties, including those sporadically aggregated; II – within the family, understood as the community formed by individuals who are or consider themselves related, united by natural ties, by affinity or by express will;

III – in any intimate relationship of affection, in which the aggressor lives or has lived with the victim, regardless of cohabitation (Brazil, 2006).

It can be observed that the configuration of domestic and family violence referred to in the law in question is not associated with romantic relationships, highlighting that the causative agent may be an individual who does not presents any family relationship with the victim, however, reports that the victim be a woman without fail. In view of the above, domestic violence and family can also happen between relatives, even if they do not live together. another or even in a relationship in which the aggressor no longer lives with the victim.

Corroborating the above, Campos et al. (2011, p. 189) explain that:

On the other hand, the concept of family community proposed by the Law is broad. It encompasses husbands, partners, boyfriends, lovers, children, parents, stepparents, siblings, in-laws, uncles, and grandparents (by blood, affinity, or by express will). This concept encompasses a variety of ties of belonging within the domestic sphere. It should be noted that the device also reaches people who are 'sporadically aggregated', since particularly in cases of sexual violence, nieces, stepdaughters, unilateral sisters (daughters of one of the spouses from another relationship) who live in the same house, and even domestic workers who sleep or not in the residence, can suffer from this type of violence.

Reinforcing the conceptual idea of domestic violence, Assunção and Oliveira (2024) describes that this surpasses the mere consolidation of physical aggressions, also covering psychological, emotional, sexual and sexual abuse economic that significantly interfere with the integrity and dignity of victims. This is an area of violence that conjectures not only the inequality of power relations in the context of the home, but also of norms cultural and structural factors that sustain vulnerability, especially of women, children, the disabled and the elderly.

According to Cavalcante's (2021) understanding, domestic violence can be understood as that which falls within the scope of a larger group that is calls gender violence, which, however, is limited to a character of subordination of women in the family context and in their private relationships, which most likely arises from situations of vulnerability experienced in more reserved social environments.

It can be understood that by being inserted in the physical and private environment of homes and/or intimacy of family and marital relationships, identify and combating this domestic violence ends up taking on a certain complexity. This post due to the notification of these acts being directly dependent, in some cases, to the victim's own call for help, which is a rare event arising of women, children, vulnerable people and elderly people in situations of violence who, generally speaking, it does not effectively place itself in this position. Another relevant issue is distancing of the State in terms of combating this problem, however, some public policies have been implemented, such as the Maria da Penha Law, and directing military police action, among others, in an attempt to combat domestic and family violence (Cavalcante, 2021).

2 THE MILITARY POLICE ACTING IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Law No. 11,340 of 2006, the Maria da Penha Law, brought advances to the tackling domestic and family violence perpetrated against women and also defined the types of violence in its article 7 as being physical violence, psychological, sexual, patrimonial, moral, among others (Brazil, 2006).

Cavalcante (2021) and Costa (2025) corroborate the concepts related to the types of violence described by the aforementioned legislation as being: a) physical violence consists of the use of physical force or the use of weapons that cause physical injuries and possible death; b) sexual violence, which is where an individual forces the victim through physical force, coercion or intimidation to engage in sexual acts against their will; c) psychological violence that develops from action or omission that aims to cause harm to self-esteem, well-being and/or to the development of the individual; patrimonial violence that results from acts that conform to subtraction, destruction, retention of objects, goods, values, rights and family finances; d) moral violence consisting of behaviors that characterize injury, slander or defamation of the individual.

Salles (2023) discusses the need to analyze violence in private context, describing that in these the victim tends to be seen from one side and the aggressor of the other, however, it should be noted that these do not consist of unilateral, are not restricted to the victimization of an individual and blaming the other. This is because there are no isolated sides in this process,

making its analysis and understanding more complex in terms of relationships power and violence that develop in the family context.

Regarding individuals who are subject to domestic violence, they corroborate Salles (2023); Cunha e Pinto (2023) and Costa (2025) three can be identified different groups of victims. The first includes children and adolescents who are victims of sexual, physical and psychological violence, with the main aggressors being parents, uncles, stepfathers, among others. The second includes adult women who are victims of physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial and moral violence, where possible aggressors consist predominantly of partners or ex-partners. The third covers elderly people who suffer psychological, physical and patrimonial, the main aggressors being, in general, children, grandchildren, nephews, in many cases drug users.

Given these possibilities, Cavalcante (2021) describes that the presence of Military Police with the closest proximity to potential victims of violence presents great relevance for the application of urgent protective measures because police monitoring normally allows for better compliance with the said measures. The author highlights that the figure of the military police officer, eventually promotes intimidation of the aggressor in order to approach the victim or commit any type of aggression towards it.

As described by Sani; Coelho and Manita (2018) the attitudes and responses from the Military Police to ensure the safety of victims are printed as factor of great importance in satisfying the needs of victims attacked. In this context, the collaboration of the military police, access to information relevant, counseling, support and referral of the case constitute factors that help to empower the victim to deal with these situations violence.

In this scenario, it is essential that the military police officer has training differentiated and continued in the context of domestic violence, to count on professional training with the ability to provide service with greater humanization and concern in providing support to victims, with much more exemption from any existing predispositions (Martinelli, 2019).

Assunção and Oliveira (2024) understand that public security consists of indispensable support for maintaining order, guaranteeing individual rights and the social well-being of society. In view of this, there has been progress in the way of acting

in public security that promoted the evolution of a policing model aimed at maintaining public order for a policing model intended to defend the citizen, called citizen security included in the community policing.

Thus, according to Bayley's (2006) understanding, it can be understood that the development of military police practices over time is a reflection of changes in society's expectations and the challenges that arise and need to be addressed in the communities. Assunção and Oliveira (2024) and Dambros (2024) describe this development promoted a transition from a model of reactive policing to models with greater integration with the community, if showing how a progressive recognition of the imperative of a police force that determines compliance with the law, but that also contributes to society in solving highly complex social problems such as violence domestic.

According to Assunção and Oliveira (2024) the adoption of policing community emerged as a way of responding to the limitations imposed by the model traditional policing, bringing a partnership between the Military Police and the society with the aim of responding to crimes, but also preventing them. Trojanowicz et al. (1998) adds that community policing emphasizes importance of building relationships of trust between the police and the community, which enables greater effectiveness in responding to local concerns.

In this context, Assunção and Oliveira (2024) describe that they are associated with deep way to community policing problem-oriented policing model, which aims to identify and solve problems that contribute to the commission of crime and disorder in society. This is of a model that, according to Goldstein (2017), brings the proposal of a shift from a reactive approach to a strategy with greater reflection and analysis that seeks to understand the causes implicit in development problems of more effective and lasting solutions.

Given the use of the Community Policing model as a response to State as a proposal to try to get closer to the citizen and migrate from a police with a greater focus on public order for a police force more focused on security of the citizen as a necessary evolution. In this context, policing is inserted problem-oriented, which does not have the sole objective of solving all problems

problems of lack of security, but rather, to seek specific solutions to specific problems such as domestic violence (Assunção; Oliveira, 2024).

In this Military Police service model, protocols are established to ensure the victim's safety, refer them to care hospital and the police station, simultaneously with monitoring the victim to removal of their belongings from the scene of the incident or from the family home. Act in domestic violence cases represent a significant part of the police's work Military, with the proper training of military police officers in view of the great complexity of these events that go beyond visible physical violence (Salles, 2023; Dambros, 2024; Oliveira; Ramos, 2025).

To this end, the continuous training of military police officers plays a key role. essential in addressing and reducing domestic violence and its recurrence in the face of procedures aimed at identifying and monitoring individuals repeat offenders, demonstrating improved mediation and communication skills consist of fundamental elements to prevent domestic violence and provide support for the reintegration of victimized individuals into society (Salles, 2023; Dambros, 2024; Oliveira; Ramos, 2025).

3 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Domestic violence is a social challenge that manifests itself in various forms, including physical, psychological, and financial abuse. In the scenario Brazilian this type of violence persists being fueled by patriarchal structures historically developed that end up promoting the subjugation of individuals with greater fragility in the family context through the use of force. Violence domestic contains extreme gravity because it develops in an environment which should be the safest for the individual.

In this context, it was concluded that the Military Police that is part of the system of public safety, plays an essential role in providing effective services to cases of domestic violence, from a more sensitive approach, reception and effectiveness for victims. An approach that demands this staff to the fight against this phenomenon, a Military Police with greater training of police officers military personnel due to it being a highly complex event, playing a crucial role in dealing with these cases and preventing recurrence.

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