

**Technology and public safety.***Technology and public security*

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the role of technology in public safety, exploring how technological innovations have transformed crime prevention and combat strategies.

Considering the advancement of monitoring systems, artificial intelligence, and predictive analytics, this study investigates the applicability of these tools in security management. The work is based on authors such as Castells (2003), Zuboff (2019), and Beato Filho (2004), who provide insights into the socio-technical implications of integrating technology and public policy. The results suggest that technology, when well implemented, can promote greater efficiency, transparency, and social control, but also raises ethical and operational challenges. The analysis contributes to the debate on modernizing security based on data and innovation.

Keywords: Technology; public safety; artificial intelligence; monitoring; public policies.

ABSTRACT: This article aims to verify how criminal organizations were created and their recruitment of people. Under this focus, Law No. 12,850 of August 2, 2013, was published, which defined organized crime in the Penal System, where there are new rules and concepts of this type of crime. Several new tools have also emerged to help combat criminal organizations, making them much more effective. But after more than three years, has this new law brought encouragement to society with regard to the growth of criminal organizations? In a "chaotic" context, of lack of State control, countless new situations of chaos emerge in the prison system, and it is where it is analyzed whether we can inhibit the evident advancement of the power of criminal organizations, often created and fostered within Brazilian prisons that constitute true factories of raw material for these organizations. Data from security agencies will be analyzed, which will demonstrate the growth of criminal organizations and the reasons for such a phenomenon, as well as present, without obviously exhausting the subject, public policies to inhibit their advancement.

Keywords: Technology; public security; artificial intelligence; monitoring; public policies.

INTRODUCTION

Increasing urbanization and the complexity of modern crime demand new approaches in the management of public safety. Amidst this scenario, technology emerges as a tool. A key strategic element, enabling faster, more integrated, and more effective responses to social demands. Video surveillance cameras, facial recognition software, predictive data analysis. Criminal investigations and georeferencing systems are some examples of how technological resources... They have been incorporated into public safety practices.

This article aims to analyze the impacts of technology on security policies, discussing its benefits, limitations, and ethical implications. Based on the theoretical contributions of Castells (2003), Zuboff (2019) and Beato Filho (2004) seek to understand how innovation can transforming public safety into a smarter, more preventative, and more people-centered structure citizen.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT VS. PUBLIC SAFETY

Digital transformation is reshaping public services in various areas, including security. According to Manuel Castells:

A network society is a society whose social structure is built around networks enabled by digital technologies of Information and communication. (Castells, 2003)

In the context of public safety, this means that the efficient use of data can improve... Planning, managing, and responding to incidents.

Beato Filho points out that:

Technology should be seen as an ally of police intelligence. The concept of "problem-oriented policing," supported by analysis of criminal patterns and georeferenced mapping, It allows for more effective and less reactive actions. The integration between databases Data and interoperability between systems are fundamental aspects. for the success of these initiatives. (Beato, 2024)

However, the use of technology in public safety also requires a critical analysis of Shoshana Zuboff:

When discussing “surveillance capitalism,” he warns of the risks of invasive practices and the loss of control citizens have over their data. The balance between security and privacy should be a guiding principle of technology policy in the public sector. (Zuboff, 2019)

Furthermore, training security professionals is crucial. It's not enough to invest in Technological infrastructure without preparing agents for its ethical and efficient use. Training Continuous implementation, coupled with mechanisms for social control and transparency, strengthens the legitimacy of institutions and increase public confidence.

Another important point is the role of public-private partnerships in the development of Technological solutions. Technology companies have been directly involved in creating platforms for monitoring and predictive analytics. However, it is necessary to establish clear regulatory frameworks that guarantee the sovereignty of public data and avoid conflicts of interest.

The analysis reveals that incorporating technologies into public safety has potential. Significant ways to improve operational results. Experiences such as the use of drones and cameras. Artificial intelligence and crime prediction systems are proving effective in reducing... occurrences in specific areas. An increase in efficiency in responding to incidents was also observed. Emergencies and greater integration between police forces. However, challenges still exist. related to infrastructure, data protection, and the social acceptance of these technologies. The results reinforce the need for evidence-based public policies and planning. Strategic planning and citizen participation are essential to ensure the effectiveness and legitimacy of innovations. technological.

CONCLUSION

Technology represents a unique opportunity to modernize public safety. making it smarter, more proactive, and more citizen-centered. However, its adoption must be accompanied by ethical reflection, planning, and transparency. The responsible and strategic use of Digital tools can contribute to reducing crime and improving service. public. Based on Castells, Zuboff, and Beato Filho, it is concluded that technology is not an end in itself. It is not an inherent right, but a means to strengthen citizenship, provided it is guided by democratic principles. and the pursuit of social justice.

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