



SOCIAL POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE:

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM AND ITS PROPER LACK OF SOCIAL MANAGEMENT IN CURRENT BRAZIL.

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SUMMARY

Currently, the area of public security (penal system) has been treated with less relevance by state governments especially referring to our state of Rio Grande do Sul. **Objective:** Conceptualize some benefits and other negative factors that make up the prison system, as a way of establishing better performance among the organization's agents and a better future for it and obtaining excellence in satisfactory results in the prison system. **Discussion:** The obstacles that currently exist in the prison system, not only specifically in Rio Grande do Sul, but throughout the country, are a ticking time bomb that could collapse at any moment due to several factors. A few decades ago, some governments did not show such concern for this sector. **Methodology:** This work was prepared through an organizational diagnosis, exploratory research and bibliographic research. Primary, existing and secondary data were collected from the organization where the study was developed. **Result:** The research carried out around the prison system shows the need for an immense restructuring on the part of the government management of the State so that it has a more comprehensive and positive effectiveness in the treatment of prisoners, both on the part of the judiciary and the executive branch, which has numerous flaws in its management. **Conclusion:** A serious and drastic change is required in this sector that maintains the minimum conditions for the population to maintain their safety and the right to come and go with a minimum of risks. The population must be protected both on the streets and in the prisons themselves while they are in the prison system, which has a large vicious circle of ramifications that perpetuate this in the current crime scenario, however due to factors of lack of adequate management.

Keywords: Penal System, Public Security, Social Control, Society, Public Management.

INTRODUCTION

This work is concerned with the application of penalties in the penal system and the current scenario in which it is found, as well as its conformation and effectiveness in relation to its purpose, having as its main driver the resocialization of the offender, this combined with governmental factors in the management process of the prison system as a whole, both at the state level and at the Brazilian level.

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The penal system presupposes the criminalization of conduct and the application of sanctions, fundamentally when the typifying norm is violated. It is noted that the penal system acts in such a way as to implement a type of social control, through the repression of crime in response to the desires of a certain duly organized power structure.

THE CURRENT BRAZILIAN PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

Prison became the main penal response from the 19th century onwards and it was believed that it could be an appropriate means of achieving the reform of the offender, with the firm conviction prevailing that prison could be an appropriate means of achieving all the purposes of punishment, and even being possible to rehabilitate the convicted person.

However, it is not news that the prison system in Brazil has ceased to be an effective instrument for rehabilitation. The current prison system is one of the most serious social debts that the Brazilian State and society in general have. Due to this, a new management process must be developed with managerial factors within the scope of a better conception of rehabilitation of the convicted person and also regarding the costly issue for the state in economic terms in the amount invested in the rehabilitation of the same.

Brazilian prisons, as can be seen, have become a conglomeration of people with no hope of justice and no expectations of reintegration into society. They are individuals forgotten by society, thrown into prisons.

To think that this mass of people does not exist, that this prison population is just a statistical fact far removed from our reality, is useless and naive, for the simple fact that it encompasses all of us Brazilians in the most diverse factors known in our daily lives. The answer to resolve this in a management process in terms of government is to invest in education to reduce this negative level. This is the management solution of each new state and federal government through more effective laws. According to the Brazilian prison system, based on the text: Sande Nascimento de Arruda (Revista Visão Jurídica)

The dismantling of the prison system brings to the fore the discredit of prevention and rehabilitation of convicts. In this sense, Brazilian society finds itself in a moment of extreme perplexity in the face of the paradox that is the current Brazilian prison system, because on the one hand we have the sharp increase in violence, the clamor for the hardening of sentences and, on the other hand, prison overcrowding and the harmful prison problems. (SANDE, 2016, ED.121).

Many factors have contributed to the precarious prison system that we currently have in our country. However, neglect, lack of investment and neglect by the government over time have further worsened the Brazilian prison system. Thus, prison, which once emerged as an instrument to replace the death penalty and cruel public torture, is currently unable to effectively achieve the corrective purpose of the sentence, and has become merely a school for improving crime. In addition to having a degrading environment, combined with the most degenerate vices, it is impossible to reintegrate any human being in the current state of our system. Serious measures are urgently needed to make it effective in the criminal activity that prevails inside and outside the prisons. The prison population is growing more and more and few prisons are being built to meet the demand for convictions.

Overcrowding in prisons represents a true affront to fundamental rights. It will therefore have an immediate effect on constitutional principles, resulting in an "excessive punishment" for those who have been subjected to a custodial sentence, since living in prison will cause greater distress than the penalty itself. The significant delay in granting benefits to convicts is one of the factors that contribute to the evident fragility of the Brazilian prison system. (VELASQUEZ, 2002).

Security, throughout Latin America, is one of the issues of greatest concern for citizens, nation-states and local communities. However, to date there are few documented experiences of governments that have managed to reduce rates of violence and crime, bringing security to people so that they can not only simply walk the streets, but also interact with others. (VELASQUEZ, 2002).

Therefore, according to reports in various documents, public safety is an objective not only for our country but also for all of Latin America, which faces challenges like our country's, whether on the streets or inside prisons. These challenges must be taken seriously by our governments in order to achieve a drastic reduction in violence rates.

The Brazilian penitentiary system focuses on reintegration, education and the desired punishment for crimes committed against society. It is a form of social revenge, in which the State assumes responsibility for retaliation for crimes committed by the offender, isolating the offender so that he can reflect on his actions. Through imprisonment, the inmate is deprived of his freedom in society, ceasing to be a risk to it.

The overcrowding and failure of the Brazilian prison system are very important issues.

debated. This situation ends up contributing to escapes and rebellions, as prison officers are unable to control the number of prisoners, in theory due to the lack of a better structure to house them, as well as better working conditions and control of the prison population, resulting in a lack of investment in the prison system, both in physical or structural structure and in the prisoner, without coverage for the delinquent.

A closed cell that holds more people than its capacity can cause problems such as heat and lack of ventilation. The lack of space inside the cell means that prisoners have to take turns sleeping. There is no privacy whatsoever in overcrowded penitentiaries and prisons.

Prison often produces the next problem. Putting a person with no history of imprisonment is a very complex thing, since prison is an environment of violence among inmates, and this affects people.

The construction of prisons is still not a priority in some states of our country, as most governors prefer to invest in police cars, which is more visible and would yield a greater return during political campaigns. The function of modern or new prisons is to neutralize, reeducate and punish. It is worthwhile, in order to reduce crime throughout Brazil, to invest in the construction of prisons and bring dignity to prisoners. This is a very effective public safety policy that would yield positive results over time. First, before attempting to define the term “access to justice”, it is necessary to first address what Justice is, and this in turn, in the words of Aristotle:

[...] justice is that by virtue of which the just man is said to do, by his own choice, what is just, and to distribute, whether between himself and another, or between two others, not in such a way as to give more than is convenient to himself and less to his neighbor (and conversely in relation to what is not convenient), but in such a way as to give what is equal according to proportion. (ARISTOTLE, 1979, p. 129.)

Still searching for what Justice is, it can be defined as “a value of totality, accompanying all other values, being the best possibility of understanding within a situation with several possible forms of societal understanding.” (SOUZA, 2013, p. 41)

Therefore, since it is not possible to prevent citizens of today's world from becoming delinquents, the State in the punitive system, integrated by justice, demonstrates that the defendant, being detained, will not be committing new crimes, or that he may encourage others to commit new crimes, this prevention becomes a method by which the problem of

crime is resolved. But after serving time in prison and suffering discrimination and being excluded from society, the convict often returns to the underworld of crime.

The demonstrations of force by criminal organizations that dominate prisons in large urban centers in Brazil serve and will serve for a long time to awaken authorities to the present need to review not only the Brazilian prison system, but also the application of restrictive sentences. First, given all the factors that are part of this issue, it is essential to break down the problem in order to find solutions. As we have already mentioned, overcrowding, corruption, internal violence and constant crises are the visible points of the system. Criminal enforcement legislation that is out of touch with reality, the mismatch between the judiciary and prison management and the lack of a consistent policy for the area are some of the factors that contributed to the current Brazilian scenario (SETTE, 2002).

A prison, whether large or small, located anywhere in Brazil, constitutes a world apart from those who enter it. There are few virtues in the positive sense, but rather large vicious circles of the human race. In practice, the law of the strongest or the best-structured group prevails. The social echelon of the prisoner has nothing to do with the external world of the prison and now has to do with the holder of real power in the prison. (SETTE, 2002)

We can talk about unfair treatment of prisoners, and we can question the state administrations, which until now are the only ones responsible for managing the prison process. From there, we can highlight in a warning to the operators of the country's prison system that it has become urgent to seek an alternative or change the current model of criminal sanctions. It is urgent and necessary to place only those who truly pose a risk to society in closed regimes, separated from provisional prisoners who pose less of a threat to society, which in fact spreads these less aggressive prisoners to the more dangerous ones, to atrocities that need to be learned.

Almost all criminal cases do not meet security requirements and do not preserve a minimum of dignity for the inmate. With the increase in crime on a daily basis throughout the country, there is a rapid growth in the prison population. One aspect of fundamental importance is and is being left behind. We can refer to education, which I have already mentioned, because it is through education that, in the long term, these numbers will be drastically reduced and a promising future for the young population of our country will emerge. Today, at the current level, teaching is not visible in the prison system as an effective way of learning. We can be aware that it is not possible to do everything that needs to be done in a short space of time, but there should already be a national public security policy that points out definitive directions.

for this sector that is so important to society.

SOCIETY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

In fact, we need to better understand what public safety is. This necessarily involves strengthening citizenship, active participation by society, individually and collectively, in resolving its conflicts and an accurate understanding of the role of the various institutions placed at its disposal by the state. The federal constitution is very clear in stating that "public safety" is the duty of the state and the responsibility of all, and this mandate needs to be put into practice. (SETTE, 2002)

Only active participation by society, including in the monitoring and control of the public security apparatus that serves it, can improve the quality of life of the population, demanding that state governments make the necessary investment to minimize police reports and incidents that victimize law-abiding citizens.

It is clear that all traditional discourses lead us to believe that the penal system has a function of "prevention" both special and general, since "on the one hand it would give rise to the "resocialization" of the convict and, on the other hand, it would warn about the inconvenience of limiting the offender.

There is a modern tendency aimed at proclaiming the end and the preventive function of the penal system; it is clear that penal systems, instead of "preventing" future criminal actions, present themselves as conditioning these behaviors, simply by verifying the segregation and social stigmatization of the criminalized person.

It is well known that the penal system selects at least a good proportion of people or actions, as well as criminalizing certain people according to their class and social position.

PRISON HEALTH

Prisoners contract a wide variety of diseases while in prison, the most common being tuberculosis and pneumonia, which are respiratory diseases, as well as AIDS, hepatitis and venereal diseases. In order to be taken to hospital, they need to be escorted into custody, which makes it even more difficult to treat the patient, which, due to the poor equipment in prisons, causes delays in receiving proper care.

Despite all the planning in the booklet on the National Health Plan in the Penitentiary System, the policy for implementing such measures is completely doubtful, as it is already clear that in this country it is difficult for public resources to be reserved for what

should be properly allocated so that the health treatment of the inmate could be carried out effectively, resulting not only in the prison system, but in the entire vicious circle in the management area of public security in our country, which requires a response through new measures to be developed. Droga analyzes the unsanitary conditions in Brazilian prisons:

Poor communal toilets are common, worsening hygiene issues. Promiscuity and misinformation among prisoners, without psychosocial support, lead to the transmission of AIDS among prisoners, many of whom are not even aware that they are infected. Many reach the terminal state without any assistance from prison management. (DROGA, 2004, No. 333).

AIDS in prisons is very common due to the possibility of being transmitted through the use of injectable drugs, and can be considered an epidemic. The disease in prison puts the lives of prisoners with this disease at risk due to the lack of access to doctors who specialize in the disease and access to all available treatments and alternative therapies.

However, once again the State leaves much to be desired when it comes to public health, thus demonstrating that the prisoner with this disease may have acquired it inside the prison or was infected by someone who already had it before being detained.

Leptospirosis is an animal disease that develops in places prone to dirt and humidity, where the environment is favorable to the multiplication of rats and the proliferation of bacteria. This proves the required hygiene of penitentiary facilities, as well as the appropriate time for sunbathing and the prevention of other diseases caused by rats, which is very common, let's say the term is used due to the poor hygiene and cleanliness of penitentiary facilities and the proliferation of rats in their structure.

The outrage over the neglect of health in the Brazilian Penitentiary System is a matter that involves those who are behind bars, those who manage the prisons, and also other people in the community in general. It is important to emphasize that diseases are not restricted to prison walls, as many are brought into society by prison staff, as well as by relatives of prisoners, and with conjugal visits their spread only increases.

According to the Ministry of Health, the main diseases found in the country's prisons are tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), hepatitis and dermatoses. Infectious diseases are transmitted from prisons by the contingent of approximately 200,000 prison staff, who have direct contact with the prison population, as they are

employees who spend eight hours on duty and return to their community.

SECURITY IN THE PENAL SYSTEM

Nowadays, it is clear that prison officers, civil and military police officers, and agents of the social defense system, judges, and members of the public ministry are being victimized and threatened by criminals in large urban centers.

This is a sad fact about the penitentiary system. Powerful "criminals" are often given priority in their treatment in some prisons in the country, and this gives them a certain type of authority. Meanwhile, the officers, who are trained and paid to perform a certain job, are unable to do so because they are threatened, intimidated, and often have their colleagues killed on the job, as we have seen in Brazilian news reports, which have happened to several colleagues in the system.

The remuneration is incompatible with this reality, low wages for the work performed. Often, due to the lack of agents, due attention is not given to the development of work on the issue of deprivation of liberty of the prisoner.

Even with the reforms, we still have a shortage of prison officers in the system, This includes this percentage of discrepancy throughout Brazil. This should not happen, since prison officers perform a high-risk public service, that is, the second most dangerous profession in the world according to reports, by protecting civil society by helping through penal treatment, surveillance and custody of prisoners during the execution of their prison sentence, or security measures, as determined by legal instruments of justice.

A major problem that has many negative consequences for the Brazilian penitentiary system is the poor distribution of funds. There are penitentiaries that provide a good quality of life, sometimes even better than that of a large part of the low-income population, while there are penitentiaries that are inadequate even to house the number of occupants for which they were designed, housing absurd numbers of people in inhumane conditions. This is due to the poor management of public resources that should be managed by the appropriate agencies, causing this unfavorable lack of control in penitentiaries in the country.

The low pay of prison officers, as already mentioned, and the low number of officers on staff contribute to corruption and neglect. As a result, prisoners find it very easy to circumvent the rules, bringing in cell phones, drugs, and weapons that would be easily confiscated if the correct procedures were followed. Adding this factor to overcrowding, it is practically impossible to avoid disasters.

Another factor that demonstrates the neglect of prisoners is the lack of access to justice. Many prisons accumulate uninvestigated police reports (BO) and many convicts do not have contact with lawyers. Some have low incomes and depend on public defenders, which causes a huge delay in service. Some have even served their sentences but remain imprisoned due to bureaucracy and neglect of the prison system as a whole.

PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN DIGNITY

The Brazilian Federal Constitution is seen as a legal norm, but not just any norm, but rather the one at the top of the legal system, and all other norms must be compatible with it, otherwise they will be seen as unconstitutional.

In this vein, Estefam and Gonçalves discuss the attention that should be given to the principle of human dignity, as it is a very important constitutional principle for human beings. See:

The dignity of the human person is, without a doubt, the most important of constitutional principles. Although it is not an exclusively criminal principle, its high hierarchy and privileged position in the legal system demand that it be given the utmost attention. (ESTEFAM, GONÇALVES, 2016)

As a fundamental principle of the Brazilian Democratic State of Law, the principle of human dignity guarantees absolute and unrestricted respect for the identity and integrity of every human being, and requires that everyone be treated with respect, protected and safeguarded; a right that is attributed to the person and cannot be measured by a single factor, since it involves a combination of moral, economic, social and political aspects, among others. One of the State's purposes is to provide, or rather, to refer to, conditions for people to become dignified.

Dignity is the respect that any person deserves, a being that must be treated as an end in itself, and not to obtain some result, as Kant said:

If a person is a rational being, he lives in conditions of autonomy, consequently, he has free will to do what he considers best for his person. He has freedom and is responsible for his own existence, he can withstand pressures and influences, but the decision depends only on his conscience. (KANT, 2004, p. 49-59)

It can be noted that this statement reinforces the intention that the democratic state of law guarantees the rights of citizens, as long as they are responsible for their actions.

that do not diverge from the law, being the guarantor of law and order, with the citizen being aware of the rights and duties that surround him.

Brazilian prisons are unhealthy, corrupt, overcrowded, and neglected. Most of their inhabitants do not and cannot exercise their right to defense. Thousands of convicts serve their sentences in unsuitable places. This is due to factors that the democratic rule of law itself has in its failure, whether in management or in the inefficiency of resource transfers to have the minimum conditions of existence to pay the sentence that they owe to society.

There is a mix of prisoners, either due to the large number of prisoners currently in the system or due to the lack of planning in the system, which is inconceivable for people or prisoners at high risk or even at low security risk. There are tuberculosis sufferers, AIDS sufferers and schizophrenics who do not receive medical assistance. The smell and air that dominates Brazil's prisons are terrible, and it is unthinkable that it is possible to live in them.

"Prison deprives man of elements essential to his existence, such as light, air and movement." (HILDEBRANDO, 1917).

The State, through penitentiaries, materializes the right to punish all those who commit a crime, however, the prison system does not obtain satisfactory results in the application of its sanctions, due to the lack of prison structure offered to convicts, who are most often crammed into cells that do not have the capacity to support a large number of inmates.

THE PRISONER'S WORK

Work as a new source of income for those leaving prison is another delicate point in relation to the world of paid work. Everyone feels poorly paid, especially when compared to their incomes compared to those of drug dealers and criminals. Entering the world of paid work implies a significant reduction in their purchasing power. Their ability to meet the needs of their families and to play the role of responsible provider for the family is somewhat shaken due to the financial resources available.

The ethics of the provider are one of the main sources of dignity and recognition for the worker, it is through them that he can feel and be considered respected and worthy of the fruits of his labor. The impossibility of performing this function is a source of anguish, frustration and even revolt. Thus, the condition of a prisoner who has returned to the world of honest work is added to the condition of "poor", according to studies and research already carried out among ex-prisoners, which particularly bothers the young people who were part of

from the world of crime.

The "ex-criminals" and their families live in a degraded standard of living, mainly in terms of access to and consumption of goods. Their accounts indicate that abandoning the world of crime leads them to face a life of suffering and constant challenges, including the deprivations of "workers" in Brazil. Their status as salaried workers also restricts their ability to satisfy personal desires for leisure and consumption, making it more difficult to access the status symbols with which these young men have constructed their presentation of themselves.

The difficulty of having access to socially valued goods is experienced as a loss that is difficult to accept. This loss is a hard blow to these young men's self-esteem and to the way they are perceived in their social environment. They lose the "status" of living according to their standards and, for this reason, can and does have a negative impact on them. They may lose the consideration of their partner when they are married, or be despised and abandoned by their friends. The discomfort of losing the consideration of others and the difficulty of finding new ways to obtain social recognition lead them to conflict situations that are reflected, for example, in the difficulty of establishing their financial priorities.

Greco highlights the importance of work in prisons: Experience shows that in penitentiaries where prisoners do not engage in any work-related activity, the rate of escape attempts is much higher than in penitentiaries where prisoners work productively, learning and performing a specific job. (GRECO, 2011)

Therefore, the inmate's idleness and lack of occupation or work has been a major problem in the penitentiary system, since idle inmates have time to plan their criminal activities. Popular wisdom says that "an empty head and idle hands are the devil's workshop."

In this sense, it can be said that idle prisoners are expensive, useless and dangerous to society. In Brazil, according to statistics, the monthly cost of a prisoner is three times higher than the cost of maintaining a student in a public elementary school. This huge disparity in the calculation means that, unlike what a prisoner costs the State, much more and better investment should be made in education and training of students to repress crime and avoid having this cluster of people in prisons with high costs for the good citizen who ultimately bears the expense.

DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN THE BRAZILIAN PENAL SYSTEM

Undeniably, the custodial sentence is in crisis, one could say, because for the habitual offender, it is completely ineffective, and for the occasional offender, it goes beyond what is necessary, hence the need to think of other means to replace the classic prison sentence, at least one of short duration.

It is considered that the prison environment, due to its antithesis to the free community, becomes an artificial, unnatural environment, which does not allow any rehabilitative work to be carried out on the inmate.

Bittencourt states that:

Punishment does not resocialize, but stigmatizes, it does not cleanse, but accumulates, as the "expiationists" have so often reminded us, it is more difficult to resocialize a person who has suffered punishment than another who has not had this bitter experience, society does not ask why a person was in a penitentiary establishment, but only whether he was there or not. (BITTENCOURT, 1993, p.143).

In most prisons around the world, the material and human conditions make the rehabilitative objective unattainable. This is not an objection that originates in the nature or essence of the prison, but is based on an examination of the actual conditions in which the custodial sentence is carried out.

Foucault (1997), in his work *Discipline and Punish*, refers to the failure of prison sentences and states that: "We know all the disadvantages of prison, and we know that it is dangerous, if not useless. And yet we do not "see" what to put in its place. It is the detestable solution that cannot be given up." (1997)

It is clear that the current penal system is designed to correspond to a certain social control, meeting the desires of a power structure that operates in any organized society. Its performance through the application and execution of the sentence, however, demonstrates a high rate of incapacity to meet the purposes for which it is intended, mainly the purpose of resocializing the convicted person through the application of the prison sentence.

The importance of prison sentences cannot be ignored, nor can we forget that, by its very essence, it constitutes a strong factor of segregation and stigmatization of the convicted person. Given this reality, a new way of thinking about the implementation of the penal system is required, constructing a criminal policy aimed at achieving its ultimate purpose, which is the resocialization of the offender.

Alternative sentences represent an evolution in the way of looking at crime, especially with regard to the preservation of human dignity. The execution of the sentence occurs with the participation of the convict, and family ties are not

lost and the construction of stereotypes of criminals is considerably reduced.

The greatest success of new alternatives for serving sentences, however, is the demonstration that it is possible to start over and that committing a crime can have its counterpart in the promotion of citizenship, transforming the discourse of human rights into reality.

Punishment serves not only as an effective punishment for the offender, but also as a way for the offender to redeem himself before society, that is, to pay off his debt to society. It must be fair and, therefore, must have a duration and severity corresponding to the gravity of the crime committed, all with the aim of compensating him. This is the law of retaliation ("an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth").

In reports from the book *Discipline and Punish* by the author Michel Foucault (1977) he states that: It was not chance, it was not the whim of the legislator that made imprisonment the basis and almost the entire edifice of our current penal scale: it was the progress of ideas and the education of customs.

One thing is clear about prison: it was not first a deprivation of liberty that was then given a technical function of correction; it was from the beginning a "legal detention" tasked with a corrective supplement, or even an enterprise of modification of individuals that the deprivation of liberty allows to function within the legal system. In short, since the beginning of the 19th century, penal incarceration has covered both the deprivation of liberty and the technical transformation of individuals.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the study of the Brazilian Penitentiary System, the treatment of prisoners is undignified, since they are not treated as individuals with constitutionally guaranteed rights and duties. In the Constitution, human dignity is the foundation of the Brazilian Democratic State of Law, and therefore, the State exists for the benefit of all citizens. Therefore, it is unconstitutional to violate this principle.

It is important to highlight that in addition to the fact that prisoners are neglected in terms of health, most or only a minority of them have the right to education. This undermines the goal of reintegration into society. Prisoners end up leaving prison worse off than when they arrived, as they live in subhuman conditions. It is well known that recidivism among prisoners is a variable that depends on the type of treatment they receive. In addition to unbearable heat, overcrowding brings with it a lack of ventilation and privacy, illness, dirt and stress. Sometimes, the anger at these conditions leads prisoners to commit violent and inhumane acts. This is simply a reflection of the way they are surviving.

In general, knowledge about the reality of the Brazilian Penitentiary System, which is disrespectful and inhumane, leads to a change in social conceptions. Society, despite hearing about the defects of penitentiaries, believes that inmates deserve severe punishments and suffering, such as torture, the death penalty, and solitary confinement, and that they do not need public education.

However, public awareness, in accordance with the principle of human dignity, leads to the notion that prisoners are people and should not be treated with contempt. With this new thinking, the population will form an opinion that criminals should be tried in accordance with the Federal Constitution.

In fact, the prison system is a punitive body, considering that the greatest punishment for any human being, not only for criminals, is the deprivation of their freedom. However, there should be no distortions in the role of the State, in which it should not only punish, but also provide the means for these people to pay for their crimes and not commit them again, and for them to leave prison being respected by other citizens, considering that they have already “paid” their debts to society.

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