

Strategic Planning and Territorial Development: A New Methodological Construction from those affected by the Sobradinho-BA Dam

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Palavras-chave— Administração Política,
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Mots-clés— Administration politique,
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Abstract— This article aims to highlight the impacts of a social debt of the Sobradinho-BA dam that left 12,000 families disappropriated, around 70,000 people and 8,619,000 were from rural families (IPEA, 2018). This research is based on a bibliographic review, based on the theoretical and interdisciplinary methodology of political administration, strategic planning and territorial development that investigated the consequences in the social, economic, environmental, political and cultural dimensions of the construction of the Sobradinho-BA dam for those affected. As a result, it is perceived that there are only ruins of the 04 submerged cities, these riverside families and their descendants had their roots and ties of territoriality forbade, generating a social problem in the future generations of the population involved, requiring new scientific research of the administrative sciences of the theme.

Resumo - O presente artigo tem como objetivo evidenciar impactos de uma dívida social da obra da barragem de Sobradinho-BA que deixou 12 mil famílias desapropriadas, em torno de 70 mil pessoas e 8.619 mil eram de famílias rurais (IPEA, 2018). A pesquisa baseia-se em uma revisão bibliográfica, com base teórico-metodológicas interdisciplinar da administração política, do planejamento estratégico e do desenvolvimento territorial que investigou às consequências nas dimensões sociais, econômicas, ambientais, políticas e culturais da construção da barragem de Sobradinho-BA para os atingidos. Como resultado, percebe-se que restaram apenas ruínas das 04 cidades submersas, essas famílias ribeirinhas e seus descendentes tiveram suas raízes e laços de territorialidade inundados à força, gerando uma problemática social nas gerações futuras da população envolvida, necessitando de novas pesquisas científicas das ciências administrativas da temática.

Resumen - Este artículo tiene como objetivo resaltar los impactos de una deuda social de la represa Sobradinho-BA que dejó 12.000 familias desapropriadas, alrededor de 70.000 personas y 8.619.000 eran de familias rurales (IPEA, 2018). La investigación se basa en una revisión bibliográfica, basada en la administración teórico-metodológica interdisciplinaria de la administración política, la planificación estratégica y el desarrollo territorial que investigó las consecuencias en

las dimensiones social, económica, ambiental, política y cultural de la construcción de la represa Sobradinho-BA para los afectados. Como resultado, se percibe que solo hay ruinas de las 04 ciudades sumergidas, estas familias ribereñas y sus descendientes tuvieron sus raíces y lazos de territorialidad inundados por la fuerza, generando un problema social en El generaciones de la población involucrada, que requieren nuevas investigaciones científicas sobre las ciencias administrativas de La.

Résumé - Cet article vise à mettre en évidence les impacts d'une dette sociale du barrage de sobradinho-BA qui a laissé 12 000 familles désappropriées, environ 70 000 personnes et 8 619 000 étaient issues de familles rurales (IPEA, 2018). La recherche est basée sur une revue bibliographique, basée sur l'interdisciplinarité théorique et méthodologique de l'administration politique, de la planification stratégique et du développement territorial qui a étudié les conséquences dans les dimensions sociales, les aspects économiques, environnementaux, politiques et culturels de la construction du barrage de Sobradinho-BA pour les personnes touchées. En conséquence, il est perçu qu'il n'y a que des ruines des 04 villes submergées, ces familles riveraines et leurs descendants ont vu leurs racines et leurs liens de territorialité interdits, générant un problème social dans les générations futures de la population impliquée, nécessitant de nouvelles recherches scientifiques sur les sciences administratives du thème.

I. INTRODUCTION

This article presents an interpretative qualitative approach of a methodological framework that evidences social impacts on the social, environmental, economic, political and cultural dimensions caused to affected rural families and their descendants for the construction of the Sobradinho-BA dam.

As highlighted in the literary work of Sá and Guarabyra with the release in 1977 of the song "Sobradinho" portrays the drama experienced by the population expelled from the former Bahians cities of Casa Nova, Remanso, Sento-Sé and Pilão Arcado and the submersion of these municipalities that allowed the formation of the Sobradinho lake in the state of Bahia. The suffering of these people and families was justified by the socioeconomic importance of the creation of the Sobradinho dam, which was part of the strategic actions of the national development public policy led by military governments (1964-1979) and which supported the discourse of bringing progress to the less developed regions in Brazil

To aim at the success of this planning, called the National Project, several structural reforms, including the creation of a new public policy for financing public development policies based on foreign debt, the centralization of public management in the central government, the strengthening of nationalist discourse and

preserving political control in negotiations with local elites keeping traditional patrimonialism alive (SANTOS, 2015).

The impact of the construction of the Sobradinho dam affected several rural and urban communities leaving at the bottom of the great Lake a material and intangible heritage for traditional communities of peoples, such as the indigenous peoples who had (in those valleys and forests a refuge in connection with their spiritual life with the territory (MARQUES, 2008), with the construction of the dam, it also suffered interruptions in the lives of peasants who lived there and dedicated themselves to family rural activities, living off the subsistence economy.

In the letter of the Director of CHESF to the president of ELETROBRAS at the time the barranqueiro is treated as a ("...") the rural type, extremely poor and underdeveloped", which was not the owner of the land, occupying only a "simple possession" by "common use" resulting from the fragmentation of old sesmarias (...). There is also recognized or consented possession of ponds, carnaubais, etc. their professional qualification is limited to work in subsistence crops, fishing for their own use and in small extractive activities.

He was a river-conditioned man who gave him everything, isolated and self-sufficient. Illiterate, without enjoying any benefit of mass communications, his human contacts restricted to his own level, with neighbors and fairs, his mentality cannot evolve, preserving himself primitive, without purchasing power, without aspirations,

conformed and dominated by the dread of the unknown and clinging to the river that assures him of survival and the beliefs that comfort him (AMARAL, 2012), merely technical vision, without the popular participation of the social actors who lived in the territory.

Studies by the Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA (2018) presented at a public hearing of the Financial Supervision and Control Commission - CFFC of the Chamber of Deputies, state that the construction of the public works of the Sobradinho dam in Bahia left a social debt with this population originated by the way it was planned and executed, disregarding its social impacts. This article presents a framework of several fields that support the theoretical-historical structure of the research of the impacts on the life history of families for the construction of the Sobradinho-BA dam, with the coherence of social knowledge and practices, embodying an interdisciplinary perspective of a literature review that evaluates the impacts on the social, environmental, economic, political and cultural dimensions of these territories that were destroyed by the waters of the San Francisco River, almost half a century after the beginning of this work, by the Hydroelectric Company of San Francisco - CHESF, as a way of promoting sustainable territorial development, respecting the values, culture and beliefs and the sovereignty of the associated peoples of those territories (CANCLINI, 1997). There is a problem interpreted only in the local reality of the time, managers do not always conceive in their planning the idea of knowing the reality that should act in a profound way and in this way: the design that is presented of social policies is based only on knowledge about the reality in which one wishes to intervene and this, does not mean the social reality of the territory affected (SANTOS, 2017).

II. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION TO THE DISCUSSION ON STRATEGIC PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The historical experiences accumulated by the Brazilian public administration in government planning, which emerges in the country in the period of 1930 and 1970, resulting from the needs of conception and implementation of the Brazilian (industrial) socioeconomic matrix, founded on the conception of national developmentalism is discussion that deserves attention and its contributions presented by several Brazilian thinkers, with Celso Furtado (1974), Maria da Conceição Tavares (2012), Fernando Pedrão (1984), Otavio Ianni (1979),

Lafer (1973), Fernando Rezende (2010), among others, considered classics of Brazilian administrative thinking that will integrate in the same process, Planning and Public Policies.

There is agreement among scholars that the objective of this effort of forecasting and prospecting is to give the actions of the public authorities a perspective of quality and effectiveness to meet social demands, especially those directed to the poorest population – thus, allowing academics and professionals working in the administrative field who can reflect not only on the conception and results of public and governmental actions, but mainly on the process and dynamics that underlies the dimension of how administrative acts and facts are being managed and managed (operationalized), is not effective management in meeting social demands.

By taking the concept of Political Administration as one of the theoretical and methodological bases for the development of this research, it is considered essential to bring a brief discussion about the boundaries between the concepts and methods of research, with the definition and field of action proper to the Public Administration.

Therefore it is believed that due to the short time of existence of the concept of Political Administration In this sense, much more than advancing in the investigation on the clashes and/or conceptual and institutional reciprocities between both concepts – object of future studies – aims here much more to clarify for the reader a certain confusion that has been perpetrated by some interpretations referring to the concept of Political Administration than by introducing the adjective "politics" as an emphasis or quality of administration, lead some readers to question whether this new field of knowledge would be a different approach to public administration.

Thus, from the natural challenge of the scientificity of this new field of knowledge, there is still a natural confusion with the understanding not only about the concept, but also in relation to the respective spaces of action that ends up being confused with the very concept of Public Administration. This confusion is amplified due to the role that the contemporary State has assumed in the socio-political-economic and cultural context, at the international and national level. The changes in the scenario of the international and national economy, since the 1970s, have contributed to bring even greater confusion about these borders, especially due to the hegemony of (neo)liberal thinking which has confused society, in general, in effectively understanding the limits of the complex relationship between State-Society-Market (between public interests and private interests).

In relation to this dynamic, it should be clarified that several forms (hybrid or not) of intervention in the social sphere coexist, characterizing, therefore, different profiles of the Political Administration of different societies. This confusion in understanding the relationship between The State-Society is even more complex, and difficult to understand for ordinary citizens, in the case of Brazil and most Latin American countries, because they are social spaces where the State has taken a prominent place in the conception of socioeconomic modernization patterns in contemporary times.

With this brief introduction to the theme, it is expected to bring some relevant clarifications on the conceptual and action boundaries between Political Administration and Public Administration. In this sense, evaluating the socio-historical pattern of public administration implies, therefore, advancing the understanding of a broader conception of what we call here political administration. While this latter concept houses and substantiates the complex forms and movements between public, private and social organizations, public administration standards reflect the behavior of public authorities (State) in the conception and/or conduct (execution) of this Nation Project.

The concrete historical example is the standards of Brazilian Political Administration and Public Administration, between the 1930s and 1970s of the last centuries, it can be affirmed, therefore, that there was a conception (political and technical) of a new and complex Nation Project – which we call the standard of Political Administration – which emerged and consolidated in that concrete context. This implies concluding that the new mode of Political Administration of Brazil determined how the State should (re)structure itself to account for the challenges imposed to successfully implement the new socioeconomic matrix founded on the values and principles of international capitalism.

Thus, when analyzing the dimension of the management of social relations of production, circulation and distribution of the new mode of national production, there is evidence that the State was responsible for the more general (abstract) conception of the new mode of production of the country; just as the government deliberately assumed the function of designing and implementing the new management standard that would therefore ensure the implementation of the new model of Political Administration.

Further deepening this example as a methodological resource to help define the boundaries between the two fields, one can use as reference the standards of State Reform and the innovations introduced to promote

administrative modernization through the efforts undertaken, in a complementary way, by Vargas – especially with the creation of DASP and Daspinhos – and the novelties brought by the Military Governments – especially with Law No. 4,320/64 and Decree Law 200/67 (SANTOS and RIBEIRO, 2017).

Based on these historical references of the social formation of the Brazilian State, it is possible, therefore, to recognize the recent dynamics that have guided the conceptions of the patterns of Brazilian Political Administration, materialized in the conception and implementation of a new and transformative mode of social production. From the example, it should be assumed that the field of Political Administration by expanding the concept of administrative sciences incorporates three dimensions that mark the complex relationship between Society-State-Market.

In this sense way Santos (2015) warns that for the understanding of the management of the materiality of social relations it is essential to insert this discussion in a three-dimensional context, which is hierarchical in a logical way by the said author: the first dimension is that of society itself that, through institutions/organizations, is able to reveal itself about the need for total well-being in the concept of Arthur Cecil Pigou (1932) that has with a social purpose to be achieved.

In the social context in which capitalist principles and values are preponderably, as a dominant means for the reach of individual and social desiderate (well-being), there is always an opposition to impended this determination, because the justified negative is that only through its own purpose (capitalism) is it possible to reach the socially intended purpose (SANTOS, 2017).

To better delimit the boundaries between the concepts and domains of the two areas of knowledge and action, it is essential to recognize that the scientific object that underlies the concept of Political Administration is management that, as a proper field of knowledge of administrative sciences, manifests itself, explicitly and/or implicitly, in state actions (materializing, thus, the standards that will guide legally, administratively and socially the role and social functions of public administration) together with corporate (private) actions and social entities.

2.1. CHALLENGES OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA IN THE TERRITORIES.

Since the last decade of the 20th century, the world has been marked by changes in economic and political paradigms, which have interfered in the mechanisms of public and private organization of the territory in which it is part (SANTOS, 2006). In this context, the administrative

political decentralization of the State with the distribution of responsibilities between the union, the state and the municipality stands out, resulting in the permanent reproduction and reconstruction of local and regional territories.

In capitalism, the notion of development presented at the time as a central idea, the differences between peoples and between societies, justifying them by the stages of life to which each one had arrived. In socialism, the notion of development was seen as an ideology that justified the state of exploitation of rich countries over the poor. However, the most elaborate reflection on development occurred in the 1940s in Europe, in view of the restructuring of war-torn countries, because until then, the pattern of each country's progress was measured by its economic growth.

Paul Singer (1982), already pointed out in his studies, the distinction between development and growth, where growth is characterized as a process of quantitative expansion, more commonly observed in industrialized countries, while development is seen as a process of qualitative transformations of the prevailing economic systems in underdeveloped countries. On development in underdeveloped countries, Celso Furtado (1974) was radical, stating: economic development is a simple myth, because the idea that poor people can someday enjoy the life forms of the current rich is simply unachievable.

Until the mid-1980s of the last century, the great development plans made by the state prioritized industrial policy, as well as the strengthening of employer agriculture, ignoring regional characteristics and local social organization, which determined poor results from the general point of view, because, according to Pires et. al. (2006), the process of territorial development has the participation of actors, resources and institutions with strong spatial connection, to develop economic activities and provide social and cultural well-being to the community.

With the acceleration of the globalization of capital, new forms of planning were evidenced by referring to local factors in their diversity, where the collective becomes a priority and from this moment on, according to Saquet (2011) the concept of territory offered subsidies to 'think' not only state intervention, especially for the municipality, but also for the action of actors who seek spaces of action and representation for collective and public interests.

It was to the natural sciences that first elaborated the concept of territory, establishing the relationship between the domain of animal or plant species with a certain physical area. Later, the concept was incorporated and

expanded by geography, relating it to space, natural resources, society and power. Currently, several other disciplines have incorporated the debate, including sociology, anthropology, economics, political science and many others, taking care to differentiate between space and territory. As Raffestin (1993) explains, the concept of space is related to the natural heritage existing in a defined region, while the territory is a process of social construction that involves different public actors and civil society.

With this understanding, Tizon (1995) defines territory as "a space of life, action, and thought of a community, associated with processes of identity construction". Similarly, Pecqueur (2000) conceives the territory as "the meeting of social actors in a given geographical space, which seeks to identify and solve common problems". In a closer approach to development sociology (ABRAMOVAY et. al. 2013).

And this sense of solidarity is defined by Scheren-Warren (1998) as "the principle of individual and collective responsibility with the social and the common good, whose practical implications are the search for cooperation and complementarity in collective action and, therefore, for work in partnership" and, for Albagali (2004), it means the feeling of belonging that is a way of acting within a given geographical space, where territoriality is conditioned by social norms and cultural values, and may vary from one society to another.

In Brazil, this idea only began to be outlined from the Federal Constitution of 1988, when the country initiated important structural changes, causing a decentralization of the functions of the union to states and municipalities. In its Art. 30, it is evidenced that the planning for development, previously traditionally dictated by the central government, began to observe competences and attributions bequeathed to municipalities and regions (BRASIL, 2013).

The new constitutional framework not only took away from the federal public sector the monopoly in the conduct of development-related issues (PETERS, 2003), but also recognized the relevance of other actors and the relevance of proposals formulated from the local space and the regional scale, demanding articulations and partnerships for the construction of territories (BENKO; LIPIETZ, 1994; PAIVA, 2004), which came to meet the conceptual prerogatives of territorial governance.

This new scenario and the demands for a more effective organization have induced new forms of development promotion, especially from the perspective of territorial sustainability, where new technological standards are sought to attenuate the negative effects on

the environment, caused by productive actions, without promoting changes in the capitalist logic of accumulation.

However, the challenge of deconstructing exogenous models of growth to finally build arrangements capable of promoting the transformations required by the country, considering the complexity of development from the economic, environmental, sociocultural and political-institutional dimensions have not been easy, because it is not possible to discuss development without the participation of civil society with the various organizations and actors present in the territory and the government at its various municipal, state and federal levels and to build a process of sustainable territorial development, it is necessary to confront conflicts between the different groups of actors that are directly or indirectly affected by local actions, producing a process of solidarity and collective cooperation (GAZELLA et. al. 2009).

It was from this understanding that the main strategies of territorial development began to consider the human potential of the territories, after the realization that this process is not done by decrees, but by the will of people and groups. Thus, territorial development needs to be readapted to national and international requirements in its production system, considering the decentralization imposed by the globalization of the economy and the strategic feature adopted in relation to the expectations of the integrated, participative and sustainable style of development, which demands governance, new regulatory schemes, alliances and articulation of actors for the generation of work, income and social well-being of populations (PIRES, 2015).

In Brazil, territorial development is not a national policy, even though the collegiates seek to bring together people from various governmental and civil society bodies, the actions of the most important ministries that relate to the interior of the country ignore the very existence of these collegiates, contracting projects with public resources through parliamentary amendments, demonstrating that the old clientelist practices overlap with participatory logic (ABRAMOVAY et. al. 2013).

2.2. REVISITING THE THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL BASES THAT SUSTAINED THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN BRAZIL AND THEIR IMPACTS ON THE POPULATION AFFECTED IN SOBRADINHO - BA

The advance of hydroelectric plants in Brazil happened with Vargas' centralized developmental agenda and his project to implement the base industry in the country, for Fainzilber (1980) the energy and transport infrastructures would represent an essential function and from 1950, public resources were invested and applied

research was carried out for the development of a national industry of materials and equipment for the sector (PENTEADO JR.; JR. DAYS, 1995).

However, the nationalization of production collided with its inability to self-finance, establishing, even in the 1950s and the signing of international loans with the Banco Mundial that required the import of equipment with part of the resources achieved. But the electrical deficiency persisted and in 1955 worsened by a long drought in the Southeast region with rationing the city of São Paulo - SP was subject to blackouts that lasted between five and seven hours a day (TENDLER, 1968).

Therefore, at the beginning of the military period a rapid expansion of energy generation was accentuated by the construction of large hydroelectric plants, considered essential to the economic project of the regime and thus, sixty-one large hydroelectric dams were built during the period, almost all of which were implemented under the responsibility of the State (BÔA NOVA, 1985).

A plan of goals was carried out with state investment in the construction of infrastructure, providing a central role with the application of investments in energy and transport that defrayed 73% of the planned resources, of which the cost of the electricity sector represented almost 24% of the Plan of Goals to strengthen this movement of hydroelectric power plants in 1960 (OLIVEIRA, 2018).

In this period, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) was created, becoming the governmental agency branch responsible for all issues related to the production of minerals and energy at that time, expanding the works of the Paulo Afonso dam by CHESF and beginning the construction of two large hydroelectric dams by state-owned companies: FURNAS, by the federal company FURNAS; and Três Marias, by the state CEMIG - CHESF carried out the works of Paulo Afonso I and during this period, hydroelectric power plants were built or approved, such as the Sobradinho power plant on the San Francisco River, the Itaipu power plant, on the border with Paraguay, the Tucuruí plant in Pará and the Ilha Solteira plant in Paraná (OLIVEIRA, 2018). According to (MARQUES 2018) in Brazil, more than one million people were driven from their lands due to the construction of hydroelectric power plants and more than two hundred and fifty thousand people were affected and displaced to other areas organized by CHESF.

To better understand the socio-historical context and highlight the damage to those affected by dams, we analyzed a study conducted by researchers who made a diagnosis of the social debt of the Brazilian State with the population affected by the construction of the Sobradinho-BA hydroelectric dam, reporting the social, territorial,

cultural and economic impacts of the CHESF plant, 37 years after its entry into commercial operation.

The study was a partnership between the Ministry of National Integration - MI and the Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA, with the participation of professionals from the University of Brasília - UNB and the Movement of Those Affected by Dams - MAB with the objective of supporting the development of actions and public policies aimed at those affected by dams, presented by IPEA, a foundation linked to the Ministry of Economy and the result was the subject of a public hearing of the Financial Supervision and Control Commission – CFFC of the House of Representatives in December 2018.

The research was presented in a solemn public session, after more than 2 years of documentary and field research, by about 40 researchers who exposed the information resulting from the work, first on May 25, 2018 in a public hearing called the Diagnosis of Social, Economic and Cultural Debt of those affected by the Sobradinho/BA Hydroelectric Power Plant, in Juazeiro-Bahia for approximately 200 affected by the Sobradinho dam with the presence of representatives of the 08 affected municipalities, and the municipalities of Sento Sé, Sobradinho, Casa Nova, Remanso, Pilão Arcado, Xique-Xique, Itaguaçu da Bahia and Barra were surveyed, which compute the total of more than 500,000 inhabitants in 2017, according to IBGE cidadesv estimates (MAB, 2018).

When studying the impacts of dams for the Movement of Those Affected by Dams - MAB are several issues that should be evaluated in Brazil on dam construction, one is the planning and management of the electrical system because the beaconing in experiences of other countries does not reflect our needs or the characteristics of Brazil, only, a colonial model of import is reproduced, unsuitable for the reality of our country, corroborating the research of BERMANN (2007) that the evaluation of the construction of a hydroelectric plant should be measured by its energy production capacity, by the time that the energy produced will be available for the consumption of society and by the social and environmental problems that this plant represents, that is, an assessment of the level of change in the quality of life of these communities.

Finally, we present the concept of (Vainer's) affected (2002) as being, the legitimation of the rights of its holders, determined by a social group, family or individual that suffered impact by a certain enterprise; in some cases, it has its legal right to compensation, compensation, rehabilitation or non-pecuniary reparation, in this perspective, the Movement of Those Affected by Dams -

MAB claims the rights of these populations affected by electrical enterprises in Brazil.

III. METHODOLOGY

For the development of this study, a review of historical literature was conducted that documented the development of research through the systematic method, aiming at the knowledge to date on the theme, what flaws have already been found and what are the main theoretical and/or methodological obstacles of research publications in SciELO, ANPAD and Google Scholar.

After identifying the analysis of the titles and their respective abstracts, following the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the researcher also baled his studies with images from newspapers of the time and several documentaries on the subject. The aim of this literature review is in the future to develop an instrument of Participatory Strategic Planning - PEp with part of these families affected to be delivered to the Movement of Those Affected by Dams - MAB.

In this format the Brazilian academy, 50 years after the beginning of the construction of the Sobradinho-BA dam may be contributing to the improvement of scientific knowledge about the researched context, verifying previous failures and contributing to the emergence of new scientific knowledge.

IV. RESULTS ACHIEVED

From the reading of the publications, 12 journals of the theme of territories were evaluated, containing the axes related to space, natural resources, society, power, and social participation. From the political administration there were 7 that correlate with administration, strategic planning, management and social relations and 19 of the themes of the construction of dams with the axes of hit, impact of the dams of Sobradinho-BA, military government, identity.

From the various literatures published for those affected by the Sobradinho dam who have experienced the process of deterritorialization and reterritorialization, we will start from the term "Territory" that has a geographical concept, used in various fields of knowledge such as sociology, politics, planning and thus, several conceptions and uses emerge that demonstrate a polysemic meaning.

As in social relations "power" is presented as a central element and has a political dimension. From the definition of norms for coexistence in the territory, as a way of organizing and establishing rules – whether formal or formal – of use and power for control and social

coexistence, since formal social rules are established by the State and must be written and all subjects are obliged to comply, while the formal rules to the contrary, are not written in writing and all subjects are obliged to comply, while the formal rules on the contrary, are not exposed in written ways, but are recognized and, if accepted, are followed by the collective, as ways of living, emphasizing that these rules are values that have meanings and guide and express the way of living in a given territory, affecting their social dimensions of peoples and social behaviors, as well as their cultural dimension.

For Amaral (2012), after the construction of the Sobradinho hydroelectric plant in 1977, there was a forced removal of 72,000 people who were displaced from the municipalities of Pilão Arcado, Casa-Nova, Remanso and Sento-Sé to other places, leaving under the waters their spaces of reference, sociability and their natural habitat, with the advent of progress and their achieved were featured in newspapers announcing the construction of the Dam of Sobradinho and the disappearance of four cities to give way to progress, that is, the social, environmental, economic, political and cultural dimensions were reached, this highlight is also endorsed by Barros (2016) in "What was under the waters in the ethnographic Essay of a relocated population.

"The hydroelectric projects implemented during the military regime had serious consequences and Sobradinho was no exception, mainly due to the great imbalances in both local social systems and ecological systems that affected the population of the affected areas. Families in four flooded riverside towns have suffered these imbalances with the relocation to another space, since the misstep between the planned by the São Francisco Hydroelectric Company (CHESF) and the one experienced by the population was enormous."

There is evidence of the disarticulation between the planned and executed by CHESF and starting from the hit term of Vainer (2002), of the population reached in the construction of the Sobradinho-BA Dam, around 60% were of small producers, peasants and beiradeiros who lived in some of these territories and generating a social debt, that is, the deterritorialization of these families caused a breakdown of bonds, loss or removal of territory, as well as a undoing of territoriality in contact with the collectivity in the sense of group, influence or control over its political, personal, cultural, religious, economic, environmental relations.

Deterritorialization entailed social, environmental and economic impacts of the loss of soils, plant and animal species that were killed flooded by the waters, in addition to the cultural problems of displacement of traditional peoples bringing economic loss to these families who lived from the river evazantes and from there they took their livelihood and their family, besides the organic stuff that was thrown into the river by the flood.

Regarding social participation, according to the residents of the affected territories, CHESF did not constitute channels of dialogue with these social actors who lived in the territory, all decisions housing the enterprise were made unilaterally. That state aimed, initially transfer about 5,000 families to the Serra do Ramalho Special Colonization Project, built in the municipality of Bom Jesus da Lapa far 700 km from the banks of the dam, without any prior consultation with these riverside dwellers who lived in those localities and took their livelihood, affecting the social, economic, political and cultural dimensions.

"In the truck's backs, families clung to their cacies and pets. In the arched faces of pain were tears that blurred the landscape of the road that led them to the new world. They left behind a scene of destruction, a ghost place that would keep at the bottom of the water their life stories, their past, their dead."

Barros (2016).

Several journals brought the psychological traumas of several affected families that go beyond the economic, social and cultural and political aspects of the loss of belonging. In the construction of the Sobradinho dam, affective losses and psychological disorders left many scars, causing silence and mistrust in the affected population. There is a correlation between the changes caused by the displacement and voices in the wind, which is not a simple metaphor originated by the belonging of the elderly, with found in newspaper clippings of the time that report the loneliness of the elderly who left their dead in that place and all their lives under the waters of the dam.

With regard to the process of reterritorialization, that is, of permanence in the territory, there was a fierce struggle for some families to remain in the community (territory), because it was claimed by various social actors: farmers, grabbers and foreign entrepreneurs who fought for the land on the edge of the lake. Despite this, the riparian's had the support of the pastoral agents of the land, the Archdiocese of Juazeiro-BA at the time led by Bishop Dom José Rodrigues and were also backed by pastoral agents (political dimension).

The main changes in the deterritorialization process in Sobradinho-BA succeeded in the aforementioned productive strategies that moved, since for Neto (2019) the waters dragged part of the sheep herds (economy), the fish pond was permanently flooded by the immense reservoir that formed and, the natural movements of floods and river ebbs were extinguished by the bus (environment).

During the late 1970s, families occupied for 4 years the CHESF office's office in the city of Sobradinho-BA, claiming land on the shores of the Sobradinho lake dam for this population, only in 1980 did the government agency transfer an estimated 6,000,000 productive lots on the lake's edges, trying to lessen the impacts caused.

However, studies show that productive lots (economics) which were distributed to some families between the municipality of Sobradinho and Sento Sé had no natural conditions by the water bus, so the affected had difficulty returning to their plantations as it was before (economy), as a consequence, farmers had to try to adapt to the traditional agriculture model offered by the Green Revolution (economy and environment) and contracted loans from the Northeast Bank by line of specific credits to buy from irrigation systems.

With the costs paid to the bank, the price of crops in the market increased and also demanded from the families the rapid adequacy to the model of traditional crops such as onions, causing significant changes in the form of production (time), as well as in the relationship with the environment that was harmed, generating losses for families who needed to pay their debts in stores that sell agrochemicals (environmental and social dimension), this transition from traditional agriculture to an agricultural model anchored in the scientific technical principles of the Green Revolution, happened in a precarious way, without the technical assistance due to these small producers who have passed the use of pesticides.

In the economic, social environmental dimension to produce the families affected did not use the personal protective equipment, as well as made the irregular disposal of the containers in the river or in their production environment, further contaminating the soil and thus, with the rains and consequent resumption of the level of the dam, the residues of the agrochemicals are carried to the populations of the downstream cities.

With regard to the social dimension, there are still conflicts and land regularization, in the municipality of Casa Nova -BA, which has a large extent and presents many of these issues of cricket and in matters of work and education, there are almost 27% who attend school today, most of them are under 25 years old and attend elementary school (MAB, 2018) e and there is a lack of access to

electricity that affects, especially youth, since it hinders studies and access to assistive technologies, such as computer and internet.

But it was in the issue of work and income (economy) that the reality of young people was highlighted, since 40% of those surveyed between 16 and 25 years are unemployed, and another 33% perform unpaid work, that is, work on family property or own with the same care and the attempt to plant, in addition to the scarcity of work and opportunity to generate income (economic dimension) indicate that just under 50% (fifty percent) of those in extreme poverty or poverty are under 25, young people.

By assuming the challenge of building an interdisciplinary path that contributes to the deepening of a debate on the problem of the construction of large dams in Brazil, especially the Sobradinho-BA dam, we need to pass through several thinkers and representatives from various areas of knowledge, and we present, a new school of administrative thought, or other groups of researchers gathered around the commitment to advance and consolidate spaces of critical thinking of the administration.

In this sense, the theory of Political Administration emerges that proposes to rescue the contributions of these pioneering philosophers to legitimize the efforts to provide the administration as its own field of knowledge that by taking the scientific field of administration as a builder of the forms of management or conduct that the State and society have historically undertaken to carry out the social production directed to achieve social well-being.

V. SOME CONSIDERATIONS

From the point of view of the literature review constructed in this article, the objective of the study was achieved, using an interdisciplinary qualitative approach, it was possible to improve the researched theme, considering that it becomes possible a better study planning, avoiding errors and thus this way contributing to the increase of knowledge on the studied theme.

Of the limitations found in the study, few investigations were found by other areas of the use of the theory of political administration. This would allow a greater familiarity with the theme researched, making it more explicit for the construction of new assumptions regarding the social, economic, environmental, political and cultural dimensions caused by the construction of the Sobradinho-BA dam to families homeless by the lack of strategic planning at the time, generating a social debt not yet repaired by the Brazilian government. As future recommendations, there is a need to situate the

construction of the Sobradinho Dam in the context of Brazilian government planning and recognize that any critical interpretation of the impacts of this policy on territories, individuals and families requires an expanded methodological theoretical approach to participatory management that allows observing the various aspects involved (social, political, economic, administrative, cultural and environmental).

Because, in this national socio-historical event, this recognition will allow evaluating the political aspects of (strategic) management and management (technical-operational) that guided the conception of the theory of political administration and the dynamics that give meaning to the concrete social relations that is part of the development of modern society incorporates three inseparable dimensions that mark the complex relationship between Society-State-Market.

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