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**PEDAGOGY OF
SPORT TO PREVENT
CRIME, JUDO IN
THE CONSTITUCIÓN
COLONIA, ZAPOPAN,
JALISCO, MEXICO**

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Abstract: This research is from an approach to prevent crime as a “dynamic process (Sahagún, 2008)”. The Dojo “Kodomo Nobasho with more than 20 years (Díaz, 2019)” is a place where Judo is studied and trained. This Dojo receives children with school problems such as “family or social community, (Sahagún, 2008)”. This Dojo is the source of this qualitative research due to its social impact, values and applied pedagogy of Jigoro Kano, founder of Judo under the constructivist approach with “knowledge, skills, attitudes and values (Government of Mexico, 2020)”, necessary soft skills for personal growth. Among one of the main conclusions, citizens can participate in public safety as Kodomo Nobasho does, he uses Judo pedagogy with a social vision to be used as crime prevention, the main conclusion of participatory citizen action “minimize risk factors and maximize protective factors related to crime” (UNODC, 2019)”, everything from “the humanities, (Merton, 2002)” against possible threats in the community, creating a bridge between pedagogy, sport and public safety with a vision of crime prevention. crime.

Keywords: Judo, prevention, crime, perception, security.

INTRODUCTION

The citizen in some communities normalizes what is out of the ordinary, for example “violence and crime”, hence the importance of prevention programs here a different perspective of pedagogy “Judo” and its teachings such as trust, sincerity and authenticity.

This research was carried out from a qualitative vision and Judo is approached as a Pedagogical resource linked to Public Safety as a Crime Prevention strategy, respecting methodological techniques and strategies, such as reliability and validity, systematically addressing and documenting the information;

for this reason it is considered that it is applicable to be linked to public security in the area of crime prevention.

QUALITATIVE LOOK

In this research, participation from their reality was encouraged in the actors, achieving confidence with active listening and work with group dynamics, relevant reactions were rescued that have served for an analysis with risk factors, creating a bridge between education, judo, soft skills and crime prevention as the “people, groups or communities that carry out a collective activity for the good of all, consisting of a reflective social practice in which theory and practice interact with a view to establishing appropriate changes in the situation studied (Restrepo, 2008).

With this qualitative approach, theories of education and criminology are linked in an interdisciplinary way so that in this community “its transformation and improvement is possible (Serrano, 2002)”, highlighting four great competencies, knowledge, skills, attitudes and values; from the definition of crime prevention taken by UNODC, linked to the theory of positive general prevention where it is considered that “crime is effectively a disappointment of expectations (Aréchiga, 2017)”, integrating informal-formal pedagogy in a holistic and playful, the means of taking the participants to an experience in Judo to prevent crime was observed, since this “offers an opportunity to youth groups at risk to develop life skills that allow them to effectively face the challenges in their daily life and move away from their involvement with violent acts (UNODC, 2019)”.

Based on solid principles, it is possible to facilitate and promote the evaluation of protocols and dimensions of “education and social integration (Ramón Gerardo Navejas Padilla, 2016)”, from the emic point of view,

observing topics that are presented to the subjects, therefore It is important to note that for this research what was indicated by (Patricia Balcazar Nava, 2006) framed in the following table was determined:

1.- Inductive.	5. The researcher sets aside his own beliefs; However, these are a point of reference to study reality.	9. All settings and people are worth studying.	13. It is oriented towards what is significant, relevant and conscious for the participants.
2.- holistic perspective. It perceives the person as a whole.	6. All perspectives are valuable.	10. Qualitative research is an art.	14. It is used in different disciplines, education, sociology, anthropology, psychology.
3.- There are effects of the investigator on the people.	7. It is humanistic.	11. It can be applied to studies in the micro field, since it delves deeper into the situation.	15. Study the social and cultural organization of a group.
4.- Try to understand people within their own frame of reference.	8. Emphasis on the validity of the research, close to the empirical world.	12. It points out aspects and discrepancies.	16. Suitable for the analysis of complex phenomena.

So, considering the aforementioned table, it is how the work of the Kodomo Dojo was investigated to identify and analyze how through a sport and its pedagogy, public safety and crime prevention are linked from said perspective.

INSTRUMENTS

Semi-structured and directed interviews were carried out, likewise characteristics of the Constitución Colony were observed and described, as well as security aspects and the work of the Dojo Kodomo, in this community; with ethnography, the “written description of the social organization of activities, symbolic and material resources, and interpretive

practices (Duranti, 2000)” was achieved; By obtaining direct information, the veracity of comments on the environment and social conditions that prevail in the Colonia Constitución was identified.

The one also known as “La Consti” was founded in the sixties, a completely popular neighborhood where the commission of illicit “Robbery from passers-by, of vehicles and homes (Mendoza, 2018)” has always prevailed, MORLAN company dedicated to the analysis of data I create an index with risk factors and social vulnerability prone to generate criminal activities:

“FAMILY: Family dysfunction, abuse, conflicting behavior, low supervision, delinquent relatives, lack of cohesion.

COMMUNITY: Poverty, presence of drugs and firearms, precarious living conditions, weak neighborhood infrastructure, low social capital.

INDIVIDUAL: Drug abuse, low motivation, aggressiveness, low level of self-control, low capacity for social interaction.

EDUCATION: Low performance levels, absenteeism, academic dropout, low level of motivation, behavioral problems.

RELATIONSHIPS: Criminal friends, family members in criminal associations, lack of relevant life models (MORLAN, 2014)”.

Near the Constitución Cultural Center, on Obreros de Cananea street, is the Coloso gym, modest for the purposes of the Dojo, this has an area for bicycles and a box, the second is rented to be used by the Dojo Kodomo, here they take carry out the teachings and practices of Judo; broken and battered tatamis are observed; however, with fervor and enthusiasm they are lovingly cared for by the children and young people who participate in these classes. Due to its characteristics and symbolically, this Dojo asks the children for

\$100.00 one hundred pesos monthly with which the rent of the space is paid, the teachers do not charge for their teachings, they make Judoguis available as a loan to those children who do not have with recourse to buy one since each one reaches an approximate cost of between \$1,500.00 thousand five hundred pesos or two thousand pesos, a point that these children must cover is perseverance; There is also no reason for the change of grade that does not detract from doing it with all ceremony, this makes it accessible to families because in “other sports such as karate or tae kwon do, they charge each grade and it is very expensive, here the “teacher” does a lot of work with the children how good they like (Family, 2019)”, for a child to be accepted they must want to participate, good behavior at home with mom, dad and siblings, attend to the housework that is entrusted to them, Sensei questions the family about each child’s behavior and grades at school; There are several children who think so, however, when they see the environment, they are welcome, they are taken into account, they are not isolated, they participate, they work as a team at the beginning of classes in the arrangement of tatami mats and training mats and that at the end of the class they all collect them with an excellent attitude and always taking care of the little ones so that they do not injure, always with respect and disposition, their participation involves them.

WHO ARE KODOMO NO BASHO?

Kodomo no basho, means place for children, it is divided into teachers, who are the base of the Dojo, have “sufficient experience at the national and international level (Díaz, 2019)”, there are 03 “two Teachers and a young university student seen as the sister greatest of the practitioners (Q., 2019)”, “The teacher Raquel” who has worked from

birth and even up to the mark of the Dojo; 02 recognized masters in the world of judo with various championships and also judo referees at the national level, the training days are Tuesday and Thursday of each week, it must be noted that these characters are from this Colonia la Constitución, important and also point it out because are graduates of this Dojo who have found in this sport “skills, attitudes, knowledge and values to such a degree that it is one of the sports that they closely follow by applying much of the knowledge acquired in daily life (2, 2019)”, these Young teachers have achieved a university career in the classrooms of the University of Guadalajara, both in economic sciences and in engineering.

THE ATHLETES

It consists of a primary level from six to twelve years old, although there are other ages on the way “up to 25 twenty-five children, all from the neighborhood and very few remain to continue the process (Díaz, 2019).” The Dojo supports children who suffer from a “problem at home, school or street, it seeks to guide them so that they do not commit serious offenses to society (2, 2019)”. In the new generations there are “young people from high school and university basically 04 four, adults only for recreational and mobility purposes (Díaz, 2019)”, among the various one very important towards the community with joint work of “family, athletes, Senseis (Mayor, 2019)”, athletes have been taken to the local state, national level and even in children, they have reached the international level winning a bronze medal in a 2019 Pan American “a girl won third place in her first international exercise, this motivates them to train, the second of them did not win but he needs to work (Mayor, 2019)” with this work and the motivation of the group we managed to get away from “off the street and brings them to the dojo although we do not have

much promotion they always does work for the children of the neighborhood, nor do we have support from the municipality, although I have already personally asked them in various ways for the support of a space to promote this sport due to the favorable results that we have seen, even by the Zapopan Citizens' Council of Public Safety, who In a session that we attended, they did not give the support to work and hold a tournament this way to give impetus to this Olympic sport, and motivate children and families, in that request they turned the issue merely political and said that soccer was cheaper They asked for programs that would take young people off the streets from one day to the next and from violence and drugs, that's what the police chief said, but that can't be done, this is work, they don't want to work more than what they want it gives politically or makes them look good and they made it look like that, they do not see the benefits, only their political issues (2 S., 2019)".

THE FAMILIES OF ATHLETES

The families of these athletes live in the neighborhood regularly, they are nephews or cousins of those who are already part of the Dojo, as well as schoolmates, so at their invitation they take them to practice this sport, so observation was the ideal instrument because With it, it is possible to highlight how "susceptible to be applied to any behavior or situation (Serrano, 2002)", in this case to families of these athletes in the various tournaments who attended as spectators of their sports relatives, children, grandchildren, nephews, neighbors, we observe how judo tournaments have become a link that teaches skills, teamwork, social and family rapprochement, being assertive in decisions that we do not share, tolerating frustration in defeat and self-control, thus "social actions are the result of what people

perceive, understand and interpret reality, so it is necessary to formulate hypotheses or questions that connect the subjective states of people with social action to discover their true meanings (Bernal, 2010)".

It was observed that not all the athletes of this Dojo can financially pay their competition fee in the tournaments, "my dad says that it is very expensive and we have no money (Student, 2019)", in several cases they have been covered for this reason. registration fees so that they remain motivated, however, not everyone knows these sports and life processes, for many, there are those who consider that their neighborhood and neighborhood is the only thing there is and point it out "why compete, then I can't play in the street with my friends and they can't take me, it's better this way (2 A., 2018)". It must also be noted that there is no institutional support, only those that are obtained in the Dojo "they are supported and anonymous sponsors are obtained, regularly they are people who like this sport, which we have already seen, for example, with the support for the boys for the Pan American (Q., 2019)". The favorable things of the parents and their interrelation with the Dojo and with their children in these activities cultivates not only the fondness for the martial art, but also generates soft skills, social relations, which also from public safety but allows to prevent crime and Personally, it allows boys to face situations of daily life with the skills that are taught in Judo.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

It is important to note that among the existing crime prevention programs by the Municipal Government, there are no activities with this approach. It must be noted that the Zapopan COMUDE Municipal Sports Council has various sports programs, however now in this administration specifically year 2023, on its page in the line of sports vision,

it indicates “build sports promotion and citizen participation and the social fabric (GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL COMUDE ZAPOPAN, 2023)”, which on the other hand have nothing to do with the focus of this study, in addition On the same page in terms of combat school, it only has boxing and karate. In search of information with COMUDE personnel, they pointed out to us that there is a program “beautiful for the neighborhoods see the page (1, 2019)”, which was documented from these areas this ethnographic part:

“It is a program that arises from the need to bring to the neighborhoods, spaces where people can live together, practice some sport or physical activity along with recreational activities, not necessarily within the units that COMUDE manages, but in open spaces. where these activities can be carried out: jumps, relay race, soccer mini-tournament, dances and exhibitions. This also helps us for the COMUDE schools to carry out a demonstration of their sport and reports are given right there so that people can enroll in an initiation school”.

“In the playful part we are including activities such as snakes and ladders, giant chess, all this with one movement, so that the child not only develops his mental side, but also has fun, that is the playful part, the game and the fun. The activities are in open spaces so that the snakes and ladders that are commonly known on a board are now played in a much larger space so that the child has to move and activate all his systems, both emotional, cardiovascular, and skeletal and the child has fun (Alba Mireles Torres, COMUDE Director, 2020)”.

When reviewing the municipal activity in the field of public safety, specifically in the area of crime prevention, regarding what the Municipal President is doing on the page of the town hall this year, he emphasizes five axes: “education, culture, sport, employment

and better health conditions, as a strategy to provide better development conditions (Municipal President Zapopan, 2020)”. More does not make any indication of the ways to address the conditions of development and among them would be better conditions of development in security through prevention through sports and indicate which sports and why, as well as the learning or strategies with which they are It will address, that is to say, in the end it remains in a discourse without greater depth and on the other hand it indicates “it seeks to distance boys, girls and adolescents from gangs, crime and addictions and bring them closer to educational, cultural and sports activities (Presidente Municipal Zapopan, 2020)”.

RESULTS

In order to obtain the qualitative information, the design of this product was coded through the Atlas.ti software, with which the information was organized in digital databases with which the information of the work done by the Dojo Kodomo was crossed, and the position adopted with which they are “constructed in an intersubjective way, creating a context in which discursive practices and their meanings go beyond the individual mind itself (José Manuel Serrano, 2011)”, thus we find basic issues such as pedagogical competences based on constructivism and the public security model itself in the area of crime prevention with pragmatic reference to the martial art created by Jigoro Kano and his Kodokan heritage, which is carried out by the Kodomo Dojo in two parts, Theory and System.

Theoretical Body Knowledge	The knowledge that is acquired from the discipline and that contains a scientific body
Physical Training Skills	It integrates various focuses of interest, through the effective practice of one of its main elements, which is culture as an element of the education of the body, mind, and health, in improving the quality of life, and its biomechanical improvement.
Attitudes	Not only of personal satisfaction but also of service to others
Ethical Spirit Values	Based on applicable, experimentable ethical and deontological values; of which a way of living must be made

Table prepared by the authors with information from (Figueroa, 2004).

This pedagogical process makes this martial art a complete, pragmatic and essential sport for public safety from the prevention of crime without losing artistic quality, in the same way it does not detract from its philosophy, for this reason “it contributes to recover urbanity as subject with all its flats... to collaborate, lend a hand, share (Pagán, 2009)”, a fact that is evident with the list of categories indicated by the athletes themselves, and which are linked here to the competences in the previous table.

CONCLUSIONS

The integrated social fabric and the education of the citizen is proposed from this martial art and its teachings, for this reason this pedagogy can be effectively linked to public safety, specifically in the area of Crime Prevention, “as an instrument to facilitate the integration of young people (Freire, 2019)”, with soft skills.

The look of the State with sports projects, without a spirit of linkage towards prevention and social education, does not guarantee a development of a solid social fabric since they are not linked with the perspective of crime prevention to public safety, since they only seek a social approach, however, this is not enough for an adequate prevention process,

so it is important to consider:

“education/prevention and security must be comprehensively addressed in criminal and public policy strategies, and work must not be done autonomously or disjointed in the different areas where institutions will have to do their work from a security perspective. social cohesion with Education-Prevention processes. (Ramón Gerardo Navejas Padilla, 2016)”.

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