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Impact of the Cybernetic Holgazanear in the Higher Educational Sector in Autlán Case Study: Students of the Third Semester of the Lic. Administration.

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Abstract

New technologies become tools to help everyday tasks such as shopping, visiting our banks, check invoices, payments ... And sometimes, these tools have become more than just a resource, such as in the case people with physical or sensory impairments which are really a facilitating tool and aid in tasks such as standardized communicate, work at home, etc.. We cannot remain indifferent to this reality technology that addresses us wherever we occupy in this society. New technologies such as the Internet does not have to be seen as enemies or as something out of our reality, but as a resource that helps us in our role as citizens and can facilitate access to information and effective use of it.

Keywords: New Technologies Tools, Cybernetic Holgazanear, Higher Educational Sector.

Introduction

We are living in an era where globalization is part of our daily life, because globalization is defined as "a theory whose goals include the interpretation of the events that currently take place in the fields of development, the world economy, social settings, cultural and political influences. Globalization is a set of theoretical proposals that underline especially two major trends; a) global communication systems; and b) economic conditions, especially those related to the mobility of financial and commercial resources".

The Internet has contributed significantly to the development of globalization and, therefore, of education, allowing digital and audiovisual literacy. These latter materials provide students with contact with ICTs as a means of learning and a tool for the process of information (access to information, data processing, expression and communication), generating experiences and learning. They contribute to facilitate the necessary computer and audiovisual literacy.

However, due to the same literacy of ICTs, students often do not use them for their teaching - learning process, therefore this becomes a cyber-laziness.

Reason for which the idea of the present research project arises, which will answer the following question:

What is the impact of cyber laziness in the higher education sector in Autlán case study: 3rd semester students of the Administration Administration?

One of the main objectives in conducting this research is to indicate the advantages and disadvantages of using ICT as a source of information without falling into a cyber-lag among students in the 3rd semester of the degree in Administration in Costa sur.

As well as show the level of use of ICTs among the students of the 3rd semester of the degree in Administration in the Costa sur, and evaluate the cyber laziness among the students of the 3rd semester of the degree in Administration in the Costa sur.

Justification

The use of ICTs in higher education should contemplate, in addition to the mere technical issues, a solid pedagogical argument of why, for what, how and where to use them. Under the basic guidelines of the paradigm founded in the first decades of the century, we affirm that the network of networks is a sociocultural instrument that, depending on its use and educational integration, can help determine or not the development of our society and of the people who we compose it; that is, qualitative changes towards a better standard of living.

The internet is like a window through which you can not only travel around the world, it is also a window to the legacy of humanity, culture and the arts, technology and history. It is not just a window like television, in which one participates passively because it allows interaction to know and above all obtain the necessary knowledge in our professional, work and personal fields. Castells, (2007).

The internet has also been of great help to some schools in several countries, where school leaders have found in this medium, the ideal way to publish newsletters, circulars, calendars, grades, recognitions, assignments, exams, invitations and in general all the documentation that was printed on paper in the past. If the waste of paper is considered, for the brief and in many cases even ephemeral of the validity of this documentation, it is because publishing

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this information through the Internet is also an act of ecological protection. Adell, (2008).

It is evident that we are currently in the Information and Communication Society where every day we are surrounded by new technologies (ICT) that are there to help us in the different spheres of our lives, both in the personal and professional sphere. In a few years we have been able to see how the Internet and all its resources have been becoming, each day that advances, a necessary tool and in many cases essential.

Education is not alien to this technological advance and every year we are witnessing the incorporation of new technologies in our educational centers at all levels, both at the level of administrative management and in the classroom. The Internet and all its resources become tools within the classes that teachers must use in the learning process to enable students to acquire skills in relation to information and communication technologies and use them effectively and constructive to find, analyze and exchange information and the knowledge acquired. Castillo (2011).

It has been so much the benefit that has been received by this means and we are not able to appreciate it because we abuse it, giving it an inappropriate use that is why many sources of danger arise when dealing with a social network. This project has the purpose of investigating what has gone and is negatively influencing through some misuse of ICTs in some students.

The technological revolution prints new orientations in the discourse and educational practices. In a first sense, the advantages derived from technological innovation are undeniable: it provides resources and strategies of visual, mental and cognitive organization that, adjusted to the conditions and characteristics of each case, enhance the learning processes and consolidate the acquisition of competences in different fields of knowledge. Adell, (2008).

This does not prevent to see the negative effects derived from the adoption of a blind faith in its possibilities. Moved by this faith, we can come to assume it as an end in itself. The consideration of the strategic role of technological innovation in the management and construction of knowledge does not exclude, in any way, the reflection on the relevance of the contents of training and, much less, on the meaning and purpose of such training. Adell, (2008)

At the end of the 19th century, Saint Simón formulated two questions that the representatives of the neoliberal school are still doing today: first, what are the most useful knowledge for the industry, which can be taught to children with basic school knowledge in a period of 18 to 30 months?, and, second, how to adjust the school method to the teaching of this knowledge?

Today they are asking about the labor competencies that the middle school or the university should work on, and after that question the factory, business, school model appears: its restriction to a technical training, according to the demands of the industry as a requisite for the development of the social order of multinational capitalism.

The neoliberal school project, in view of the competences marked by the globalization of the economy, continues to ask itself: what knowledge should be promoted in the face of the challenges posed by the "information and knowledge society"? include a competent school project to integrate into the market? And the questions are asked to the entrepreneurs. In this school model, the teacher is a market official. Cebrian, (2008).

Methodology

By the scope and the way of intervening in front of the object of study, the present investigation is located as descriptive, exploratory, not experimental. It seeks to specify the properties, the characteristics of objects or any other phenomenon that is subjected to an analysis. Danhke 1989, cited by Hernández, Fernández and Baptista, (2006).

Exploratory studies are carried out when the objective is to examine a topic little studied as the one that concerns us in this investigation, help us to familiarize ourselves with phenomena relatively not thoroughly studied, it helps us to carry out a more complete investigation regarding a context in particular, identify concepts, establish priorities for future research, or suggest affirmations and postulates.

While descriptive studies only aim to measure or collect information jointly on concepts and fundamentally help us to accurately show the dimensions of a phenomenon, it basically describes trends of a group or population. Hernández, Fernández and Baptista (2006).

In this sense, to achieve the validity and reliability of the results, statistical tools and procedures to be carried out rigorously to obtain information of acceptable quality will be used.

The present project will be carried out with students from the 3rd semester of the Bachelor of Administration offered at the University Center of the South Coast, and due to the number of students with which the group has been determined to carry out a LIKERT scale questionnaire, to the total of the students to be able to have 100% reliable information.

Some Considerations on the Incorporation of Internet in Education

The current research on education in our environment coincide in affirming the quite generalized existence of a precarious educational system, characterized by the deficient formation of teachers, the organization and authoritarian institutional dynamics, the improvisation of plans, the discontinuity of educational policies, the scarcity of resources, the anachronism of the curricula and their traditionalism. Gubem (2008).

Internet has expanded our social world and the scope of our interactions and personal relationships, redefining our spaces of socialization, not only being a means, but a hypermedia. In the network converge all the means hitherto known and new channels of interaction frequently arise that the educator cannot ignore in the construction of personal

and collective identity. The network concentrates increasingly stronger, perhaps together with cell phones, the expressions and communicational conflicts generating new social lexicons: as an immense sea of abundant meanings, the Internet is becoming a vast hypermedia territory, a place for castaways and navigators in search of hyperactive netizens, virtual rooms for unexpected encounters, hasty and impassive hackers and even more extensive of cybernetic reality dwellers. Sartori, (1991).

For Latin America, the appropriation of the network is a challenge, because the technological gap with the countries of the first world passes decisively through the circulation and distribution of social knowledge, in all its forms, in the medium-term future, the Internet is one of the paths privileged of that flow. It is crucial that pedagogy is focused not only on the technical use of new technologies, but on the generation and strengthening of didactic processes that facilitate a productive and creative appropriation in the school culture and in the daily life of our children and young people.

Theorists and researchers have raised the need for the contemporary citizen to have strong literacy skills, in analysis and critical understanding of the social environment, in teamwork and in decoding and using media for the use of ICTs not the end, but the medium of a pedagogical relationship for knowledge, affection and interaction with the other and with the environment. University of the Andes. (2000).

The qualitative ethnographic research of ICTs is very recent but they are already showing an approach to the configuration of cyberspace as a node of relations with several trends: those that consider the technological space as a mediation of communication, those that point to it as a limit and avoidance for the intimacy of relationships and those that indicate it for effective relations of any kind. University of the Andes. (2000).

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