UNIDAD EDUCATIVA PARTICULAR JAVIER

BACHILLERATO EN CIENCIAS

MONOGRAPH:

"HOW HAS THE INTERNET INFLUENCED THE LIVES OF LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH IN THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS UNTIL THIS DAY?"

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Gratitude

This research work is mainly dedicated to God, for having given me life and allowing me to have reached this important moment of my formation, it is also inspired by my mother, for her effort, dedication, patience, trust and all that she has given me throughout my life, she has taught me that the best knowledge I can carry is that which I learn by myself, finally dedicated to my father who teaches me every day that the greatest task can be achieved if I take one step at a time. I will lack pages to thank all those who in one way or another have guided me in the realization of this work, but this time I want to thank the many people who have given me their help with patience and perseverance so that today I can present this work, my parents who have undoubtedly supported me, helped and have been my guide giving me enough support not to fall when everything seemed complicated, to my sister who with her example and desire to overcome indirectly I am infected by her intellect to achieve progress in this challenge, to my tutor Néstor Pérez for having guided me in the way and at all times that I need their support and advice, to my teachers especially to Miss Patricia Sánchez who thanks to her today I can feel happy and happy with this product, my classmates because without the team we form would not have achieved this goal.

Summary

This thesis conducts research analysis of how through the years of specifically fifteen years to the present, the internet has influenced young people's lives, their importance and influence in Latin America.

It will demonstrate the importance that currently has in the Latin environment of Spanish-speaking social networks and the dangers that remain in its daily, how young people are marveled by the new day offered by the Internet (Facebook, WhatsApp, You-had, Instagram, among others). Even more in today's young people who have undoubtedly made a change considering the TIC'S, we will also know their advantages and the multiple services they generate day by day.

This research work aims to provide an interview debate to a family that lives daily with these young people and must deal with each new thing at seconds or minutes per hour, so that they can also know everything that happens within family life in these fifteen years since its emergence, where family relationships have deteriorated, affected, downplaying the importance of blood ties and adding socialization to new technologies.

The analysis on this subject will be exhaustive as we will reveal how family values, habits and beliefs have fallen before the arrival of this revolution called the Internet, the main debate between parents and children, of more autonomous children vs. fewer activities with parents, the way in which there are currently fewer dialogues between children and parents, the strong impact of the Internet multiplied by the proliferation of smartphones and the popularization of social networks, which is modifying family dynamics.

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Introduction

The present monographic work is an investigation about ***How the Internet influences or has influenced the lives of young Latin Americans in the last fifteen years.*** To mention the word Internet has a worldwide relevance, without a doubt, is to enunciate massive communication or to connect with the most hidden places where the human mind would never have been imagined, hence its importance and transcendence in the world of communications itself, which today is synonymous with globalization.

If we go back to the Neolithic era, you can imagine homosexuals talking on their cell phones? How incredible it would have been! The Internet despite its multiple uses, services, devices, was born as an idea of the Department of Defense of the United States of America, as a project to ensure communication in the most impossible places to reach, hence in the so-called cold war creates a network, if there were attacks with Russia. Internet is revolution, transmission, network, there is no place in the world where there is no access to this product; in this era the so-called Modern that with the advances that are being made by leaps and bounds will soon take the name of the era of the Anthropocene, so called because of the changes that are taking place that, without a doubt, is the greatest revolution today, the young people who belong to generation Z, were born and grow up with the Internet, are digital natives. They make important decisions for their lives from their online experiences.

Many have tried to explain it in a very simple way, as Garcés R, (2015) states in the following example:

> Internet has become an indispensable tool in people's lives; young people today cannot conceive of living without this tool that is used for everything, to consult information, to communicate, transactions, to take courses to learn hundreds of trades, to make professional careers, and now with the model of telework we can also work from our homes. It should be noted that, while the Internet makes everything easier, it is also a medium that carries dangers

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and we must make safe and conscious use of it, in order to avoid falling into unpleasant situations. (p.34)

The influence of the Internet in the last fifteen years is a circumstance in which the need for adults to become aware of the absolute necessity for adolescents to handle with ease the tools derived from new technologies, as well as the harm of prohibiting such use because it is part of current life, both in relation to social contexts and work.

This research consists of three chapters, the first will deal with the history, importance and influence of the Internet in young people; the second, social networks, advantages and the aspects that favor the use of them; and the third, the consequences of new technologies in family relations at home in the last fifteen years, consequences and implications. In addition, there will be an interview, photos in the annexes section with their respective captions and the necessary recommendations.

Chapter I

The Internet -- Brief History of the Internet.

1.1 Importance of the Internet

It is said that the Internet has appeared since the birth of a U.S. military project around 1960, the time of the Cold War. It is said that the Department of Defense, through an advanced agency, deepened the study of networks, in order to achieve this they developed a system in which the information they wished to transmit was divided into packages that carried the necessary data for its destination, however for all this to work the computers had to receive and transmit in the same way, thus by 1974 the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

The calm and peaceful life that our grandparents and parents used to live disappeared with globalization, because with it the reality was different and although in many cases it affected small countries it is also true that it helped a lot in education, culture and technology, according to the opinion of Ontiveros E, (2014): "Connectivity is an asset, a reflection of globalization that allows quick and cheap access to knowledge, which is the foundation of prosperity, which gives us autonomy" (p.2).

Rapid access to information in inaccessible places became the basis of many strategies in the past; The Department of Defense of the United States of America deepened in the study of communication systems, that is how in the cold war the information of the greatest enemy of the United States (the Russians) is leaked, and that thanks to the globalization it gives way to a general transformation, this process opened important doors to the advance of technology, revolution that would not have been possible without the globalization.

"It is very important to train ourselves and future generations in the capabilities of this new global world. The actor of change is the citizen" (López, 2014, p.1).

Remarkably we observe how thousands of families around the world communicate through the Internet, join in conversations, people who went to other countries many years ago are now connected by this medium, business, messages, information, detailed, that reaches others in fractions of seconds, a platform that serves as a great success to new and known companies that have managed to keep their information active through this resource from wherever they are to wherever they go.

In 15 years, the new internet will be fully installed, via satellite and Wi-Fi. It will work only with Windows Vista Original (coughs in the room), will reach all parts of the world, and can turn water into wine" (Gates B, 2014, p.1)

The constant renewal of communication technology in the digital age makes available to the media all social life in a network that is both global and local at the same time, where we are all aware of the advances of everyone in a generic and personalized way according to a model in constant change. Gates, B (2013) said:

> Innovation is a good thing. The human condition - leaving aside bioterrorism and some footnotes - is improving thanks to innovation, there are things that catch you by surprise. When the internet appeared, it ranked 5th or 6th on our list of priorities. But there came a time when we realized it was a deeper phenomenon than we had thought. (p. 2)

1.2 Influence of the Internet in Latin America

The social impact of the Internet on the school environment is the greatest predominant tendency observed in an instrumental and technical way. Technology is the construction that influences the new field of knowledge, so much so that the citizenry is in love with it that the current vision of technology and the construction of a new habit and/or field of circulation

leads it to be more desired by young visionaries and society itself, projects that go beyond the dimensional.

Increasingly socialized in an audiovisual culture, young people find in the visibility they attribute to the network a space of strong cultural satisfaction. This representation of the visibility of the network is in solidarity with an elementary experience in the urban cultural life of these young people: the use of the city's shopping centers. With no difference of social group, institution or interest, the majority of young people report to be their most frequent users. A listened conversation indicated their familiarity with these sites:

> My favorite places, I said, are shopping malls, I like to go there a lot, even if it's just to look, but I like to go there a lot, I don't know why, I love them. I feel good and every time I go I find something new, I know where each thing is and if I see that way it is that they changed a jean, and placed another one, of another color, I detail all that. (Gates B, 2014, p 29)

On the Internet, kids behave like in shopping malls, they want to see and be seen: in chat rooms they look for relationships and show themselves as an available relationship, they browse the pages of commercial brands that identify them as a generation of consumers and although a minimum percentage have bought something on the Internet, they delight in the fiction of an online purchase, while deploring the excess advertising that reloads the pages of castaways and surfers in hyper medial territories, this term designates the set of methods or procedures for writing, designing, or composing content that has text, video, audio, maps or other media, and that also has the possibility of interacting with others at a higher level and in this logic, the experience of young people has much of the intentionality that Barthes (1985) attributed to media culture: "Mass culture is a machine to show desire: here's what should interest you, he says, as if he guessed that men are incapable of finding by themselves what they want" (p.158).

Therefore, in order to measure the importance of the Internet in society, we must consider the specific characteristics of the Internet as technology and place it in the context of a total transformation of the social structure and relate it to the cultural characteristics of that social structure. Because we effectively live in a new social structure, the society of global networks, characterized by the emergence of a new culture, the culture of autonomy.

Virtual friendships lack the depth and truth that glances, gestures, embraces and other resources of expressive language give, but they have the virtue of putting a rose where only imagination can touch it and make love feel, whom not even by imagination had known of its existence, because it does not seek utility and pleasure, but the language of the soul, especially in moments of greatest darkness. (Flowers, 2014, p.12)

Chapter II

Adolescents and the use of networks

2.1 Social networks

To understand a little why adolescents are activated in social networks, we must first understand what is social networks. The Real Academia Española defines that social network as an Information Society Service that offers users a communication platform through the Internet so that they can generate a profile with their personal data. This facilitates the creation of communities based on common criteria and allowing the communication of their users so that they can interact through messages, share information, images or videos, allowing these publications to be immediately accessible by all users in their group.

2.1.1 The dangers of social networks.

In addition to being a powerful tool and helping to be connected and communicated, it has its dangers, and that is that, not everything is bad on social networks, much less what would become of us without them, but it is important to know how to use it. It takes time, violates our privacy and reduces productivity because they are used for personal and private use, but, you must take into account what is published, especially in profiles or professional accounts. We will mention some dangers on the net that must be taken into account.

- Online harassment or cyberbullying.

It is no other than harassment through the Internet, the same alarm to many parents and authorities, as it is increasing because children and adolescents devote more and more time to social networks, bullying, exclusion and abuse are daily problems today because they are evidencing hurtful messages, intimidating and humiliating and generating fear and pain in the victims and turning it into funny moments for the harasser.

Harassment usually occurs by telephone or over the Internet. The harasser will always try to undermine and undermine the self-esteem of his victims by sending threatening and intimidating messages. Cyberbullying molds to new technologies and can, therefore, find as many ways as these means. Therefore, there is no single way to exercise harassment, and therefore it is difficult to act against such aggressions in order to eradicate them. One of the behaviors most used by cyberbullies is to try to humiliate and defame their victims through resources such as photographs, videos or images. (Molina, 2017, p.2)

In May 2010 Facebook was pressured to close the group "I also hate Jews", a space that promoted abhorring a human collective and incited violence against that community. On YouTube, videos of aggressive and discriminatory content are uploaded daily. Networks can also be spaces where it seems easier to organize and gather these hatreds, making them more visible.

- <u>Fishing</u>

The manipulation comes later: hackers use that information to impersonate a person you trust and set you up.

Cialdini R (1984), who wrote in Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion, said that the principle of sympathy, also translated as hobby, taste or attraction, tells us something that at first glance may seem simple: we are more predisposed to let ourselves be influenced by people we like, and less by people who produce rejection.

This is one of the dangers of the best-known social networks, it is a form of fraud that is characterized because the user is deceived into revealing all the access data of his account by inviting him to a fake page identical to that of a social network. When clicking, the user will believe by the appearance so similar that it is a trusted site and will log in normally.

confidence. Your private information can also be sold along with thousands of other black-market accounts.

2.2 Aspects of the Internet that are important for young people today

Teenagers and young people use information and communication technologies to do the same things as other generations of teenagers and young people who did not have these technologies: talking to friends, meeting them, finding out what is going on in their environment, flirting, coordinating daily activities, telling each other about their sorrows, reading, listening to music, watching television, series or films, gossiping, accessing erotic content, laughing, playing and so on. What changes with these digital tools is not so much what they do, but the shapes, spaces and times in which they do it (instead of sending a letter to the bride or groom or calling him on the phone, they send him a WhatsApp).

Chapter III

Consequences of new technologies on family relations at home in the last fifteen years

3.1 Context

Today's society, apparently very diverse and diversified, which in no way resembles the society of fifteen years ago, but from which it is so difficult for us to escape from the model in which we live and from all the cultural, educational and computer impositions that today's society imposes on us. A society full of social conflicts specific to the new modernity, a model of life that conditions our health, daily life, habits, facts... in short, our life. We are at a time when it is more interesting and exciting for society to be more attentive to mobile phones, computers, tablets, television... than to people themselves. To what extent should we allow this attitude to continue? And in the family, how does it affect family relationships? Can this cause family arguments and discomforts?

As Mullet (2003) argues:

> We are inserted in a model of capitalist society in which people's lifestyles are directly influenced towards consumerism and lead to the American way of life: fast food, time programming and the use of new technologies was not going to be any less. A model of society where efficiency and well-being are complemented by developmentalism and modern technology, a consumer society above all because of the effects it has on certain sectors of the population -children and youth- that act as merchandise in this society. (p.23)

It is important to emphasize that the increase in new technologies will mean a change in the representative model of the technological, technocratic and sociological society.

3.2 The family and its diversity in the last fifteen years

To begin with, it must be said that today's family history is not the same as the history of conceptions and beliefs about the family fifteen years ago. Therefore, if we take certain definitions of the family to the letter, it would not have existed in certain cities, since such definitions tend to have an impact on illegal generalizations developed from a narrow point of view.

According to Levy Strauss, he considers a family to be the "More or less lasting, socially approved union of a man, a woman and her children... A universal phenomenon present in any kind of society" (Taberner, 2012, p.90). In this way, Strauss leaves aside many other types of families that have been formed over the course of decades and those that have long implied other types of functioning and structures.

From this point on, an attempt is made to construct a much completer and more subjective concept, without ties and changing as society progresses. The structural aspect, normative and beliefs will be considered... It is thus that for decades Murdock's definition of family as a universal structure has been used.

> The family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes, of whom at least two have a socially accepted sexual relationship, and one or more children, own or adopted, of adults who cohabit sexually. (Murdock, 1941, p.1)

Summarizing, it is possible to say that the concept of "family" as an institution is in crisis since this one has diversified and is not representative of exclusivity of a uniform unit, but as I have already commented previously, the concept of family represents a plurality of models of this one, being changing in the course of the decades, since the families of the S.XIX are not the same as the 21st century families, since today there are many different types of

families and these cannot be categorized or classified since each "family" is unique and unrepeatable, each one with its own characteristics and relationships. It is therefore important to mention the concept of "family recomposition" due to the constant changes in the new models of society.

3.3 New technologies and family

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Technological devices that allow editing, producing, storing, exchanging and transmitting data between different information systems that have common protocols. These applications, which integrate computing media, telecommunications and networks, enable both interpersonal and multi-directional communication and collaboration. The accelerated innovation and hybridization of these devices has affected different scenarios. These include: social relations, organizational structures, teaching-learning methods, forms of cultural expression, business models, national and international public policies, scientific production (R&D), among others. (Cobo, 1941, p.1)

3.3.1 Consequences and implications.

- <u>Videogames:</u> Nowadays we can find many different types of videogames, which can have an educational function or just be a mere entertainment. In this way, video games have come to flood the world of teenagers in a very short time. However, many times the time used in these exceeds the correct estimated time, since many young people can spend hours and hours in front of the computer or television with the "PlayStation". Thus, there comes a time when teenagers may find themselves immersed in a world far removed from reality and, in this way, the development of social skills is reduced.

- <u>Mobile phone:</u> Nowadays, considered the best friend of our children, since most of them spend 24 hours glued to the mobile, with the constant need to see if someone has spoken to

them or simply connect to the Internet and social networks. "Currently, in our society 95% of children between 12 and 18 years old in our country have a mobile phone. It is therefore, in this way, that the mobile phone has become the favorite accessory of today's adolescents" (Puyol, 2010, p. 63). However, the use of the mobile phone can be very positive for situations of need, but very negative for adolescents who establish their main social relationships through this device.

In this way, the use of the New Technologies, as I have already commented previously is to the order of the day of all the society, even more in the type of society that we live, the capitalist system that imposes to us the "necessity and obligation" to always have the last of all the electronic apparatuses that go out to the bandage and as well as all the toys for the teenagers.

Thus, society has somehow "created" a dependent and consumerist adolescent population that, almost without asking, already has in its hands those last generation games and "play stations" because the system itself imposes it, and the parents think that in this way they can be entertained, however, there may come a point at which this game or entertainment becomes a vice and a problem for the family and parent-child relationships. It is from this point that, later on, I have decided to carry out a small analysis on the extent to which this type of entertainment can influence family relationships (children-parents).

For their part, the studies of the experts have contributed to the analysis of information and communication technologies placing them in the context of the family. For this current, individuals negotiate the uses of televisions and personal computers mediated by values and forms of family organization; therefore, in turn, family relationships and routines are modified by these technologies.

Conclusions

At the end of this monograph it is concluded that:

- The entry of new technologies in the home has affected family relationships, so we must adapt to new changes, but also adopt a set of rules to deal with family conflicts.

- Today's children are born "with a mobile phone under their arm", as a metaphor for the fact that, in today's society in which we live, from a very young age, the capitalist system imposes on us the obligatory use of all kinds of technologies.

- The multiple advantages of the use of new technologies mean that parents overlook certain types of behavior.

- In most homes, technological devices interfere with family relationships. For example, at mealtime, in many homes, television interferes with establishing a conversation.

- Very few families establish rules for the use of technological devices by minors; however, as time goes by, these rules are used more and more.

- Approximately half of today's young people communicate through technologies and social networks, so we must highlight the loss of contact, "talk about you to you.

- It is essential to provide support for parents when it comes to knowing what and what the consequences of new technologies can have on their children and their relationship.

- The normalization of access to multiple technological devices can have a great economic impact on the family, as many of them may not be able to afford it.

- Navigating through a social network requires a certain maturity and caution from the person that is not abundant in the adolescent stage, so it needs the guidance of an adult.

- On the other hand, the risks inherent in this type of navigation make it essential for adults themselves to acquire training, when they lack it, that narrows the gap in this field with adolescents, so that they can provide them with adequate information and help.

- It should be pointed out that the research is still underway due to the interest in continuing to analyze the impressive impact that social networks are having on today's society, even modifying certain labor policies or installing technology in vehicles that allows us to be connected even when we are driving.

- Finally, we cannot deny that in recent years the Internet has become a tool of daily use for a large number of people; adults, for example, did not imagine a few years ago what can be done with this medium. However, they had to learn to use it and to adapt to new technologies in order to experience the benefits it offers us. For the new generations, the use of the Internet has been very different, since children and adolescents are growing up with this tool and it is easier for them to adapt to it; the same one in which little by little, they are becoming experts and they use it daily.

Recommendations

At the end of this monograph I recommend:

- The use of this monograph because due to its structure, the language and the accuracy of the subject it would be very good to read it and analyze it in depth so you can feel the essence that is never lost.

- The way in which this monograph makes you enter the subject is perfect so you can get perfectly to the reflection, the way you use the words very good.

- To make it clear that this information is very important because it talks about a particular topic because it is a thing that happens and is giving problems to families today. It is the Internet as it separates families, how the Internet is consumed by young people is impressive. This is a worldwide problem, we recommend people to take it seriously because if it is not controlled can become a big problem because the family and union is at risk.

- To finish is a good monograph has everything, deserves to give an opportunity to read it to grow and people do not let pass this problem that is very important. The real parents should realize what is happening that is my purpose with this monograph to raise awareness of this great global problem.

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