

RELATIONS OF THE CULTURE CONVENTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION WITH STUDENTS

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Abstract

The existence of cultural values in the form of units made up of patterns of behavior, shared values and beliefs as well as tools and weapons made with the benefit of the community assumed the existence of the society as separate and autonomous units. To make the whole society progresses, it is necessary to remain equilibrium in the progress of all its parts. Once grounded patterns of behavior if part of the culture, it is difficult to change as tools and weapons as a result of the cognitive advancement of people experiencing constant change. What is it now the relation between these two segments of society? Given that the patterns of behavior and technology is the result of actions of man as the basic building segment of society, it is necessary to explore the consciousness about the relationship between these two segments that could possibly be in some way affected by the changes in society in general. The last stage in our life where it can be particularly powerful arguments and information influence human cognition and hence forming or changing attitudes is precisely the period in which an individual college educated. This is why the student population chosen for study.

Key Words: *conventions, technology, relations, canonical analysis*

Introduction

According Fanuko et al. 1995. Culture is a system of learned patterns of thinking, feeling and acting, as well as the expression of these patterns in material objects specific to a group of people, the community or society (Alexander & Brown, 2006). It consists of patterns of behavior, common values, beliefs and rules, tools and techniques ie, technologies that are invented by people to adapt to the environment. Thus, the existence of common patterns particular group is a prerequisite for the existence of a separate company.

These forms represent a particular dominant cultural values form through which social life takes place and that such interpenetration of cultures, people and social order (Fanuko et al. 1995). These patterns values are formed in different ways, but what is the basis, the condition of its formation is an agreement, conventions. The very notion of conventions of Latin origin and roots in words like *convenio* - gather to come, *conventio* - agreement, contract, agreement, *Conventum* - agreement, contract, *conventiculum* -Assembly, *conventus* - meeting, assembly, court (Epic, 1995; Romac 1992; Bahtijarević-Siber & Sikavica, 2001). It follows that the Convention may represent a large gathering of people with a common interest, an agreement at the international level (which requires ratification by all interested parties), and at the end of the convention can be thought of as a rule, custom or tradition that is, a standard [1]. On the other hand, technology as a part of the culture of science is the application that was created as a result of its development [2]. The very term originates from the Greek "technology with" ("τεχνολογία") - "techno", "τέχνη" ("skills") and "Logia", "λογία" ("Science / Science").

It represents a process of converting each use values (natural or semi-finished) to other use-value, combining human work operations with the operations of machinery, equipment, etc. In fact, the entire modern production is based on modern technology and the same is involved in all spheres of human life, from agriculture through manufacturing, transport to telecommunications and information technology [3]. This is especially true just for the area that the authors are interested in - sports and physical activity. As human activity, sport exists since the man and so it passed through all the stages of human development and its technology (Milne, 2007; Morris, 2010; Robinson & Minikin 2011).

So today for its action sports covers a wide range of technological advances that include sports equipment and props, sporting facilities and processes within sporting events (Liu et al., 1998; Boussabaine 2001; Tufegdžija, 2010; Ramchandani & Coleman, 2012). One deals with the tools and weapons than when there. In accordance with cognitive levels and abilities, aware of its importance, developing and using the technology, initially natural resources (stone, wood) which is later discovered with the help of fire changed all the way to today's advanced technology, which allows us to travel into space or medical processes that we save lives or relieve existence (Debenham, 2005; Bourbon, 2009). So, since its inception man is in some way aware of the importance of technology. But more recently, when the technology ending up in the most intimate parts of human life, the question is how much awareness about the impact and importance of technology in people's lives actually exists (Covey, 2004).

How many little impact on man depends of course on how his upbringing and education, and at the end of the formation of their views regarding it. The education and training of the individual passes from birth to end of life. But attitudes formed through high school, which is actually the last period of time in which it can directly affect the formation of one's attitudes. Arriving at college as a last resort official education, provided the conditions to the individual affected in another way - by directing, encouraging, and arguments that the students an excellent sample for the study of the subject of interest of authors, especially in terms of understanding the relation of cultural conventions and utilization technologies (Bonacin, Da., 2008; 2011).

Methods

Through 2010-2011.g. initiated the project "Research of sociological, management and moral values of students" whose holder Faculty of Education in Travnik. The subjects were students from Travnik, Mostar, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Nis and Pula. A total of 210 indicators applied to 2500 students.

For the purposes of this study from the total cash retained the 406 entities described with 11 indicators of technology resource utilization obtained previous factorization general area (Bonacin, Da., 2011) and the 10 indicators Convention obtained in the same manner. Results are first subjected to the normalization of categorical data, and then processed biortogonalnom standard canonical correlation analysis. (Bonacin, 2010).

Results

In Table 1 the results of canonical analysis. As can be seen, there are three pairs of canonical factors above the threshold of significance ie, $p < 0.01$. The first canonical factor (with a high $R = 0.89$) in both space significantly and maximum salient ire virtually all applied indicators and literally acts as a global factor using conventional technology, and that is to everything then culture as the notion of organized social behavior in the community arranged. The second canonical factor (with much lower $R = 0.35$) shows, however, and some special features in this population.

Table 1 Canonical correlation analysis of technology space and space of conventions

Variable	Kan1	Kan2	Kan3
Mechanisation is not only useful but also fascinating	0.69	-0.36	-0.28
Technique and technology will make a difference for the future of man	0.82	0.18	-0.17
The exploitation of resources from the environment is the most important task	0.75	0.12	-0.41
Medicine is one of the key means of existence of man	0.82	0.27	-0.10
Every living being (human, animal, ...) should be approached individually	0.84	-0.05	-0.09
Natural plant resources are very great potential	0.87	-0.10	-0.04
Forests and wood are precious materials and are of crucial importance	0.86	-0.11	0.08
Legal regulations in the field of finance is the most important item of today's world	0.68	-0.03	0.54
Education is the main driving force of any societ	0.88	0.07	0.06
Knowledge is the most important resource of today's politics	0.60	-0.36	0.14
People today too philosophize unlike the previous time	0.65	-0.04	-0.04
Explained variance (total = 96.53 %)	0.60	0.04	0.06
Redundant variance (total = 48.83 %)	0.47	0.00	0.01
Canonical correlation (R)	0.89	0.35	0.31
Canonical determination (R ²)	0.78	0.12	0.10
Hi-2	769.0	164.7	112.2
Degrees of freedom (DF)	110	90	72
Wilks' lambda	0.14	0.66	0.75
Probability (p)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Behavior in the community requires accepting the usual patterns	0.73	-0.11	0.15
Every organization has to establish its own set of rules	0.87	-0.03	-0.21
If there is no legal regulation of social relations community to quickly disintegrated	0.84	0.40	0.05
Behavior contrary to the rules should be strictly sanctioned	0.70	0.06	0.37
Always and in every way to be perceived common interest	0.81	-0.18	-0.05
The activity around the interest of more people involved should be clear agreement	0.86	-0.03	0.11
It should define precise standards for all human activity	0.79	0.09	0.26
Man should strive to knowledge in all its activities	0.85	0.07	-0.32
Rules and laws should be made exclusively by extremely competent people	0.83	0.04	-0.11
In accordance with the skills and knowledge should all behave	0.81	-0.29	0.19
Explained variance (total = 100.00 %)	0.66	0.03	0.04
Redundant variance (total = 53.10 %)	0.52	0.00	0.00

So, when we leave aside the culture as a general term conventions and technology, there is also a mechanism with technology refers to the disagreement of the respondents with the state of environmental awareness and policies in this regard. On the other hand, the Convention also refers to the need for general care and also to politics. Thus configured latent dimension

essentially describes the need for patients to others who manage (principle of politicians) seeking to about what they like ordinary people less known or less interested in another about caring, hence it is a consciousness of the need for general care . Finally, last but also results in significant canonical factor ($R = 0.31$) in the area of technology describes the need for law enforcement to technological effects,

which demonstrates the confidence in the legality of the current procedure in resources, and in the Convention area that required standards and agreements. All together it's a safe social space in which respondents want to influence.

Conclusion

A sample of 406 entities - students from the wider area of South Africa, described the 21 indicator of which 11 out of space technology and space 10 from cultural conventions. The data are processed after normalization classical canonical correlation analysis and obtained three pairs of canonical factors. The first describes the culture, the second describes the part of management action to which respondents cannot directly affected, but require a serious review and consideration of the general concern and the third part describes the social relations that respondents are changing and they want to change. Through these three mechanisms easy to observe an interactive relationship

technology as resolute activities which exploit the resources and conventions that generally indicate a deliberate action. The research results indicate that within the student population there is a clear awareness of the relations between cultural conventions and utilization of technology. This is reflected in the way that there are common fixed patterns of behavior in this regard that are accepted within the population and that there are two mechanisms, one of which on the one hand "search" of the higher-instance competent general concern on the other side of the second resulting in a desire and awareness of the potential impact on opportunities. It seems that these findings should be taken into consideration more seriously and give them cognitive, media, research and other space for the benefit of all of us. This would primarily mean that the core values of communities should be respected but the authorities must take care of adapting the company to new achievements and routing study population adequately to their abilities and needs of society.

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RELACIJE KULTUROLOŠKIH KONVENCIJA I ISKORISTIVOSTI TEHNOLOGIJE KOD STUDENATA

Sažetak

Postojanje kulturoloških vrijednosti u vidu cjeline sastavljene od obrazaca ponašanja, zajedničkih vrijednosti i vjerovanja te oruđa i oružja sačinjenih u korist iste te zajednice pretpostavka je egzistencije društva kao zasebne i samosvojne cjeline. Kako bi cijelo društvo napredovalo, potrebno je postojanje ravnoteže u napredovanju svih njegovih djelova. Jednom utemeljeni obrasci ponašanja kao dio kulture, teško se mijenjaju dok oruđa i oružja kao rezultat spoznajnog napredovanja ljudi doživljavaju neprekidne promjene. Kakva je dakle danas relacija između ta dva segmenta društva? S obzirom da su i obrasci ponašanja i tehnologija rezultat djelovanja čovjeka kao osnovnog građevnog segmenta društva, potrebno je istražiti čovjekovu svjesnost o relacijama između tih segmenata kako bi se eventualno moglo na neki način utjecati na promjene u društvu općenito. Posljednja faza u čovjekovom životu u kojoj se može posebno snažno argumentima i informacijama utjecati na čovjekovu spoznaju pa dakle i formiranje ili mijenjanje stavova je upravo razdoblje u kojem se pojedinac fakultetski obrazuje. Upravo zbog toga je populacija studenata izabrana za proučavanje.

Ključne riječi: konvencije, tehnologija, relacije, kanonička analiza

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