

Investigation Report on College Students' Network Political Participation in the era of Mobile Internet--Taking three universities in the western region as examples

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Abstract: With the unprecedented expansion of mobile Internet, microblogging, social networking and instant messaging tools in society, human society has entered a subject of information dissemination by everyone, with massive micro-information as content, and various Interconnected terminals (especially mobile terminals) are the mobile Internet era composed of tools and flat interactive information dissemination networks based on integrated mobile and non-mobile Internet. Through the questionnaire survey of some undergraduate students in the three universities of Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Chang'an University, it is found that the network political participation of college students in the era of mobile internet shows that the participation is large, influential, and good at and willing to Using network technology and new media to participate, political sense of responsibility, democracy, rights, legal awareness, but low political efficiency, political indifference and political enthusiasm, overall political participation is not high, and participation in emotional and non- The rationalization problem is prominent and so on.

1. Introduction

“Mobile Internet is the combination of mobile communication and the Internet. It refers to the collective name of the Internet technology, platform, business model and activities combined with mobile communication technology and practice.” [1] Human society enters two after the eleventh century, with the unprecedented expansion of mobile Internet and instant messaging tools in society, human society has entered a communication tool with individuals as the main body of information dissemination, mass micro information as the content of communication, and various mobile internet terminals. The era of interactive information dissemination networks, referred to as the “mobile internet era.”

“Political participation is a political act in which ordinary citizens directly or indirectly influence government decisions or public political life related to government activities in a certain way.” [2] Network political participation is the activity of the participating entities to influence and promote the political decision-making process through the network platform. Including online publishing of political information, online interest expressions, online reviews, online surveys, online petitions, online elections, online supervision, etc. According to the China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC) “The 41st Statistical Report on Internet Development in China”, “As of December 2017, the number of Internet users in China reached 772 million, of which the mobile Internet users reached 753 million. The Internet users use mobile Internet users. The proportion increased from 95.1% in 2016 to 97.5%; the usage rate of desktop computers, laptops and Tablets decreased, and mobile phones continued to crowd out the use of other personal Internet devices.” [3] It can be seen that mobile phones maintain the largest Internet access. Terminal status. The advent of the mobile Internet

era has brought about a qualitative change in the political participation model of today's Internet users, and it has also created an unprecedented challenge to the ability of the traditional political system to respond to this new type of political participation. As the main promoters of new technologies in the information age, college students have always been at the forefront of the times. They have used smartphones and Tablets all the time, and they have become online. They have become an important group in the era of mobile Internet. Their network political participation constitutes the mainstream of the political participation of the young generation. Its current situation, characteristics and existing problems will have a great impact on the entire social and political process, and may have a profound impact on China's political development trend. Therefore, to understand the situation of college students' online political participation in the era of mobile internet, especially the defects and problems in them, to prevent the deviation of the ideological value orientation and behavior of college students in online political participation, and to influence the current policy implementation and social and political stability of the country. Significance.

2. The survey program introduction

The survey was conducted by Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Chang'an University 2016-2017 undergraduate students. A total of 350 students from different disciplines of literature, science, agriculture, medicine, and engineering were randomly selected as survey subjects. 350 questionnaires were distributed, 335 questionnaires were recovered, the recovery rate was 95.7%, 295 valid questionnaires, and the effective questionnaire rate was 84.3%. The questionnaire consists of 72 objective questions, which cover various aspects such as the basic situation of the individual, the daily Internet access situation and the political participation of the Internet. After all the questionnaire data have been verified, the members of the research team will input the questionnaire options into the computer and use SPSS software for statistical analysis.

3. The basic situation of college students' online political participation in the era of mobile internet

3.1 Internet time and network use tool survey

3.1.1 Online time

According to the survey, most of the students have contacted the Internet very early, and 65.6% of the students started to understand the network in the primary and secondary schools. In 7 years, they accounted for 40.7% of the Internet age. Students usually spend 1 to 3 hours online each time. 37% of the students spend more than 7 hours a week on the Internet, and the time spent online is uncertain. 59.2% of the students said they would go online if they have free time. It can be seen that the contact network of college students is showing a trend of younger age. Most of the students are older than the Internet, and the time spent on the Internet is relatively random, and there is no fixed time period.

3.1.2. Network use tools

(1) 52.9% of the students frequently use the Internet tool is a mobile phone, 32.9% of the students often use the Internet tool is a laptop or Tablet, and only 14.2% in public places such as Internet cafes and libraries. The main tool showing that college students are online is the mobile communication tool. This is also the main feature of the mobile Internet era.

(2) For the students who often do online, the top two are chatting and making friends, and 70% of the students said that most of their time online is spent on chatting, while paying attention to politics and browsing. International and domestic news only accounted for 19%. Among them, QQ and WeChat are the favorite chat tools of current students. 95.6% of the students use QQ and WeChat chat tools.

(3) With the opening of Weibo, many students began to contact Weibo, a new network tool. They used Tencent and Sina Weibo most often. When asked why they like to use Weibo, 66.1% of students The main reason is that Weibo's information sources are extensive, updated, and more rapid, and can

obtain and publish information more widely. “Get up and play Weibo, chat WeChat before going to bed.” It is a vivid description of the dependence of college students on mobile Internet. For the purpose of the opening of Weibo, 53.8% of the students said that they are recording 38.3% of the life stories, growing up and expressing their own thoughts and expressing their inner feelings.

3.2 Investigation of the form of online political participation

When asked about the channels through which government affairs and political information were obtained, 32.2% of the students passed the traditional official media (newspaper, television, radio, etc.), and 52.2% of the students were through the online forum and microblogging. Articles focus on and access information, or through social networks, communication tools (QQ and WeChat). Only 4.4% of the political information gained by participating in political parties and associations.

In what form do you express opinions on these online issues?

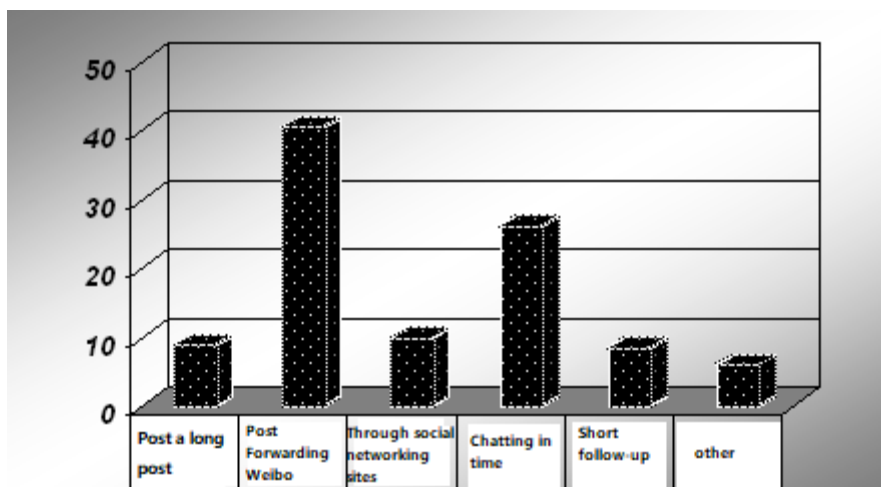


Figure 1. The form of expressing opinions

8.9% of the students published their opinions by posting long posts or blog posts. 40.6% of the students expressed their opinions by publishing and forwarding Weibo. 9.9% of the students expressed their opinions through social networking sites. 26.2% of the students used the instant messaging tool to express their opinions. In addition, 8.4% of the students were short followers or comments, and the remaining 6% of the students expressed their opinions through other forms.

What is the most common content of political participation in mobile internet? 50.2% of the students were to express their feelings. 17.6% of the students were questioning, 9% of the students were criticizing, and 13.1% of the students made suggestions. The remaining 10.1% of the students expressed their support. Regarding the type of cyberpolitical affairs that you are most concerned about, the rankings of attention are international circumstances, surrounding situations, territorial disputes, military dynamics, anti-corruption, and people's livelihood security, income distribution, the introduction of major national policies, various Political secrets, party and government awareness transfer. The top three in the areas of most concern on Weibo are life information, friend dynamics, anti-corruption, social injustice, current affairs, and social hotspots.

Do you often comment or post comments when browsing online news or reading posts? For this question, 36.5% of the students never commented, and 37.6% of the students occasionally commented on the posts, and 3.4% of the students often commented on the posts, and the remaining 22.5% of the students did not care about this matter. During the party congress and the two national conferences, will you pay attention to the website of the conference? For this question, 3.4% of the students expressed great concern, 28% of the students expressed concern, and 36.3% of the students expressed a little concern, and the remaining 32.3% of the students said they did not pay attention.

3.3 Survey of online political participation

1) For the emerging view of online political participation, 50% of students think that this is an effective means of democratic participation in the information age, which can promote China's

political progress. 37.4% of students feel that the development of online political participation is a good thing. However, there are limitations such as lack of participation, lack of guarantee of rights, lack of procedures and norms, mass communication of false information, violent language, etc., and 9.6% of students think that online political participation is a helpless situation in the absence of realistic political participation channels. Choice, and 3% of the students feel that the role of online political participation is limited, not very optimistic.

2) For the evaluation of the online political participation atmosphere, 28.5% of the students felt that they were not strong, and most of their relatives and friends were not interested; 44.7% of the students thought that the political participation atmosphere was OK, and the people around them were very concerned about the hot political and social issues. High, but less opinion; 11.2% of the students feel that the current online political participation atmosphere is very good, everyone is often actively involved in the online discussion of hot issues, and sometimes will further participate in the action; and 15.6% of students feel that this matter Not very clear, did not pay attention to this phenomenon. In focusing on online political affairs, 15.2% of students said that they often pay attention to political affairs. 56.7% of students sometimes pay attention to political affairs, and 19.1% of students occasionally pay attention to political affairs. The remaining 9% of students expressed concern. Political affairs.

4. In which field do you think network political participation is most effective?

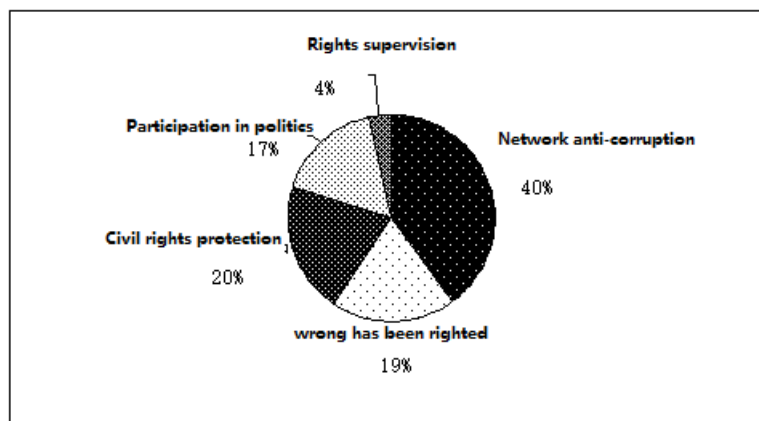


Figure 2. Proportion of different views

For this problem, 40% of the students think that online political participation is the most effective in the field of anti-corruption. 19.4% of the students think that it is the most effective in the field of defamation, and 20.2% of the students feel that they are most effective in protecting civil rights. 16.8% of the students thought it was the most effective in participating in the administration of state affairs, and the remaining 3.6% of the students thought it was the most effective in the field of rights supervision.

5. Analysis of the characteristics of college students' network political participation in the era of mobile internet

After careful data analysis, we have a preliminary understanding of the characteristics of college students' online political participation in the era of mobile internet:

1). Large number, large scale, and great social influence: According to the 2016 China Higher Education Quality Report, the number of college students in China reached 37 million in 2015, ranking first in the world. According to the survey data, in the survey sample, 100% of the undergraduate students surveyed have experience in surfing the Internet through mobile terminals, and have the basic qualities of online political participation. We can use this to calculate the ability of most college students in the country to have online political participation. More than 10 million college students are rich in energy, energetic, high level of knowledge and culture, broad-minded and

fresh-minded, with a high degree of concentration and organization, political awareness and sense of responsibility are stronger than other social groups, which makes this day proud. The group plays an important role in the field of online political participation, and its strength and social influence cannot be underestimated.

2). High level of knowledge ability, mastering the technology of online political participation, being good at and willing to use high-tech means and new media to participate: due to the relatively high level of knowledge and culture of college students, young, learning ability, easy to accept new things, dare to lead the society. The trend, the degree of integration between college students and the Internet is generally high, the age of the network is long, and there are more online time in daily study and life. At the same time, the survey found that college students have been at the forefront of the mobile Internet era. First, on the Internet tools, 52.9% of the students often use the Internet tools as mobile phones. At the same time, college students are more willing to use Weibo, instant messaging tools and social networking sites to understand information and express opinions. The popularity and utilization rate of mobile Internet and new media suitable for college students are very high. These tools and platforms are also the main ways for college students to participate in politics.

3). Strong sense of political responsibility, strong sense of democracy, rights, and legal system, but low sense of political efficiency: college students are highly educated, and at the same time they have a diverse collection of information and ideas, so they generally have more independent ideas. A high sense of social responsibility and a strong sense of democracy, rights and legal awareness. At the same time, due to the limited participation channels in real political life, the lack of participation opportunities, especially the lack of active political participation experience, makes college students generally lack of political efficacy, that is, lack of confidence in the political impact of their participation. In the survey, 51.7% of the students thought it was very necessary to care about politics. 26.9% of the students felt that it was necessary to participate but lacked channels. Nearly 80% of the people thought that they should care about politics, which indicates that the college students are very high. Social and political awareness and sense of responsibility. At the same time, nearly 27% of college students believe that there is a lack of participation channels. In addition, only 7.1% of the students are completely satisfied with the opportunities and channels currently offered to university students for political participation, and 51.8% of the students are currently providing opportunities and ways for university students to participate in politics. It is generally satisfactory, and 41.1% of the students are currently dissatisfied with the opportunities and ways for university students to participate in politics. They feel that they have no chance to participate and there are few ways. In addition to doubts about participation channels and opportunities, a large number of college students do not have confidence in the political participation ability of college students. 42.1% of the students feel that contemporary college students have a strong sense of participation but low participation ability. 20.2% of the students feel that contemporary college students have certain ability to participate but Participation awareness was weak, and 24.2% of the students felt that contemporary college students' participation and participation ability were weak. This lack of confidence in the political participation channels, opportunities and abilities of college students directly leads to the next feature:

4). Political indifference and political enthusiasm coexist, and overall political participation is low: Although some college students have a high degree of political participation and often engage in online political participation, their overall proportion is not high, and most college students maintain their participation in online politics. A certain distance, and even a considerable part of it maintains political indifference. It does not care about political affairs, and never takes part in participation behavior. Even if some college students pay attention to political affairs, they will only stay at the level of concern and will not take substantive participation. In the survey, only 15.2% of students often pay attention to political affairs, 56.7% of students are sometimes concerned about political affairs, and 19.1% of students occasionally pay attention to political affairs, and the remaining 9% of students express their concern about political affairs; Around the Internet political participation atmosphere, 28.5% of the students felt that they were not strong, 44.7% of the students thought that the political participation atmosphere was OK, and the people around them were very concerned

about the hot political and social issues, but they were less likely to express their opinions (this is lacking with most people). The political efficacy is consistent.) 11.2% of the students feel that the current online political participation atmosphere is very good. Everyone is often actively involved in the online discussion of hot issues, and sometimes they will further participate in the action, and 15.6% of the students feel that this is the case. Not very clear, did not pay attention to this phenomenon. In answering the question “If you have the opportunity and channel, do you want to participate in politics?”, 17.7% of the students are very eager to participate in politics, and 49.1% of the students expressed their wish to participate in politics. The two add up to 66.8%, indicating the current stage. The political indifference of a considerable number of college students is not due to lack of willingness to participate, but to dissatisfaction with participation channels and opportunities.

5). The emotional and irrational issues of participation are prominent, and extreme and extreme thoughts have certain influence: because college students are still in adolescence or post-puberty, their immature thoughts, the surface of the problem, the deep influence of Western culture, the existence of rebellious psychology Problems such as one-sidedness, extremes, and extreme thinking still exist in a wide range. These ideological and psychological weaknesses will also be fully demonstrated when engaging in online political participation. The emotional and irrational phenomena of online political participation are more common. protruding. In answering the question “The most common content of your opinions on political topics on the Internet”, 50.2% of the students are expressing their feelings, 17.6% of the students are questioning, and 9% of the students are criticizing them. 13.1% of the students made suggestions, and the remaining 10.1% of the students expressed their support. It can be seen that its political participation is largely perceptual and emotional, while the proportion of rationally thinking and making suggestions is not high. It is precisely because of the perceptual characteristics of this participation that some college students' online political participation behaviors are sometimes over-excited. For example, it is easy to fall into emotional online debates. In the debate, it is easy to use violent language such as personal attacks. In terms of thought, it is also susceptible to more extreme or extreme thoughts, and it is easy to ideology-specific issues, automatically stand on the Internet, form different ideological camps, and attack each other.

6. Suggestions for the improvement of college students' political participation ability in the era of mobile internet

Table 1 Broaden the way for college students to participate in online politics.

Interest in participating in the administration of state affairs		Opportunity and approach satisfaction	
Very much	66.80%	Satisfied	7.10%
Generally	19.40%	Generally satisfied	51.80%
Not interested	13.80%	Dissatisfied	41.10%

From the above Table 1, we can see that students who wish to participate in political discussion (including very hope, hope and general hope) accounted for 86.2% of the total number of students surveyed, and the satisfaction of the current increase in the participation of university students in political affairs (including satisfaction, general satisfaction)) accounting for 58.9%, which means that the gap between the satisfaction of political participation and the proportion of people wishing to participate in politics is 27.3%, close to 30%. It can be seen that the current channels and opportunities for college students to participate in politics are far from meeting the current participation of university students in politics. Demand. Although the democratic theory of civic participation is controversial in academia, some scholars believe that “encouraging those who are unfamiliar with politics and have no interest to participate in politics is not good for society. These people may have the best interests of themselves and society. With wrong judgments, they may also have a poor understanding of the meaning of democracy (such as tolerance), are easily influenced by misguided influence, and are attracted to those who are sensational but not suiTable for being leaders.

Therefore, encouraging these people to participate in political meetings is actually the above has caused damage to democracy.” [4] At present, the political appearance of college students is basically a party member or a member of the Communist Youth League. After graduation, they are elites of various industries and have basic ability to participate in politics and quality. In the era of mobile Internet, college students pay more attention to network information than traditional media, and are good at using the network to express their wishes. However, the single and narrow path of online political participation provided by the government has curbed the enthusiasm of college students for political participation. When the enthusiasm of the younger generation for political participation is suppressed for a long time because of the long-term political participation problem, it will inevitably produce political indifference. This indifference is accompanied by their entry into society, which brings about being uninterested in participating in the administration of state affairs and discussing politics. The proportion of citizens who are not satisfied with the route is on the rise, which will not be conducive to the formulation and implementation of government decision-making.

2). Strengthen the response and guidance of college students' online political participation behavior.

Mobile Internet era, it provides more convenient and faster technical means for college students to participate in network political participation. The information is active and rich, which enhances the political participation and political sensitivity of college students. College students pay more and more attention to the protection of their rights and interests, and extend To the protection of the rights and interests of relatives and friends around the community. From posting to the school's air conditioning to “I have questions to ask the Prime Minister”, “proposal bills to talk about”, college students are increasingly good at using the Internet platform for political participation. Both universities and the government should respond positively to the online political participation behavior of college students and actively interact. Only when the effectiveness of political participation behavior is improved will it stimulate the further increase in the enthusiasm for political participation. In addition, colleges and universities should also establish and manage the campus network, expand the mainstream public opinion positions, effectively improve the network management level, effectively carry out online public opinion guidance and ideological guidance, and strengthen the education, guidance and management of college students' online political participation behavior. Promote the social and political participation of college students in a healthy and orderly manner.

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