A Study on the Current Situation and Educational Strategies of Adolescents' Social Networking from the Perspective of Integrity

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ABSTRACT

With the popularization of the Internet, network life has become an important component of contemporary adolescents' daily life. Network integrity is an important part of adolescent integrity education, and network social integrity is an important connotation of network integrity. The current "post-00s" of teenagers has gradually become the main force of contemporary teenagers, and social networking accounts for a large proportion of their network life. However, social networking is a double-edged sword, which narrows the communication distance between people, provides more diversified communication methods, and expands more convenient communication channels. However, the level of network social integrity directly affects the quality of the online environment, as well as the healthy development of interpersonal communication and physical and mental moral qualities among adolescents. Starting from the current situation of social networking among teenagers, this study analyzes typical cases of integrity issues in social networking through authoritative agency data, analyzes the main channels and aspects of social networking, explores the root causes of dishonesty, and proposes more targeted educational strategies based on reality, providing suggestions for network integrity education for teenagers.

Keywords: Adolescents, Network social integrity, Current situation, Educational strategies.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the prevalence of social networking among young people, the integrity issues that arise during social networking have become increasingly prominent. As a result, the integrity issues of social networking among young people affect their healthy growth and the harmonious and stable development of society. It is necessary to understand the current situation of their problems, analyze the causes of the problems, and make targeted improvements in subsequent education work to provide assistance and assistance for their growth and success.

2. SOCIAL NETWORKING AND NETWORK INTEGRITY

Currently, social networking[1] is an important component of young people's daily social activities and an important extension and extension of traditional socializing. Network social integrity is an important content of network integrity, which is of great significance for the clarity and stability of the network society, and has a subtle impact on the cultivation of healthy personality and noble morality among adolescents.

2.1 Definition and Characteristics of Social Networking

In the information age, the rapid development of the Internet has added multiple options for

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1.   https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%BD%91%E7%BB%9C%E7%A4%BE%E4%BA%A4/7370235?fr=ge_ala

interpersonal communication, resulting in social networking becoming an important component of people's daily lives. According to the 52nd statistical report issued by the China Internet Information Center on September 8, 2023, the basic data shows that the number of internet users in China has reached 1.079 billion, and the number of mobile internet users is 1.076 billion. Adolescents account for a large proportion of the internet user population. Social networking mainly has characteristics such as virtual nature, diversity, innovation, freedom, and alienation.

The virtual nature of social networking is based on virtual technology, which involves communication and communication in a non-direct manner, sometimes symbolizing the content conveyed, while some features in real society are hidden. The virtual nature of social networking causes some teenagers to experience moral weakening during its occurrence. According to a survey report from a certain province, 31.4% of teenagers do not believe that "lying during online chatting is unethical", 37.4% of teenagers believe that "occasionally using vulgar language online is not a big deal", and 24.9% of people believe that "anything you do online can be done without scruples". Under the influence of social networking's virtual characteristics, teenagers lack the pressure of real life, lack constraints or if they are constrained, resulting in negative effects that directly affect their real life.

The diverse characteristics of social networking refer to its unrestricted time and space, allowing people to communicate and exchange ideas without being limited by physical space, which makes the conflict and integration of various ideas, religions, value orientations, lifestyle habits, and cultural customs a reality. In the process of social networking, diverse information sources and differences create a relatively relaxed moral living space for teenagers who participate in it. For adolescents themselves, their morality is not yet mature, values are still being established, and subject consciousness is not yet awakened. In such a relaxed space, they will take unrestricted freedom for granted, resulting in their partial autonomy falling into the process of social networking, exhibiting behaviors that are different or even contradictory to real life, and even losing themselves, which will lead to the "three losses", namely the "failure" of traditional personality, the "anomie" of realistic personality, and the "loss" of ideal personality. [7]

The innovative characteristics of social networking refer to people engaging in innovative activities through the internet, but in the process of actively participating, teenagers are prone to diversified issues in the field of ideology. In recent years, some teenagers in China have developed thoughts and ideas that deviate from normal social and moral constraints, such as intruding into others' computers through the internet to cause network malfunctions or pry into their privacy. However, in their minds, they do not consider their actions to be unethical or illegal, but rather believe that their actions are a manifestation of their wisdom. For education, in-depth thinking is necessary and it is worth strengthening education in later work.

The free nature of social networking refers to the decentralized structure of the internet, in which anyone can become the main body during the process, without restrictions such as class, race, religion, etc. It is freer, and the supervision methods and control processes are different from traditional ones. Some teenagers lack effective supervision and management in this space, and due to the lack of effective self-control ability of teenagers, browsing yellow websites Issues such as publishing false statements.

The alienated characteristics of social networking refer to the fact that social networking mainly achieves communication through electronic products, which can easily lead to people's isolation, indifference, and non-socialization, leading to the loss and alienation of people's own characteristics. In the process of social networking, there is a sense of deviation from real life and a lack of human interest, which makes many teenagers addicted to online games, live streaming, and other situations, and unwilling to participate in actual social activities in real life, thus causing concern.

2.2 Types of Social Networking

With the vigorous development of mobile internet, social networking has also presented many new ways. According to different social purposes and communication methods, it can be divided into the following mainstream social types:

- Traditional text type: Traditional text socializing is represented by traditional email chat software.

- Video social type: Represented by the most famous Facebook, TikTok (international version), Tiktok, etc., this type of social networking mainly focuses on entertainment, live broadcast and other

content, and currently has expanded shopping and other functions.

- Topic comprehensive type: This type is represented by well-known websites such as Weibo, Douban, and Blizzard Entertainment, mainly including topics and interest related activities.

- Material consumption type: This type mainly includes the current major shopping platforms, such as internationally renowned Amazon.

2.3 Network Social Integrity

On a moral level, social integrity refers to the ability of individual actors to express and practice behaviors without deception based on real situations in their communication with other actors. Based on this definition, network social integrity refers to the behavior of individual actors who, in their communication with other actors through the Internet, can blur the barriers of the Internet, sincerely and without false motivation, express and practice language towards them. Some studies have pointed out that the anonymity and lack of physical presence of internet socializing increase the difficulty of social networking, thereby exacerbating the problem of internet integrity. [1] Some scholars have pointed out that teenagers do not give up social networking due to the uncertainty in social networking, but may instead become an important factor in promoting their social networking. [2] Other scholars have pointed out that conformity psychology refers to the transformation of beliefs and behaviors by individuals in order to cater to the opinions and ideas of their respective groups. However, in social networking teenagers still inevitably develop conformity psychology, which leads to the occurrence of integrity issues in social networking. [3] The creator of the Interpersonal Trust Scale, Rotter, has pointed out that the way humans acquire learning often relies on oral or written statements from others, which affects people's acceptance of information by their trust in information providers. [4] However, influenced by the emergence of online courses, the learning methods of contemporary teenagers are no longer limited to face-to-face teaching, which is another test of online trust.

3. INTEGRITY ISSUES AND REASONS IN SOCIAL NETWORKING

Adolescents are the hope of a country and the future of a nation. As an important component of current social networking, certain characteristics of social networking do not protect their special identity during its occurrence, and even make it easier for their adolescent identity to be exposed during the process. Therefore, their integrity issues have certain typical characteristics, and the reasons for the problems have certain characteristics. It is necessary to classify their network social integrity issues and explore the reasons to provide support for proposing response strategies in the future.

3.1 Typical Integrity Issues Among Teenagers in Current Social Networking

Currently, teenagers' network social integrity issues have prominent characteristics corresponding to their age group, such as emotional instability, lack of understanding of the law, immature morality, and lack of safety awareness. After summarizing their problems, the following issues can be presented:

3.1.1 Network Fraud

Through online surveys and real-life interviews, it can be identified that there are several types of online fraud among teenagers that have occurred frequently in recent years:

Firstly, it is the online shopping fraud. The continuous development of the Internet has made online shopping the main way for teenagers to purchase daily necessities such as clothing and cosmetics, and has also brought new ways of fraud. The main manifestations of online shopping fraud targeting teenagers are: the first is to use online shopping platforms to disseminate false shopping information; the second is the online impersonation fraud; Secondly, it is the online pyramid schemes and job fraud. Up to now, pyramid schemes are still a relatively widespread form of fraud in China. Pyramid sellers often use fraud, threats, and other means to extort property from victims on the grounds of joining a certain enterprise or organization. Currently, pyramid schemes and job fraud have become one of the main network fraud methods targeting teenagers. Fraudsters often use online platforms to publish false job advertisements

to attract teenagers, forcing them to pay a certain fee in advance or luring them into pyramid schemes under the guise of high salary income. Due to the low awareness of fraud prevention among teenagers and their high level of financial needs, coupled with their lack of self-positioning and discernment ability, adolescents are easily misled by online rhetoric. In addition, in fraudulent activities carried out through online games, online dating, and other means, the phenomenon of some teenagers appearing as perpetrators is particularly significant. The phenomenon of teenagers appearing as victims or perpetrators in online social activities has had an irreversible and serious impact on the current issue of online trust among teenagers, making it difficult for teenagers to engage in online social behavior under good trust relationships due to the uneven quality of the online social platforms.

3.1.2 Publishing and Disseminating False Information

The development of the internet has led major platforms to promote traffic as the king. Some users, in order to gain the attention and click through of others, have started to fabricate and spread false information that can gain attention and traffic out of thin air, using major forums and websites as the main battlefield, with "large quantity, wide coverage, and fast speed" as their main characteristics. There are also false news that cannot accurately and objectively reflect the true appearance of things, in order to enhance one's own circulation and ratings, thereby increasing one's own revenue generation and strengthening the strength of one's own media. And these false information and false news have led young people with weak discernment abilities astray, understanding and disseminating the obtained false information as real information.

3.1.3 Using Network Technology to Attack the Network or Others

The rapid development of the internet has also led to irreparable vulnerabilities, which have gradually become the main channels for criminals to steal private information and attack user networks or computers. From worm attacks and DDOS attacks at the beginning of network development to common DNS hijacking virus attacks today, the gradual maturity of network technology has also added new technologies to the forms of attacks on oneself. The attacks of network technology also expose the personal information of

network users to the public. For example, XSS attacks target important data such as user cookies and passwords, thereby forging transactions, stealing user property, personal information, and other private information. Young people with low awareness of personal information protection often become prey for network hackers; however, some teenagers with certain network technology capabilities, lacking awareness of relevant laws and regulations, are temporarily blinded by money and gradually fall into the trap of cybercrime. They use their own network technology to steal information from others, hijack important files to extort users, making cybercriminals increasingly young and teenagers potential perpetrators.

3.1.4 Cyber Violence

With the growth of the Internet, violent behavior that exists in reality is also being networked, and its main realization situation is as follows: the first is the online language violence. Online language violence refers to the use of vulgar language in social networking, which causes intangible harm to social objects. Its main manifestations are: (1) In social networking, some teenagers directly or indirectly use vulgar online language and irresponsible words, which have a serious impact on social objects. (2) Some people place oneself at a high ethical level to judge others' behavior, and use online platforms to criticize or reprimand others. (3) Some people make inappropriate identification of online information and combined with one's own subjective thinking, indiscriminately spreading erroneous information online; The second is the online game violence. In the current popular online games, there is a strong tendency towards violent aggression, which allows teenagers to interact, compete, and interact with other social objects on virtual platforms, subtly affecting their thinking and behavior. Moreover, bringing this kind of violence into real life, as if its behavior is reckless and reaches the bottom line of the law; The third is the online learning violence. The development of the internet has led to updates in learning and communication methods, as well as new forms of violence. Adolescents' awareness of copyright is relatively weak, and the online knowledge information obtained during learning, after being downloaded and tampered with, flows back to the internet in different forms, causing the knowledge learned by teenagers who later come into contact with such information to be distorted and misleading to varying degrees.

3.2 Reasons for the Occurrence of Network Social Integrity Issues Among Adolescents

The reasons for the issue of network social integrity among teenagers have both commonalities and particularities. Commonalities are reflected in the fact that network life does not discriminate against the identity of teenagers. However, the immature psychology and morality of teenagers are different from those of normal network social problems. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a deep analysis of the reasons for their network social problems, in order to provide targeted education and guidance.

3.2.1 The Unique Anonymity of the Internet

The unique anonymity of social networking is a characteristic and inevitable requirement of online communication. The anonymity system has led to more selectivity in online activities and provided wider creativity and diversity for network users. The concealment of personal information also makes online dishonesty more convenient, and the lucky mentality allows people to freely express irresponsible personal views. The characteristics of network anonymity make network supervision more difficult and often become a neglected point for us to explore network integrity issues. It also leads to a continuous decrease in the trust of teenagers in network information, leading to a gradual decline in the credibility of real network information and the reasonable dissemination of correct information. Based on this, it is necessary to establish corresponding rules and regulations to enable the reasonable dissemination of online information in an anonymous environment, such as, disseminating authoritative, authentic and reliable information through real name system, and controlling from the source of the information.

3.2.2 Self-presentation Psychology in Social Networking

Self-presentation is the process in which people use certain means to shape their personal image from the perspective of others in the early stages of social interaction. Self-presentation in social networking is an extension and expansion of real-life social interactions, and the unique anonymity of the internet makes self-presentation freer. Teenagers can use online platforms to showcase themselves as different from reality, which to some extent satisfies their self-shaping. However, the excessive self-presentation also blurs the boundary between reality and virtuality, leading to the self-synchronization deduced in real society and affecting their normal lives. As the scope of social networking among teenagers continues to expand, this distorted self-presentation begins to alienate, appearing as a tendency to cater to the needs of others. This self-fulfilling presentation state gradually becomes the starting point for teenagers to lose trust on the internet, and constantly obstructs their communication with family and friends, leading to long-term addiction to the internet.

3.2.3 Relativity of Network Security

In recent years, the internet has developed rapidly, but the construction of relevant laws and regulations is relatively lagging behind and the enforcement is relatively weak, resulting in security vulnerabilities in the cyberspace. Illegal individuals use online platforms to cross the line without restraint. The profit mentality of website managers minimizes website maintenance efficiency and ignores existing security vulnerabilities, allowing some users' personal information to receive security protection and be stolen and leaked by criminals, further exacerbating the spread of network fraud. This allows network users to avoid the leakage of personal information to the greatest extent possible, and the personal information used in online platforms is mostly fictional, in order to better separate network life from real life. However, at the same time, excessive concealment of personal information has turned social networking into a dark forest. Both parties involved in social interactions are trying their best to conceal their true information, reducing the sincerity of social networking and causing frequent issues of online integrity.

3.2.4 Transmissibility of Trust Crisis

At present, the social environment is extremely complex and ever-changing, and the fairness and justice in the system have not yet been fully realized. People often have a natural caution towards things they are not familiar with, and use fraud and other means to explore and protect themselves, minimizing negative impacts on themselves. Some teenagers on campus attempt to use improper behavior to obtain the necessary resources, resulting in disagreements and suspicions among the youth group, leading to a crisis of trust in the school. When teenagers bring

this mentality into social networking and use online platforms to publish inappropriate remarks that smear schools, more teenagers face a crisis of trust and choose fraud and other means to protect themselves, further exacerbating the issue of network social integrity. Secondly, for teenagers in the period of forming values and worldviews, the external impact is particularly prominent. The extreme utilitarianism and vulgar ideas existing in the current internet make it easy for teenagers affected by them to downplay their moral standards, reduce their sense of social responsibility, and further weaken their awareness of fairness and justice. The prevalence of individualism and self-interest also makes teenagers show a serious crisis of trust.

3.2.5 Information Bias in Social Networking

In the vast virtual network, information is mixed, and the information bias in identifying and categorizing information leads to different understandings of certain things between both parties in social networking, resulting in a decrease in trust in network information and a crisis of trust. The bias of information and physical absence in virtual networks further exacerbate people's behavior of undermining interpersonal trust. Teenagers, as active participants in social networking, are potential victims and perpetrators of online trust crises, and long-term trust misconduct can easily cause them to detach from the social collective and create interpersonal communication barriers.

3.2.6 Personality Characteristics of Adolescents

The development of the internet age has made the information obtained by contemporary teenagers more convenient and complex. Many teenagers use the internet to understand the world and enrich themselves. But most teenagers are only children, and their long-term living environment has led them to have a sense of self-centered behavior. However, their lack of collective pride and weak real-life communication skills make them more dependent on the virtual world in the internet, while excessive addiction leads them to immerse themselves in fictional self-portraits and use the internet to express their fictional selves. And this kind of online dishonesty behavior will subtly manifest in real life, leading to a crisis of trust between teenagers, further immersing themselves in

the internet, causing problems with network social integrity, and further vicious cycle. However, some adolescents with weaker cognitive abilities place too much emphasis on others' evaluations of themselves, eager to express themselves in order to gain recognition, and blindly follow the crowd, using online platforms to create fictional characters for themselves in order to gain recognition. This reckless behavior exacerbates the problem of online trust.

At the same time, some teenagers, in order to enhance their sense of existence and gain the topic and heat of discussion from others, fabricate false information on online platforms through methods such as taking out of context and coming out of thin air, recklessly forwarding unfounded information, or expanding the negative image of a certain matter to gain the attention of others; Some even use the internet to falsely package themselves, deliberately concealing personal information such as their name and identity, and misleading others through false personas during online dating, engaging in emotional fraud; Some teenagers are also fooled by financial interests, engaging in fraud against others through online platforms during social networking, or using network technology to steal or destroy others' computer information, personal privacy information, etc., in order to reach the legal bottom line through ransom and other means.

4. CONCLUSION AND COUNTERMEASURES

The prominent issue of network social integrity among young people is mainly influenced by personality, environment, and other factors. Increasing attention to contemporary network social integrity among young people can guide them to establish a correct outlook on life in real life, which has an important impact that cannot be ignored for the development of college students and the construction of a harmonious society. At present, most higher education institutions have not recognized the importance of network social integrity and have incorporated it into the construction of integrity education. Therefore, based on the issues identified in this study, several constructive suggestions are proposed.

4.1 Creating a Legalized and Honest Environment for Colleges and Universities and Continuously Promoting the Construction of Campus Legalization

It is necessary to explore the problems of network social integrity among young people from multiple perspectives and levels, and provide guidance and education on the discovered problems. As the main battlefield of network social integrity education, colleges and universities should attach great importance to guiding education work, establish a reasonable organizational structure for network social integrity education, and form a network social integrity education group centered on counselors to carry out related work. And schools can add network social integrity related psychological counseling services such as online fraud to the psychological counseling rooms in universities, starting from small details, from point to surface, fully valuing students' psychology, and gradually guiding them to transition from passive acceptance to active learning behavior.

There is a must to establish a family-oriented demonstration mechanism for integrity education. Colleges and universities should collaborate with students' parents to innovate the home school collaboration model, fully leverage the dual advantages of home education and campus education, take the family as the basic unit, use parents' honest behavior to influence children, and guide children to actively practice and assume the responsibility of network social integrity through subtle influence. [5] In the evaluation of integrity education, it is also necessary to establish an integrity evaluation system that involves both parents and students. While guiding parents and students to identify with each other, excellent online social integrity families should be screened, and parents should be regularly invited to universities to report. Based on this, there is a necessity to fully leverage the promotional role of honest families as a model, truly achieving a virtuous cycle of family school interaction, mutual coordination and cooperation, and utilizing real-life interactions to reduce students' dependence on social networking.

The basis for the construction of integrity in colleges and universities should be the spirit of integrity, which needs to be gradually cultivated under compliance with the legal norms of integrity. Many colleges and universities have launched ideological and moral education courses as an important channel for integrity education. Ideological and political courses should fully play the role of strengthening moral education and cultivating people, and guiding young people to buckle the first button of network social integrity. Colleges and universities can use ideological and political courses to popularize laws and regulations related to integrity. Counselors or ideological and political teachers can make full use of school resources through professional class meetings, ideological and political courses, and other forms. With the analysis of real-life cases close to students, the concept of network social integrity can be made a daily norm in a simple and easy to remember form. Secondly, the education on network social integrity in universities should not be limited to the guidance of relevant educational documents. It is necessary to timely follow the pace of the times, adhere to the principles of contemporary development, actively use internet platforms for further promotion, update cases from time to time, pay attention to current events, and form an educational route that eliminates obscure and difficult to understand education, with the main focus on stimulating students' interest and guiding students' self-education.

4.2 Activating the "Traditional + Modern" Integrity Education Driving Model

There is a necessity to fully integrate Marxism with the relevant concepts of integrity in traditional Chinese cultural education. In the principles of Marxism, there are detailed and systematic ideas related to integrity. In the education of network social integrity for young people, colleges and universities should give new interpretations of Marxist ideology to the Internet era, provide a reasonable interpretation of the essence of network social integrity as a guiding principle for related integrity education work, and continuously strengthen students' ideological construction, teach them to establish faith in integrity from the root, and guide teenagers to practice the concept of network social integrity in daily life. In addition, integrity has long been integrated into the Five Constants in traditional Chinese education. The ancient enlightenment book "Three Character Classic" points out: "The five constitutions of benevolence and righteousness, etiquette, wisdom, and trust, are not allowed to be disturbed." The "Book of Rites: The Doctrine of the Mean" also mentions: "Only the utmost sincerity of the world is capable." If these traditional ideas of integrity

education can be injected into the contemporary spirit and activated into the work of integrity education, it will provide a rich theoretical basis for youth's network social integrity education. In the contemporary work of integrity education in colleges and universities, it is necessary to fully tap into the rich connotations of traditional culture and carry out reasonable inheritance and reference, and fully combine the Chinese interpretation of Marxist principles related to integrity, making it easier for young people to recognize and accept, which is an important guarantee for implementing the work of network social integrity education in colleges and universities.

The teachers in schools should fully utilize the advantages of modern internet and adhere to the educational concept of "people-oriented". Network social integrity education not only relies on traditional classroom teaching for cognitive dissemination, but also needs to deeply explore the application of the Internet in the direction of integrity teaching. For example, with the help of digital 3D virtual technology, news reports, actual records, and typical cases of network social integrity related to moral models across the country are replaced in time and space. A highly immersive teaching environment is constructed in ideological and political courses in colleges and universities, making it easier for students to develop psychological identification and emotional resonance when receiving network social integrity education. [6] Colleges and universities should also continue to promote a people-oriented education approach and implement the educational philosophy of teaching students according to their aptitude. It is necessary to adopt different educational guidance methods for students with different personalities, and establish an integrity education group mainly composed of counselors and supplemented by ideological and political teachers. Ideological and political teachers and counselors should lean down and become close friends with students, avoiding the one-way contact of "seeking counselors if there are problems", but establishing a communication form between "counselors students ideological and political teachers". Teachers should timely detect subtle changes in students, and promptly prevent and guide potential network social integrity issues.

It is also necessary to establish an evaluation and tracking feedback mechanism for post network social integrity crisis. After the occurrence of network social integrity issues, the issues often cannot be completely resolved in a short period of time. After the problem event is controlled and resolved, it does not mean the end of problem intervention. Based on this, colleges and universities should include more qualified psychological field teachers and other professionals in the network social integrity problem handling group, and use professional psychological methods to determine the evaluation mechanism for dynamic monitoring and tracking feedback of problem intervention objects. At the same time, college counselors and psychological counseling teachers should fully conduct long-term dynamic follow-up interviews to avoid the recurrence of network social integrity issues.

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