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**Fragmented Society: Diffusion of ICTs and Modernization of China**

China frequently imparts the impression that the government strictly controls the mass media. For the traditional media, such as newspapers, television stations and so on, private owners are forbidden to run them in old times and almost all of the traditional media are controlled by the central government. However, the new media, such as information communication technologies (ICTs) based on computers and smart phones as terminal servers to connect to the Internet, are more diverse, which means our stereotyped image about the mass media in China should adapt to the new change.

In 1994 when Internet brought to China, within two decades, the information industry dominates the economy of China and have changed people's life dramatically. At the moment, China, as the quickest developing country and the country with most population, has experienced the modernization and industrialization at the same time, and also involved in the wave of globalization and informationization. As the deep reform and information revolution progresses, there are two forces divide China in different directions, namely, social inertia and social change.

The study is based on the modernization theory, using the frameworks such as the four theories of the press, the Dependency Model of Mass Media, Information Society and Digital Divide to analyze the ICTs usage in China. The methodology is content analyze with questionnaire collection. Contents from Internet and news paper are main resources. The questioners were collected in south west part of China and around 1200 samples are chosen.

The background of ICT diffusion is based on the procedure of modernization. After systematically analyzed the character of the incubator (cultures, social-economic environment) and introduced the development of ICTs, it suggests that China faces with transverse break hindering the different areas and groups from integrating into a whole societal system. The vertical break and transverse break exist in one society, demonstrating the new society dis-joins with the former society and the social memory is not continuous and breaks into several parts. The penetration of ICTs may dissolve the crystallized society and shrink the gap between rich and poor, besides the divide among different regions probably decrease as the ICTs' diffusion, which indicates the transverse break might decrease in the long-term. However, the vertical fracture of society that separates the present social memory with the past social memory will become a crucial issue, which might challenge our understanding of the contemporary China.

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