

Vocational Education Normal University Students Information Literacy Training and Smoke-Free Environment Construction Strategy in the New Media Era : Take the Financial Accounting Education major of LNSF College as an example

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Objective: The information literacy level of vocational education normal university students in the new media era will directly affect the promotion of vocational education informatization and also affect their enthusiasm to participate in the construction of smoke-free environment in schools. **Methods:** The status of information literacy of LNSF college students majoring in financial accounting education was investigated online. **Results:** It was found that the information literacy level of normal university students of finance majors was not high as a whole, the information literacy level of supporting learning was better, the information literacy level of supporting teaching was next, and the basic information literacy level was the lowest. At the same time, it is also found that tobacco advertising in new media brings more and more serious negative effects to teenagers and normal university students of finance majors do not pay enough attention to and participate in the construction of smoke-free environment. **Conclusion:** It is necessary to strengthen the cultivation of higher order thinking ability of information literacy and information technology integration ability of finance normal university students. Universities should strengthen the construction of smoke-free environment through traditional tobacco control methods and new media tobacco control methods. Normal university students should also use information means to participate in the construction of smoke-free environment.

Key words: Information literacy; Vocational education; Accounting Normal University student; smoke-free environment

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With the rapid development of digital information technology, the arrival of the new media era has arrived. New media is a new means of communication formed in the information age with the help of digital technology, network technology and other high-tech achievements after traditional media such as newspapers, radio and television.¹ Traditional education means cannot match the advantages of new media technology. The state has issued a series of policy documents and corresponding measures to improve teachers' information literacy. The information technology application ability level of vocational education normal university students will directly affect the promotion of vocational education informatization. To improve the information literacy of vocational education normal university students is an important measure to build a team of high-quality vocational education teachers. At the same time, in the era of new media, tobacco advertising has been infiltrated on websites, blogs, wechat and other media channels, and has brought more and more serious negative effects to teenagers.² The state attaches great importance to the construction of smoke-free environment and has put forward the action target of tobacco control. Vocational education normal university students should actively pay attention to and participate in the construction of smoke-free environment. Finance normal university students are not only educated but also important builders of smoke-free environment in the future. In addition to understanding and participating in traditional tobacco control activities, they should also actively participate in online tobacco control activities in the information age, and make contributions to the construction of smoke-free environment while improving information literacy.

This paper sorts out the national education informatization policies and reviews the relevant researches on the information literacy of normal college students. Then, taking the normal college students majoring in financial accounting education of LNSF College as the research object, it investigates the information literacy level of vocation

al education normal college students from three dimensions: basic information literacy, information literacy supporting learning and information literacy supporting teaching. This paper analyzes the present situation and puts forward the strategies to cultivate the information literacy of vocational education normal university students. At the same time, according to the national tobacco control action policy and the attitude of normal university students to the implicit propaganda of tobacco in new media, the article also puts forward the strategy of strengthening smoke-free environment construction by using new media tobacco control method.

Policy overview

In 2011, the Ministry of Education issued the Opinions on Vigorously Promoting the Reform of Teacher Education Curriculum, proposing to strengthen the development and application of modern education technology based on information technology, and to infiltrate and apply modern education technology into teaching. In 2012, the Ministry of Education issued the Ten-year Development Plan for Education Informatization (2011-2020), proposing to basically build an information-based learning environment where everyone can enjoy high-quality educational resources within about 10 years, basically form an information-based support service system for a learning society, and significantly improve the integration of information technology and education. It is also pointed out that the public courses of information technology and educational technology should be developed which can effectively support the training of educational technology practice ability of normal university students. In 2016, the Ministry of Education issued the 13th Five-Year Plan for Education Informatization, proposing the establishment of standards for teachers' information technology application ability, training teachers' ability to use information technology to carry out learning situation analysis and individualized teaching, making information-based teaching become the normal state of teachers' teaching activities, and bringing

the cultivation of information-based teaching ability into the curriculum system of normal university students' cultivation. In 2018, the Ministry of Education issued the "Education Informatization 2.0 Action Plan", which proposed to strengthen the cultivation of information literacy and informatization teaching ability of normal university students, and to lead the training of teachers' information technology application ability through school informatization education and teaching reform.³ In 2019, China's Education Modernization 2035, issued by The State Council, proposed the construction of intelligent campuses, the construction of integrated intelligent teaching, management and service platforms, and the acceleration of education reform in the information age.⁴ A series of educational informatization policy documents show that the country is determined to promote educational informatization and realize modern education. It has become an important measure for the development of education in China to improve the information literacy level of teachers and normal university students and promote the informatization of education.

China's tobacco control work began in 1979. the national and local governments have promulgated a series of tobacco control laws and regulations. In 1987, The State Council promulgated the Regulations on the Administration of Public Health. In 1991, the Ministry of Health issued rules for the implementation of the Regulations and prohibited smoking in some public places. In 1991, the National People's Congress passed the Law on Tobacco Monopoly, which included a clause banning smoking in public places. In 2005, China signed the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, pledging to formulate and implement public health policies on tobacco control.⁵ In order to promote the "Healthy China Action (2019-2030)" tobacco control campaign, the NHC, the Ministry of Education and other eight departments jointly issued the notice on Further Strengthening tobacco Control among Young People in 2019, requiring that tobacco control among young people be the focus of tobacco control work and build a safe barrier for the

healthy growth of young people.⁶ In 2020, the Ministry of Education and the Health Commission issued a Notice on Further Strengthening the Construction of Smoke-free Schools,⁷ requiring all schools to strive to establish smoke-free schools by the end of 2022. The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors, which will take effect in June 2021, provides important legal support for promoting the construction of smoke-free schools and better protecting the legitimate rights and interests of minors. It can be seen that the state attaches great importance to the construction of smoke-free environment, especially to promote the youth tobacco control work to a high level concerning the future of the country and the nation.

Literature review

Attaching importance to the information literacy education of normal university students and improving the information literacy of normal university students are one of the important issues in the current training of normal university students. Many experts and scholars conduct researches from two aspects: the evaluation standard of information literacy and the status quo of information literacy of normal university students. At the same time, the influence of new media environment on tobacco control in the information age has also attracted the attention of scholars.

A. Evaluation criteria

The research on information literacy evaluation criteria mainly includes two aspects: general information literacy evaluation criteria and normal university students' information literacy evaluation criteria. In 2000, the American Association of Universities and Research Libraries (ACRL) passed the "Higher Education Information Literacy Competency Standard", which includes 5 major standards, 22 performance indicators and 87 learning outcomes.⁸ In China, Liao Renguang and Jiao Fengmei put forward an information literacy evaluation system for college students, which include 3 first-level indicators of information awareness, information literacy, independent learning and social responsibility, and 12 second-level indicators, through the teaching practice of literature inspection course.⁹

With the development of information technology and the introduction of national education informationization policies, scholars have begun to pay attention to the research on the information literacy of normal university students, and put forward evaluation standards for the information literacy of normal university students from the perspective of the two main social roles of normal university students and future teachers. Zhang Dong, Wu Hexin and Zhang De proposed a comprehensive evaluation system for information literacy of normal university students, which includes 3 first-level indicators, information awareness, information ability, information concept and ethics, and 15 second-level indicators.¹⁰ Yan Hanbing, Li Xiaoying and Ren Youqun constructed an evaluation tool to evaluate normal university students' information technology application ability from three aspects: basic technical literacy, technology-supported learning and technology-supported teaching.¹¹ Li Yi, He Shawei and Qiu Lanhuan proposed an information literacy evaluation index system for normal university students in the era of educational informationization 2.0, which includes basic information literacy, information literacy that supports learning and information literacy that supports teaching.¹²

B. Student's information literacy status quo

Based on the evaluation criteria of information literacy of normal university students, scholars have conducted an empirical study on the information literacy level of normal university students in different provinces and majors. Qi Yingchun and Li Jing found that normal university students in six normal universities in Henan Province have strong abilities to acquire information, but lack the abilities to process and evaluate information.¹³ Wei Suying and Xiong Dong conducted a questionnaire survey on normal university students in Guangxi, and found that normal university students have relatively weak critical awareness of information, the information literacy score of liberal arts students is higher than that of science students, and the information literacy performance of first-year students is better than that of senior students, especially the fourth grade students.¹⁴ Li Yi, He Shawei and Qiu Lanhuan took normal university students from many normal universities in the western Part of the

Middle East as research objects and found that the information literacy level of normal university students in China was generally good, but the level of information literacy supporting learning was low, and the research and innovation ability was still insufficient.¹²

C. The impact of new media environment on tobacco control actions

There are many studies on adolescent smoking behavior and prevention and control of smoking, but most of them discuss from aspects of social environment, people around them, psychological state and other aspects, and put forward prevention and control countermeasures from the traditional establishment of norms of behavior, education activities and extensive publicity. With the rise of new media, studies on the influence of new media on teenagers' smoking behavior and the use of new media to carry out online tobacco control should also be launched.^{15, 16} Studies have shown that tobacco promotion and implicit information on new media will induce adolescents to increase the risk of smoking behavior¹⁷, but appropriate control of new media can also play a positive role in adolescent tobacco control intervention. Due to the lack of domestic studies, some scholars pointed out that there are still a lot of gaps in the characteristics of online social networks and their influence and mechanism on adolescent smoking behavior, and researchers should take into account the differences caused by gender, age, culture and other factors to provide ideas for tobacco control strategies that are more adapted to the changing times.¹⁸

Survey design

A. Questionnaire design

Based on the evaluation index system of normal university students' information literacy proposed by Li Yi and other scholars, and combined with the characteristics of normal university students of finance and accounting majors, the evaluation index system of information literacy of normal university students in vocational education is designed, which includes three first-level indexes of "basic information literacy", "information literacy supporting learning" and "information literacy supporting teaching" and six second-level indexes, with a total of 27 observation points.

"Basic information literacy" is the basis of information literacy of vocational education normal university students. "Information literacy supporting learning" and "information literacy supporting teaching" are based on the further development of information literacy needs of vocational education normal university students' roles and future teachers' roles on the basis of "basic information literacy".

There are 37 questions in the questionnaire, among which questions 1-5 focus on personal information; Questions 6-17 focus on the basic information literacy of Vocational education normal university students; Questions 18 to 24 focus on the information literacy of vocational education normal university students in support of learning; Questions 25 to 37 focus on the information literacy of vocational education normal university students in support of teaching. Questions 6-37 are on a "four-point scale" (that is, there are four options), and they are assigned "1, 2, 3, 4" points from low to high, with an average of 2 points.

The understanding and attitude of finance normal university students on the influence of new media environment on tobacco control and the construction of smoke-free environment belong to the category of basic information literacy. The questionnaire mainly investigated 12 questions from three aspects, including the influence of new

media on tobacco control action, cognition of smoke-free environment construction and attitude to participate in smoke-free environment construction.

B. Respondents

LNSF College is the only school in western Guangdong to offer financial accounting education, which is mainly aimed at cultivating high-quality professional double-qualified accounting teachers for vocational education in western Guangdong. The research was conducted on freshmen to seniors majoring in financial accounting education in LNSF College, and the purpose of the research was to have a preliminary understanding of the information literacy level and practical ability of normal accounting students. Questionnaires were sent to finance normal university students through questionnaire star, and 180 valid questionnaires were collected. Among them, 164 are female, 16 are male, 38 are freshmen, 47 are sophomores, 62 are juniors and 33 are seniors.

Statistical analysis

A. The overall analysis

| Table 1 Overall level of information literacy of normal accounting students | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Item | Overall level of information literacy | Basic information literacy | Information literacy supporting learning | Information literacy supporting teaching |
| totality | 2.03 | 1.85 | 2.17 | 2.07 |
| Freshman year | 2.05 | 1.98 | 2.03 | 2.14 |
| Sophomore year | 1.98 | 1.83 | 2.05 | 2.07 |
| Junior year | 2.13 | 1.87 | 2.34 | 2.18 |
| Senior year | 1.96 | 1.72 | 2.26 | 1.89 |

The statistical data in Table 1 shows that, on the whole, the average level of information literacy of normal accounting students in LNSF School is slightly higher than the median, indicating that the level of information literacy of normal accounting students in LNSF School is not high. Among the three first-level indicators of information literacy, the level of information literacy in support of learning is better, the level of information literacy in

support of teaching is second, and the level of basic information literacy is the lowest. This indicates that normal accounting students have low information attitude and ability to solve basic problems in the process of learning, living and teaching practice. The level of teachers' professional information literacy required by normal accounting students in the information-based teaching environment is also low.

From the point of grade, self-evaluation of junior students' information literacy level is higher, self-evaluation of senior students information literacy level the lowest. The high self-rating of junior students may be due to the fact that they have mastered certain information tools and passed the corresponding computer rank examination after three years of university study, while the low self-rating of senior students is mainly due to the fact that they have realized that their information teaching ability needs to be improved after half a year of vocational school education practice. What deserves to be affirmed is that normal university students have a high level of information literacy in support of learning, indicating that the information literacy level of normal university finance and Accounting

students of LNSF School has room and foundation for continuous improvement.

B. Basic information literacy level analysis

Basic information literacy is the basis of normal university students' information literacy. Including "information consciousness and the demand" and "information knowledge and skills" two secondary indicators, as well as "information needs", "information consciousness", "information security", "information moral", "information knowledge", "information retrieval" and "information evaluation", "information management", "information exchange", "information" and "information to create" a total of 11 points.

| Table 2 | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Basic information literacy level of normal accounting students | | | |
| Item | Basic information literacy level | Information consciousness and the demand | Information knowledge and skills |
| totality | 1.85 | 1.79 | 1.89 |
| Freshman year | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 |
| Sophomore year | 1.82 | 1.72 | 1.88 |
| Junior year | 1.86 | 1.75 | 1.91 |
| Senior year | 1.72 | 1.73 | 1.72 |

The data in Table 2 shows that, on the whole, the basic information literacy level of normal accounting students is low, mainly due to the low information awareness and demand of students. The information security level of students is only 1.67 points, and the information ethics level is even lower, only 1.54 points. This shows that students do not understand laws and regulations such as intellectual property rights and information copyright, and have a weak ability to distinguish between healthy and harmful information. The main reason may be that the information-based classroom teaching focuses too much on technical teaching and ignores the teaching of information security ethics. At the same time, the information knowledge and skills of normal accounting students also need to be improved; especially the ability to use various information channels to communicate with the outside world and the ability to use the information to provide support and guidance for learning is weak. From the grade point of view, the ability of information security, information ethics,

information acquisition, information communication and information use of normal accounting students does not increase with the age and the subject knowledge increases. This indicates that it is necessary not only to strengthen the integration of information technology and education and teaching ability of senior normal university students, but also to strengthen the ideological and political education of information technology course.

C. Analysis of Information literacy supporting learning

"Information literacy supporting learning" refers to the part of information literacy that is inseparable from the core literacy development of normal university students in the process of learning and development as the main body of students. It includes two second-level indicators: "scientific spirit" and "learning to learn", and six observation points: "rational thinking", "critical questioning", "independent learning", "cooperative learning", "research ability" and "innovation and development".

| Table 3 | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| The level of information literacy supported by normal accounting students | | | |
| Item | Information literacy supporting learning | scientific spirit | learning to learn |
| totality | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.18 |
| Freshman year | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| Sophomore year | 2.08 | 2.04 | 2.11 |
| Junior year | 2.32 | 2.30 | 2.33 |
| Senior year | 2.01 | 2 | 2.02 |

The data in Table 3 shows that, on the whole, normal accounting students have a good level of information literacy in supporting learning, which is mainly reflected in the students' independent learning level reaching 2.23. Students can better use information technology tools to assist in learning planning and recording, and carry out certain supervision and effective adjustment. The students' research ability level reaches 2.12, and they can make good use of information technology tools to collect data, analyze, interpret, judge, summarize and predict the data, which should benefit from the professional training of financial accounting and financial analysis in financial accounting education. The innovation and development level of the students reaches 2.26 points. The students can reasonably use

information technology to design and develop original works according to the learning requirements, and creatively solve problems in professional learning. In recent years, the LNSF college accounting students take an active part in all kinds of other college students' academic science and technology competition at all levels, to some extent, improves the accounting innovation practice ability of students. from the perspective of grade, the level of information literacy in supporting learning of senior normal university students is the lowest, which may be due to the fact that senior students are busy with education practice and job hunting, and the level of self-evaluated independent learning and cooperative learning has decreased.

D. Analysis of Information literacy supporting teaching

"Information literacy supporting teaching" emphasizes teachers' professional information literacy that normal university students, as future teachers, should possess in an information-based teaching environment. It includes two second-level indicators, "teaching belief" and "teaching integration", and 10 observation points, including "student center", "technical value", "equipment operation", "software application", "platform use", "resource preparation", "teaching design", "teaching implementation", "teaching management" and "teaching evaluation".

| Table 4 | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Information literacy level of finance and Accounting normal university students in supporting teaching | | | |
| Item | Information literacy supporting teaching | teaching belief | teaching integration |
| totality | 2.07 | 1.88 | 2.19 |
| Freshman year | 2.14 | 2.00 | 2.22 |
| Sophomore year | 2.07 | 1.87 | 2.10 |
| Junior year | 2.18 | 1.88 | 2.37 |
| Senior year | 1.89 | 1.78 | 1.95 |

The data in Table 4 shows that, on the whole, the level of information literacy of normal university finance and Accounting students in supporting teaching is not high, which is mainly reflected in the following aspects. First, the low level of "student-centered" concept is only 1.72 points,

indicating that the normal university finance and accounting students have insufficient understanding of "student-centered information teaching". As a result, normal university students' recognition of the "technical value" of information-based teaching is very low, only 1.69 points. The possible reason is that the courses

related to information-based teaching technology in the talent training program for financial accounting education are limited and rarely involve the network teaching platform currently used by universities, primary and secondary schools. Because normal university students don't know much about the network teaching platform, the technical ability of "platform use" of normal university students is only 1.91 points, and the "teaching implementation" ability of normal university students is also low, only 2.03 points, indicating that the ability of finance and accounting normal university students to use information technology to present teaching content needs to be improved. From the grade point of view, the "teaching belief" and "teaching integration" ability of the senior normal university students are weaker than that of the junior normal university students. The possible reason is that after half a year of education practice and contact with the front-line vocational education teaching work, the senior normal university students obviously feel their own information teaching ability is insufficient. This shows that the current financial accounting education personnel training program involves less education information courses and education information practice, which is insufficient to support vocational education teaching practice needs.

E. Analysis of tobacco control actions of finance normal University students under new media environment

According to the survey, the smoking rate of accounting normal university students is 13.20%; 25.61% of smokers smoke because of the publicity of Internet media, ranking second only to 31.43% who smoke out of curiosity and imitation. 72.08% of the students knew about e-cigarettes, among which 76.4% knew about e-cigarettes from new media propaganda. Among the students, 25.30% understood smoke-free environment, 40.32% understood smoke-free environment, 34.38% did not understand smoke-free environment. As for the construction of smoke-free schools, 86.62% of the students support the construction of smoke-free environment, and 76.30% believe that new media should

be used to carry out tobacco control publicity. However, 19.54% of the students believe that they will take the initiative to participate in the construction of smoke-free schools by using new media, and 46.12% of the students believe that the school requires them to participate. 13.37% of the students are not sure that they will participate, and 4.60% think they will not. According to the survey, the publicity of new media is an important reason to induce the finance normal university students to smoke and control tobacco. The finance normal university students have little understanding of the construction of smoke-free environment. Although they support the construction of smoke-free environment, they are not enthusiastic enough to use new media to participate in the construction of smoke-free schools.

F. Analysis conclusion

In conclusion, the information literacy level of normal accounting students in LNSF College is not high on the whole. The basic information literacy level of normal university students is the lowest, which mainly shows that the level of information security and information ethics is low, and the ability of information acquisition, information exchange and information use is low. The level of support teaching information literacy of normal university students is slightly lower, which is mainly reflected in their low level of understanding of the student-centered information teaching concept, low identification of the technical value of information technology, low ability to use the technology of network teaching platform, and low ability to practice information teaching. Relatively speaking, normal university students have a slightly higher level of information literacy in support of learning, which is mainly reflected in their better self-evaluation of autonomous learning, research ability and innovation and development. Accounting normal university students have little understanding of smoke-free environment construction and are not enthusiastic enough to participate in smoke-free school construction by using new media. On the whole, the information literacy level of LNSF vocational education normal accounting students

has a large space for improvement and a certain foundation for improvement.

Suggestions and countermeasures

A. Strengthen the training of higher order thinking ability of information literacy of finance normal university students

The teaching goal of normal university students' information courses should not be limited to the simple skill training, but should be more oriented to the cultivation of students' information literacy of higher order thinking ability. The higher-order thinking ability of information literacy refers to thinking about the background and process of information generation, dissemination and application, and knowing the political and economic consequences of information application. The cultivation of higher-order thinking ability cannot be achieved simply by teaching theories and explaining concepts, but rather by letting students acquire it in the process of practical experience. The higher-order thinking ability of information literacy is a necessary ability for normal university students to criticize, create and apply information knowledge scientifically when they study themselves and teach people in the new media era. At the same time, schools should integrate information literacy education and legal education, strengthen campus network management, create a good network moral environment, popularize certain intellectual property knowledge to normal university students, cultivate their awareness of respecting others' academic achievements, and improve their information security level and information morality level.

B. Teachers play a demonstrative and leading role in information technology teaching

Schools should strengthen the training and improvement of information teaching technology for teachers to meet the classroom information learning needs of normal university students, and at the same time, play a behavioral influence role of teaching by words and deeds. In class, teachers can make teaching courseware with good teaching effect and visual effect according to the teaching content,

so that students can fully realize the beauty of integrating information technology and teaching in the process of learning, and attract students' interest in learning information software. Teachers use information technology to carry out heuristic, inquiry, discussion and participatory teaching, explore the establishment of a new learner-centered teaching model, and practice mixed teaching methods by using various mobile intelligent teaching platforms, such as Rain Classroom, 91 Speed class, UMU interactive learning platform, Classroom school, Blue Ink Cloud class, etc.¹⁹ Set a good example for students to lead.

C. Strengthen the information technology integration ability of normal university students

The improvement of normal university students' information literacy level ultimately depends on college students themselves. Normal university students should take the initiative to learn about intellectual property rights, copyright and other relevant laws and regulations, abide by the rules of information ethics, and form the correct awareness of information moral security. At the same time, normal university students also need to improve the use of information technology autonomous learning, cooperative learning initiative. Through practice and experience the application of information technology in classroom teaching, we can truly understand and master how to use information teaching tools to create an inquiry situation, so as to make the classroom atmosphere more harmonious and the teaching process smoother. In addition to learning and teaching practice of educational informatization course, normal university students should also participate in more activities that can promote their information technology integration ability, such as micro-course design competition, information-based teaching design competition, etc.

D. Communities and schools use new media to promote smoke-free environments

New media is a double-edged sword, which may have a positive or negative impact on tobacco control. To build a smoke-free environment, it is necessary to strengthen supervision and avoid

harm. On the one hand, relevant regulatory departments should strengthen online monitoring and inspection, strictly punish online tobacco advertising and marketing in accordance with the law, and clean up the contents that excessively exaggerate and deliberately beautify smoking behaviors. On the other hand, all network communication platforms should be the first person responsible for online tobacco control. Tobacco advertising and marketing information and content that beautify smoking behaviors must be included in the monitoring and rectification scope of adverse information, and technical means should be used to check and shield, so as to build the first line of defense for online tobacco control. In March 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration issued the Decision on Amending the "Regulations on the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Tobacco Monopoly", adding a clause in the supplementary provisions for soliciting opinions: "E-cigarettes and other new tobacco products shall be implemented with reference to the relevant provisions on cigarettes in these Regulations." This includes the marketing of controlled e-cigarettes on the Internet. Obviously, strengthening the network of tobacco control has been a consensus and put into practice. At the same time, under the guidance of the tobacco Control Action Working Group of the Health China Action Promotion Committee and the support of the Who Representative Office in China, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention integrated the smoking cessation resources of 31 provinces and regions in China, and established the wechat mini program of "China Platform for Smoking cessation", enabling a variety of smoking cessation services and resources, such as smoking cessation clinics, smoking cessation hotlines, mini-programs for smoking cessation. And wechat support groups to help smokers quit smoking. These are all effective ways to use new media to build up smoke-free environments.

E. Vocational education normal university students should actively participate in the construction

tion of a smoke-free environment

For vocational education normal university students, they are not only the educates but also the important builders of smoke-free environment in the future. They should improve their information literacy and actively participate in tobacco control activities using new media in the information age. First, take the initiative to accept the education of tobacco control, understand the harm of smoking, know and abide by the laws and regulations of tobacco control, become an active participant in tobacco control action. Second, improve information literacy, use online information in a civilized and scientific way, refuse to spread harmful information that beautifies smoking behaviors, and jointly create a civilized and clean online environment. Third, improve professional literacy, for the future online and offline education of tobacco control action education, accumulate knowledge and exercise ability, for the future better engaged in vocational education students to lay a good foundation.

Conclusions

In the era of new media, the level of information literacy of vocational education normal university students affects the promotion of vocational education informatization and the construction of smoke-free environment. Taking the normal students majoring in financial accounting education of LNSF College as the research object, the survey found that the information literacy level of normal students majoring in finance and accounting is not high on the whole, the information literacy level supporting learning is better, the information literacy level supporting teaching is next, and the basic information literacy level is the lowest. The attention and participation of accounting normal university students in smoke-free environment is not enough. The improvement of vocational education normal university students' information literacy needs the organic cooperation of schools, teachers and students. It is necessary to strengthen the cultivation of higher order thinking ability of normal university students' information literacy, teachers should play a leading role in information

technology teaching, and normal university students should automatically strengthen the ability of information technology integration. The society and schools should make full use of new media to strengthen the construction of smoke-free environment, and vocational normal university students should transform their information literacy into moral actions to participate in tobacco control and actively participate in the construction of smoke-free environment.

Conflicts of Interest Disclosure Statement

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