

Beggars On the Crowdfunding Platform

Zhou Jing

Hebei Geo University, Hebei Shijiazhuang 050031, China

ABSTRACT: *In the network era, under the influence of information asymmetry and signal transmission mechanism, crowdfunding platform has changed into a "beggar platform" in the name of "Charity", and the public needs to polish their eyes so as not to do the booster of "lazy beggar".*

KEYWORDS. *charity; begging; crowdfunding; signal transmission*

1. The Origin of crowdfunding

Individual seeking help behavior is a unilateral behavior of begging. Any individual can seek help from others without showing their actual economic situation. The public is keen on charity. With the guidance of the government and publicity of public welfare, people donate to various charitable organizations to show their kindness. The spontaneity and diversity of modern information technology lead to an independent, pluralistic and active civil society. The unprecedented prosperity of the network society has encouraged the network companies to make profits by using the network. Under the aggregation of several forces, such as weak national network law enforcement, lack of Internet supervision, high cost of beggars and weak credibility of charity organizations, network companies quickly set up and packaged the online crowdfunding platform.

Wikipedia defines crowdfunding as the collection of funds to support projects initiated by others or organizations through the Internet. The operating company of the crowdfunding platform is not charity organization stipulated in the charity law of China. The crowdfunding platform has become a place outside the law.

2. Platform for beggars

Crowdfunding platforms send a positive signal to beggars. Beggars incarnate as "helpers" or "project sponsors" on the crowdfunding platform, and successfully get on the free ride of "charity". Crowdfunding platform suddenly incarnates as "beggars platform". People's identification of information is blocked by crowdfunding platform, and the payment price of "sympathizers" is even higher.

As an intermediary, crowdfunding platform separates the face-to-face game mechanism between the beggars and the givers. The signal transmission mechanism breaks down, and the begging cost of the beggars is greatly reduced. The Internet has a large number of audiences. Instead of paying for the costs of choosing the giver and playing face-to-face games with the giver, the beggars can gain more efficient benefits, which also provides great convenience for the beggars to hide their property.

The supply and demand of "sympathizers" are inversely proportional to the degree of control of law enforcers, whether on the Internet or in reality. The transmission mechanism of network signals intensifies the alienation of crowdfunding platform into "beggar platform". Public opinion hot spots not only increase the number of potential givers for beggars, but also increase the risk of information exposure for beggars, and promote the flow of information to symmetry.

3. Charity or begging

The crowdfunding platform is not zero risk. The higher the status of stars and rich people, and the more attractive the public target, the more likely they are to be supervised by the public, and the public's awareness of supervising the public character is higher than that of ordinary people. The star false crowdfunding scam, which is often seen in newspapers, comes with a sense of "selling miserable begging". At the same time, the cost of online begging is so low that the beggars can beg on the basis of maintaining the living standard, and use the public's money to spending, not only no loss, but also profit from it. Crowdfunding has become a "new road to prosperity". The information disclosure and fund supervision of crowdfunding platform triggered the public's criticism. The "veil" of crowdfunding platform and beggars was uncovered naked, and crowdfunding platform may no longer be able to promote the practice of "begging" under the banner of "charity".

Almsgiving and begging are a pair of exchange mechanisms derived from good faith. Before the almsgiving, all kinds of discrimination of the almsgiving are just the inspection of the credit information of the beggar. The audit mechanism of the crowdfunding platform reduces the credit cost of the petitioner. As an economic behavior, credit is constrained by cost and income. If the income of non credit is much higher than the cost of non credit, then betrayal will maximize the profit. In front of the huge interest temptation, cultural enlightenment seems to be worthless. Inspired by the low cost that can be exchanged for huge interests on the crowdfunding platform, the crowdfunding platform has created people's stress response in the coming of "disease" or "disaster" - begging from the public, which not only ensures the current living standard and family property, but also does not need to pay consideration. In today's imperfect credit mechanism, the social relief of individual mutual assistance is not the way of charity education, nor is the veil of the beggars.

Charity is not equal wealth, nor the road to common prosperity. If the beggars want to get rich, they have to work hard, not redistribute wealth through charity. The redistribution of wealth does not increase the total value of the material wealth of the whole society and narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Only by giving the beggars the productive capacity, stimulating their labor and increasing their income, can we really drive the increase of the total value of the material wealth of the society. The government has sounded the clarion call of the decisive battle of poverty alleviation. China's charity organizations are increasingly diversified, there are many kinds of charity projects, social assistance is becoming more and more perfect, social insurance is fully covered, people's living standard has moved higher, and there are few beggars who really need assistance. Even if there are, the beggars can also seek the right way of government relief or social organization relief, without crowdfunding platform. What beggars lack is not charity relief, but the thought of self-reliance and hard struggle. They think that this way of obtaining income is more economical and efficient. In addition, crowdfunding platform and individual mutual aid relief reduce their cost of obtaining income, which completely makes the beggars lose the power of labor and the skills of employment, and rewards the givers with begging in turn.

Hayek once said: "the worst things in the world are done by good people with good motives.". From the desire to help others, the giver increases the expectation of high return for the beggars, which eventually leads to the result that the good heart is taken by the beggars to make a fortune. Although the government can make various laws to regulate the crowdfunding platform and obtain information through various channels, after all, it needs to invest huge social costs and cut other social benefits. If the government selects information with its own preferences, the probability of false information and decision-making errors is greater. As the main independent decision maker, the public can see clearly the essence of crowdfunding platform and beggars, identify investment risks, exercise supervision over crowdfunding platform and beggars, eliminate the evil consequences, and maintain their own interests with lower cost and more motivation. As a potential giver, the public should calmly identify the false information in the intermediary agencies and Internet, resist the emotional incitement of beggars, and never unconsciously act as a "loving leisure and hating labor" assistant.

4. Conclusion

"I hate his gesture. Moreover, he may not be dumb, which is just a way of begging. I don't give, I don't have a heart to give, but I live above the giver, giving boredom, suspicion and disgust to beggar " is Mr. Lu Xun's mentality when facing the beggars, which should be the thing that the contemporary givers should do. For example, we all live above the giver, giving the beggars suspicion and hatred, and the " platform for beggars "will be removed from the stage of the times!

References

- [1] Zheng Yongnian (2013).Technology empowerment: China's Internet, state and society. Beijing: Oriental Press.
- [2] Deng Jun (2017).Legal and economic analysis of the prohibition of begging in the subway. Economic Research Guide, vol.22, pp.192-194.
- [3] Zhang Weiyang (2017).Game and societ. Beijing: Peking University Press.
- [4] Liang Xiaomin (2015). Let the cost of breach of trust outweigh the benefit", Xiaomin economics, Beijing: Beijing United Publishing Company.
- [5] Lu Xun(2015). Beggars.The Complete Works of Lu Xun.Beijing: Guangming Daily Press.