

The Non-radical Character of Chinese cyberfeminism

Today, I read about the non-radical character of Chinese cyberfeminism. It was interesting to learn about how feminist activism in China is limited by strict central regulation and the prioritization of state critique and collective activities, which are viewed as a potential threat to national stability. It's sad to see that keywords and online posts related to sexual harassment and feminist activism are systematically removed from popular Chinese social media platforms like WeChat.

I was surprised to learn that the lack of radicalization in Chinese feminist organizations is not a sign of slow development but rather reflects an emphasis on harmonious and non-antagonistic gender relations. It's unfortunate that many men and women in China stigmatize feminism and resist feminist ideology.

However, I was heartened to learn about some of the creative ways in which Chinese cyberfeminists are using language to reconstruct implicit power relations and inspire courage and confidence among women. For example, they are creating new words, using clitoris to describe the beauty and excellence of women.

It's inspiring to see how these cyberfeminists are using language to fight against misogyny and inequality. I hope that their efforts will inspire more women to believe in their own power and to break free from stereotypes of being fragile.

Overall, reading about Chinese cyberfeminism has given me a greater appreciation for the challenges that feminist activists face in different parts of the world. It has also reminded me of the importance of continuing to fight for gender equality and to use language as a tool for social change.

References:

- [1] Chandler, D., & Munday, R. (2011). cyberfeminism. In *A Dictionary of Media and Communication*. : Oxford University Press. Retrieved 13 Mar. 2023,
- [2] Chen, Y., Tian, H. and Chang, J., 2021. Chinese first, woman second: Social media and the cultural identity of female immigrants. *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, 27(1), pp.22-45.
- [3] Wajcman, Judy. 2000. "Reflections on Gender and Technology Studies. in *What State is the Art?*" *Social Studies of Science* 30 (3): 447-464.

- [4] Faris, R., and N. Villeneuve. 2008. "Measuring Global Internet Filtering." In *Access Denied: The Practice and Policy of Global Internet Filtering* (Information Revolution and Global Politics), edited by Ronald Deibert, John Palfrey, Rafal Rohozinski, Jonathan Zittrain, and Miklos Haraszti, 5-27. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London: MIT Press.
- [5] Xiao Han (2018) Searching for an online space for feminism? The Chinese feminist group Gender Watch Women's Voice and its changing approaches to online misogyny, *Feminist Media Studies*, 18:4, 734-749,
- [6] Liang, J. (2022) China's Marriage and Family Report 2022 edition. rep. Beijing, China: Yuwa Population Study, pp. 7-12.