

Article 1:

Should Chinese Cyberfeminists Fight for Team Purity or Unite All Forces?

—This journal provides a critical analysis of the impact of collectivism on Chinese cyberfeminism.

The Chinese feminist movement has been gaining momentum, and cyberfeminism has become a prominent aspect of this movement. However, there is a growing debate within the community about whether the movement should strive for team purity or unite all forces. This article aims to explore both sides of the argument and provide a conclusion on the best approach.

Collectivism emphasizes the subordination of individual interests to the interests of the group. In the context of Chinese cyberfeminism, this could mean that women put the interests of the group above their individual interests, which could lead to increased solidarity among women.

Because of this, some argue that Chinese cyberfeminists should focus on team purity, as a clear definition of the team and increased team cohesion are essential to the success of the feminist movement. By forming a single female team, the movement can easily reach a consensus and drive rapid development of a powerful counter to misogyny.

However, collectivism may lead to the suppression of individual voices and opinions, as the group consensus becomes the norm. It could also exclude those who do not fit into the group's definition of femininity or those who do not agree with the dominant opinion.

Consequently, others argue that Chinese cyberfeminists should unite all forces, as inclusivity is essential to the success of the feminist movement. By including different groups, the movement can benefit from the diversity of opinions and experiences. Moreover, inclusivity can increase the number of supporters, which can lead to a more significant impact.

In my opinion, Chinese cyberfeminism needs to create a safe space for diverse opinions while also promoting solidarity among women. The definition of the group needs to be inclusive to accommodate diverse experiences while also creating a strong sense of identity.

In conclusion, finding the right balance between collectivism and individualism is crucial for the Chinese cyberfeminist movement to be successful in challenging the patriarchal norms that often subjugate women. The movement should focus on team purity to ensure a clear definition of the team and increased team cohesion while also striving to unite all forces by including different groups and promoting inclusivity. By finding this balance, the movement can benefit from the diversity of opinions and experiences while maintaining a clear focus on gender equality.

References:

- [1] Chen, X., 2000. Growing up in a collectivist culture: Socialization and socioemotional development in Chinese children.
- [2] Chen, X.Y., Zhuge, Y., Feng, J.S. and Guo, L.K., 2022. Invisible culture dimension of gender discrimination: Speech cyberbullying against women on Chinese social media. In *Computational Social Science* (pp. 87-93). Routledge.
- [3] Li, W., 2020. Collective struggle: A case study of Chinese grassroots feminism in the digital age.
- [4] Ma, L., 2021. # MeToo and Cyber Activism in China: Gendered Violence and Scripts of Power. Routledge.
- [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] Yali Chen, Hao Tian & Jiang Chang (2021) Chinese first, woman second: Social media and the cultural identity of female immigrants, *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, 27:1, 22-45