# Article information:

How does China censor the internet?
<https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2013/04/21/how-does-china-censor-the-internet>

# Article summary:

1. China tightly controls its citizens' use of the internet, ranking as the third most restrictive country in terms of internet access.

2. The Chinese government uses the Great Firewall and the Golden Shield to control what its citizens can see on the web and monitor domestic surveillance.

3. China's censorship criteria focus on maintaining social stability, avoiding organization or threats to the party, and preventing online coordination of real-world political activity.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "How does China censor the internet?" provides an overview of China's internet censorship practices. While it offers some valuable information, there are several potential biases and limitations in its content.

One potential bias is the use of sources. The article primarily relies on sources from The Economist and Freedom House, both of which are Western organizations. This could introduce a Western perspective and potentially overlook certain nuances or local perspectives on China's internet censorship.

The article also presents a one-sided view by focusing solely on the restrictions imposed by the Chinese government. It fails to explore any potential justifications or arguments for China's censorship policies. For example, it does not mention concerns about national security, social stability, or cultural preservation that may be cited by the Chinese government as reasons for their actions.

Furthermore, the article lacks evidence to support some of its claims. For instance, it states that China's filters have become more sophisticated but does not provide specific examples or data to back up this assertion. Without concrete evidence, readers are left to question the accuracy and reliability of such statements.

There are also missing points of consideration in the article. It does not delve into the economic implications of China's internet censorship or how it affects foreign businesses operating in the country. Additionally, it fails to address whether there are any alternative methods employed by Chinese citizens to bypass censorship measures.

The article briefly mentions that China pays individuals known as the "50 Cent Party" to post pro-government messages online but does not explore this phenomenon further. This omission limits a comprehensive understanding of how online discourse is manipulated in China.

Moreover, while discussing China's criteria for censoring the internet, the article only mentions restrictions on criticism of senior leadership and calls for protests. It overlooks other forms of censorship such as restrictions on religious content or LGBTQ+ issues that may be deemed sensitive by Chinese authorities.

Overall, this article presents a limited perspective on China's internet censorship practices and lacks a balanced analysis of the topic. It would benefit from including a wider range of sources, exploring counterarguments, and providing more evidence to support its claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Economic implications of China's internet censorship on foreign businesses
* Methods used by Chinese citizens to bypass internet censorship
* Manipulation of online discourse in China by the 50 Cent Party
* Restrictions on religious content in China's internet censorship
* LGBTQ+ issues and censorship in China
* Local perspectives on China's internet censorship practices

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/f386e90c2c91798f4f710b2f201971bb>