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Number Censorship in China The article's main claim is that the aspect of self-deception in the Chinese government's effort to regulate information stringently always invited scornful skepticism in the past (Gao 2015).

However, recent happenings have proved that the government's apparent devotion to internet censorship is forming a dire reality that confines its citizens today.

Proof of this claim in the article is the writer's reference to the removal of statistics by American organizations regarding the extreme levels of smog and pollution in Beijing in early November 2014 (Gao 2015). On this day, the Chinese-United States Embassy said recorded levels of pollution were six times over WHO's safe daily cap. As a result, the Chinese government eradicated this data from smartphone applications and Chinese sites.

More evidence is the growing list of blacklisted non-Chinese apps for social networking. For instance, Instagram and Line were made inaccessible in China in 2014, which was an addition to the already blacklisted websites and apps Facebook and Twitter (Gao 2015). The author adds that Gmail saw a disruption in china in late December 2014 despite google still being available in China. Clearly, China is intensifying its censorship scope by filtering non-Chinese sites and applications.

The writer adds that censorship in China recently reached mainstream and print media. With authors and editors' works being rejected without explanation, the Chinese government is suppressing politically and socially sensitive material (Gao 2015).

In conclusion, the article dialogue and literature in China will decentralize into ad hominem attacks based on the citizens' culpability as the government "sharpens its censorship blade" (Gao 2015).

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Works Cited

Gao, Helen. China Sharpens Its Censorship Blade. 2015. New York Times.

Web. February 5, 2015.