

Propositions

1. Chinese digital vigilantism is mobilised organically without structured organisation, routinised as a common tactic when citizens encounter offences, and highly mediated as well as mediatised.
2. Chinese citizens use digital vigilantism to vent their grievances about contemporary social issues and/or against certain social groups in China.
3. There are increasing digital vigilantism incidents that demonstrate nationalism in both public discourse and media discourse in China.
4. For individuals, the routinisation of digital vigilantism can lead to an unmanageable collapse of everyday life and punishment.
5. In Chinese digital vigilantism practices, the state plays a key role in shaping the dynamics between different stakeholders in a fundamental, systematic, and subtle way, as opposed to an incidental and direct manner.
6. Anti-Asian racism has increased in the Western World since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.
7. Female lecturers/professors are evaluated by the students in different standards and expected to conduct more emotional labour in teaching than their male counterparts.
8. In contemporary society, most people feel obligated to be a productive and idealised version of themselves, which demonstrates the influence of neoliberal ideology.
9. In China, women with a PhD degree are not favoured in the marriage market.
10. Staying in academia is not only a career choice, but a lifestyle choice as well.
11. In parallel universes, I could be an action movie actress, a fashion designer, or a pop diva.