



International Journal of Innovations in Liberal Arts

China's One Child Policy and its Abolition

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Received: NOV. 14, 2021**Accepted: DEC. 18, 2021****Published: JAN. 01, 2022**

Abstract

This study is aimed at understanding the broader implications of Sanatan or eternal values emanating from Vedic Scriptures. To attain this objective, two primary tools of data collection, namely document analysis and structured interview were used; whereas, the collected data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Amid several findings, this study has found that only 60% human values are practiced up to 15 %.

Keywords: Human value, Education value, Family Value, Professional value, Cultural Value

Introduction

The Government of China in the end of 1970s to early 1980s aimed to limit the rising population in China. The Chinese Government came up with One Child Policy. The OCP limited the couples to have children more than one. The introduction to the new policy was effective at first stage but later there were many faults seen after few years after the establishment of the policy. In a very simpler way, we can say that the OCP was introduced in China so as to reduce or slower the rate of birth and expansion of China's huge population. In year 2015, it was reported that the Chinese Government would repeal the OCP. By the late 1970s, the population of china was increasing at faster rate and was almost nearing to 1 billion and the nation's new pragmatic leadership which was led by Deng Xiaoping, and it was the starting point to solemnly consider slowing what became a yearly population growth rate. In late 1978, a voluntary drive was

put forward that urged the Chinese families to have no more than two children, with one kid being desirable. In 1979, there was a surge in support for raising the limit to one child per household. However, that harsher rule was subsequently administered unevenly across the nation among some of the regions, and by 1980, the national government moved to unify the one-child policy countrywide.

After 1980, the policy resulted in a general fall in China's fertility and birth rates. This saw an increase somewhat balanced by a corresponding fall in the mortality rate. Also, it was seen that there was an increase in average lifespan in China, but China's total growth rate of population fell rapidly.

In this paper, we would see how people of China were somewhat forced to abide the law and how the Chinese government disturbed the law of nature. Also, we would study the aftermath of the policy and how the young couples are now refraining to have 2 or more child.

Introduction

The Republic of China, during 1950s, was facing over flow of population and was reaching near to 1 billion. The concept of one child policy and birth control came to light when some non – party intellectuals suggested these ideas with the government. One such intellect was Professor Ma Yinchu who wrote a famous book – THE NEW POPULATION THEORY. During the 4th session of 1st National People's Congress in June 1957, Ma studied the trends from early 1950s and concluded that if such laws are imposed on the citizens – mortality rate will fall and the maternal and child health will also improve. Also in a mean time, the Chinese leaders began to see the rapid growth of population as a potential threat to the development of the country's economic development, food surplus and health.

Birth control strategy

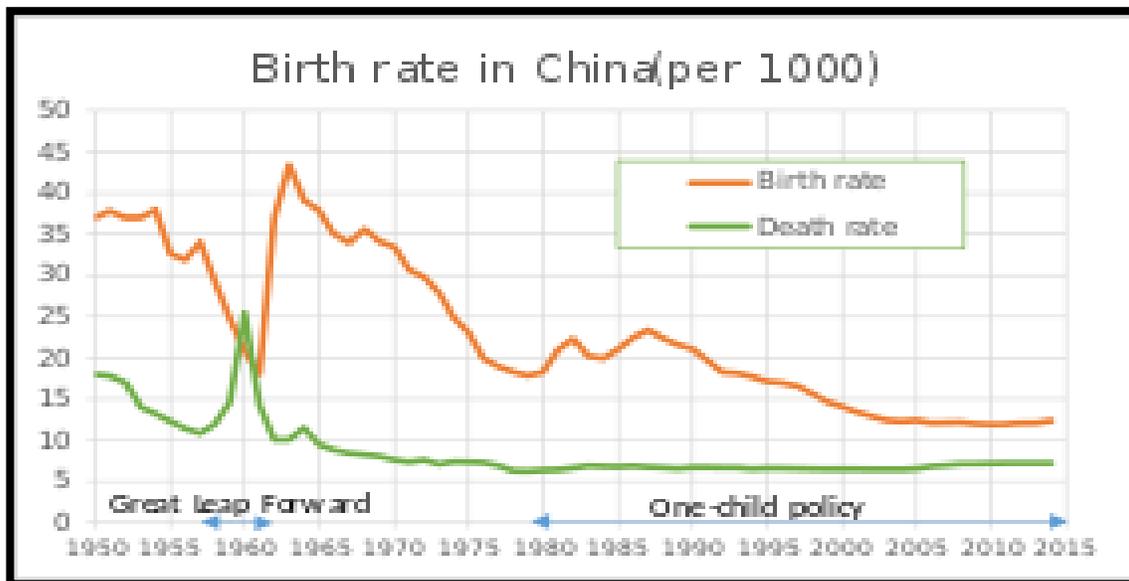
Birth control strategy was steadily transformed from a voluntary-based birth planning initiative to a state-based human population development management. Civil disorder or protest in China such as the Anti-Rightist's protest, The Great Leap Forward movement, and The Cultural Revolution were ousted or expelled by these birth constraints endeavour until the 1970s, when the nation's resident or citizens of China grew by 250 million people (Ching and Penny 1999). Two approaches have been made to promote population control. The first stage was a "later, longer, fewer" campaign launched in the 1970s, with the goal of expanding contraception and abortion services into rural regions, as well as

heavily promoting later wedding, lengthier gaps among births, and fewer children.

Elements of OCP

The specifics of the OCP and how it was to be enforced has changed throughout years. The key components are pretty obvious. By the year 2000, the goal was to limit population expansion to 1.1 billion people, and maximum to 1.2 billion. It was expected that the 3rd and the higher order births can be avoided, and that approximately 30% of couples would agree to forego having another child. The goal of a one-child family suggested that the majority of people would never be able to achieve it.

It was suggested that for the benefit of future generations, the sacrifice of second or third children was required. Individuals were to be actively encouraged to have just one child through a bundle of financial and non-financial incentives, such as priority accessibility to accommodation, education, and health care. Big families were discouraged through financial taxes on each extra kid, as well as consequences ranging from social pressure to a reduction in government job opportunities. Province-by-province, specific measurements differed. The policy did not apply to minorities.



In 1975, the urban fertility ratio had dropped to less than 1.8 percent after five years, while the rural fertility rate had dropped to less than percent. Considering that over 50% of China's populace had been under the age of 21, more development was unavoidable, although each family was fairly modest. By

the 1982 survey, Population of china had surpassed one billion, and if the current rate of growth continues, the country's population would exceed 1.4 billion by the end of the century, putting China's ambitious modernization aspirations in jeopardy. The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council's Resolution Concerning the Strengthening of Birth Control and Strictly Controlling Population Growth formally proclaimed the one-child policy in 1979. (1980).

In the 1980s, the official objective was to achieve 0% increase and keep the masses at roughly 1.2 billion by the year 2000. The natives of China were coaxed to have just 1 child on condition to provide material and financial profits such as reimbursed maternity leaves for up to 3 years, a 5-10% wage rise, and preferred easy access to accommodation, education, and health care facility. Couples who had a second baby were barred from receiving these advantages and faced fines such as monetary fees on each extra child and consequences ranging from societal pressure to reduced career opportunities in government employment. Particular techniques and processes for execution differed by region Feng and Hao 1992.

After more than 32 years of the OCP people who were born as an only child as a result of the policy are now becoming parents. Some of these people were daughters, as one might assume. Without having to contend with boys, these females have received far greater parental investment in regarding schooling, dignity, and income. These daughters, who grew up as the family's lone child, have become more engaged participants of Chinese society. Women with higher educational attainment are now eligible to function in non-traditional occupations outside of the house. Women's wages might thus be directed not only toward their own children, but also toward their own parents.



While China's OCP was first established to control the country's rapid population increase, we can say that it has unwittingly changed the social structure of the country, allowing Chinese women to enjoy more gender equality.

The dissertation work is qualitative and quantitative in nature based on primary and secondary data. The paper consist of collection of secondary data which are related to how he Chinese government imposed the one child policy, how much effective the policy was, why the government took back the policy and how much the lifestyle of people of China changed?

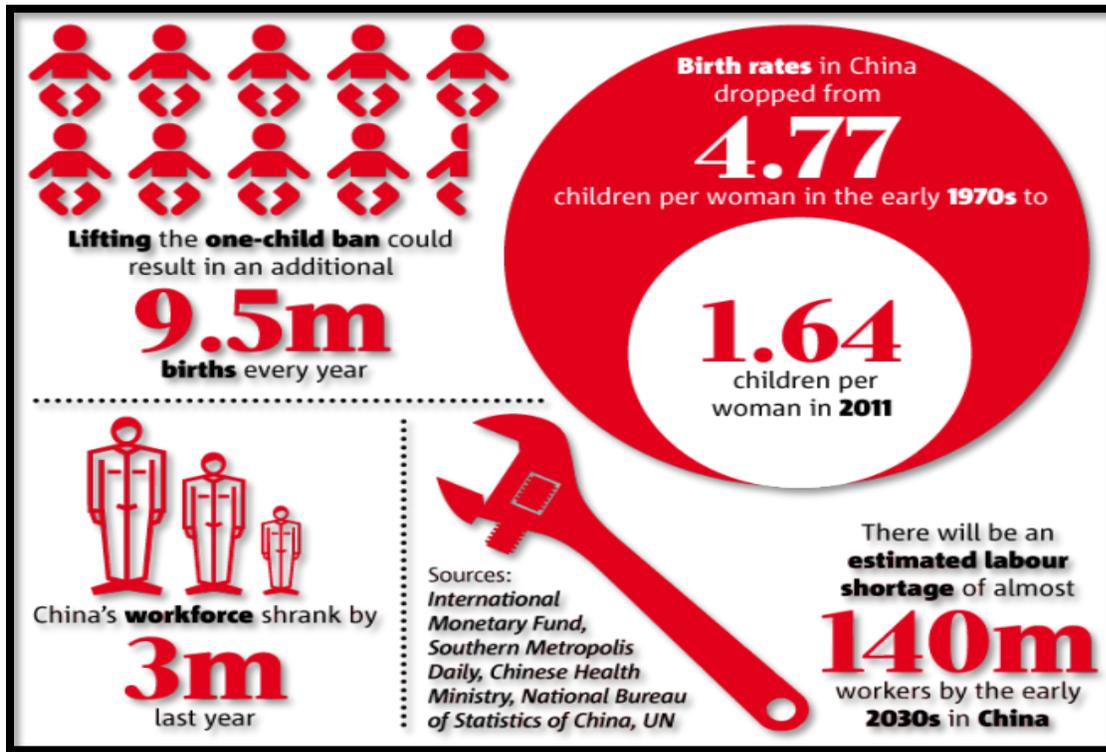
Various published articles of government and other Non-Governmental institutions have been consulted for the drawing result of the paper. Articles of individual researchers are also consulted. Primary data have been collected from government website and newspapers also.

Rationale behind the Study

This paper is highlighting the situation of China before and after implementation of the ONE CHILD POLICY and how it evolved and helped in benefiting REPUBLIC OF CHINA and its people. Hence, the study provides important insights into the state's best tactics for managing and implementing the policy in the country and influencing attitudes of citizen to have one child.

By the late 1970s, the population of china was increasing at faster rate and was almost nearing to 1 billion and the nation's new pragmatic leadership which was leaded by Deng Xiaoping, and it was the starting point to solemnly consider slowing what became a yearly population growth rate. In late 1978, a voluntary drive was put forward that urged the Chinese families to have no more than two children, with one kid being desirable. In 1979, there was a surge in support for raising the limit to one child per household. However, that severe or stern rule was subsequently managed unevenly across the nation among some of the regions, and by 1980, the Chinses government moved to unify the OCP across the country..

In response to rising population increase, the one-child policy was implemented in 1979. Birth management and family planning have long been promoted in China. By the 1950s, growth in population had begun to surpass food supplies, prompting the government to promote birth control. Following Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward, a strategy to quickly modernise China's economy in 1958, a devastating famine occurred, killing tens of millions of Chinese.



Literature Review

This paper has been relied mostly on reliable websites and articles to prepare this paper. They have also looked upon various academic websites, newspapers, articles, journals etc. There were many writers and thinkers who wanted to end this Policy to end as soon as possible. As per Yi Fuxian, a Wisconsin professor, China could have abolished the population limits in year 1980 and the population development in china would have gradually normalized.



Though China brought OCP only to keep the increasing population under control. At beginning, this law was made as a volunteering law where citizens, if they want to follow the law they can. But after some time it was forced on people. Due to this, the abortion especially the female fetus started to rise rapidly. This happened because the couples were allowed to take only one child and the couples wanted a baby. Due to high abortion of female fetus, the population of females started to fall. According to the BBC, there were only 100 females for 114 males. Due to such an imbalance in Chinese population, the cases of couples getting divorced were increasing day by day.

According to Barbara settles, a research scholar, wrote in her paper that after the repeal or abolition of law {i.e. OCP}, the couples didn't want to have children at first place. And even if they have a child, they didn't want more than one. The reasons she put forward are -:

- A) High living expenses. Living in china is expensive and half of the income gets exhausted in children's education.
- B) Busy Parents. There is a lot of work load on working class and hence they don't have time to spend with childrens.

Also there is another scholar – Wei Huang wrote in his paper – how does the OCP puts an impact on social & economic life. he gave few reasons for it -:

- A) Rise in Divorce
- B) Couples are not interested to have children's.
- C) Younger group are more focused in making their career brighter. They are not interested to make family.

Methodology

This Paper is a Theoretical paper. This Paper consists of comparisons, views and opinions of various Authors and Writers. Also, it consists of various reviews and opinions from well - known magazines, trusted newspapers articles. Hence, this paper consists of Secondary data.

In this Paper, we would get to know the reason why china decided to take such step (i.e. ONE CHILD POLICY) for its citizens and how much success did the Chinese Government gained from the Policy it established. Also, the Paper will focus on positive and negative impact on Chinese Citizens and how one child policy did changed peoples view of having one or more children and their lives.

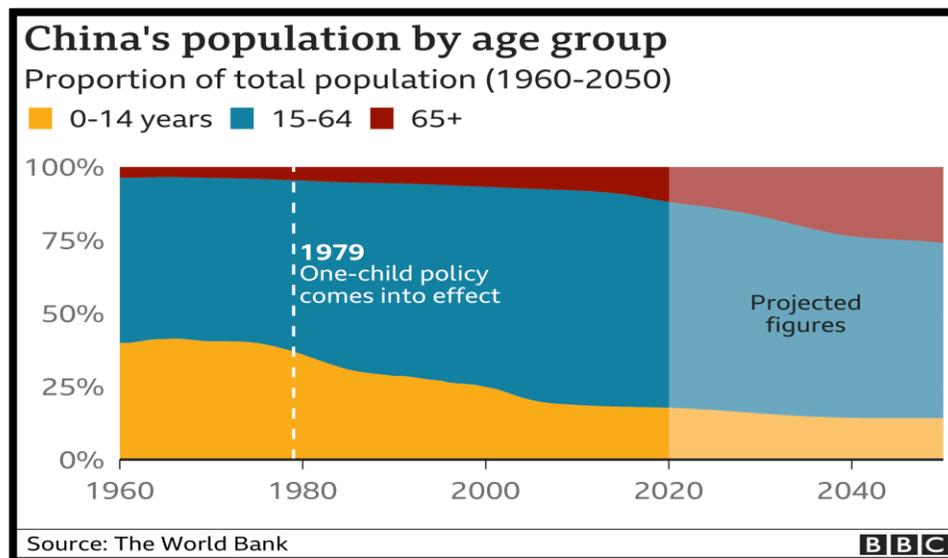
Discussion and Findings

The OCP in china brought good and bad effects in china. Some people welcomed the government's decision and some didn't. Those who didn't support the decision protested the government. The main aim of this dissertation would be to find out –

1. Was OCP effective?
2. If it was effective why there were protests in many provinces of China?
3. Does it have any negative effect?
4. Why today the youngest group is feeling burdened?
5. During the OCP, the youngest group {especially the girl's population} witnessed a drastic fall. What were the reasons behind?
6. Why young couples are not interested to have children more then one?
7. What if India goes for such Policy?

The Aging Cities of China.

The number of births here is unusually low, with 8.79 per 1,000 women in 2017, compared to the national average of 12.43. The city is rapidly ageing — a quarter of citizens were over 60 in 2017, and regional demographic specialists anticipate it will soon replace Shanghai as China's oldest known metropolis.



Dongbei's poor economy is the primary reason why the citizens residing there don't want two children. The reason is quite simple to understand. The living cost is high and salary adults get makes difficult. When children start there preschool education , it costs half an year salary as a fees.Apart from this there are fees for extracurricular pursuit which is very essential for growing children's

to indulge and lean to. Dongbei, which has a population of over 109 million people, has seen a sharp decline in birth rates. According to Yi, the average number of children per woman in 2000 was 0.9 and 0.56 in 2015. That implies the following generation will be one-quarter the size of the previous one.

As a result of this approach, more employment becomes accessible in China.

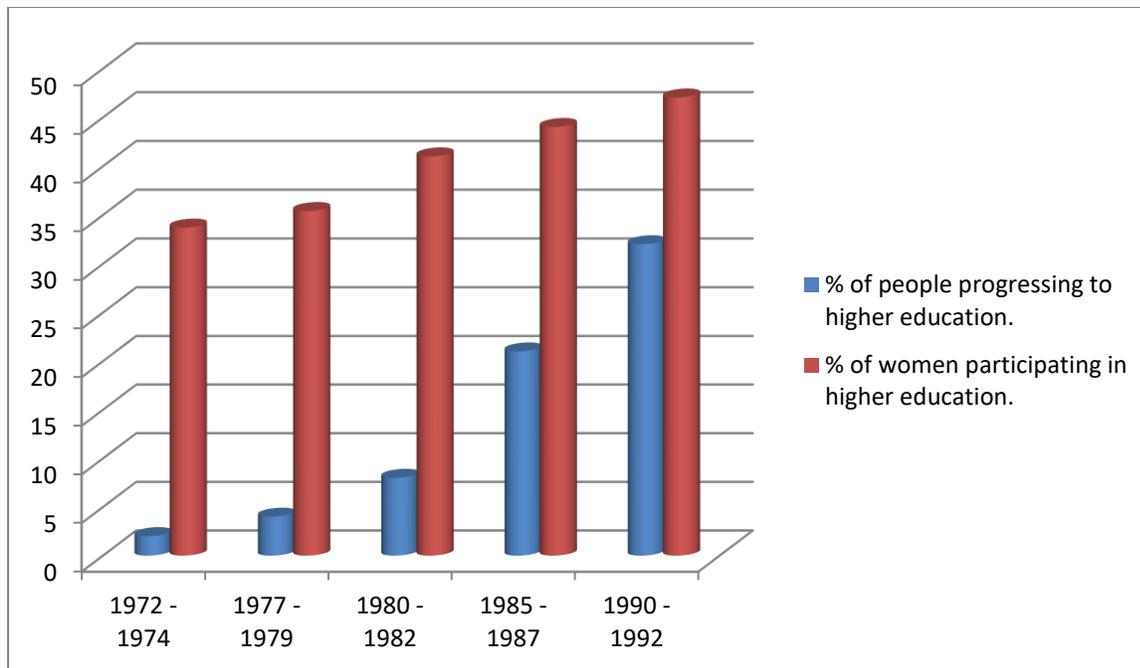
Since China's OCP eschewed up to 400 million newborns, China now has many attractive job opportunities for everyone. When it comes to landing a attractive job, everyone has lesser competitors to contend with. If an only child seeks for a job that somebody from a multi-child home fancies, they will be given 1st ruminant in filling the post.

A male-to-female ratio of 117:100 indicates that families had a greater chance to improve their financial standing. For much of the one-child period, men were the major earners, which mean there are fewer food crisis, reduced unemployment, and greater academic opportunities for the upcoming generation.

It altered the status of women in Chinese society.

Since households were limited to one child, the typical status of girls and women in Chinese culture was altered. Parents who engage in their children by enabling females to attend school, get vocational help, and participate in extra training options that were not previously permitted or encouraged. This has resulted in a significant improvement in the living standards for the ordinary Chinese lady over the last generations.

Due to the likelihood of rapid increase in population even after the policy was introduced, the Chinese government began meeting in the mid-1970s to discuss how to avoid the negative consequences of a large population in a country suffering from severe economic hardship and a rapidly deteriorating environment. Following Mao Zedong's death and Deng Xiaoping's ascension to power in the late 1970s, population statistics and the systematic management of this expansion had become a critical part of China's socialist modernisation. Population experts believed that the population crisis was inconsistent with China's demographic and economic development by using principles and ideas from the planned economy. Because population became recognised as a national issue, they resorted to harsh measures to counteract the Chinese people's well-being.



It rewarded conformity by providing necessary commodities and facilities.

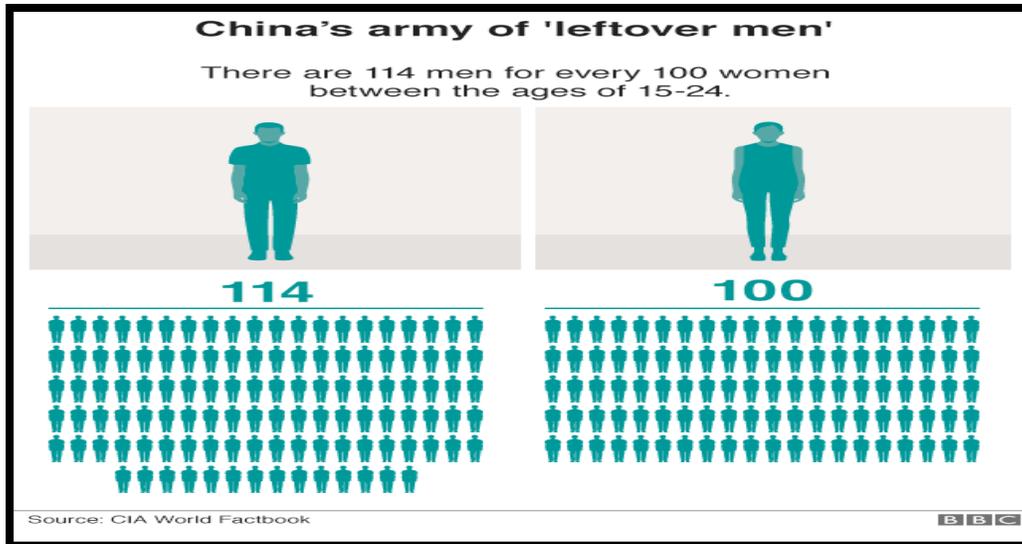
To incentivize families to follow the one-child policy, the Chinese government gave them a certification that compensated them. Educational grants, home renovations, extended vacation from work, and interest-free credits were only a few of the financial incentives given to families that followed the strategy.

It received widespread support throughout the country.

Countries should be able to direct their own socioeconomic progress, while other nations may not necessarily approve with the policies in place. In studies conducted in 2006, 76 percent of the Chinese populace supported the One Child Policy. Even though some criticisms were founded on the ethics of limiting family size, couples in other societies willingly do the same thing that China imposed.

It resulted in an unbalance in the births ratio.

The ratio of boys born to girls born in mainland China attained a point of 117 : 100 after 1990, which is estimated to be higher above the usual 111 : 100 proportion that can exist. That means that by 2020, there'll be 30 million more men in Chinese community than women, perhaps taking up to the way to societal unreliability. In the quest to seek a partner, it could also be the reason of future immigration.



Adoption prices went up as a result.

Because of China's one-child policy, couples who previously a kid had had to pay a much higher adoption fee. The number of children forced to stay in state-run orphanages surged as a result of this. High death rates in certain facilities resulted in revisions in the 1980s, although children were still taken from their parents. This legislation disproportionately impacted girls, with some families refusing to record their kid's birth with the government out of fear of losing their child.

It caused problem with the adult children's care.

In the view of the fact just 1 kid was legitimized by law, the initial generations of adult children in family groupings were forced or pressured to bear as the "4-2-1 Problem" since one child would have to care for their 2 - parent families and four grandparents.



This resulted in a growing need on dependency programmes and charitable acts to meet their necessities for a better living. To address this issue, provinces have allowed parents to have 2 children if one of the children is an only child since 2011.

The one-child ban gave rise to a phenomenon known as "birth tourism."

To address the issue or main problems of the OCP, many families would go to another nation or Hong Kong for the birth of their 2nd child. Because most kids born in the U.S. enjoy automatic US citizenship, the United States was an especially favored trip option. Many Chinese families would come to Saipan since it did not need a visa for Chinese tourists, resulting in birth tourism visits to preserve family structures.

It was implemented unevenly.

There have been many reports of uneven implementation of the OCP. Zhang Yimou, a film director with 3 childrens, was penalized the equal of \$1.2 million. In 2005, approximately 2,000 officers in one region broke the rules, although the vast majority was not punished.

Conclusion

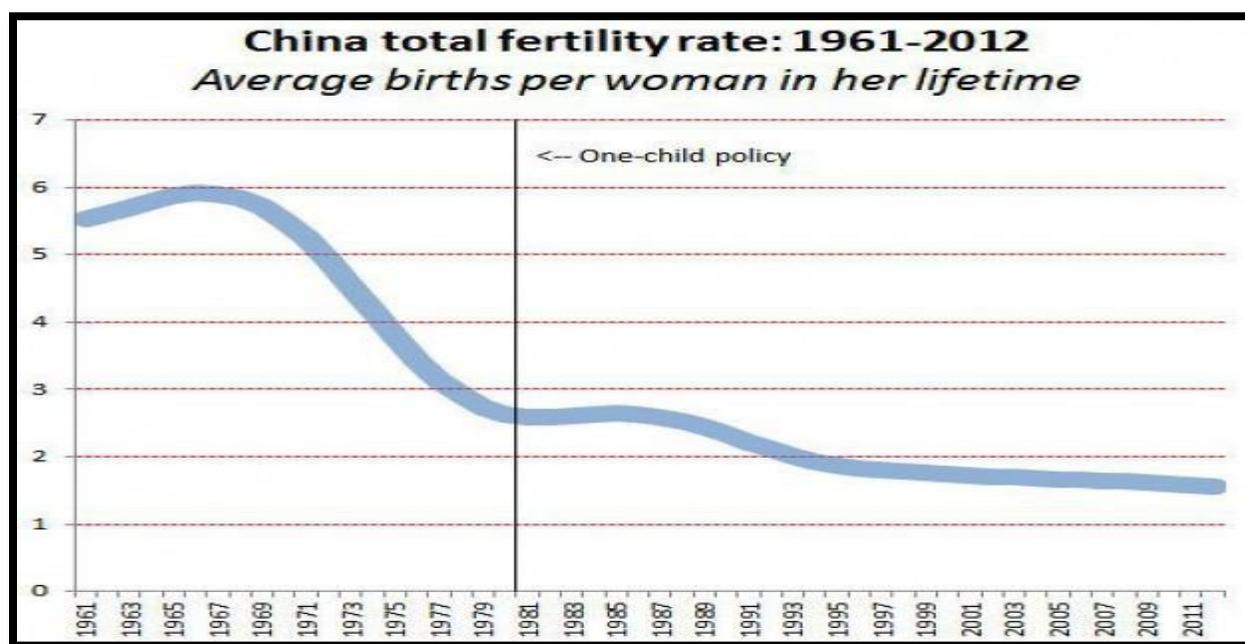
The OCP was introduced by the Chinese government to curb out the rise in the country's population. As per government's calculations and surveys, the OCP implementation between 200 & 400 million births in the country. The Policy was enacted or became a law in the year 1979 and it ended in year 2015. This law was implemented by a combination of guerdon and chastised. The one-child policy had three major population repercussions for China: it dramatically reduced fertility rates significantly, distorted China's sex ratio because people would prefer to abort or give up their female infants, and contributed in a labour scarcity due to an increase in elders who depend on their children to support for them.

In response to rising population increase, the one-child policy was implemented in 1979. Birth management and family planning have long been promoted in China. By the 1950s, growth in population had begun to surpass food supplies, prompting the government to promote birth control. Following Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward, a strategy to quickly modernise China's

economy in 1958, a devastating famine occurred, killing tens of millions of Chinese.

However, by the late 1970s, Population of china was rapidly nearing one billion, and the Chinese government was compelled to seriously contemplate slowing the rate of population increase. This endeavour began in the 1970s with variable results, but was taken more actively and universally in 1980, when the government standardized the process countrywide.

There have been, however, some certain exemptions for ethnic minority groups, those with a disabled firstborn, and rural households with a girl as the firstborn. The strategy was most successful in metropolitan regions, where it was typically well enough by nuclear households who were more inclined to abide by rules; the program was more contested in China's agrarian societies.



Late to Repeal

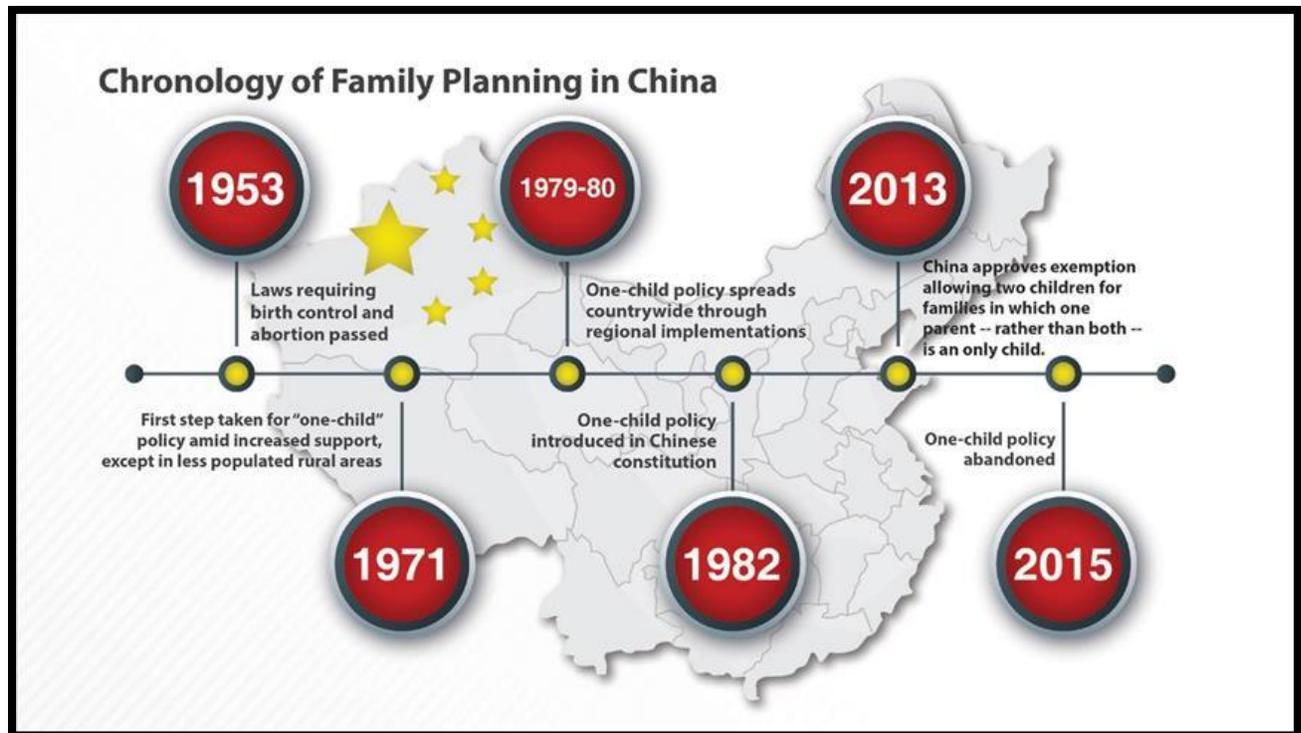
Another factor is that the Government didn't repeal the policy earlier is something people of chin are discontented with. As per Yi Fuxian, a Wisconsin professor, China could have abolished the population limits in year 1980 and the population development in china would have gradually normalized. However, the family planners were depended on overstated school enrollments and over verified or authorized births by healthcare centre, citizens, and municipal governments. "How come we stuck with such a poor strategy for so long a period?" The Chinese government refused to acknowledge it made a mistake. It

claims that the program was correct, but that the time has come to alter. He claims that if it simply said that the show was awful, people would become outraged.

One reason officials did not halt the strategy sooner is public discontent. China could have entirely eliminated population limits in 1980, as according Yi Fuxian, a Wisconsin professor, and growth would have naturally reduced. Family planners, on the other hand, depended on exaggerated school enrollment and over reported newborns by hospitals, people, and local governments. "Why did we follow such a wrong policy for so long? The Chinese leadership refuses to accept it has made a mistake. It claims that the policy was correct at the time, but and now is the moment to reform it. The people will grow enraged if it just states that the policy was incorrect," he claims.

China's recent economic changes has numerous—often unintentionally for the one-child family policy. Perhaps the most significant has been the increase in domestic mobility. Tight limitations on travel, particularly rural-urban migration, were eased as necessity for manpower in towns and cities increased. Efforts by the government to restrict migrants, or even recognise their presence, have been only somewhat effective. According to recent estimates, up to 150 million Chinese—mostly people in their twenties and thirties—form a floating population that leaves their towns for prolonged or shortened periods of time. Earning cash salaries, living in improvised housing, relocating among jobs and towns, and travelling among cities and their home villages, these people are rarely eligible for state-provided facilities and see no need to attract official notice through interim registrations.

The disability of family planning employees to acknowledge their fails to achieve the outcomes required of them has consequences in a reduction in the credibility of population data, which was already harmed by their unwillingness to acknowledge their inability to accomplish or fulfill the aim that were expected out of them. Perhaps a fifth of all births went overlooked in 1991-2. As a result, while China 's official total fertility rate was 1.92 children per couple from 1990 to 2005, it may be more practical to estimate total fertility near the substitution rate just over 2 children per couple.



The Male and female births were both under – publicized or unknown or not reported to the government, but a girl's birth is twice as probable to go unnoticed. Untolled or unauthorization is weighed to be in charge for half to 2/3rd of the inconsistency in baby gender ratios, which had rised up to 114 boys for each 100 girls by the early 1990s. Unregistered daughters may be left with close family members, fostered, or abandoned in orphanages, which were quite overwhelming. The extensive use of ultrasonography to detect foetal sex of the unborn has distorted the sex ratios even further.

Individuals have undoubtedly paid a high price for the OCP, although these expenditure must be evaluated through the lens of the Chinese society in which statistical judgments are seldom addressed personally, as previously has been seen. Many Chinese citizens appear to be willing to make such a sacrifice in order provided the agony is widely shared. Family organizations NGO's were given an official supervisory position in checking coercion and other violations in the execution of the programme in 1993. Almost many of the complaints they hear are about inappropriate preferential treatment of officials or other privileged persons.

The policy's biggest complaint, however, is that it encourages sex discrimination. When it comes to making very difficult decisions regarding total numbers, the Chinese female children have once again been disposable. Too

many girls risk orphanages or 2nd lives hidden from the world, with fewer opportunities for education and health care if they are not aborted. China has one of the highest rates of female suicide throughout their reproductive years in the world. Rural women's sufferings and problems have only been exacerbated by rise in pressure to deliver the favorable kid and a perceived loss in the importance of females.

Simultaneously, the policy's accomplishments should not be overlooked. In the backdrop of growing prices and rising expectations across China, the 4th 5th of the rural population is more aware of the financial burden of having a third child, and some are even ready to forego having a second. Furthermore, rollback in Chinese fertility rates have lowered the China's expanding population by around 250 million since its foundation. Fertility decreases have alleviated at least some of the demands on communities, states, and the environment in a country that nonetheless houses one-fifth of the world's population.

What if one child policy is introduced in India?

India comes 2nd after China in terms of Population. After the Chinese government repeals OCP from china in year 2016, there were several talks about the same Chinese policy to be followed by Indian government. Currently, India doesn't have any policy like OCP. But, there are many local laws in India that put penalties to those who have children more than 2. There were many talks and debate happened regarding the implementation of OCP in India. Many believed that, this type of laws is completely unnecessary India and violates the rights of Women in India. Also, there were many critics who believed that the government wanted to limit the Muslim population.

In year, 2021, the state of Uttar Pradesh faced many criticisms regarding the proposal of drafting the UP Population Control Bill. Apart from this, Mohan Bhagwat, the leader of RSS announced that the 2 child policy would be the Organization's prime or the main aim. This gave a blow tomorrow controversies.

The Criticism

The OCP has more negative than positive impact on Chinese citizen.

1. Gender Imbalance: One of the major impacts was the imbalance in gender. India where the gender preference is always a boy, after OCP there will be an imbalance I the country's population.

2. Low Fertility Rate: It can be seen that the fertility rate in India is falling. In year 2000, the average fertility rate was 3.3 children per women. But, in year 2021, this no had fallen to 2,179 children.
3. The Need of Youth: when India's economy is growing 6% per year (2019), there is a need of youth. China after OCP, the population of youth fell drastically. If something like that happens in India too then the growth in India's economy will face problems.
4. Threat to Special Community: A lot of concerns were raised for a Special Community whose population is just 204 million. Concern was that the Hindu government i.e. the NDA government wants to limit their population as the fertility of special community is higher than majority community {Hindu Community}.

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