

CHAPTER II

THE PRACTICE OF GENDERCIDE IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

This chapter explains about the historical background of gendercide in early China to the establishment of the People's Republic of China as a nation-state. Furthermore, this chapter also explains the relation of One Child Policy with the existence of gendercide in the People's Republic of China and the dangerous of gendercide for People's Republic of China itself.

A. The Historical Background of Gendercide in China

The practice of gendercide or female infanticide (child-murder) primarily has been existed since the ancient Greek with different ways, such as drowning, exposure, suffocation, starvation, strangulation, stabbing, poisoning, and even burying alive the baby (Mungello, 2008). Moreover, the ancient Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle have recognized the benefits of exposure the baby, especially baby girl.

The history of gendercide or female infanticide in China could be started since the Chinese antiquity, like for example is the Book of Odes (Shijing) as the one of the oldest Chinese classics book (from ca. 1000 BC to ca. 600 BC). This book consists of 305 folk songs, hymns, and religious odes from Confucius (Mungello, 2008). That is in line with the condition of Chinese society in the People's Republic of China has been held and implemented the idea of Confucianism since the centuries.

One of Confucianism's idea is the Five Classics, a canonical literary text ascribed to Confucius. The Confucian view of the woman stated:

“The female was inferior by nature, she was dark as the moon and changeable as water, jealous, narrow-minded and insinuating. She was indiscreet, unintelligent, and dominated by emotion. Her beauty was a snare for the unwary male, the ruination of states.” (Guisso, 1981)

Based on this text, it could be seen that the Confucian faith gives the lousy labeling toward the daughter. Besides that, the discrimination toward daughter also correctly describe in the Chinese's poem from Book of Songs (800-600 B.C.):

*“When a son is born,
Let him sleep on the bed,
Clothe him with fine clothes,
And give him jade to play with.
How lordly his cry is!
May he grow up to wear crimson
When a daughter is born,
Let her sleep on the ground,
Wrap her in common wrappings,
And give her broken tiles for playthings.
May she have no faults, no merits of her own,
May she well attend to food and wine,
And bring no discredit to her parents.” (Tiefenbrun, 2008)*

According to the poem, it could be seen that the idea of Confucianism has been influenced strongly Chinese Society both traditional and modern. Moreover, the more valuable baby boys rather than baby girls that happen in Chinese society primarily in the People's Republic of China, this kind of situation makes the pattern in every Chinese family that they have to have the son for their first son with the reasons of continuing the line of the family.

Those facts created the social construction which is implemented to this day. So, the social construction in the People's Republic of China established the rule which tends to be more patriarchy to in line with the idea of Confucianism. Besides that, the Chinese societies think that the smallest unit of society, the family is essential. So, the traditional Chinese family has long been characterized by patriarchy family, such as patriarchal, patrimonial, patrilineal, and patrilocal, putting women at a severe social disadvantage relative to men (Xie, 2013).

The Chinese families based on the culture use patrilineal in their families. So, the line of descent was from men. In other words that men are the permanent member of the natal family. It created the mindset in society that having baby boys are so important because they are as the continuation of family's line. In reality, when a family has daughter for their first child, they will try again and again to have baby boys for their line of descents. Like for example the survey conducted by Chu Junhong in rural central of China. She asked "if your first child is a girl and your second is a girl too, will you try the third birth for a son?" almost every woman said, "yes, definitely." When asked 'if your first child is a boy and your second is a boy too, will you try the third birth for a daughter?' very few women said "yes" (Junhong, 2001).

The Chinese families also based on cultural background, they use patrilocality. It means that when a female and male have been married, they will stay near with husband's family. That is shaped the perspective of the society that raising a girl in the family it is like watering someone else's garden because after the daughter marries, she will leave home to care for her husband and also his family. It becomes a reason for Chinese families prefer to have baby boys because a boy can care his family. Even though they prefer to have baby boys, and they think that baby girls are not essential, but they also think that have one baby girl is not a burden. Such as like what Chu Junhong has been surveyed, the women in central rural China

think it is ok having one daughter because she can help her mother.

Even though having a daughter is not a burden for some of the Chinese families, but then the construction of patrilineal family in which only boys who can continue the line of the family, it gives more pressure for wives in a new family. The wife receives more pressure from her husband, husband's parent-in-law, and also society to give birth a son for the first child. So, those kinds of condition give psychology pressure for the wife, then she feels that to give her husband a son includes to her obligation and her responsibility. Especially, when her husband is the only son in his family, the wife will desperately want the baby boy for the family line of her husband can continue.

According to those facts above, it could be seen that the practice of gendecide has been occurred before the implementation of One Child Policy, even though it was not as worse as after the implementation of One Child Policy. Such as the evidence from the beginning in the 12th century, the government began to build the founding house for abandoned children, first in Fujian province as the province with the highest number of gendecide's practice, and later on, the government built it in other central southern provinces (Jimmerson, 1990). Based on these conditions, it could be known that the Confucianism ideology has been actively influencing the Chinese family in the People's Republic of China. It was proven with the statistic from Beijing in 1917 indicate that the mortality rate of females in the first year if their life were around 30% higher than males. On other hands, the mortality rate for girls between 1 – 5 years old were 152 per 1,000 and for boys were only 122 per 1,000 (Jimmerson, 1990)

There are several causes of gendecide occurs in traditional Chinese society besides the ideology of Confucianism and patriarchy culture, that is poverty as the primary cause according to the many scholars. It because at that time many people suffer from lower production and even famine which caused by the failed of Great Leap Forward.

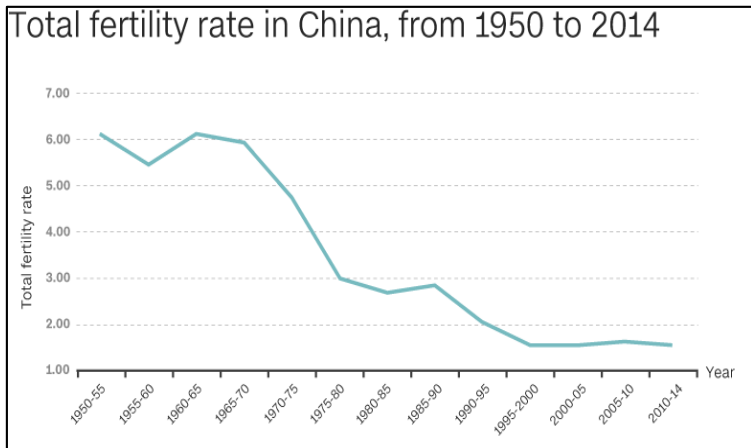
Those lower production, famine, and other suffers can trigger the practice of gendercide. According to the sociologist Fei Xiaotong during his fieldwork in a village in Zhejiang province in 1936, he calculated that the low levels of rice production directly influenced the number of children families had. Usually, when the family did not want to have many people, the usual solution was infanticide or abortion (Jimmerson, 1990).

B. The Relation of Gendercide and One Child Policy

According to the fact that the gendercide happens in China because of the cultural son-preference and also the social condition such as the poverty, it reflects that the status of women in China in the imperial era was lower than male. However, it is entirely different with the condition under the leadership of Mao Zedong. When the communist takes over China and changes it to be the People's Republic of China in 1949, Mao proclaimed that "Women hold of half of the sky" (Liisanantti, 2012). From this proclamation, it shows that the form of Mao's support regarding the participation and emancipation of women in public. It because this stand can support the goal of Mao to build the great socialist society. Therefore, Mao needed broad masses of women as the first reserve workforce and encourage them to join in productive activity. Later on, Mao also instructed that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work in the production field. That is why, during this period, Chinese women are well-known as the 'Iron Girl' because of their contribution to the cycle of production is counted essential to contribute in socialist economic.

Consequently, during the leadership of Mao, the practice of gendecide is little bit decreasing because of the rising status of women in society and Mao also encouraged the big families to support his idea which builds great socialist society. Therefore, to prevent the practice of gendecide getting higher in the People's Republic of China, Mao strictly implemented the Marriage Law of 1950 which prohibited the infanticide by drowning and other methods (Mungello, 2008). With those supporting condition, the practice of infanticide or even gendecide is little bit decreasing.

Graphic 1 2.1 Total Fertility Rate in China from 1950 - 2014



Source: CNN, from

<https://edition.cnn.com/2016/10/13/health/china-one-child-policy-population-growth/index.html>, retrieved December 1st 2017

According to the graphic of total fertility rate in People's Republic of China from 1950 to 2014, it shows that the fertility rate in People's Republic of China from 1950 to 1976 as the end of Mao leadership is fluctuating. That fact could be counted as the high number of fertility rate compared with the fertility rate after the end Mao's leadership. It is in line with the principle of Mao, which is "More people, more power." That is

why in 1953 the population of People's Republic of China can reach 600 million as the first census. Therefore, seeing the first result of the census, the famous Chinese economist, Ma Yinchu, and Chinese sociologist, Chen Da, suggested to the government to control the population growth. Then, it is approved in August 1953 in the form of the Measures of Contraception and Induced Abortion revised by the Central Ministry of Public Health. Moreover, it was strengthening with "Suggestion about the Second Five-Year Plan for Developing the National Economy" released in June 1956 in which the proper control in child-bearing was included into this plan (Yuesheng, 1987). Even though the government was already made those rule to control the population growth, but in fact that it was getting bigger in 1969 in which population of People's Republic of China exceeded into 800 million (Zhang, 2017). Those kinds of condition were getting worse with the stagnancy of economic at that time because of the Cultural Revolution happened.

As a result of those problems, which is overpopulation and stagnancy of economic, the leaders in the People's Republic of China at that time tend to focus on the population control. Therefore, the government started to concern with the idea of family planning with the campaign or propaganda in 1971. One of the propaganda themes was "One child is not to feew, two are just fine, and three are too many" (Zhang, 2017). As a result of the campaign and propaganda, during 1971 to 1978 the overall fertility rate in People's Republic of China has been declined by half. Furthermore, to take the concrete steps, the government build The Family Planning Commission in 1973. After that, the next three years, in 1976 Mao was death, and the position of Mao was replaced by Deng Xiaoping. Under the Deng Xiaoping leadership with his stand to support the population control, The Family Planning Commision finally launch certain of policy to control the population growth in the People's Republic of China, the policy is well-known as One Child Policy. This kind of policy is regulated that each of family is only allowed to has one child. So, based on the situation as the background of One Child Policy's formed, this policy has

several aims, they are: (1) to reduce the high fertility rate under the replacement test; (2) to create and maintain zero population growth; and (3) to select and maintain an ideal population size according to the national condition (Tran, 2013).

The government implemented One Child Policy with a particular system, such as stick and carrot approach (Tran, 2013). Using this approach the government will provide several things, like for example preferential access to housing, school, and health service. Those kinds of thing will be received by Chinese families with one requirement, which is applied the One Child Policy in their families. In another side, when they try to violate the policy, they will receive harsh sanction started from employment setbacks up to denial of fundamental rights such as education, marriage, and healthcare. Besides that, there are several rules for the implementation of this policy, they are: (1) The couples should apply and register for birth permits before they start the program of pregnancy; (2) The couples are required to use long-term and effective contraception after they get birth permit, and the number of children; (3) The couples who have unauthorized pregnancies, especially after they already had permissible number of children, the pregnancies should be aborted and that couple should be sterilized (Li, 1995). Regarding the number of children's rule, basically in the simple words, the One Child Policy is allowed the couples to have the second child with several requirements. The requirements to have the second child are. First, the couples can have the second child if they come from single-child families and second, in the case of rural area, the second child is allowed if their first child is the girl.

The One Child Policy is formulated for controlling the population growth or the number of fertility in the People's Republic of China. However, then, the government did not realize that there is the further impact of in the same word is the indirect effects of the One Child Policy itself because of the social construction which exists in the Chinese society, like for example is patrilineal and son-preferences. Those kinds of social construction and culture in Chinese society result gender-

biased phenomenon, such as gender-selected abortion, female infanticide, the underreporting of female births, and abandonment of girls (Zbierski, 2010). Based on those facts, it could be explained that gender-selected abortion and female infanticide have the similar perception with the concept of gendercide, which means that killing the fetus just because of the gender, commonly is a female fetus. Then, the undocumented girls mean that they have born without the legal document from the government because of their parents already have multiple children. The following impact from undocumented girls is they cannot access their fundamental human rights such as education, health, work, and security. The last is abandoned girls means that the parent will abandon their unwanted children just because if their children are daughters and those daughters will be accommodated in the orphanage.

Moreover, seeing the fact above as the indirect effect of One Child Policy, those case was getting severe. As the focus of this research is gendercide or female infanticide through abortion, generally speaking, that According to The National Health Population and Family Planning Commission there are 13 million women in the People Republic of China did the abortion and 10 million women also did abortion through abortion drugs (Starr, 2016). The successful implementation of selective killing based on gender is supported by two kinds of methods of fetus prediction; they are the traditional prediction and recent prediction. The traditional one is using pregnant women's pulse-had, the accuracy of it is 83,5% can determine the sex of fetus (Junhong, 2001).

The modern one is using ultrasound called as B-scan (B-Chao). The B-scan was introduced since 1979 as the begun on One Child Policy and it became in large scale on 1978. There are 13.000 machines used in hospitals and clinics (Junhong, 2001). Then, it triggers the increase of female sex-selective abortion in the People's Republic of China. Because of government already realize that the practice of female sex-selective abortion is the urgent case, so to handle this case, on

1994 the government of People Republic of China banned B-scan (Kiener, 2013).

When the number of abortion, in general, was getting higher and higher, there was no exact data from People Republic of China's government about how many female fetuses that have been aborted by their mothers. There are many researchers observe and have a research on this issue. Like what Robert Kiener writes in his article that according to Chinese researcher that in 1996 was found there was 85 percent of the female fetus had been aborted in rural Zhejiang Province (Kiener, 2013). The other fact is according to the report of International Planned Parenthood Federation that more than 70 percent was aborted in 1999, which is equal to 750.000 female fetuses in real numbers (Baculinao, 2004). Another fact is that according to Junhong survey, in 2001 at central rural of China there are 820 women have been surveyed and there are 301 women induced abortions. 36 percent of them admit that they did female sex-selective abortions, it is equal with 109 women (Junhong, 2001).

Then, between the birth of boys and girls, it can be looked the possibility of female sex-selective abortion. The percentage of women who had a fetus aborted after ultrasound B-scan, by order of pregnancy and sex of the fetus could be seen in table 2.1 below.

Table 1 2.1 Percent of Women Who Had a Fetus Aborted After Ultrasounds B-scan

Sex of the fetus	First pregnancy		Second pregnancy		Last pregnancy ^a		Total	
	No. of pregnancies	Percent aborted	No. of pregnancies	Percent aborted	No. of pregnancies	Percent aborted	No. of pregnancies	Percent aborted
Male	166	0	157	0	104	7	427	2
Female	129	3	123	46	27	37	279	25
Not known	15	7	23	26	9	22	47	19
Total	310	2	303	21	140	14	753	12

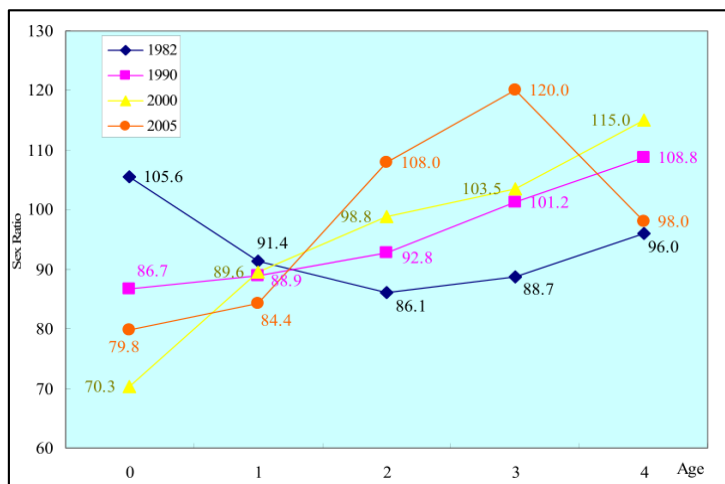
^a"Last" means "last among third or higher-order pregnancies."

Source: Junhong, Chu. 2001. Prenatal Sex Determination and Sex-Selective Abortion in Rural Central China. New York. Population Council, retrieved December 5th 2017

According to the table, it can be looked that the case female sex-selective abortion's case in rural central of China is dominated than male fetus abortion. The female sex-selective abortion happens when their previous child is a girl, and the current fetus is also female. So, when the parent's first child is a girl, there is a possibility that 92 percent of second pregnancy of female fetus will be aborted. However, it has different possibility when the first child is a boy, so the possibility of female fetus abortion in the second pregnancy is 5 percent (Junhong, 2001).

Also, even though there is no exact data from the government regarding the number of female infanticide's victim, but it could be seen from the sex ratio in the People's Republic of China after the implementation of One Child Policy. The normal sex ratio is between 103 to 107 males per 100 females. In fact, based on the national census in 1989, the sex ratio in People's Republic of China was 111.92 to 100, and in 2000 it was 116 to 100 (Liu, 2004). After 2000, the sex ratio of People Republic of China was continuing skewed up to 121.3 to 100 (Zhou, 2016).

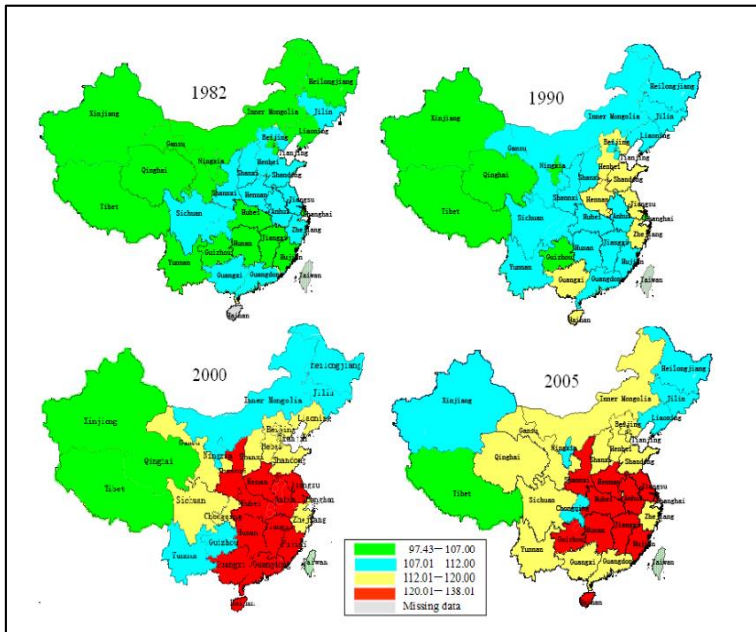
Graphic 2 2.1 Sex Ratio of Mortality Rates of Children Age 0-4, China, 1982-2005



Source: Li, Shuzhuo. 2007. Imbalanced Sex Ratio at Birth and Comprehensive Intervention in China. Hyderabad. United Nation Population Fund, retrieved December 5th 2017

Based on the picture above, it reflects that during 1990 to 2005 many baby girls died rather than baby boys. It because the graphic explains the sex ratio of mortality rates in which uses male as the benchmark. By taking the example in the year of 2000 for age 0, it is pointed that 70.3, it means that in 2000 for the infant (0 age) there is 79 to 80 male infant who died per 100 female infant who died. As well as in 2000 for one year, there is 89 to 90 male infant who died per 100 female infant who died.

Figure 1 2.1 SRB by Province in 1982, 1990, 2000, and 2005



Source: Li, Shuzhuo. 2007. *Imbalanced Sex Ratio at Birth and Comprehensive Intervention in China*. Hyderabad. United Nation Population Fund, retrieved December 5th 2017

According to this picture, it can identify the victim of gendercide or female infanticide. It shows with color when the color is getting darker or in this picture is showed with red color, the sex ratio at birth (SRB) is getting skewed drastically. In fact, the gap of sex ratio was getting more severe in 1990 to 2005. Especially in 2000 because there are many provinces in the People's Republic of China which have the high gap of sex ratio and most of them are Shaanxi, Henan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Fujian, and Guangdong. this phenomenon happened because they are still actively implemented traditional cultures (Li S. , 2007).

After all, it could be seen that One Child Policy is part of the essential instrument as a trigger factor for the emergence of gendercide's practice. It became during the leadership of Mao, he supports the emancipation of women in society. So, the status of women at that time was not only in the domestic area but also in public to support the idea of great socialist society. Besides that, Mao also encourages family in significant number as the asset of human resource, this condition can little bit suspend the practice of gendercide because of it does not matter to have daughters. However, they should face overpopulation problem and control it, Deng Xiaoping launches One Child Policy. Consequently, this policy brings back the idea of son-preference and it leads to the practice of gendercide or female infanticide because they were only allowed to have one child each family.

C. Gendercide in Human Rights Perspective

The practice of gendercide that happened in the People's Republic of China has been violated the values of human rights. It became, the term of gendercide which means that genocide based on the gender, it includes the crimes against humanity. As a result, there are many human being is killed just because of their race, skin color, and in this case, is based on the gender of infants. Those infants do not make a mistake and even do not know the condition around them, but then they are killed by their parents. That is part of injustice because they are being killed just because of they are female, without making severe mistake or guilty.

However, the perspective about gendercide against human right values has several fundamental laws, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which talks about universal rights that should be owned by human being started from they are born. The second is Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which talks about the efforts of international society and government to eliminate all the forms of discrimination against women. The third is UN Fourth World Conference on

Women which focuses on rights of women and children. The last is The Population and Family Planning law which talks about government restriction toward all forms of gendecide's practice inside of Chinese society.

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Started with Universal Declaration of Human Rights, there are several articles inside of this declaration talks about the basic rights of individual as human being. Stated in Article 1 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.” (UN, 1948)

According to the Article 1, it reflects that all human beings had right to born in this world and treated equally and freely in all aspect of life. It is no matter the ages, the right to born equally and free should implement since human being exists in this world. It is also supported by Article 2, which stated that:

“Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.” (UN, 1948)

Inside of Article 2, it shows how people should treat the other. Based on the Article 2, everyone as a human being should treat people equally without any distinctions regarding their race, skin color, sex, religion, so on and so forth. However, in the issue of gendecide in the People's Republic of China, the

pregnant women decide to abort their infants just because their infants are female. That is why the genocide includes to the crimes against humanity which already violated Article 2 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Moreover, besides the practice of genocide focuses in the infant as a victim, there are many activist also focus with the pregnant women who dragged from their house to get a forced abortion under the regulation of One-Child Policy. The forced is as one of the methods from genocide's practice. However, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Article 5, it stated that:

“No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” (UN, 1948).

Based on this article, it could be seen that no one could be subjected to torture or inhuman as his or her treatment or even as punishment. That is why, the issue of genocide which impacted to the torturing pregnant women through forced abortion has already violated the whole of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially in Article 5.

1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

In this convention, the state parties focus on the elimination of all form of discrimination against women, including genocide inside of it. However, there is no explicitly stated that all states parties against the practice of genocide. On the other hand, there are several articles talk about the equality between man and women and abolish the discrimination toward a weaker side and mostly it is women. Like for example in Article 2, stated that:

“States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay, a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (a) *To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle.*” (UN, *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, 1979)

Based on the article above, it shows that the state parties who have signed and ratified this convention, they should obey it and condemn all form of discrimination against women. The way of obeying this convention could be realized in several actions, such as actualize the principle of equality between man and women not only in the society but the government should mention it inside of their constitutions or laws. In fact, the Chinese government has been made such regulation to combat discrimination against women, but the discrimination still happens in the field.

2. UN Fourth World Conference on Women

This conference has been resulting Beijing Declaration, inside of it they more focus on the advancing of equality, development, and peace for all women. This declaration is not only focusing on women as an adult but also children. Like for example, which stated in Article 9 of Beijing Declaration:

“Ensure the full implementation of the human rights of women and the girl child as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.” (UN, *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, 1995)

Based on the Article 9 above, it reflects that the state parties who signed and ratified this declaration agree to admit the women right as well as included girl child right as part of human rights. In which they should get their fundamental freedom of human rights. The People's Republic of China as ratified state parties, basically they should implement this idea

that women and girl child should treat equally started in the womb.

Besides, the declaration also talks about encouraging state parties to set several practical actions to against violation of rights of women and girl child. That kind of idea stated in Article 23, that:

“Ensure the full enjoyment by women and the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and take effective action against violations of these rights and freedoms.” (UN, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995)

According to the Article 23, it shows that the state party should make effective programs to promote and implement the values of human rights and freedom of women and girl child. In fact, People’s Republic of China already set several programs to promote the women rights and freedom, like for example Chinese government launched a program of Care for Girls to promote the values of girl child inside of Chinese society. However, that program implements not quite sufficient.

3. Domestic Laws of People’s Republic of China

Instead of the international laws which ruled the standard of human rights, as well as women rights and their freedoms, the People’s Republic of China already provided it with the domestic laws explicitly ruled about the practice of gendercide or sex-selective abortion. It stated inside of The Population and Family Planning law in Article 1, 2, and 18:

“The promotion of family planning as a fundamental state policy to achieve a demographic balance through a comprehensive approach, including the fertility policy.” (Zbierski, 2010)

According to those articles, it shows that One-Child Policy is aimed to achieve demographic balance in the People’s Republic of China through fertility policy without any forced or

torture action. In addition, the prohibition of gendercide's practice also stated in Article 22, that:

“The prohibition of discrimination and mistreatment of women who give birth to female children or who have infertility and the prohibition of discrimination against mistreatment and abandonment of female infants.”
(Zbierski, 2010)

Based on the Article 22, it could be seen that Chinese government already prohibited the discrimination toward both of pregnant women and female children under the implementation One-Child Policy. However, in the end, there are many facts say that the family planning officials in rural areas still keep force pregnant women by dragged out them from their houses and bring them to the hospital to get an abortion, no matter their gestational age.

Regarding those international laws and domestic laws which already signed and ratified by the People's Republic of China, this state cannot be consistent regarding implementing those laws because, in a field, still many officials abuse the laws with torture pregnant women and force them to abort their infants. Those facts against the idea of human rights as well as women's rights whom each of human being has right to get born into this world and they have rights to be treated equally without any discriminations.

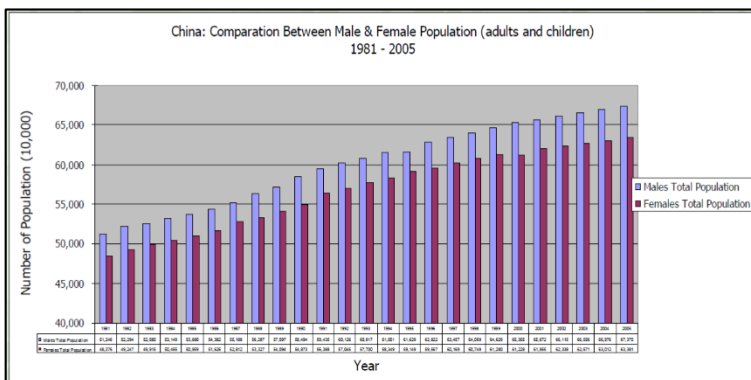
D. The Dangerous of Gendercide for People's Republic of China

The high number of gendercide issue that happened in the People's Republic of China. It caused significant impact toward the People's Republic of China's demographic (future population), social problems, abuses of human right, and also the security of the state regarding domestic affairs. The specific impacts which are emerged because of female sex-selective abortion are:

1. Imbalance Population

The first impact of female sex-selective abortion is imbalance population between men and women in the People Republic of China. The issue of imbalance population seems like it will not be getting longer and it is not the significant problem for People Republic of China's government. It happens because the gap of sex ratio looks like little bit change since the 1980s and tends to be stagnant nowadays up to 2020. If the People Republic of China's government lets this problem flowing, it will create more significant impact rather than current impact, for example, is like decreasing population insignificant number because of the deficit of women. So, man cannot be easy to get their wives, and it leads the decreasing number of young generation.

Graphic 3.2.2 Comparison Between Male and Female



Source: Carner, Talia. 2007. Indifference or just silence? Gendercide in China, from www.TaliaCarner.com, retrieved December 7th 2017

According to the graphic 2.3 above about the comparison between the male and female population in People's Republic of China from 1981 to 2005, it shows that there is a gap between both of population and most of them, the

total of the male are more significant than the total population of the female.

2. There are Many Men in People's Republic of China were Predicted Cannot Be Married

There is much expertise of demographic predict that there are many men in the People's Republic of China who would be able to marry. For instance, the prediction of Rob Brooks that on 2020 there are 30.000 more men than women which in the condition of adulthood, but they cannot be married (Brooks, 2013). It caused of imbalance population that happens since the 1980s. Because of low population rate of women in the People's Republic of China, it is hard for a man to find a woman to create the family. If no family cannot be created, then the future population of the People's Republic of China will be decreased in significant number and extinction of China's population will be happened. It because, there is no family means that there is no future generation of China.

The imbalance population also creates a sense of selectively choose for women regarding choosing a husband. Logically, if the population of women is lower to men, it means that the position of women is superior than the man because women can choose any men to be her husband. Usually, if the condition like that, women will choose the best man to be her husband regarding education, family background, salary, job, appearance, and lifestyle. Because of those kinds of criteria, there is 94 percent unmarried men aged 28-49 and 97 percent of them do not have the proper educational background or do not finish high school (Hesketh, 2011).

3. Increasing of Human Trafficking

The People's Republic of China has become the destination and transit country for human trafficking. Most of the victim or object of human trafficking is women. One of the factors of there are many women come from neighboring counties as the victim of human trafficking is the deficit of women in People's Republic of China. There are two kinds of

women trafficking in the People's Republic of China, as a wife of marriage broker or sex labor.

The marriage broker happens because of men is hard to find their spouse, that is why there are international marriage agencies to find women poor women from neighboring countries who seek for the better life. Besides that, women trafficking also targeted as sex labor to fulfill men's desire. According to the facts that published by the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Person (TIP) office, the women marriage brokers and sex labors mostly come from neighboring countries such as Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia, North Korea, so on and so forth. Especially the most problem about women marriage broker and sex labor comes from the relationship between People Republic of China and Myanmar. According to the Myanmar's Ministry of Home Affairs, 85 out of the 155 trafficking cases in 2009 were involved to force marriage and the largest number of the case comes from People Republic of China. Based on the analysis of a total 641 trafficking cases between January and December 2010, there is 69.7 percent for the case of forced marriage and the People Republic of China is the main destination by 80 percent of forced marriage cases (Fetterly, 2014)

The case of sex labor, for example, comes from North Korea. There are many women from North Korea immigrate to the People Republic of China to find the better life. However, because most of the women have low education, low understanding, low social status, and in poor condition. That is why they want to find the better life. According to the fact, it can be as the blowback for them to be the victim of human trafficking, especially sex labors. However, there is no exact data of the total number of North Koreans working in the People's Republic of China as the sex labor or human trafficking's victims. Even though there is no exact data about it, it can be analyzed from the increasing of visa. In January 2013, China's National Tourism Administration reported that there are 93,000 North Koreans were granted work visas to enter People Republic of China (Kim, 2014).

The critical phenomena of increasing of human trafficking in the People's Republic of China, it also sponsored, facilitated, or even did by several PRC authorities itself. Because of that TIP recommends the PRC government to investigate, prosecute, and impose prison sentences on government officials who facilitate or are complicit in trafficking. Like what Littlejohn said in her article that:

“Why does the Chinese government turn a blind eye to officials who are complicit with or facilitate human trafficking and sexual slavery? Do they believe that sexual slavery is necessary because of the extreme gender imbalance they have created through the One Child Policy?” (Littlejohn, 2015)

So, what happened in the People's Republic of China about increasing of human trafficking cases in term of forced marriage and sex labor, it is rooted from the implementation of One Child Policy as a trigger of re-emergence of gendercide's practice.

4. Appearing of Bigger Possibility for Social Crime

When in a state, there is a condition of male surplus, it is also dangerous for women. It because the men who unable to married, they will feel psychology difficulties such as the pressure of family and the judgment of society, then it might increase the aggression and violence which is done by men. That was the condition of the People's of Republic of China. The violence and crime cases were done by young men, unmarried, and low-status males. The increasing of men's aggression and violence, it makes the number of People's Republic of China's violent crimes were also increasing. According to the data the crime rate in the People's Republic of China has doubled over the last 20 years and for social unrests have been risen from 40.000 incidents in 2001 to 90.000 incidents in 2009 (Winkler, 2014).

Based on the facts about violence and social unrest in the People's Republic of China, the economist, Lena Edlund

stated an argument which is quoted by Rob Brooks in his article that every one percent increase in male sex ratio. It also increases violent and property crime's rate to be about six percent (Brooks, 2013). The violence is not stopping at that point, the young men who unmarried and have low-status, they usually tend to implement lousy habit such as gambling, drinking alcohol, drug abusing kidnapping, and the other habits.

