

# [The the nineteen-fifties due to campaigning by](https://assignbuster.com/the-the-nineteen-fifties-due-to-campaigning-by/)

The Chinese government has taken the enforcement of family planning andbirthrate laws to an extreme by violating the civil rights of its citizens, which has had bad effects on the morale of its people (Whyte 161). China’spopulation has grown to such an enormous size that it has become a problem toboth the people and government. China, the most populous country in the world, has an estimated population of about one thousand-one hundred-thirty three pointsix million (Hsu 1).

Ninety-four percent of the population thrives in theeastern half of China, which composes about forty-three percent of China’s totalarea (Hsu 1). The eastern half of China contains its most populous cities likeBeijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin. However these cities have a low fertility ratedue to recent bandwagons of birth control. The average density in the easternhalf of China averages around two-hundred and thirty-six people per squarekilometer, whereas the density in the west half averages around ten point sixpeople persquare kilometer (Hsu 1). Current enforcement of Chinese lawsprevents migration between provinces without proper authorization, as thecitizens in the west half of China have a desire to live in a more urban lifewhere jobs can be found easier, and the citizens in the more populous easternhalf have a stronger desire to live in the more rural western China (Hsu 4). The Chinese have always had a large population (Hsu 1). Even in ancient timeswhere the population would never fall below sixty million (Hsu 1).

Later, inthe eighteenth century the population rose exceedingly and China became thestrongest and most economically wealthy (Hsu 1). By the time the Qing Dynastyruled, the fertile people of China had reached a population of three-hundredmillion (Hsu 1). The birthrate in China did decline in the nineteen-fifties dueto campaigning by the government on birth control (Hsu 1). However, after thepopulation decreased the government turned their attention to other matterswhile the population slowly crept up again. Once again in the nineteen-seventies the population became an issue and it received the governments fullattention. In order that the government might resolve this problem, the “ Wan XiShao” policy, or the “ marry later, give longer spacing between children, andhave fewer children” policy began to be enforced (Hsu 2). This policy proved tohave some effect but it did not stop the fertile people of China, and thepopulation has steadily risen to the current population (Hsu 2).

The recent laws imposed on the people of China include the “ One child per familylaw”(Hsu 2). This law began to be enforced in nineteen-seventy-nine, so thatthe government might achieve its goal of reducing the rate of natural increaseto five per thousand by nineteen-eighty-five, and to zero by the year two-thousand(Hsu 2). The immense population had become straining on the economy andresources (Linden 1). Migration to less populous areas of China becamerestricted so that the government might be able to control the population moreeffectively and easily (Hsu 4). Currently, the “ one child per family” law stillexist, but it has become more flexible, in that it allows a second child butwith a longer interval between the first (Hsu 2). Through the health serviceprograms across China, birth control pills, inter uterine devices, condoms, diaphragms , foams, and jellies had been distributed in a matter of time(C. Q. W.

R. 1). The government made life easier for those who chose to obey thislaw by offering incentives such as: paid maternity leave, time off for breastfeeding, free child care, free contraceptives, and paid time off for abortionsand sterilization (Ehrlich 205). Other rewards for obeying this law and notexceeding the limit included better housing and educational opportunities fortheir children (Ehrlich 205). Doctors “ volunteered” their services to sterilizecouples who had finished childbearing, and doctors also provided free abortionsat local clinics and hospitals (Ehrlich 205). However the government hasencountered resistance in rural areas and this has led to many abuses, and oneof the reasons why the government has performed many coerced abortions andsterilizations (C.

Q. W. R. 1).

The Chinese government has committed brutal and unjustified acts againstoffenders of the “ one child” policy, and in general the enforcement of theselaws has taken the governments undivided attention (Ehrlich 205). Resistance bytraditional citizens who mainly live in less populous areas, have receivedinvoluntary abortions and sterilizations. China has gone to great lengths tocontrol population, and it has involved reprogramming citizens to have smallerfamilies and to