

Effectively implement the marriage law to protect women's legal rights

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The "Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China" [36] is one of the national laws promulgated after the establishment of the Central People's Government. The promulgation and implementation of this national law is a major social reform for the Chinese people to further eliminate the remnants of feudalism and establish a new social life after winning the revolutionary war and carrying out land reforms nationwide [10]. Since the law of this country was promulgated and implemented, it has won the support of the broad masses of people and achieved remarkable results. The old family system of feudal oppression is gradually changing, and new families of equality and harmony are constantly emerging. A large number of men and women in New China, especially women who were deeply oppressed by the feudal system, were given the right to freedom of marriage and equality between men and women, and therefore participated more actively in various political activities and various construction undertakings in the new society.

However, because Chinese society has been under the rule of feudalism for a long time, although the agrarian reform movement has fundamentally destroyed the feudal system from an economic basis, the remnants of feudal ideas and the feudal marriage system are not only among some people, Even many cadres still have a deep influence. According to reports from various sources, people with feudal ideas in many places continue to interfere with the freedom of marriage of men and women, abuse women, and abuse children. Some cadres have adopted a stand-by attitude or deliberately indulged in such illegal behavior. Kiddy, even they themselves have committed illegal acts that directly interfere with the freedom of marriage of men and women, so that the interfered and abused do not receive legal and de facto protection. Therefore, arranged, forced and sold marriages still exist in large numbers in many places, especially in rural areas. Crimes that interfere with the freedom of marriage and violate women's human rights have occurred from time to time, and have even persecuted women's lives. Many women across the country were killed or committed suicide due to marital problems. According to incomplete statistics, women in various regions committed suicide and were killed by domestic abuse because they could not voluntarily marry. There were more than 10,000 people in South Central District and 1,245 people in Shandong Province. There were 119 people in the nine counties from May to August 1950. These figures must arouse serious vigilance among people's governments at all levels. People's governments at all levels should never tolerate this serious situation.

In recent months, the East China Military and Political Committee, the Central South Military and Political Committee, and the people's governments of some provinces (cities) have successively issued instructions to implement the marriage law. It is very necessary to deal with and correct the above-mentioned illegal phenomena. But in a society like China that has been ruled by feudalism for a long time, the implementation of the marriage law is an arduous work of social reform, and it must be implemented through regular and systematic ideological and legal struggles. For this reason, on the one hand, people's governments at all levels must regard the implementation of the Marriage Law and the ideological education of cadres and the people as frequent and major political tasks for

a long period of time, and they must lead judicial, civil affairs, public security, cultural and educational institutions and cooperate with other institutions. Democratic parties and various people's organizations work together to combine local land reform, democratic governance and other central tasks as much as possible; on the other hand, serious crimes that harm, torture, or force women to commit suicide due to interference in marriage freedom must be taken seriously. Sanctioned by legal means. People's governments at all levels should immediately conduct inspections of such cases of harm, torture, or forced suicide of women. Those who have been sentenced should be investigated and dealt with in accordance with the law if there is any error; those who have not been dealt with must be investigated strictly and sanctioned in accordance with the law, so that every offender will be punished. If any cadre indulges, protects criminals, or interferes with the freedom of marriage of men and women, thereby causing women to be killed or suicide, they should be punished according to the severity of their responsibilities. In the future, if a woman is killed or committed suicide because of her lack of rights and protection granted by the Marriage Law, the main cadres at the district, township, and village (street) levels should first bear certain responsibilities.

In order to ensure the correct implementation and implementation of the Marriage Law, people's governments at all levels should first educate cadres, especially district, township, and village (street) cadres and judicial cadres, to study the "Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China." When handling marriage incidents, judicial organs and marriage registration organs at all levels must be serious and responsible, abide by the provisions of the Marriage Law, and use specific examples to strengthen the promotion of the marriage law, criticize the unreasonable feudal marriage system, and praise those who deal with marriage incidents in accordance with the marriage law. A typical example is to establish a new atmosphere of a new democratic marriage system among the people. For serious cases with educational significance, public trials should be held after sufficient preparations have been made among the masses in order to correctly and comprehensively educate cadres and the people. At the same time, every cadre of the people's governments at all levels, the People's Liberation Army, the democratic parties, and the people's organizations should recognize whether the marriage law can be implemented conscientiously and resolutely; whether marriage cases can be resolved in a serious, cautious and responsible manner to protect women's legality interests; whether they can actively support the masses, especially the oppressed women, to oppose the feudal marriage system and the just struggle against feudal ideas; whether they can lead by example in abiding by the marriage law when dealing with their own marriage problems-these are all politically. Whether you are willing to completely oppose the serious test of feudalism is also a serious test of whether you can strictly abide by the laws of the people's government.

After the issuance of this instruction, the local people's governments at and above the province (city, administrative office) should immediately supervise their judicial, civil affairs, public security, culture and education departments and invite consultation agencies and democratic parties and people's organizations to participate. Leaders will organize a focused organization. Regarding the inspection of the implementation of the Marriage Law, effective measures have been taken to promote achievements, correct shortcomings, and investigate and deal with serious violations of the law that kill or force women to commit suicide. The people's governments of all provinces and cities should report the results of this inspection to the Administrative Office of the Central People's Government before the end of December. When people's congresses at all levels^[22] and their consultative committees or standing committees are meeting this year, they must conduct a report and discussion on the publicity and implementation of the Marriage Law, and report the results of the discussions at different levels.

* This is the "Instructions of the Central People's Government Administration Council on Checking the Implementation of the Marriage Law" signed and issued by Premier Zhou Enlai of the Government Administration Council. It was published in the "People's Daily" on September 29, 1951.