

## **I. Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter* and the Issues of Gender**

The present research tries to explore the gender inequality in Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter*. The novel foregrounds the pathetic situation of females' characters like Pai-Ling is taller and more beautiful than the three wives of a male character Yik-Munn. Yik-Munn has long and comfortable life but he is fat and tiresome in his bed. Then Pai-Ling is proud and her eyes are filled with unexpected dignity. Yik-Munn remembers well when she is first brought in front of him. Pai-Ling leaves her with no alternative. They decide to sell the youngest daughter. She is sold to an idiot farmer from the south than be kidnapped for a ransom they can't pay. Later, she becomes a plaything for the Boxers or meet a miserable death in the hands of dangerous kidnappers.

Yik-Munn sits in his well-polished shoes and his best suit of bold check cloth, custom - made for him in the Western style by a tailor in Canton. At that time Pai - Ling looks at his hair and his body without enthusiasm. Pai - Ling is sad because of inequality and patriarchal society. On the reference of *The Concubine's Daughter* written by Pai Kit Fai. Yik- Munn knows what pleases him most in the bedroom and expects such service from Pai-Ling of her incomparable feelings of ownership and absolute as well as unquestionable power. Yik-Munn has brought the youngest concubine as a plaything.

Yik-Munn's two wives never like the third wife as concubine. Yik- Munn returns to Great Pine Farm with his proud and willful concubine, younger than his youngest son. Pai-Ling carries over the muddy field in the farm. Yik-Munn has not equal behavior with these three wives. Two wives have comfortable life and suitable situation but his third wife has nothing. Pai-Ling has not any kind of facilities from Yik-Munn. Yik-Munn want to give her torturous life. Pai-Ling works in the field and

sleeps on the mat. One day, she hears the distend sound of iron digging deeply into the earth, striking fragments of shale with great force. The sounds grow louder, reach through the open shutters. She struggle to her feet in frantic haste, dragging herself upright to stare in terror from the window. The Concubine's Daughter shows that women are not treated well.

When Pai-Ling the concubine has accidently fallen from the window. She dies upon the iron spikes, and then Yik-Munn beats his two waves for creating such unnecessary work. He licks them away while his sons pull the concubine's body from the rusty place that has pierces her body. Then, Yik-Munn waits until nightfall to see her buried in the ginger field. Though Pai-Ling is pregnant. Before die, Pai- Ling gives birth to a child. But number one and number two hated the child. They neither believe nor pay money for child. They discriminate too much. The daughter of Pai - Ling sights the open fields, leaving the house when eyes are turned the other way to hide among the mustard plants, straying to the edge of the ginger field.

The major argument is that the novel doesn't show the real and valuable solution for females in this society. Though females are living in group and know each and every activity of males day by day. This novel goes on one way to show the males behavior towards females in this society and culture. That's why, Chinese men are called rapist. They don't care females after involving in sexual activities also.

Feminism shows the females' issues and miserable life in the society and cultures. The effects of feminism use to find out the females reality in the society. Issues in Feminism are based on the female's problems which are related to female's feelings, desires, demands, rights, situation and other various needs. A lot of feminists try to show the real conditions through their theories. Some of them try to solve or struggle to get success and some of them are not try to get their own rights and

demands for living freely. Females have many boundaries which they can't cross in the Chinese society and culture.

*Issues in Feminism A First Course in Women's Studies* written by Sheila Ruth address the same issues of the females in the way of that the novel *The Concubine's Daughter* does. There are a lot of issues in the life of females like patriarchy, dominance, psychology of rape, sexism, divorce and widowhood, economy as well as discrimination in the Chinese society and culture. Feminists are aware of the issues and problems in the society like others. They want to raise the voice against the dominance of females by male. Feminists focus on the issues of females. Like this, Sheila Ruth focuses on the abstract issues in there book which is related to the females of Chinese society according to the novel *The Concubine's Daughter*. In course of the study, issues in Feminism are suitable for the female's characters of *The Concubine's Daughter*. So, *Issues in Feminism A First Course in Women's Studies* is applicable to this thesis.

*The Concubine's Daughter* is written by Pai Kit Fai. This is the Chinese name who was born in England and living in Sydney, Australia. He was a student o holistic Chinese medicine. But he has written several books on various subjects. He has also written a novel named *The Concubine's Daughter*. He wants to show the dangerous and torturous life of females of Chinese society. He also wants to show that how Chinese culture makes females slave, servants and prostitutes, females are made valueless, powerless, in the society, males don't know the feelings, emotions, status, desires, needs and other things. Males are making them as animals. Males think that females are nonsense, machine for giving children, only for sex etc, in Chinese society. The writer writes a female named Li – Xia. By the help of female characters, the writer shows the discrimination and patriarchy of male towards females. Males

use females each and every sector according to their demands and needs an in government service, family, social work, business, work etc. Writer describes in this novel about Chinese culture, society and men that how they are against the process of females. Chinese men want to make female weak, bad, uneducated only for their betterment only. Males create complex issue in front of the females like patriarchy, sexism, economical, discrimination etc.

The writer focuses on the difficult situation from which females want to protect her but ultimately they are unable to protect themselves, seeking instead better life for her daughter, who must also face threats to her physical, emotional and spiritual safety as they make a life for themselves in a culture that shows little regard for the right of women. At last writer writes to show the females issues in Chinese culture.

Like this, the text is also related to the Chinese females. *The Concubine's Daughter* is written on the basis of Chinese females' life. Text follows thieves of two women, the experiences of other women, concubines, slaves, servants, wives, mother, prostitutes are also shared. There are also insights into the early influence of western culture. The story follows the daughter of concubine in early 20th century. His father tries to bury her alive because she's a worthless girl. Her name is Li-Xia. After someday, she is sold to a silk factory owner after escaping the tortuous process of foot binding. At the silk factory/ farm, she moves up more trouble and sent to the river to be drowned. Luckily, a sea captain rescues her and falls in love with her, Li-Xia and sea captain marry and anxiously await the birth of their child, a daughter named Su – Sing. Ben Devereaux is the husband of Li-Xia. When Li-Xia is pregnant her husband goes outside of the ship for work. At that time, Li-Xia gives birth to a girl whose name is Su – Sing. After that Li-Xia is murdered by Ben's friends. A woman brings a

girl and keeps with her. When a girl grows up she wants to know about her parents. Woman takes care her and inform her about her parents,. The in, Su – Sing thinks about the murderer of her mother and father. She prepares and goes to her an ancient house where her parents were working. On the way, she meets a man with whom she makes friendship. Her friend also gives the sexual torture and at last he leaves her. She is unable to meet the man who murdered her mother and father. At last, she also gets sick after various torture with Chinese men then the story ends. In this way story makes it plot.

Various critics have given their own original opinion about *The Concubine's Daughter*. This novel shows that specific time period Second World War is only hinted at becoming a threat of Hong Kong for that matter. There is too much rape in this novel and all the rapists are Chinese men. Dani Swain in *The Concubine's Daughter* complains:

All of the Chinese men in this book are evil! Evil! Evil, evil, evil! but those western men are just so dreamy and wonderful swoon! Master to and Ben's gardener are both fine and decent men, sure hut all of the Chinese love prospects of the women are brutal, cruel, and incredibly unattractive. There are not problems with the love story between Ben and Li – Xia, reading about an interracial relationship in China during that time period interesting. But why couldn't her daughter have fallen in love with a cashing young Chinese man who was able to appreciate her mixed heritage? Why did both women have to fall in love either their western male saviors? (1)

Western male married to a Hong Kong women. He throws around terms like the “Fast East, admits that he thinks there is no great need for historical facts” because there

are a billion Chinese people, so this story is bound to be a part of someone's history, emirate and then offers up his marriages to a Hong Kong woman to support this beliefs. There is far better historical fiction that's actually based upon Chinese history and that's carefully researched, that offers fleshed out characters Chinese male and female.

In this way, Li – Xia's plight is very real and vivid. She is really depressed to read of the cruelty of the people against her. But the same part of this book can not apply to the part of daughter, Siu – Sing. It seems so far fetch and like a scene out of those Hong Kong TVB kunfu Drama where one goes to learn martial arts up the mountains. As suddenly as she is whisked up the mountain, she is also suddenly plunged into the art of erotic pleasure.

Kathy Chung points out that the art of pleasuring men. Despite the so – so plot on the second part of the book this book is still worth the read. The first part of the book is worth all the tears, wonderfully written. *The Concubine's Daughter* is one of the most miserable and mysterious novel according to various critics.

Regarding novel, Sarah Beresford in *The Concubine's Daughter* says:

That the fact of this book is split between two separate stories of mother and daughter resulted in somewhat of a disjointed feeling. He thinks that the author could have combined the two stories together into a more dynamic story line. He feels she rushed through certain parts, leaving them with a half formulated feel, in an attempt to carry in a whole lot of unneeded "stuff". With what said, there are certain parts of this book that show a wonderful literary capability.(3)

The scene involving training in the martial arts paint a picture in your mind that rival that of movies like crouching tiger, hidden dragon. Probably her favorite part is when

Red Lotus finally confronts the forceful one. The scene is artfully depicted, but it offers a breathtaking glimpse into the honor and pride that makes up Chinese civilization. Overall, a bit too much of a love story for her taste which is not what she expected from the blurb, by the way, but still a decent enough read. The only thing really holding it back from being great is all extra “stuff” crammed in, making it a little too long and drawn out to keep her full interest. Like this one of the female critics wants to say about *The Concubine's Daughter*.

*The Concubine's Daughter* focuses on characters that are completely good or completely evil with no middle ground without any reason. Within the first chapter, the scene is set an aging, wealthy farmer has bought himself a fourth wife from a once – rich family. The qualities he desires in a wife are simple [–] he is a sadist and is attracted to the girl because her family and personal bearings are proud and haughty and he can't wait to dominate and humiliate her in the bedroom. On their wedding night, he orders his other three wives to hold the woman down while he beats and rapes her, and he takes great pleasure in his attempts to “fill the b..... With sons”. When she hoped for son turns out to be a daughter, he attempts strangle the child and bury her in his field, as he has done with all his other daughter's except for the first one, who was brutally gang raped and murdered at age 10, for no apparent reason except that the author must have had some kind of per chapter rape quota and as “everyone else “in the village regularly does, and this deserves a closer look. She is not Chinese and she has never even been to china, but she quotations the assertion that strangling all baby girls was just something that everyone in the village did, all the time. Even assuming that no one noticed that such a practice would mean no brides for the village sons when they came of age, even assuming that there wasn't a single sentimental father among the lot of them, it seems strange that completely agrarian

village of farmers would value females so little, when the bulk of the field work and all of the house work was hewing performed by the woman of the house, after all, someone has to tend the field while the master's sons are learning to read, and if not daughters, then who? Anna Mardollin *The Concubine's Daughter* focuses:

There are not any slaves to be seen, and servants have to be fed, clothed and paid at least as much as children, so this "kill all girls" things seem incredibly unlikely on a number of levels. She can certainly believe that some – perhaps most of the baby girls would be murdered in a given society with certain dynamics, but to insist that all the men kill all the girls seems ridiculous and feels like further attempt on the part of the author to make all the men out to be evil demons rather than people, particularly when the "nice" men enter the novel and turn out to all rather suspiciously be at least partly European in birth. The first story feels lifted from "The Joy Luck Club" the daughter's life and position are secured by a well – timed suicide by her mother, coupled with a strong dash of superstition from the patriarch of the family and a young girl persistently trapped in sexual slavery in a brothel and yet always managing to remain a virgin, which is a common "have my cake and eat it too". (5)

The novel also shows the sexual activities that captures all of the issues that is raised in different contexts political, religion, social, cultural, economical and discrimination also. It is related such type of activities and situations where policies regarding control over the wider females' communities and the exercise of freedom to act and participate in affairs affecting all members of the group are determined solely on the ground of sex. This



novel also determines that judgments' of value or worth are made primarily on the basis of sex. In this culture, the same traditional practices are generated by a male character named Ming - Chou. He has a great prosperity and power because he is the richest silk merchant in the Pearl River Delta. One hundred women are employed buy him and fifty of them are without man. All women is living in a group that is called Sau-Hai. He welcomes of joins any virgin girl in his works. These girls are accepted his combs, mirror and bed traditionally one after another.

Similarly, Terri Jough also writes about *The Concubine's Daughter* that:

Yik-Munn like a vulture swoops in to purchase Pai-Ling, fifteen years -old girl, whose once prosperous family as fallen upon hard times. As the fourth in live wife of this seventy – two year old man here life is dismal. Pai – Ling was an intelligent well – bred young lady who Yik – Munn was determined to beat that foolishness out of her and change the insolent light in her eyes to one of gratitude and respec...The hatred of woman in this culture is sadly sobering and the ease with even an infant, for the sad fate of being born a female, is easily killed and buried is despicable. (4)

The story is for all its sadness, beautifully told and impossible to put down. It is a story set in an exotic place but the lives of the woman were bleak and without hope that this took place an hundred years ago instead of a thousand, adds poignancy. The book is so well written that almost five hundred pages, time flies and you have reached the end. The book includes some thought provoking questions at the back to make it an easy book club choice. This research work, therefore explores the

conditions and situations of Chinese females by Chinese men from the site of exploitation physically, mentally, economically, racially, psychologically as well as environmentally also. In this way, this research reflects the miserable life of females in China society among various men *The Concubine's Daughter* in early 20th century in China; the females in Chinese novels specially use money for their sex and love. Chinese people can do anything for money and sex with females like Yik – Munn and owner of silk factory. Putting out this point, the researcher explores the social conditions, customs and life of females by using money and doing bad sexual activities. The pin point argument is that the males in their physical and emotional relationship cruelly dehumanize the females. Female's social, economical and each other identity is in crisis as Sheila Ruth's book named *Issues in Feminism A First Course in Women's studies*. In the line of these culture and representation, the Chinese females' body is compared with materials and animals only for money and pitiable sex activities on the basis of males' power and identity. The main vision that females' body represents such as materials product and the traffic in females for money and sexual activities.

When the males transform sexual, emotional and cultural relationship into materialistic and animals value, the researcher connects females dehumanizing tendency in their society in the name of males society. And Chinese males cruel behavior, illegal and rapist activities. The thesis research work finds out the Chinese traditions, customs like foot binding and concubinage, bi – cultural romance and organized crime of females as animals and market products. The males use the females as worthless and tortuous process since they born to *The Concubine's Daughter*. In this way, Pai Kit Fai wants to show the details about female's life in China as concubine in early 20th century. Fai considers females conditions and

situations as animals and various materials which give user's satisfaction. The exchange value of money and sexual activities corresponds to the young females in Chinese society and culture.

The current thesis primarily aims to find out the condition and dehumanization of females as concubine by males of China. This thesis also investigates male's characters' behaviors and treatment with females sexually as well as economically. It explores the condition and situation of females socially and discriminately from the point of view of sadistic nature of males. The most targeted point or observation is the life of concubines' details like animal and materials only for money and sexual activities of the proposal research work. It explores *The Concubine's Daughter's* males behaviors and bad sexual activities towards females in China society. This is one of the different and new research work or thesis proposals of the Master's degree from other's research work. It presents a statement of problem, major argument in the opening section on the basis of various coherent paragraphs with ideas, facts and evidences that support the thesis statement that the research elaborates at the beginning. The headings and sub headings can be managing order to incorporate supporting ideas along with various statements of characters, illustrations, proverbs and imagery events.

The novel focuses on the female's condition in china. Females work all over the day but do not get any facilities due to the male patriarchy. Females don't get change to raise their voice against their difficulties and different problems; they are backward due to the poverty, discrimination, slavery, and prostitutions also. Males are notorious and cruel for females in Chinese society because male use females only for their needs and demands. Males do not take care seriously after using in various works also.

The novel focuses on the condition and situation of females only. But novel does not give the real solution for solving the female's problems directly. In some places of the novel, writer focuses on the right of females but not fruitfully. So, social, cultural, economical and political gaps are there in the novel between males and females. Females are very poor economically, socially, politically, culturally and situation ally also. Due to these gapes, females are getting difficulties day by day in the Chinese society. Writer shows the problems of Chinese females but does not give the solutions. These are the gaps between which females are dominated by males. Thus, the novel shows the female's situation and psychology in the male patriarchal society. Females are totally depressed in Chinese culture. Males are not positive towards females' feelings, desires, emotions and demands. Females are not educated, rich and politically powerful. Females are used for sexual activities, human trafficking, servants, wives, concubines and other works. Males think that females are the means of earning money also. In this way, males use females for their personal and social activities forcefully. If females do not want to do it then males threat them. Females want to be educated, powerful, scholars, but they are unable to go ahead in their interested fields.

There are cultural, economical, political and social gaps between males and females. The novel focuses on the problem and sorrowful life of females but does not give the suitable way for solving the problems. These are the issues in Chinese society where culture that has complex situation for the females. On the other hand, writer shows the females problem for solving in the society and culture. The main ting in that there are not any male who raises the voice for female. That's why, to show the problem and difficulties of females in Chinese society and culture only the pouring the water in the sand. Likewise, females try to improve in their situation and condition

which they have needs tolerating. They want to be free from the male patriarchy which is related to discrimination, economical, political, culture, psychological and sexual.

The thesis has been decided into three chapters. The first chapter presents the introduction, perspective and brief literature reviews. The second chapter presents analysis the text *The Concubine's Daughter* drawing insight from the theories of feminism, especially from the Sheila Ruth's *Issues in Feminism: An introduction to Women's Studies*. The third chapter or the last chapter sums up the main points or the present research work and the findings of this research work.

## **II. Dehumanization of Women in Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter***

Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter* points the pictures of the pathetic lives of women. One of the male characters named Ming Chou uses females as domestic servant and pays little money. He does not want to know the feelings of females. Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter* is related to the male patriarchy society and culture doesn't want to progress the females condition. Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter* is as example of how the females are made slaves, servants, wives, concubines and workers such type of activities are very dangerous for the females in Chinese culture and society. Females have not value, prestige and status in Chinese culture. Males use female's body like a doll and leave them like a unusual things. This novel shows the behavior of male towards females in their daily life. Males use females for earning money and torturous sexual activities. In Chinese culture, father also sells his daughter for money. The male characters have not any kind of love towards females. They don't want to understand the value of women. Fai writes about the issues of females to show the situation in Chinese society. Females' economical, social, and educational power is poor. Males don't want to teach females in this society.

Reification can be a way of making concrete and easier to understand, like the females' various difficulties by males in China. Males think illogically towards female's body. Therefore, females are in confusion in Chinese society due to the male's ideology and sexology. Females have different problems to spend their life in China.

Males want botch without marrying with females in the name of love but do not take care of them after making physical relationship with female. Males want to kill or leave anywhere. Males are taken females as object not more than that. According to Sheila Ruth, females are asked for their opinion or expressions

concerning our own experience. It depends on person to person with various feelings. Those expressions that women have offered have tended to be ignored unless they reinforced existing beliefs. Females are presented as senseless, semi man creature, unable to speak for themselves. Females are the slaves as they know nothing about their right and demand. Female's life is necessarily produce poor information is readily seen if we turn the troubles on the situation, reverse the processes and see what happens. For example, consider the implications of a history of westward expansion containing a chapter on the pioneer husband or the pioneer male. Males always think about female's body for the sight of using only. Consider the utility of an analysis of masculine attitudes to importance that was researched and written entirely by women on their observations alone with no input by men.

*The Concubine's Daughter* is related to the *Issues in Feminism a First Course in Women's Studies* according to Fai in the sense that the majority of beliefs and attitudes regarding females both in our culture and in the most other cultures are false or wrongheaded, based on myth, ignorance and fear. Males believe that it is necessary to replace myth, false behavior, twisted words regarding females with reality, ignorance with knowledge created by women about women, first for women and finally for all people. Feminists find out that for centuries women's have been denied their rights as citizen's and human beings. The right to vote, the right to earn a substantive living commensurate with effort, the freedom to determine whether to bear children the denial of these and other freedoms constitutes the concrete instance of oppression. Yet males recognize, as well as women's persistent strength and spirit in the face of oppression and optimistic about the possibilities of change. Males recognize that many of the qualities developed by females in the face of denial are precious and unique. Females are dehumanized on the basis of body, money and

mental also. They are depended on the males creating activities to spend female's life. It is this feminist base on the one hand, a realization that female's reality has been distorted day by day.

Females are used through various means of activities for money. Males are used females for torturous sexual activities. Females programs, both academic and nonacademic, are often mint with derision or intolerance, in not outright hostility. The same forces that limit the freedom, status and the power of woman in the wider society limit women within academic. For reasons we shall explore in the book, a plowman stance is very threading to traditional attitudes and structure. The very word feminism carries fearful connotations for many people and evokes a defensive response. Sexism practiced in culture has many facets and we shall explore them .Here we need only say that masculine is in part of the mistaking of male perspectives, beliefs, attitudes, standards, value and perception for all human perceptions. Both the cause and result of woman's social and intellectual disfranchisement, masculine is persuasive in our culture except for feminist challenge and it is most frequently unconscious matter of females.

*The Concubine's Daughter* is one of the examples of dehumanization of females by males. Females are used for various purposes by male in China. Chinese males are like devil because the use female bodies likes a matter or a machine for producing child and sexual gratification. The concubine's daughter deals with one of the male character whose name is Yik-Munn is a very selfish and money minded man. He only wants to earn money by using young females through many unlikely activities. He is supposed to be expected from the newest and youngest of his woman. Yik Munn remembers when females brought before him in the great reception hall of the female compound. Yik -Munn has scanty hair, freshly trimmed and plastered with



sweet – smelling pomade, without enthusiasm. His long, high cheek – boned face shaved, patted and pampered, even his large ears have been thoroughly reamed until female glow. Female's fleshy lobes are one of his finest features said by the priests to be a sign of great wisdom. That all such careful preparation does not bother him, to afford the tears of the poppy whenever he wishes is a sign of affluence among the farmers of Kwantung province. And to own such suit, specially made to fit him alone and worn only the big – city is proof that he is also a respected spice merchant.

Yik – Munn has earned a ripe young concubine with a spirit to be tamed, who is nourished him with her virgin body and gives him great face, he will soon beat the foolishness out of her and change the insolent light in her eyes to none of gratitude and respect; he draws upon her rebellious sap to nourish his spirit and receive the pure essence like dew from an open flower. Yik – Munn knows what pleases him most in the bedroom and expects; such service from female; the incomparable feeling of ownership and absolute, unquestionable power. He thinks that females are all things for him to do each and every thing for satisfaction only. Female's identity is nothing for him. In addition, his elder sister, who has once been a part of Shanghai society and has maintained the best of connections, has recommended his fine family. This she has assured him, where he will find a suitable city – a summer peach to bring endless spring in his autumn years. Yik – Munn has already three wives though he buys a female who is as young and beautiful as a concubine. Yik – Munn has returned to Great Pine Farm with his proud and willful concubine.

Moreover, Masculine, the form of sexism practiced in Chinese culture, has many facets and masculine is in part the mistaking of male perspectives, beliefs, attitudes, standards, values and perceptions for all human perceptions. Both the cause and result of females' social and intellectual disfranchisement, masculinism is pervasive

in our culture except for feminist challenge and it is most frequently unconscious, in almost every culture like Chinese, including our own, the tools and conditions necessary for learning and analysis, the means of communication, and the forms of legitimization of knowledge have been jealously and effectively kept from woman. In the same way, the novel is interrelated to the *Issues in Feminism a First Course in Women's Studies* in Chinese culture and society. Chinese are called evil in the sense that they know only rape the female and use as machine to give satisfaction. James Bond is actually an interesting character, for he represents an bridge between formal image of ideal masculinity and another of its aspects, culturally subliminal,, slightly illicit, and only grindingly acknowledged. In the official portrait, males beat woman and kill with his bare hands and they thrive on violence like females in the concubine's daughter, Chinese men think female's concubines, slaves, servants, wives mothers, prostitutes, are also shared. there are also insights into the early influence of western culture in Hong Kong through trading and the significance given to the love and courage as well as being an interesting work of historical fiction offering insights into the limited opportunities and low valor placed upon the lives of women in china in the early 1900s.

Seymour Harsh describes according to *Issues in Feminism A First Course in Women's Studies* like the females in *The Concubine's Daughter*.

Some of the girls who conducted the My Lai massacre raped women before they shot them. The day after that "mission," on entree platoon raped a woman caught fleeing a burning hut. And a couple of days later a helicopter door gunner spotted the body of woman in fields. She was spread eagled with an Eleventh Brigade patch between her legs.

Like a "badge of honor," reported the gunner. "It was obviously there so people would know the Eleventh Bridge had been there."(48)

In this way, Chinese men are rapist in *The Concubine's Daughter* in the sense that all of the Chinese love/sexual prospects of the females are brutal, cruel and incredibly unattractive, because it contains racism, discrimination, and misogyny.

The novel turns really romance under the males in China. Though, females want to be a scholar like Li- Xia. She gets the opportunity to use her newly found wealth to revisit people who have wronged her but she doesn't take pleasure in letting them see her success in male patriarchal and notorious society in China. She doesn't gloat at all. She is far too noble for that because *The Concubine's Daughter* explores the difficulties faced by the unwanted daughter on an early spice farmer. Males want to leave the body to die after using torturous sexual activities as concubine. The Concubine's daughter catches the sense of *Issues in Feminism First Course in Women's Studies* from the point of view of business. Females work in the silk - weaving factory. There are a group of Ten willows run by the sisterhood of the Sau - Hai. A female character Li -Xia feels accepted and part of family among the other female workers, but she must continue to stay alert and protect herself as she is destined to be sent to the silk merchant's bed when she reaches the age of 12. Female workers say Li -Xia of you refuse to go to the bed of merchant you should face various torture which are related to sexual activities. Female workers are also women without men. They all are under the merchant and go in the direction of him. Ultimately she is noble to protect herself. Seeking instead a better life for her daughter, who must also face threats to her physical, emotional and spiritual safety as she makes a life for herself in a culture that shows little regard for the fights of women?

Chinese men use females for various purposes but not care them well in politics, business, and bedroom. The same situation and condition of females catch with *The Concubine's daughter* and *Issues in Feminism A First Course in Women's Studies* by Sheila Ruth. The advertisements in men's ideology also deal with the power and status symbols associated with sex – sleek sports and insecurities about their sexuality, men concern with power, status and things that they will be concerned with sex and men rather than sensual experiences with men, women, themselves or nature like female worker in silk – weaving factory.

Regarding *The Concubine's Daughter* the Issue in Feminism A First Course in Women's Studies focuses on the females according to Sheila Ruth on the basis of muscles.

It is an extraordinary fact of women's lives that for centuries across space and time, from culture to culture; women have been consistently treated with ambivalence, misogyny, and subordination. This constant theme in the naming of women by patriarchal societies may find different expressions and vary in intensity and effect but they almost universally recur. Women are expected to serve men physically taking care of their homes, property, clothing or persons; economically doing countless jobs for which women are ill paid or not paid at all; sexually as wives, mistress or prostitutes; and reproductively, assuring men of paternity through female chastity.(86)

The females' character faces the something of condition in Chinese society as Ben is the husband of Li –Xia. Li – Xia has some responsibilities that allow her to spend much of her time in the great room in which Ben sometimes works. Ben leaves early and returns late, but she comes to know more about her husband from the things in the

room he calls his study; the rack that holds his collection of pipes each of a different wood or clay, which she cleanses to perfection and polishes with a yellow cloth to deep amber, russet, and rose; the crystal ashtrays; the tiny, ornate bottles of snuff. She never tires of gazing at the photographs that show the building and launching of his ship. But to Li, the greatest treasures are the countless rows of books – their covers the colors of old wine, the dark greens of mountain pines, the browns of the earth and all the blues of the sea – extending from the polished cedar floors to paint of the ceiling, reachable by a ladder that slid at the thought of a finger.

*The Concubine's Daughter* points out the female's issues and body as a site of exploitation through various means of sexual activities, services, business, politics, advertisement, in the name of masculinity and so on. The misogynist picture of women as sub – standard not quite human, incompetent, petty, evil, and lacking in responsibility and moral aptitude stands as clear justification to the masculinity for our subordination and suffering. In this light the rejection of sensuality necessitates, then, a rejection of the object and instigator of sensuality – women if sex evokes mixed feeling of approach and avoidance [-] most certainly women must evoke the same feelings. In this way, we find out easily that in the Chinese society males think or behave with females as stupid, petty, manipulative, dishonest, silly, gossipy, irrational, incompetent, undependable, narcissistic, castrating, dirty, over – emotional, unable to make altruistic or moral judgments, oversexed, undersexed, and a host of other tether ugly things.

*The Concubine's Daughter* represents the male thought towards female in the sense of dehumanization and painful activities. Like this, one of the male characters named Toby goes ahead with a female character Sui - Sing who is the daughter of Li - Xia. Toby says to Sing that, Are you sure? Then Toby brushes herself lips with his,

her chin, her cheeks, her temples, her eyelids, and the warm hollow of her throat. For Sing it is though a captive bird has at last escaped, soaring into endless space. She finds her mouth responding, returning his kisses with an ardor she has never felt before. Toby fingers reaches for the drawstring that secures her loose cotton pants. She feels them slip away; a second's pause, then, more slowly, the silk fabric of her under garment is removed. she gasped at the heat of his breath upon her skin, then fumbles for the fastenings of his cloths, eager to feel his nakedness against hers, stroking his muscular body in wonder. Though Sui – Sing is lover of Toby, so, Chinese men use females as object and animals also. She is as a wife of Toby. This is the major issues for females that they tolerate various difficult activities of male like in China. By taking the issues of females Mary and Eve explain regarding wife: -

It should be obvious by now that the two females ideals, perfect mother and perfect mistress are incompatible, No one can be chaste, submissive, timid, needful, innocent, loyal, tender and serene and at the same time sexually wise, perky, naughty, independent and so on. Yet that is exactly the position into which middle – class Chinese patriarchy places woman, for to be both marrying and playmate is the prescribed role and image of the ideal woman, girlfriend, roommate, date or wire, like the "hell of woman" in Mac Davis's popular song lyric. She is supposed to be all things to her hell of a man; not just act all things, but be them [-] "woman, baby, witch, lady." It is a difficult game for even if she wins. She loses [-] her identity, herself [-] concept, her sense of autonomy, cohesion and direction. It is schizophrenic. (93)

Yik -Munn has three sons who beat concubine and use for money. Concubine also has to be licked away by males. Then after his sons pull the concubine's body from the

rusty tins that has pierce her body. Waiting until night fall to see her burry in the ginger fields, he has left it to them to wrap her in a suitable shroud and choose atop unknown to him, where the earth is soft and grave can be deep. But Ah – Su is a woman who is helpful from the island of Hainan. She says to Li – Xi that I will help you. Ah – Su finds strength in the secrecy and the silence of her solitude. She remembers the cold wet feel of the mustard field beneath her ties and how butterflies have drifted from the ginger blossom at her passing. Soon he can pass through the curtain of pain into the perfumed shroud of white, where she can see her mother clocked in silver. Sometimes, as she drifts into sleep, she hears a comforting voice that pushed back the shadows: you are not alone.

Ah-Su is my friend and will watch over you if she can. She will not let them take away your right to walk alone, without your precious feet, you will always being to others and never journey through life on your own. My heart beats with your heart. Your pain is my pain and your happiness will always be my happiness. We will journey together and share all things. Ah – Su smiles sadly and placed her arm around Li –Xia’s shoulders as she sighs an answer. “Perhaps sometimes she may be summoned there. It is better so not seek her; just know she watches owner you.” then Ah – Su has gone and the door close before more can be said. Ah – Su performs the task of comprador from an office of her own, a hut at the end of the loosing dock, commanded much respect and is left to her, keeping tally of the cargoes that fill the holds of the sampans and junks and other boats on the river.

Ah-Su is number three Aunt of Li -Xia who says secret thing to Li- Xia with eyes that smile. Ah – Su is amazed at the aped and accuracy with which Li-Xia learns the abacus with little coaching. “You have the fingers and the brains of your mother.” From the quiet words of Ah – Su, Li -Xia has formed a picture of her mother’s lovely

face intent on the making of image, the curled tip of her tongue lightly touching her lip and her eyes filled with purpose as each character spill ever more smoothly from the her brush.

At night, before sleeping, she speaks in whispers to the rising moon. Pai – Ling in the softness of its pure light. “Is it true that I am Qian – Jin as Ah – Su has said [-] compare like you to a thousand places of gold?”

Like that, sometimes women also play a vital role for females in the text. A woman Ah-Su treats Li – Xia like a female which is absolutely matches with the lines of theory. Theories that explain only the fact of separation or categorization men do this , woman do that and omit the judgment of devaluation men and what they are good; women and what they do are contemptible or theories that disclaim the existence or importance to devaluation are missing the central point. It is true that analyses of asymmetry are highly charged with value. One could argue that one man’s misogyny is another man’s reality [-] it is not misogyny to say that women are inferior and the fact of misogyny, almost universal though varying in degree must be explained. Similarly, there are the psychos – myth in the culture of china which explanations function on a level where this issue can be treated. A myth is a story that serves to explain and to express some important reality of life which comes under in the daily life of Ah-Su and Li-Xia.

There are several theories of myths [-] that they represent certain human verities, common to all people such as the confrontation with one’s own morality. On the basis of that morality, Ah – Su wants to help Li – Xia each and every steps. That shows the modes of expressing experiences or feelings inexpressible in ordinary language; or that they symbolize beliefs and needs in a person, too deep, too intense, too socially bizarre to express directly. Ah – Su has gone towards Li – Xia



psychologically. So, there will be the explanation of psychology which is clear in *The Concubine's Daughter* and *Issue in Feminism A first Course in Women's Studies*.

By including these two texts, we can say that the condition and issues of Chinese females will be same as the explanation which is given in the *Issues in Feminism*.

Regarding this issue Lioner Tiger explains:-

The feminist critique is rooted in the assumption that there are no important differences between the sexes except reproductive which are not culturally determined and that , in fact any differences which do exist result mainly from a universal conspiracy among males to keep females deferent [ - ] and inferior. In this way, "Groups who rule by birthright are fast disappearing," says Kate Millett in her "Sexual Politics," "Yet there remains one ancient and universal scheme for the domination of one birth group by another [ - ] the scheme that prevails in the area of sex; she claims that new research suggests that the possibilities of innate temperamental differences seem more remote than ever [...] in doing so it gives fairly concrete positive evidence of the overwhelmingly cultural character of gender, i.e., personality structure in terms of sexual category." (205)

The novel describes the reality related to the females in China that men keep women subordinate, goes the argument, they also make and elaborate pretense of placing them on a pretty pedestal [ - ] by means of literature and social science designed to make women feel they are most feminine, most productive and most natural when they raise men's children, cook men's food, share men's beds, and believe in the ideology that what 's good for men and boys is best for women and girls. That means

females are habituated on the demand of males. So, female's condition and situation are going poorer and poorer day by day as Chinese females by Chinese men.

In the same matter, raises the major issue of females' sexuality in China by Chinese men in each and every sector. Sexuality is a large and many faceted topics, rarely treated seriously in intellectual exchange. Yet in the analysis of our life space, our sexuality is an extremely important issue. It is ironic as well as indicative of the role males are to play in patriarchal society, that the aspect of Chinese men nature that is considered definitive of males by male hegemony is also the aspect of men. At the end of the text in *The Concubine's Daughter* Su – Sing wants to defend with her mother and father's enemy courageously by gathering the women as well as men who helps her like her boyfriend Toby and others. In that sense according to the theory Issues in Feminism the Women's movement has argued that in patriarchy women are all reduced to the status of "sex objects". That does not mean merely that we are sometimes the object of sexual interest or desire which we might all on some occasion wish to be, but that males are formally perceived and treated as objects as Chinese females by Chinese men in China for sex. Sex things, unlike a human being, a thing is not perceived to have dealings, needs and rights because a thing is not perceived as subjectivity, a conscious perceptual center.

In patriarchy, females in their sexual roles are ideally to function not as self – affirming, self – fulfilling human beings but as beautiful dolls to be looked at, touched, felt, experienced for arousal, use for titillation for sexual release or the sale of merchandise to be enjoyed, consumed, and ultimately used up and traded in for a newer model thing. Males may respond or even enjoy, but not for male pleasure only bad women are selfish but for the greater pleasure of the user, male sexual role in

patriarchy is to be acted upon. Not to act them, except insofar as this served the users' interest or needs as in *The Concubine's Daughter*.

The major issues are in *The Concubine's Daughter* is sexuality and economy which are already matched with the *Issues in Feminism First Course in Women's Studies* which explains:-

Full sexuality and sensuality is utterly conscious and healthy self centered as well as other centered. As long as males accept the patriarchal image of women as copulating machines, as long as males allow themselves to be washed, perfumed, painted and dressed the ultimate sex object in story of playing a part, totally selfless, there will be alienation from male body; in patriarchy, women are objectified, passive and self – an negating, but authentic functioning sexuality is subjective, forceful and self affirming.

In this way, economy is also the major issue of females in *The Concubine's Daughter* because in the Chinese society they think that money means power, most of the money must come to the dominant group to it is to maintain the status quip. In the Chinese society and culture Chinese males are dominant; as shown by *The Concubine's Daughter*. So, economic sectors have been very much a study in patriarchal dominance. In office, factories, hospitals, schools and elsewhere men “did the job.” And women helped.” (268)

In the sense that the novel raises the issue of lesbian in the group of women without min. there are fifty women in a group for working in a spinning mills, which depend upon cocoons supply by others. Ming – Chou is an owner of mills. He is a man of great prosperity and power, has the advantage of owning his own groves. Ming –

Chou's mills are established by his great grandfather, they have made him the richest silk merchant in the Pearl River Delta, living in a world of lordly privilege beyond that of even city tampons of Canton or Hong Kong. These mills are situated behind the high, dragon – back walls of his tranquil gardens, he has kept on hundred women as workers. There are a group of women without men that group are called Sau – Hai. They are fifty in numbers. They are kept as an ancient sisterhood born to the cult of survival. They are as hungry children, victim of flood and famine, mauled and molested which is related to dangerous sexual and psychical as well as mental activities also. They are kept as workers to maintain their hands and mouths; they have been plucked the darkest depths of despair. The oldest of them have far shaken the notion of wedlock and motherhood, banding together and welcoming any virgin girls to join their rank and accept the traditional comb and mirror as they take the sacred oath of Sau – Hai. Virgin girls are forced to involve in the sexual activities with mill's owner or Chinese men who are rich and powerful in the society in China. There is miserable condition and situations though the sisterhood cherishes and protects its own as surely religious in a convent. It has always been the way for poor woman of China, if her family is unable to feed her but has failed to kill her at birth, to be sold any none who have her. Such type of women have sought the sisterhood and shared its strength for centuries. Then only they are offered food and shelter, but females should be promised a measure of dignity and security from the unjust ice of men.

The women who are in the Sau – Hai want as domestic servant, and any household worthy of its name is prepared to pay a little more for an amah who wore the black tzow and showed the white handkerchief of purity, her hair wound into a tight bun and caught by the wooden comb. Thus, they have been formed a network of

secret communications that can stretch from house to house, villages to village and town to town, even from province to provinces. In this mill or group the members of the sisterhood became a constant source of information on the fortunes of rival clans and competitive households.

But the owner of mill Ming- Chaou is deeply proud that he has chosen the sister of Sau-Hai to become his weavers. He pays them well; sees their conditions are pleasant and treated them with respect only for fulfill his sexual or psychological desire or demand. Most of the females who are in Sau-Hai not read not write. So, question is nothing there. Yet they are intelligently led and there are some among them who are of considerable breeding, whose families have been beset disaster, or who despise of fear the male sex and preface the company of women. So, females of China are lesbian in the sense that they are living together and fill their sexual desire with each other. The Concubine's Daughter also raises the issue of lesbian which is due to the fear and difficult sexual activities of Chinese men in the China society, culture and traditions. A few members of women group have been lesbians for years, some has previous experience in the gay liberation movement; but the majority of males [ - ] for variety of reasons [ - ] have put within the context of feminism.

The movement have been out family [ - ] our mother and our child, when females have began to proclaim their love for one another in ways that goes beyond the boundaries of "familial love", most of males do not realize how savagely they can be disinherited by their "sisters" The major issue and question are that why is a movement devoted to women's freedom of choice so afraid of women is described in The Concubine's Daughter for showing the Chinese men behavior with Chinese women. Women are frightened of losing their acceptance in the male world but has not seem enough of an answer. Furthermore, most of males experience has not been in

feminist movement; that loose network of consciousness – rising, theoretical and activist groups talking about deep and revolutionary change in every part of society, not just reforms that leave basic patriarchy intact. Yes females experiences as lesbians in feminist groups have been no less painful them those of other lesbians.

The some lesbians issue is raised by Pai Kit Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter* as given in the *Issue in Feminism First Course in Women's Studies*. Regarding lesbian one of the feminist named Coletta Reid shares her experiences:

She leaves her husband to find her identity as lesbian, and then chooses a lesbian – separatist stance. In an article called Coming out in the women's Movement, "lesbianism and the women's movement, Diana press, 1975, she later describes an incident that helps to explains why we became separatists; lesbian – feminism, however, is far more than civil rights for queers or lesbian communities and culture. It is a political perspective on a crucial aspect of male supremacy [ - ] heterosexism, the ideological and institutional domination of heterosexuality. The development of this political perspective is one of the most important results of lesbians, due to the male supremacy, females become lesbian in any culture, society and environment. (552)

Thus, women are living in a group without men as a lesbian in *The Concubine's Daughter* because lesbian is the range of all women. She is woman who often beginning at an extremely age in the silk mills. Women's inner compulsion is to be a more complete and freer human being than her society. Women who love women are lesbian, men because they can only think If women in sexual drams, define lesbian as between women. However, lesbians know that it is far more than that; it is a different way of life. It is a life determined by a woman for her own benefit and the benefit of

other women. It is a life that draws its strength, support, and dejection from women [...].

In this way, the situation and condition of Chinese females are same as the issues given in the *Issues in Feminism A First Course in Women's Studies*. Male supremacy, patriarchy, economic, politic, religion, culture, and tradition are the major issues raise in *The Concubine's Daughter* which is related to the Chinese females. Sexuality is also the major issue in the name of patriarchy in the Chinese society and culture. *Issues in Feminism* are already suitable theory for *The Concubine's Daughter* to show the miserable life of Chinese women on the basis of male majority and identity. Chinese men use female's body only for money, sex and satisfaction as an object matter in the nook and corner of the China by Chinese men. That's why they are called rapist as well as evil in that culture and society.

### **III. Toleration of Females in Pai Kit Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter***

The research finds out that *The Concubine's Daughter* is related to the females torturous life. Women are in dilemma due to the misbehavior of male character in the novel. There is the group of women without men who work in a silk factory all over the day. The male characters are kept females as servant, concubine, housewife, workers, and worthless things. *The Concubine's Daughter* shows the hard and fast culture of China. In this cultured, females can't speak for their right and demands. Females are under the patriarchal and traditional practices.

Besides a discussion and analysis of Fai's *The Concubine's Daughter* the researcher concludes that the novel takes place with words like wild, wicked, and exciting and a lot of sensual details which makes this females life sorrowful. All of the Chinese love\ sexual prospects are brutal, cruel and unattractive. *The Concubine's Daughter* contains racism, discrimination and misogyny which are the issues of females in Chinese society and culture. These issues are proved by one of the females character Li - Xia from the date of her birth.

This research grows up with her experience and her great trouble or suffering. Some crazy bitches try to kill her because she is most beautiful and she wants to be a scholar. But she can't due to her pregnancy. Her each and everything is fantastic until she gets a visit from her husband's arch army. One night when her husband is out of the house, She is raped by her husbands' enemies and disfigured her face with acid and left for her husband to find after telling her that he will be back to kill her children after it turns 3 years old. This brings on labor and she ends up giving birth to her daughter. She gives a female servant some money and child. Then she tells her to hide her somewhere and raises her carefully. After that male servant leaves the place then Li - Xia body throws in the balcony in the watery death.



Moreover, this research finds that the male characters are a notorious that are going to try to cheat you. The bad guys are male character and Li - Xia's enemies. In this way, the story is about three generations of Chinese women Pai - Ling, Li - Xia and Sui - Sing who are raised in the male dominated society of China. They are treated ad casually as unwanted kittens. Pai - Ling is a traditional concubine sold to a cruel old farmer. Pai - Ling is the mother of Li - Xia whom father wants to bind her feet and later sell her for a profit. These women are poor and powerless. In that Chinese society, horrible people seek to control their lives. In this place and time, it's a hard and dangerous road on which they travel.

Like this, three generations of women are suffer from the most dangerous condition and discrimination, foot binding, human trafficking, prostitution, female homoerotic encounters, intimate friendship and silk worm. Though, these women tolerate these all patriarchal society and culture's behaviors.

The major themes of sex - role arrangements [-] the image of male and female, ideals, the roles and expectations of gender as they have been expressed in various aspects of their culture. they begin with these images, the Mars and Venus ideas, because they are at the root of social beliefs and attitudes towards the sexes, Chinese men have great explanatory value, both for the traditionalist, as justification for current behavior , and for the feminists as the scheme to be explore. Then the presentation of some classic theories of why gender bifurcation and asymmetry exist, the images of ideal masculinity and felinity are traced through their appearance in such pertinent and affecting aspect of life as family, sexuality, education work, and politics. The Chinese men feel most deeply, the images are revealed in all their distortion and power. They are hoped that if females can recognize the destructive potential of the traditional images and stereotypes in their life, they will seek alternatives and be careful for their demands and rights. Females are dehumanized in

Chinese society due to the patriarchy society and traditional. Females want to be great and powerful person but they can't because of Chinese culture and customs.

To sum up, exploitation of females are the major issues of *The Concubine's Daughter* through various male activities and behaviors. Male don't think that females are also a part of human beings. Chinese men want only satisfaction anyhow from females either physically or mentally. Females have many issues related to their life in Chinese culture and society. Therefore, prostitution and sexual slavery are the reification of exploitation in the novel including social, economic, cultural, mental issues. The research finally, reaches to the conclusion that the condition and issues of females in China is endanger. Males have not humanity towards females. Females are afraid of reborn in such society and culture because females are made sexual slavery, prostitution, valueless subject, pitiable life by males according to the novel in Chinese society and culture.

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