

## Chapter I

### Introduction

In the first part of this research, the writer will describe the introduction, problem formulation, conceptual framework, and research methodology. The introductory section contains an informative descriptive explanation of the Uighur issue and its background and closes with a thesis statement. And in the research question the author will mention the formulation of the problem based on the things that have been presented in the introduction. In the material and methodology section, the author will explain the method used by the author to examine this issue along with the typology of data and the analysis process. Next is the theoretical framework section, in this section the writer explains the conceptual framework that I use to analyze and answer this research topic. Then in the hypothesis section the writer will provide answers to the problem formulation taken from the conceptual framework that the author uses.

#### A. Background

The issue of human rights violations is a very extraordinary crime<sup>1</sup>. Because this includes the survival and rights possessed by humans. The right that makes everyone have the freedom to live, choose, work, study, have a family and other positive life activities, is not even owned by him. Therefore, the existence of human rights is very important for the welfare of the lives of every person in the world. However, the development of issues concerning human rights violence also shows a large number. One example of a case of human rights violations is a case of human rights violations against Uighur Muslims in China which will be discussed in this article.

In the contemporary era, the Uighur issue is one of the most popular issues in the sphere of international relations. The issue of Uighurs originating from Xinjiang Province, China has a high level of urgency to be studied. Xinjiang is one of the largest regions in China<sup>2</sup>. The area of Xinjiang is 1,664,897 km<sup>2</sup> and Xinjiang is an area inhabited by Uighurs. In 2000, the total

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<sup>1</sup> Dedy Siswadi, "The Legal Framework Of Human Rights Crime As An Extraordinary Crime," *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research* 4, no. 8 (2015): 216–18, <https://www.ijstr.org/final-print/aug2015/The-Legal-Framework-Of-Human-Rights-Crime-As-An-Extraordinary-Crime.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Statistic Bureau of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, "新疆维吾尔自治区统计局," Statistic Bureau of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, December 22, 2018, [https://web.archive.org/web/20151222152943/http://www.xjtj.gov.cn/sjcx/tjnj\\_3415/2014xjtjnj/zyhj\\_2014/201506/t20150630\\_472020.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20151222152943/http://www.xjtj.gov.cn/sjcx/tjnj_3415/2014xjtjnj/zyhj_2014/201506/t20150630_472020.html). accessed on 2021-01-04

Uighur population in Xinjiang was 8,345,622<sup>3</sup>. And the population increased by 25.06 percent, or approximately 2.5 million people during 2010 and 2018<sup>4</sup>.

But on the other hand, Uighur is a race that has a very different background from other Chinese societies. The socio-cultural differences of the Uighurs are very clear, because they use local and Turkish languages, in addition they also write in Arabic script. This is because the ethnic Uighur is an ethnic originating from one of the Proto-Turkish ethnicities. So they have the same culture, history, religion with other ethnic Turks. That closeness creates a strong sense of primordialism<sup>5</sup>.

The differences possessed by the Uighur race and also the Chinese government's policy of making them wish to separate themselves from Chinese communism. Moreover, the Uighurs' desire to separate themselves from China is not the only thing that has emerged. Because over time, several terrorist organizations emerged as a response of what the Chinese government had done to them. And these organizations often carry out acts of terrorism that cause many casualties as a response to what the Chinese government has done to Uighurs.

The emergence of hopes of the Uighurs to separate themselves from China and also the emergence of several terrorist organizations has made China strive to defend the Uighur's region which has a great size. Because if Uighurs become independent, China would lose the territory, abundant natural sources, and lose anything that exist in the Xinjiang region inhabited by the Uighurs. This is certainly a huge loss for the Chinese government if it occurs. Therefore, this article will examine how China defends Xinjiang from Uighur separatist movement.

## **B. Research Question**

How China Defends Xinjiang Province from the Uighur separatist movement?

## **C. Methodology**

This article uses qualitative research methodology. It uses the secondary source of data include the relevant existing literature related to this topic, the report from authoritative human

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<sup>3</sup> Dmitry Vladimirovich Buyarov, "Demographic Situation in Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Area in the Last Quarter of the Twentieth Century | Open Access Journals," *Global Media Journal*, June 24, 2016, <https://www.globalmediajournal.com/open-access/demographic-situation-in-xinjianguigur-autonomous-area-in-the-last-quarter-of-the-twentieth-century.php?aid=77746>.

<sup>4</sup> Peng Wuqing Wang Yan, "Xinjiang Population Growth Best Answers Western Smear Campaign on Uyghurs - Global Times," *Global Times*, September 4, 2020, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1199917.shtml>.

<sup>5</sup> Felicia Amelia S., "Etnisitas Dan Politik Luar Negeri Respon Turki Terhadap Penindasan Etnis Uighur Di Xinjiang," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 53, no. 9 (2019): 1689–99, <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>.

rights networks such as human rights watch and amnesty international. It also uses the official statement from the Chinese Government with regard to Uighur's problem. This article uses a descriptive analysis. So, the data is analyzed and interpreted by using realism perspective of international relations. Then, the author will use the theory in the result and discussion of this article by showing the data to the theory.

#### **D. Theoretical Framework**

As a theory of international relations, realists argue that the nature of humans and the state is basically aggressive and egocentric, so this has implications for the scope of politics where its nature is an arena for the struggle of states to gain power<sup>6</sup>. According to one figure of realism thought named Hans J. Morgenthau, the national interest is a struggle for power of a state<sup>7</sup>. Morgenthau has also described the interest related to the typology of national interest. According to Morgenthau the vital components of the national interests that a foreign policy seeks to secure are survival or identity<sup>8</sup>. He sub-divides identity into three parts: Physical Identity which is including territorial identity, Political Identity which is political-economic system, and Cultural Identity which stands for historical values that are upheld by a nation as part of its cultural heritage. Furthermore, according to Thomas W. Robinson about the classification of national interests and the actions that the state must take to defend it, he stated that physical identity, political identity, and cultural identity is the primary interests that a state has to defend these at all costs. It is urgent to be highlighted that if a country's physical identity is threatened, all vital components of the national interest are also threatened because physical identity includes all aspects that are owned by the state in the relating region.

Based on this conceptual framework, the Uighur issue is certainly an issue of extreme importance to China, because this issue is one of the vital components of national interest which is Physical Interest like what stated by Morgenthau and this issue makes China has the potential to lose the Xinjiang territories which inhabited by Uighurs and if China loses the Xinjiang region, it will cause a domino effect which will result in the other vital components of China's national interests to being threatened, which are political identity and cultural identity. This

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<sup>6</sup> Bob Sugeng Hadiwinata, *Studi Dan Teori Hubungan Internasional Arus Utama Alternatif Dan Reflektif* (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2018).

<sup>7</sup> Hasna Ayunda, "Apa Yang Dimaksud Dengan Kepentingan Nasional (National Interest)? - Pemerintahan / Hubungan Internasional - Dictio Community," dictio.id, March 28, 2018, <https://www.dictio.id/t/apa-yang-dimaksud-dengan-kepentingan-nasional-national-interest/10371/4>.

<sup>8</sup> Dinesh, "National Interest: Meaning, Components and Methods," yourarticlelibrary, accessed December 21, 2020, <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/international-politics/national-interest-meaning-components-and-methods/48487>.

domino effect is caused because if China loses Xinjiang, then China loses total political control of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. And also China will lose all the culture contained in the Xinjiang region.

Furthermore, what has been said by Thomas W. Robinson is in line with the statements of Irina Khmelko and Krista E. Wiegand regarding the typology of government policy to overcome internal conflicts which are cultural legacy issues<sup>9</sup>. There are three types of policies that the government can implement to resolve internal conflicts, these policies are: (1) Pluralism, (2) Assimilation, and (3) Exclusion. Pluralist policies generally tend to be non-violent approaches, assimilation policies are generally non-violent, but can sometimes involve repression, and exclusion policies generally tend to involve repression. Non-violent pluralist policies involve shared government, or in other words well-known as consociational government. Non-violent assimilation policies include measures to incorporate ethnic minorities into the national identity of the state without using any force. Instead, the violent assimilation policies, which are repressively by nature, typically involve the forced denial of cultural rights and the identity of the ethnic minorities, which may actually provoke rather than suppress further political challenge to the state. And exclusionary policies generally involve non-violent or violent repression by the state against ethnic minorities in an attempt to exclude the group from political and civil rights. The non-violent repression can range from deliberate denial of rights, curfews, and restrictions on movement to arrests of members and forced deportation. In the other hand, the violent repression can range from forced migration to ethnic cleansing and genocide.

On the Uighur issue, China has taken a range of policies to defend Xinjiang territory from the Uighur separatist movement. Regarding the typology of government policies to resolve internal conflicts in the form of cultural legacy, China has implemented all three types of policy typologies. In the discussion of this article, the author will present with the descriptive analysis method about the way -the cost- China defends Xinjiang from the Uighur separatist movement.

## **E. Hypothesis**

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<sup>9</sup> Irina Khmelko and Krista E. Wiegand, "GOVERNMENT REPRESSION IN ETHNIC CONFLICT : INSTITUTIONAL INCENTIVES AND CULTURAL LEGACIES," *International Journal on World Peace* 27, no. 2 (2018): 7–34, <http://www.jstor.com/stable/23266557>.

China defends Xinjiang through a range of policies such as reconciliation policy, coercive/militaristic Policy, and “reeducation and vocational education policy”.

## **F. Thesis Structure**

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

- 1.1. Background
- 1.2. Research Question
- 1.3. Method
- 1.4. Theoretical Framework
- 1.5. Hypothesis

### **Chapter 2: Result and Discussion**

- 2.1. The Genealogy of Uighur Issues
- 2.2. China’s cost to defends Xinjiang from the Uighur separatist movement

### **Chapter 3: Concluding Section**

- 3.1. Conclusion
- 3.2. Recommendation

### **References**

