

Turkey Response towards China Discriminative Policy against Uyghur People

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Abstract

Uyghur is the Moslem ethnic who live in Xinjiang, west China, since the 2nd before centuries. The total population of Uyghur in Xinjiang is around 9 million people. However, they are one of the tribes in China who has the strong ethnicity relation with Turkey. They get the discrimination from China because they are not the original inhabitants of China. Even, China always accuses that Uyghur people are the terrorist who has the relation with Al-Qaeda and other terrorist organizations in the world.

Many forms of China's discriminative policies that had been done to Uyghur people. China does not want Uyghur dominate and control the Xinjiang because the wide of Xinjiang is one sixth of China. The climax happens when Uyghur Muslim is prohibited to do the fasting and read al-Qur'an in Ramadhan. It cannot be accepted by the citizens of Turkey and make the involvement of Turkey government to eliminate the discrimination of China toward the Moslems of Uyghur. This paper aims to explain about the response of Turkey towards China's discriminative policy against their relative ethnic, the Moslems of Uyghur.

Keywords: Uyghur Muslim, Xinjiang, Ethnicity Relation between Turkey and Uyghur, China Discriminative Policy, the Turkey Response towards Discrimination

Introduction

Turkey is a major country in the Eurasian region and located between two continents, Asia and Europe. Turkey has many tribes such as Altay, Tatar, Ashika, Bulgar, Kazakh, Kipchak, Kirgiz, Azerbaijani, Dolga, Khazar, Oghuz, Yakuts, Pencheneg, Uzbek, Turkmen, and Uyghur. Uyghur live in Xinjiang, West China and become ethnic minorities in there. The majority of Uyghur are Sunni Moslems with Hanafi school of thought.

China's discrimination against Uyghur has long been done even hereditary. Many forms of China's discrimination towards Uyghur ethnic happen. The prohibition of fasting for the Uyghur when Ramadan arrives is one of the discriminations. Not only that, the youth is prohibited to study the Qur'an, pray in the mosque, and have the Friday prayer. Friday prayer is limited to 20 minutes. Women who wear veil will be fined 5600 dollars, while the average annual income of Moslems in East Turkistan is only amounted to 1000 dollars.

In 1949, more than 4.5 million Uyghur were killed by the Chinese government in the context of ethnic cleaning. Al-Quran teacher got 10 years in prison, mosques were converted into bars, madrasah or schools were turned into a warehouse and religious figures were executed and some were sent to work in labor camps. Nuclear tests were often carried out by China in the region of East Turkistan. More than 200,000 Moslems of Uyghur died because of radiation. The number of babies born deformed increased because of the influence of nuclear radiation. The occurrence of cancer, strokes and other unknown diseases were also other effects of the nuclear tests.

In addition, Uyghur people found it complicated to make a passport. Unlike the Han ethnic who can easily go and comeback overseas, Uyghur people can't make passport easily. They have to deal with complicated procedure. It requires the submission of documents and many interviews to check their political ideology.

Hence, the resistance of the Moslems of Uyghur comes because of Chinese government injustices committed against them including the attack on January 2007. An estimated 18 people of Uyghur were shot to death with the accusation from China that they were joining an international terrorist network. In addition, almost 200 people died in another ethnic riot in Urumqi Xinjiang on July 2009.

The riots in the Xinjiang region were caused by big migration of Han ethnic into Xinjiang. China was completely searching for scapegoats again. China accused the main actor of the violence was one of the Uyghur, where it referred to the figure of World Uyghur Congress (WUC), and assumed that the Uyghur was in cooperation with Al-Qaeda and other terrorist organizations.

In fact, the root problem which actually happened in Xinjiang is a struggle for dominance between the original inhabitants in Xinjiang, the Moslems of Uyghur and Han ethnic who is the majority ethnic in China. Differences in ethnicity, culture, history, and language with Han tribe

make the clash between the groups happen frequently. The suffer experienced by the Moslems of Uyghur brings a sense of solidarity from Turkey and also the concerns of other Islamic countries in the world to pursue its completion.

Foreign Policy and Diplomacy Theory

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy is a form of wisdom or action taken in relation to the situation or actors that are outside the boundaries of the State.¹ Thus, the foreign policy of Turkey is an action taken by Turkish in regard to China discrimination against ethnic of Uyghur. Foreign policy consists of two perspectives, namely the perspective of strategy and process but here I will discuss only the term of strategy perspective. Inside the strategy perspective, there is a strategic rationality model in which the behavior of the foreign policy decision-makers is rationality. It is that the selection of a strategy based on cost-benefit considerations in achieving a clear goal. So, before Turkey doing something to China, it will think about what action which will get many incomes with little cost. It is about how make China changes its treatment to Uyghur but not create the conflict between them.

Diplomacy

Furthermore, this case used the theory of diplomacy. Diplomacy is derived from the Greek word 'diploun' which means 'folded' and in English 'diplomas' means 'fold document' (Inoguchi, 1989 in Kurizaki, 2011:6).² Syarliien in Roy (1991) defines diplomacy as the art and science of negotiation state representative, while Duchacek argue states that diplomacy is usually defined as the practice of the implementation of the foreign policy of a country by means of negotiations with other countries.³ It means that diplomacy is an appropriate way that will be chosen by Turkey to negotiate with China in order to stop the discrimination against Uyghur because diplomacy was aimed to do the agreement to persuade China to stop its discriminative policy towards Uyghur ethnic. As we all know, Turkey is a country that is smaller than China. Therefore, to avoid conflict and war, in order to achieve its goal to fight discrimination of ethnic

¹Mohtar Mas' oed, 1989, *Studi Hubungan Internasional Tingkat Analisis dan Teorisasi*, Yogyakarta, PAU-SS-UGM. Page 87.

²Ruth Mery Lucyana S, *Praktik Diplomasi di Era Yunani Kuno*, September 2015, http://ruth-mery-lucyana-fisip14.web.unair.ac.id/artikel_detail-143596-SOH%20202%20%20Sejarah%20Diplomasi%20di%20Era%20Yunani%20Kuno.html accessed on 21 March 2016, 06.28 WIB.

³ S.L. Roy, 1991, *Diplomasi*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Uyghur from China, Turkey needs support from the public. The public would not be silent if the Chinese do things that are not fit. Public consists of many countries, if the Chinese do bad things, they will ask the United Nations to crack down China. Uyghur are also the citizens of China who have the right to be protected as citizens even if they are the minority.

To response these problems, Turkey tries to do diplomacy effort because it feels that it is a state which is smaller compared to China. Moreover, if Turkey involved in this problem, it doesn't want take the high risk like war or conflict. But, Turkey find the best way with minimum risk, it is through diplomacy with China. So that diplomacy is one effective alternative actions for small countries like Turkey to achieve the desired objectives without conflict from both sides. In other words, diplomacy is one of the soft powers applied by Turkey towards China.

The Relations between Turkey and Uyghur Ethnic

Besides having the similar genetic and historical background, Turkish and Uyghur are also related in culture, language and religion. The languages used by Uyghur and Turkish are derived from Chagatay Turks language in Central Asia. Religion is also very influential in the bonds of ethnicity between Turkey and the Uyghur. Islam has replaced the existence of Buddhism in the Xinjiang region during the 10th century under the influence of Arab and carried by Satuk Bhugra Khan, the first Turks person who embraced Islam.⁴

The Turkey Tribes Distribution

In the eighth century, nomadic people in Turkey did the transfer and dissemination as traders and nomads. Turkish nomadic tribe spread across most of Central Asia move to Europe, Persia and the Arabian Peninsula using overland silk path route. The deployment of Turkish race also reached the far east region including Northern China, especially Xinjiang province, as well as some areas of Mongolia and Siberia. At first, they were nomads, but some chose to stay settled along the silk route traversed areas. The deployment of Turkish race gave an impulse to the regions where they occupied. Some of the places visited by the Turks people adopted the Turkish language, or vice versa. Also, there were some that adopted the culture of Turkey.⁵

⁴<http://factsanddetails.com/china.php?itemid=162#06> accessed on 1 March 2016, 18.28 WIB.

⁵ Oliver Roy, *The New Central Asia, the Creation of Nations*, New York University Press 2000. Page 5.

Uyghur and Xinjiang

Uyghur Ethnic

Uyghur are the Turkish clan who lived in Xinjiang, west China, but in the history of Uyghur, Xinjiang referred to Uyghuristan or East Turkestan. Uyghur are the minority ethnic in China that embrace Islam. 'Uyghur' in the Uyghur ethnic language means 'unity'.

Uyghur converted to Islam since the year 934 AD, when the government Satuk Bughra Khan, a businessman of Kharanid, ruled the country. At that time, the 300 magnificent mosques were built in the city of Kashgar. Then, Islam developed and became the only religion of the Uyghur in Uyghuristan.

Xinjiang

Xinjiang also known as East Turkestan is an autonomous region in north western China which is inhabited by Uyghur. The moslem minority with racial distinction demand total independence from Beijing. There are about 10.2 million Uyghur in Xinjiang According to 2002 census conducted by China (Laccino, 2014).⁶

Although Xinjiang is a fertile and prosperous region with a wide variety of natural resources, the level of education in Xinjiang is still low. This is due to the high cost of education. For the cost of education in Xinjiang, the Chinese government pegged 200 Yuan each year from students who enter primary school, the first level of school, and college. It's intended to slower the literacy in that area. They cannot continue their education because higher education costs reached 1000-4000 Yuan each year. Now, only 26% of teachers in Xinjiang who are Turkish descent and averaging 40% are Chinese people. The entire books are written in the Chinese language. In fact, graduates from the Uyghur School find it difficult in the college examinations because the test uses Chinese language.⁷

⁶Ludovica Laccino, *China Bans Ramadan: Uighur Muslims Punished for Fasting in Holy Month*, July 2014, www.ibtimes.com/china-bans-ramadan-uighur-muslims--punished-fasting-in-holy-month-1617542 accessed on 20 October 2015, 14.49 WIB.

⁷Dewanti Pusparani, 2009, *PENURUNAN PERJUANGAN ETNIS UIGHUR DARI TINDAKAN REPRESIF PEMERINTAH CINA*, Yogyakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, 2009. Page 17-18.

Discriminative Policy of China

According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*, *diskriminasi* adalah *pembedaan perlakuan terhadap sesama warga Negara berdasarkan warna kulit, golongan, suku, ekonomi, agama, dan sebagainya*. In English, it means that a difference in treatment to fellow citizens by color, race, ethnicity, economics, religion, etc.⁸ The types of the discrimination:

1. Ethnocentrism Discrimination

The first racial discrimination is ethnocentrism. It views that one's own group is the center of everything, so that all other groups are compared and assessed in accordance with the standards of the group.⁹

2. Xenophobia Discrimination

The word xenophobia comes from the Greek, *xenos* and *phobos*. *Xenos* means strangers, and *phobos* means fear.¹⁰ Thus, xenophobia is excessive fear of strangers, or everything smelled foreign.

3. Miscegenation Discrimination

Miscegenation is discriminatory that reject the occurrence of race relations including mixed marriages between different races.¹¹

4. Stereotypes Discrimination

Stereotype is one of the forms of racial discrimination because it is judging someone only based on the perception of a group where the person comes from.¹²

Xinjiang Issues

China does not want Xinjiang being controlled by Uyghur. Thus, China ordered migration to native tribes of China, Han Chinese, to move into Xinjiang. It was getting cornered to the Uyghur as the Turks clan who live in Xinjiang who were originally the majority ethnic of Xinjiang. Their different religious also increasingly cornered Uyghur in Xinjiang. Besides, the different religions, they also have different physical characteristics. Uyghur look like more to Europe Caucasus with white skin, the green eyes color, long noses and beards like the Turkish

⁸<http://kbbi.web.id/diskriminasi> accessed on 1 March 2016, 20.04 WIB.

⁹ Tito Edy Priandono, *Komunikasi dalam Keberagaman*, Bandung: Departemen Ilmu Komunikasi FPIPS UPI, 2014. Page 200.

¹⁰ Rahman Arge, *Permainan Kekuasaan: 200 kolom Pilihan*, Buku Kompas, Jakarta 2008, page 373.

¹¹ Downing, et al., *Multiracial America: A Resource Guide on the History and Literature of Interracial Issues*, Scarecrow Press 2005. Page 9.

¹²Hesti Armiwulan Sochmawardiah, *Diskriminasi Rasial dalam Hukum HAM: Studi tentang Diskriminasi terhadap Etnis Tionghoa*, Genta Publishing, Yogyakarta 2013. Page 75.

people in general. While Han Chinese generally more like Asians who are white and have black eye color.

Moreover, many actions and policies of the China governments prioritize Han Chinese more than Uyghur in all fields (as in the employment, welfare, education, and religious freedom). The Chinese government treats Han ethnic and Uyghur differently.

Many reported human rights violations are done by the China government in Xinjiang, such as violations of religion freedom, speech freedom, livelihood and education freedom, discrimination, and the execution of political prisoners.

Many religious freedom violations committed by the Chinese government, particularly the Uyghur Moslems in Xinjiang. Since a long time the Chinese government has destroyed many places of worship, prohibited reading, studying and even having the Quran, banned prayer and fasting, Friday prayers for men, and banned women to wear the veil. Islamic schools and mosques were destroyed, priests and religious figures were tightly controlled.

Hence, the uprising of the Uyghur to protect their human rights started. It started from protests or demonstrations, campaigns, and revolt. That case was also as the trigger of resistance action from the Uyghur relatives outside China. It is the turkey people.

The Causal Factor of the Conflict

Rulinda (2011) states four factors underlying the conflict between the Moslem Uyghur, Chinese government and Han ethnic in China, namely:

1. Structural Factor

China has the factors that concerns over internal security of the country. China takes repressive action against the Uyghur to achieve internal security. It is closely related to the efforts Chinanisasi by the CCP (Chinese Communist Party), which is one form of cultural revolutions which will be achieved by China. China's communist government intends to nationalize their citizens based on the nationality of ethnic majority in China, namely the Han ethnic.

2. Political Factor

Ideology issue, political institutions are discriminatory, and elite interests that contain political factor will cause the discrimination so it will trigger a conflict between Han and Uyghur.

3. Economic Factor

Most of the Uyghur ethnic cannot find a job easily even they are treated harshly in public services places such as hospitals, banks, etc. Most of them are still working with farming and

livestock breeding, while the industrialization will increased in some areas such as Xinjiang. As a result, Uyghur will be shifted and its presence is going to be more isolated.

4. Socio-cultural Factor

History troubled ethnic or group has long been one of the factors that cause conflict and discrimination.¹³

In addition, Lopulalan and Tukan (2001: 17) add another factor named religious factor. Differences of religion could create hatred between races. Although each of the religion teaches mutual understanding, love, and tolerance, but in history proved that many war and oppression when Christian dealing with Islam, or between Catholics and Protestants.¹⁴

The China Forms of Discrimination toward Uyghur

Table 1. The Forms of China Discriminative Policy toward Uyghur Moslem

Year	Discriminative Policy
1949	After the communist took over Xinjiang in 1949, more than 4.5 million Moslem Turks were killed by the communist government as a series of ethnic cleansing. Since controlled by the communists, there was an attempt to erase the identity and culture of Islam in Xinjiang like discrimination in the field of economics.
1966-1976	There was a call for the abolition of Islamic rituals known as cultural revolutions. Moslems were forbidden to learn the language and writing that was influenced by Arabic, Turkish and Persian. There were closure of mosques and waqaf property confiscation and occupation of the mosque by force.
1990-1998	In the 1990, the Chinese government banned the construction of mosques and madrasah that led to the violent conflict between Moslems in Xinjiang by the Chinese government. China government also implemented a Strike Hard policy namely tighten control over religious activities, restricting the movement of people and detain individuals suspected of supporting the separatist movement in 1996.

¹³Nikita Ayu Rulinda, 2011, *DISKRIMINASI PEMERINTAH CHINA TERHADAP ETNIS MINORITAS MUSLIM UIGHUR*.

¹⁴Dicky Lopulalan dan Benjamin Tukan, *Konvensi Internasional tentang Penghapusan Segala Bentuk Diskriminasi Rasial: Panduan Bagi Jurnalis*, LSPP, Jakarta 2001. Page 17.

	<p>Moslem Uyghur could not perform the pilgrimage easily because they could not get a passport. The process of making passports is more difficult and the Chinese government also limits the travel agency pilgrimage.</p> <p>China has conducted 35 nuclear tests in East Turkestan. More than 200,000 Moslems have died because of radiation. During 1998, more than 20,000 babies are born deformed in East Turkistan. Cancer patients raised sharply, many deaths of an unknown disease happened, and many paralyzed disease occurred.</p>
<p>2000-2009</p>	<p>A violent conflict occurred with the involvement of the citizens of Uyghur with Han Chinese in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang which resulted in 197 people dead, 1700 injured and 1434 Uyghur were abducted and sentenced by the Chinese government. The cause of this incident was because the Uyghur rejected restrictions on Chinese authorities in Xinjiang and differences in the treatment of Uyghur and Han Chinese.</p> <p>Post 9/11 when terrorist attacks on the US, the treatment of Moslem Uyghur got worse. China government labeled them as terrorist.</p> <p>Beijing is accused of intensifying a crackdown after street protests in Xinjiang in the 1990s, and again in the run-up to the Beijing Olympics in 2008. Over the past decade, many prominent Uyghur have been imprisoned or have sought asylum abroad after being accused of terrorism. Mass immigration of Han Chinese to Xinjiang had made Uyghur a minority in Xinjiang. Beijing is accused of exaggerating the threat from Uighur separatists in order to justify repression in the region.¹⁵</p> <p>China government also restricts Uyghur who want to worship into mosques and Friday prayers in congregation must register with their national identity cards. Moslems are also required to sign a sort of letter on responsibility of</p>

¹⁵ British Bold Ceative (BBC) News, *Who are the Uighurs?* April 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-22278037> accessed on 20 October 2015, 16.47 WIB.

	<p>fasting and performing tarawih prayer or other religious activities during Ramadan.¹⁶</p> <p>Government also installed 17,000 surveillance cameras in Urumqi to monitor every activity of Uyghur.</p> <p>Economic prosperity between Uyghur and Han Chinese clan is also very different. Han earn four times greater than the Uyghur even for the same job.¹⁷</p>
2010-2015	<p>China accused sixth Uighur Moslems behind the terrorist activities that threatened security in the province of Xinjiang, the western region of China and insert them into the Chinese national terrorist list.¹⁸</p> <p>Beijing forbids Uighur Moslem to fast by setting government policy that forces private companies to offer lunch during the fasting month to employees of Uyghur. For those who refuse to eat, they are threatened of losing the annual bonus as well as employment. The government also forced schools to provide lunch during the fasting month and prohibit students under 18 years of fasting and worship, and forced restaurants to remain open all day.¹⁹</p> <p>China government seized all copies of the Qur'an and religious texts. 30,700 manuscripts and printed texts of classical Islam had been burnt by China government. 28,000 mosques were closed by the government and turned into bars. 18,000 madrasah turned into a warehouse. 120,000 religious leaders (ulama, imam of the mosque) were executed. 54,000 were sent to work in the camp by force.</p> <p>Punishment for the teaching of the Qur'an in China is 10 years in prison.</p> <p>Moslem women are officially banned to wear a head scarf. If a woman caught</p>

¹⁶ Tim Muslim Daily, *Pemerintah China Larang Shalat Jumat di Xinjiang*, July 2009, <http://www.muslimdaily.net/berita/internasional/pemerintah-china-larang-sholat-jumatdi-xinjiang.html> accessed on 1 March 2016, 21.23 WIB.

¹⁷Galih Irwan, *Akibat Ketiadaan Khilafah: Pembantaian Muslim Uighur di China*, Agustus 2012, faktaduniaglobal.blogspot.co.id/2012/08/akibat-ketiadaan-khilafah-pembantaian.html accessed on 23 November 2015, 08.18 WIB.

¹⁸Amri Amrullah, *Cina Masukkan Enam Suku Muslim Uighur ke Daftar Teroris*, April 2012, <http://m.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-mancanegara/12/04/06/m21ipt-cina-masukkan-enam-suku-muslim-uighur-ke-daftar-teroris> accessed on 1 March 2016, 21.16 WIB.

¹⁹Djibril Muhammad, *Masya Allah, Muslim Uighur Cina Dilarang Puasa Selama Ramadhan*, Agustus 2011, <http://m.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-mancanegara/11/08/09/lpmw0y-masya-allah-muslim-uighur-cina-dilarang-puasa-selama-ramadhan> accessed on 1 March 2016, 21.00 WIB.

wearing the veil by the authorities, she will be fined 5600 dollars. In fact, the average annual income of Moslems in East Turkistan is 1000 dollars.

Men under the age of 20 years are not allowed to study the Qur'an, pray in the mosque, or perform the Friday prayer. The duration of Friday prayers is only 20 minutes.²⁰

The transmigration of Han ethnic to the Xinjiang cause the oppression toward Uyghur ethnic is increasing. This step was taken by China to suppress the Uyghur space and reduce the number of their population. Han Ethnic who has the same cultural roots with China, their life prosperity is guaranteed by the Chinese government.²¹ Previously, 93 percent of the population was Uyghur (Moslem Turkey), while 7 percent was Chinese in Xinjiang. Today, six decades occupation of the Han ethnic in Xinjiang that more shift the origin population of Xinjiang almost 45 percent of the population of Xinjiang is Han ethnic.

The Chinese government promised to give a big gift package to ethnic minorities (Uyghur) who are willing to marry a Han Chinese as the Chinese government's efforts to remove the Uyghur Moslem culture in the region.²² It is to launch an assimilation program during the Cultural Revolution which the Uyghur Moslem women are prohibited of having offspring and only some people were allowed to give birth with the strict terms and supervision.²³

²⁰Adiba Hasan, *10 Fakta tentang Negeri Xinjiang di Balik Sejarah Muslim Uighur*, July 2015, <http://m.annahmah.id/news/2015/07/10/10-fakta-tentang-negeri-xinjiang-di-balik-sejarah-muslim-uighur.html> accessed on 20 October 2015, 16.30 WIB.

²¹Dewanti Pusparani, op. cit. page 76.

²² Sandy, *China Tawarkan Uang demi Hapus Budaya Muslim Uighur*, September 2014, www.dream.co.id/news/china-tawarkan-uang-demi-hapus-budaya-muslim-uighur-140903f.html accessed on 23 November 2015, 08.25 WIB.

²³Utariningsih, op. cit. page 45-46.

Turkey Response towards China Discriminative Policy against Uyghur People

Turkish Domestic Public Action Stance against the Persecution of Uyghur Ethnic

Turks did a demonstration in Istanbul against the Chinese government's treatment of the Uyghur Moslem minority. They attacked the offices of the Chinese consulate in Istanbul, carried flags and shouted anti-Chinese slogans outside the building and burned the Chinese flag. The protesters also attacked the Chinese restaurant in the famous district of Istanbul, Tophane by destroying the window. In addition, Chinese travelers were also attacked and harassed. Turkey also promised to always open the door widely for the Uyghur who are Moslems if they wanted to escape from the persecution in China.²⁴

Turkish protesters also attacked the office of the Thai consulate at midnight in Istanbul on Wednesday, July 8, 2015 by destroying the consulate window with a stick, damaging the door of the office and destroying property in it. This was done after the expulsion of about one hundred Uyghur that deported from Thailand to China the day before. Sending back Uyghur to China seemed to expose them to torture, abuse and violate their human rights.²⁵

Diplomacy as the Instrument of Turkey Foreign Policy

Since March 2014, the diplomatic feud has been going on between Turkey and China. This is because they scramble detainees held in Thailand namely Uyghur. 17 Uyghur were entering into Thailand through Cambodia illegally. Then, China wanted the Uyghur detainees back to China. Knowing that, the Turkish government did not stay silent. Diplomatic representatives of Turkey came to Thailand to protect and pursue negotiations in order to ask Thailand to absolve the Uyghur arrests and bring them to Turkey. Because if they repatriated back to China, they fear that China will persecute them. The Turkish government even issued 17 passports to the Uyghur prisoners and gave them permission to migrate to Turkey. While from the China's side, it wanted the detainees to repatriate back to China. Eventually the case was brought to Bangkok court of South Criminal Court on March 24, 2015 and the court decision came out on March 27, 2015 which decided that the group could not be repatriated to Uyghur

²⁴Feehas, *Sentimen anti-China Meletus di Turki, Beijing Kelabakan*, July 2015, <https://feehas.wordpress.com/2015/07/10/sentimen-anti-china-meletus-di-turki-beijing-kelabakan/> accessed on 24 November 2015, 07.30 WIB.

²⁵Choirul Aminuddin, *Usir 100 Uyghur, Konsulat Thailand di Turki Digeruduk Massa*, July 2015 dunia.tempo.co/read/news/2015/07/09/118682625/usir-100-uyghur-konsulat-thailand-di-turki-digeruduk-massa accessed on 24 November 2015, 07.46 WIB.

and Thailand would continue to control these groups. Hearing the decision, the party of the International Human Rights Organizations intervene and urge the Thai government not to return the Uyghur to China because they would face persecution back there.

Based on the above case, it can be seen that the foreign policy of Turkey is aimed at protecting the nation's interests and seeking to resolve the problems that occur through means of diplomacy namely Representing (as representatives of the government of Turkey), Protecting (protect Turkish descent by holding a passport Turkey), and Negotiating (negotiate the repatriation of Uyghur, the Turkish descent).²⁶

In order to fight injustice received by Uyghur, the Turkish would do diplomacy. Diplomacy is an art promoting the negotiation between the state representatives in the practice of implementing the foreign policy of the state.

Besides doing the diplomacy, Turkey try to purpose the problem to United Nation (UN). Turkey asks UN to become the mediator in this case because as we know that UN is the world big organization in the human values field, especially promoting the human rights. Moreover, UN also has the conventions that connected with this problem, such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and International Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

Through United Nation (UN)

Turkey as a country that has ethnic ties with the Uyghur feels the need to take action to minimize China's discrimination against Uyghur Moslems. Therefore, Turkey took the decision to conduct diplomacy as a foreign policy instrument including making a report to the United Nations.

The UN is expected to support what is desired by Turkey and help resolve the conflict between the Moslem Uyghur, Han, and the Chinese government and Turkey. As the result, the recent tensions can be eased and Uyghur can get their rights back that have been usurped as citizens.

This convention has many members and China is one of them. Hence, UN can pressure China through this convention to stop the discrimination action that China had done towards Uyghur although they argued the accusation. China always called Uyghur as the terrorists, so

²⁶Meisarah Marsa, *Perseteruan Diplomatik: Turki dan China Berebut Tahanan Uighur di Thailand*, April 2015, marsyaholmes.blogspot.co.id/2015/04/perseterun-diplomatik-turki-dan-china-.html?m=1 accessed on 25 November 2015, 11.02 WIB.

that they do the rude action against them. If the China's answer is true that Uyghur is terrorists, it should be solved with the appropriate law. China cannot do it arbitrarily. Therefore, it's whether true or not that was said by China, both are the wrong actions because they violate the legal law.

The implementation of United Nation's act towards the parties, UN will solve the problem in the world trial of UN. United Nation will held the meeting between the both parties as the mediator to resolving the conflict. And for the guilty country will get the sanction that appropriate with the regulation that mentioned in UN. In this case, if UN grants the request from Turkey to become the mediator between China and Turkey, so UN will bring this case to the UN meeting. It conducted suitably with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

Conclusion

Uyghur, one of the Turks clan, already long lived in Urumqi, Xinjiang, China. The tribe has long received unfair treatment or race discrimination from the Chinese government. This is because China does not want Uyghur to dominate and control of the territory of China. For this reason, the Chinese government continues to push its own ethnic, Han population, in order to dominate China.

Looking at these injustice actions, Turkey that has the descendant relation with Uyghur definitely cannot accept what China had done. Turkey tried to remove the injustice accepted by the Uyghur by doing the diplomacy where the diplomacy was aimed to do the negotiation with China to stop the discriminative policy towards Uyghur people.

The Turkey Prime Minister (2003-2014) Recep Tayyip Erdogan called the world to stop the wildness that is now going on against Uighur Moslems. In addition, he said that cruelty to Uyghur Moslems must be stopped immediately.²⁷

Besides doing the diplomacy, the Turkish government also submitted the case to the United Nations (UN) to get support from them. Hopefully, the intervention of the UN can bring positive results to the Moslem of Uyghur so what is desired by the Turkish government to eliminate discriminatory policies China will be materialized.

²⁷Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia, *Giliran Etnis Han 'Berburu' Muslim Uighur*, July 2009, <http://hizbut-tahrir.or.id/2009/07/10/giliran-etnis-han-%E2%80%98berburu%E2%80%99-muslim-uighur/> accessed on 1 March 2016, 12.41 WIB.

Turkey is very careful in taking steps on how to resolve the problems faced by the Moslem Uyghur so that it still bring a positive image for the incumbent government and still maintain good relations with China.

Diplomacy that had been done will keep Turkey in a safe position. In contrast, if Turkey took the decision that antagonize China, for example, breaking off diplomatic relations with China, it will surely bring harm to Turkey.

Turkey-China cooperation will bring many benefits for Turkey where China with the highest population in the world's market and at the same time can be a bridge for Turkey to enter the Asian market. Similarly with China, cooperation with Turkey will bring China to enter the market of Europe and the Middle East region easily.

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