

Received : 25 February 2024, Accepted: 31 March 2024

DOI:<https://doi.org/10.33282/rr.vx9i2.146>

China's Repression on Uyghur Muslims and violation of International Human Rights

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Abstract

International Human Rights set laws to support and secure the freedom of humans all over the world. All States are bound to respect and follow international human rights law. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) fortified its control over the bureaucracy by significantly redesigning the focal government structure. The CCP government keeps up close authority on the internet, comprehensive communications, and the intellectual world. The Chinese authorities are working on their oppression of religious networks, prohibition of Islam in Xinjiang, suppression of Christianity in the territory of Henan, and growing investigation of Hui Muslims in Ningxia. Xinjiang, home to the Uyghurs, has been the focal point of severe government suppression. According to the Chinese government, China is facing tri-Evils which are Terrorism, Extremism, and Separatism. This article examines the radicalization that has occurred in Xinjiang, particularly among the Uyghurs, and its effects on the security and human rights of the region. This study also explores the responses of CCP towards Uyghur Muslims by violating human rights. This study examines the Chinese policies and violations of human rights conditions, obligations, and ethnic relations.

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Key words: China, Muslims, Human Rights, Chinese Communist Party (CCP), Xinjiang Uyghur

Introduction:

Human rights are fundamental rights for everyone, no matter what our nationality is, where our home is, what is religion, colour, language, or status. All human beings have similar and equal human rights without any discrimination. These human rights are related, reliant, and unbreakable. Worldwide human rights law sets obligations, and every government needs to follow these rules and regulations to secure human rights.

The justice and equity system stayed strict by international law. China, despite everything, uses death punishment as a state mystery. Suppression, led under the pretext of counter-terrorism, or anti-separatism, remained especially serious in Uyghur Autonomous Region named Xinjiang and Tibet. Specialists oppressed Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Muslim ethnic gatherings in Xinjiang through meddling reconnaissance, self-assertive imprisonment, and constrained inculcation. Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is encouraging its mechanism on the bureaucracy and administration organizations in a significant government redesign. The party regulates a fantastic new body of government and the National Supervisory Commission. That is enabled for the half year to keep communicating with anybody for practicing open expert without proper preliminary techniques in a system called liuzhi. The CCP additionally incorporated state bodies accountable for ethnic, religious, and abroad Chinese issues under the department of United Front Work.

Chinese Specialists and analysts significantly ventured up constraint and organized maltreatment against the thirteen million Turkic Muslims, including ethnic Kazakhs and Uyghurs, in the north-western Xinjiang area of China. They have completed mass discretionary confinement, tormented and abused them in different detainment offices, and progressively enforced unavoidable controls on each type of activity. Human rights defenders endure indiscriminate detainment, caging, and enforced vanishing. The CCP government keeps up close authority on the internet, communications, and the intellectual world. The

Chinese authorities attempted their oppression of religious groups, containing prohibition for Islam in Xinjiang, suppression of Christians in the territory of Henan, and expanding investigation of Ningxia Hui Muslims.

China's developing global power is becoming human rights exporter infringement at the UNO platform, where it looked to square support of its faultfinders in 2018. Once again, China positioned between nations chosen for backlashes against human rights safeguards or defenders (Roth, 2019). China feels security danger, particularly from Uyghurs, Muslims, and other minorities; therefore, CCP controls these people by violating international human rights. On 5 July 2009, clashes occurred between ethnic Uyghur people and police forces. The hits highlighted the ethnic politics and Uyghur issues of China in the international media, which also led to severe suppression against the Uyghur people by the Chinese state. China prohibited information in the Xinjiang region for a year (Han, 2010). The CCP called them tri-Evils which are Terrorism, Extremism, and Separatism.

Review of Literature:

Graham E. Fuller, and S. Frederick Starr, in their book, wrote the Xinjiang Problem. In this book, the authors describe that Xinjiang, China's western fringe region contains eighteen percent of the nation's whole land territory. It is a locale plagued by change, and progressively, the showdown between two particular groups - the more as of late showed up Han Chinese and the indigenous Uyghur Turkish Muslims. The showdown revolves around a battle to control the region and the Uyghur mission for self-rule or even autonomy from Beijing's standard. Clashes in their interests and objectives in this manner offer various dreams and stories of current Xinjiang fundamental factors, mirroring the unmistakable worries of every individual.

Sean R. Roberts explains in his book, The War on the Uyghurs: China's Internal Campaign against a Muslim Minority, that inside long stretches of the September 11 assaults on New York and Washington, the Chinese government cautioned that it confronted a genuine fear-

based oppressive danger from its Uyghur ethnic minority, who are Muslim. In this book, Sean Roberts uncovers how China has been utilizing the US-drove worldwide war on fear as a universal spread for the inexorable concealment of the Uyghurs. Of the 11 million Uyghurs, more than one million are currently being held in purported revised instruction camps, survivors of what has become the most extensive program of mass detainment and surveillance on the planet. The author Roberts describes how the Chinese government effectively embroiled the Uyghurs in the worldwide fear war and marked them as a dangerous psychological militant danger with connections to al-Qaeda. He contends that reframing the Uyghur residential dispute as worldwide psychological oppression gave legitimization and motivation to a deliberate crusade to eradicate Uyghur personality and that an apparent Uyghur aggressor danger just rose after over a time of Chinese concealment for the sake of counterterrorism.

Research Methodology:

This article describes the dynamic patterns and trends of Chinese policies. The study is based on descriptive and analytical design. The data is assimilated from secondary sources, i.e., books, journals, documents, and newspapers. The nature of the data collected for this study is qualitative.

Background:

The Uyghurs are Turkic-speaking individuals in East Turkestan. It was renamed in October 1955 Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region not long after the Chinese addition in 1949, which had likewise in Tibet and southern Mongolia. East Turkestan borders Mongolia and China toward the east, Russia toward the north, Tibet toward the south, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India toward the west and southwest (BBC, 2014). The region of East Turkestan is greater than the whole of Western Europe. Its provincial name Xinjiang implies a new area. In spite of the fact that China formally assigned East Turkestan as an Uyghur self-ruling locale in 1955, as a general rule, it has never gotten self-ruling by the People's Republic of China (PRC) system. The Chinese government put the quantity of Uyghurs after the 2010 enumeration in East Turkestan at ten million. However,

some Uyghur sources state that the genuine populace of Uyghurs is around about twenty million (Maizland, 2019).

The efficient digestion of the Uyghurs, like the feature of the national strategy of the Chinese government, has been continuing for quite a while. Yet, it increased in 2009 after the destruction in Urumqi, the East Turkestan capital, and afterward considerably more when Chen Quanguo got to work in Xinjiang as a Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Secretary. Suppression led by the CCP in the name of counter-terrorism or anti-separatism remained especially serious in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Specialists oppressed Uighurs, Kazakhs, and other prevalently Muslim ethnic gatherings in Xinjiang to meddling reconnaissance and self-assertive confinement (Darling, 2019).

Violations of Chinese government against Xinjiang Muslims:

The Chinese government is hostile and started challenging the strike program as anti-extremism against Uyghur in Xinjiang in 2014. Still, the level of violation and suppression increased in the CCP government in late 2016. The CCP government is aggressive towards expressions of Uyghur identity and suppressing them in the name of the threat of terrorism. They made political camps in the name of political education. They forced Uyghur and Turkic Muslims to learn mandarin Chinese and praise CCP, the people who resisted, were punished by the government in camps. With phenomenal degrees of power over religious practices, Chinese authorities and specialists have adequately banned the act of Islam in the region.

According to Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 13, every human being has the right to the freedom to move and live anywhere. But there is intensifying proof of how contact between those living abroad and the Uyghurs in East Turkestan has been banned. The authorities have transformed East Turkestan into a police state and converted an outside jail into a profound observation framework. Numerous individuals from their family members disappeared in East Turkestan. In August 2016, Chen Quanguo, Secretary of the Communist Party, Chen's system currently called all Uyghurs criminals and terrorists. Over the most

recent two years, he has captured many Uyghurs, mostly men aged 18-50. Therefore, fewer ladies have become widows, and youngsters have become orphans. More than 3,000,000 Uyghurs are unlawfully kept in absorption camps and imprisonment. The Uyghurs and different individuals from Muslim people groups have encountered phenomenal bulk discretionary detainment for re-education. Human Rights Watch and the UN Commission on Human Rights, specifically the present High Commissioner Michelle Bachelet, expressed in 2018 that more than one million Uyghur Muslims were held in camps with no legal methodology. Senator Chris Smith was guaranteed in 2019 that there are more than three million individuals in alleged re-education camps (Charbonneau, 2020). The meaning of the camps has changed in one year. The news sources and UN authorities were calling them internment camps in 2017. But the Chinese government named these camps re-education camps in 2018. Later Chinese authorities also called these camps professional instructional hubs. In January 2019, American congress Senator Menendez said these camps were just concentration camps.

Human rights cover both commitment and rights. Most states follow human rights laws to boost satisfaction with important human rights, but some go against it. The Uyghur Human Rights Project reported on 21 May 2019 that police arrested about four hundred thirty-five Uyghur and some other Turkic scholars. They took them to different camps in East Turkestan. They arrested 125 students, 77 university instructors; 47 poets, writers, and scholars; 58 journalists, editors, and publishers; 30 school teachers; 29 actors, directors, and singers; 15 computer engineers; 22 medical researchers and doctors; 4 photographers and painters (watch, 2019). Chinese officials continued to pressure other nations to repatriate Uyghurs living overseas to China. Idris Hasan was arrested at Casablanca airport on July 19 after traveling from Turkey to Morocco. Idris Hasan had been detained for more than five months and faced extradition to China, where he may face extended arbitrary incarceration, torture, and other ill-treatment (Keqiang, 2022).

Furthermore, there is evidence that about 50,000 Turkic Muslim children and other Uyghur are in orphanages controlled by the state. At the same time, they arrested one or both parents

in the camps. However, some children were sent to high schools in different countryside. The authorities changed the name and identity of these children. Some institutions set normal selection functions for Han families to adopt Uyghur kids. As a result of isolating families forcibly, men from ladies, and youngsters from their folks, the Chinese specialists have accomplished a rootless Uyghur society. This began with singular families and extended to entire networks in urban and provincial territories.

According to article 18 of the international human rights declaration, every human has the right to freedom of thought, religion, beliefs, and morality. Every human has the right to change or adopt thought and religion, to live lonely or communally, and to choose language, worship, exercise, and thought. But in the Chinese area of Xingjian, people don't have the right to select their everyday language freely. The Chinese authorities took a continuing approach and stopped teaching the language of Uyghur. They made education difficult for Uyghur by burdening students financially. Their boarding school program is following political operation because they fear the Uyghur Muslim population's ethnic solidarity. They banned the Uyghur language entirely in 2016 in East Turkestan schools. Nobody is allowed to use the language publicly. If they find any Uyghur using the Uyghur language will get punishment, and they will send to re-education camps for political training. Many parents are still looking for their missing children who were sent to camps in 2016 but failed to find them.

China has invested 50 billion RMB in finishing its East Turkestan mass observation system. They observed individuals using face acknowledgment and making exhaustive DNA-based computerized IDs. China has utilized manufactured consciousness innovation to distinguish individuals by filtering eyes and faces. The observation framework secured the camps, jails, schools, confinement focuses, roads, malls, individual IDs, and vehicles. Indeed, even in towns, checkpoints and reconnaissance cameras are introduced at the passageway to each family unit. Nothing can get away from China's exciting and abusive advanced checking framework. China likewise presented 2017 an advanced social credit framework, yet most Uyghurs are not qualified or incapable of getting adequate credit.

According to article 12 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every human has the right to freedom. No one has the right to interfere with or disturb privacy, home, or family, nor to interfere with his honour and status. Every human has the right to secure the law against such attacks or interference. In 2017, different media sources announced that the administration had spent ten million dollars on the acquisition of 12 DNA sequencers used to test and dichotomize DNA tests in East Turkestan (Cyranoski, 2017). These are new-generation sequencers, which they utilize to decide family lines, shades of an eye, and other physical qualities. The new gear could use to profile more than ten thousand DNA tests a day and a few million per year.

China restricted the essential highlights of the culture of the Uyghur people, which convey Islamic messages. They banned saying Assalam-u-alaykum when Uyghur Muslims met each other. The Chinese neighbourhood specialists have additionally accelerated the destruction of 50% of masjids in East Turkestan. Without a doubt, there are not many mosques working. The Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) is completing broad research and recording of obliterated and decimated masjids and strict locales, for example, sanctuaries in East Turkestan. The most seasoned mosque to be wrecked in 2018 which is the eight hundred years old name Keriya Aitika Mosque, obliterated (Sawut, 2019). According to the Uyghur activists, the NGO of human rights, protection, and national law is practically limited in practicing and working discriminately (Holder, 2019).

The Chinese specialists are persuaded that the religious conviction of the Uyghurs is one of the principal deterrents, and they line transparently drive an anti-religion battle against the Uyghur individuals in East Turkestan. Since the Cultural Revolution, this crusade has arrived at the most elevated level. Traditional religious customs like Islamic marriage ceremonies, the naming of children, and funerals are forbidden by the Chinese government. They banned the Islamic outfit and beards. According to them, these are signs of extremism. They also denied labelling Halal food products.

Further, they forced Uyghurs and other Muslims to eat pork to show their loyalty to the Chinese government. They banned Praying and fasting. They burned the Islamic books, including the Holy Quran and prayer mats of Muslims. They have a fear of Islamization. In short, they started genocide programs and policies against Uyghur Muslim population. The people who do not follow these rules are sent to re-education camps or jail.

According to article 5 of the international human rights declaration, no one can torture or give cruel punishment (Henry, 2018). The Uyghur individuals faced state-supported criminal policies by the government of China for a long time. A few obtuse violations of the government were submitted against the Uyghurs from numerous points of view, for example, video proof on YouTube, conversing with the media, and composing petitions. The most essential and appalling violation of the government is organ reaping from the Uyghur individuals.

According to the well-known Chinese website name Sina that China may turn into the main organ transplant nation in the world by 2020 (Robertson & lavec, 2017). While contrasted with America, which has an enormous number of organ contributors, in a short time, China can turn into the world's top-positioning nation for organ transplants. They are stating it with certainty since they consider the most recently evaluated 3,000,000 Uyghurs kept in Nazi-style death camps in China East Turkestan to collect their organ. This is also one reason for collecting DNA of the Uyghur people (Caplan, 2018).

The financial existence of Uyghurs has confronted more disastrous obliteration after the completion of the government's arrangement to detain a vast number of Uyghurs in Chinese Nazi-style inhumane imprisonments in 2017. Presently, making a budgetary exchange with China is outlandish for Uyghur merchants and agents abroad and Uyghur understudies abroad. The government has likewise captured each world-class specialist, altruist, and person with social impact. These people have utilized their advantages and were happy to put resources into neighbourhood economies like the networks. Some of them are straightforwardly given capital punishment.

Various Uyghur businessmen living abroad have said that the Chinese specialists kept checking their financial balances and resources from 2017. Therefore, they lost their

business contacts and responsibility for resources inside China from that point forward. The present gauge of monetary limits and expectations for everyday comforts of the Uyghur people group put them at a similar level in the mid-1990s.

According to article 23, clause i, ii, and iii of the Universal declaration of human rights, every human has the right to work freely. Everyone has right to pay equally for himself or his family (UN, 2010). However, many international companies started the business with China for free labour through imprisonment and camps. From 2017 to 2019, the Chinese government transferred at least 80,000 Uyghur labour to factories from re-education camps. These factories supply eighty-two famous international brands of clothing, technology, and automotive sectors. According to different reports, the names of some brands are BMW, Hennes and Mauritz AB, Nike, Adidas, AG, Huawei, Dell, Apple, Kraft-Heinz, Samsung, Coca-Cola, Gap, Intel, Volkswagen, Sony, etc. The international community condemned this network labour chain of China (Xu, Cave, Leibold, Munro, & Ruser, 2020).

According to article 19 of the Universal declaration of human rights, every human has the right to speech freely. Everyone has right to opinion and expression (UN, 2010). In China, tight controls and limitations on internet freedom of speech have persisted. The Chinese government disabled Clubhouse, an audio app used by hundreds of individuals in China and overseas to debate subjects such as Xinjiang and Hong Kong, on February 8. The Personal Information Protection Law went into force on November 1, further regulating cyberspace and requiring data localization. LinkedIn, a Microsoft-owned social network, shut down its Chinese counterpart owing to the substantially more challenging operating environment and more compliance requirements in China. Human rights advocates, activists, and citizen journalists put their lives on the line to report on the Covid-19 epidemic, providing an invaluable source of unfiltered first-hand information. The government harassed and retaliated against them, including incarceration. Zhang Zhan, a former lawyer, sentenced to four years in jail in December 2020 for reporting on the Covid-19 epidemic in Wuhan earlier that year, went on a partial hunger strike to protest her imprisonment. Her health was failing, and her life was in danger. Chen Qiushi, a citizen journalist, was freed after being held for more than

600 days in February 2020. Fang Bin, a citizen journalist who mysteriously disappeared in February 2020 while reporting on the Covid-19 epidemic, was never found (Keqiang, 2022).

Conclusion:

China established huge re-education camps and the mass punishment or detention of the Muslims in East Turkestan for religious and ethnic genocide cleansing. The Chinese government sees the massive imprisonment of millions of Muslims as the solution. Therefore, China established the largest camps and arrested millions of people in the name of re-education. Yet mostly, the Uyghur population is in the centres or prisons. They are destroying the peace of everyone, which creates a situation of psychological trauma.

Furthermore, the whole population is unprotected and propagated. The CCP government uses DNA and biometrics for surveillance goals which is against international law. Because this program is a threat to the privacy of common people. They divided the families, sent the parents into camps, and sent the children to orphanages. Internationally, the influences of mass detention, torture, and the psycho-social war of the CCP against Muslims can be manipulated in the global economy and politics. These policies of PCC are a threat to the safety and stability of the region as well as humanity. The Government of China should enforce special laws for Uyghur Muslims and other ethnic groups and ensure that they can live freely. The different companies should stop their business relations and ban Chinese products until China follows the rules and laws of the International Human Rights Organization. On the other side, customers should also demand these famous brands restrict China products and follow the direction of the International Human Rights Organization. China should stop forcing or harming Uyghur and other minorities to live and work in so-called re-education camps and factories.

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