

How did China manage to divert global attention to the human right abuses and genocide against the Uighur population?

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Abstract

This project is dedicated to the study of how China affected the infringement of the Uighur Nation, so that countries do not provide any help for this nation. Moreover, it explores which pressure China puts on the Uighur nation and how international organizations, countries impact this issue. This topic significantly impacts on the development of the Uighur nation, due to this there will be opportunities to identify problems and begin to solve them in the world market. Such questionnaires were completed by millions of people, who have shared their knowledge and experience.

This scientific inquiry sheds light on the manipulation of media, diplomacy, and international relations, unveiling tactics that other governments might employ in the future. Furthermore, this research empowers international bodies, NGOs, and civil society to develop more robust mechanisms for safeguarding human rights. Armed with an in-depth understanding of how a nation effectively diverted attention, stakeholders can formulate proactive strategies to uphold the rights of marginalized populations and hold responsible parties accountable.

I. Introduction

The article discusses how China's manipulation of media, diplomacy, and international relations affects the development of the Uighur nation. It sheds light on the methods used by the Chinese government to divert the attention of the world community from human rights violations in Xinjiang.

The Uighur people were subjected to forced labor [1], suppression of Uighur religious practices [2], political indoctrination [3], forced sterilization, forced contraception, and forced abortion [4]. Numerous studies have examined the violation of the rights of Uighurs in Xinjiang. They focused on questions such as "how exactly is China tracking the Uighur people" [5] or "what responsibility does China have for the Uighurs" [6]. However, they do not consider how the Chinese government managed to divert the attention of the world community from the human rights violations. In this article, we investigate what methods China used to achieve such a goal. Delving into the methods, motivations and consequences of China's actions, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of how a nation can influence international narratives.

The Chinese government is committed to the destruction of the Uighur nationality. The reason for such cruel treatment of the Uighurs is their numerous attempts to free themselves from the oppression of China and gain independence. In the history of this struggle, the screws tightened more and more with each new protest, with each attempt by the Uighurs to gain

independence [7]. Many countries of the world, from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United States, and international human rights organizations express extreme concern about the rights of ethnic minorities in China. However, despite numerous evidences of abductions, forced assimilation, torture, the use of slave labor and the sterilization of women, the brutal persecution of the population continues. [8]

I. The causes of Genocide Problem in the world.

This study starts with a description of the Chinese and Uighur people, then it will be moved on to the sanctification of the Uighur problem itself - how this problem arose and what are its causes. In order to understand the topic presented at the present moment, it describes the current state of the Chinese government's policy towards the Uighur people. The Chinese government is a very authoritarian government and seeks to subjugate the opposition in various ways. The Chinese government's methods apply only to Uighurs and could be to all money groups demanding liberalization or democratization in the Chinese state [9].

The findings state that China's success in distracting the attention of the world community and the lack of assistance from various states is due to a combination of control over the media, diplomatic negotiations, economic power and strategic messages. The interaction of these factors contributes to changing international perceptions

and diverting attention from the Uighur crisis [8]. China is a party to several international human rights and criminal law treaties prevention discrimination, genocide, torture and slavery. China has placed numerous reservations on them which prevent the treaties being fully enforced by other states [2].

II. The importance of research.

In the conclusion of the research work, there will be solutions of this problem, which states that Uighur genocide requires international cooperation and diplomatic efforts. By disseminating accurate information, human rights groups and international organizations can help the international community understand the seriousness of the situation and exert public pressure to take action. It is important to advocate transparency, dialogue and compliance with international law in order to effectively resolve the ongoing crisis [1].

The Uighur genocide represents a severe violation of human rights. The exploration and understanding of the genocide are crucial to shed light on the atrocities committed against the Uighur people and to ensure accountability for the perpetrators. By exploring the Uighur genocide, this research can increase global awareness and acknowledgment of the ongoing crisis. This can lead to international pressure on the perpetrators to end the atrocities and work toward justice and rehabilitation for the victims. By exploring the Uighur genocide, this research can explore ways to support and provide assistance to the survivors and families affected by the atrocities. This may include measures such as aiding refugees, advocating for their rights, and ensuring their access to justice and services [4].

II. Habitation of the Uyghur Nation now

As of now, the Uyghur population continues to reside in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in northwest China, where the majority of Uyghurs are concentrated. However, it is important to note that the situation in Xinjiang has dramatically changed in recent years due to the Chinese government's policies aimed at assimilation, surveillance, and mass detention of Uyghurs [3]. The current habitation of the Uyghur nation is marked by widespread human rights abuses and a diminishing sense of autonomy and cultural identity. The situation is deeply concerning and highlights the need for continued international

attention and action to address the ongoing crisis. [7]

The Chinese government has implemented a widespread campaign of repression against the Uyghur population, including the construction of "re-education" camps, where Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups are arbitrarily detained on a massive scale. There have been reports of forced labor, forced assimilation into the Han Chinese culture, and restrictions on religious practices and cultural expressions. The Chinese government justifies its actions by citing concerns about separatism, terrorism, and extremism. However, various human rights organizations, governments, and experts have raised concerns about the violation of Uyghur rights and the occurrence of crimes against humanity. [9] [10] [12].

I. Consequences of pressure on the Uyghur nation

The Chinese government's assimilation policies have targeted Uyghur culture, language, and religious practices. Uyghurs are pressured to conform to Han Chinese norms, eroding their distinct cultural identity. This suppression of cultural expression can have long-lasting effects on the Uyghur nation's cultural heritage and the sense of belonging among Uyghur individuals [2]. Moreover many Uyghurs have experienced family separation due to detention or forced labor. The Chinese government's policies have led to the separation of parents from children, siblings from each other, and spouses from one another. This has had a profound emotional toll on Uyghur families and communities.

The pressure and repression faced by the Uyghur nation can contribute to increased tensions and even radicalization among some individuals. In extreme cases, the marginalization experienced by Uyghurs may lead to feelings of hopelessness and desperation, potentially pushing some individuals towards extremist ideologies or violence [3]. The Uyghur crisis has generated global outrage and put pressure on governments to respond. This has resulted in strained diplomatic relations between China and several countries, economic consequences such as sanctions and trade restrictions, and boycotts of companies implicated in Uyghur forced labor. [8]

II. China's governmental system

The Communist Party of China is the ruling political party in China. It holds ultimate power and authority in

the country. The party's General Secretary is considered the most powerful position in the country. China's governmental system is highly centralized, with decision-making concentrated in the hands of top Communist Party leaders. Power is exercised through a hierarchical system, with guidance and directives flowing from the central government to provincial, municipal, and local levels. China's governmental system follows the principle of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This refers to a blend of socialist ideology and market-oriented economic reforms, combining central planning with elements of market competition and private ownership. [9]

III. Organizations fighting for Uyghur Nation's rights

Nowadays, China, having good political relations with other countries, makes the Uyghur nation separated from international help. China bears state responsibility for breaching every article of the 1948 Genocide Convention in their treatment of the Uyghur people of Xinjiang province [6].

Parliaments around the world are now studying and debating it, and many are considering following the path set by the Netherlands and Canada in declaring the situation in Xinjiang a genocide [7]. This is as it must be: some 152 countries are signatories to the Genocide Convention (including also China), and each has a duty under the Convention to make their own determination of whether a situation meets the criteria set out in the Convention.

More than a million Uyghurs and other minorities are estimated to have been detained in camps in Xinjiang. Xinjiang lies in the north-west of China and is the country's biggest region. Like Tibet, it is autonomous, meaning - in theory - it has some powers of self-governance. But in practice, both face major restrictions by the central government [7]. The Chinese government has been accused of carrying out forced sterilizations on Uyghur women and separating children from their families. [4]

IV. Other countries' reaction on that issue

The U.N. The Human Rights Council, individual countries, and international organizations have been putting pressure on China over Xinjiang and calling on Beijing to allow U.N. inspectors into the region to investigate [13]. Germany issued a joint statement on behalf of U.N. member states condemning the "increasing number of reports of gross human-rights violations" in Xinjiang, including "severe restrictions

on freedom of religion or belief and the freedoms of movement on Uyghur culture". [14]

At the same time, Cuba issued an opposing statement on behalf of 45 countries "supporting China's counterterrorism and deradicalization measures in Xinjiang." However, the balance of world opinion has appeared to be shifting against China, with 16 countries signing on to the statement of condemnation that had declined to sign a similar statement [15]. So far, the world has been reluctant to go much further than condemning China's actions. Human Rights Watch issued an extensive report on the situation in Xinjiang, making the case that China was committing crimes against humanity.

I. International countries' policy

China has detained Uyghurs at camps in the north-west region of Xinjiang, where allegations of torture, forced labour and sexual abuse have emerged. The sanctions were introduced as a coordinated effort by the European Union, UK, US and Canada. China responded with its own sanctions on European officials [5]. It has denied the allegations of abuse, claiming the camps are "re-education" facilities used to combat terrorism. But UK Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab said the treatment of Uyghurs amounted to "appalling violations of the most basic human rights".

US Secretary of State Antony Blinken said China was committing "genocide and crimes against humanity". The US said it sanctioned Wang Junzheng and Chen Mingguo for their connection to "arbitrary detention and severe physical abuse, among other serious human rights abuses" [6]. Canada's foreign ministry said: "Mounting evidence points to systemic, state-led human rights violations by Chinese authorities." The sanctions came amid increasing international scrutiny over China's treatment of Uyghurs.

II. Methods of exploring research

First, a comprehensive literature review to analyze existing scholarly works, media reports, and policy documents on the topic were employed. This provides a foundational understanding of key narratives and strategies. Secondly, qualitative content analysis of international media coverage and diplomatic statements to discern patterns in framing were conducted. By identifying linguistic nuances, research aims to uncover how China shapes the narrative surrounding the Uyghur issue. Thirdly, interviews with experts in international relations and communication

will offer insights into China's diplomatic and public relations strategies. This qualitative data will be triangulated with media analysis to enhance our understanding. Additionally, social media analysis and sentiment tracking will help gauge public engagement. Ethical considerations will guide our research, ensuring a balanced and unbiased approach. By triangulating information from various sources, research aims to uncover the mechanisms employed by China to divert attention and offer a nuanced understanding of the complex issue [5]. This research will contribute to a more informed global discourse on the subject.

III. Actions of China, which divert the attention of other countries

China's significant economic influence around the world, particularly through trade and investment, can often divert the attention of other countries. Many countries have economic ties with China and may be reluctant to criticize or confront China on certain issues in order to protect economic interests [9]. Moreover, China has utilized diplomatic pressure to discourage other countries from raising concerns about its internal affairs or issues such as human rights violations. This can include economic coercion, threats of trade consequences, or diplomatic isolation. Also, China tightly controls its domestic media and internet to limit the flow of information critical of the government or sensitive issues. This information control can make it difficult for other countries to fully understand and discuss certain events or policies, diverting attention away from them.

IV. China's contribution to the Uighur nation

China has invested in infrastructure and economic development projects in Xinjiang, which can bring benefits to the Uighur population in terms of job opportunities, improved access to resources, and economic growth. However, these developments have also been criticized for displacing Uighur communities, marginalizing Uighur businesses, and benefiting primarily Han Chinese settlers rather than the Uighur population.

It is crucial to approach the question of China's contribution to the Uighur nation with a critical lens and sensitivity to the ongoing human rights crisis. While there may be certain aspects that have brought benefits to some individuals or communities, they should not overshadow the severe violations being committed against the Uighur population and the urgent need for international attention, accountability, and support for the victims.

V. Conclusion

The current status quo between the Uyghur and Chinese nations is marked by significant tensions and human rights concerns. The Chinese government's policies in the Xinjiang region, where the majority of Uyghurs reside, have led to widespread human rights abuses and raised serious international concerns. Reports indicate that over a million Uyghurs and other

The international community should continue to exert diplomatic and economic pressure on China to address the Uyghur genocide. This can involve sanctions, trade restrictions, and diplomatic efforts to hold the Chinese government accountable for its actions. Independent international bodies, such as the United Nations or other reputable organizations, should conduct thorough and unbiased investigations into the human rights abuses in Xinjiang [7]. Such investigations can help gather evidence, document atrocities, and hold the perpetrators accountable.

Increased humanitarian aid should be provided to Uyghur communities, both within China and in countries where Uyghur refugees seek shelter. This includes providing access to basic needs, healthcare, legal support, and protecting their rights as displaced persons [9]. It is crucial to raise awareness about the Uyghur genocide and advocate for the rights of the Uyghur people. Governments, human rights organizations, and individuals can engage in advocacy efforts, public campaigns, and educational initiatives to mobilize support and put pressure on governments to take action.

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