



Multilateral Cooperation Among States in Protecting Uyghur Human Rights : Potential and Challenges (2016 – 2021)

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ABSTRAK

Pemerintah Tiongkok telah dituduh melakukan kejahatan terhadap kemanusiaan terhadap warga Uyghur dan minoritas Muslim lainnya akibat penahanan massal, asimilasi paksa, kerja paksa, dan 'sterilisasi' paksa di Tiongkok. Sejak temuan ini terungkap, komunitas internasional, khususnya Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil (CSO), mengkritik pemerintah Tiongkok. Namun, respons efektif dari negara bagian dan pemerintah masih sangat kurang. Oleh karena itu, tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tantangan-tantangan yang menghambat kerja sama dan kolaborasi antar negara untuk menentang Tiongkok atas kebijakannya terhadap Uyghur dan minoritas Muslim lainnya. Selain tantangan-tantangan yang ada, tulisan ini juga bermaksud untuk mengidentifikasi peluang-peluang yang dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mewujudkan kerja sama antarnegara sebagaimana yang diamanatkan oleh institusionalisme liberal. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, tulisan ini mengacu pada literatur dan publikasi akademis yang sudah ada sebelumnya untuk memberikan jawaban dan pengetahuan mengenai permasalahan ini. Tulisan ini menemukan bahwa tata negara Tiongkok serta pertimbangan negara-negara Tiongkok menghambat kerja sama antarnegara yang bermakna dan substansial. Di sisi lain, dukungan kuat dari komunitas internasional secara keseluruhan merupakan modal yang dapat dimanfaatkan oleh negara dan pemerintah untuk membentuk perlawanan terhadap Tiongkok.

Kata Kunci: Antarnegara, kerjasama, Xinjiang, Uyghur, hak asasi manusia

ABSTRACT

The Chinese government has been accused of crimes against humanity towards the Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities due to China's mass internment, forced assimilation, forced labor, and forced 'sterilization'. Since these findings came to light, the international community, especially Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), has criticized the Chinese government. But, effective response from states and governments are very lacking. Thus, this writing aims to find out the challenges that hinder cooperation and collaboration among states to oppose China over its policy towards Uyghur and other Muslim minorities. Over and above challenges, this writing also intends to identify opportunities that can be utilized to make interstates cooperation possible as what liberal institutionalism has stipulated. Using qualitative method, this writing draws from preexisting literatures and academic publications to provide answers and knowledge on this issue. This writing finds that Chinese statecraft as well as states' considerations are obstructing meaningful and substantial interstates cooperation. On the other hand, strong support from the overall international community is a capital that can be utilized by states and government to form opposition towards China.

Keyword: Interstates, cooperation, Xinjiang, Uyghur, human rights