

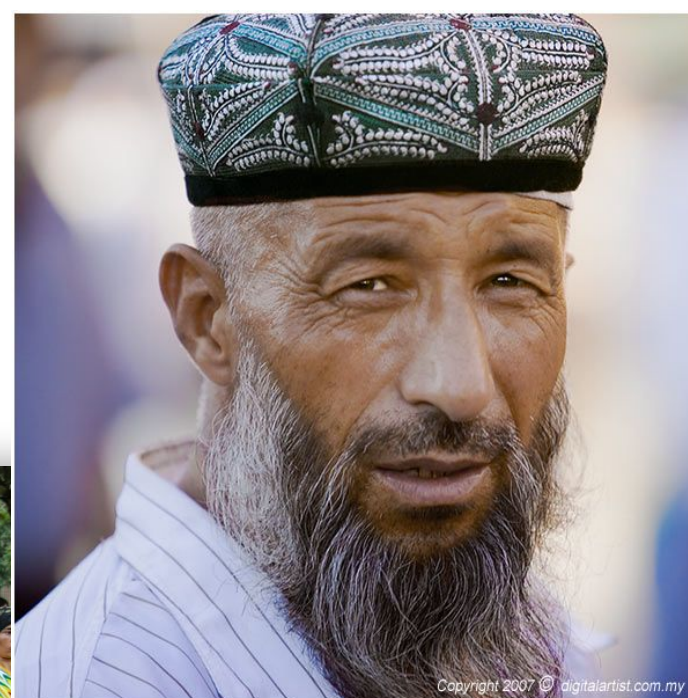
Are Uyghurs Getting Stripped Down of their Rights due to Governmental Policies?

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Course Name: China's Ethnic Minorities: Assimilation or Cultural Pluralism?
Group Name: 4A
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Background

Who are the Uyghurs?

- ❖ Turkic ethnic group
- ❖ Live primarily in Xinjiang
- ❖ Primarily practise Islam
- ❖ Uyghur language
 - Perso Arabic script → Native to Xinjiang)



Islam: Hui v/s Uyghurs

- ❖ The only difference between them is their "relation" with the Chinese gov't.
- ❖ The Hui are more assimilated in terms of culture, language and heritage.
- ❖ The governmental policies akin to Islamophobia have been one of the results.

Impact

More problems with the government for example, accusations for terrorism. Biased policies from the government such as, required to eat lunch at school during Ramadan. (MORE TENSION)
Affect their quality of living as employment, living standards and peace is disturbed.



Tension

- Between the CCP and the Uyghurs (from Xinjiang))
- ❖ Uyghurs enjoyed greater religious autonomy in the past, the situation is different on present day
 - Demand a separate state; viewed as ethno-nationalist threat to the Chinese state



Right to Religion



- ❖ Islam is seen as strengthening their ethnic identity
- ❖ Celebrating religious holidays, studying religious texts or representing one's religion through personal appearance = forbidden in state schools
- ❖ Versions of Koran, venues of religious gatherings and what may be said there are controlled by the government



Right to Education

Education and Culture

- ❖ Banning the use of Uyghur at schools. Mandarin Chinese is fully used in preschools, elementary schools and middle schools.
- ❖ A very patriotic campaign is implemented in schools (Williams, 2017)

Quality of Education

- ❖ Xinjiang still needs 30,000 more teachers
- ❖ Hard to attract Han teachers to a poor, volatile region (The Economist, 2015)



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