

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

People's Republic of China has established Regional Ethnic Autonomy Law in 1984 to achieve equality for minority rights. The Regional Ethnic Autonomy Law is the way of Chinese government to implement ICERD in China. From this Regional Ethnic Law, the Chinese government make some policies regarding education, minority languages, and freedom to keep their religion. However, by seeing the case of Uyghurs, the law has not been successfully implemented. Aside of that, the violation of China to the Uyghurs rights can be categorized as the violation of the ICERD especially when China detains the Uyghur in re-education camp without trial process. China also violates other ethnic minority such as Mongolian ethnics and Tibetans.

China does not run its responsibility toward its populations in the case of protection from mass atrocity crimes because China violates its responsibility by doing racial discrimination. Every state must protect its populations from mass atrocity crimes. As a consequence of racial discrimination, the ethnic minorities cannot get their minority rights.

B. Recommendation

From the research, the author recommends that Security Council may investigate the existence of re-education camp in order to determine whether the situation is endangering towards Uyghurs. And if it is proven, there must be solution such as negotiation as the first step in giving a warning to People's Republic of China. In this case, the Security Council must prioritize peaceful means in solving problems. If peaceful means have been done, and crimes against humanity still occurred, then through the Security Council may take decisive actions such as military intervention.