

COVID-19 and China's internal problems: an opportunity of India

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ABSTRACT

In the post-modern era, people are now stunned. The whole world has stopped. In this slow-moving life, people are now fighting against the pandemic of Coronavirus in order to survive. This Corona pandemic has brought various challenges in front of the whole world. All countries are facing this challenge at all levels, from internal to external. In almost all countries from developed to developing they are plagued, exhausted and depressed during this pandemic. Almost all the countries of the world except China are showing their weakness in this pandemic. But the weakness of China, the central character of this war, is not coming to the fore. Like other countries in the world, we do not even think about what internal problems or weaknesses are emerging in China in this COVID-19 situation. This research paper has tried to show that.

Keywords: COVID-19, Basic Law, Legal, Economic, Uyghur, ROC, CCP, Autonomous, Mask Diplomacy, Kuomintang.

The world is now a deeper disease. The cause is Corona virus. Corona disease has been identified as the widest spread contagious disease in the world, which appeared in the second half of the year 2019. It started from Wuhan, which is the capital city of Hubei province in China and reached to almost every corner of the world infecting around 215 countries in the world. The disease has affected each sector of human life. This Coronavirus is the only cause of human destruction. In this view we are talking about China, the birth place of this COVID-19, in a reluctant and positive way. We are not even trying to find out China's internal problems like other countries, which has been tried to show here in succession.

The first thing that needs to be highlighted is that there are doubts in the world about the number of people who have lost their lives in the socialist state of China as a result of COVID-19. In fact, they do not put the real truth in front of people. It looks like 84000 but the world estimates the number is much higher. China is pursuing such a diplomatic strategy with the aim of keeping its image transparent in the eyes of the world. China's main problem at the moment is COVID-19 and it is associated with floods as a curse of nature. As a result, the people of China are suffering or have suffered massive losses. Although China's economy is in a somewhat better position in this Covid-19 episode, the negative impact it has had on other sectors of the country, such as education, health and politics, is conceivable. Along with China's internal problems, various

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challenges, obstacles or questions have arisen in China's foreign policy. COVID-19 episode in China's internal problems are mentioned below.

Islam in China

In this paper, the emphasis is usually on Uyghur Muslims to say Islam. The Uyghurs are an ethnic group living in East and Central Asia. But at present time Uyghurs live primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China. Xinjiang territory is the largest province of China and this province is bordered by eight countries including the former Soviet Central Asian Republics, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. The Uyghurs are recognized by the Chinese government only as a regional minority within a multicultural nation. This region experienced a brief period of independence in the 1940 but China regained control after the communist took power in 1949. Rich in natural resources economic development in the region has been accompanied by a large-scale immigration of Han Chinese. So many Uyghurs have been croaking of discrimination and marginalisation by the Chinese authorities and anti-Han sentiment has become more prevalent since the 1990s, flaring into violence on occasion. At present Xinjiang's crisis is a result of growing discontent among Uyghur people that was fuelled by Chinese democratic party in the region. Many of the Uyghur has grievances that are driven by ethnic religious and cultural factors. In 1949 had 3.2 million Uyghurs and only 1400 Chinese. But at present of the total population 40 per cent are Han and only 47 per cent are Uyghur. Uyghurs have feared that they might soon be significantly outnumbered.

But what is the problem here? The problem is the 'Xinjiang Re-Education Camps'. The Xinjiang Re-Education Camps officially called 'Vocational Educational and Training Centers'. Which is run by the Communist Party of China. The Government of the PRC are internment camps that have been operated by the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Government and the CPC committee for the purpose of indoctrinating Uyghurs and other Muslims since 2017. As a result, US state department spokesperson person Morgan Ortagus has already asserted that "what has happened it to the Uyghur people....is potentially the worst crime that we have seen since the Holocaust".

A few days ago, there were two recent incidents in China, one is an authoritative report documenting the systematic sterilization of Uyghur women and the other one seizure by U.S. Customs and Border Protection of 13 tons of products made from human hair suspected of being forcibly removed from Uyghurs imprisoned in concentration camps. As well as over a million Turkic Uyghurs are detained in a prison and forced labour factories in China. They are abused torture raped and even killed. These mass detention camps are designed to cause serious physical psychological harm and mentally break the Uyghurs people. Even though in Xinjiang Province the authoritative have separated nearly half a million children from their family, aiming to instil loyalty to China and the communist party. Basically, China wants to destroy the Uyghurs lineage, they wanted to "break their lineage, break their roots, break their connections and break their origins"; "round up everyone who should be rounded up" and systematically prevent Uyghur births demonstrates our intent to eradicate the Uyghur people as a whole. By 2019, the government, planned to subject over 80 per cent of women of childbearing age in southern Xinjiang to forced intrauterine device (IUDs) and sterilization. To implement these policies the Xinjiang government hunts down women of childbearing age. One apprehended these women have no choice but to undergo forced sterilisation to avoid being sent to an internment camps. As

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a result, population growth rates in the Uyghurs heartland plummeted by 84 per cent. In Kashgar, only about 3 per cent of married women of childbearing age gave birth in 2019. Though Uyghur men have been detained and woman has stabilized, the government has laid the groundwork for the physical destruction of the Uyghur people. At least half a million of the remaining Uyghur children have been separated from their families are being raised by the state at so-called "children's Shelters".

In this regards, Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act has been passed by USA. With the passing of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act, the US government has begun to take steps in the right direction to avoid another human catastrophe. Seventy-eight members of Congress have followed up with a call for the administration to impose sanctions on the responsible Chinese officials. So far, the administration has officially imposed sanctions on four Chinese officials and entity in church of the surveillance system and responsible for the expansion of the internment camps in Xinjiang Province. On April 28, 2020, 'United States Commission on International Religious Freedom' has recommended that 40 Nations, including China, for designation as 'Countries of Particular Concerns'. Even before that, the Trump administration-imposed sanctions on the Chinese military purchase of S- 400 Air Defense Systems and Su-35 Fighter Jets from Russia.

Xinjiang, like Tibet, has been given the status of a self-governing province, but the Chinese government is not abiding by it. Unspeakable atrocities have been inflicted on the Muslims here in the name of terrorism. As a result, anger is building up in the mind of Uyghur Muslims here, which is coming from the past and whose current form is very terrible. In this Covid-19 situation, the Chinese government is very scared of Uyghur Muslims.

One country and two systems

In socialist China, there are two systems of one country, which has become a major factor on his internal problems. One country two systems is a constitutional principle describing the governance of Hong Kong and Macau since they became region of China in 1997 and 1999.

Under the principal each of the two regions could continue to have its own Government system, legal, economic and financial affairs including trade relations with foreign countries, all of which are independent from those of the mainland. Both are former colonies of Britain and Portuguese respectively. The Policy was originally proposed by Deng Xiaoping shortly after it took the regions of the country in the late 1970s. Dang's plan was to unify China under the 'One Country Two Systems Policy'. The British had taken control of the Hong Kong in 1842 after the 'First Opium War'. In 1898, the British government and the Qing dynasty of China signed the 'Second Convention of Peking'. This allowed the British to take control of the islands surrounding Hong Kong, known as new territories, on lease for 99 years. After that London promised Peking that the island would be returned to China after the expiry of the lease in 1997. On the other hand, Macau, had been ruled by the Portuguese from 1557. They started withdrawing troops in the mid-1970s for some reasons. In the 1980s, Deng's China initiated talks with the both Britain and Portugal for the transfer of the two territories. In the talks, Beijing promised to respect to region's autonomy under the One Country Two Systems proposal.

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On December 19, 1984, China and UK signed the Sino-British joint declaration in Beijing. This set the terms for the autonomy and the legal, economic and governmental systems for UK post 1997. Similarly, on March 26, 1987, China and Portugal signed the joint declaration on the question of Macau and China made similar promises for the region of Macau after it was handed over to Beijing. After that Hong Kong returned to Chinese control on July 1st 1997 and Macau sovereignty was transferred on December 20, 1999. Both regions became 'Special Administrative Regions of China'. The regions would have their own currencies, economic activity and legal systems. But defense and diplomacy would be decided by Beijing.

And later, the Chinese government drafted a separate constitution for Hong Kong and Macau called the 'Mini Constitution' or 'Basic Law'. This 'Mini Constitution' would remain valid for 50 years till 2047 for Hong Kong and 2049 for Macau province. Especially Hong Kong is a democratic region. In connection with China had pleased to keep Hong Kong's capitalist system and way of life unchanged for 50 years under a 'One Country Two Systems' principle agreed to with the UK, which had colonized the territory during the 19th century. But amid COVID-19 situations on 30th June 2020, China has passed national security legislation for Hong Kong, which is called "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" because China will oppose "foreign interference" in Hong Kong and will punish foreign forces which use Hong Kong to carry out "separatist, subversive, infiltrative and destructive activities".

Why has not Hong Kong enacted its own national security law since the handover? According to basic law, article 23-Hong Kong's de facto constitution calls on the local government to enact laws on its to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the central People's Government. But almost 23 years after the former British colony was handed back to China the law has never been passed the last attempt in 2003 was met with protest and the legislation was shelved. Why China is trying to pass the bill? Beijing has long been frustrated by this failure and the fear of the type of widespread unrest seen last year over a proposed extradition law with mainland China. Those mass protests, which lasted over six months and give increasingly violent and disruptive before the Coronavirus pandemic drew them to partial halt, were major challenges to Beijing's control over the city.

China is passing the bill as per as article 18 of the 'Basic Law', 'laws listed in Annex iii shall be confined to those relating to defense and foreign affairs as well as other matters outside the limits of the autonomy of the region'. Though, previous laws introduced in Hong Kong by law of Annex iii included regulations regarding China exclusive economic zone, which has an effect on territorial claims in the South China Sea and legislation regarding foreign banks. In recent years the Chinese government has taken a broader view to Annex iii, and in 2017, it added a National Anthem Law to the list. Emily Lau, a leading member of Hong Kong's democratic party told Al Jazeera that resident of Hong Kong, were "very concerned, very alarmed, and very disturbed" over the fear the new legislation will take away our freedom will take away our personal safety and the rule of law and now it seems like each breaking up all the promises and the want to legislation for us.

In view of President Trump said details on Beijing's plans are not yet known and promised to "address that issue very strongly" if China proceeds and US secretary of Mr. Pompeo issued a

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blistering statement saying the pending People's Congress action would be a death knell for Hong Kong's autonomy and would inevitably impact award assessment of 'One Country Two Systems' and the states of the territory. In this regard, on 27, 2019, US President signed a new law the "Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019". This law says that the law will among other mandates, allow Washington to suspend Hong Kong's special trading status based on an annual certification by the US State Department about whether the city retains sufficient degree of autonomy under the 'One Country Two Systems' framework. Another law of the past in this regard is the 'Hong Kong Relation's Act' is a 1992 act enacted by the US Congress. It allows the U.S to continue to treat Hong Kong separately from Mainland China for matters concerning trade export and economic control after the 1997 handover.

Although, China introduced a law in 2019 to end Hong Kong's democracy, called the 'Fugitive Economic Offender Bill'. As a result, there is a movement of people against this law. This Hong Kong's amended extradition law would allow the extradition of suspects to mainland China from the first time. Supporters say the amendments are key to ensuring the city does not become is criminal refuge, but critics worry Beijing will use the law to extradite political opponents and other to China where their legal protection cannot be granted. As a result, people started protesting against it. More than 7000 protesters have been arrested since June, and recent hard-line tactics, including the mass arrests of protest figure, have drawn international criticism and accusation. Beijing is using the pandemic as a cover to "turn the screws on Hong Kong". Martin Lee, who is known as a father of democracy in Hong Kong. He is founder of Hong Kong's opposition Democratic Party. He along with 14 others pro-democracy activists were arrested on 18 April 2000. During covid-19 pandemic about hundred people gathered at lunch time in the Landmark Atrium Mall in Central, despite social distancing rules and protected by singing their protest anthem ' Glory to Hong Kong' and held up signs reading 'Free Hong Kong Revolution Now' and 'Hong Kong Independence'. In response, Beijing top political office in the Hong Kong has called, protestors a "Political Virus" and said the semi-autonomous city will never be until "poisonous" and "violent" black-clad demonstrator are eliminated. It is regrettable that Chinese government seems to be increasingly in flexible in dealing with its population from Xinjiang to Hong Kong, using the only tool it has in disposal- a crackdown.

If we look at the movement of 2014, we can see that there was a movement from September 26 to December 15, 2014, which is called 'Umbrella Movement'. This decision was widely seen to be highly restriction and tantamount to the Chinese communist parties pre-screening of the candidates for the chief executive of Hong Kong. Then China brought the extradition bill. Earlier this year Beijing took an important step in realising this ambition when it replaced the Communist Party's top two officials in Hong Kong with hawks seen as confidants of China's president XI Jinping.

One China policy

The first thing that comes to mind when it comes to 'One China Policy' is the Republic of China. This Republic of China (ROC) was a sovereign state based in mainland China from 1912-1949. It was established on 1st July 1912, after the 'Xinhai Revolution', which overthrew the Qing dynasty. This Qing dynasty is the last imperial dynasty of China. The Kuomintang (political party in Republic of China) won the parliamentary election held in December 1912 and Sun Yat Sen became first President of ROC. But Manchu Restoration of July 1917, under the General

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Zhang Xun reinstalled the last emperor of the Qing dynasty to the throne for a brief period. In 1921 he established the Government of the ROC in Guanzhou with the help of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) but in 1946 started in China between the KMT and CCP. After the civil war in 1949 CCP established the People's Republic of China, overthrowing the nationalist government in Nanjing. The ROC government fled to the island of Taiwan. ROC said that it was the rightful Government of China and it included all of China, including Taiwan and Mongolia. The ROC was a founding member of the United Nations including its security council. In 1971 the ROC lost its United Nations seat as China. The seat was given to the People's Republic of China. This made the PRC the rightful Government of China internationally. Most countries have accepted the PRC as China. But present status is there two countries in the world that call themselves China. The PRC is the country most people think of when they hear the name China and ROC also calls itself China.

Even though, 'One China Policy' is a policy asserting that there is only one sovereign state under the name of China, as opposed to the idea that there are two States. According to the PRC, Taiwan is a province in China but democratic ROC opposes this policy.

After a few days this image becomes clearer with Lee Teng-Hui holding hands. Lee Teng Hui was the fourth President of ROC from 1982 to 2008. He was the first President of ROC to be born in Taiwan and the first to be directly elected. During his presidency he led an ambitious foreign policy to give in allies around the world. On July 1999, he for the first time openly defined the relations between mainland China and Taiwan as between two countries. By these he abandoned Taiwan's previous position on legal government of China and stated that Taiwan and China are two separate countries. He also noted that there was no need for Taiwan to declare independence again since it had always been an independent country since 1912. At the time in 1999 while Xi was acting governor of Fujian Province, cross-strait tensions were run high, fuelled in part by large-scale military drills spanning Fujian. Xi snapped two state theory as rubbish and said the two States argument exposed Lee Teng-hui's fundamental motive of plotting the division of our homeland. After 21 years Lee is died and troubling signs are again appearing over across state relations. Tsai Ing Wen protégé of Lee is serving as the seventh president of the ROC, commonly known as Taiwan and present Xi, governor of the Fujian in 1999, is president of PRC.

During this covid-19, in May 2020, Taiwanese president Tsai Ing Wen said Taiwan cannot accept becoming part of China under its 'One Country Two Systems' offer of autonomy. As a result, China responded that "Reunification" was inevitable and that it would never tolerate Taiwan's independence. In connection with Chinese opposition in May prevented from joining a virtual annual meeting of the World Health Organisation as an observer country. US was supporting Taiwan's presence in WHO meeting. Despite, Chinese opposition, amid ongoing tension between China and US, moved us and Taiwan closer to each other. On April 10, US Health and Human Services Secretary Alex Azar met with Taiwan president Tsai Ing Wen. It was the highest-level visit by an American cabinet official since the break in the formal diplomatic ties between Washington and Taipei in 1979. Though, Beijing has protested others visit as a betrayal of US commitments not to have official contact with island. The Corona virus, the Hong Kong crackdown and the WHO controversy have drastically altered bilateral relation between US and Taiwan.

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This time we look at Pratas Island. The Pratas islands also known as the Dongsha Islands, are atolls lie in the north of the South China Sea. They are located about 170 nautical miles south east of Hong Kong. Taiwan controls them and has declared part of them the Dongsha Atoll National park. But PRC claims them as part of Guangdong Province. Pratas Island, located in the middle of the route from China's military base on Hainan Island to Pacific Ocean, is strategic importance for China's advanced into the Pacific Ocean. China's first domestically built aircraft carrier, the Shundong, was also deployed last December to the base of Hainan, increasing pressure on the Chinese military to capture the islet. On May 2020, Taiwan set a Chinese Air force Y-8 aircraft had briefly crossed into Taiwan's Air Defence Identification Zone. Following this incident, US has decided to support Taiwan. That's why US President Donald Trump recently signed the TAIPEI act, supporting Taiwan's aspiration to expand relationship with other countries in the world. All these incidents are not only creating but also exacerbating China's internal problems in the Covid-19 situation.

Tibet issue

Tibet is a region in East Asia covering much of the Tibetan Plateau spanning about 2-5 million km. It is the traditional homeland of the Tibetan people as well as some other ethnic groups such as Monpa, Tamang, Qiang, Sherpa and Lodha peoples. Now it is also inhabited by considerable number of Han Chinese and Hui peoples. This region maintained its autonomy until 1951, when it was occupied and incorporated into the People's Republic of China.

In 1951 Tibetan leaders are forced to sign a treaty by China. The treaty known as the 'Seventeen Point Agreement', professes to guarantee Tibetan autonomy and to respect the Buddhist religion but also allows the establishment of Chinese civil and military headquarters at Lhasa. This agreement affirmed the People's Republic of China's sovereignty by granting the area autonomy to Tibet. But uprising was started due to forceful implementation of Communist policies by China in Tibet. After that Tibetan government was abolished in 1959 after a failed Tibetan rebellion. But during the Great Leap Forward, 200000 Tibetans may have died, approximately 6000 monasteries destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. This Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) headquarters in Dharamshala in India is also referred as the Tibetan Government in Exile and the Dalai Lama was head of the CTA. In 2011, the Dalai Lama proposed change to the exile chartered, which removed his position of authority within the organisation. Executive Authority of CTA is vested in the 'Sikyong' also known as the President. The 'Sikyong' is supported by a cabinet of ministers responsible for specific portfolios and legislative authority is vested in the parliament of the CTA. But at present on August 5, the election commission of the CTA announced the start of the process for 2021 general elections. The polls will be held to elect the 'Sikyong' and the 17th Tibetan parliament in Exile. In response, on August 30, Chinese President Xi said, China must build and impregnable fortress to maintain stability in Tibet, protect national unity and educate the masses in the struggle against 'Splittism'.

Actually, China has been destroying rich cultural heritage, Buddhism, religious traditions, education system, social breakdowns, lawlessness, communal disharmony, uncontrolled greed and high growth in sex trade of Tibet by systematic cultural genocide since last six decades. In addition XI, told his party members that political and ideological education needed to be strengthened in Tibet's schools. According to him it will plant the seeds of loving China in the depths of the hearts of every youth in Tibet. At present, during lockdown periods US House of

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Representatives Scott Perry from Pennsylvania introduced a bill (H.R. 6984) that would “authorise the President to recognise the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China as a separate independent country and for other purpose”. Before this USA has made the various legislations including the Tibet policy act of 2002 and the 2018, Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act and recently in January 2020, on the lofty Tibetan Plateau on the Northern side of Himalayas, is an autonomous region of China. But as a result, the anger of the common people is increasing day by day. And this revolt has taken a massive turn in the COVID-19 situation against the Chinese government.

However, it should be noted that in addition to China's internal problems, there are various external problems. At present, China has border issues with 22 neighboring countries. And these problems are becoming more and more common during COVID-19.

CONCLUSION

In the end, many things have come before us. It is clear that China, like other countries, is plagued and exhausted by the Covid-19 situation. They are always trying to strengthen his country's economy in the name of trade by using "Mask Diplomacy" in the atmosphere of the New Cold War. It is very clear, who is the main driving force behind the destruction of the economy of every country in the world. We must present the internal problems of Socialist China to the world in this Covid-19 situation. And if we can get these problems rooted, we can definitely win and we will be able to present the beautiful environment to future generations. At the movement, India has great opportunity to expose China's internal problems to the world. India is the main rival of China in Asia. In addition to presenting China's problems to the world, various countries of the world should use it in India's interest. So that India's side is very strong in the international arena. India needs to rapidly expand the scope of friendship with different countries. India also needs to ensure that India gets a seat at NSG and the Security Council, taking advantage of china's internal problems and India's good image. China is isolated from the rest of the world due to Coronavirus. At this present, if India indirectly present china's internal problems to the world in collaboration with other countries, then it must be good for India. In the end, I will say one thing, it is not tomorrow and we have to fight today and now.

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