THE ISSUE REGARDING THE SITUATION IN TIBETAN

Introduction

Tibet is a historical region covering much of the Tibetan Plateau in Inner Asia. It is the traditional homeland of the Tibetan people. Today Tibet is an autonomous region of china. In the course of Tibet’s 2,000-year history, the country came under a degree of foreign influence only for short periods of time in the 13th and the 18th centuries. Few independent countries today can claim as impressive a record

The Chinese government has never claimed to acquire sovereignty over Tibet by conquest. China recognizes that the use or threat of force (outside the exceptional circumstances provided for in the UN Charte), the imposition of an unequal treaty or the continued illegal occupation of a country can never grant an invader legal title to territory. Its claims are based solely on the alleged subjection of Tibet to a few of China’s strongest foreign rulers in the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries.

History

The history of Tibet From 1950 to the present started with the Chinese People's Liberation Army Invading Tibet in 1950. Before then, Tibet had declared independence from China in 1913. In 1951, the Tibetans signed a seventeen-point agreement reaffirming China's sovereignty over Tibet and providing an autonomous administration led by Dalai Lama. In 1959 the 14th Dalai Lama fled Tibet to northern India under cover where he established the Central Tibetan Administration. The Tibet Autonomous Region within China was officially established in 1965

From a legal stand point, Tibet has to this day not lost its statehood. It is an independent state under illegal occupation. Neither China’s military invasion nor the continuing occupation by the PLA has transferred the sovereignty of Tibet to China.

Key issues

China, one of most ardent opponents of imperialism and colonialism continues to have continued presence in Tibet. Against the wishes of the Tibetan people, by citing Mongol and Manchu imperialism and its own colonial policies as justification.

Under occupation, Tibet has been divided up, renamed and incorporated into Chinese provinces.

There are now more Chinese people in parts of Tibet than Tibetans. As a result of this Tibetans may become a minority in their own country.

Tibet's rivers supply fresh water to billions of Asia's people. Its natural resources prop up China's global power, this is power that Tibet could have instead.

China has closed the vast majority of Tibet’s monasteries, jailed thousands of monks and banned Dalai Lama images.

Tibet is one of the 12 most repressed countries in the world (Freedom in the World report 2016).

Possible solutions

Tibet would be more autonomous, but still remain part of China and under its sovereignty. However, Tibet would have more political self-determination. Economic development would continue, but in a way that genuinely benefits Tibetans, rather than only Tibet's Han Chinese immigrants. Moreover, these and other steps would help keep Tibetan culture intact. Gradually, this kind of self-determination and improved governance would be extended to the ethnically Tibetan areas of neighboring provinces. Finally, through a long term, incremental process, China — and therefore eventually Tibet — would one day become a liberal democracy.

Tibet has traditionally been a part of China, though it was essentially autonomous and allowed to go on its own. Post-WWII, China itself spent decades picking up the pieces of the former empire and eventually gave rise to the CCP. After solidifying control over the main regions of the country, China re-occupied Tibet, this time to have the region governed by the central government rather than the Tibetans. A solution for the China could be that Tibet acknowledges them as a part of China instead of fighting for their freedom.

Major parties involved/Countries positions

The primary parties in the Tibet conflict are the Chinese and the Tibetans. The Chinese side includes ethnic Han — the majority ethnic group in China — living in Tibet and the Chinese government.