

Abstract

For Tibetan refugees it has been more than six decade since they left their country after its occupation by China in 1959. Neighbouring states like India, Nepal and Bhutan has been their refuge. At present Tibetan refugees are spread all over the world but India and Nepal has the largest number of Tibetan refugees. After arriving in India, His Holiness the Dalai Lama was able to established Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) or Government in Exile with help from Government of India. CTA continues to operate out of Dharamsala, coordinating with all exiles and claiming to speak for all Tibetans who reject Chinese rule over their homeland.

Tibetan refugees have been able to rehabilitate successfully in the foreign soil with help from the host nations. To become a prosperous refugee community today, they had to overcome a number of obstacles. Although the social and economic landscape of the Tibetan Diaspora has changed, their religious and cultural customs has remained unchanged. In addition to being a well respected leader of the Tibetan people, the Dalai Lama has become a global symbol of compassion and peace. This acknowledgment has helped him unify his people and strengthen ties with Tibetan support groups around the world. China's massive investments and development projects in Tibet have not, however, been able to fully integrate the Tibetan population. Protests against the devastation of the environment, the eradication of cultures, and breaches of human rights occur occasionally.

Relationship between India, China and Nepal has been crucial for Tibetan refugees in this part of world. China's anxiety over the Tibetan problems has increased over the years. Thus, it has been coercing Nepal to prevent any anti-Chinese activities from occurring within the country. Because of Chinese influences, Nepalese authorities have changed all of their policies regarding Tibetan refugees in Nepal. The true threat to China is from India. China is concerned about the Dalai Lama's diplomatic activities from India, the CTA's operation in India, and India's overwhelming support towards Tibetans. The political situation of Tibetan refugees will undoubtedly continue to impact relations between China, India, and Nepal.

The present research is an attempt to study the issues of Tibetan refugees specifically the Tibetan youths from the Eastern Himalayas. Further the research focuses on issues of education, occupation and the political status of Tibetan youths in the research area.