



DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND THE ROLE OF THE 14TH DALAI LAMA AND THE TIBETAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TO THE TIBETAN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY IN THE CITY OF DHARAMSALA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT :

In 1959, the Chinese People's Liberation Army moved troops into Tibet. The enslaved Tibetans, including the destruction of thousands of important Buddhist buildings Both have killed the monks Novices and people up to 87,000 images / person (Dalai Lama, 2000, p. 193). Later in the same year of the year 1959, the Dalai Lama, together with 100,000 Tibetans, decided to flee to India¹ Then, within just one year, Prime Minister Nehru was offered a permanent residence in the town of Dharamsala, May 1960²



19 March 2011 The Dalai Lama took on the role of leading the country to LobsangSangay, President of the Central Tibetan Administration Incumbent. Reject and overlook important development management roles in the past of the 14th Dalai Lama who was given to the Tibetan immigrant community Especially in the early days that the Dalai Lama had moved into the city of Dharamsala The Dalai Lama and the Tibetan diaspora government have initiated various organizations that are important for improving the quality of life for Tibetan immigrants.

KEYWORDS : Dalai Lama, government in exile, development administration, immigrant community.

INTRODUCTION

Dharamsala in English, is geographic. The city of Dharamsala lies in the foothills of the Himalayas in northern India. With an altitude of **1,700** feet above sea level. Himachal Pradesh India It is a small urban community that is hidden in a valley surrounded by pine forests. In the past, traveling was quite difficult, having to traverse the climb up the narrow winding roads. It is a city with a remote landscape, far and away. It was a resort area for members of the British colonial dynasty before **1960**. Currently, the Tibetan Relief Agency, the Central Tibetan Relief Committee of the Tibetan government in exile It is estimated that about **10,470** Tibetans live along the upper Himalayas in the Upper Dharamsala area, or what is known by the locals as McLeod Ganj. Spiritual dwelling or pilgrims rest houses.

¹ Jose Ignacio Cabezon (2009) *Buddhist Principles in the Tibetan Liberation Movement* from A book name is Engaged Buddhism Buddhist Liberation Movements in Asia. P. 30

² Mick Brown (2009) *Dance to the life of the 17 worlds of the Art Organization*. Bangkok: Print Limited Partnership. P. 84

However, when people talk about the Tibetans in, Dharamsala in English it actually means McLeod Ganj.³

Dharamsala is a small Tibetan community, not a huge area compared to the Tibetan community of Mysore, which is located in southern India, but with the 14th Dalai Lama. Resides here After his political asylum Leaving Tibet in 1959 and this is also the center of Tibetan exile. With the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) located here, Dharamsalais the largest and most complete center of the Tibetan meaning. So many people know this land as Little Lhasa.

For the Dalai Lama The world knows Him as a spiritual leader. In the name of the Tibetan people His Majesty is very gracious. Which most Tibetans Regardless of differences in ethnicity, languages and religious sects, all give a sense of respect. He is both the morale of the Tibetan immigrants. And the Tibetans felt proud and felt that he was the honor of the Tibetans and Tibetans At present, the Dalai Lama is 84 years old (in the year 2562) in Tibetan Buddhist Mahayana belief. He is the tulku. The Reincarnation of the Dalai Lama is the 14th as appears in the book of autobiography of the Dalai Lama. Freedom in Asylum, which translated by Chat SumarnKabilsingh in this book, the Dalai Lama has written that

"I am honored that Is the reincarnation of the 13th Dalai Lama and is considered to be the manifestation of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva of kindness "or" I have already tried in general to help all beings and try Help the Tibetans in a particular case. "The Dalai Lama said "All the time in our struggle, I never thought of myself but thought of the well-being and freedom of the 6 million men and women"⁴ Regarding the status, position, and responsibility of the temple, Ong-Lama is still the Abbot. And be a master Or the patriarch of the sect affiliated with the Vajrayana Buddhism in Tibet Or sectarianism Which here does not add the word "patch" at the end which means "belong", such as Gelug is that of Gelug If talking about health Although the Dalai Lama is 84 years old, he still has the strength to propagate Buddhism by traveling around the world. And the duration of the Dharma for two to three hours continuously

For the Tibetan Diaspora Parliament in 1960, the Central Tibetan Parliament was formally established.⁵ The Central Tibetan Administration or the Central Tibetan Administration of the Dalai Lama (CTA; Or the Central Tibetan Administration of His Holiness the Dalai Lama) is a government in exile led by "Tenzin Yatso" of the 14th Dalai Lama. Tibet is an independent nation with a long history of independence. Not part of China There is currently a head office of the exile government in Dharamsalain India. The Dalai Lama was established in 1959 after the failed anti-Chinese uprising. Tibetan territory in the meaning of this government in exile Including Tibet Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, and parts of neighboring counties, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan, which are considered the territory of Tibet in history The exile government has been granted by the Indian government to look after the 100,000 Tibetan communities that are asylum in the northern India. However, no country recognizes the Tibetan government in exile.

The 14th Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile are important to the fate of Tibetan immigrants and are widely accepted by many people in Tibet. Who escaped from Tibet And is VajrayanaFamous and respected by people interested in Tibetan Buddhism in America and England and some European countries He demonstrated the acceptance and faith of the Dalai Lama as appeared in the autobiography of ChogyamTrungpa, translated by Bulaya. The 14th Dalai Lama's administration and development role states that "Without the Dalai Lama's government in exile and various social activities That the government in exile pushed for Various situations Would be much worse than this "⁶

³Sutee Chon (2019)*Pilgrimage in the synagogue: Travel for religion or politics?*. Journal of Anthropology. P. 31-32

⁴NarongSangkavijit (2019) *Is it true that Bodhisattva must perform mercy? Is it true that the incarnation of the Bodhisattva must Complete?* Journal of Anthropology. P. 70

⁵CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION. <https://tibet.net/aboutcta/leadership/>

⁶ChogyamTrungpa (2011). *Tibetan Blood*. Bangkok: KomolPlaktong Foundation Publisher. P.388

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

To study the role of development management of the 14th Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile To the Tibetan immigrant community In the city of Dharamsala India Since the 14th Dalai Lama And diaspora Tibetan immigrants Traveled into the town of Dharamsala India.

EDUCATIONAL QUESTION

1. Since the 14th Dalai Lama And diaspora Tibetan immigrants Traveled into the town of Dharamsala India In what ways did the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile manage?
2. How do you encounter difficulties in managing development?

The starting point of development administration for the organization to help Tibetan immigrants

Prior to the establishment of an organization that would lead to assistance and development in various areas for Tibetan immigrants in the city of Dharamsala. India At one time, the 14th Dalai Lama also resided in Mussoorie. Some organizations have been initiated with the main assistance From the Indian government, which was Prime Minister Nehru at that time, the main supporter And this initiative is a step towards improving the quality of life for many good Tibetan immigrants in the future and is a starting point to build good political relations between the Government of Tibet in exile and the Government of India. At that time and later with one time Prime Minister Nehru said that

"Since Tibet has been a guest in India without such a limited time, children are the most important factor. They must receive a good education. And in order to preserve Tibetan culture We need to have schools for them, so we should establish an independent association for education of Tibetans under the Ministry of Education of India. Prime Minister Nehru said in the beginning that The Indian government will be responsible for all the costs of building these schools. "Even today The Indian government is also responsible for the plan. In the end, Prime Minister Nehru warned the Dalai Lama that "While we see the need for Tibetan children to gain knowledge of their own history and culture, at the same time, they must have knowledge and expertise in the way of life of the modern world.

From then on, on the same day, Prime Minister Nehru invited Dr. Sri Mali, Minister of Education Later that same afternoon Prime Minister Nehru said that Will announce the establishment of the association on the same day The Dalai Lama listened to him and was very impressed with the speedy operation.⁷

The development management role of the Dalai Lama 14th and the government of the Tibetan diaspora on the Tibetan immigrant community In the city of Dharamsala India

Tibetan immigrants go through hardships in the beginning. With the help and intelligence in the leadership of the Dalai Lama and the help of the Government of India and other countries Including people and aid organizations from various places, making today known as "The most successful Tibetan immigrant community in the world"⁸

In the historical sense, the birth of the CTA. In the year 1960, the Central Parliament of Tibet was formally known as The Central Tibetan Administration, or the Central Tibetan Administration of the Dalai Lama (English: Central Tibetan Administration, CTA; Or the Central Tibetan Administration of His Holiness the Dalai Lama) is a government in exile led by Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama. Tibet is an independent nation with a long history of independence. Not part of China There is a headquarter of the exile government in Dharamsala Town Hall. In india The Dalai Lama was established in 1959 after the failed insurgency in China.

For the territory of Tibet in the meaning of this government in exile Including Tibet Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, and parts of neighboring counties, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan, which are

⁷The Autobiography of the Dalai Lama, Freedom in Refuge. Bangkok:Three color imprint. P.189-196

⁸TsewangPigzin (2016) *The Exile Tibetan Community: Problems and Prospects* (Library of Tibetan Works).p. 5-6

considered the territory of Tibet in history The Diaspora government was authorized by the Indian government to look after about 100,000 Tibetan communities that migrated to northern India. However, no country acknowledged the Tibetan exile government as a government in 2001, Tibetan communities around the world. Kalon Tripa was elected prime minister, with Samdhong Rinpoche elected or known as "Lobsang Tenzin 62-year-old monk, the first democratic elections in Tibetan history. In 2012, the Central Administrative Law was revised. To cancel the prime minister's position And canceling the executive power of the Dalai Lama And appointed "Lobsang Sangay" as the chairman of the Central Tibet Executive Board to have full executive authority (Tibet Sikyong means a representative or guardian)⁹ The government of Tibet in exile is headquartered in many countries around the world. The first is Kathmandu (Nepal) and the second is in New York. Afterwards, Zurich, Tokyo, London and Washington respectively, to look after the interests of Tibetans in those countries. The Tibetan office is trying to spread the news about the country, culture and history. Including the way of life of Tibetans despite immigrating to foreign countries And despite being in the land of Tibet¹⁰

In terms of funding of the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA). Most of the funds come from private donations collected through the help of organizations such as the Tibet Fund. Greenbook revenue ("Tibet in the diaspora passport") and assistance from governments such as India and the United States The official annual federal income of Tibet is 22 million (measured in US dollars), divided into the largest political activity (7 million US dollars) and administration (4.5 million dollars). Or the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) is not recognized as a Tibetan exile government from governments in other countries but instead received financial assistance from governments and international organizations for welfare work in the Tibetan immigrant community in India. Later, in October 1998, the government of the Tibetan government in exile of the Dalai Lama admitted that they received \$1.7 million per year.¹¹

In fact, both roles are said to be both the role of the Dalai Lama 14 and the role of the Tibetan government that does not clearly separate the work. Both roles work continuously in coordination. The book "The Exile Tibetan Community: Problems and Prospects" translated into Thai as "Tibetan Diaspora Community: Problems and Future" written by Tsewang Rigzin will make us realize that How these two roles mean to the Tibetan people and how important they are. From the text in this book is "For Tibetans both in the country and outside of Tibet, 2015 was a year of joyful celebrations, the year when the Dalai Lama turned 80. Although he and the Tibetans have many limitations in every aspect of life in terms of Immigration But Tibetans celebrate the 80th birthday with prayers and There was a great celebration and celebration among the Tibetan diaspora by the Tibet Central Administration. Hosted this great celebration at Dharamsala City of the diaspora headquarters of the Tibetan refugee community "¹²

When he first arrived in India The Government of India dedicated the residences from this section to describe the relationship between the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile.

(CTA.) That are all connected together for development management to the Tibetan immigrant community To be happy and assimilate the Tibetan nation, even though the Tibetan immigrant community will still be filled with many conditions and aspects, however. Development management roles of the 14th Dalai Lama towards the Tibetan immigrant community In the city of Dharamsala India

⁹ https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Tibetan_Administration, accessed on 23rd June 2019

¹⁰ The Dalai Lama (2000) *The Dalai Lama, the autobiography of the Dalai Lama, freedom in asylum*. Bangkok: Sam Si Publishing. P. 234

¹¹ https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Tibetan_Administration, accessed on 23rd June 2019

¹² Tsewang Rigzin (2016) *The Exile Tibetan Community: Problems and Prospects* (Library of Tibetan Works).p. Introduction

1) The role of development management for opening a daycare center

On a hill in Mussoorie temporarily to the Dalai Lama As mentioned before But after only a year, Prime Minister Nehru offered a permanent residence in Dharamsala. The reason for the relocation of the city from Mussoorie to a permanent residence in the city was by the government. India, the author does not know the exact reason of the migration plan.

However, when the Dalai Lama arrived in Dharamsala for 2 weeks, he opened the first nursery for Tibetan immigrant children. This nursery was built in an old building. That the Indian government rented to the Tibetan orphans. At this new place The Dalai Lama has assigned Seringing Dolma, the eldest sister, to look after The Dalai Lama says that Seringing Dolma, this sister, is a very talented leader. She never gives up. Is a person who is powerful and strict She has enormous ability in the face of hard work. Mixed with the nature that is serious Making her a noble leader. Afterwards, Seringing Dolma, died in 1964, JetsunPema, who was a sister, inherited the job The Dalai Lama once praised, "JetsunPema, she is the same courage and determination as her sister. To this day The nursery flourished as part of a Tibetan children's village in Dharamsala. Here, there are approximately 1,500 children at that time. The fund was originally funded by the Indian government, but most of the expenditure was supported by the International SOS Organization. Successful results of educational management efforts in India Causing about 2,000 Tibetan children to graduate from India Many people go to study in the West.

However, in the latter, the Dalai Lama saw that Both Tibet and the Indian government do not have enough factors to deal with these orphans. The Dalai Lama therefore sought a new option which was considered a good solution. In which he sought foreign adoptive parents for these children The Dalai Lama began contacting a Swiss friend, Dr. Icemann, and begged him to consider the possibility that Switzerland should be a country suitable for the lifestyle of Tibetans. Later, the Swiss government provided assistance by agreeing to receive 200 children immediately. In addition, it was also promised that even though the children will be living with a Swiss family. But the government will try hard to ensure that they maintain the Tibetan culture and culture as best they can. After sending the first group of orphans, the following groups followed. In addition, there are projects that encourage older children to receive further education.¹³

For Tibetans Dharamsala City Hall therefore is not just an area showing the development role of The Dalai Lama is only the Dharamsala area, also an opportunity area as a connecting point or a referral point for Tibetan descendants and immigrant youths to live in Switzerland. Coordinator and sponsor

2) The role of development administration for promoting political participation

The Dalai Lama and the role of merger of interest groups for Tibetan unity On 29 April 1960, the Dalai Lama and his group departed from Mussoorie in May 1960 at a permanent residence in the new City Hall. The Dalai Lama moved into the house. Which was built as a shelter for colonists He immediately laid down the infrastructure for the Tibetan diaspora government. In the initial phase, the government consisted of only four departments, the Religious Council of the Ministry of Education. Ministry of Security And the Ministry of Internal Affairs To take care of the settlement of tens of thousands of Tibetan immigrants who followed the Dalai Lama towards migration With help from the Indian government and international aid agencies These migrants were sent to various refugee camps and settlement sites. Spread around the Himalayas, such as Dal Usi, Manali, Dehradun, Bihar, and Dharamsala.

Later, on September 2, 1960, at Dharamsala City The Dalai Lama has established "Committee for Tibetans", this organization is the highest government organization, is open to select representatives from the three regions of Tibet, Uchang, Amdo and Kham. The main sect of Tibetan Buddhism is represented. And later with representatives of the Bon religion as well This committee is called the state representative of the Tibetan people, performing duties similar to the lower house. Members will

¹³ The Dalai Lama (2000) *The Dalai Lama, the autobiography of the Dalai Lama, freedom in asylum*. Bangkok: Sam Si Publishing, p. 212-213.

join the cabinet and secretariat from various departments. To consult civil servants once a year on special occasions there will be a meeting Along with a national working group consisting of leaders and ministers (Which is currently elected, not an ego appointed anymore) How the votes of the people's representatives came out. Will follow accordingly¹⁴

Later in the year 1962 or 1962, the Dalai Lama appointed the Kampa people to join the government for the first time in history. By acting as Minister of Education Also invited representatives from the three main sects to participate in the newly established Ministry of Religion Although His Majesty's cooperation with the Dalai Lama has been seen by some as an attempt to dominate the Church's power over other sects¹⁵

3) The Dalai Lama and the promotion of educational organizations in Buddhism and Tibetan culture In the city of Dharamsala India.

The Dalai Lama and the construction of temples and inheritance of the Tibetan Buddhist sect. The 14th Dalai Lama established the Namgyal Monastery. Previously, these monks lived in the Dharamsalain a small house. This temple currently has a building not far from the residence of the Dalai Lama, much later in the year 2513, a new temple was completed, another temple, which is the current Khukla Temple. The building adjacent to Namgyal Temple is a school of Buddhist dialectical methods. In which, in the afternoon, at the court in front of the temple, there will be young monks In the red robes, claps and laughs are always present. It is a practice to prepare for the Dharma response test.

In the year 1963, the Dalai Lama called a meeting of leaders of various sects. Including the religious representatives of Bon as well The meetings discussed the issues we shared and ways to solve them. In order to preserve and disseminate various characteristics In Tibetan culture After establishing the temple of the Dalai Lama The Dalai Lama revived the establishment of GadenDrepung and Sera temples in South India in Karnataka state¹⁶

4) The Dalai Lama and the development administration through supporting the construction of the library Temples and educational institutions

(1) Library of Tibetan Works and Archives History of LTWA The College for Higher Tibetan Studies (CHTS)

The 14th Dalai Lama founded the Tibetan Library and Archives to restore, preserve and promote culture. Which was established in 1970 and registered under the laws of the host country and over the years, there has been continuous progress in various development work. Today, LTWA is one of the world's leading institutions specializing in Tibetan Buddhism education, providing a complete source of information and attracting more academics, researchers, students and visitors from around the world. In 1991, the institute was recognized as a Tibetan Study Center by Himachal state.

5 years later, the Exile Tibetan Parliament joined the LTWA, which included the status of the National Library, the National Museum and the National Archives. In 2006, the National Original Missions initiative of the Government of India appointed the institution to be one. In the National Original Resource Center This is therefore a place that is a collection of indications of Tibetan identity or identity.

(2) The College for Higher Tibetan Studies (CHTS)

The College for Higher Tibetan Studies (CHTS) is a high-level Tibetan College of Education for CHTS and is a branch of the Institute of Buddhist Language (IBL) under the guidance of the 14th Dalai

¹⁴ The Dalai Lama (2000) *The Dalai Lama, the autobiography of the Dalai Lama, freedom in asylum*. Bangkok: Sam Si Publishing, p. 213-214

¹⁵ Mick Brown (2009) *Dance to the life of the 17 worlds of the Art Organization*. Bangkok: Print Limited Partnership. 85-87.

¹⁶ The Dalai Lama (2000) *The Dalai Lama, the autobiography of the Dalai Lama, freedom in asylum*. Bangkok: Sam Si Publishing, p.235

Lama. Lobsang Gyatso sacrificed and voluntarily accepted. The first two institutions were established, namely IBD in 1973 and in 1991.

Currently, for IBD or the full name is called "The Institute of Buddhist Dialectics". Open to teach Buddhism in the Ph.D level. It is located near the Temple of the Dalai Lama 14. The College for Higher Tibetan Studies (CHTS) offers bachelor's and master's degrees. And both of these are the same department

First, as soon as the preliminary construction was completed, this college began providing short-term training to newly recruited Tibetan civil servants and leading Tibetan language teachers. The institute then developed a serious commitment to providing educational programs until July 1997, the degree program The Tibetan Studies (Thorim Rigney Rabjampa) began operations with a group of about 54 Tibetans. The students in the first group received teacher training at the primary school level. And the secondary goal is to fill the need for teachers continues in Tibet specialists.

The College has launched a number of short-term courses for teachers, civil servants and youths who are interested and branched out to offer teacher training programs to other Himalayan regions. According to the wishes of the Dalai Lama In July 2014, the College conducted the Masters in Tibetan History and Masters Program in Tibetan Literature. The College began a new partnership with an international university and began offering Tibetan language courses designed specifically for international students. CHTS has now grown from the beginning to become one of the most famous learning centers in Tibet. In September 2015, CHTS. 302 students per year enrolled in undergraduate and graduate programs and multiple certificate programs. The College has a total of 17 employees and 20 staff at present (2018). There are approximately 350 Tibetans and foreigners, including Buddhist and secular students from Tibet. From Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, India And including Russian, Taiwan, Vietnam, and South Korean. For that cost, students can stay here and pay a total of one month room and food costs of around rupee 7,000 but may have special privileges for Tibetan students entering. Apply now and can pass 60 exams Points up to get a free scholarship without any cost. But if the test is not available or in the case of general Tibetan students, they will pay the tuition fees but a smaller amount if comparing the cost with foreign students.

3) Nuns of Jamyang Choling

Jamyang Choling operates under the auspices of the Office of the Dalai Lama and the Department of Religion and Culture of the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA). Jamyang Choling (JCI) was founded by Venerable Karma Lekshe Tsomo (American female priest) in 2017. Was established in 1988 to educate nuns, most of whom are Himalayas, who did not have a formal secular or secular education. By comparison, Jamyang Choling Temple is no different from the Buddhist Scripture School in Thailand that we have little novices. Or male monks have the opportunity to study, but here at Jamyang Choling Temple are just different Is a place that has novices Or women monks who lack educational opportunities, such as poor parents or parents living in Tibet Unable to travel to Tibet from India Therefore without support This temple therefore gives an opportunity to receive children to be ordained as a novice to come to live here to receive education.

In summary, since the 14th Dalai Lama had migrated into the city of Mussoorie Of India since the year 1959, later moved into the city of Dharamsalawith the invitation of the Government of India since the year 1960 and in the same year, the Dalai Lala The 14th was established by the Tibetan government in exile or the Central Tibetan Administration until today. In 2019, for a total of 59 years, as the Dalai Lama. 14th is both immigrant And is both a key player in the care of Tibetan immigrants. It can be said that this mission is comparable to half the life of a human being. At one time, the 14th Dalai Lama once said that "He should be a special guest of The Government of India is the longest. It can be said that Tibetans have become political refugees. The longest in the world since World War 2 ended more than half a century ago That the Tibetan people have abandoned their homeland and seek asylum in India After the military liberation, the Chinese have moved troops into Tibet "¹⁷

¹⁷SalaSala (2019) *Politics on citizenship of Tibet refugees in India*. Journal of Anthropology. P. 1

If talking about the role of development management towards Tibetan immigrants in Dhasamsalalt is difficult to separate one role between the two roles. That is to say, both the role of the Dalai Lama 14 and the role of the Tibetan government in exile. Both of these roles are seamlessly integrated throughout the 59 year period since the 14th Dalai Lama has permanently resided in Dharamsala and has initiated various activities. Which leads to the administration of the development of the lives of Tibetan refugees with better quality of life.

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