

Indo, Tibet and Japan the New Era of Relationship and Security

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Abstract: *A number of incidents have taken place in international forums, some incidents are still untouched and some have ended with time. But the problems that remain unaddressed may take a form of deterioration in times to come, which is visible at international levels, whether it is border dispute between India and China or China aggression in South China Sea, all this Somewhere it seems to be blocking the path of world peace. The world is getting skewed on China, China is losing its credibility China has come under the scanner of the accused mainly due to Corona and expansionist ideology, from which it is not possible to escape. His dealings with Tibet have not gone well since the 1950s till now, he has been forced to live like Tibetan migrants, an area of Tibet itself that was forcibly annexed by China and forced to take refuge in Tibet. , At the present time, the international community is not open to Tibet, and is pointing out that the construction of international forums is just and only Appears as a silent spectator who is limited to just ignoring the circumstances. But the Tibetan community is trying to move forward more positively, as a result of which the United States, India, Japan are coming forward to help Tibet. Tibetan is constantly trying to reach out to other countries as well. He was able to put China's expansionist and usurpation policy in front of the world. However, now it will have to be seen that what more equations are formed in the future to raise the voice of freedom of Tibet.*

Keywords: Free Tibet, Indo Japan Relations, COVID 19, Opportunities and Challenges, Central Tibet Administration Himachal Pradesh, Dhramshala, Dalai Lama

1. Introduction

For any country, it is considered essential to have peace. It is very important to have peace not only for the country but for making the thoughts of man effective and bright. The country's progress is based on peace. Without peace, no man or country can move forward on the path of progress. No nation can be considered progressive on the repressive policies and loss of ideological freedom. While attempts are made to suppress various social intellectuals through repressive policies, Hitler's ideas are emphasized by stopping ideological freedom. This is the reason that the Ganges of Democracy started to unveil in the world and gradually it was accepted by the whole world. Today Democracy is such a weapon that holds a silent position, but the war of this state is very deep and clear. As a result, big dictators fall to the ground. This process engenders peacekeeping towards greater accessibility. Where the government that leads the country translates directly with the people and this process is like the key of a lock where the government gets the full support of the people and the public is called Janardhan (the one who works everywhere).

India and Tibet: - Relations between India and Tibet date back to the seventh and eighth centuries. Since ancient times, India's trade has been going through the Tibet route. This trade gives rise to a mutual brotherhood. So there it is also known as the land of Siddha yogis. It was to be known as Trivishtap where according to opinion this land was called the land of Aryans. Mount Kailash and Mansarovar are located in Tibet, where various pilgrims follow this path and begin the journey. The name Tibet takes the lead among the major plateaus of Central Asia. This is the reason that various Siddha men were born here, due to which this land

started to be called holy and slowly the Tibet Yogis started to become karma sites and became a major center of Buddhism.

Buddhism is a symbol of peace, this message also remained to the Tibetan religious gurus who tried to take Buddhism forward by various means and they were also successful in this effort. Before 1950, Tibet was a pioneer state with a peaceful and religious abundance, but during the 1950s, due to Chinese oppressive policies, the Tibet state became a zone of struggle for Tibetan communities.

For the Tibetan communities, Mr. Dalai Lama had been their leader and he wanted to implement his work and design only by his supervision, but the Chinese communist government did not approve this at all. Because of this, the siege of Tibet was started by China. While the Tibetan community considers Mr. Dalai Lama as God, China believes that he is the biggest threat to the Chinese government, who is nothing less than a separatist for them. At the same time, with the siege of Tibet, China took control of the region.

By 1958–1959, the flame of Tibetan independence had ignited, and to make it a success, a revolt against China in 1959 resulted in the loss of thousands of Tibetans. For this reason, the 14th Dalai Lama had to take refuge in India, leaving Tibet. Despite the rebellion of China to take refuge in India, Mr. Dalai Lama was granted asylum by India, which formed his exile government in India itself. He started destroying Buddhist monasteries and monasteries in Tibet areas through the oppressive policies of China. Gaya.

At present, China has fully embarked on making Tibet its territory, whereas Tibet was never a part of China according

to the Tibetan communities. It was an independent state. They believe that Tibet was declared independent by the 13th Dalai Lama at the same time as 1912, providing a clear view that Tibet was recaptured somewhere by China, which the Tibetan community continues to resist today and has been doing so in international forums.

The Tibetan community is supposed to follow the teachings of Buddhists and while staying in India, they have tried to raise the independence of Tibet in one voice by making peace-loving agitation, whereby some intellectuals of India are working to help them as much as possible. But what is the reason that the people of this country themselves oppose China every day as an occupier, then why it is being ignored at the international level?

In the year of June 2003, the meeting of Atal Vihari Vajpayee and Chinese President Jiang Zemin proceeded positively in which some of Tibet's provinces were considered as part of India by China, and the Sikkim region was fully considered as part of India by China. But this move by India with diplomacy attempted to end the wall between India and China to facilitate trade between the two countries. But it was made clear by the Indian authorities that full Tibet was not considered part of the Chinese province by them. From which it was clear that India is in favor of the real independence of Tibet.

The foundations of Buddhism were founded in India, propagated by Gautama Buddha. His teachings were taken by his disciples to nations such as China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Nepal, Cambodia, and Tibet. Buddhism expanded the Mahayana branch in Sino-Japan. So under this guidance, this branch was spread to other countries by Acharya Huieneng.

India has a great similarity to Tibet Buddhism. After Mr. Dalai Lama took refuge in India, the Tibetan communities were directly and indirectly settled by India in various areas, including the Buddhist Gaya Vihar, Uttarakhand, Dharamsala area of Himachal Pradesh. Sri Dalai Lama has a permanent residence in Dharamsala itself, where the Tibetan government has also been formed. By advancing mutual brotherhood, Tibetan society is beginning to get mixed into Indian society, where various monasteries are seen giving the message of peace, while the programs of cultural Chhath have also been trying to give a message of unity in diversity.

The practice of Indo-Tibet Guruchela

India is considered to be the world guru since ancient times, this land is known as Devbhoomi by various great yogis, by making India their workplace, they have made the ocean of knowledge wide, where various lanterns were satisfied by the Ganges of knowledge. Buddhism is also one of them. During the sixth century, Buddhism took birth as a result of various fetters and paved the way for peace. Shri Dalai Lama still considers India as a Guru in his statements and addresses himself as a disciple. This tradition has been going on since ancient times. While India continues to share knowledge and is trying to connect everyone with the message of world peace, Mr. Dalai Lama considers India as a leading guide even today where people from different

communities are present and the message of integrity is being given to various countries. This message is basically about peace and integrity that whether you are a believer of a different religion or different colors, you can find world peace by walking on the path of peace.

Japan's role

Equality is also seen in Tibet's relations with Japan. While India is predominantly Buddhism between India and Tibet, there is also the work of connecting Buddhism between Japan, India and Tibet. Tibet's relations with Russia could not be as special as those seen with present-day Japan. Mr. Dalai Lama's visit to Japan in November 2016 marks a positive step towards this. Earlier in 1967, he had visited Japan. The visit was in his 23rd visit, while Tibetan politician Dr. Lobseng Sangye also traveled to Tokyo, Japan in the year 2017 where he emphasized his statement to understand Tibet before understanding China.

Along with all of this, Tibet is eager to sabotage Japan somewhere and it knows how important it is for it to have an international unity against China. Japan is trying to move forward in this direction positively and on meeting Tibetan politicians, it seems to be trying to understand the Tibet dispute. Although there is no clarity here, it can be seen that to solve any major dispute, a meeting has to be done at the round table. It is also necessary to have the major powers of the world and to get their support. Keeping in mind the future activities, Tibet is optimistic that it will help strengthen its rights with Japan along with India.

Mr. Dalai Lama, the Tibetan religious leader who gives the message of peace, wants to pursue this effort peacefully. Violence does not make any road easier but that road itself starts to fade away. That is why people of the Tibetan community from 1959 to 2021 are having to lead an exile life. Tibet is their land where they are all evicted from their land. It is a slap on the face of the international stage which talks about world peace but expresses indifference for peace talks of two countries in the world. What did the institutions do?

However, the attitude of the United States on the Tibet problem with India Japan is seen as aggressively, where on the one hand, between the growing tension with China, America, India, Japan, and Australia are moving strongly with quadrilateral relations in the same order by the United States of Tibetan communities. The Policy and Support Act 2020 has been changed. Where the selection of the next Dalai Lama by the US President is chosen by the Tibetan community itself, there has been strong support. It is a positive step for Tibet that America has now started to understand the policies of Tibet somewhere, which is getting a weapon in the form of support from different countries to get their rights. In the coming years, the independence of Tibet will need to receive more positive support.

2. Conclusion

If India, Japan, and Tibet are seen in real terms, then there is a cultural mix of Buddhism among the three, in which all three are seen giving the message of world peace, somewhere the proximity of India and Tibet is judged more.

After 1950, Tibet receives asylum from India and also tries to mix in the culture of India.

Due to which the harmony and mutual brotherhood between the two communities are seen in the present view. Marital relationships have also been seen in many areas, due to which they both have come culturally close. Tibet is keen to further enhance its political relations with Japan which it has been continuously trying and somewhere, Tibet has also succeeded in this.

At the international level, the Tibet dispute has become a tentative question. It is the responsibility of the world community to prevent it. Tibet has been voicing its rights at various levels, but the current situation does not seem to be flourishing in this direction. Due to China's expansionary policies during the Corona period, there has been a significant change in the thinking of the world community. India China dispute 2020 is majorly involved in this, after which America, Australia, Japan, and India have come forward to unite to establish complete peace in Asia. It was also necessary for world peace.

A quadrilateral relationship led to success due to substantial unrest in Asia. A country implementing a communist, the expansionist policy has never been considered peace-loving. It advances its policies due to deceit and force, which is why the above quadrangular relationship is acting as an important weapon against China. At the same time, the strength of such weapons will have to be increased further for world peace.

Tibet's politicians emphasize more that "they should understand Tibet before they understand China". This is a ground reality. Expanding and deceiving an area is considered to be part of China's major policies and the Tibet region is part of it. One of the biggest examples. The present-day framework has created a sense of mistrust for China all over the world, including the Corona and India China disputes and the creation of a sense of calm in the South China Sea. This is the reason that on the state of Tibet, the big countries of the world are also standing on the support of Tibet and this order is moving forward.

It is the hope and belief of the Tibet community that the world community should be able to get back their rights.

However, today the Tibetan community is raising its right to fight in different parts of the world and is also mobilizing against China by various means. Self-immolation is also being performed by many Tibetan protesters during the protest, which is also a concern for all. They only want to get their land back to their native Tibet. Tibet is culturally rich and leading the path of peace. It is still in the hope that one day it will go back to Tibet with its entire family and build its shelter in the same places where its ancestors used to live. This is the hope and also the faith, which Mr. Dalai Lama and the Tibetan community will always strive to make complete and successful.

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