We, the delegates to the 4th All India Tibet Support Groups Conference held at Dharamshala for the first time from June 9-11, 2012.

Noting that the year 2012 marks 62 years of armed occupation of the peace loving free nation of Tibet, and that Tibet continues to remain under the illegal subjugation of a lawless and brutal Chinese regime, recalling with agony that this year also marks the 50th year of the Chinese aggression against India, and large parts of our territory still remain under the illegal control of China.

Believing that this would not have happened had Tibet continued to remain a free country
Reaffirming our firm view that a free Tibet, whose people can govern themselves on the basis of their age old tradition, faith and principles of non-violence and friendliness with all, is the best guarantee of the well being of the people of Tibet and preservation of their unique culture and religion, the safety and security of India, and the protection and preservation of the ecology, economy and culture of the entire Himalayan region.

Noting with grievous pain that Human rights situation in Tibet has worsened and become so unbearable that as many as 38 young monks, nuns and lay persons have had to resort to the most desperate acts of sacrificing their precious lives by self-immolation.
Condemning the Chinese regime for its continued repressive policies and brutal atrocities against the Tibetan people for peacefully protesting such policies and wishing the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to his country.

Convinced that meaningful and sincere negotiations with a sense of urgency between the representatives of the Dalai Lama and democratically elected Tibetan government in exile, which calls itself the Central Tibetan Administration and the Chinese authorities, is the only honorable way to resolve the question of Tibet, and there is a need for immediate resumption of stalled talks.

Realizing the need for further strengthening the Tibet support groups in India and redoubling their efforts in the cause of Tibet, which we believe to be in the enlightened interest of India, too.

Also believing that the countries youth, women, students and the teaching community besides all the groups need to be mobilized on a larger scale and to have closer and wider cooperation and coordination with Tibetan organizations.

Therefore adopt the following Action Plan for the period till the next conference:-

1. A massive rally will be organized in February 2013 in New Delhi in which all Tibet Support Groups and supporters at large will actively participate.
2. Protest programs in various forms will be held between September and October 2012 to mark the 50th Anniversary of Chinese aggression against India.
3. 2013 will be celebrated as the year of Independent Tibet. TSGs fervently hope that the 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet shall return to Tibet in the respectable manner as the 13th Dalai Lama returned to Tibet from India in 1913.

4. A committee will be set up to frame the constitution of the core group of Tibetan Cause. The committee will submit its draft report by the next meeting of the Core Group.

5. Regional conferences of the support groups under the auspices of core group shall be held during the next two years in all regions of the country.

6. The Indian Support Groups will campaign with government of India to confer the Bharat Ratna on His Holiness the Dalai Lama in recognition of his great services to India and the humanity.

7. The core group will also campaign with members of Parliament and political parties to invite His Holiness to address the Parliament.

8. Efforts will be made to arrange a meeting of the standing committee of Parliament on Foreign Affairs of parliament with Kalon Tripa.

9. The Core Group and TSGs shall campaign for the recognition of Gendun Choekyi Nyima as the reincarnation 10th of Penchen Lama.

10. Efforts shall be made to organize an International conference to highlight the awaiting disasters from activities of ecological destruction on the Tibetan plateau by the Chinese government which is affecting most parts of south and south east Asia.

Strengthening of Tibet Support Groups in India

1. WOMEN AND YOUTH: In order to expand Tibet Support Groups’ (TSG) work in India among women and youths, all TSGs will improve the participation of women, youths and teachers among their leadership at state and district levels. They are also advised to develop active friendly relationship with local woman and youth NGOs and undertake joint action programmes on Tibet with them. Wherever possible, new groups like branch units of “Students for Tibet” and “Teachers for Tibet” should be established.

2. COLLABORATION WITH TIBETAN NGO's: To get best possible results for various public events and actions on Tibet, Indian TSGs will evolve active cooperation with various Tibetan NGO’s, local Tibetan community groups and other Tibetan organizations which are active in their respective regions. At national level also, they will join hands with Tibetan organizations like Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC), Tibetan Women’s Association (TWA), Students For A Free Tibet (SFT) etc.

3. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Need for substantial improvement in organizational structure of TSGs and coordination at state and district levels is strongly felt. The TSGs are advised to hold their organizational elections at all state as well as local levels. In this regard India Tibet Coordination Office (ITCO) is advised to evolve active and regular coordination with these organizations under the guidance of the Core Group. Core Group leaders, senior Tibetan leaders and friendly Tibet experts should travel to various places to participate in Tibet related events organized by these units.

4. MEMBERSHIP AND FUND RAISING: Special membership and fund raising campaigns should be organized at fixed intervals by various TSGs at state and local levels.

5. MEDIA RELATIONS: TSGs and their branch units should actively focus on developing relations with media in their respective areas and should make optimum use of
published materials, internet, Tibet related pre-recorded audio-visuals and films for public screening and distribution.

6. MASS CONTACT: Special public education campaigns on Tibet should be organized during popular public events like fairs and Melas, popular pilgrimage sites. Similarly, public functions should be organized at town and state levels to commemorate important days like Birthday of HH the Dalai Lama, Buddha Jayanti, Intl Human Rights Day etc.

7. TRADE AND INDUSTRY GROUPS: Special relations should be developed and joint action plans be evolved in collaboration with such organizations of trade and industry in India who have suffered heavily due to the onslaught of cheap Chinese goods and services.

Academic awareness programs (Schools, Colleges, Universities)

It is strongly felt that special focus on winning hearts of the student and teacher communities is very vital to the success of developing a nationwide Tibet support movement for the cause of Tibet in India. It is therefore necessary that TSGs at state and town levels should undertake regular and long term outreach projects focused at students and teachers at senior school, college and university levels. To achieve this goal, following steps need to be taken by all TSGs independently as well as in active collaboration with various other Indian and Tibetan organizations:

1. ESSAY/ DEBATE COMPETITIONS: To increase awareness about the Tibetan situation and to sensitize them about the significance of a free Tibet for the national interests and security of India, the students and teaching community across India should be kept regularly informed about all related vital issues. And to encourage them to understand these issues events like essay competitions, debate competitions, poetry competitions, painting competitions etc. should be organized by TSG units in schools and colleges at district, state and national levels on important days like Children’s Day, Independence Day, 10th March and Human Rights Day etc. The winners and participants should be publicly honoured by important personalities in public functions. Talks by prominent persons and experts should be organized in schools and colleges.

2. INFORMATION MATERIAL: Well designed information materials like books, pamphlets, pre-recorded DVDs, films, stickers, badges etc should be distributed among students and teachers. Photo exhibitions and film shows related to Tibet and India should be regularly organized in schools, colleges and universities.

3. LIBRARIES: Impressive literature on Tibet in Hindi, English and various Indian languages shall be developed. Books on Tibet and magazines like Tibbat Desh shall be regularly sent to libraries of schools, colleges and universities across India.

4. LINKS WITH UNIONS AND YOUTH WINGS: All TSGs should establish Student and Teacher wings of their organisations and their units should be established at school, college and university levels. Active links with local student unions, teachers’ unions and youth wings of various political groups should be established. Joint campaigns and programmes with them should be regularly organized. Student and teachers
unions should be encourage to invite Tibetan leaders like HH the Dalai Lama, Kalon
Tria, Speaker of the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile and its MPs to their important
events.

5. TIBET IN CURRICULUM AND RESEARCH: TSGs should make focused efforts at the
policy making authorities to include Tibet related issues in the school and college
curriculum and also in universities to include Tibet related issues like environment,
security, philosophy etc. in Ph.D. studies in various universities.

6. YOUTHS AND SOCIAL MEDIA: To keep the youths informed on Tibet, well
designed campaigns should be run regularly through Facebook and Twitter etc and
crisp, informative messages should be sent through SMS to enrolled student
members.

7. SEMINARS AND DISCUSSIONS: Various college and university level societies and
clubs of students teachers should be encouraged to organize seminars, penal
discussions and conferences on subjects related to Tibet, China and Indian security.

8. Efforts shall be made to encourage universities to institute Chairs in the name of His
Holiness the Dalai Lama.

India's Tibet Policy

It is strongly felt that an effective regular and consistent campaign needs to be run at national
level in India to positively influence India’s policy on issues related to Tibet and China. This will
require proper sensitization of opinion makers at large and policy makers in particular on those
issues which seriously impact India’s interests vis-a-vis China, especially on matters related to
Tibetan situation. Some of these issues and campaign discussed during the conferences which
need collective attention and action of all Indian TSGs are given here:

1. TSGs and Tibetan groups should reorganize and shall jointly escalate their lobbying
efforts with the Indian policy makers and opinion makers like MPs, MLAs, senior
bureaucrats and members of various think tanks. The aim of these efforts should be to
affect changes in Government of India’s policies on Tibet and China.

2. GOI should be encouraged to replace its old policy of gratifying China and to adopt a pro
active policy on issues related to India’s national interests, especially in relation to Tibet.
GOI should make serious efforts to revive its Indian Consulate in Lhasa.

3. GOI should strictly adhere to the policy of accepting the entire Tibet (Cholka Sum) as the
‘real’ Tibet and not PRC initiated Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) as ‘Tibet’.

4. GOI should be asked to boldly take up the Tibetan issue with the government of
People’s Republic of China (PRC) and to pressure the Chinese leaders to restart a
meaningful dialogue with HH the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile.

5. In order to meet the ever increasing threats and utterances of Chinese leaders and their
think tanks against India’s national integrity and sovereignty, Indian counter efforts are
now already overdue. A special lobbying campaign should be run by all TSGs at local
and national levels among individual Indian political leaders, foreign policy cells of
respective political parties, and sitting members of Indian Parliament to revive the
unanimous resolution of Indian Parliament of 14th November 1962 in order to assert
India’s national sovereignty and national integrity as against such Chinese machinations.

6. All TSGs shall undertake a nationwide campaign to convince the GOI to develop
international pressure on China to abandon its ecologically disastrous and politically
dangerous plans of damming and diverting waters of Tibetan rivers to various parts of
China. GOI should join hands with other victim countries of this Chinese policy like
Myanmar, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, India, Thailand,
Bhutan etc. GOI should also seriously raise the issue of environmental destruction by
PRC in occupied Tibet by indiscriminately exploiting and looting forest and mineral
wealth of Tibet.

7. All TSGs shall evolve a special public education campaign regarding PRC’s overbearing
and bullying policies governing the Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage. GOI should be asked
to put pressure on the government of PRC to remove all restrictions on pilgrimage by
Indian pilgrims to this holy place.

8. All TSGs in India will observe 2013 as the “YEAR OF TIBETAN INDEPENDANCE” to
commemorate the declaration of Tibetan sovereignty by the 13th Dalai Lama in 1913.

9. GOI should be encouraged to attend to relevant human rights issues of Tibetans living
under Chinese occupation at relevant international forums like the UN Human Rights
Council. GOI should be especially asked to shed down its hitherto consistent policy of
voting in favour of PRC in the UN bodies to protect the Government of PRC from
international accountability on serious HR related matters.

10. Special lobbying efforts should be undertaken to convince the GOI to review and suitably
revise the rules which govern Tibetan refugee’s status in India. In view of the improved
economic and social conditions of Tibetan refugees and their changing socio-economic
needs, special focus should be laid on amending rules which regulated their right to own
land for personal use.

11. Suitable atmosphere should be built up by all TSGs in India and public pressure should
be build up on GOI to recognize the Tibetan Government in Exile as the legitimate
‘Government of Tibet’.

12. TSGs should lobby with their MLAs and MPs at local and national level to create an
atmosphere favourable to inviting His Holiness the Dalai Lama to address Parliament of
India and various State Assemblies.

13. Return of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama back to Tibet in the most respectable manner
as the return of the 13th Dalai Lama to Tibet from India in 1913.