

The situation in Tibet, with the intention of human rights problems and the right of self- determination of nations- Summary

I rate the Tibet issue as very interesting and actual. If we think about the ruling situation closely, we found out big amount of break of domestic and also international law.

This topic was chosen to remind a serious mischief, that is install in Tibet already 60 years and to point out the indifference of international community and the inconsistency of enforcement of international law.

It is very difficult to acquire impartial information about the situation in Tibet.

I stem from accessible publications trying to keep an objective stance. With regard that China offers just very few statements about the situation in Tibet, which does not further mostly respond to the facts presented by Tibet's side, my work is largely based on the particulars coming from experiences of Tibet exile or published by Tibet exile government.

China takes pains to manipulate public meaning, enforces censorship and bars access of neutral international media.

An important resource of my work became reports of International Commission of Jurists from 1959, 1960 and 1993, than OSN resolutions and reports published by non-governmental organisations as Amnesty International for example.

It was necessary to extract the information especially about an actual situation from internet, because there is absence of printed publications.

Preliminary the basic questions were laid out, which should be answered in my study (chapter one):

- 1) Is Tibet a sovereign state?
- 2) Do Tibetan people form nation and have they the right of self- determination?
- 3) Can we consider the China's act as an aggression?
- 4) Behaves China against the international law?

In following chapters I summarised advices in the range necessary to understand the situation in Tibet trying to bring closer to the reader Tibet's history, culture, language and habits (chapter two- five, chapter sixteen- twenty seven). This chapters concentrate

especially on the period, from which China reduce its requirements and on the Tibet's occupation.

Subsequently it was important to deal with the question, if we can consider Tibet as a sovereign state (chapter six and seven). In this context the Tibet's exile community and its functions were mentioned (chapter eight).

Like essential sound the answer, if Tibetan people form nation and have the right of self-determination (chapter nine).

I put my mind to efforts of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama to Sino-Tibetan Dialogue and to possibilities of future solution and face of Tibet (chapter eleven-fifteen).

A wide chapter is devoted to human rights (chapter twenty eight). The first part indicates base of human rights, the next part presents single right breaking. Particular part reports on rights of women and children.

Separated chapter refer the question of genocide in Tibet (twenty nine).

Actual events in this country were outlined too, especially the year of 2008, which we can consider as a converting one, because one of the main demonstrations passed (chapter thirty- thirty two).

Marginally problems of China's treating with other non-Chinese minorities were touched, which do not get such publicity as Tibet (chapter thirty three).

Finally layout questions were answered (chapter thirty four).

It results from the facts, that China breaks international law. It occupies Tibet's country, denies the right of self-determination to the Tibetan people, rudely breaks the human rights and perpetrated the crime of genocide.

The sad reality stays. The international community does not make any certain steps to error resolution probably because of the China's economical power.

I suppose that, the current international legal regulation is deficient and needs revision.

The right of veto of five permanent members of Secure Council is according to my opinion considered as one of the main problems. Also the humanitarian intervention should be regulated.