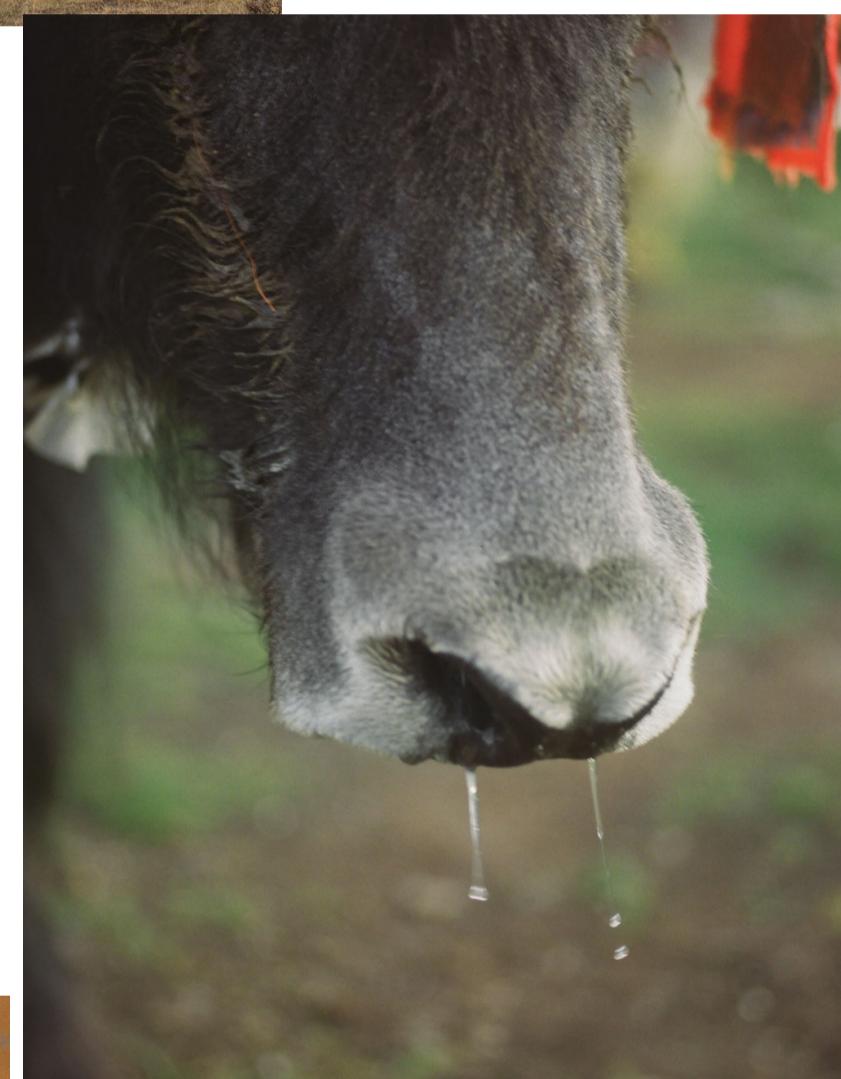


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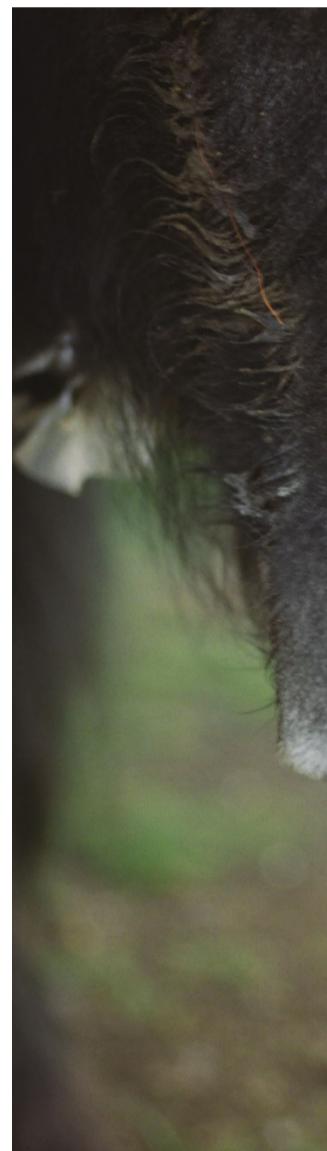


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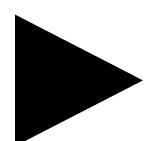
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SOUNDS OF TIBET

A digital audio experience of 'Dreams of Tibet'.





Modernizing Tibet: *Contemporary Discourses and Practices of “Modernity”*

Åshild Kolås (2003)

The large numbers of young monks and nuns entering monastic communities, as well as the flourishing of religious festivals and pilgrimages, testify strong religious sentiments of Tibetans. Under the conditions of Communist rule, religion has also increasingly provided the symbols of a Tibetan collective identity. In Lhasa in particular, monks and nuns have been actively involved in pro-independence demonstrations. The Chinese authorities have reacted by imposing a series of 'anti-splitist' campaigns, particularly directed towards monasteries and nunneries.

During the last decade, Lhasa residents have witnessed a rapid population increase. This has mainly been due to an influx of economic migrants attracted by the new economic climate and the relaxation of controls on internment. The so-called 'floating population' of migrants is composed of three groups: Han Chinese, most of whom come from overpopulated Sichuan province; Hui Muslims and