#### IATS General Ethics Guidance for the Field of Tibetology: Ten Human Principles (ইণ্ডেম্ব্র)

#### DRAFT ONLY

(NB: this is the "real" final version of the draft. What differs from what was sent and shown during the Prague Conference is either highlighted in red or crossed)

IATS seeks to address the specific challenges of Tibetan and Himalayan studies and to be rigorous in its efforts to create an ethically conscious intellectual community. It expects Tibetologists researchers to promote and adhere to the high standards that are recognized in the many related professional organizations in humanities and social sciences throughout the world. In particular, we stress that IATS does not tolerate any form of harassment, especially sexual harassment, by or of anyone involved in Tibetan and Himalayan studies research. IATS cannot adjudicate all such transgressions in the field, apart from behaviour at IATS-sponsored or related events, on which see IATS Policy on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault. But we do hereby lay out a set of principles to which we strongly urge everyone in our field to adhere.

In summary, IATS expects all Tibetologists to strive to prevent harm to the individuals and groups involved in Tibetan and Himalayan studies research, to protect the dignity, rights and welfare of all, and to scrupulously avoid any misuse of power and authority. IATS asserts that it is also incumbent upon Tibetologists to make commitments to further the intellectual welfare and advancement of research colleagues and students, and to benefit the local communities involved in our work as much as possible. Honesty and transparency about the nature of research projects, and communication of clear lines of responsibility and accountability are extremely important to maintain. We should promote fairness in the distribution of benefits and burdens of research, and avoid exploitation of collaborators, assistants or informants at all times. Researchers should have detailed knowledge of, and respect for, local norms of behavior, cultural heritage and knowledge systems, as well as of the specific political vulnerabilities of our interlocutors. Finally, all scholars working in Tibetan and Himalayan studies are expected to adhere rigorously

# मुल भ्रुति र्वे क्रियायति वियायह्या स्वायायति भ्रुति गाव र्श्वेत् त्याय

/ रविष चेत्र प्रार्थित थेवा श्चर रवाष चेत्र प्रार्थी ।

कुल'श्वेते'र्पेट'रेग'पति'विच'त्रह्ग'र्ळेग्रायायाप्त'र्पेट'<u>ट्ट'र्</u>ठ'अ'ल'पा'रेग' र्पते 'बेरा'तह्रम्' घर्'न्र्यम् अपन्यार मर्नेट्'ये र्'न्र्न्यम् 'म्'व 'क्षुंन्'य' । ग्रेव'र्धेंदा <del>कु०'र्श्वेदे'र्येट्'र्रेग्'र्यदे'</del>बिच'त्रह्ग्'र्पार्ळेंब'त्रह्ंब'ग्लेट्ब'ग्लेट्ब'ग्लेट् ર્કેવ<sup>,</sup>ર્બેન્,ત્રંવ્યવ્યાત્વત્ર,ત્યાતદ્વાત, કોન્,ત્યુન,ત્રંત્વ, કોન્, ત્યુન, ત્યુન, ત્યુન, ત્યુન, ત્યુન, ત્યુન, ८.क्र्या.८ष्ट्राचेयाया.ययपा.यय.टार्ट्सट.टीट.ची.वुवा.जा ॕढ़ऻय़ॱय़ॾॖॺऻॱक़ॣ॔ॺऻॴय़ऻढ़ॱॸॣ॔ॴॺॴग़ॣ॔ड़ऻढ़ऻॴढ़ॿॴढ़ऻढ़ॿऻॴॗ र्विट्'र्अ'र्श्'याञ्चेया'य'प्रश्व'यार्लेट्र'याट'रुट'प्टअ'। প্রবাবেম'ক্রবারার্থ্র વશુંત્ર વાર્સ્ટર 'ક્રુંદ' ર્સે 'દ્રે' ત્ય વર્કેદ 'વશુંત્ર 'ક્રેંદ' મું' એદ્યા વિસ્વયા 'લેવ' યા વાત્રય ' त्। IATS लेब पर्मेट भ्रेग नुबराय थटा दाने व र्षेट्र सिट सिट भ्रेट सेट स् વિષ્વયાત્રવાય મું: દુ: ત'ય' વિષ્વયા ક્રવા મુર્જેન 'પ્રતે 'ન્વન ક્રન સેન 'પ'ન્ન देते'.बद'.त्रव्य'IATS धे'.ळवाव्य:ब्रेट्'.त्र्युत्र'यार्चेर'.द्द'.ळवाव्य:ब्रेट्'.द्वय:र्बेट् ग्रे'श्रे८'हुब'य'र्गानेगब'चर'वर्ळय। र्वेत'र्नेर्चेट'रेग'चंदे'बेट'वहुग'तट' वर्हेन्यराप्तरे के'रे'रेर'क्षेव्यवित्तर्दे त्यापर्द्वे श्वराद्धाः पर्वेषाप्तरावदायहित चेद'ग्रे'र्षिदा

अर्ट्र-प्रमुखान्त्र। मुलाञ्चेतिःर्वेट्-र्न्याःपतिःब्रेच-त्रह्याः क्रॅवावाःपवःर्वेट्-र्न्याः बट्यार्नेवाषायि से से से स्ट्रिंग का स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त यर'वय**र'यर्हेंब'र्**रा गुब'ग्ने'के'ब्र्वेर'| वेंप'वर'| परे'र्देब'प्रुष'  $(4.4)^{3}$   $(4.4)^{3}$   $(4.4)^{4}$  (4.वॅट'ढ़ॺ॓ऀॺ'ॺ'ॸॖॺ'ॸॖॺढ़ढ़ढ़ॎॕॺऻय़ॱॸ॒ॸऻ<u></u>ॸॱॠॕ॔ढ़॓ॱढ़ॖॆॸॱढ़ड़ॖॺॱॸ॒ॸॱढ़ॾॖ॓ॺॱॸॱ ऍ८'राप्रे'ब्र'ग्वर्ब्यार्क्स्याब्र'श्चे'ब्र'ब्र्य्वर र्ह्यवाब्र'ग्वट'स्ट्र'व्याद्व'द्वाद्व'द्वाद्व' ऍप्। त्रम्यः विच'यम्यावि'ग्राट'धेव'उट'इट'चट्व'द्र-'सुम्यायामट'मेट्'स् थेव'दर्गेष'रा'याच्रा प्याय प्रिय श्रुं त्या र्योट अंट प्राय क्रिय अर्क्त याट : થેત્ર'ત્રેત્ર'[य'ग[લભ'ર્સે'ઍંદ્ર'દ્ર'દ્રેન્ડ'રુદ્ર'ગાય' છે| ८.क्ष्यायेश्वाच्याताता ट्रप्रते प्रव प्रव प्रव प्राय प्रवाद प्रवाद प्रवाद का का प्रवि प्रवाद का प्रवाद का प्रवाद का प्रवाद का प्रवाद का अनुस्रायम् । अनुस्रायम् । अनुस्रायम् ताट.व.भे.क.श्रांच.श्रॅट.श्रांचय.क्र्रूर. ব্পূ'যাঁঞ্বা'ট্রই'ঘম'রইঅ'ঐর'ব্যাঁঝা ઌૹઌૡૢ૽ઌૻૻ૽ઌૹઌ૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺૺૢૼઌ૽ઌ૽ૺઌૺઌઌ૽૽૽ઌૹ૽ૺ૱ઌૺ ग्वट'ट्ट'वेष'र्धेत्र'यम्रार्श्वेय'र्सेग्वर्ष'य्र'ट्रेष'ट्रेन्य्र'ट्रेव्यर्ष'ट्र्ट'ग्वर्ष' *बचर्यार्थेन्'न्वेषा न'र्केंदे'त*र्च्यपन्यचेन्'धुष्यन्याचे'न्व्येयायायव्यप्यक्यः **लट.प्र.र्यवाय.रथ.यथ.ह्यंत्रय.श्र.वाट.यर.ट.ष्ट्र.** 

to the professional conduct guidelines of our own home institutions and/or our funding bodies, including any principles not articulated in the present document.

The following "Ten Human Principles" (ﷺ) describe some of the main kinds of ethical malpractice to be avoided and virtues to be cultivated in the field of Tibetan and Himalayan studies. It is far from comprehensive, and other issues could certainly be added to this list.

#### 1. SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT

IATS strongly condemns any form of sexual harassment or assault by or of students, colleagues, assistants, or research subjects in any context <del>related to the academic career of the scholar.</del>
For definitions of sexual assault and harassment, see IATS Policy on Sexual Harassment and Sexual

#### 2. WITNESSING AND COMPLICITY

Assault.

Scholars who witness colleagues committing sexual harassment or assault, or receive or hear reports from victims or others, are expected to take such events or reports seriously.

In consultation with the victim, when possible, we should confront perpetrators, take preventative and mitigation measures, and report the episode to the appropriate authorities and/or law enforcement. Scholars who knowingly have or continue to collaborate with or support confirmed perpetrators will be considered to be complicit in the abuse itself.

#### 3. POLITICAL VIGILANCE

It is critical for Tibetologists to be aware of the variety of political vulnerabilities of Tibetan and Himalayan colleagues, research subjects, and informants, as well as institutions as a whole, and to exercise great care and caution in interactions and communications with them. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid harm or risk to local communities, colleagues, assistants, and informants. This applies not only to published results of research, but also to activities and conduct in the field. These situations

रटःवीषाःचर्न्द्रं यदिःकेट्रायषाःग्रीःदर्शयःष्यष्ठाःचुट्राःख्वाषाःग्रीःयसाःक्षेत्रःक्षेवाः वाबिःट्रटःधेवाःकःदर्ददिःद्रटः।वःवाष्ययःस्रेट्रःद्रवाषःग्रीःयसाःस्रेद्रःक्षेवाः

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१) कवाबा खेट्रा प्रसुद्रा वार्डेरा प्रमा खुँद्रा

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१) कपाश्चिपागी र्पणणाईक

 vary widely across the Tibetan plateau and the Himalayas, but it is crucially important for us to have detailed knowledge of these complex situations, to consult with others about possible repercussions from making friends or visiting certain individuals or institutions, and all other forms of contact and collaboration.

#### 4. RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING

Ethics around research and publishing is critical in Tibetan and Himalayan studies, as it is in all academic fields. Especially in cases where the research depends on ethnographic work or consultation with local Tibetan experts, the primary researcher should be sure, as much as is politically feasible, to make clear to everyone involved the scope and intent of the project, the venue in which it will be published, and the means of dissemination. We Tibetologists have an ethical obligation to consider the potential impact of both our research and the dissemination of the results on all who were directly or indirectly involved. Their right to anonymity should be respected at all times.

All assistance received in the course of the project must be credited in the final published product. Tibetologists should give dual author attribution to any individual who played a major role in the work of translating or writing. Appropriate monetary and other sorts of remuneration should be shared fairly and transparently with all local actors who aided the research, in accordance with their roles.

#### 5. ACADEMIC FREEDOM

In the context of rising threats to academic freedom, expanding arms of censorship, and perceived needs to self-censor, those Tibetologists who are free to do so should forthrightly protect the principles of academic freedom and open scholarship. All Tibetological endeavours should strive to represent the truth about Tibet's historical and contemporary realities, and should not assume positions of contrived neutrality nor advance false equivalences aimed at pandering to powerful political actors.

IATS recognizes the considerable threats to the academic freedom of Tibetologists. It is committed to

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८ व्रवाया विया प्रमाप्त प्रमाप

*વાર્જુવા'* બવા'ર્સૂન' સેવા'ર્બેન્સ' બ'ણુન' ન' 'ક્ષેસ'ર્વેન' <mark>નૃન 'ફે'સ'બ' બ</mark>' સેવો' નંદો? <u>ଜିପ'ୟଟ୍ଟିग'ସି'ୟ୯'ମୂୟ'ର୍ଧ୍ଧିଟ'ମ୍ୟ'ୟଣ୍ଡ୍ର</u>'ସର୍ଜ'ନୃଷଷ'ଜିପ'ମ୍ୟ'ମ୍ୟୁସ୍' वे.वाजायवात्यान्व.व्यावानान्यः ञ्चवाप्यर,पृ| वें।'रेवावायावद'र्देव'पहेव'पदे'त्यवायावे'ञ्चप'पदवापदाद <mark>ઌઌૣૹઌ૽૽૽ૢૼૡૺ</mark>ઌ૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૽ૡઌૹઌઌઌઌઌઌૢૹૡૢ૽ૹ૽ૣૹ૽ૣ૱૽ૢ૽ૢૡૺૢઌૢૹ *૽*ૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽ઌૹઌૹઌ૽૽ૣ૽ૢૻઌૣૻ૱ૹઌૹૢઌૹઌઌૣઌ૽ૺઌ૽૱ઌૹઌઌ૽૽૽ૢૺઌ૽૱ઌૹઌઌ૽૽૽ૢૺઌ૽ૺ૱ઌૹૢઌ वार्हेवाबार्यान्त्रा व्यवावाद्ये द्वेतात्व्यात्राह्य स्टान्यां वा *੮ੑਖ਼ਸ਼*ॱਜ਼ੑੑૹੑੑੑੑੑਫ਼ੑੑਸ਼ੑੑ੶ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਸ਼ਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਗ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ বহুপ'বি'ঝপ্রপ'র্নুস্বর্ভ্রাম্বর্ ८ॱळॅंॱचॅं८ॱ२ेग'पदे'बे्द'दहुग'पॱहुअष'भ'नुअष'बे्द'८८'नुअष'बे्द'गुे ଶୂପ'ୟସ୍କଷ'ୟ୍ରପ'ସ୍ୟୟ'ସାବିଷ'गାଷ'୮୮୯ଁଷ'୮୮'ସଞ୍ଚ୮'ୟଷ'ୟସିଦ୍ୟପ'ପ୍ରିଟ'ସର୍ଜ' શ્રે.બ.'ધેતાયા.મુંધ.તદૂતા.ધિય.તમ.તયજા.લુંવ.ગ્રેન.તણ.પોંધ.ર્ફ્રોન.ગ્રો.પતાય. <u>તિલુર પૈંદ્ર પારેદ્ર</u> વિંદાક્ષ્રમાં વધુ એટ ક્ષાન્નો સુપાર કેવા ઘટાયા દુષ वयायट पर्झे अर्घेट मु र्पेषा . च'अंदे'न्पर'पञ्चत'चेन्'न्नप्र'प्रवाविदे'व्दःर्रेगवार्यापाट'न्ट'र्छः र्बेच'च'म्बब्ब'चॅर'दर्बे'न्बॅब्बा चॅन्'र्रम्'पर्दे'बेच'दर्हुम्'च'ळॅब'क्रे'सु'ਘन्' બેંદ્ર' તું ફેંઅ' પ'ર્રો' વાલે અ' બેંદ્ર' પ્રસ' ત્રવેંદ્ર' દ્વવેં આ *ज़*ॺॺॱढ़ऀ॓ऺज़ॱ॓क़॔॔ॱ॔य़॔ॱॸढ़ऀ॔॔॔ॸ॔॔ढ़ॹॱॸ॔ॸॱॿॣॱक़ॱॸ॓॔ॻॺॱक़॔॔॔ॱक़॔ॱज़॔ॱॸ॔॔ॸॱऄॗॱ

यायन वटायायन प्रतायाय वर्षा ग्री खेदी होटा स्वायाविर प्राचुटा देवा प्रक्रावा ग्रे)'पर्वे 'प्रभय' होट 'द्वेष

५) वेषारेषाषीयम्परम्प

<u>र्</u>पेन्'र्नेग'प'र्क्केंते'*मे्षा'र्पेत्र'ग्री'त्रम*'प्रनेत'ल्'लेत्र'ल'के 'ल्न्'प'प्रस्नि'पर'

র্ভর 'रेग'रेग'गत्रव'ग्रे'ऋ'दर्दुगव'त्रट'पर्गेट्र'ए'श्वर'ट्व'पठव'र्धेट्र'ए'ते। the principles of academic freedom as defined by UNESCO: 'the right, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely [our] opinion about the institution or system in which [we] work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies.' IATS recognises that colleagues in certain political jurisdictions may not always be able to adhere to the standards of academic freedom for security reasons, and expresses its sympathy unreservedly, but the principles should stand undiluted nonetheless.

#### 6. CULTURAL TREASURES

Tibetologists must always keep in mind that the cultural treasures held in monasteries, villages and private homes belong to those local people and institutions, not anyone else. Original rightful "ownership" may be a complex matter and difficult to pin down, but that does not absolve Tibetologists from maintaining high ethical standards and responsibility to take the utmost care when accessing important books and other cultural treasures.

The use of such treasures for research purposes should be made known explicitly to the appropriate care-takers. Photographs or translations or other kinds of reproduction should not be made without full permission of the local stake-holders.

Never take anything in this category back to your home country without full consideration and explicit permission. In all but the most exceptional and carefully considered cases, manuscripts, blockprints, paintings, documents, and articles of material culture must stay in their original places and with their original owners as much as that is possible to ascertain.

#### 7. BEHAVIOUR IN THE FIELD

Tibetologists are expected to maintain awareness and respect for behavioral norms and cultural expectations in the field. We must respect and पक्षिर, य. श्रुट, तर र क्रिय, श्रुट, क्री. लुय, यो चुय, यो चुय, यो क्रिय, यं श्रुट, यं श्रुट, विय, श्रुट, यो क्रिय, यो चुय, यो चुय, यो चुय, यो चुय, यो क्रिय, यो चुय, यं च

८४ इ. कुर्द्र, द्वा.विक्टा

त्यस्यास्त्रां स्टायः सं स्वाद्धे द्वीतः स्वाद्धः स्वतः स्वाद्धः स्वाद्धः स्वाद्धः स्वादः स्वतः स्

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ब्राट, त्याट्ट क्रि. स्ट. त्यां, क्रिया, व्यव्याची व्यव्याचा क्रिया, त्याची स्ट. त्याची स

श.क्षथेश.टे.पट.बूप.पड्डी.लुथी टट्डा.इ.ब.प्रवा.वीयश.बूवीया.टी.टवी.वी.पडीट.अपु.य.वीयथ.ग्री.वटवी.तू.टू. व.ज.वोट्टेबीया टेतु.ट्टा.हुय.जा घटाटता प्र.बू्चा लुवा.क.टट. व्ययस.झेटय.थे.ब्टा.ट्लावाया.त्रवाता.त्रवा.त्र्या.क्ष्य.क्ष्यं.व्यव्दा.श.चूच.

मे तुस्रमावियामायाम् सामा

observe local etiquette and appropriate bodily conduct and position with respect to both sacred and profane spaces.

For instance, one should never point one's feet at altars in chapels, and not step over or sit on holy objects or books. One should observe proper directions for circumambulation, not enter rooms without permission, remove shoes when expected, and so on.

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Unequal power relations should not be used to exploit our students or junior colleagues to reinforce or propagate our own ideological or activist positions. Beware of advancing/pressuring positions that our students might repeat in other contexts and that might put them in jeopardy. It is also paramount that Tibetologists avoid weaponizing local voices in order to further our own academic and ideological interests. This is especially important in light of the Tibetan and Himalayan cultural norm of idealizing one's own teacher, which may place local Tibetan students in the dilemma of having to choose between articulating their own conscience, and subordinating themselves to their teachers' interests and positions.

#### 9. DECOLONIZING KNOWLEDGE

Tibet scholars should be committed to the ethics of decolonizing knowledge production on Tibet and Tibetans the Himalayas. Both Western-centrism and Sino-centrism should be challenged in Tibetology. This requires recognising and challenging the hegemony of Western and Chinese knowledge systems in studying all aspects of Tibetan and Himalayan studies. Tibetologists should strive to apply concepts, theories, and methodologies contained in the treasury of Tibetan intellectual traditions to explicate Tibet-related puzzles and problems as much as possible. At the least, we

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के बेर्नेस्थ्रियाध्याकाधिकारादिः विषाणिका

એ'એમ'<sub>'</sub>જેબ'ખુબ'અ'એ**સ'પંતે'**બેષ'ર્બે**સ'ગ્રે**ષ'ર્વેમ'મેંગ'પંતે''લેવ'ત્રદ્વાપ'

लूट्याग्रेयाटाक्ष्यं त्र्टाताया के कार्याक्र ह्येटा होटा आवर्य

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Decolonisation also requires Tibetologists to be committed to the professional advancement and intellectual welfare of our Tibetan and Himalayan informants, research assistants and colleagues, particularly of Tibetan and Himalayan women and other marginalised groups. We should recognise and work to rectify the various hierarchies and inequalities, including in knowledge production and exchange, that persist in the encounter between Tibetans and non-Tibetans, be it sexual, economic, cultural, political or ideological. Tibetologists and Tibetan and Himalayan studies centres should strive to include and advance Tibetan and Himalayan expertise and scholarship in all academic endeavors, from student and faculty recruitment, to program leadership, participation in research projects, publications, and academic events. We should always make efforts to include Tibetan and Himalayan contributions in workshops, panels, and conferences, publications and citations, and course reading lists. In short, Tibetans and Himalayans and their cultural resources should be treated as legitimate sources and creators of

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knowledge rather than as mere objects of study.

We Tibetologists should recognize our debt to the societies in which we work and cultural treasures that we study, and should acknowledge an obligation to reciprocate in appropriate ways.

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ञ्जापरान्। वॅन्गुःश्चेषःञ्चवःन्नः এপ ইবাপ দেশেপ র্টাবাপা र्वेषाबर्धस्य त्याव वार ध्रिय तिषुर र्वाषा *⊏ॱ৳৾য়*ৢ৽ঀ৾৾ঢ়ৢ৾৽ঢ়ঢ়৾ঀৼয়৾৽ড়য়৽৸ড়৽ড়য়ড়য়৽ড়৾য়৽ড়৾য়৽ড়৾য়৽ঢ়ঢ়৽ড়৾য়৽ भ्रेट.यहेब.रबा द्र.श्रुपं.यग्ने.यग्नेटा ट्यन.पर्ग्नेरा र्वा.वायबा त्राअत्राक्षेत्र'यं र्षेवाषायायेषार्देवाषाञ्चटात्रषाट्वा घेरायेवाषा <u> चे</u>८'पर'५घ८'गर्रेंब'८्गॅबा ႖ၴၴ၎ॱҳ҇҅҄҅҅҅҆ӆॱӵӒ҅ॱۿؚ҅҇҅҅҅෬ॱ෬<u></u>ҕҩ҃ҭҡӏ<sub>҉</sub>ҭѧӎҡҀҀॱҵ҅҉Ҁ<mark>ҡҀӷѷ҉ӝӝѿ</mark>Ҳҭҳӷӓ҅ҁ *ढ़*ॾॖज़ॱॺऀॱक़ॗ॓ॱज़ढ़ॺॱॻॖऀॺॱज़ॡ॔ज़ॱॺज़ॱॺ॔ॾ॔ॱक़ॗॕ॔॔॔ॸॱॺॵॸ॔ड़ॱख़ॕ॔॔ॸॴॱॸॖ॓ॱक़ॗॕ॔॔ॸॱॺॱॸ॔ॸॱ <u> এম'২৯'রেমার'রেইর। রুমম'রৌব'এম'দার</u> षिया.बट.अथेश.र्खवाका.मुटे.टा ૹ૬ૼ૮<sup>ૢ</sup>ૹ૾ૢૺૡ૽ૺૢ૽ૢૼૢૼ૽ૣૡ૽ૼૢ<mark>ૢૢૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૼૢૹૢઌૻઌ</mark>ઌૻૢ૽ઌૢઌઌઌૻ૱ઌ૱ૣૢૢ૽ૼઌ૽ઌ૽ૢૼ૱ૡ૽ૼઌૢઌ૱ૢૢૼૢ रांदे'चु'ग्ववग'र्गेट'त्रसेख'ग्वोर्नेट'केट'त्यट'र्ह्स्व'चेट'ट्वेबिश ८.कूथ.स्वा.तर.चट.बूट.८८.। तंववाब.कूजा कूवाब.एटी टेतर. <u>ज़ॾॣॺऻ</u>ॱॳऀ॔॔ढ़ढ़ॿऻॱॾॣॕॻख़ॎॺॱॻॣॕॺऻय़य़ॖॱज़ॺॱॸॖॹॱॺ॔ढ़ॱढ़॔<mark>ॱढ़ढ़ढ़</mark>ॶॹज़ज़ એ'ર્સવાબ'ગ્રે)'5ુ'પલવા'ક્ર્યુવ'ધર'Qવ5'વર્ફેંa'5<u>ે</u>5'5વવાંજા अर्देर'प्रथ्य'त। र्वेट्र'प्र'<mark>ट्ट्'हे'यावापादे'से</mark>। विट्टार्केंदे'रेगाग्वट्ट्'हें तुरुषा विपानुनाषा प्रापा स्था पारा भेषा प्राप्त भूगे । तनुना पुन्य । सुन यावत्र विवाप्येत प्रमान्त्र यहें अर्वेट होट प्रवीका

१० द्वाराय अह्यानाम्माय विष्यु नि कॅमल'८८'रेवा'ग्विट'र्स्नेट'यानेर'द्येट'प्वेत'प्रते'रेवा'ग्विट'रेते'सु'र्सेत ঀ৽৻ৼৢ৾য়৽ঀয়৽য়ৼঀ৽য়ৣ৽ড়৾৸৽য়ৼ৾য়৽ঢ়ৼয়৽ঢ়ৢ৸৽ঀ৽ याञ्चिया त्याञ्चया पाने त्र धीत प्यमः प्रतः भीता पाने त्र प्रितः प्रति षाचित्र क्यासित्रगीःवास्त्र स्ट्रिं र्नेव मी केन न प्रेंच प বৰ্ছ্যপ্ৰ'র্ট্য'ন্ નુશ્રમ (વેવ 'ગ્રે' ગ્રુવ 'વક્ષમ' દક્ષિત 'ધ્યેષ 'પ્રિં' ત્ર તે 'સ્ટ્રેન 'શ્ર પોત્ર धरःचॅदःधेषाःष्ट्रेटःचन्दःदर्षेषा <u>ઌૺ</u>૽૾ૺૢૢૢઌૻઌૻઌ૽ૼઌ૽૽ૡ૽ઌ૽ૡ૬ૢૣઌૢઌ૽૱ૹઌઌ૽ૢ૽ૹઌ૽ૼઌ<u>ૢઌઌ૽૽ૢ૽૱ૹઌઌ૽૽</u> *₹*ૹૹ'ૡૹૹૻૡ૽ૺ૽૽ઌઌ૽ૺ૾ઌૹૺૡ૽૽ૼૺૹ૽ૼૺૼૼૼૺ૾ઌઌ૽૽ૺૠ૾ૢ૽ૼૺૠ૾ૺઌઌ૱૱૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૽૽ૢૼઌ र्नोषा नुस्रवालेन प्राप्ताना नामा स्वाप्तान स्वाप्तान स्वाप्तान स्वाप्तान स्वाप्तान स्वाप्तान स्वाप्तान स्वाप्त એ'ઽઽૻૠ૽૽ૺઌૺૡઽ૽ઌૢ૽ૺ૽ઌઌઽૢૻઌ૱૱ઌૹૠૢૼઌ*૽*ઌ૽ૢૺ૾ઌૣૼઽૺ*ઌ*ૹૺ વેંદ'રેવ'પત્રે'લેવ'વદુવ'પ\***ત્રુ**ષભંગોુષ'દ`ર્દેષ'નુષ્રષ'લેવ'દ્યેદ'પત્રેતુ'પત્રે बे'धे'तर्के'च'८८'रेग'ग्व८'ख'त्वव'खेव'र्धेट'८र्वेषा *Ġ*ᢂŇᡃᢙᢆᡳ᠋ᠽᢖᠸᡃᠷᢅᢂ᠋᠊ᢅᡌᡄ᠍ᠰ᠋᠃᠅ᡎᢅᠸ᠋<mark>ᡃᠸ᠆ᢅᡩ᠂ᢂ᠃ᠬ᠋ᢆ᠘᠄</mark>᠗᠄ᢂᠵ᠂ᡏᢆ᠋᠂ᠸᠳᡘ᠂ र्वोषाः अर्वि।वव वोअवाः तितुरः द्वेत् धुवाः न्दरं तत्त्र चुः न्यवानाः

much as possible, research should benefit Tibetan communities. Tibetologists should have accountability to the people whose lives and cultures we study. These aims can be achieved through constant conversation and attention to the interests, needs, concerns and aspirations of Tibetan and Himalayan communities, in all stages of the research process.

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## IATS General Ethics Guidance for the Field of Tibetology: Ten Human Principles (ক্র'ব্যস্থ্য)

#### **DRAFT ONLY**

IATS seeks to address the specific challenges of Tibetan and Himalayan studies and to be rigorous in its efforts to create an ethically conscious intellectual community. It expects Tibetologists researchers to promote and adhere to the high standards that are recognized in the many related professional organizations in humanities and social sciences throughout the world. In particular, we stress that IATS does not tolerate any form of harassment, especially sexual harassment, by or of anyone involved in Tibetan and Himalayan studies research. IATS cannot adjudicate all such transgressions in the field, apart from behaviour at IATS-sponsored or related events, on which see IATS Policy on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault. But we do hereby lay out a set of principles to which we strongly urge everyone in our field to adhere.

In summary, IATS expects all Tibetologists to strive to prevent harm to the individuals and groups involved in Tibetan and Himalayan studies research, to protect the dignity, rights and welfare of all, and to scrupulously avoid any misuse of power and authority. IATS asserts that it is also incumbent upon Tibetologists to make commitments to further the intellectual welfare and advancement of research colleagues and students, and to benefit the local communities involved in our work as much as possible. Honesty and transparency about the nature of research projects, and communication of clear lines of responsibility and accountability are extremely important to maintain. We should promote fairness in the distribution of benefits and burdens of research, and avoid exploitation of collaborators, assistants or informants at all times. Researchers should have detailed knowledge of, and respect for, local norms of behavior, cultural heritage and knowledge systems, as well as of the specific political vulnerabilities of our interlocutors.

Finally, all scholars working in Tibetan and Himalayan studies are expected to adhere rigorously to the professional conduct guidelines of our own home institutions and/or our funding bodies, including any principles not articulated in the present document.

The following "Ten Human Principles" (ﷺ) describe some of the main kinds of ethical malpractice to be avoided and virtues to be cultivated in the field of Tibetan and Himalayan studies. It is far from comprehensive, and other issues could certainly be added to this list.

#### 1. SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT

IATS strongly condemns any form of sexual harassment or assault by or of students, colleagues, assistants, or research subjects in any context related to the academic career of the scholar. For definitions of sexual assault and harassment, see IATS Policy on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault.

#### 2. WITNESSING AND COMPLICITY

Scholars who witness colleagues committing sexual harassment or assault, or receive or hear reports from victims or others, are expected to take such events or reports seriously. In consultation with the victim, when possible, we should confront perpetrators, take preventative and mitigation measures, and report the episode to the appropriate authorities and/or law enforcement.

Scholars who knowingly have or continue to collaborate with or support confirmed perpetrators will be considered to be complicit in the abuse itself.

#### 3. POLITICAL VIGILANCE

It is critical for Tibetologists to be aware of the variety of political vulnerabilities of Tibetan and Himalayan colleagues, research subjects, and informants, as well as institutions as a whole, and to exercise great care and caution in interactions and communications with them. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid harm or risk to local communities, colleagues, assistants, and informants. This applies not only to published results of research, but also to activities and conduct in the field. These situations vary widely across the Tibetan plateau and the Himalayas, but it is crucially important for us to have detailed knowledge of these complex situations, to consult with others about possible repercussions from making friends or visiting certain individuals or institutions, and all other forms of contact and collaboration.

#### 4. RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING

Ethics around research and publishing is critical in Tibetan and Himalayan studies, as it is in all academic fields. Especially in cases where the research depends on ethnographic work or consultation with local Tibetan experts, the primary researcher should be sure, as much as is politically feasible, to make clear to everyone involved the scope and intent of the project, the venue in which it will be published, and the means of dissemination.

We Tibetologists have an ethical obligation to consider the potential impact of both our research and the dissemination of the results on all who were directly or indirectly involved. Their right to anonymity should be respected at all times.

All assistance received in the course of the project must be credited in the final published product. Tibetologists should give dual author attribution to any individual who played a major role in the work of translating or writing. Appropriate monetary and other sorts of remuneration should be shared fairly and transparently with all local actors who aided the research, in accordance with their roles.

#### 5. ACADEMIC FREEDOM

In the context of rising threats to academic freedom, expanding arms of censorship, and perceived needs to self-censor, those Tibetologists who are free to do so should forthrightly protect the principles of academic freedom and open scholarship. All Tibetological endeavours should strive to represent the truth about Tibet's historical and contemporary realities, and

should not assume positions of contrived neutrality nor advance false equivalences aimed at pandering to powerful political actors.

IATS recognizes the considerable threats to the academic freedom of Tibetologists. It is committed to the principles of academic freedom as defined by UNESCO: 'the right, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely [our] opinion about the institution or system in which [we] work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies.' IATS recognises that colleagues in certain political jurisdictions may not always be able to adhere to the standards of academic freedom for security reasons, and expresses its sympathy unreservedly, but the principles should stand undiluted nonetheless.

#### 6. CULTURAL TREASURES

Tibetologists must always keep in mind that the cultural treasures held in monasteries, villages and private homes belong to those local people and institutions, not anyone else. Original rightful "ownership" may be a complex matter and difficult to pin down, but that does not absolve Tibetologists from maintaining high ethical standards and responsibility to take the utmost care when accessing important books and other cultural treasures.

The use of such treasures for research purposes should be made known explicitly to the appropriate care-takers. Photographs or translations or other kinds of reproduction should not be made without full permission of the local stake-holders.

Never take anything in this category back to your home country without full consideration and explicit permission. In all but the most exceptional and carefully considered cases, manuscripts, blockprints, paintings, documents, and articles of material culture must stay in their original places and with their original owners as much as that is possible to ascertain.

#### 7. BEHAVIOUR IN THE FIELD

Tibetologists are expected to maintain awareness and respect for behavioral norms and cultural expectations in the field. We must respect and observe local etiquette and appropriate bodily conduct and position with respect to both sacred and profane spaces.

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८ क्रियान्य स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत् स्त्री

श्रम् ह्रीट्राशावयःक्र्यः त्रिं त्राष्ट्रायं ने त्राप्त्रं त्राप्तं त्राप्त्रं त्राप्त्रं त्राप्तं त्राप्ते त्राप्तं त्रापतं त्रापतं

चीयाः विटायाः सार्टे. टेव्या टा. कुपुः पद्मनात्राः में द्रानाः त्याः युः ट्रम्यायाः कवाः में ट्रम्याः मियाः मे विषयाः विटायायाः यावयाः मित्रम्याः स्वायाः प्रवायः प्रवायः प्रवायः प्रवायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वय

चीया.वियय.चीट्राट्म्या वाट.बर्य.ट.क्र्.यट.बीब.ट्यूया.व्यट्प.क्रट्र.जय.ग्री.पचीजात्वश.चीट्र.क्रियोब.ग्री.जश.क्र्र्य.क्रीया.वाबु.ट्ट.त्राया.क्र.पट्रप्र.यटा.वायजा.चाट्रपट. अचप.क्रूया चूट्र<mark>ट्ट.ट्र.श.ज.ज</mark>.द्या.तप्र.क्रायजा.टा.जूट्य.ग्रीय.यटा.ग्री.ज.वायच्या.जय.विट्य.ट्र. लट्प.य.क्र्याया.यश.अश.च्यंत्र क्रूयोब.चीट्र.ट्यूबा

ग्रे कवाया खेट्राच्ख्या वाल्ट्रान्टा ह्या क्रिन्

र् निव नियम्निम्न

चिक्ष.८८.वृ८.८१९४.लूर.९६.१५.४८.लाट.वाषूर.३५४.वाषूर.२५८.८१.८४.८१.लाट.४.८४.८१.लूब.२१.५५७.५५५.५५७. शावकाताकी.९९वी.वाका.४वी.९८.वृ८.शावथ.९वी.४.५५५.वै८.व.८८.लाट.४.८४.८१.लूब.८४.८५७४.८५०.व्रीय.३५८.५७८.३१८.४४४.७४०. १

﴿ ক্বাগ্রীন্'গ্রী'র্ন্থামার্শ্রব্য

यानीययात्रपट्स्वीयाट्टालया.स्वीया क्रि.क.यात्राह्मंटी.यावयालानास्य प्राप्त स्वीयात्रप्त स्वीयात्रप्त स्वीयात्र स्वीयात्रप्त प्रत्यात्रप्त प्रत्यात्रप्त प्रत्यात्रप्त स्वायात्र स्वायात्रप्त स्वायात्रप्त स्वायात्रप्त स्वाया स्वायात्रप्त स्वायायात्रप्त स्वायात्रप्त स्वायात्रप्त स्व

ट्रम्या विश्वयात्रितात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्य प्राचित्रात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्य

क्री पद्मिन,जश्न,ट्रिट,श्रधेश,जश्न,वीया,च्री,ट्रिट,श्राचा,वापूर्ट,द्राचा,वाट,ट्रट,क्र,म्राचाय,ब्रीट,ता,वाट,ट्रट,क्र,म्राचाय,ब्रीट,ता,वाट,ट्रट,क्र,म्राचाय,ब्रीट,ता,वाट,ट्रट,क्र,म्राचाय,ब्रीट,वाय,ब

८) वस्त्रावियः द्राः द्र्यरः पञ्चित्

चित्र चर्स्न के चीत्र त्या के अध्या के प्राप्त के अध्या के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्

त्यः ह्याः घटाः जः देशः बेशः लट्याः क्षेत्रः चिः देश्यां तः क्षेत्रः चिः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः प्रत्यः वित्यः प्रत्यः वित्यः वितः वित्यः वित्य

त्यातक्षयाभीत्यम् त्यत्यान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्व व्ययः वित्य । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वापतान्ति । स्वाप्तान्ति । स्वाप्तानि । स्वापति । स्वाप्तानि । स्वापति । स

### ५/ भेषार्यायी रहार्या

तप्त्र-त्य-ह्यान्नी-क्वित्तपक्क्य-पह्च्य-त-त्न- क्वान्नी-क्नी-त्व-क्क्निय-प्रमुख्य-क्वा-प्रमुख्य-प्रम्य-प्रमुख्य-प्रमुख्य-प्रमुख्य-प्रमुख्य-प्रमुख्य-प्रमुख्य-प्रमुख

### र्चन्-रेषापार्क्टते वेषाप्रवाद्याचे प्रतादान प्रतादान के जुनाया के जुनाया के जुनाया के जिला है के प्रतादान के ज

८ इ. कुदुः द्वागिविटा

चॅट्-देवाचाचाचाक्रें प्राप्त क्षेत्रकार्यात्र क्षेत्रकार्यात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

विययः यहान् मुंगः 'चर्याः संस्'यः 'हे रह्स्यः स्र्रिंग्यः वायः केन रह्स्यः हित्ययः यात्रह्म्यः पावनः यात्रियः य विययः यहान् मुंगः 'चर्याः संस्'यः 'हे रह्स्यः स्रिंग्यः वायः केन रह्स्यः हित्ययः यात्रह्म्यः पावनः यात्रियः स

२८.। ट्यूबा य.वायय.ग्री.पर्यन,लूट.थु.झॅ.ज.कूवा.अक्षय.क.क्ट.अ.खेय.तर.तर.क्विवा.क्वी.टट.लूवा.क्वीरा पट.तरीय.ग्री.स्वाय.ख्याय.वुट.थु. इ.कुपु.स्वा.ट्ट्य.खेश्वय.बुटा.ग्री.कुट.टे.ट्रट.क्वॅट.क्वेंट.तपु.ट्यूबा.टिश्वाया.ट्र.क्वेय.वीट.आवय.जाव.वायता.त्र

बूबा.कार्चय.क.क्ट.तपु.कूवा.त्रक्थ.वि.वोबजा.बुट.तर.पट्ट.के.यपु.सू.याब..वोट.लट.२ट.ट.वुवा.रट.वी.क्वैज.विटा.ग्री.विष.जा.पविर.बु.२४.२८.।

र्भे विश्वया ब्रिया या या व्यवा ग्री क्षेत्रा त्या

८८.वि८.तर.क्रेंब.तपु.अक्ष्य.८८.व्या.यपु.श्रट.क्र्याय.विया.त्या.वा.श्री.टाय.त्य.डी.वीट.वीट.वियाया.ट्रा.खी<del>.पव्या.क्षेट्य.८८.ट्र्या.विटि.</del> ८.अक्ष्ट्रया विषेत्रायचेट.क्रेट.प्या.तप्यात्राय्यात्राय्यात्राय्यायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्राया बट.ज.प<u>र्ह्य</u>ाश्चारत्या ब<u>त्ययाःक्षेत्रात्त्रात्त्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्र</u> यो श्चेया <u>विक्रम पर्यक प्रतिस्तर प्रतिस्य प्रति विस्तर सुमान्तु प्रमाण प्रतास प्रतास प्रमाण प्रतास प्रमाण स्व</u>

र्रे र्यट.क.ज्बा.ब्रुंटी

प्रमुखं बटः भ्वामः क्रेंब प्रतः क्रियः मित्यः क्रेंतः क्रियः क्रियः प्राप्तः व विषयः मित्रः विषयः विष

स्टानेटाराकामास्त्रात्म् स्वाप्तात्मम् टाक्ट्राराज्यात्मम् स्वाप्तात्मम् स्वाप्तात्मम्तात्मम् स्वाप्तात्मम् स्वाप्तात्मम् स्वाप्तात्मम् स्वाप्तात्मम्

क्रॅंबिट.होट.त.लब.वार्ल्य.ट्रांबिय.त.वीय.वीय.ट्रांबिय.लुवी.त्यी.वीय.हो.वी.स्वय.हो.वार्स्व.ट्रांटिट.ट्रट.यल.वार्ल्य.ट्रांबिय.त्यंव्य.वीय.वीय.हो.वीय.लुट. व्हि.ट्रोट.त.लब.वार्ल्य.ट्रांबिय.त.वीय.वीय.ट्रांबिय.लुवी.लीची. क्रि.ट्रोट.त.लब.वार्ल्य.ट्रांबिय.त.वीय.वीय.वीय.ट्रांबिया.लुवी.

ट्रेन्रपहेबी <mark>श्राविष्यामुह्मीत</mark>्रास्त्राम् अस्त्राम् । इन्यान्त्रेबी <mark>श्राविष्यामुह्मीत्राम्स्र</mark> स्वास्त्राम् । स्वास्त्राम् । स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् इत्यासम्बद्धाः स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम्

( ) वी बीन ख्रीया ध्रुवा का प्येव पार्व में विवार्षित्

पहीं वा स्टर्स स्ट्र्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्ट्र्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्ट्र्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्ट्र्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्टर्स स्ट

तूर्ट.र्ट. <mark>हे.य.ज.ल.सूर्ट.भ</mark>यु.वायया.केंट्य.ज.भूरा.वाधेर.वीर.र्देव.य.वेरा.ब्र्वाथा.र्टर. मै.यवा.यु.चेथा.र्या.यु.क्रे.ह्विट.लूय .तपु.लाश.जीवाया.सूय.

त्र्न प्राचित त्रिया प्रहेत्य प्रत्याप्त प्राचित । प्रम्य प्रत्य प्राचित प्रम्य प्रम्

कुष.श.षघर.ताट.। ट.क्रूब.टेंब.चेब.र्जंब.राष.रटट.वंब.जूट.रेट.जूट.थ.लुब.राष.चेब.धूबोब.रट..सुबोब.लंब.राजीय.जंबंब.

चतिः मुंबा धुवा त्यस्त्र स्वा प्रस्ति । स्वा प्रस् अ अ ते र श्वे वा धुवा प्रस्ति । स्वा प्रस्ति । स्व प्रदेश प्रस्ति । स्वा प्रस्ति । स्व

त्यर् कुंता अव्या अर्घ क्र्यं ने कुंता क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रिया

ष्ठालाला थ्रा.प्रचारा च्रींटा.यंच्या झ्रींटा.यंच्या व्यावारा व

यायर भ्रिय त्यायर विवा त्यायर त्रीय त्याय त्याय त्रीय त्याय त्याय त्रीय त्याय त्रीय त्याय त्रीय त्याय त्याय त्रीय त्याय त्याय त्रीय त्याय त्याय त्रीय त्याय त्याय

तुःर्येव'यःदिव'यव'यह्य'कु'र्येद'रार्र्र्य'यहिव'छेद'र्द्व्याया ८'र्क्क्यायव'र्द्ध्व'यिवेप'यायिवेप'यहेव'र्येव'रार्र्द्र्व'वेष'यहेवे

ॱढ़ॺॺॱढ़ऻ॓ॸॱॻॖऀॱ॔ॺॺॱॻऻढ़ऻऀॱॻऻॸॕॸॱॸॖॕॺॱॸॕॸ<mark>ॸ॔ॸॸॱॸऀॱॺॱॺॱॴढ़</mark>ॱॺ॓ॱॺॸॱॻऺऀॱॸऻॕॺॱॸॕॖॺॱॼॖऀॱक़ॸॱॸऻॕॴढ़ॺॱॸऻॕॿॴढ़ बार्ट्र-टेब्र्बा वेशवानुन्यत्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त देः भर्त्रम् स्वायत्तिः वेषायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वायान्त्रकृतः स्वाय

विश्वयः विचायक्किन् में अस्त्रात्त्र स्थायं स्यायं स्थायं स्थायं