

# ર વર્ષાવેં અવીં હો છે તો વહિ (રેઅવી) જોવા હોવા છે તો વહિ (રેઅવી)

## **Basic Education Policy for Tibetans** in Exile



र्चरमाबुद्द मेश्रास्मा प्यमायुद्दमा

त्र.मुं २००५ प्र.मुं २००५

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#### **Acknowledgement:**

Financial support from SOIR-IM (Swedish Organization For Individual Relief) has made this publication possible.

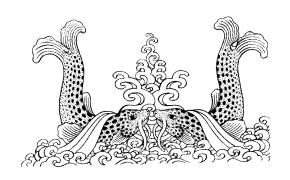
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यिष्टिक्ष्यम्प्रयास्त्राचिता देव अस्प्रह्मम्प्रये क्षेत्र प्रम् मेरेरा झूटाक्या झूटारेटार्स्सम्सह्रात्रचेताची श्रेटक्समाह र्म्स्सि विम्ययार्थेत्। विम्याराष्ट्रीया १८५८ विमर्चित्रक्षात्रसम्भवस्मर्ज्येषात् ঢ়ৢঀ৾৾৻য়ৼ৻৻ঢ়ৣৼ৻ৠ৾৾ঀ৸৻৴ঢ়ৣঀ৾৻ৠ৾৾৴৻ঀ৾য়ৼ৻৻ঽ৾য়ৢঀ৻য়৾৻ড়ৣ৻ঀ৸৻ ঀ৾ঀ৾ঀ<u>ৢৢ</u>ৢঢ়৻ড়৾ৢঢ়ড়৾৻৸য়য়৽ "Education" ৺ "ঀ৾য়৻৴ঀ৽৴ वर्षे क्षियमान्यमान इत्रिमाकी मान्या क्षिय दे तह यो माने " "पश्च पार्व " "क्य पु. "विषारेना" ठेषायदे छेनाचे न र्ह्ये न ग्रीषान त्यसाम स्निन ग्रीन र स्निषा बिना ने 'स्नि'र्चन' ऋन' नरः "भिषारे ना'" ठेषायदे छिन'र्से दसामेषा ताकायर्च वाकुरा भारे क्षार्य वायमायायर्च वास्त्राची सूर्याचे वाया स्वाकुर र्ने. यहूर सूजालूरी र्याच न्यान्य मासूर विषालाय स्वतात्र सूर विषाले या यर्ह्रेन, क्रूंन, क्रुंच, र्या, रेट, रचम, राम्म मार्थ, राम्म राम राम्म र यदे 'या ब 'गा 'थे ८ 'यर 'दें ग ब 'हे। हे 'कर 'यर ब 'हें व 'ये द 'के 'ब 'ग बिंब 'इसब ' অন্ত্রি, ইপ্নার্শ্বিন র্শ্বিন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বিন র্শ্বিন র্শ্বিন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বিন র্শ্বিন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বিন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বেন র্শ্বেন अवरारे : र्हे ब ने र हैं र छे र निब मंदर "भे य रे न खेर छु य" वे य पंदर क्रवन्तुः "नेषास्त्रकेष्ट्रन्युषा" नेषान्त्रीत्स्ति। नेषान्त्रणत्रः वेशयवि:ळेनानिहेशद्वरायेनशहेशकी विदायर हेर्येद्धारेशकारी अर्दे ব্ৰিন্দ্ৰেম্প্ৰেম্ট্ৰেম্ট্ৰেম্ব্ৰম্পন্তী "Education" ৰিম্ব্ৰেম र्ट्रेन त्यामी प्रमा के मारी ज्ञाम मारामा झार मन प्रमान है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमान मारामा है ने प्रमान है ने प्रम है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमान है ने प्रम है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमान है ने प्रमा धिरा। वेषायासूराञ्चायायेवे वे पर्देन द्वा केवाची त्र्यायशर्मे त्वायया स्र में नुषयि रे पर्ये ।

#### १ र्वे ब्रुट्य

ঀৢ৽৾য়৾৽য়ড়ৢ৽য়৾ঀ৽৸ঽ৾ৢয়ৼ৻ঽ৽য়ৼঢ়৾৾৾ৼৼৢঢ়৽ৠ৽ৼয়৸ৼয়৸৻য়ঢ়য়৽য়ৢঢ়ৼ৽ঢ়৽য়য়৽ पत्रम्पते चे १४०० उसकी रेम्से १ वह माहे र पदे वे से ৼৢঀ৾য়৻ঢ়ৣ৾৾ৼয়৾ঀয়য়৻য়৾৾৽ড়ৼয়৻য়ঀয়৻ঀৢৼ৸৾য়য়৻য়ৼ৻ঽয়৾৾য়ৼ৾৾৻ शेर्यते देन न्न मह मा हिर्यम मा दि देन में न्यते प्यम क्रिंर्ट २८.विय.मी.वर्ष्ट्र, योष्ट्रम.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.की.की.की.की.की.वर्ष.मी.वर्ष.की.वर्ष. यमप्तर्भप्यत्वेग्पृह्रप्पेर्। वेर्गुः क्रिंसप्येग्ने पर्वेर्द्रर्भ स्रावसः र्से न र्हे क क्षे प्यम र्से या कु विन पु र पे दिन प्या है न कि प्या है न पु र पा है न पु र पा है न पु र पा है ८८. ही वा तर्वा वा का की हिंदा के अपने वा विषेत्र क्षा का का की विष् स्रवशः हुर्यंत्रः हुराम् स्वाराधर्मा स्वाराधाः मान्या मान्या मान्या मान्या स्वाराधाः য়ৢৢৢঢ়৻ড়য়৻ঢ়ৣঀ৻য়ৣ৾ঢ়৻য়ৣ৾ঢ়৻য়ৢ৸৻য়য়৻৻ড়ৼ৻য়৻ঀ৾৻য়ৢ৾ঢ়৻ড়য়৻৸ৼ৻য়৻ चाचाया चार्कु.कुर.चाँ.पर्वेथ.र्ज्ञचायाचार्येश.ची.क्ष्या.र्ज्ञ ।प्वचार्टा अधिय. ઌ૾ૻૼૼૼ૱૱૽૽ૄ૽ૺ૾ૹ૽૽ૠ૽ૢૢૺૢૻૹઽ૽ઌ૽ૻૼ૽૽ૺઽ૽ૺ૱૽ઌૹ૽ઌ૽ૺઌઌ૽ૺૼ૱૽૽ૼૺ૱ઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૠ૱૱ૠૢૹઌઌ मूच मूच म्या मुन्य अप्ता मुन्य अप्ता मुन्य म् म् ४.८८.प्रथभ.र्ज्ञ ५४। । श्रु भ.त.ज.ध्र.४८.२. श्रु ४। । ७४.पर्ठं ४.त. ઌાવદેવાતવું મું ક્રમારે ક્રમારા ક્રમારા ક્રિયાની ત્રમારા માના ત્રામારા કેમારા ક્રમારા કરી તાલી ત્રામારા કરી ત यःविवाः हु क्रिवायात्र स्टायियास्याव्यास्ति। ष्यात्रे द्वाया हे स्ट्र व्हिनाहेत्रक्षेस्रक्षक्षका । युरार्चे विस्रकार् राष्ट्री सके रार्टा । यूवा 

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भ्राम्याक्षाक्षित्र स्थान क्षिण्याक्षित्र स्थान स्थान

ॻॖऀॱॸऀॻॱॻॺॳॱॾॗ॓ॱॡ॓Ӗ॔॔॔ॺॺॱॾॣऀ॔॔ॻॱऴ॔ॺॱॸॖ॔ॱख़ॖ॔ॸॱय़ॖॻॱय़ॱॺॱॿॸऻॱड़॓ॸॱॸॻॺॱॻॖऀॱ क्कें अ'मिले 'न्र' अध्वर्ये 'क्कें य'ने य'मेशर'य क्के मेश'न्र' निमे मेह र्देश' ষ্ট্রিনেস্থানামপার্ন স্বান্দের বার্নার অমার্ট্রমনের্নানস্কমমান্ট ন্মুনা वन्य क्षा के वर्षे ઌ૿ઌૺ૾ૺ૾૾ઽ૾ઌૣૢ૽ૹૹૢ૽ઌૣૻ૱ૡૹૹઌઌઌૢ૱ઌ૾ૢઌ૽ૢ૽ઌ૾૾૾ૢ૽ૼઌૹ૾ૢ૽ૺઌૹૢઌ द्वाविषायम् वाक्षु दर्वेषायायाविवातु के त्यारा विषायदे हार्याची द्वा अप्रासु ,याबव ,याल र .चे स.ताषु .जभ .सू ज.क् .ट य .जभ .सू र .सं .चे .सू समा मिने शर्भु 'यह माश्रा हे 'दे 'यश मान्द्र 'यथ 'यथ 'र्स्च मा 'यश्रा हो प 'यम ' यह्न र मु 'द में बार अहि र अ ह्य र प्यय । अहि र 'यर हे द 'अ से द 'यर 'द पर ' ॻॖऻॴॹॖॱज़ॖ॒ॱॻ॔ऄऀॱख़ऺॴऺऻॎॸॳॴड़॓ॱॹऀ॔॓ॸॳॎऻॱज़ॻॣऻॸॴज़ऄॗऀॻॴॴऻॗॺॱक़ॖॺ॓ त्रात्रं सामस्यामस्याम् वासाग्री प्रमादः स्त्री पात्रस् पास् प्रमादास्य । ત્રું રાસું વાર્ષિ શર્સ શતાલું જે શતદ્ભ થતાં તરારા ત્રું શર્માના સ્થાન ક્રિંદ में अर्जन क्रिया में राज्य के प्रत्ये किया के क्रिया के विष्या में स्वर्थ किया में स्वर्थ के क्रिया में स्वर्थ त्रूट प्यट्रा क्षे क्रांची त्याया के बार् स्वे प्रवर्ष का वर्ष बार्य वाया लब.श्चॅच.श्चॅट.बी.चर्केंट.जश.चांचब.श्चंट.जांचध्यं ब.ट्रेब्र्स.तंत्र.क्षा.ट्यु.बाबस. यम'न'स्वर में यामा ह्या विन्नु कुन्सर की मानरं मार्ने मार्ने नरं नरं म র্বিম:রিকা বি:ত্রমামার্রাইবি, ফ্রামেরাক্রামার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্বাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্রাক্রমার্বাকরের বিশ্বাকর বিশ্ ब्रामिब्रियसास्रे राष्ट्रे सायदे ही किंग्सामी 'र्गाद हैं गांगसर या विगार प्रस

वनायहरानुसप्ते ने सर्धे न हीं दानी वसर्वे वाया महे का करायहू क थेंद्रगुट्रा देवे सेवाचयमदेट स्यमग्री वेमाथेंद्रद्रमासे हे द्रा द्रायर ह्मियः सुना विक्रिः यम् यायि ने ना निक्षेत्र स्था हिया सुना विकास कर्मि के निकास मित्र विकास कर्मि के निकास कर रवश्रादराष्ट्रियाकुवादेवायवश्यादावी विवानु वावेदशाविवाकु अविशाद्यद म्माम्यारुवायदे मिवारेयायदेवाद्यायायायाया हिमामानुरामी स्विधाळदा केंद्र सेद्र दुर्श रुट प्वते मात्रुर मान्न सर्य द्रायत में सम्भाद्रे द्रिय सून र २.के.ठ.चेय.लूब.शूच.शूट.वी.जश.शूज.उट्टेश.ट्ट.श.ह्यायायाद्य.चेयाट्ट्याया स्रियमायर् निर्मायदे निर्मा स्रियमार् निर्मा स्रियमार् निर्मा १८५० श्रे.वर्षिट्यी.क्.चरु.वेर.झू.जश्रूष्येषटः , चेषाल्येष.झूच.कूष्तार.केषा बोर्ट्र मियमासु देव द्वार्य देशी बाबि स्टेर देशी मार्थि दिए त्यस्मारा देश से मा देनानी ख्रेन दुरायम न्ना केना पर्जे कुं '' वेर्यान्य या पेनि गुमा निकेना पु .लट.रेच.ततु. घ्वयम्.लभ.चाबय.चाट.लय.चामजा.सूचाम.भर.त.रेट.। स्वच. तर.ये.वाष्ट्रय.क्ट्रूर.क्ट्रूर.क्ट्रूर.क्ट्रूर.तठ.ट्रायूग्रट्रुय्यश्चर्यात्र. र्ये.चालूचे.तथातकूतार्के येचा.चेश्चचालुषे.तरालातघशार्ये.तह्ये.ततु.रेघट. क्षे यादरामधीमायमाग्री मी स्नयमायाम्बेदादे ममाग्री प्रदे ममास्नरामि समा क्षेत्र त्ये नात्र प्रस्का त्यका नात्र प्रस्का प्रस्का त्यका नात्र प्रस्का त्यका त्यका प्रस्का त्यका त्

#### **९**२ 5'है।

ब्रे. त्र क्षेत्र क्ष

सुरवर्ते देशन्तर ने सर्पे क की त्यसर्भे या नि देश है के देश की दिन स्थान ह्ये क्रिंस रम्बर्धित विकाल कर्षित्। देर स्वेष्ठ समुत्र सुत्र दिव स्विव स्वित्र के १००१ बर वेश देवा दुर के वायु र्घवा गाम दवी खेवा श की श वार्क र्भेंट रेवा रेवें दिश द्वी <u>च</u>र्रेन हें र पुर्के के रेट थे की वेद विकाने के खेव प्येक की की है . क्ष्यमी त्याय तह्य स्वार्यर है है। द्रवाय है या वार्ष है या वार्ष है या वार्ष है या वार्ष है वा वार्ष है वा वा ঀ৾য়৻ৼঀ৾৾৻ঀয়৻ঀৼয়৻ঀৣ৾৾৾৻ঀ৾য়৻ড়৾৾য়ৢয়য়৻ঀ৾ঀ৻ঀয়৻ঀৢ৾ঀ৻ড়ৼ৻ড়ৢ৾৻ৼৼ৻ঀঽয়৻ यमः व्यापादार ने मार्या में प्राप्त में प् ૹૄૣઌૹૹ૽ૺઽૢઌૢ૱૱૱ઌ૱ઌૣઌૹૢઌૺ૱ઌઌ૽૽ૹૹૣઌૺૢ૱ लूटराताख्रीयत्रद्वीत्रेष्यं प्रेयं त्रेया त्रुया त्रुयं त्रिया त्रिया त्रिया त्रिया त्रिया त्रिया त्रिया त्रिया यद्य. युं तात्र्र अप ता त्राल्य है . क्यावना रहा व्यवसाय विचाय रुसाया देवूरमायकर स्रदाकु वियाय वे समासे यादरा क्षि मर सर स्क्रिमा स्पर য়ৢ৶৻য়ড়ৢ৾৾ঀ৾ৼৄঀ৾৾৸৻য়ৼ৴ৼ৾য়ৢড়৻৸ড়ৢ৾৾ৼ৻য়য়৾য়য়৸ঢ়ঀ৾৸৻৸ড়৸৻৸ড়৸৻৸ড়৻৸ तकर.वोट.उर्चे र.जेश.जश.बेश.क्षेत्रीश.पर्चे अश.चे ज.लूट. 'सेशश.ज. विद्यायत्वार्ता १००६ हे ज्ञान्तर्यूरक्षान्य के खूबर्ता नेत र्यमात्री तमासूनाता सिष्मात्र सिष्मार्थ सिष्मार्थ सिष्मात्र सिष्मार्थ । ५८१ १००५ व्रि.व. १ यदे ब्रह्मे ५५५ दुन्तु प्रें निष्णे अविश्वाप्त निष्णे ઌૢૻૡૺૡૢૡૺૹ૾ૢ૿ૺૡૹૢૡઌ૽૽ૼૹૻ૽ૡૹૣઌઌઌૺૺ૽ઌૢૺૹઌૠૢૻૡૹૢઌઌ૽ૺૹઌ૾ૢ૱ রিপ, বৃধ, বৃধ, মার্থ মার্মার্ম। বৃধু দেশ তেজ মার্ড ব্রিমার্মার মার্মার ক্রিমার ক্রমার ক্রিমার ক্রমার म्रिट् वर कुष दुष हे या दे दिया पृ दु दिये विया के दे दिवी हरा एक र विया

 श्रीच न्याचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र

#### ५१ सुन्धःरी

ळ्या. प्रस्तात्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्व त्र स्वात्त्र त्रवासी वार्षे न प्रति विषय के स्था विषय के स्था के स

णुःश्चे खुः दुः स्वाद् प्रयाप्त श्रु अर्ग्धे प्रश्ने अष्ठ । स्वाद् प्रयाप्त प्रवाद प्रयाप्त प्रयाप्त प्रयापत प्रयापत

#### <sup>6</sup>ኒ ፯ጝ'፯ጝነ

क्वासार्विताण्ची प्रमान् विषय्प्यमान्नी विश्वास्त्री व्याप्या क्षेत्र प्रमान्नी विश्वास्त्र प्रमान्नी विश्वास्त प्रमान्नी विश्वास्त्र प्रमान्नी विश्वास्त्र प्रमान्य प्रमान्नी

ब्रेन्जु मणी प्रवाक्तरिय विमान सम्बे प्रवेत्तर्भा कार्या करा विमान

त्रम्भःश्चे यान्ते भारते विष्या प्रमानि । द्वी त्रस्य भारते या स्वाप्य । स्

#### मेरे अधवःर्देश

द्री त्यादाः ह्री द्रायाच्याः ह्री क्षेत्रायाच्याः ह्री त्याद्रायाच्याः व्याद्रायाच्याः व्याद्रायाच्याः ह्री द्रायाच्याः ह्री त्याद्रायाच्याः व्याद्रायाच्याः व्याद्रायः व्



# मे शर्षे द श्रे द शु श्रामहद प्य यश्र ग्री प्यक्रु द

- त्रिंश्वनामिष्यंत्वेचकार्म्यक्षां म्यान्यक्ष्यं प्रक्षां प्रम्पत्रं स्था विष्णं विष्ण

स्रवास्त्रक्षित्

- त्री द्वि.त्य. २००१ ड्व. २ बर.त्यायः त्याः क्षेत्रः त्याः त्यायः त्याः व यावाः व्यव्याः त्यक्षः त्याः द्वाः त्याः त्याः त्याः त्याः त्याः व यावाः त्याः त्यायः त्यक्षः त्याः त्यः
- अर्मूश्याम् अवस्त्रात्वात्रम् विषय्त्रम् विषय्त्रम् विषय्त्रम् विषय्त्रम् विषयः विष
- नेश्चर्या २००७ व्या १ क्रिया १ वयाक्षेया ५ तरादास्य व्याप्त विष्टा

क्रीं र.लट. विटा, विटार्टा वर्चा में राज्य प्रक्रा विटा, क्रिया प्रक्रा में राज्य प्रक्रा विटा, विचा, विटा, विटा,

- त्रिः मुं स्रेन् मुं के मुं के मुं के मान स्रुम् स्वानि स्वान्ति स्वानि स्वान्ति स्वानि स्वान्ति स्वा
- ५) द्विःविः २००७ ह्वः १० क्वेंशः १७ चगावः वनानेशः सन्याने ह्वः ५८ः

त्वयात्तृः श्च्रीः वश्वराद्योश्वराक्षे स्वराक्षे स्वराद्ये स्वराद

- से.सेजा चेम.क्ट्र्यम.केट्री चूरे.ग्री.भाषम.तट्र.पर्ग्यु.ग्रीट.क्ट्र्यम.टर्रे.परम. प्रमाक्तांह.उर्ग्रेट.क्र्यमम.में मान्त्र.तीयाक्ट्र्यमानेट्री ज्ञम. ग्रीम.मूट.टे.त्त्रचा.क.उग्रमम.में मान्त्रम.में प्रमाट.तीयाक्ट्र्यमानेट्री ज्ञम. भी.सं. २००० श. १ क्रम. १५ पट.क्ट्रेट.मेम.मेचा.सम.सं.
- की श्रीयश्रातपुर्वा में टाक्स्योश्रायर्थे दिया के खूर २००० श्र. १

ह्मण्यम् मिरान् मिरान्

- चक्रमः मुद्देश्या।

  पक्षा मुद्देश मुद
- पश्चिरातायश्चिरावेचार्ट्याम्यायास्य स्त्री विष्णाम्य स्त्रा प्राचित्र स्त्राम्य स्त्री प्राचित्र स्त्राम्य स्त्री स्त्री

अल्यान्त्रम् स्वाप्त्रम् न्याप्तः श्चित्रा वर्षे स्वाप्त्रम् स्वाप्त्रम्यः स्वाप्त्रम् स्वाप्त्रम्यम्

- है। हो रें चें भागी रचामा ने बराय पार मिन स्त्री ता ना निर्माण कर्ता कर्ता कर्ता कर्ता कर स्त्री कर क्षेत्र कर क्षेत्र क्षेत्

# र व इंबार्चे कार्चे। की ने विद्याने।

#### र्रा र्वे में

91

त्रुं त्रीं व्यक्त क्षेत्र प्रक्ष क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

#### बादेशाचा चेशाल्य बाबी दि.स्।

- ॻॖऀॱज़ॣॺॱढ़ॺॱॹॖऺॴज़ॸॣॖॺॱढ़ॾॣॺॱॼऀ॔ऄऀ। ॶॺॸॎढ़ॖॱॺ॓॔ॺॸॸॾॖऀॷॾॱॾॣॴॺॴऄऀॺॸॖऀ॓॔॓ॸॸढ़ॖॱॶॗढ़ॱॶॺॱक़ऀ॔॓
- नान विषाणिन विषाणानावन त्यसार्च सामये देन तहेन पाले ना या के त्या प्रता के नाम के नाम
- ३८.२. तम्रात्तर्त्रात्त्रात्त्रभ्यम् भ्रम्भः क्ष्यात्त्रात्त्रभ्यम् अभ्रमः क्ष्यात्रात्त्रभ्यम् क्ष्यात्रम् अभ्यम् क्ष्यात्त्रम् अभ्यम् विष्यात्त्रम् अभ्यम् विष्यात्त्रम् अभ्यम् विष्यात्त्रम् अभ्यम् विष्यात्त्रम् अभ्यम् विष्यात्त्रम् अभ्यम् विष्यात्त्रम् विष्यात्त्रम्
- તત્ત્વન ત્રી ત્રાને ક્ષેત્ર ત્રી ક્ષેત્ર ત્રી ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્ર

- यो श्रेष् प्रत्य प्रते श्रुपा छे न श्री प्रत्य प्रस्ति।
- ना ने सार्त्य से माया तर्दि । यदि मुन्य प्राप्त से माया से माया प्राप्त से माया से मा

#### मश्रुयाया मेशार्यदाश्री दर्गेशाया

#### गरे है र ने अ खें द ही 'द के अ थ।

- २१० विश्वास्त्रिः निष्यायाः ते स्थितः हिन्दे श्वास्त्रिः स्थान्ति । वश्यायाः त्रे स्थान्ति । वश्यायाः स्थायाः स्थायः स्थायाः स्थायः स
- बर्ग कुलावियान्ताका अभागा वहिनाहे का क्षेत्र के का अभागा के अप्याद के अपाद के

र्चे द्रम्भ मञ्जू यातु माय मानु दाया

#### षरे वे विगर्वे र शे वे भ व्ये ब की र वे ब ना

- या देन्यान् स्वास्त्र म्यान्य स्वास्त्र स्वास
- अ। त्रिक्षेत्र ख्वामाण्चे प्रक्षे प्राप्त प्रक्षे वामम् स्याप्त स्याप्त क्षे क्षे वामम् स्याप्त क्षे वामम्य क्षे वामम् स्याप्त क्षे वामम् वामम् स्याप्त क्षे वामम्य वामम् स्याप्त वामम्य वामम्

- अ१ ट्रिने प्रह्मा मिर्मे प्राप्त की । के प्रमा ट्रिने प्रमामिर में प्रमामित में प्रमामित के प्रमामित
- भाग चिन्त्रिये क्वयं श्रेन् ग्री स्टिन्स्य म्यू अप्तिन्त्र म्यू प्रम्य प्रम्य

#### चब्रे.मा भेश.ल्य.मी.र्स्थ.वह्रदा

#### गरे देर.ग्री.श्रेंबाक् बाने शार्वे बा

त्त्र्यात्त्राक्षेत्रात्तरःस्वान्त्रात्त्रवेत्त्रयुत्त्वयुत्त्वयुत्त्वयुत्त्वयुत्त्वय्वात्त्र्यःस्वान्त्रत्त्रय्वात्त्रःस्वान्त्रत्त्रयः विद्याय्यायः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्यः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्य

- ८०० प्रत्ये अर्धे र मस्मान्त्र के स्वास्त्र मित्र मित्र मित्र के प्राप्त मित्र प्राप्त स्वास्त्र के प्राप्त के स्वास्त्र के स्वास्त्र
- ৽৻৽ ব্ৰ'ট্ৰ'ষ্ট্ৰ'ইন্। জ্ব'মা বৰ্ছা মধ্যুব'ন্তম'সুমান্তম ন্ত্ৰ'লেষ'নেমান্তম'নতন'ৰ্মুন'ন্তম'সুমান্তম'সুমা ন্ত্ৰম'ন্ত্ৰমা ন্ত্ৰম'ন্ত্ৰমা
- पतः मिन हे न मिन प्यत्र भी।

  पतः मिन हे न मिन प्यत्र भी।

  पतः मिन हे न मिन प्यत्र भी।

  पतः मिन हे न मिन प्यत्र मिन स्थान मिन स्थान स्थान

#### ष्रे देर:रवशःशै मेशःस्त्रा

- क्ष श्चिष प्राचिष प्राचिष विषय क्षेत्र क्षेत्
- क्षणाचे क्षणाचे प्रेमणाचे क्षणाचे प्रत्याचे प्रत्याचे क्षणाचे क्षणाचे

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- पात रहायसम्मलकमाठेसपरायत्वहाङ्गेमालकम्भे देवादुरहारे । क्षेस्यहहास्यसम्बद्धाः
- त्र प्रमायक्षेर्य स्थान मिल्ला स्थान स्था
- ५१६ यह माहे माडिया स्वमाय ने निष्य स्वस्थित स्वस्य स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्य स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्य स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्थित स्वस्य स्

#### वैयाया विश्वाल्य मी विश्वास्त्रीया

नेश्रास्त्रात्ते व्यक्ति क्षेत्रात्ते व्यक्ति क्षात्त्रात्ते व्यक्ति क्षेत्रात्ते व्यक्ति क्षेत्र व्यक्ति क्षेत्र व्यक्ति क्षेत्र विष्ति क्षेत्र विष्ति विषति विषति

- तभार्स्रे वा.जचा.चर्ड र.चि.कै।
- ल्चि क्षां क्षेत्र क्
- स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रिय स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रियः स्वराष्ट्रिय
- ल्या क्रिया क्रिक् क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक्ट क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्
- त्रमान्ने स्वायाक राव विराहे स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वय
- तित भूषाक्षित्र.पुषाचिष्याचेषातारचिर हूं चषाक्षिषायर्षेषाता. 33

त्रमा मिन्न स्वर्था के क्षेत्र स्वर्था के त्र स्वर

च्वाक्षां त्रच्यां त्रक्षां क्ष्रियां क्ष्रां व्यक्षां क्ष्रियां क्ष्रां व्यक्षां व्यक्षां क्ष्रां व्यक्षां व्यक्षां क्ष्रां व्यक्षां क्ष्यं व्यक्षां क्ष्रां व्यक्षां व्यक्षां

## यर् ब.ता याबु.रू थाने ब.लू ब.ग्री म्बू थायाबी।

यात्र भेषाण्य नेषाण्य नेषाण्य

ही सामार्डे के रामा हुरा की।

- कः नश्रस् नाह्म प्रति प
- यात्र न्व्यात्र स्ट्रीत स्ट्रीत स्ट्रीय प्राप्त स्ट्रीय स्ट्रीय प्राप्त स्ट्रीय स्ट्रीय प्राप्त स्ट्रीय स्ट्र

कुंदे में अपमार देते न कुं।।

मुंदे में अपमार देते न कुं।।

मुंदे में अपमार प्रेम के प्रेम मुंदे प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रेम के प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रेम के प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रिम के प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रेम प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रमाण के प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रेम प्राप्त के प्रेम प्रमाण के प्रेम प्रमाण के प्र

#### वश्वराया विद्यार्थे दार्श्वराह्म

#### गरे वें राग्री निराधिन

ची मिर्डि मिल्न प्रमेशा।

रेन परि मिल्न प्रमेश मिल्न प्रमेशा निर्म स्थापित मिल्न प्रमेश मिल्न प

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द्रवासायसायसायस्याद्यात्म्या क्ट्रस्रित्रायस्याद्यस्य रात्रे वसायुरियातस्याद्यात्म्यात्म्यात्म्याः रात्रे वसायुरियानस्याद्यायस्यावन् चे साहस्यायस्यास्यस्य त्राचियात्वाद्धात्राच्यात्र क्यात् । विषाचियात्वे त्रे आसिट आस्य रहतात् । यहेव हे प्रस्ति यह ।

## ग रे न्नराधे गार्टाळॅरासारे गायाग्वदा

११७ मिले देश में टार्स प्रहेत मु पर्दु या में त स्नि प्रसार में दाया योषये.ततु.ही.कील.ही.सेंदेलयो.योट.लट.नेंट.त्राष्ट्रयो.ज.टीट.केंटा. বস্থন'বর্দ্ধ'নবৈ স্ল'ব'অবাধ্যম'ন্ত্রক'ন্ট্র'স্থর'ন্ত্র্ ম'বই **ব**'র্চ্চু'ব্দ'। अन्यिनानिक्रया क्रान्यान्यानी अन्तर्म न्द्रीक अन्। ष्रिःसे ये ने ने वे अन्तर पति ना मार सुर नि ना ना न सा सुन । ૹ૾ૣૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૹ૽ૢ૾ૺ૾ઌૹૄ૾ૢૼૢઌૹૻૹૹૼઽ૽૽૽ૼૼૢૼૠૢૺૺૢૼૢઌ૽ૢૢ૿ૢ૱ૹ૽ૢ૽ૢ૱ઌ૿૽ૢ૽ઌ૽ૺ૾ तर। ॠ८<sup>:</sup>धिनानिहेरायादिवेरःॠ८'क्षेन्न्चुटःसन्नुःसे८'यापहेरुः मूर्याश्वास्त्रीरक्षयां यथिशान्त्र तर्यात्र स्त्रीर विश्वात्र मान अःद्युचःगुम्। सुन्। अन्। अन्। त्रद्विन्। द्विन्। सुन्। सुन्। न्न<u>्र</u> र्भेन म्यू अप्य र्से व म्यू माट र् पेरि प्रदेश्य मुखेर देश न्नर्भेन नमा सन्धिनानिहरायाने धिन न निर्मासिक परि सन्धिन নাৰ্ব ৰিশা নম্ভ্ৰন কু।

- तह्नामा चि कु।

  तह्नामा च च कु।

  तह्नामा च कु।

  तह
- र्भ र्रेट स्वर्णी क्रिंश स्वर्थ स्वर्थ प्राप्त क्रिंग स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्व

## ८ १ वर्जे देशाया

क्री क्षि अस्त्रम् स्वाप्त क्षेत्र क्

# ठ रे ळव रे ग र्र क्षु राया

पर्देशतक्ष्रशत्राप्त विचार्म्श्री ही क्ष्यिशक्ष्य प्रमे हे चित्र प्रमा है स्वार्श्यिशक्ष्य ही क्ष्यिशक्ष्य स्वार्ध प्रमेश्चित्र प्रमाणी है स्वार्श्यिशक्ष्य पर्देशतक्ष्रश्रापत्र प्रमेशतिक्ष्य स्वार्ध प्रमेशक्ष्य पर्देशतक्ष्रश्रापत्र प्रमेशतिक्ष्य स्वार्ध स्वार्ध प्रमेशतिक्ष्य स्वार्ध स्वार्थ स्वार

## क रे डे बागी रे गाया

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# हरे वळे वासे दायाद्रास्य सम्बद्धाः मुना

# १रे वबर हैं रा

क्रियत्त्र याविट्टा क्र्यां अधियाक्षेत्र क्री याय्या क्रिया क्रिया याविट्टा क्रिया अधिया क्रिया क्रिया व्यव्या क्रिया क्

क्री मुंच प्रेंच प्रवेद मि भी भी प्रत्ये प्रेंच प्रवेद प्रत्य क्षेत्र प्रवेद प्रत्य प्रवेद प

## **५** ने बुश्रस्थाप्टा के प्रश्री

२११२ मिन रेस सें या सें पर्य प्रेंच प्रमेश से माने प्रमाने स्मेश से स्था वस्र सिर हो न प्रविव परि व मिर्विव सिव स्वया विष सिव ८८.भथभारी तत्त्रिया हो था ८८.मी ती भार्क्ष प्रकार क्र ઌ૽ૼૼૼૼૼઽઌૻૹૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽ઌ૽ૺૹઌ૽૽ૢ૽ૺૹઌ૽૽૾ૢૢ૽ૼઌઌ૽ૼ૱ઌૢૡ૱ૢૡ अर्द्ध्यपदे दें खूट दट द् अ र्द्धे द खें द द के अ के द । के द उर्चे र.मी .जैंश.चेष्टे त.क्ष्रा. ( लूच ) रचे चेश. ही र. (नैष्टित्रेश) श्वायाती ब्रैट्य रूर्य श्रायंत्र व्या वर्त्तेर. यहे ब'याञ्चब'यदे 'रूट'यविब'की 'ञ्चब'यर्डेश'र्ट'यर्नेयायदे ' विष्युच्याचार्या श्रीमान्त्री विष्यात्रास्याचार्याच्याच्या द्याश्वरातम् तर्द्यायान्त्रीया त्या हिन्म विषयात्रयः चार्च. प्राचा अस्त्राच्या त्र क्ष्मा ची स्त्री प्राचा स्वाप्त का स्वाप्त क्षा स्वाप्त क्षा स्वाप्त का स्वाप्त द्वाची न्यास्त्रित से तु स्रोमा वर स्तुन निष्ण क्षेत्र सुमा स्राया য়ৢ৽য়ঀ৽ড়ৼয়ৼৼয়ৣ৾৽ঀ৾য়ৼ৽য়ৼয়ৼৼৼ৻ড়ঢ়ৢ৾য়৽য়ঀয়৽য়ৼয়ৢয়৽

# व े वि देशके र अदे खें य छन्।

# न्गु'या र्श्वे व स्व व दकर माने प्र र र र र

(1) मिले 'देशमें रिस्पर में 'क्षें प्रस्तु प्

# चळी.ता क्रियां स्ट्रीता

# वडु वडियाया द्यो क्रा

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### Basic Education Policy for Tibetans in Exile

(English Translation from Tibetan)

### **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

1. Article 17 (2) of the Charter of Tibetans in Exile, under *Directive Principles* states: "Towards enhancing the imparting of education, an ideal education policy meeting the real basic needs of Tibet shall be formulated." As no such policy has yet been formulated, it is felt that the time is ripe to review the current situation of education of Tibetans in exile and to resolve upon a basic education policy that is better suited to the current needs of the Tibetans in exile and that may serve as a basis for the education policy of Tibet in future when a self-governing status is attained for the whole of the three *Cholkhas*<sup>1</sup> of Tibet.

### CHAPTER II: THE MEANING OF EDUCATION

- 2.1 Education is to be recognised as a human quality that enables understanding of external objects and phenomena, and that leads to the awakening, maturing and completion of the potential of the inner consciousness.
- 2.2 Education is not to be recognised as merely grasping what is heard from others. Instead, it is to be recognised as realisation of what is heard through the power of self-confirmation and actualisation of what is realised through persistent contemplation. It is, thus, a process of learning through hearing from others, self-investigation and persistent contemplation.
- 2.3 Education is to be recognised as a unique inner quality in which the discriminative wisdom and mind-pacifying techniques are conjoined into close partnership.
- 2.4 Education is to be recognised as a key inner technology that transforms social and personal actions into wholesome deeds.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The three historical regions of Tibet: U-Tsang, Dotod (Kham) and Domed (Amdo); popularly referred to as: U-Tsang, the Cholkha of Dharma; Dotod, the Cholkha of Man; and Domed, the Cholkha of Horse.

- 2.5 Education is not to be recognised merely as a means of livelihood. Instead it is to be recognised as a means of achieving temporary as well as long-term welfare for the self and others. In particular, it is to be recognised as a vehicle of social welfare and service.
- 2.6 Education is about recognising the undesired suffering and abandoning its cause; and recognising the desired happiness and engaging in practice of its cause. It is, thus, to be recognised as a means towards engaging in desirable actions and avoiding undesirable actions.

#### CHAPTER III: THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

#### A The Purpose of Education in General

- 3.1 The general purpose of education is to awaken and develop the human qualities of wisdom, loving kindness and compassion; their dependent virtues of right view and conduct; and the art of creativity and innovation.
- 3.2 To refine human perceptions and sensitivities and to initiate independent and valid investigation into phenomenal and ethical spheres, thus enabling the accomplishment of personal, national and universal goals;
- 3.3 To empower people and nation to become self-reliant, i.e. without the need to depend on the assistance and support of others; and to generate patriotic and dedicated persons and other resources for achieving the cherished goals of the society and nation.

### **B** Education for Tibetan People in Particular

- 3.4 A responsibility the Tibetan people have towards the world community is to preserve and promote the unique wealth of Tibetan culture and traditions, which are of great value to the whole of humanity, through all times and circumstances. Another responsibility the Tibetan people have to the world is to promote and widely propagate the noble principle of *Universal Responsibility* as introduced and initiated by His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama. These responsibilities are to be fulfilled.
- 3.5 The ultimate goal of the Tibetan people is to transform the whole of the three *Cholkhas* of Tibet into a zone of non-violence (*ahimsa*) and peace; to transform Tibetan society into a non-violent society; and to lead other peoples onto the path of

- non-violence and compassion. Thus, the Tibetan people must be made capable of correctly and fully understanding the direction, path and means to this goal.
- 3.6 Tibet is situated on the roof of the world and her wealth of natural resources has a close bearing on the well-being of all Asian nations and the world at large. Thus, it is of paramount importance that the Tibetan people should be able to preserve the natural environment of Tibet.
- 3.7 A political goal of the Tibetan people is to instill in all Tibetan races of the three *Cholkhas* the principles of unity, freedom, democracy, rule of law, non-violence, truth and justice. It must be ensured that all Tibetans irrespective of their age properly understand and live by these principles.
- 3.8 The Tibetan system of economy must also be in accordance with the aforesaid fundamental principles. The Tibetan people must therefore avoid: the two widespread extremes of capitalism and socialism; the two livelihood extremes of luxuriance and destitution; and reliance on *wrong means of livelihood*<sup>2</sup>. A system ensuring self-sufficiency and right means of livelihood must therefore be followed.

### **CHAPTER IV: SOURCES OF LEARNING**

### A Traditional<sup>3</sup> Tibetan Education

- 4.1 The principal sources of the traditional Tibetan education are the traditions of *Yungdrung Bon*<sup>4</sup> and *Buddhadharma*<sup>5</sup>. Hence, *base, path* and *result*, and *view, practice* and *discipline* of the inner science contained in these traditions form the core of Tibetan traditional education.
- 4.2 The four other Tibetan sciences of Language, *Valid Cognition*<sup>6</sup>, Art and Medicine together with their branches, which have been highly influenced by *Bon* and *Dharma*, are also subjects of traditional Tibetan learning.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Earning living through means not in accordance with ethical and spiritual principles

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> "Tradition" must not be understood as any custom merely perpetuated for a long time. It instead must be understood as a continuum of wisdom or science: (i) originated from a valid source; (ii) passed down through an unbroken lineage; and (iii) supported by valid reasoning. Additionally, it must be an everlasting source of benefit and happiness independent of changes of time and circumstance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The earliest native religion of Tibet founded by Shenrab Miwo of Shangshung, the western region of ancient Tibet; more popularly called simply 'Bon'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The doctrine and teaching of the Buddha Shakyamuni (623 B.C.-544 B.C.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Traditional science of logical reasoning originated from India

4.3 The Tibetan Language, which is the medium of these traditional studies, despite its long period of development has undergone very few changes. It holds great potency to communicate intended meaning. It is a great store-house of many profound sciences and arts difficult to be found in other languages. It is, in fact, the only standard base of all Tibetan studies.

#### **B** Modern Education

- 4.4 Modern Education, unlike traditional Tibetan education, does not trace its origin to a religious or ancient cultural source. It, instead, is a system that was begun and developed in recent centuries by human beings through investigation and experimentation, primarily, on external objects and phenomena. It developed further and was spread more widely in the course of time.
- 4.5 Modern Education primarily includes the study of science and technology, mathematics, social sciences, economics, management and planning, and most arts subjects which fall under the category name of "science".

#### CHAPTER V: THE AIM OF GIVING EDUCATION

- 5.1 Students must be enabled to fully awaken their discriminative faculty of mind to be able to distinguish right from wrong. This would empower them: to be confident to make decision with freedom of thought and action; to be self-reliant in livelihood, i.e. to live without depending on or exploiting others thereby ensuring their freedom of livelihood by right means; to be able to protect the freedom of the individual and community by non-violence thereby ensuring the freedom of security. This constitutes the principle of "freedom".
- 5.2 By embracing other beings as more precious than the self and sacrificing the self for the service and welfare of other persons, the noble spirit of altruism is to be generated and established. This constitutes the principle of "altruism".
- 5.3 For the sake of future generations, the environment and natural resources must be conserved for the peaceful sustenance of this planet, and people must be empowered to uphold their ancestral cultural heritage. This ability to preserve culture and environment constitutes the principle of "upholding the heritage".

5.4 In relation to the general well-being of the world and in accordance with the needs of time and place, we must be able to introduce new principles, systems, objects, movements and so forth. This constitutes the principle of "*innovation*".

Raising citizens to be endowed with these four stated qualities shall be the aim of giving education.

#### **CHAPTER VI: SYSTEM OF EDUCATION**

- 6.1 A system of education having traditional Tibetan education as its core and modern education as its essential co-partner shall be implemented.
- As nothing is more important than the teacher in the work of imparting education, a teacher-centred education system shall be followed.
- 6.3 However, when teachers actually undertake the work of teaching, the student-centred methodology shall be followed.
- In an education system having traditional education as its core, it is appropriate to have the medium in which the traditional learning abides as the medium of instruction for general education. Hence, efforts shall be made to gradually convert the medium of instruction in all Tibetan institutions of learning from the pre-primary level up to the highest research study level, into Tibetan language.
- 6.5 Inherent to traditional as well as modern learning, is the content meaning and the vehicle that conveys it. As proficiency in the vehicle of speech is gained with the study of language and proficiency in content meaning is gained with the study of *Valid Cognition (pramana)*, the Tibetan language and *Valid Cognition* shall be taught with special emphasis at the basic school level.
- 6.6 In order to empower students to investigate and reflect on obscure phenomena and to develop confidence in presenting their findings after investigation before the world's scholars, the process of learning by *hearing* and *thinking* as indicated by *Tibetan Inner Science* shall be widely introduced and promoted.
- 6.7 In order to instill into pupils the principles of wholesome thought and conduct from the pre-primary school level, the quality and role of teachers, formation of school

- curriculum, and methodology of teaching shall be framed mainly in accordance with the traditional Tibetan principles and sciences, rather than the modern system.
- 6.8 A standard system of education, in which school and university graduates can freely follow their family occupations or start a new occupation of their choice, shall be introduced. This will help prevent the situation of producing large flocks of unemployed graduates.

#### CHAPTER VII: THE STRUCTURE OF BASIC EDUCATION

- 7.1 Education is a life-long process to be pursued and practised by persons of all ages. Of the two systems of education: formal and non-formal, primary importance shall be given to the latter.
- 7.2 Nevertheless, since formal education has become important and necessary in the present day, the Administration shall frame a general structure covering all citizens as part of the education policy and issue directives accordingly.
- 7.3 The monastic centres and other institutions of traditional learning shall not come under the purview of the structure framed by the Administration. However, if such institutions and other societies or individuals establish schools for general basic education and desire recognition from the Tibetan Administration in exile, they must conform to the general structure.
- 7.4 The structure of the basic education shall comprise of a four-level school system: (1) three-year pre-primary school; (2) five-year primary school up to the fifth class; (3) three-year middle school up to the eighth class; and (4) four-year secondary school up to the twelfth class. Until a new system suitable for Tibetans is introduced for the three-year pre-primary level, the Montessori system shall be followed.
- 7.5 The pursuit of further secondary school education or vocational studies after graduating from Class X shall be decided by individual choice and prescribed academic requirements. Likewise, after graduating from Class XII, opportunities for the pursuit of vocational studies by choice shall be made available.

#### CHAPTER VIII: SUBJECTS OF STUDY

### A. Tibetan Language

8.1 The studies of language and grammar being the basis of, and gateway to, any learning, the Tibetan language, grammar and literature shall be the main subject of study from the pre-primary level to Class XII.

### B. Science of Valid Cognition

8.2 The ability to penetrate deeply into subjects and into the nature of phenomena through independent investigation and search, without blindly following the word of others, can be developed from the study of *Science of Valid Cognition*. The teaching of this subject up to Class XII with special stress shall therefore be recognised as one of the most important directives.

### C. Other Languages & Valid Cognition Sciences

- 8.3 A three-language policy shall be adopted. Besides the primary mother-tongue language, a student should be fully proficient in any one foreign language and acquire a working knowledge of reading and writing in a third language after graduating from Class X. A second language may be chosen from among the four languages of Hindi, Chinese, English and Spanish. Depending on the availability of facilities more choices may be given. However, until such time when the medium of instruction is fully converted to the mother tongue, English will remain by necessity the second language. Hence the above stated choice of the second language cannot be implemented immediately, but such a long-term aim should be established now. The third language will be the language of the region where the school is located. If the regional language is Tibetan or the second language, any other essential language may be chosen in their place.
- 8.4 From the pre-primary level and up to Class III, no other language besides Tibetan shall be taught. Even the teaching of terms in, and songs of, other language should be avoided. The teaching of second and third languages shall be started from Class IV and Class VI respectively.
- 8.5 Suitable introductory studies of: the modern sciences of logical reasoning; experimental methodology; tenets or theories of the social sciences; and the investigative methodologies used in the study of history shall be included within the curriculum of the middle school (Class VI VIII).

#### D. Art & Crafts

- 8.6 The study of any sustainable art or craft of a non-violent and environmentally friendly nature shall be made compulsory at both the levels of middle school (Class VI to VIII) and secondary school (Class IX to XII). For this purpose, a variety of traditional art and crafts of Tibetan and Indian origin and, to a lesser extent, certain modern art and crafts suitable to our situation and qualifying the above characteristics shall be taught in the schools. Depending on the availability of facilities and the interest of students, the study of a suitable art or craft may be included within the curriculum of the primary school level also. Similarly, for development of special talents and skills in art and crafts, language and other studies, suitable subjects of study may also be included in the curriculum according to the interest and mental disposition of the students
- 8.7 Several vocational schools shall be established for the admission of students who have graduated from Class X and Class XII. Besides the main training courses of Tibetan art and crafts, and various modern art and crafts, the Tibetan language and another additional language shall also be taught in these schools up to an appropriate level.

#### E. Science & Humanities

8.8 The introduction of general science; social sciences; history; sciences of mind; and other subjects of science and arts that are necessary shall be included in the study curriculum of the middle school (Class VI to VIII) for a length of time, and up to a level suitable for this stage.

#### F. Mathematics

8.9 Since study of mathematics is both useful in general life and essential for the study of science, adequate study of modern mathematics and an elementary introduction to traditional Tibetan mathematics shall be included in the school curriculum.

#### G. Principles of Non-Violence and Democracy

8.10 The study of the value, teachings, practices and histories of the principles of non-violence and democracy shall be suitably included within the study curricula of all three levels of school - primary, middle and secondary - in accordance with the degree of understanding of students at those levels.

#### H. Moral Conduct

8.11 Morality is not to be taught as a separate subject. Instead it is of vital importance to closely connect it to the central theme of all educational activities and especially all subjects of study to be taught in the classroom. However, excerpts from religious sources on morality; stories and tales on spiritual themes; traditional writings on social or secular ethics; and biographies of ancient and contemporary great personalities should be included within the content of school textbooks or supplementary reading.

#### I. Physical Exercise & Sports

8.12 Since school students are undergoing both physical and mental growth, it is important to dedicate equal attention and time to their health, hygiene and physical training and to their academic curriculum. Training in various forms of Tibetan traditional physical exercise; physical training of *yoga*; breathing exercises of *pranayama* and so forth should be given. Additionally, natural health treatments such as baths, massage, lotion application and so forth should be introduced from the primary school level. Similarly, manual work and walking being principal modes of physical exercise, a definite period of time should be allotted for them within the regular timetable. For diversion and recreation of students, games and sports shall also be included in the curriculum. Whilst attaching more importance to the traditional Tibetan games and sports, training in contemporary games and sports shall also be given.

#### J. Subjects of Study for Secondary School

8.13 In the common four-year study curriculum, it is necessary for the time being to retain all subjects of study prescribed for Class X and Class XII Examinations of the host country. Even after division of classes into science and other streams, Tibetan language and Science of Valid Cognition must continue to be included in the curriculum as compulsory subjects for all streams and classes of this level.

### **CHAPTER IX: SYLLABI & DURATION**

9.1 Curricula and syllabi for all classes up to Class XII shall be prepared in the order and inter-related manner as required by the Basic Education Policy. For that purpose a special committee shall be established to prepare the Common School Curricula and Syllabi.

#### **CHAPTER X: EXAMINATIONS**

10.1 The present system of evaluation by means of a two or three hour examination shall be discarded. Promotion of students to the next class, up to Class VIII, shall be done, not on the basis of the present system of examination, but rather on the basis of the collective decision of concerned teachers through an overall assessment of student's regular conduct, level of understanding, practical skill and classroom participation. However, for the time being and until further review, the system of written examinations may continue with a 50 percent share of the overall evaluation. A new system of evaluation shall also be introduced to estimate the standard of learning for the classes of the secondary school, with the exception of those who are required to sit Board Examinations of the host country.

#### **CHAPTER XI: TEACHERS**

- 11.1 The future of any society rests on the quality of education provided, and the quality of education in turn depends on the quality of the teachers. Thus, teachers being the most important persons in society, great effort shall be made to recruit persons of highest character and learning to the profession. Legal provisions shall be put in place to ensure that due recognition and commensurate benefits are given to teachers.
- 11.2 Within the public service cadres, a separate cadre for persons in educational service shall be created. Rank and honour of this service division shall be superior to those of all other public service divisions.
- 11.3 Teachers should possess the general qualities of knowledge and experience as indicated by the contemporary educational system and inner qualities such as motivation and moral attitude as indicated by the traditional Tibetan sources. New schemes shall be devised and established to cultivate as many qualified teachers as possible on a regular basis.
- 11.4 Teachers must follow a life-long learning career and remain fully committed to the teaching profession. Resources towards the fulfillment of these conditions shall be provided.
- 11.5 All teachers employed at pre-primary to secondary school levels must have successfully undergone teacher training courses. The training should not only be on

contemporary subjects and teaching methodology but also contain instructions on the qualities and characteristics that behoove a teacher and methods of cultivation of pupils as given in the traditional sources. History of traditional Tibetan education shall also be included in the training course.

- 11.6 In order to train teachers in contemporary as well as traditional teaching courses, a scheme for training Tibetan teachers shall be implemented.
- 11.7 Clinical teaching practice for trainees for a definite period of time at any college or other teaching institution shall be recognised as a vital and important part of the training course.
- 11.8 In order to maintain proper scrutiny over the quality of teachers, it shall be made mandatory for both qualified teacher-candidates and currently employed teachers to receive a five-year teaching license from the Tibetan Council of Education. This license must be renewed every five years. During that period, it shall be required for teachers to complete a certain number of in-service training courses enhancing professional development as a pre-requisite for renewal of the teaching license.
- 11.9 Comprehensive rules and regulations governing recruitment, salary and benefits, promotion and transfer, regular and additional duties, code of conduct, welfare and accountability shall be framed.
- 11.10 Teachers being leaders of people and nation building, adequate facilities and an environment conducive to their unobstructed development in freedom of thought, power of intellect and spirit of innovation, must be provided.
- 11.11 Teachers are to be role models in character for students and should be able to instill wholesome qualities into their students. For this reason, policy shall be framed against the recruitment of persons with low moral character as teachers, even if they possess high academic qualifications.
- 11.12 Based on the importance and need of pre-primary learning, a Class XII graduate with requisite training shall be appointed as assistant teacher for each of the pre-primary classes. Priority shall be given to female candidates for the posts of pre-primary teacher and assistant. The pre-primary and primary teachers should possess the minimum qualification of a Bachelor Degree and must have completed a teacher

education course. Their salary and benefits shall be same as those of teachers of the secondary school level.

#### **CHAPTER XII: ADMINISTRATION**

- All Tibetan schools in exile are required to uniformly implement the policies and directive guidelines on policies as and when framed by the Tibetan Administration in exile with respect to aims and objectives, structure, curriculum, evaluation, teacher and management of education.
- 12.2 The Department of Education, CTA is the highest central administrative authority in the affairs of education of Tibetans in exile. It shall implement the education policies as and when framed by the Central Tibetan Administration either directly, or principally through the medium of autonomous organisations.
- 12.3 It is emphasised that the internal management of schools shall be done principally by the local organisations and that the schools do not depend or rely on the Central Administration or their own central organisations in that matter.
- 12.4 To advise the Tibetan administration in exile on education policy; to monitor implementation of the education policy; to grant recognition and approval to rules and regulations, curriculum, textbook composition and examination system of all Tibetan schools in exile after necessary inspection; to grant recognition to all schools including pre-primary schools after necessary inspection; to issue and renew teaching licenses; and to monitor and oversee educational affairs as a whole, a permanent body 'The Education Council of Tibetans in Exile' shall be established.
- 12.5 For the construction of plans on teacher education system; school curriculum and text books; teaching methodology; and other teaching resources, committees and task forces of scholars and experts shall be established and appointed as necessary from time to time.
- 12.6 Autonomous and private schools may seek and receive recognition for their schools from the Central Tibetan Administration. The Department of Education shall lay down provisions and frame regulations for granting recognition to such schools.

12.7 All schools recognised by the Central Tibetan Administration shall abide by the provisions of structure and mandatory curriculum as framed by this policy. However, the autonomous and private schools may decide independently as to how the details of the policy are implemented.

#### **CHAPTER XIII: RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

#### A. Basic Education

- 13.1 All Tibetan citizens performing citizen's duties shall have the right to basic education up to Class XII free of tuition fee and without any discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion, place of origin, being rich or poor, being ordained or lay.
- No Tibetan parent shall have the power to prevent a child between the ages of 6 and 16 years of age from attending school. In order to maintain good relationship between parents and children, special emphasis shall be laid on children staying with their parents and on not admitting young children to boarding schools.
- 13.3 In order to facilitate the completion of studies up to Class X by all children, opportunity for re-admission to school shall be given to the students who were obliged to leave their schools before finishing Class X.
- 13.4 Only those Class X graduates with promising academic records to be determined by a thorough assessment of teacher's evaluation report, examination results and interest and intelligence of individual students shall be admitted to the secondary school education.
- 13.5 The remaining Class X graduates may be allowed to pursue vocational training courses for two years according to their wish. All Class X graduates shall have right to follow these training courses.

### B. Education through Self-Learning

13.6 Students who have failed admission to the secondary school after Class X can however continue the secondary school studies through self-learning during or after their vocational training. Necessary provisions for such modes of learning shall be made.

### C. Students with Special Needs

- 13.7 Best efforts shall be made to educate students with special needs in regular schools together with other students. All schools must therefore make provision for all necessary facilities to meet the needs of such students. Teachers must also be provided with standard in-service training both physically and mentally for education of students with special needs.
- 13.8 One or two special schools with complete facilities shall be separately established for the students who cannot be admitted in regular schools due to serious physical and/or mental disabilities. These schools shall be equipped with teachers and staffs who are fully trained in special education. Provisions shall be made for students in these separately established schools to maintain close contact with their family and community.

#### **CHAPTER XIV: INTERIM PROVISION**

- 14.1 It is difficult to immediately accomplish the provision of all teaching and non-teaching personnel as required by the new policy. For this reason, there is no doubt that the complete implementation of the above stated policies will take a considerable period of time. Therefore, to the end of achieving the ultimate aims of these policies in a gradual manner, a definite action plan shall be drawn after adoption of this policy in order to effect organised and gradual changes in the existing system and to implement the new policy.
- 14.2 To serve as model and for gathering experience, one or two new schools shall be opened as soon as possible wherein the provisions of the new education policy shall be fully implemented.
- 14.3 A committee shall be established for the functions of: selection of teacher candidates; conception of training schemes for such candidates; prescription of curricula and text books; and the drawing up of other academic plans. The above work plans *(mentioned in this chapter)* shall be started within the calendar year of 2005.

#### **CHAPTER XV: REVIEW**

- 15.1 A committee of scholars and experts, to be appointed by the Department of Education, shall periodically review and revaluate the plan of action for implementing the policy.
- 15.2 Articles of this policy may be reviewed whenever necessary.

#### NOTE:

This document has been originally prepared in the Tibetan language using several technical terms and styles of traditional composition. Great effort has been made in this translation to communicate the full and correct content-meaning of the original document. However, in the event of any doubt or difference in interpretation, the Tibetan version of interpretation shall be regarded final.