





Towards a Resilient Tibetan Community September 13-16, 2018, Dharamsala

Background Paper. Key Issues & Questions





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नर्हेन् नावि न्दर्भे वेद्रेन् अर्बेद्या धोव मंद्रेन्नेना नाविद्या के क्षेत्र महित्र	9 94
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मैय.कूँरश

चक्रा-र्लयकाक्रीयक्षीयकाल्य्न्यः स्वाचान्त्रकाक्ष्याच्यान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्र चित्रकान्त्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्रकान्त्र

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१। त्र्रेन्श्चः श्चेत्रयः पर्द्वयः पाद्ययः सूर्त् हेन् स्प्रेन् स्त्रेन् हिन्या पात्तुन् प्रदेव हिन्ययः सहयः हिन्ययः प्रदेव । स्त्रेयः स्वित्र स्त्रेयः स्त्रेयः स्त्रेयः स्वित्र स्त्रेयः स्त्

२। र्वेन्-बुवा-क्रॅं-रनेर-तुभ-ग्रे-नेभ-प्पॅब-न्र-वि-ग्री-भून-प्पेवा-न्र-रेवा-वाबुर-वाबेभ-ग-र्स्नेव-भवे-र्स्नेव-वावभ-वह्वम्था

२। व्हें प्रे.कु. विचा म्या विविद्य अभ्या क्रिया प्रकृत प्रह्में विचा विभाग के दे प्रे. विचा विभाग विचा प्रकृत प्रह्में विचा विभाग के दे प्रे. विचा विभाग विचा के प्रकृत प्रकृत

चातः कु. त्र्यः त्रीचा लुष्ठ।

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सर्देव'दशुर-५८-अ'नहव'ग्री'र्स्चेष'शुरवेष'दशुर-ग्रुट-र्षेन्।

के. चतुः चूर्यः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क

- चड्व र्च्चिय दर र्चेन ग्री रेना निबुर नी प्यद या की यद पर रे ये या कुन र्क्चेस प्रमुख पर्ने र र्चेय प्रमुख प्रमुख
- ट्रेब्र्स्ट्रेस्प्पेद्रम्याः • ट्रेब्र्स्ट्रेस्प्पेद्रम्याः • ट्रेब्र्स्ट्रेस्पेद्रम्याः • ट्रेब्र्स्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्पेद्रम्याः • ट्रेब्र्स्ट्रेस्ट
- च्रिन्द्र्यं अर्चेन् ग्रे क्षु इत्यन्द्र्या प्रेश ग्रे क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क
- चर्च र्चे ज्ञे ज्ञान्य प्रत्य प्रवेष प्रत्य प्रवेष प्रत्य प

यार्नेट त्ये दाचे प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त त्या प्रदेश्या प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्रापत प्राप्त प्र प्राप

• વૅંદ્ર-ૹ૽૾ૢ૽ઃ રેવા-વાલુદ-શુદ-ૹ૾ૢૢૼ૱ઌઃ કૅં-ૹૂદ-ક્રોટ્ર-વલેઢ-વઢે-શ્રુવશ-વર્ષેં જ્યારા ત્રદ-હૉંદ્ર-વલેઢ-વઢે-જ્ઞે-વદ-વિવા-વો-કોર્ટ્સ-વિવા-વ

नर्हेन् माली नेन् सेवे सेवा मालु मासे एस सामुन पहें न होन् मनसा



तिरा मूर्या अर्था स्थाप्त के प्रमुद्धि के जिस्सा तिरा के स्थापत क

- चिट्ट त्वृत्य क्रिश्यवर स्त्रीय स्वर्त्त स्त्री स्वर्त्त स्त्री स्वर्त्त स्त्री स्वर्त्त स्त्री स्वर्त्त स्त्र स्वर्त्त स्वर्ता स्वर् स्वर्ता स्वर्
- चूर्-ज़िःबर-सपु-र्मूबर्म्-प्रम्ति-र्मूच-जुन-रम्नुम्-स्रीय-प्रम्ति-प्रम्त

- यहंशःश्चितःयात्रः स्वतःश्चितः श्चितः यो त्रियः यो त्रियः श्चितः यो त्रियः श्चितः यो त्रियः श्चितः यो त्रियः यो त्

न्हें न्याहेश्या नें न्योः श्रून्ये व्यानें न्योः श्रूयः वाहें न्याया नें न्योः श्रून्येवा वें न्योयः व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त

र्वेन्'ग्रे''ऋन्'षेन्'वे'कु'अदे'ऋन्'षेन्'न्न्'वेन्थःकुर्न्येन्यःकृष्ट्यःक्षेत्रःच्येन्यःवेन्यःवेन्यःवेन्यःवेन्यःक्षेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रःकष्ठेत्रः

नर्हेन्यावी र्नेन्स्रेवे रेग्याविद्यं स्थान्त्रस्य कुत्रवहेत् होन्यन्य



क्र्याश्वास्तुः स्यायायश्वास्त्र क्रि. क्री. क्षेत्र प्रचीता वार्ष्य प्रचीता वार्ष्य प्रचीता क्षेत्र कषेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

ब्रिनःश्वाद्यः क्रीःश्वेन्द्रः स्वाद्यः क्रीः स्वाद्यः क्रियः क्रियः व्याद्यः व्यादः व्याद

स्रम्यस्त्रम्यः स्त्रम् ।

स्रम्यस्त्रम्यः स्त्रम्यः स्त्रम् ।

स्रम्यस्त्रम्यः स्त्रम्यः स्त्य

दर्स्तर्भवाक्ष्यः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः विष्यं स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्

नर्हेन्यावी न्नेन्स्रेवे रेगायाबुर्स्स स्म्रम् कुन्यहेन् चेन्यन्या



नर्हेन्'नाले'नाशुस्र'म। नेन्'नक्चुन्'त्रः'नसूत्र'न्टानेते'न्देत्र'स्त्रम्या नेन्'नक्चुन्'त्रानसूत्र'न्टानेते'न्देत्र'स्त्र'स्तानन्यान्त्र'क्चस्यम्बुन्'नेन्'ग्री'नेवा'नालुटास्रे'क्सस्कुत्'वहेत् ग्रीन्'स्त्रस्य

याक्षेत्र, विस्तित्त्र, स्वाविद्य, सूर्य, स्वाविद्य, स्टून्य, त्राविद्य, स्टून्य, त्राव्य, सूर्य, त्राव्य, सूर्य, सूर्य,

डार्ट्डियक्ट्रियामान्ति, स्ट्रियाम् स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्य

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• नै:सं'यं'प्यंदेः स्वाहित्यः नृहा स्वाहित्यः स्वाहित्यः स्वावहान् स्वाहित्यः स्वाहित्यः

नर्हेन् माने। वेन् सेवे नेमामानु माने सम्मान्त्र प्रदेश होन् मनमा



- नर्ने दर्भे न्नान्त्र क्षेत्र नर्ने दर्भना दर वहंवा वृत्ता अधित श्री क्षेत्र श्री श्री श्री श्री विकास क्षेत्र
- नेट्रिशः ग्रीः श्रीः क्षेत्रायः स्वरः केट्रिशः विद्यात्रायः विद्यात्र

वर्षे अस्त क्षेत्र वित्त क्षेत्र वित्त क्षेत्र वित्त क्षेत्र वित्त क्षेत्र वित्त वित्त

नर्हेन् माने। नेन् सेवे नेमामानु र से मुस्य मुस्य देव नेन् प्रम्य



याता. कुष्टा. त्री. द्रश्च. त्रश्च. त्रश्च. त्रा. त्रा. त्रा. त्र्रा. त्री. त

दबोसयाक्षेत्रावर ५८१ ५ से सहँ रावर । सेवासहँ रावर विवादी कुयावन हेवा ५८ से रोवास विवावीय सर हे राष्ट्र सेवासहै वाबि इर क्युर थेनि के वादशावर वरे नवादे वह सम्बोर वी से रेवाश वादर नवा वार्य शासका ने निर्देश में नवाश की क्री `र्हेन्यअःभ्रुतःचरःन्यत्रनःव्यानाःकेतःर्वःकवाअःव्यन्। क्षेःवात्रअः।वनःनेःन्याःवीअःक्तुःयावनःन्नःभ्रोःनेयअःवीनाःवीःविःकुःयःन्नः। देनाःवातुनः। देःवी इत्रायान्वरुशास्त्रात्रीत् क्षेत्र वर्षेत् व्यून क्षेत्राचार्य विष्याद्य सामित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत् क्षेत्र क् यान्यां भी भी मुः वर्षा त्यायम् अभा क्षेत्र (वरा प्रस्ता प्रमेश के दिन्त वर्षा के वास के प्रमाण के विकास के प्रम રૈવા વાલુર ૹ્રેં ર વેંડ્ સે રર વી જ ફેંવાય ત્રય વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે રાષ્ટ્રિયા વર્ષો છે. યાત્રયા વર્ષા વર્ષા વર્ષો વર્ષે વરા વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે વરાષ્ય વર્ષે વરાષ્ટ વર્ષે વરા વર્ષે વરા વર્ષે વરા વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે ्हर न विवा वर्हिर न विवाह की तह विवाह की क्षा है। की स्वाह की स्वाह की स्वाह की स्वाह की का की का की की की की क <u>ૄઽૻૻૹૡૹૠૹૢૢૹૹૹૡૢ૱૱૽ૢ૿ૹૹ૽ૺ૱</u>૽ૺ૱ૺઽઽ૽ૡૻૻૢૹ૱ઙૢ૽ૼૡ૱ૡૹ૱ઌૺ૾૽૾૽ૺૹ૱ૢ૽ૼૹૹૢ૱ઌૢ૱ૡ૽ૻૹ૱ૢ૾ૢૼૡ૱૽ૢ૾ૺૢ૱ૡ૽૽ૡૹૢૻૣૣૣૣૣૣ૽૱ઌૡ૱ૢૼૹ दर्वे अंदः नहिंदः ने व्यंत्र दिनः सुना ने काद्रशान्त्र नित्र है के दिन है के प्रति है के प क्चीयकाः क्रिंत्रावर प्रदाप प्रदेशसहित्। वितासहित्।वर हेन्यते सङ्ग्रीयाः यहित्यकायावतः।वितासकी स्वीतः क्षित्या



बट्ट्रिंग ह्रिंग ह्रिंग व्याप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त

सदःश्चै क्षानःश्चः श्वेदः स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्वदः स्वादः स्वदः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्व

नर्हेन् माली वेन् सेवे रेगा मालु र से एस समुन पहेन् होन प्रवस्



ત્રવું.શ્રી. ક્રતા. કેર. જ્યાં માર્ગુરા માત્ર છે. શ્રી. ક્રતા. વા માર્ચ. તા. તે. રૂષા. શ્રીને શ્રીના શ્ર

देर-वहेद-व्र-श्रितःश्चेषा व्याप्त स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्र स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्त्य स्वयात्य स्वयात

नर्हेन् नावी नेन् सेवे सेना नातुर से एसस कुन वहेन् नेन् मनस



৻ঀ৾য়৽৻৴ৼড়ৼ৻য়৵৻য়৵৻ৼয়ৢঽ৻য়ৗঽ৾ৼয়৾৻ঀ৾য়৽ঢ়ৢ৽ঀয়ৢৼ৻য়৻ড়৾য়৻য়৻য়য়য়৾য়য়ড়৾৽য়৻ড়৾ৼৼয়৻

लायर्क्त्यकायार्ट्ट्र-ट्र-िक्ट्रिट्-व्राक्तिकार्क्ट्र-ट्र-व्रिक्त्यायार्क्ट्र-विद्यात्र क्षेत्र क्

र्चा स्र्रायाच्या प्रत्याचा त्रियाची त्रायाच्याची हो के स्वायाची स्वायाची स्वायाची स्वायाची स्वायची स्वायाची स्वायची स्वायची

दर्गार जात्वे जात्तिकार में जो क्षा विस्ति के स्वाप के स्वाप के अपने के अपने के स्वाप के स्वाप के स्वाप के स्व के निव्या के स्वाप के स्वप के स्वाप के स्वप

नर्हेन्'नावि'नाविश्वायि न्यायि न्याय

૫ શ્રુનઅ:નર્કેલ: શ્રું: ર્જ્સન:નાલે: ક્રાવ્ટેન, લેના ટે: લ્રુન: નાર્સ્કાન નાલે: સાન્યાના નાલે: ક્રાવ્ટેન, લેના નાના કે નામાં સાન્યાના સાન

नर्हेन्-पाली व्यन् अदि देवा-पालु माओ कुराय होत् । वित्र वित्



वित्रायितः वित्रायाः वित्राक्षेत्रः वित्राक्षेत्रः वित्राव्यायवेतः वित्रायाः वित्रः वित

૯ વર્ષન ક્ષેય્યા ક્ષેય્યા ક્ષેય્યા ક્ષેયા ક્ષેયા ક્ષેયા ક્ષેયા કર્યા ક્ષેયા ક્યા ક્ષેયા ક્ષેય

नर्हेन्'नाबि'नाशुस्र'यदे'द्दे'न्यावना र्वेन्'नक्कुन्'त्रम्'नश्रुत'न्मदेवे'स्त्रेन्'न्नम्। वेन्'नक्कुन्'त्रम्'नश्रुत'न्मदेवे'सेत्'बम्'विना'न्स'कुर्यावेन्'विन्'श्रेष्य'नक्कुन्'वेन्'श्रेप'नाबुन्'से 'तेन

ૹદઃલુવા.દ્યું વર્ષા ત્રાલેદઃ મુખ્ય ત્રાવયા. ધે. ત્રાવયા. ધારા ત્રાવયા. ત્રાદ્યા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ત્રાવયા. ધારા ત્રાવયા. ધારા ત્રાવયા. ધારા ક્રિયા ક્રિય ક્રિયા ક્રિય

नर्हेन् नावी नेन् सेवे सेना नातुर से एसस कुन वहेन् नेन् मनस



શ્ર-૧ના શ્ર-૧ના શ્ર-૧ના

क्रमासीयोशानात्रायाहेष्ट्

है.कैं±.बुे-्ट्यूंश.स्था विध्-दे-्युंच.कुंच.वह्च.बुं-्कुटी श्रूंच.श.वट्-्रेचा.ट्ट.वट्-्रेचा.ल.सबेच.तबैंच.बुंट्-श्रुंच.श्रुंच.श्रुंच्.कुंचेन्-श्रुंच.तथ्नेच्च.स्या.चुंश श्रूंच.श्रुंच.श

यक्ट्रिंन्यावी प्रति दे प्रति । प्रति

यान्यम् १ वृद्ध्यम् क्षित्रः क्ष्यम् विष्यः स्त्रीत् विष्यः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीत

नर्हेन् नावी नेन् सेवे सेना नातुर से एसस कुन पहेन् होन प्रमा



वर्च्चरः क्वी.वंब्यानाः क्वान्यः क्वान्यः व्यान्यः व्यान्यः क्वान्यः व्यान्यः व्य

पिटः स्योभाका वित्त स्वेता स्वेता स्वेता स्वेता स्वाभा स्वाभा स्विता स्वाभा स्व

नर्हेन् नावि स्परि दे नामन क्षु उत्याया नहेन् न्यार्भे ने नामित्र स्थार्थे ने स्थार्थे ने स्थार्थे ने स्थार्थे

য়ूचः हिट् क्रीः जन्नात्वस्य प्रत्यात्वस्य प्रत्यात्वस्य प्रत्यात्वस्य प्रत्यात्वस्य प्रत्याः हे. क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्ट

२। त्र्रेन्थितःश्चेतात्त्वात्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेन्द्रत्यतःवार्षितःश्चेत्रःत्वात्रःवितःश्चेतःत्रःत्वात्रःश्चेतःत्वात् भ्रम्भःश्वात्रःश्चेतःश्चेतःश्चेतःश्चेतःश्चेतःश्चेतःश्चेतःत्वयः। नेःनवितःत्वःनःवितःश्चेतःवितःश्चेतःत्वः। भ्रम्भःत्वात्वात्वः। वित्रश्चेतःश्चेतःश्चेतःश्चेतः। वित्रश्चेतः। वित्

नर्हेन्यावी र्नेन्स्रेवे रेग्याविद्यं स्थान्त्रस्य कुत्रवहेत् होन्यन्य



ૡૡઃશુંઃકળા રૂટે.ગુંઃશુંઃકળઃશુંર.ગુંઃશુંઃકળઃશુંર.ગુંઃકૃઃધઃરુવા:શદ્દેર.વરમાળુવી હિંદમાનિધિયામાં ભુવા:૧૧૫.શું! કૂરે.ગુંઃશુંઃકળઃશુંર.ગુંઃકૃઃધિ:૨૫.૧૧૬૨.૨૨૧ ભ.૨૬૧.ગું.શું:૧૭૨૧.ગું:શું:૧૦૫.૧નું મ

नर्हेन्यावी मून्शुपुर्भात्रात्यम्यम्भात्रा



শ্বীয় শূর্ব কা

चका चेह्या १००० क्रा च्या क्रिया क्रा चित्र कर्ण विष्य क्षा चित्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्

नर्हेन्यावी र्वेन्सेदेखेशलेशार्धेवाधरामुशामित्रम्था भूरा



ર્વ્યાત્રા જ્વાત્રા છી. ભૂરી વ્યાત્રા જ્વાત્રા છી. ભૂરી વ્યાત્રા જ્વાત્રા છી. ભૂરી

वड्दः व्याप्त्रं व्यापत्रं व्यापत्यं व्यापत्रं व्यापत्रं व्यापत्रं व्यापत्रं व्यापत्रं व्यापत्रं व्

त्यं वास्त्राक्ष्मां अध्यास्त्राक्ष्मां स्वाका स्वाक्ष्मां स्वाका स्वाक्ष्मां स्वाक्ष्यां स्वाक्ष्यां स्वाक्ष्मां स्वाक्ष्यां स्वाक्यां स्वाक्ष्यां स

१) शुक्षः ळदः धूवः पदेः विशः धॅवः द्यीः यावदः देवा

सदः लूच . ऐचे . सूच मा क्रीच . की . सुच . की . सुच . की . सुच . स

नर्हेन्'मिली नेंन्'सेदे'लेश'र्सेद्र'सर्मुश'मिर्नेर'वनश'र्भूर्।



मृ.खेबा.चम्रेच.स्ट.स्व.चेश.म्बर.स्यावेश.मृ.सूट.सूत्री. क्ष्यां स्वायां स्वयां स्वयं स्वयं

ॱज़ऀॴऒ॔ढ़ॱॻॏॖॱॷॖॴक़ॸ॔ॱॸ॔ॸॱय़ॿ॓ॴॸढ़॓ॸॕॸ॔ऒढ़ॸढ़ॕढ़ॱॿ॓ॸॖॏॹऄॸऻॱॸ॓ॹ॓ॸऄज़ढ़ढ़ढ़ॱॸऀॴॹ॓ॾॕॴॱढ़ॴॹढ़ॴॹ॓ढ़ॎॾ<mark>ढ़ॱॼ॓ढ़ॱॺॸ॔ॶॕॴॹॸ</mark> ढ़ॖॖऀॱॷॖॴक़॔ॸॱॴॴॹ॔ॱॲ॔ॸॱॿॸॴॴ॔ॾ॔ॱॸॕॸॱढ़ॾॖढ़ॱॿॖॗॱॸ॓ॱॴॸॱॸॱॾॸॱॴॴक़॓ढ़ॱय़॔ॱॸ॓ॸऻॱॼ॔ॸ॔ऄढ़ॱऄॗ॔ज़ॱॼॗॱऻॸॴढ़ॸॱॾ॓ॴॱय़ॸॱॾॕ॒ढ़॔ॱढ़ॼॕ॒॔ॸ॔ॸॱॿॗऀॸ॔ॱ ढ़ॖॕज़ॱॼ॔ढ़॓ॱॴढ़ॴॵज़ॴॱज़॓ढ़ॴज़ॴक़॓ढ़ॱय़ॕॸॱॸॕॴढ़ॾढ़ॱॿॖ॓ॸॱॹॖॆॱॹ॓ॸऻॱॸ॓ढ़॓ॱक़ढ़ॱॸ॓ॴॹ॓ॾॕॴॱॹऄॴॵढ़ॺॴऄॣॸॴढ़॓ॱॼॖॴऄढ़ॱॹॖज़ॱॸॕढ़ॱॸ॔ॸॱॾ॔ॸॱऄॕॗॴ

नर्हेन्यावी र्नेन्सेदेखेशलेशार्लेब्लरम्भिशामित्रा



१) र्र्भून मुदे से बिन के जुराम में रायमेया महिंदा न

नतः नवस्त्र स्वार्थन्य स्वार्यस्व स्वार्यस्व स्वार्यस्व स्वार्यस्व स्वार्यस्व स्वार्यस्व स्वर्यस्व स्वार्यस्व स्वयः स्वर्यस्व स्वयः स्वर्यस्व स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वर

नर्हेन्'ग्रिवे। नेन्'सेदे'लेश'र्धेद्र'यम्'कुश'ग्रेन्'वनश'र्भेन्।



२) ह्यें क्रिंग्यान्दर्से पर्वेर लाद्यन् पर्वे न्गव द्या ही संस्थित विषये विषये स्वित्र स्वित्र स्वित्र स्वित्र

तीयशः भुद्रः कुष्यः मुचयशः भुः लूट्। ट्या.क्ट्रः शतः यष्ट्रेष्ठः यशः युट्रः शुर्षः युट्रं युट्रं युट्रः लीवः योष्ठ्यः योष्ठः लीवः लीवः स्वरः युव्रः शुर्षः युव्रः सुव्रः युव्रः सुव्यः युव्यः सुव्यः स

चूर् श्लिकानाकृषान्ची वहुत्र श्लिट वितास्त्र नात्ते न

नर्हेन् मिल् मेंन् सेदे लेश पेंद्र प्यून मुरामित्र मार्सिन



) याते देश प्रेश प्रेंत श्रेंत श्रुश श्रमा प्रश्निया

सूचीसाचीसर-वार्ट्स्-विरायपु-विसाया) च्यसालुयी सुचा-वार्षिर-चयर-सू-श्रीर-विसायपु-रात्ता) ८। वास्त्र-वार्ट्स्ना (त्रिय-रीस-वार्ष्य-वार्ष्य-प्रम्य-प्रमुच-प्रम् सुचा-वार्षिर-चयर-सू-श्री-विसायपु-रात्ता) ४। वार्षिय-त्र्या (स्टायस-वार्ष्य-वार्ष्य-प्रमुच-प्रम्य-पर्द्ध्य-वा) ४। क्विय-पर्द्ध्या (सूर-क्री-प्रम्य-तिव्य-त्री-वा वार्ष्य-प्रमायस्य-वार्ट्स्-विसायपु-रात्ता) च्यस-त्रीह्म-श्रीर-श्री-पर्द्य-प्रमाय-प्रमुच-पर्द्य-प्रमाय-पर्द्य-अ

लबाह्नवाःश्चित्राः स्वतः स स्वतः स

क्याश्राक्तीःल्या भूश्राक्तयात्वश्राद्धरात्विः दृश्यः भूश्राल्व्यः श्रूच : श्रुच : श्रुच : या चश्रश्राक्ष्यः या चश्रश्राक्षयः या चश्राक्षयः या चश्राक्षय

नर्हेन् ग्वी र्नेन् सेदे विशासित प्यम् मुराग्रेन् प्रमार्थ सेन्



च्हात्मका खीचका में त्वाक्ष्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्

कुर्में स्वर्म्स्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त

यहेर-वहेर्या पहार प्रभूत होना निर्मा वहेर होना वह स्था के स्थ

नर्हेन्'निवि। नेन्'सेदे'लेश'र्पेद्र'पर्मुश'निर्दर्गन्य भूर



चित्र-हित् स्वर्थ-स्वर्थ-स्वर्थ-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्थ-स्वर्य-स्वर

चटका असूर्य तचीर लूट स्वेयां कु. म्वेला किया कि तिया कि त्या स्वाय के स्वाय प्राय के स्वाय स्व स्वाय स्व स्वाय स्वय स्वय स्वाय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय स

५) र्नेर् स्रे क्षे क्षे क्षे क्षे नियम स्ट केर्य स्ट मेर्

यावन दिवाने क्रिया प्रहेन क के निमार्थ विषय में प्रवास कर की कि का स्वास कर की का कर की का की का की का की का क

नर्हेन्यावी मून्शुषु निमाल्यमान्यान्त्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा



दर्श्चितः क्ष्यः ग्रीः वर्ते अश्चान्य अत्यान्तः क्ष्यः विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान स्वतः विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान

ट्र्मूम। अझ.श्चॅन.सहन.तुष्ट्रं हुंग.श्चॅन.संस्वाद्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्र

लुब-चढ़-कु-न्याद्ध्यायः कु-च्या लुवायः भूर-व-म्ह्यायः भूर-च-न्यायः भू

नर्हेन्'ग्रिवे। र्नेन्'सेदे'लेश'र्पेद्र'प्परःक्तुश'ग्रेन्'व्यवशं सूर्



लूट मैंट लट तथ <u>स्</u>र्याम उट्टी हुए। यश्चित क्षेत्र तथ स्थान प्रतिकार हिन्दा हुत्र पाष्ट्र राज्य स्थान स्थान हुत्य हुत्य स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान

र्वेद्रा श्रीः भीश्रा प्रेंद्रा प्यमः सुश्रा याहितः प्रवश्या श्रीः वाहितः प्रविश्वा प्रविश्व प्रविश्वा प्रविश्व प्रविष्ठ प्रविष्य प्रविष्ठ प्रविश्व प्रविश्व प्रविष्ठ प्रविष्य प्रविष्य प्रविष्य प्रविष्ठ प्रवि

१) श्रुषाळन् व्रवासिक नेषास्त्र मुण्यावन निवासिक वर्षा

- नेश्रास्त्राच्याः विद्याः प्रत्ये श्रेतः श्रेतः श्रेतः या विद्याचित्र या विद्याच या विद्याचित्र या विद्याचित्र या विद्याचित्र या विद्याचित्र या विद्
- भ्रान्त्रणायमात्रम्प्रात्त्रम्प्रात्त्रम् व्याप्ते प्रत्ये स्थाप्ते स्थापते स्थापते
- नेश-देर्ग्श्र-श्रम् व्याप्त स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान स्था
- वेशन्त्री प्रशास्त्र देशद्रशर्देश द्रशार्दे प्रति प्रति प्रशास्त्र प्रस्ति प्रस्ते प्रति प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ति प्रस्ते प्रस
- र्ह्सेन म्यू । त्रेल प्यस स्वित प्रत्य भूट । त्रेल प्यस स्वित प्रत्य प्र

- वृश्यः त्याय्यः महित्यः नृत्यः क्ष्यः महित्यः क्ष्यः यात्रायाः वृश्यः नृत्यः वृश्यः व
- र्श्चियः मृत्यान्त्री वित्तान्त्री स्वित् पर्श्वे स्वावित्वा स्वेत् स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य • र्श्चियः मृत्या स्वत्य स्वित् पर्श्वे स्ववित्वा स्वेत् स्वत्य स्यत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य
- र्र्स्न मूदे पर्ने द्विन पर्ने समानक्षे होन पर न्वें सारे साम के तारे पर्ने दाने साम समा
- त्र्यान्यान्यान्यान्त्रः त्रम्भूतः त्रभाक्षेत्रः त्रभाक्षेत्रः त्रम्भूतः त्रभाव्यः त्रम्भूतः त्रभाव्यः त्रम्भः त्रभाक्षेत्रः त्रम्भः त्रभाव्यः त्रभाव्यः त्रभाव्यः व्यान्यः व्यायः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्यायः व्याव्यः व्यायः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्याव्यः व्

नर्हेन्यावी मून्शुन्युकाल्य्येवाल्यम्यम्



- दहेत्रः श्रुॅटः स्वायाः स्वार्याः स्वर्याः नाने स्प्रायः नानाः स्वर्याः स्वरं स्वर
- र्रेनाय-२५व्यः क्री-क्रिनः श्रुर-१५वर्षे नः व्यः नावेनायः हे स्वेयः रेना व्ययः । १५०० स्वयः व्यवः । १००० स्व क्रियः न्ययः स्वयः श्रुर-१५वर्षे नः व्यः नावेनायः हे स्वेयः रेना व्ययः । १९८४ः २८ व्यक्तः स्वयः । १००० स्वयः स्
- ব্নার্ট্রন্মার্,র্নিন্মের স্থ্রিন ন্র্বার্নর্নার্ন ব্রমা

) निवे देश नेश पॅव श्रेन श्रुम निवास स्मानिस स्मानिस

- वैयःदेवाःवयः सिर्यःद्यः ययः स्थितः चौरविवाः वरः क्ष्याः स्वायः प्रदेवः यद्यः यद्यः यव्यः स्थितः चीरः वरः स्थितः स्व
- वृत्रः र्स्त्रियाश्वरः स्प्रिः स्प्रिः स्प्रिः स्पृतिः स्प्रिः स्प्रिः स्प्रिः स्प्रिः स्प्रिः स्प्रिः स्प्र स्रा
- ग्राट्य चुर्रा हे में द्राधिया के या क्षेत्र हो द्राट्ट के स्वीत स्वीत

५) प्रेट्शुंदेशुं क्वायावराकेराययायायां सुरान्तेरावया

- चिन् स्रोदे : श्रुं : क्रेन : व्यक्ष : स्राह्म : स्रोह्य : स्रोह्म : स
- यना नेश र्सेन र्सेन रामेन स्थाप होन प्राप्त स्थाप रामेन स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप • यना नेश रसेन र्सेन रामेन स्थाप होने प्राप्त स्थाप स्

नर्हेन्'निव्ही मेन्'सेरे'ह्ये केंन्य ग्री'वर्सेन्'न हेन्य पर क्रुया निर्मा निर्मा



मैयःकूरशा

र्वेन् से केंद्रे पर्देन् न से व की नावश स्ट्रा

नर्हेन्'निव्ही नेन्'सेदे'श्चे स्वार्था ग्री पर्सेन्'न स्रेत्या स्वार्थ मिन्य स्वार्थ स

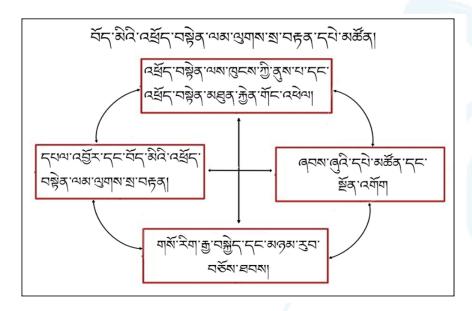


<u>कॅ.रेर.कॅ.पर्वे.क्र्याकारदेवु.क्रेर.क्र्याकायक्रेर.वुर.रेक्</u>र्याकायक्रयः

ब्नश्वात् श्री क्रियाया प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्रत्या विष्य प्रत्या क्रिया प्रत्या स्वाप्त प्रत्या क्रिया प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्

यदः भीतः श्रीदः या वात्र या नित्र प्राप्त का नित्र का

व्यन



नर्हेन्'निल्वे। मेन्'सेरे'ह्ये केंन्याया ग्रे'वर्सेन्'नहेन्'यर कुरापन् कुरापित्र वर्षेत्र



१) वेंद्राक्षे रहें अपने देंद्राचे द्राचे द्

यक्षर-ब्री-र-स्वरुभ-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-स्वित-स्व

यहंगाश्चान्तरास्त्री विद्यात्र स्थान्त्र स्था

यान्ने स्त्रीत् श्ची क्ष्याच्या स्वर्ण्य स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण्य स्वर्ण्य स्वर्ण्य स्वर्ण्य स्वर्ण्य स्वर्ण स्वर्णे स्वर्ण स्वर

ट्र्यूश्र-देश-क्षेत्राक्ष्याश्र-सूर्या विश्व-क्ष्याश्र-प्राप्त क्ष्या स्वत्या स्वत्य स्वत्या स्वत्य स्वत्या स्वत्य स्

नर्हेन्'निव्ही मेन्'सेदे'ह्ये केंन्य गर्में प्रस्तिन्य मेन्य मेन्य



१) वॅर्-सेवे वर्षे र्वा नस्रे तायशामित्र स्वार्य निवे र्वा वर्षे राष्ट्री राष्ट्री समुद्र क्रेता

ख्नायात्वेर् श्रीत्वर्त्त्र में वाक्षात्वर्त्त में वे निवाके क्वाया स्ति। वहन्त्रित स्त्रीत प्रमेत प्रमानवित क्षात्वर में वाक्षात्वर में वाक्षात्वर स्त्रीत प्रमेत प्रमानव प्रमानव प्रमेत वहन्त्रित स्त्रीत प्रमेत प्रमानवित क्षात्वर स्त्रीत प्रमेत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत प्रमेत प्रमेत प्रमेत प्रमेत प्रमानव वहन्त्रित स्त्रीत प्रमेत प्रमानवित क्षात्वर स्त्रीत प्रमानव स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत प्रमेत प्रमानव प्रमानव प्रमेत स्त्रीत स्

खनमः बीतः श्रीमः क्येनः म्यान्तः मिनः क्येन्यः क्येन्यः विद्यः स्वयमः निव्यः स्वयमः निव्यः स्वयमः स्वयमः स्वयम मिनः श्रीमः स्वयमः श्रीमः स्वयः क्येने स्वयः स्वयं स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयम इतः श्रीमः स्वयमः स्वयः स्वय

चर्त्र-द्येन क्रि. व्याचि ने नियास क्रि. या स्वाचा क्रि. व्याच्या क्र व्याच्या क्रि. व्याच्या क्र व्याच्या क्रि. व्याच्या क्र व्याच्या क्रि. व्याच्या क्र व्याच्या क्र व्याच क्र व्याच्या क्र व्याच्या व्याच क्र व्याच्या व्याच्या व्याच व्याच्या व्याच व्याच्या व्याच व्याच्या व्य

नर्हेन्'निव्ही नेन्'सेरे'ह्ये केंन्य गर्में न्यहेन्'न हेन्य परम् कार्मिन्य निर्मा



नर्त्रम् च्रैंच.पर्ट्र्ट्स्य.चट्य.लूट.चतु.च्रैंय.ता.सूट.झैंयाची.चैं.योज.कुच.सू.लुची लूच.सतु.क्ट्र्योश्व.ता.वियो.ट्यट.योबट.क्ट्र्या पर्ट्र्ट्ट्यूच.वंश्व.ताश्व.वंट्य.वंट्य.वंट्य.वंट्य.वंट्य.स्त्रीय.ता.कुच.लूच्य.कुच.त्यं.लुची.व्यंत्र.स्त्रीय.त्यंत्र.स्त्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.स्त्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.स्त्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.स्त्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रीय.वंट्यंत्र.संत्रेच.तथ. संत्र.संत्र.क्ट्रयंत्र.संत्रीय.च्यंत्र.संत्रीय.चंट्यंत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रेच.तथ.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रीय.संत्रेच संत्र.संत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रीय.चत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रीय.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्री संत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रीय.संत्रीय.चत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रेच्यंत्र.संत्रीय.संत

३) वहेंद्रभूँ राषी तुर्याय र्षेराश्चेया दरावर्धे रावश्चेदावनया वुष्यर क्या

तकर्तालयो प्रकेर सूचीया लया रुचीया के ब्रूचीया के व्यास स्थान स्

यवर ब्रियाय कर लेय विराध ब्रियाय क्रियाय क्रियाय कर विराध कर क्षेत्र क्षेत

नर्हेन्'निह्न मेन्'सेते'ह्ये केंग्रामा हिन्द्र निर्मेन प्रमानिक केंग्रामा निर्माणक केंग्रामा केंग्राम केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्राम केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्रामा केंग्राम कें



<u>५६ ना नावर नर नावे नाय हे वर से नाय ५६ और नर्ष या मार्ग हो वितय बुदे समुद ५ कुर नावर नाय हो </u>

) न्रश्रें नेन्' अत्रान्ध्यान्ध्यान्य न्यान्य न्यान्य

चित्रः तीचीश्राक्षद् किंदाश्चरम् सूर्यः तुम् चानुः स्वार्यः सूर्यः त्यां विद्यः त्यां त्यां त्याः त्य

बुःश्वःक्ष्माश्चावद्यां भ्राण्याः क्षा क्षायाः द्वायाः अवः व्यवस्थाः स्त्रः क्षायाः स्त्रः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्ष क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः विद्यायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्ष क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः विद्यायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायः कष्यः क्षायः क्षायः क्षायः कष्यः क्षायः कष्यः क्षायः कष्यः क्षायः कष्यः कष्य विद्यायः कष्यः कष्य

च्यात्यत्रेयान्त्रभ्रम्।

वयात्यत्रेयान्त्रभ्रम्।

वयात्यत्रेयान्त्रभ्रम्।

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नर्हेर्-मावै। वेर्-भेदेःश्चे र्स्टमायः ग्रीप्टर्शेर्-प्यम् ग्रुयः मार्हेरः वनयः र्सेर्



त्तर्यादिरम्ह्याद्याद्वराष्ट्रीयाक्ष्रियाववेताक्ष्रियाक्ष्रियाक्ष्रियावेद्याव्यावेत्त्रियावेद्याव्यावेद्यावेद्यावेद्याव्यावेद्याव

५) वनेस्रश्राणिन्यते वर्षेन् नस्रेत वनश्रातु नावन स्त्री नाश्रान्य वर्षेन वर्षेन

र्च्नअन्यः नायः क्रेवः संभित्रः क्र्यः स्त्रेन्द्रः न्यायः स्वित्यः स्वायः व्यायः स्वयः स्व स्वयः स्व

नर्हेन्यावी मून्सुद्रम्भिः क्रुवामा मुन्यान्य निर्मान मान्य निर्माण नि



नड्द र्चेल र्चेन क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रमुद्द प्रमुद प्रमुद

द्वे-च-८-१४। व्य-अ:क्ष्य-प्रवि-पर्वे-पर्वे-पर्वे-प्रवे-प्रवे-प्रवे-प्रवे-प्रवे-प्रवेच-विवा-क्ष्य-विवा-प्रवेच-प

१ वर्षेत्रः मुः १ क्या स्त्रः १ क्या स्त्रः १ क्या स्त्रः १ व्या न्या स्त्रः १ क्या स

१ ते 'चे 'न्र' म्या अक्रेब्र' म्या के ब्राह्म के स्थान के अध्यान कि स्थान के स्थान

२ श्चे क्विनशाब्दः नी श्चे क्विनान्दः श्विनः बदः स्विनः निष्यः क्विशः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विन विश्वे क्विनशाब्दः नी श्चे क्विनः स्विनः बदः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्विनः स्व

यादः त्य द्वात् - प्रस्ति - त्य प्रस्

इ.य.चाहेशाम। र्यायावर्द्धराची कार्यशास्त्र अदि वर्द्धरामञ्चेतासम्बद्धाः सम्बद्धाः सम्ब

१ सुनाश्चायां चित्रं स्वेदे प्रस्ते दे स्वेद् प्रस्ता स्वेद् । स्वायां स्वयां प्रस्ता स्वयां प्रस्ति । स्वयां स्वयं स्व

नर्हेन्'निव्ही नेन्'सेदे'ह्ये केंन्य गर्में प्रस्तिन् नहेन् प्यत्म क्रिया निर्मा निर्मा



त्र वर्झेर्-पश्चेर्यायशासिरश्राक्ती, विवादात्रश्चा सासूरश्चर्यात्र स्थान्य स्थान्त स्थान स्थान्त स्थान स्थान्त स्थान स्थान

त्तराक्तीः क्ट्राचांत्री नान्त्राच्या स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्थात

है.य.पश्चित्रावृत्त्यः श्चेत्रावर्षायपात्त्रः वर्श्चेत् पश्चेत्रः भ्वेत् पश्चेत् प्राय्यायाः स्वित् प्राय्याया वित्रभाष्ट्रित् वित्रभाश्चेत् प्राय्यायाः विविद्यायाः स्वित् प्राय्यायाः स्वित्रः स्वयः प्राय्याः स्वित् प्राय

? ત્ર્વેન્ સોલે ત્ર નાર્લિત સૂત્ર ત્યા ક્રું સાત્ર ત્ર ક્રિયા ત્ર ક્રું ત્યા ત્ર સ્થાન ત્ર કર્યા ના ત્ર ક્રિયા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર ક્રિયા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા છે. ક્રિયા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા છે. કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા છે. કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા છે. કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા છે. કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા છે. કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્યા છે. કર્યા ત્ર કરા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કરા ત્ર કર્યા ત્ર કર્ય

२ चूर-भुषु-स्कूर-सक्रेय-बनमा-बीत्र-स्वीत्र-सक्ष्य-सम्भाव-स्वाद-स्वाद-सम्भाव-सम

द्यान्यश्चर्यत्विताःश्चर्यान्त्रम्यान्त्राः विवाद्याः विवाद्याः विवाद्याः विवाद्याः विवाद्याः विवाद्याः विवाद्य विवाद्याय्याः विवाद्याः विवाद्यः विवाद्यः विवाद्यः विवाद्यः विवाद्यः विवाद्यः विवाद्यः विवाद्यः विवादः व

ट्यूस्यस्या तचुत्यःत्यम् मित्यःलूट्यःदेःमितःभ्रुःद्रस्यःम्यस्यातचेतःचेट्यःस्यम्यःस्यात्ययःत्यस्यम्भ्यःभ्रुःलूट्यःग्रीःदेशःयात्यःस्यायःदरःयाहेटः ८ तचूत्यःत्यम् मित्यःलूट्यःभ्रिःद्रसःभ्रुःद्रसःस्थयःतचेतःचेट्यःस्यम्यःस्याय्यस्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यस्य ८ तचूर्यःयस्य

नर्हेन्'निव्ही मेन्'सेरे'हीं केंनिय'ग्रे'वर्सेन्'नकेंद्र'यर कुरानिंद्र'वर्य भीता



द्वे-च-वित्रा वित्रिवे:श्रुव-वर्षेक्ष-वर्षावि:यम् कुर्य-दूरा केवाःश्चेवा कुःश्चेत्-वरुर्व्ययम् वर्षान्यवर-दर्वेकाः यथा

२ कुषः श्चेदेःरेसः मदेः ळन् मिले निनः नश्चुत् वन् मिल्लेस् श्चेत् मिल्लेस्य श्चेत् । स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स

पिट-योड़ेया-यो-वेट-र्श्-र्श्चर-त्या-चर्श्वर-योब्द-र्श्चियाश-स्ट-य-चर्झ-बिय-यश्च (वट्ट-व्हे-प्-वेट-व्हे-वे-श्वर-यो-दे-प्-वेश-श्वर-विया-योक्क-विय-योक्क-विया-योक्क-विय-योक्क-विया-योक्क-विय-योक्

द्वे.य.कॅ.यो पह्यूर्ययक्षेत्र.त्यूयो.लूट्ययक्ष्यक्षय्वाक्षयः वियान्यो.वियमः विष्यः योष्ट्रस्था इ.य.कॅ.यो पह्यूर्ययक्षेत्र.त्यूयो.लूट्ययक्षय्वाकः श्रीयोक्षयः वियमः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः

७ चॅन् अदे अप्तर्म् स्वार्क्ष अपते अक्षुत्र पर्वे अप्तर्व अपति स्वार्म अपत्र अपत अपत्र अपत

नर्हेन्'निव्ही मेन्'सेरे'हीु'र्क्केन्यर'ग्री'वर्सेन्'नक्षेत्र'यर कुरानिहर बनरार्सेन्।



३ वर् देवाशर् हूव त्व्यूचा ची त्वश्चा ची हुव त्यूच भूष्ट त्यूच त्यू

स् विनश्चित्वा विनश्च त्रिः स्वाधितः श्चेत्वः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स स्वाधः स्व

नर्हेन्'निव्ही नेन्'सेरे'हीु र्क्कंनियाची पर्क्कं हेन् प्यम् क्या निर्मा वर्ष हीं मा



मैयःकूरशा

कूतुः कुटे चीवृत्राक्ष्योत्राचिया पर्द्ध्योत्रा लूटी कायोथ संदेश चीवृत्रा क्ष्योत्रा पियो पर्द्ध्योत्रा स्वितः या चित्रा हे प्रवृत्दे प्रवास प्रवास स्वित्रा प्रवास स्वतः स्व

खेचका हो ने स्वतंत्र क्षेत्र स्वतंत्र के स्वतंत्र के सारक्ष स्वतंत्र स्वतंत्र क्षेत्र स्वतंत्र क्षेत्र स्वतंत्र स्वतंत्

स्वासन्तर्भक्षः वीर-दर्भ व्यास्ता वर्षेवासी व

त्रवें,च-देट-चड्ड, ब्रेंज्यूच्-शुट, वाष्ट्र, ब्रेंच्यं,च्यं, वाष्ट्र, क्षेत्र, वाष्ट्र, व्याप्त, व्याप्त

नर्हेन्यावी त्र्राधार ही स्वाया की प्रमुख्या महिन्य या हैन्य या हैन्य या हैन्य या हैन्य या हैन्य या हैन्य या हैन्य



नड्न र्ज्ञिय र्नेन् सेदे न्वय वर्ज्जित्त्री स्थ्वी व्यव्यास्य वर्ष स्था नव स्

र्रीय-र्रेश श्री ब्रिंग्या स्वयः विचा ता त्यीयः चर्षेर चिया हो मिया स्वास्त्र स्वयः म्रिंग क्षेरः चर्षेयः स्वयः म्रिंग स्वयः स्वयः

ब्रनः क्री स्रोत्। द्व. क्रा. नवा स्रोत् स्रोत् स्रोत् स्रोत् स्रा क्रा. क्र

स्त्री)

स्त्रीम्प्रित्ता वर्ष्यम् १५ वर्षा १८ वर्षा १६ वर्षा विषय वर्षा विषय विषय वर्षा विषय वर्षा व

ब्रैट.जम.क्ट.ड्या.याक्रेट.मायय.क्रीम.यम्बे.क. १ व्रय.त.टटा यज.मू.म.यक्रूट.मायय.क्रीम.यम्बे.क. ३९ व्रय.क्री.लूटी ब्रैट.जम.क्ट.व्या.याक्षेट.मायय.क्रीम.यम्बे.क. १ व्रय.त.टटा यज.मू.म.यक्रूट.मायय.क्रीम.यम्बे.क. ३९ व्रय.क्री.लूटी क्रींत्र.क.यम.यस्थी

लट्षाक्षाक्षाक्ष्म १९ इषाव्यक्षाल्याक्ष्म वर्षे स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

नर्हेन्यावी न्नेन्स्रेत्रे हैं। क्रियाश ग्री पर्के हेन्या मार्केर मार्नेन्य मार्नेन्य



शक्तश्रात्त्र्याची, सूर्यात्रा व्यश्वियात्त्री प्रश्नात्त्र्या, श्रीयश्चित्त्र, यात्राक्ष्यात्त्र, यात्राक्ष्यात्त्र, यात्राक्ष्यात्त्र, यात्र प्रत्याच्च प्रत्यात्त्र, यात्र प्रत्य प्रत्यात्त्र, यात्र प्रत्य प्रत्यात्त्र, यात्र प्रत्यात्त्र, यात्र प्रत्यात्त्र, यात्र प्रत्य प्रत्

वटा विस्तर-देट्टालक्षात्रकास्त्राचित्र-का विषयात्वरा क्षेत्राव्यक्ष-क्षान्त्रम् विकास्त्र-कार्यविकास्त्र-कार्यकान्त्र-कार

ब्रै-रन्दर्भ्यन्त्र्यात्रक्षाः ४० दशः ५० दशः मुःदर्भः नदेः स्वरं नदिः स्वरं नद्वात्रः स्वरं नद्वात्रः स्वरं नद स्वरं नद्वात्रः स्वरं न्यात्रः स्वरं क्षाः ५० दशः मुःदर्भः नदेः स्वरं नदिः नद्वात्रः स्वरं नद्वात्रः स्वरं नद्व

अ.र.र्था.योष्ट्रेस.स्र्यीयश.र.र.रमका.वर्चेस.वियश.वी

द्रवासायाहेन्द्रस्त्राचीहेन्द्रस्त्राचीहेन्द्रस्त्राचीहेन्द्रम् क्रिक्त्रेन्द्रस्त्राचीहेन्द्रस्त्रम् स्वास्त्र स्वासायहेन्द्रस्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्वास्

नर्हेन्'मिल्री नेन्'सेरे'श्चे केंग्रां ग्री'वर्कें हेन्'यर मुरामित्रं मित्रां मित्रं



वड्दर्चित्रर्वेद्रस्थेतेर्ध्वे क्वेत्रम्भवस्य प्रवेद्रप्रवाद्यक्षेत्रः क्वेप्त्रम्भवस्य

१) र्श्वे न भुन्द्रान्यार्वे व स्रुभाद्रात्ये वायत्र विष्या स्वया

कु: श्री स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित

देर-वहेब-वेद-क्षे-वर्षिब-क्षेक्ष-अद-वेद-वेव-प्रकार-विक-प्रकार-विक-प्रकार-विक-प्रकार-विक-प्रकार-विक-प्रकार-विक-प

नर्हेन्'मिल्री नेन्'सेरे'श्चे केंग्रां ग्री'वर्के हेन्'यर मुरामित्रं मिरा



ત્રલ્વે ક્ર્યું ક્રિ. શ્રું ક્રિ. શ્રું ત્રક્ષેશ શ્રું તરા હ્વેયા ભૂત ક્ષ્ય શર્ કે ક્રિયા ક્ષ્ય ક્ષ્ય ક્ષ્ય ક્ષ્ય શ્રું ત્ર ક્ષ્ય ક્ય ક્ષ્ય ક્ ક્ષ્ય ક્ય ક્ષ્ય ક્ય ક્ષ્ય ક્ય

द्रश्चेर्श्चेत्र्वत्य्यः श्चेत्र्यः स्वावित्वित्वेत् विवादी। बेटाय्यः इत् श्चेट्रयाः विवाद्वेत्रः स्वावित्वः विवाद्वेत्रः विवाद्वेतः विवाद्वेत्रः विवाद्वेत्रः विवाद्वेत्रः विवाद्वेतः विवाद्वेत्रः विवाद्वेत्रः विव

१ मे विशक्ताराम्याः हुः विरायशाम्हेरः सूरशाम्बूरा वर्षेशा

नर्हेन्'निव्ही मेन्'सेरे'हीं केंन्य गीं'पर्कें हेन्'यर कुय नहेंन् वर्ष क्रेंन्



यव्यास्थरम् । श्रु-ताः वर्षे न्। वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे क्षे न्या क्षे न्या वर्षे न्या क्षे वर्षे व

में 'बंद-स्तर-खेर-अर्थे अर्थे क्षेत्र अर्थे क्षेत्र अर्थे क्षेत्र क्ष

खुट्याशास्त्र संतु विचाले स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित् स्वित्त स्व स्वित्त स्वत्त स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वित्त स्वत्त स

यश्चित्यः स्त्रीत्रा विकालित्या विकालित्य विकालित्या विकालित्य विकालित्या विकालित्य विकालित्या विकालित्य विकालित्या विका

नर्हेन्'निव्ही नेन्'सेदेःश्चे केंग्रां ग्री'वर्क्ट हेन्'यर मुरानिन् वन्य क्रिंन



द्वियाबस्य प्रमाण्यात्वे स्वाप्त स्वाप स्वाप्त स्व

३) वॅद् सेवे द्राय पर्ते र नम्रे नाद्र गम्य र पहुंग्य र द्वाय प्रा

यम्. त्यमुं स्या सायहूं में हूं ने सायह सायोह ज़या सालू हा में ज़ूरे त्या हैं क्षिय साहूं सायों ने स्वाय त्यूं सायह सायोह स्वाय सायोह साय सायोह स

नर्हेन्'मिल्री नेन्'सेरे'श्चे केंग्रां ग्री'वर्कें हेन्'यर मुरामित्रं मित्रां मित्रं



यट्मी.क्ट्र्ट्न्बर्शकुं विचा चरुर्श जा चार्च्च वारा तट्ट्नीया कुर्य चूर्ते हो ट्रि. की. लूर्य वार्म्या कुर्य जी मुर्य मुर्य जी मुर्य जी मुर्य जी मुर्य जी मुर्य म

बन्यां बीतुः श्चीतः वान्यस्य मित्रा के त्रा हो। क्रियं हो क्ष्रियां यह त्र स्वायां वाल्यस्य स्वायां वाल्यस्य स्वयां वित्रा स्वयां स्वयां वित्रा स्वयां वित्रा स्वयां स्वयां स्वयां स्वयां वित्रा स्वयां स्वयं स्वयं

<) क्वेंट्रायमाके पद्मेट्राकुटाम्बुमान्द्रायम्ब्रिमान्द्रम् म्हेंट्रायमायाकुनःर्स्नुम्

र्चर्-भ्रेदे-श्चेि-स्वन्धान्त्राच्यात्रेत्वे त्याः प्रदेश्च त्याः प्रदेश्च त्याः प्रदेश्च त्याः प्रदेश्च त्याः प्रदेशः विद्याः विद

नड्य ब्रिय चूर श्रुप्त क्रिय प्रमाण क्रिय सम्माण सम्माण सम्माण सम्माण सम्माण सम्माण सम्माण सम्माण सम्माण सम्मा स्रोप्त क्रिय चूर सम्माण स स्रोप्त क्रिय चूर सम्माण सम्म

नर्हेन्'निव्। नेन्'भेदे'श्चे केंन्य गरी पर्के हेन् यर सुरा निरंपन राजें र



चत्त्रे वात्यर भ्रुवा हो न्यान्य श्राम्य स्थान्य न्यान्य विषय क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विषय क्षेत्र हिन्द्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

द्रम् न्नेन्द्रियाश्च्रात्रम् म्नेत्रक्तः स्वायाः स्वायः स्वाद्यः स्वायः स्वयः स्वय

षर्चेत्रकेंद्राच्याप्तर्वेद्राच्याके विद्या के विद्या के कि स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप त्याप के स्थाप के स

५) ही क्रुयाविना तु नावका क्रून र्नेन की इसका ही विनाद प्राप्त

नर्हेन्'निही नेन्'भेदे'श्चे केंन्य गरी पर्के हेन्य पर शुरानित्र वर्ष भूर



य.ब्र्य.सपु.मु.स.कुर्य.सू.सूटी अपू.पट्ट्र्य.बुट.स्। जमा.बेर्यमा.बु.मू.भैयमा.टटा. ब्रूट्यमा.सूयमा.टट.टू.टमा.बुट.स्यमा क्रूट.जमा.कुट.सुया.ट्य.सूय.तप्यमा.स्य. यट्य.सूट.स्यमा सा.क्ष्य.श्रुया.पट्ट्यमा.याममा.स.प.पट्ट्यमा.सूयमा.टट.टू.टमा.बुट.सयमा क्रूट.जमा.कुट.स्यमा.सूय.तप्यमा.स्य. यट.बियामा.सी यव्य.बु.स्.सूट.सु.सु.झु.क्र्यमा.बु.र्यामा.पट्ट्यमा.पट्ट्यमा.सु.र.स्यमा.सूट.सयमा.सूट.सयमा.सूट.त्यमा.सूर.स्यमा.स्य.

इ.च.न्टर्स्। म्वस्यःश्चर्त्वाक्त्रःश्चेस्यस्य स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्र इत्स्यान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्

र्म् त्र'न्द्र'न्या'यार'वर् 'ज्ञिस'त्रस्य 'त्रेंस'स्य म्ह्रा'न्या'वर्ड्ड्या'याश्च्रस'त्र्यो'याद्वेस'क्यास्य 'यो'वर्ट्ड्या'याद्वस्य स्थ्रस्य स्थाप स्थ्रस्य स्थ्यस्य स्थ्रस्य स्थाप स्थाप्त स्थाप स्थाप्त स्याप्त स्य स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्य स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्

- २) क्रॅंट-ज्यशक्ते त्येत क्रिंट ज्ञेत क्रिंट निवास क्रिं

द्वे.च.पाष्ट्रेश्व.च। क्रु.पार.वट.ब्रेट.ब्रश्चेंद.श्चेट.पाष्ट्रेर.चब्रेव.चवे.पाबेश.क्याश्व.प्यप.च.च.चे.च.च.च.च.च.च.च<mark>.ट.च</mark>र्मेश.संस्था

१) बिरायशर्चेद्राश्चेरामहेरामबिरायवेत्राविश्वास्त्रम्थात् । स्वाधात्रम्थात् । स्वाधात्रम्थात् । स्वाधात्रम्थात् इरायमान्यस्तरामारायद्वामहरायवेदायवेत्राविश्वासम्बद्धात्रम्थात् । स्वाधात्रम्थात् । स्वाधात्रम्थात् । स्वाधात्र

नर्हेन् मावे। मेन् सेवे श्रे केंग्रा ग्रे वर्के हेन् प्यम् मुरा महिन बनरा र्सेन्



वर्चे र ररम् मर मुन या निवा वार वर्ष मुन में निवें र वें राज्या

- स्रायर स्रे-सा-स्थाय-प्रत्यान स्थाय-स्याय-प्रत्यान स्थाय-स्याय-स्
- द्युर्-र्स्वायःरसःवारःवरःवादरःर्नोत्रःयम। अवायःवरःदेन्ध्यःवरःर्वायःर्वायःवर्वायःवर्वायः भ्रवयः भ्रवयः भ्रवयः वर्वः वर्वः वर्वे व्ययः र्वे व्ययः वर्वे व भ्रवयः वर्षः वर्वे व्यवदः र्वायः र्ववयः वर्षः व्यवदः भ्रवयः भ्रवयः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः व भ्रव्ययः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः भ्रवयः भ्रवयः वर्षः वर

इै'न'नाशुक्ष'म। नडद'र्ज्ञेल'र्नेट्'क्षेदे'श्चे'र्क्केनाक'शु'ट्रमल'दर्ज्ञेट्स्'त्रेनेद्र'श्चेट्र'त्र्यक'र्द्रमक'र्यक्ष'त्र्यक्ष्य'र्वेट्'क्षेदे'श्चेन' दह्दनाक'र्द्रक'त्रक' क्रुत्र'नात्रक'श्चुन'यदे'ट्रमल'दर्ज्ञेट्स'यविक'र्द्रनाक'श्चनक'नाट'यद्दर'नात्रट'ट्सेक'रुक्

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- ४) तॅन् श्रे नयः र्वे अप्यक्त स्वेन् स्वृत् वृत्वे वृत्य स्वेन् स्वेन्य
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- ५) वॅद् अदे र्क्टरायमानदे र्क्टनामान्दर वर्षे दाया मुम्मान्दर वर्य

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BACKGROUND

Historians have compiled record of a rich and thriving civilization in Tibet spanning over 3,000 years. Archeological findings reveal evidence of an even more ancient civilization dating back 12,000 years. Tibet's earlier civilization was founded on its indigenous religious system of Bon. Tibet has also received civilizational and cultural influences from other countries and regions over its long history, including from Persia, Khotan, Turkey, China, and India.

In the 7th Century of the Common Era, a momentous change occurred in Tibet when Buddhism was introduced and became the State religion. This development eventually reshaped Tibet's entire civilization and domain of thought. It influenced the knowledge systems of spiritual practice, philosophy, medicine, astronomy, and art and deeply penetrated the life of everyone in the Tibetan community.

Buddhism arrived in Tibet from India. The complete system of knowledge, spirituality, and culture from the great Indian monastic universities of India (Nalanda, Odantapuri, Vikramshila, and Takshila) was transmitted to Tibet in a comprehensive manner. The learning of these great Buddhist Universities included philosophy, logic, epistemology, psychology, medicine, astronomy, metallurgy, arts, poetry, grammar, languages and literature.

It is through its long history of civilization and the transmission of the knowledge, spirituality, and culture of the Buddhist monastic universities of India that "Tibetan Culture" as described in more detail under Topic 1 below, evolved. Over time, Tibet nurtured and developed the learning and systems that came from India and transformed them in many ways to become the Tibetan Culture we know today.

In the middle of the 20th Century, Tibet and its people suffered unimaginable tragedy after the Chinese invasion and occupation of Tibet. Around 80,000 Tibetan people fled into exile in India, Nepal, and Bhutan while Chinese forces set out to destroy and eliminate Tibetan Culture and ethnic identity in Tibet itself.

After his flight to India, His Holiness the Dalai Lama recognized the imminent threat to Tibetan Culture that exile and Chinese policies in Tibet presented. As a result, he immediately began to focus on the preservation of Tibetan Culture in exile, primarily by (i) establishing Settlements in India, Nepal, and Bhutan where Tibetan refugees could live and maintain Tibetan Culture, (ii) establishing schools for Tibetan children where they could receive both modern education and learn Tibetan language and about Tibetan Culture, and (iii) re-establishing the major monasteries that had been destroyed in Tibet as important new centers for preserving Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture.

Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture are now prominent around the world. Tibetan Culture, however, is under threat as never before as Chinese efforts to eradicate Tibetan Culture in Tibet continue and the exile community of Tibetans becomes more dispersed and subject to the pressures and attractions of "modern" societies. Thus, sustaining and preserving Tibetan Culture is one of the most important challenges that now confronts the Tibetan people.



KEY ISSUES

Topic 1: Defining and Sustaining Tibetan Culture

Tibetan Culture can be seen as the collection of beliefs, knowledge, values, social norms and social practices that have developed around the people who have been living in Tibet for at least the last 3,000 years. Tibetan Culture is largely derived from and shaped by Tibetan Buddhism, both as the State religion and as a set of ideas, spiritual practices, and values that have developed over more than 1,400 years. Tibetan Culture also includes Tibetan language and Tibet's unique systems of medicine, astronomy, literature, and arts. These arts include music, dance, painting, poetry, metallurgy and a variety of crafts such as statue-making, carpentry, and working with silver, gold, and other metals. Further, Tibetan clothing, jewelry, and etiquette evolved in ways that manifest and confirm the distinctive nature of Tibetan Culture.

To this day, Tibetan Culture directly and significantly influences people across the Himalayan region, from the Tibetan Plateau to Pakistan to Myanmar, but especially in Ladakh, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and the other Himalayan Communities in India. In these Himalayan Communities, Tibetan Culture remains strong and vibrant. Tibetan Culture also continues to strongly influence the

present-day cultures of Mongolia, the areas of Russia with large Buddhist populations, and significant parts of China itself. Moreover, Tibetan Culture has now spread around the world, largely as a result of the exile of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 1959; the reestablishment of the Tibetan Community in exile in India, Nepal, and Bhutan; the movement of Tibetans in exile to resettle in countries in the West, Asia, and elsewhere; and the establishment of Tibetan Buddhist monasteries, temples, teaching centers and other institutions in many countries.

With recent developments in Tibet itself and the small number of Tibetans living in exile, sustaining Tibetan Culture has become a critical challenge. Specific and imminent concerns include:

- The declining population in exile to support and strengthen each of the different aspects of Tibetan Culture;
- The limited number of young Tibetans joining monastic institutions or interested in pursuing traditional Tibetan arts and crafts
- The rapid disappearance of "Masters" in the various arts and crafts as the older generation who learned their skills and techniques in Tibet passes away;
- The loss of many traditional values and beliefs among the youth and lay population due to the
 pressures of living in exile and the forces of modern society;
- The decline in the use of Tibetan language to produce Tibetan poetry and literature; and
- The declining use of Tibetan language among Tibetan families and in a broad range of social, educational, and livelihood situations while living in exile.



Along with these challenges, new and important opportunities have arisen to preserve and indeed to perhaps redefine Tibetan Culture in the current context. These opportunities include:

- Strengthening, supporting, and expanding the activities of the existing institutions in the
 refugee community that are focused on preserving Tibetan Culture. These include, for
 example, the Department of Religion and Culture, the Tibetan Institute for Performing Arts
 (TIPA), Tibet House, the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, the Central Institute for
 Higher Tibetan Studies, the Norbulingkha Institute, Tibetan Medical and Astrological Institute
 (TMAI), etc.
- Expanding and extending the outreach and role of Tibetan Buddhist monastic and other
 institutions among the overseas Tibetan populations and among Western, Asian, and other
 students of Tibetan Buddhism and thereby utilizing the close relationship between Tibetan
 Buddhism and Tibetan Culture to enhance the breadth and depth of Tibetan Culture among
 new populations;
- Strengthening and broadening the support for Tibetan Buddhist monastic and other
 institutions as they serve more and more students from the Himalayan Communities,
 Mongolia, and the Tibetan Buddhist communities elsewhere in Asia that are based on and
 are preserving important aspects of Tibetan Culture in the places that they live
- Modifying, where appropriate, traditional Tibetan techniques in arts and crafts (such as
 painting, music, dance, metalwork, and carpentry) to adapt to the contemporary context while
 focusing on training and supporting "New Masters" with knowledge and skill encompassing
 traditional and more modern techniques;
- Encouraging and supporting Tibetan Youth to develop new forms of poetry, literature, music, dance, painting, crafts and other cultural artefacts that can be built upon and derived from traditional Tibetan Cultural sources; and
- Establishing collaborative relationships and partnerships with academic, arts, and other
 institutions around the world who are now interested in Tibetan Culture and who might be
 enlisted to help preserve traditional techniques and forms while also supporting efforts to
 evolve new ones.

Due to the broad range and integrated nature of the many activities that constitute Tibetan Culture, CTA will need to carefully consider how best to manage its efforts and resources toward sustaining Tibetan Culture with maximum impact over the long term.

Topic 2: Strengthening Tibetan Language

Tibetan language is a unique natural language, unrelated to either Chinese or Sanskrit. Tibetan is regarded by linguists as one of roughly six hundred root languages from which many other languages have originated. Besides a few words, no influence from Chinese can be found. However, despite the fact that Tibetan language originated independently in Tibet, it has received an immense influence from Sanskrit through the vocabularies of the various disciplines brought from India: philosophy, logic, epistemology, psychology, medicine, astronomy, arts, poetry, Sanskrit grammar and literature.



The methodology that the great Tibetan translators in association with the Indian masters developed for the translation of Buddhist treatises ensured that Tibetan words represent the root as well as the prefix and suffix of Sanskrit words. This enables Tibetan translations to provide the full extent of the etymological explanation of the Sanskrit words, which is not possible in other translations. This is why Tibetan translations so efficiently transmit both the literal and the thematic meanings of the source texts of Sanskrit. Hence, it can be said that the only language that can express the complex and subtle thoughts and subjects of Sanskrit is Tibetan.

While Tibetans have been successful in maintaining their identity in exile, there is an alarming decline with respect to Tibetan language as many students and especially Tibetan Youth are unable to properly write or communicate in Tibetan. There is a shortage of language teachers and many teachers lack pedagogical competency. As schools have to follow a strict and demanding Indian curriculum, the time available for Tibetan language classes is limited. There is no uniform syllabus in all the schools. The number of textbooks, reference books and other teaching and learning materials and resources is very limited. There is also a perception among students and parents that there is no practical benefit in learning Tibetan as its usage is limited once students graduate from grade school and pursue higher education and enter the workforce.

CTA and the Department of Education (DoE) should consider steps to strengthen Tibetan language. More language teachers should be hired, trained and provided with incentives to enter this profession. The Basic Education Policy should be more robustly implemented and expanded. More language workshops and other professional development activities should be organized for teachers. CTA and the schools should make available more materials and resources for teachers and students. A comprehensive strategy should be developed on teaching Tibetan language at the pre-primary and primary school level so that a strong foundation can be built.

Topic 3: Tibetan Buddhism and Its Values

It is currently estimated that there are more than 500 million followers of Buddhism around the world including a sizeable population in China. It is further estimated that there are about 20 million followers of Tibetan Buddhism in Asia, largely in Tibet, Mongolia, states in Russia, Nepal, Bhutan, and India. It is also estimated that there are about 7 million followers of Buddhism outside of Asia. Significant numbers of followers of Tibetan Buddhism live in both the West and Asia. The CTA Department of Religion and Culture supervises 262 monasteries and nunneries in India, Nepal, and Bhutan and looks after the welfare of approximately 39,479 monks and nuns living in these institutions.

Thus, Tibetan Buddhism provides a growing and solid foundation for promoting and strengthening Tibetan Culture. Because so much of Tibetan Culture is derived from Tibetan Buddhism, Tibetan Buddhist monasteries, academic institutions, teaching centers, and activities provide excellent scope for preserving Tibetan Culture while also expanding and extending its reach and impact. The large Tibetan Buddhist monastic institutions in particular are important sponsors and users of traditional Tibetan religious paintings, statues, textiles and embroidery, metal work, and carpentry, among other services and products. In addition, much of Tibetan spiritual music and dance is performed in the monasteries and nunneries, and much of Tibetan literature and poetry is based on Tibetan Buddhist themes and context.

The fundamental values, beliefs, and attitudes of Tibetan Culture are derived from Tibetan Buddhism. These are taught and practiced at their highest level in the Tibetan monastic environments. These monastic communities are places of high intellectual and spiritual pursuits that focus on the teaching and practice of wisdom, compassion, kindness, sympathy, and patience, much needed in the modern world.



Tibetan Buddhism and the Tibetan Buddhist monastic and other institutions, however, face a number of critical challenges if they are to continue as a primary anchor and support for the preservation of Tibetan Culture. These challenges include:

- The growing number of monks, nuns, and other students who are from the Himalayan Community, Mongolia, and elsewhere in Asia, while the number of Tibetans entering the monasteries and nunneries is in decline;
- Movement of many Tibetan refugees overseas threatens the ability of these largely lay communities to become deeply engaged with Tibetan Buddhism due to their dispersion and the demands and pressures of their new lives; and
- The generalized emphasis in much of modern society toward secularism, materialism, and individualism, all of which conflict with fundamental values of Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture and corrode traditional Tibetan values among Tibetan lay people and Youth.

From another perspective, however, these challenges are also opportunities. Rapidly increasing global interest in Tibetan Buddhist Culture and the establishment of Tibetan temples, monasteries, nunneries, and teaching centers around the world provide an avenue for expanding and strengthening Tibetan Culture through these new channels. In particular, the global interest in meditation, mindfulness, and mind training reflect deeply rooted spiritual problems in modern life and societies, many of which can be addressed effectively through the techniques and practices of Tibetan Buddhism. Similarly, Tibetan Buddhist approaches to developing love, compassion, kindness, and patience are drawing growing attention in the global community and thus provide further potential support for Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture.

Topic 4: Tibetan Culture Through Museums and Cultural Institutions

Museums, libraries and archives are repositories of national and cultural memory and identity. They record and collect events and cultural information from the past. But to remain relevant these institutions must also grow, adapt to new situations, and continue to actively collect historical and cultural artefacts from the present for the benefit of future generations.

The ability to collect and document the past, present and future is particularly difficult for Tibetans who have endured exile from Tibet, the source of their historical, religious, and social culture. Exile means that Tibetans are separated from their land, history, culture, and the most significant aspects of their national, religious, and family archives. Many cultural and historical objects and artefacts have been destroyed, while others remain and are on display only far away from the Tibetan refugee community and the people in Tibet in cultural institutions in Europe, North America and China. Furthermore, without sustainable practices of collecting and documenting the record of exile, trauma, displacement and exceptional resilience of the Tibetan people, there is a considerable risk that these important pieces of Tibetan history will be slowly being forgotten or lost.

Museums, libraries and archives are the bedrock of a nation's or a people's understanding of themselves. These institutions are critical toward establishing what the rest of the world thinks about a place and its people. They allow a nation or a people to take ownership of their history, culture, identity and memory by presenting themselves on their own terms. China is well aware of the power of museums, libraries and archives. Thus, it is of critical importance during this period of the Tibetan exile for the Tibetan refugee community and its leaders to devote considerable attention and resources toward establishing institutions that will tell the world about Tibetan history and Culture from the Tibetan perspective.



China's current program of cultural development has seen internationally recognized and respected curators and scholars spend millions of dollars on impressive research facilities, new museums, and lavish exhibitions to justify and legitimize China's occupation of Tibet. Culturally speaking, China is directing the way that the world thinks about Tibet's history, culture and identity. This raises several pressing questions regarding the future role of the CTA's museums, libraries and archives and other Tibetan institutions in promoting and sustaining Tibetan Culture. CTA (as the legitimate custodian of Tibetan Culture in exile) should thus seek to develop a long-term and comprehensive strategic plan to enhance the museums, libraries, and archives dedicated to preserving Tibetan Culture and national identity in India and around the world.

Topic 5: Tibetan Culture Through Arts

Tibetan artists have played an important role in Tibetan life and Tibetan Culture for more than 1,000 years. Tibetan art is generally sacred art, drawing elements primarily from Tibetan Buddhism. Styles and subjects can generally be identified by their composition and use of Tibetan Buddhist symbols and motifs. Individual paintings, sculptures and ritual objects are frequently used in Tibetan monasteries, temples, and shrines, as well as for individual and family spiritual practice and worship.

Most Tibetan art was commissioned by religious institutions or wealthy sponsors or families for use in the practice of Tibetan Buddhism. Traditional Tibetan arts in this context include painting, drawing, calligraphy, sculpture, architecture, costumes, jewellery, weaving, embroidery, and various crafts. Tibetan Thangkas are painted religious scrolls, a traditional art form generally used by Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and practitioners to help them visualize and focus on a meditational deity. The earliest Thangkas date to the 7th Century when Buddhism first came to Tibet.

Tibetan sculpture dates back to before the 7th Century. References in historical documents indicate the Tibetan metal workers produced beautiful objects in gold and silver long before Buddhism came to Tibet. Tibetan metalwork includes many types of lamps, vases, bowls, bells, prayer wheels, mandalas, and decorated trumpets and horns for monasteries and temples.

In addition, Tibet has a long musical tradition reflecting its cultural heritage in the trans-Himalayan region. Tibetan music includes the complex chants and recitations of sacred texts and celebrations of religious festivals in the monasteries and nunneries as well as secular music and dance performed in community settings. Tibetan folk opera ("Ache Lhamo") is a unique and indigenous form of opera which involves a combination of music, dance, chants, and songs drawn from Buddhist stories and Tibetan history. Tibetan architecture is also a highly developed form of Tibetan artistic expression. It is generally based on a Buddhist approach to architecture and is most famously represented by the Potala Palace built in the 17th Century and the architecture of the large Tibetan monasteries.

Since fleeing from Tibet, CTA and the refugee community (following the guidance of His Holiness the Dalai Lama) have made diligent efforts to sustain each of the Tibetan arts in exile. Various schools and workshops have been established to specifically preserve painting, sculpture, metal working, textiles, weaving, embroidery, carpentry and other traditional skills. Further, institutions have been created to preserve Tibetan music, dance, and performance arts. A small but visible number of artists are also inventing a completely new and contemporary type of Tibetan visual arts.

While much has been done to sustain Tibetan Culture through arts in exile, many significant issues now challenge the future of these efforts. Only a handful of arts-related institutions have



been established in the refugee community. Unfortunately, in recent years the community of traditional Tibetan artists has shrunk considerably as many of the "Master" artists who fled from Tibet have passed away. In addition, increasing levels of education in the exile community, the pressures to obtain work and appropriate livelihoods in the modern society, and the continuing migration of Tibetans to urban areas and overseas, discourage Young Tibetans from learning the skills or seeking livelihoods associated with traditional Tibetan arts. As a result, the community has recently been unable to produce enough new artisans to maintain the artistic traditions associated with Tibetan Culture.

Much of the religious art that is now purchased by the large monasteries and nunneries in exile is now produced in Nepal, India, or China. Similarly, tourist and other secular markets for Tibetan arts and crafts are filled with poor imitations of Tibetan art produced by Nepalese, Indian, Chinese and other producers who are not skilled or trained as Tibetan artisans. This is largely due to the ability of these producers to make and sell their products at cheap prices. Production and sale of these unauthentic Tibetan materials creates a negative impact on the quality of Tibetan art and negative impression of Tibetan Culture in general.

CTA will therefore need to carefully consider what can be done to help sustain Tibetan Culture through each of the traditional Tibetan arts. CTA and other Tibetan institutions will need to play a key role in helping to establish institutions of traditional Tibetan arts where Tibetan Youth can be properly trained and where authentic Tibetan art and artefacts can be produced. For Tibetan arts to be sustained in exile, attractive livelihood and income generation opportunities will need to be available for Tibetan artists and a vibrant community of Tibetan artists will need to be encouraged and supported.

QUESTIONS AND ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR SUSTAINING TIBETAN CULTURE THEME

Questions for Topic 1: Defining and Sustaining Tibetan Culture

- 1. How can CTA play a more significant leadership role in sustaining Tibetan Culture? Would it be beneficial to consider having a separate Department or Office in CTA fully dedicated to "Cultural Preservation" issues and with a broad and multi-faceted mandate? If so, how might this be done? Would it be beneficial to consider "Cultural Preservation" as a specific cross-cutting issue and priority for all of the existing CTA Departments?
- 2. How can CTA strengthen and better support the current institutions working to preserve Tibetan Culture? These institutions include the Department of Religion and Culture, TIPA, Tibet House, the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, the Central Institute for Higher Tibetan Studies, the Norbulingkha Institute, TMAI, and Manjushree Center of Tibetan Culture, among others. What new programs, activities, or groups might CTA consider for supplementing and complementing the work of the existing institutions?
- 3. How might CTA encourage and support the development of "New Masters" and dedicated students and professionals in each of the areas of arts and crafts that comprise Tibetan Culture? What steps need to be taken to assure that traditional knowledge and techniques in each of these areas is preserved and documented for future generations?
- 4. How can CTA and the community generally encourage "new expressions" or adaptations of Tibetan Culture? How can Youth and social media be utilized for this purpose? What roles



can community institutions play that are seeking to preserve Tibetan Culture, as mentioned above?

5. What collaborative partnerships and relationships might be established with academic and other institutions in India, the West, and Asia to help preserve Tibetan Culture over the long term? Which institutions might CTA approach and what would be the subjects to explore with each institution?

Questions for Topic 2: Sustaining and Growing Tibetan Language

- 1. Is there a need for a common Tibetan language curriculum in all the schools in the refugee community? If so, how best can the DoE bring together all the various Tibetan schools,
- 2. language experts and others and develop such a curriculum?
- 3. How can the teaching and learning of Tibetan be made more accessible and readily available? What role can technology play?
- 4. Over the last several decades in exile, significant effort and resources has gone into translating a large number of Buddhist texts from Tibetan into other languages, including English. However, there has been very little effort in the other direction translating world literature and vocabularies of modern subjects into Tibetan. How should CTA address this issue? What should be translated? What kind of books and materials are needed in Tibetan? How could CTA best initiate such a large-scale translation project and related effort to develop Tibetan vocabularies and interesting and relevant materials in various modern disciplines?
- 5. A large number of young Tibetans are growing up with no regular access to Tibetan culture and language. How can CTA reach and engage them to learn and maintain their interest in Tibetan Culture and language?
- 6. How can the growing number of weekend language and cultural schools in the Tibetan diaspora community in the West contribute to the goal of sustaining Tibetan culture and language? How can CTA support these schools?
- 7. How can the Tibetan community collectively CTA, school leadership, civil society and parents work together in promoting the use and recognizing the importance of Tibetan language?

Questions for Topic 3: Promoting and Strengthening Tibetan Buddhism and its Values

- 1. How can CTA provide additional encouragement and support to Tibetan monastic and other institutions in India, Nepal, Bhutan and overseas so that they can better help to preserve Tibetan Culture through their activities and programs and serve as dynamic centers of knowledge and wisdom? How can more Tibetan Youth be attracted into the monastic and other institutions?
- 2. How can CTA and the monastic and other institutions encourage and support the movement of Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture to the West, Asia, and other parts of the world? What specific roles can the diaspora community and the monastic institutions and teaching centers established in the West, Asia and other parts of the world play in this movement?
- 3. How can CTA and the monastic and other institutions promote and support the development



of wisdom, compassion, loving kindness, altruism, nonviolence and other Buddhist values? How should these values be connected to Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture so as to assist in the preservation of Tibetan Culture? Similarly, how can the growing global interest in meditation, mind training and the management of afflictive emotions be presented and practiced so as to relate them to Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture under appropriate circumstances? How would efforts along these lines be related to HHDL's teachings and programs around "secular ethics?"

- 4. How can CTA and the monastic and other institutions with many monks, nuns, and students from the Himalayan Communities, Mongolia, and elsewhere in Asia work with and support these individuals and their sponsoring institutions to promote and preserve Tibetan Culture when they return to their communities?
- 5. How can CTA and the monastic and other institutions promote and support the values and attitudes of Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Culture among Tibet Youth and the Tibetan lay communities? What might be done in India, Nepal, and Bhutan? What might be done in the diaspora communities?

Questions for Topic 4: Preserving Tibetan Culture through Museums, Libraries and Archives

- 1. Should CTA consider the establishment of additional museums, libraries, or archives to help focus on and preserve Tibetan Culture? If so, what might the missions and roles be for these new institutions?
- 2. How can CTA improve the international standing and quality of its museums, libraries and archives? What collaborations or partnerships might be established to assist with this undertaking?
- 3. How can CTA assure the broadest global audience and support for its museums, libraries and archives? How can CTA assure access to and enhanced interest in these institutions within the Tibetan community itself?
- 4. How can CTA develop a long-term and comprehensive strategic plan to assure the quality and economic viability and sustainability of its museums, libraries, and archives?
- 5. What specific aspects of Tibet's history and Culture should Tibetan museums, libraries, and archives promote? What should be the relative emphasis on the recent history of the Tibetan exile and the ongoing situation in Tibet? How can Tibetan museums, libraries and archives in exile become a credible challenge to their counterparts in China?

Questions for Topic 5: Sustaining Tibetan Culture Through Arts

- 1. How can the CTA better support and encourage existing institutions and centres that seek to teach and train Young Tibetans in the traditional Tibetan arts? How might this be done for workshops and programs that involve training in traditional painting, wood craft, sculpture, metalwork and design, carpentry, textiles, embroidery, and other arts and crafts? How might this be done for programs teaching music, drama, and performing arts?
- 2. How can CTA encourage and support Tibetan youth to become more interested in Tibetan arts and in becoming professional artists? What programs and incentives might CTA create to encourage training and apprenticeships for young Tibetan artists?



- 3. How might CTA help to assure that Tibetan youth who participate in training and apprenticeship programs to learn traditional Tibetan arts are able to generate sufficient income to support themselves and their families after the finish their programs? What support systems and business development or other services would be required to establish a successful community artists and craftspeople making Tibetan arts?
- 4. How can CTA and the community generally encourage "new expressions" of Tibetan arts? This would include all forms of Tibetan arts, as discussed above. How can Youth and social media be utilized for this purpose?
- 5. Should CTA consider establishing any new institutions to help support and sustain Tibetan arts? If so, what type of institutions would these be and how and by whom should they be established?

Selected References: Wikipedia on "Tibetan Art," Metropolitan Museum of Art on "Tibetan Buddhist Art," and New World Encyclopedia on "Tibetan Art."



BACKGROUND

After the Chinese occupation of Tibet, His Holiness the Dalai Lama along with about 80,000 Tibetan refugees escaped to India in 1959. Realizing the importance of education for the Tibetan cause and for propelling the exile community into the future, His Holiness gave top priority to education. With the twin goal of providing high quality modern education and preserving Tibetan language and culture, the first Tibetan school was established in 1960 at Mussoorie with just 50 students and a handful of teachers.

Over the last 58 years the education landscape of the exile Tibetan community has radically changed. Not only did the number of schools increase, the infrastructural facilities and curriculum resources in schools improved significantly. Today, with CTA's Department of Education (DoE) as the apex body, the Tibetan schools are being run by five different school administrations: Sambhota Tibetan Schools Society (STSS), Tibetan Children's Village (TCV), Tibetan Homes Foundation (THF), Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) [1]and the Snow Lion Foundation (SLF) in Nepal. As of 31st March 2017, there were 67 Tibetan schools in India and Nepal under the DoE wherein 19,020 students were being educated and looked after by 1,467 teaching staff and 535 non-teaching staff.

According to the Tibetan demographic survey report published by CTA in 2010, the effective literacy rate of the exile community is 82.4% (compared to 74% of the host nation). Given the challenging circumstances under which education in exile began and sustained itself over the last six decades, this figure is a simple testimony to the hard work and success of the Tibetan refugee community. Every year about 1,200 students successfully graduate from Tibetan schools, and over the last 10 years, the average pass percentage of students in class 12th board examination is 90% which is about 10 points higher than the national average in India.

Besides basic education, DoE invests heavily on higher education of Tibetan students. Every year more than 500 new school and college graduates receive merit cum need based scholarship from the DOE to pursue and continue their degree, professional and diploma courses in various higher education institutes. With combined effort of the scholarship programs of DoE, TCV and THF, more than 55% of fresh class 12 graduates receive full scholarships to pursue higher studies annually. Additional 12% of graduates manage to self-finance their higher studies.

The government of India needs to be especially acknowledged for the enormous and enduring support provided to the education of the Tibetan children in India.

EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FACING THE EXILE TIBETAN COMMUNITY

In spite of the successes, the Tibetan refugee community still has a long way to go in terms of meeting its long term educational goals. The following list of key educational challenges highlighted for deliberation during the Five-Fifty Forum was drawn based on the inputs from a team of experienced Tibetan educators and reports on educational assessments conducted by the DoE over the past eight years (2010-2018). Since the nature of the core challenges are systemic and cultural, it requires comprehensive, evidence-based and long-term educational strategies that include all the stakeholders and does not undermine the Tibetan context.

1. Addressing Quality of Education Issues

In spite of having far-sighted and holistic education policy on paper, the education in Tibetan



schools has by and large remained highly examination-centric with overemphasis on grades/marks. This encourages rote learning and limits acquisition of 21st Century Skills (creativity, critical thinking, collaboration and communication). Every year hundreds of high-scoring students graduate from Tibetan schools without having acquired sufficient academic and soft skills that are crucial to succeed in the 21st century world.

One of the key reasons for this state of affairs is the collective failure of the system which has resulted in our teachers' failure to significantly change their classroom practice in accordance with the progressive educational goals. Teaching is the most important activity in a school and it is the key lever for improving student learning. There was a time when a good teacher is one who effectively transmits knowledge to students. However, a wave of awareness about alternative approaches to teaching spread across Tibetan schools in the 90s and 2000s. "Child-centric education" which emphasizes the shift in the role of teacher from "transmitter of knowledge" to "facilitator of learning" became a buzzword in Tibetan schools.

Over the years the DOE and school administrations have made efforts to transform teachers' classroom practice primarily through training workshops. However, these efforts have had limited success. Reports on educational assessments of Tibetan schools have repeatedly pointed that teaching in schools is still heavily "teacher-centric" with teachers doing the bulk of talking in classroom, thus limiting the role of students to that of passive listeners. One such assessment conducted by the DoE in 2012 reported "a serious lack of student engagement in most of the lessons observed... There is little room for children to think, make meaning, give interpretations, and construct knowledge on the basis of their prior experiences, local knowledge and local resources."

Since classroom teaching is at the heart of school education, a comprehensive approach is required to address this issue rather than relying on one-off in-service trainings with no follow-up actions. Besides providing high quality need-based trainings for teachers, teaching as a profession has to be redefined to give our teachers more responsibility and resources to learn and improve their own practice through meaningful teacher collaboration. Studies have revealed that more schools in high-achieving countries have policies and practices that foster teacher collaboration.

To address this issue at a deeper level, it is important to raise the profile of teaching profession in the Tibetan society to encourage brighter students to pursue career in education. One way to achieve this is by raising teachers' salary and other benefits while also improving job accountability. In the long run these efforts may help create a strong community of professionally competent teachers who will be able to assume leadership roles and responsibilities in various areas including curriculum development, educational research and teacher professional development.

It is also important to prioritize the quality of classroom teaching at primary and pre-primary level to address the issues related with education quality. Early grade level in Tibetan schools has always been given lesser importance, which is a serious contradiction to what scientific studies have found. Research in education strongly claims that it is the education at pre-primary and primary level, which has far more pervasive and life-long consequences compared to that of secondary and senior secondary level. Therefore, investment in primary education is crucial for overall improvement of educational quality.

2. Strengthening School Leadership

Of everything that research in education has learned about the art and science of reforming an



education system, school leadership is second only to classroom teaching as an influence on pupil learning. Kenneth Leithwood, a prominent educationist at the University of Toronto who studies education leadership claims "there is not a single documented case of a school successfully turning around its pupils' achievement trajectory in the absence of talented leadership."

One of the biggest challenges facing Tibetan schools today is the lack of effective school leaders. As much as education leadership is crucial in creating a positive school culture, majority of the principals and headmasters in Tibetan schools have relegated their roles to assume just 'administrative leadership' rather than 'educational/instructional leadership.' Many lack a thorough understanding of teaching and learning process and developments in the field of education to guide and inspire their teachers. As a result, they fail to create a school culture conducive to professional satisfaction and high morale of teachers as well as learning, fulfillment and well-being of children.

Although providing high quality job-specific professional support and trainings for the school leaders will help the existing principals and headmasters improve their job effectiveness, a systemic change in school leader recruitment process is required to address this problem at its root. At present administrative bodies do not seem to have a clear and transparent school leader recruitment policy. Principals are typically appointed internally by senior administrators from within the ranks of teaching staff and criteria of advancement are not clearly laid. This recruitment system deprives capable teachers having leadership qualities (who may have been overlooked by senior administrators) the opportunity to apply and participate in the selection process for the position of principal/headmaster. Thus, the Education Council of DoE has an opportunity to form guidelines on application criteria and introduce 'Principal and Head Teacher Entrance Test' through Academic Section to conduct transparent and merit based selection of senior leadership for all Tibetan schools.

3. Impact of Social and Demographic Challenges on Education

Decrease in fertility rates[2] combined with an increase in overseas migration of Tibetan communities and more parents opting to send their children to private schools has led to the decline in Tibetan student enrollment across the 67 Tibetan schools in India and Nepal. In 2009 there were 24,804 Tibetan students enrolled in Tibetan schools in India and Nepal. By 2017, the number dropped to 19,020. If this situation of low fertility rate, increased overseas migration and more students enrolling in private school is not addressed then it will significantly shrink the student pool in Tibetan schools.

Furthermore, Tibetan schools have high teacher attrition rate due to low teacher salaries when compared with other Indian schools and alternate opportunities available in India and abroad. In addition, donor fatigue has led to a drop in grant funding that affects the sustainability of programs initiated by the DoE as well as the scholarship support. These set of challenges have severe impact on the operational sustainability and quality of education in Tibetan schools.

Under these circumstances the DoE and other Tibetan school systems may need to come up with a school consolidation plan so that the available human and material resources can be pooled into a fewer number of schools. At present, as many as 26 Tibetan schools (mostly primary schools) have less than 100 students in each school. In the Dharamsala region, there are 11 Tibetan schools in which 5,700 students are enrolled while the same number of students could be comfortably accommodated in five larger schools in the area. Furthermore, same settlements have multiple schools administered by DoE and TCV.



School consolidation may enable provision of better quality education for children as available resources could be used to meet the needs of lesser number of schools. This could make it easier for the administrative bodies to raise teacher salary, improve infrastructure facilities, provide better curriculum resources and organize high quality professional development opportunities. It will also enable administrative bodies to monitor and assess its schools on a more frequent basis so that specific needs of schools could be easily identified and met.

Fewer and higher quality schools may even attract students who are currently attending private schools. Families that live overseas but with the right conditions may also consider sending their children to study in Tibetan schools in India.

4. Implementation of Basic Education Policy (BEP)

For about four decades since Tibetans first came into exile, the Tibetan schools almost entirely adopted the education system of the host nation. However, the education system for Tibetans in exile saw an overhaul in 2004 when CTA launched its own Basic Education Policy designed to meet the unique needs of the Tibetan people.

At the core of the BEP lies four holistic aims of education: 1) freedom-enabling the full awakening of students' discriminative faculty of mind, 2) altruism-embracing others as more precious than self, 3) upholding the heritage-preserving Tibetan culture and natural environment and 4) innovation-ability to introduce new principles, systems, movements and so forth in accordance with the needs of time and place.

One of the main aims of establishing separate schools for Tibetan refugee children was to enable the preservation of rich Tibetan language and culture in exile. Over the years, the DoE has put tremendous effort in achieving this goal in Tibetan schools. Besides the Tibetanization of curriculum under the BEP, philosophy teachers have been appointed in all Tibetan schools and science of valid cognition has been introduced as a school subject in all Tibetan schools. Under the DoE's Tibetan Early Grade Reading (TEGR) Project, more than 57 high quality children's books in Tibetan language were published in the last seven years including the first ever graded reading series in Tibetan language.

The BEP highlights mother tongue-based education, particularly at primary level. Under the policy, all the subjects of study including math, science and social science are taught exclusively in Tibetan until grade 5. English as a second language is introduce starting from grade 4. Efforts are being made to vernacularize the medium of instruction and curriculum all the way to grade 8. Besides the emphasis on mother tongue-based education, the policy also underscores the importance of child-centric pedagogy, teaching of traditional knowledge like science of valid cognition (tse-nyi), life skills education, and fostering of higher order thinking skills. However, in terms of translating the aforementioned policy goals into practice particularly at the classroom level, the DoE and BEP-following schools have been facing significant challenges.

Baseline survey conducted under TEGR project in 2017 found that only 26% of grade 2 students in Tibetan schools could read a grade level text with adequate competency. According to a 2012 DoE assessment report, "the standard of Tibetan language is low in most of the Tibetan schools. Children's reading and writing proficiency are particularly a cause of concern." Poor pedagogical practices of Tibetan language teachers, dull and outdated language curriculum and lack of Tibetan language resources were identified as key factors responsible for the poor mother-tongue proficiency of Tibetan children.

In order to uphold the principles of BEP there is a need for a strong bilingual and biliterate



Tibetan community. Related with the issue of mother-tongue proficiency, Tibetan children's English language competency is also a cause for serious concern. English language proficiency is critical for employment, livelihood and higher education opportunities. However, many Tibetan students graduate from Tibetan schools without having acquired higher level language skills in English required to succeed in academic, professional and business environments. Besides outdated language classroom practices (including textbook centric language instruction and teaching of grammatical rules in isolation), the lack of reading culture at home and school is one of the main reasons for poor English language proficiency.

The DOE may also explore the possibility of adopting differential dual-language immersion models at different stages of education so that children's proficiency in second language is also enhanced while meeting the BEP objectives. For instance, from grade I to V, 70:30 model (wherein 70% of curriculum is taught in Tibetan and 30% in English) and for grade VI to VIII 50:50 model could be piloted. To enable the success of such a program across schools, the DOE should incorporate focused modules on delivering dual language curriculum in the in-service and pre-service teacher training program.

While it is important to improve the quality of Tibetan language instruction and curriculum, efforts also need to be made to keep Tibetan language relevant and evolving with time. One of the ways to enable this is by making high quality reading materials on various fields including science, philosophy, economics, social science and global literature accessible in Tibetan. Translation and publication of such reading materials in Tibetan will enhance students interest in the subjects as well as the language. Furthermore, this might also create significant livelihood opportunities for people.

From a broader perspective, due to the increasing number of Tibetans immigrating to the west, the challenges to create a truly educated Tibetan community (as envisioned in BEP) may increase manifold in years to come. CTA needs a long-term strategy to address the educational needs of Tibetan diasporic community living overseas which within the near future may include half of the total Tibetan refugee population. The strategy could include strengthening existing Sunday Schools, setting up new Tibetan primary and secondary schools in countries with larger Tibetan population, creating appropriate reading materials for learning Tibetan as a second language, establishing learning centers and starting short and long-term Tibetan culture immersion program for Tibetan students living overseas. CTA could also roll out scholarship programs for Tibetans living in the west to pursue degrees in Tibetan and Buddhist studies in colleges and universities like College for Higher Tibetan Studies (CHTS) and Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS).

In line with His Holiness' vision to create a peaceful and compassionate world and the BEP's goal to foster altruism in children, promoting secular ethics (or a happiness curriculum) in Tibetan schools strongly grounded in Tibetan Buddhist philosophies should be an educational priority. The DoE can design a high quality secular ethics course in partnership with existing international universities working on secular ethics education. The course could be incorporated in Tibetan school curriculum and delivered in the Tibetan language across Tibetan schools. The DoE may also explore possible collaboration with monastic institutes not only to strengthen its secular ethics education but also to enable sharing of knowledge and resources in the areas of science education and Buddhist studies. Successful incorporation of a secular ethics or happiness education in Tibetan schools may enable replication/adaptation of the model in other schools (in India and overseas) which will go a long way in fulfilling BEP goals and His Holiness' vision.



5. Nurturing Professionals in the Tibetan Community

During the conclusion of his statement on the 50th anniversary of Tibetan National Uprising Day, His Holiness remarked, "... we must primarily focus on the education of our children and the nurturing of professionals in various fields." Shortage of genuine professionals, capable of serving the Tibetan community in various sectors such as education, health and livelihoods is one of the biggest challenges in education. Considering that more than 800 Tibetan students manage to pursue higher education every year, the issue of shortage of professionals is particularly alarming.

Although the issue is complex and is related to the quality of education in school, DoE could take some concrete steps to mitigate the problem. There is an urgent need to diversify the choice of subjects at the senior secondary level particularly by introducing vocational education subjects. This should not be too difficult particularly when CBSE has mandated vocational education as part of its grade 10th and 12th examination. Unlike Tibetan schools where students have no choice to but to take 5 compulsory subjects at the senior secondary level, many Indian schools have more options to choose from.

Along with diversifying the choice of subjects, it is important to tackle the stigma attached to 'vocational studies' being good only for academically weaker students and school dropouts. Tibetan youth and family often perceive vocational training and diploma courses as having lower value in comparison to degree courses. Hence, there is low social acceptance for vocational studies although they are more job-oriented than the regular degree courses. Improving and repositioning existing technical and vocational education will make Tibetan students more employable and promote economic development.

Here, school counselors play a critical role in preparing students for a well-chartered future after high school. The quality of counseling services should be improved in schools. For this, DoE may consider formulating a counseling policy and restructuring its counseling delivery model. Furthermore, students should be counseled on job opportunities, career progression and skill requirements to enable them to make well-informed career choices.

The existing scholarship system needs to be revised to discourage large number of students into pursuing generic degree without having clear goal and interest. The course selection criteria for providing scholarships could be revised on the basis of internal human resource requirements, partnerships with premium institutes and stringent criteria for college selections. Also, introduction of merit cum need-based grants may help students in undertaking competitive examinations for admission in premium professional studies institutes. At present the participation of Tibetan students in various entrance examinations is low mainly due to lack of knowledge about the exam and limited financial assistance.

With changing donor priorities, reduction in donor grants, and increasing cost of specialization courses in India and abroad, the scholarship section for its sustainable operations should formulate a higher education investment policy. It should revise its current grant-based model of scholarship program to returnable grant model with or without subsidized interest components. This will not only help to control the fund outflow, but also make the scholarship program self-sustainable.



QUESTIONS AND ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR STRENGTHENING TIBETAN EDUCATION THEME

1. Addressing Quality of Education Issues:

- What could be done at the DoE and school-level to transform our teachers' classroom practice?
- How could DoE address the issue of high teacher attrition rate? What measures could be taken to attract brighter people into the teaching profession?
- How could DoE strengthen its primary and pre-primary education?
- How could schools foster 21st century skills such as critical thinking, creativity, collaboration and communication skills in children?

2. Need to Strengthen School Leadership:

- What kind of support could DoE and administrative bodies provide its existing school leaders to strengthen their academic leadership qualities?
- How could the school leader recruitment process be improved? How could the roles of school leaders be redefined?
- What kind of selection criteria should be set for school leader recruitment?
 - How can the DoE and other Tibetan schools provide school leadership with higher degrees of autonomy combined with training and more clearly defined roles and responsibilities associated with higher learning outcomes?
 - In-service
 How can the DoE ensure that in-service trainings are offered periodically to principals
 and leadership teams so they can update their skills and keep up with new
 developments?

3. Impact of Social and Demographic Challenges on Education

- What kind of school consolidation plan would be best in terms of its feasibility and operational efficiency?
- What measures could DoE and school administrations take for its long-term operational sustainability considering that funding supports are drying up?
- Should the CTA consider setting up special schools to attract students not attending Tibetan schools and Tibetan students from overseas?
- What is the feasibility of setting up Tibetan schools in the West?

4. Challenges Regarding the Basic Education Policy (BEP) Implementation

- How can Tibetan language and culture education be improved in schools?
- How could DoE deliver a successful secular ethics education in schools?
- How could Tibetan language and culture education for Tibetan youth in the west be strengthened?
- How could teaching and learning resources in Tibetan language be enriched?
- How could DOE work towards uniform implementation of BEP across all the school systems?
- How could the four aims of giving education be integrated in daily classroom learning and school programmes?
- How could DOE, CTA support and strengthen the office and management of Education Council of Tibetans in exile?



5. Nurturing Professionals in the Tibetan Community

- · How could school counseling programs of DOE, TCV and THF be strengthened?
- How could scholarship scheme of DOE, TCV and THF be revised to address the issue of lack of professionals in the Tibetan community?
- What can be done to remove the stigma attached with vocational studies? How could we encourage more students to pursue job-oriented vocational studies?
- How can scholarship scheme of DOE, TCV and THF be revised to address the needs of underprivileged students and youth with limited financial resources?

[1] All the CST Under the management of CTSA run by the Govt. of India are being transferred to STSS run by Department of Education, CTA. So far the transfer of 33 pre-primary, 9 primary, 5 middle, 5 secondary and 3 senior secondary schools have been completed.

[2] The total fertility rates of Tibetan community in exile for the period 1989-2009 reduced from 4.9 in 1989 to 1.22 in 1998 and 1.18 in 2009.

THEME: A HEALTHIER TIBETAN COMMUNITY



BACKGROUND

Department of Health: Department of Health (DoH) is one of the seven departments of the Kashag (Cabinet) of the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA). DoH is registered under the name of Tibetan Voluntary Health Association (TVHA). The Health Kalon (Minister) and its administration provide governance and leadership to the Tibetan Health System. DoH directly oversees the health and well-being of more than 100,000 Tibetans living in India, Nepal, and Bhutan and administers around 50 health facilities: 7 hospitals, 5 primary health centers, and 38 clinics. The health facilities are able to provide primary health care including out-patient consultation, maternal and child health (MCH) services, minor surgeries, diagnostic, pharmacy, dental, physiotherapy, and referral services. The health facilities have been set up as charitable institutions to attend to the medical needs of Tibetans in the various settlements. As such, the cost of all available services including medicines were subsidized. Few of the hospitals—Delek Hospital in Dharamsala, Tsojhe Khangsar Hospital in Bylakuppe, and Dogueling Tibetan Resettlement (DTR) hospital in Mundgod—have in-patient facilities and are able to provide more advanced and wider range of care to the patients. The DoH health facilities currently do not provide advanced tertiary level medical care.

Core Programs under DoH: TB Control, Reproductive Health, Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Adolescent Health, Mental Health, and Community Outreach are the key programs currently implemented by the CTA-DOH. Since 2012, DoH has been running the Tibetan Medicare System for Tibetans in India—a self-insurance scheme—that provides coverage to its members through a reimbursement system based on claims submission. Additionally, an electronic Health Information System (HIS-3) that was initially launched in 2014 is currently being reformed and implemented along with piloting of an electronic medical record system.

HEALTH STATUS OF TIBETAN PEOPLE

Communicable Diseases: The health of Tibetan people has improved as compared to when Tibetans first came into exile. Death and disability due to infectious diseases have greatly decreased. Presently, TB, Hepatitis B, and HIV/AIDS remain important public health problems for Tibetan people. Annual new case rate of TB among Tibetan exiles in 2016 is around 600/100,000 people, about thrice that of India's case rate (211/100,000). The prevalence of chronic hepatitis B among Tibetans was reported at 7-9% in recent studies with higher prevalence (~13%) for Tibetans born in Tibet; the World Health Organization classifies a prevalence of >8% as high. TB and multi-drug resistant TB, Hepatitis B, and HIV/AIDS are urgent health problems in Tibet also. Despite reports of geographic hotspots, the magnitude of HIV infection in Tibetan population remains unclear.

Non-Communicable Disease, Mental Health, and Behavioral Disorders: Non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, heart disease; mental health conditions such as depression; and behavioral disorders such as substance and alcohol abuse are increasingly responsible for death and disability among Tibetan refugees. Stomach and liver cancers—the two most prevalent causes of death presently among Tibetans—are responsible for approximately 28% and 20% of all deaths among Tibetans, respectively (Delek Hospital 2017 Death Report). Hepatitis B, a vaccine preventable condition, is responsible for most liver cancers and Helicobacter pylori, a bacterial infection, may be responsible for significant proportion of stomach cancer among Tibetans. A recent study has found an extremely high prevalence (78%) of H. Pylori infection among Tibetans in Dharamsala (Study at Gyutoe Monastery). Additionally, study of medical claims submitted in the DoH Tibetan Medicare System (TMS) and accounts provided by Tibetan health care practitioners suggest a high and rising burden of mental health conditions, such as Major Depression and other psycho-social conditions, among Tibetans.

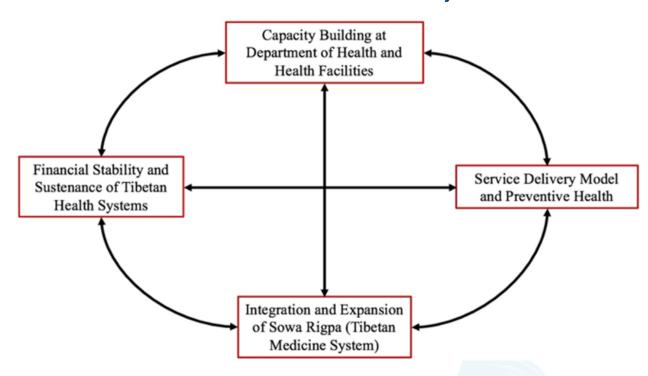


Mental health conditions can significantly affect individual's productivity and can essentially debilitate a person but a strong community stigma prevents people from seeking care.

CORE ISSUES ON HEALTH THEME FOR DISCUSSION DURING THE 5-50 FORUM

Challenges and opportunities exist in developing the road for a healthy and resilient Tibetan community. We have identified five core issues for discussion during the Five-Fifty Forum: 1) Health Challenges Faced by the Tibetan People, 2) Financial stability of the Tibetan Health Systems, 3) Capacity building and improvement of service at the Tibetan Health Facilities, 4) Integration and Expansion of Sowa Rigpa (Tibetan Medicine system), and 5) Service delivery model and Preventive Health. There may be interconnectedness and synergy between topics under the themes. The model below captures the essence of the themes for building a resilient healthcare system for the Tibetan people.

Model for a Resilient Tibetan Health Systems



1. Health Challenges Faced by the Tibetan Community

Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis B; non-infectious conditions such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, stomach cancer; and mental health and behavioral problems such as depression, smoking and alcohol or substance abuse are important public health problems faced by Tibetans. Improving existing health programs such as that existing for tuberculosis and developing programs such as for hepatitis B, cancer prevention, hypertension and diabetes, mental health, etc., can be useful. The Department of Health is developing its Strategic Plan for TB control and likewise, Strategic Plans for other health conditions can be envisioned, developed, and implemented.

The World Health Organization aims to eliminate TB by 2035 and has set targets. As per the National Strategic Plan, the Government of India aims to reduce TB incidence to 44/100,000 in 2025. As such, it is imperative that the TB control efforts are scaled up to ensure decrease of Tibetan TB case rates in tune with India's and global targets. The Tibetan Delek Hospital is



leading a Zero TB initiative in collaboration with the Johns Hopkins University using a multi-pronged approach.

The count of patients with mental health problems such as depression, anxiety disorder, etc., presenting to the clinics may be tip of the iceberg. Stigma associated with the mental health conditions, subtlety of the symptoms, and poor awareness may be important reasons in keeping people with mental health problems away from seeking care. DoH has an ongoing Mental Health and Adolescent Health Programs that may be scaled up and expanded into the community under outreach programs. Incorporating the disease control activities into community outreach programs may more effectively generate health awareness among the public and also familiarize them on the available resources leading to better utilization of health services by the community.

Additionally, many elderly Tibetans are living by themselves in their settlement houses with their children overseas. Currently, there are no or limited support system for elderly Tibetans in the settlements apart from the Old People's Homes. Elderly Tibetans remain a vulnerable population group in the settlements and having a system to support them would be necessary.

The DoH is currently receiving support for its major health programs such as for TB through international grants including USAID and PRM (US Government), The Global Fund, etc. A long-term plan for sustaining support for the programs and also simultaneously explore alternative funding sources would be important. Additionally, developing such programs require technical expertise and experience. Committed and dedicated support is needed and programs be developed with an understanding of the sociocultural and political context of the Tibetan people.

2. Financial Stability of the Tibetan Health Systems (THS)

Background: Tibetan health facilities were set up as charitable institutions with the goal to provide affordable and quality care to the Tibetan people. The current system is largely donor dependent, including salary support for healthcare personnel and financing of the major health programs. Having a stable and sustainable mechanism to support the THS including the operating cost of the health facilities and support for the healthcare workforce is essential.

The Tibetan Medicare System: In other health systems, healthcare providers may be supported by insurance programs and by people through out-of-pocket expense. The Tibetan Medicare System (TMS); a self-insurance scheme; run by the Department of Health holds potential for funding Tibetan healthcare providers through its revenues. Success of the TMS is important for such a financing model. Discussion on how to strengthen the TMS, identifying possible means of enriching the fund pool for TMS, and improvement of services and benefits under TMS to increase enrollment would be important.

Understanding Healthcare Market Dynamics: It is critical for the DoH to understand the healthcare market dynamics and take advantage of the market forces to avail maximal benefit to the patients and to the health systems. For instance, centralized procurement of medicines, bulk purchasing of services from private providers, etc. could save cost. The Tibetan Health Assessment report by the USAID and Tibet Fund outlines this in detail and has provided useful suggestions

Self-Sustenance: While revenue generation is not the aim of DoH Health facilities, a balanced mechanism may be identified whereby even with subsidized services, such as through efficient pharmacy and laboratory services, there may be scope to generate cyclical funds that in turn could provide some level of support to the operation of health facility including support to



healthcare personnel. Improving the quality of and possibly widening the healthcare services provided at the health facilities would be necessary to achieve this.

Independence and Potential Partnerships: The DoH is currently running several health programs which are outlined above in the background. The programs are largely donor-dependent. While some level of grant support for programs and projects could be a norm for running health programs in low-middle income countries, an urgent effort to identify a means within the operation of the Tibetan community to avoid a 100% donor dependence is important. Department of Health has the platform and the scope of forming strategic local, national, and international partnerships. Partnerships may be sought with Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations including Foundations, and Universities. Developing the capacity within the Department of Health to identify, pursue and maintain such partnerships, and effectively implement and monitor projects resulting from the collaborations may be essential.

Vision under Kashag: A vision and plan for the DoH and Tibetan Health Systems' financial stability and sustenance under Kashag's framework would be essential for a resilient Tibetan health systems. A universal healthcare for Tibetans can promote unity within the exile community and build resiliency.

3. Capacity Building and Improvement of Health Services

Capacity Building at Local Health Facilities and DoH: In the past, DoH health facilities were the only or one of the few care providers in the settlements. Nowadays, other public and private providers have emerged, many of which are able to provide specialized care. Patient turn-over at the DoH health facilities remain sub-optimal resulting in under-utilization of the health facilities. Ability of the Medical Officer to provide a quality patient care is important for people in the settlements to have confidence and satisfaction in visiting the health facility. Given the current infrastructure and human resource, it may not be feasible or necessary to provide routine specialized health care at all or most DoH health centers. However, a good and compassionate primary care is possible and necessary. Identifying ways to support the physicians serving the Tibetan community to improve their patient-care and communication skills such as through opportunities for post-graduate training in mainstream clinical fields, for e.g., Internal Medicine, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Gynecology etc. could benefit the community and the health systems, and also encourage physicians to join and stay in the community. Capacity building at the Central Department of Health is important. There is an unmet need for technical expertise within the DoH to efficiently carry out its various functions including policy making, strategic planning, resource management, and program implementation.

Improvement of Services at the Health Facilities: Healthcare service improvement can focus on prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up. Operation within the health facility may include improved coordination between divisions within the health facility. Standard operating procedures for the various divisions in the Health Facility (out-patient, in-patient, pharmacy, lab, and nursing division, etc.) can improve performance. Additionally, it is necessary to research on health needs of people and then accordingly make services available, such as screening for hypertension, diabetes, heart disease and various cancers: cervical, breast, gastro-intestinal, etc. Ultrasonography is an efficient and useful diagnostic and therapeutic tool for physicians and patients.

4. Integration and Expansion of Sowa Rigpa (Tibetan Medicine System)

With its indigenous foundation in the Bon tradition, Tibet developed its own unique medical system incorporating certain elements from the medical systems of India, Persia and China. Tibet



was, in fact, the first country to convene an international conference on medical science, which took place as early as the eight century AD. Tibet's medical treatises and practices developed to a highly sophisticated level. A medical treatise of the eighth century, for example, contains descriptions of the human brain and blood cells, and even discusses the concept of vaccination. With a huge corpus of literature and an uninterrupted rich tradition of practice, Sowa-Rigpa, has the potential to offer a great service to humanity.

Tibetan Medicine (Sowa Rigpa) constitutes an important component of the Tibetan healthcare system for Tibetans in Tibet and in exile. Tibetan Medical and Astrological Institute (TMAI) based in Dharamsala is the authority for the promotion and practice of Tibetan Medicine. TMAI has around 53 branch clinics in Tibetan settlements and Indian cities providing various preventive and curative health services through out-patient consultation, counselling, healing, prescription of Tibetan herbal medicines, and other interventions. A large majority of Tibetans seek care at the TMAI clinics in India and Nepal.

Despite the fact that Sowa-Rigpa has been recognized as a formal medical system in India, and there is an increasing demand for its service in India, the shortage of medical practitioners and challenges to the production of medicine are issues that still need to be addressed. There is inadequate research on disease, treatment, drugs and herbal materials. This research must be carried out maintaining international standards in terms resource persons, equipment and methodology. Sowa-Rigpa has a rich literature of pharmacopeia but this needs to be formally defined with scientific provisions. There is still no hospital of Tibetan medicine where patients can be hospitalized and given intensive treatments with complete care.

Now that Sowa-Rigpa is a legally recognized medical system in India with increasing demand for its services, CTA must take it both as a responsibility and an opportunity to establish more clinics and further the production of Tibetan medicine. Independent pharmacies should be established. This can be a great source of revenue and employment. Such enterprises need to be undertaken that meet the norms of international standards without diluting traditional characteristics

A better understanding of the functioning of Tibetan Medicine can enable effective partnerships and integrative approaches. There may be areas for strengthening the Tibetan Medicine system including the clinical practice of Tibetan Medicine, research capacity, medical record systems, and disease surveillance capacities. Because a large number of Tibetans seek care simultaneously at both allopathic and Tibetan Medicine systems, establishing referral channels between the two systems and creating forums for interaction between traditional and allopathic doctors in mutually supportive ways should be considered. A model whereby both allopathic and Tibetan Medicine system are housed in one DOH health facility could be imagined but experience from a pilot project may be necessary.

5. Alternative Service Delivery Models and Preventive Health Care

Currently, the model of providing care is largely facility based. Adopting a simultaneous community-based service delivery model could be beneficial and feasible. Recently, the DoH has started a Community Outreach Program for point of care service delivery at the doorsteps of people; this experience can provide insights into approaches for further strengthening of the community outreach programs and other models of community based care provision.

Preventive health care is particularly important in the context of epidemiologic transition witnessed by the Tibetan community whereby lifestyle related conditions are becoming increasingly prevalent. A report by the 2009 Tibetan Demographic Survey and a recent Tibetan Health Systems Assessment showed nearly 50% of all ailments among Tibetans to be life-style



related. Primary prevention through immunization, health education and life-style modifications, i.e., smoking cessation and regular exercise, etc.—and secondary prevention with screening programs—such as for cervical cancer, breast cancer, diabetes, blood pressure, and lipid disorders—could improve overall health of the Tibetan people and reduce death and disability.

Presently, most Tibetans seek health care when they develop symptoms of a disease or when the symptoms do not improve or aggravate. Health seeking behavior for preventive health is suboptimal. Community mobilization through traditional and innovative means such as through newer communication technologies and social media could improve community's knowledge, attitude, and practice around important health seeking behaviour.

A community based preventive care strategy can also save out of pocket expenditure for patients and TMS Funds for the DoH as the overall health of the population improve and prevalence of chronic illness decrease.

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QUESTIONS AND ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR A HEALTHIER TIBETAN COMMUNITY THEME

Question 1: How can the major health problems faced by Tibetan people be addressed?

- 1. What are the important health challenges faced by various sectors of the Tibetan community? How can these public health problems for the Tibetan community be best addressed? What could be available resources and organizations from which to seek support?
- 2. How can we develop or improve health programs for individual health conditions such as for TB, hepatitis B, stomach and other cancers, mental health disorders, behavioral conditions such as smoking/alcohol/substance abuse, life-style related conditions such as hypertension and diabetes? What can we learn from the success of the existing programs such as for TB?
- 3. What sections of the community are most vulnerable? What support systems exist for elderly people in the settlements and how can that be enhanced?
- 4. How can the various health programs be sustained in the long run? Can individual fund pools be created under the Department of Health for the various health programs? How can we generate support for such pools? What steps should be taken to retain the existing support for the health programs?

Question 2: What steps should be taken to financially stabilize and sustain the Tibetan Health Systems?

1. How can the salaries of the cadre of Tibetan healthcare professionals be supported in the long-run? Can a revenue generation system through the Tibetan Medicare System be feasible? If yes, what steps should be taken to strengthen and financially support the TMS? What is the first step that the DoH should take to bring this into fruition. What could be other



possible long-term means of funding healthcare personnel?

- 2. Can we identify a mechanism whereby the Tibetan Healthcare Workforce, especially the strong network of Tibetan nurses and other healthcare professionals working overseas in the US, Canada, and Europe contribute towards supporting the Tibetan Health Systems? Can the Offices of Tibet and Tibetan Associations located overseas play a role in building and coordinating such a support?
- 3. How can the various health programs under the DoH be financially sustained over time? Would it be possible to build a Fund Pool that could support the programs in the future? If so, how can such a Fund Pool be created and enriched over time?
- 4. It would be important for the individual health facility to be able to support its operation to certain level through revenues generated from the service it provides. What level of self-sustenance can be reasonably achieved and expected of the facilities? What can be done to facilitate such self-sustenance? What steps should be taken at the DoH level for this and what expertise is needed at the DOH to develop an initial strategy?

Question 3: What can be done to improve the human resource capacity under the Tibetan Health System? How can the quality and range of health care services provided at the DoH facilities be improved?

- 1. What can be some incentives for the physicians to encourage younger Tibetan physicians to join the Tibetan Health System and existing Tibetan physicians to continue to serve the community?
- 2. Are there specific primary care services that could be uniformly scaled up across DoH health facilities based on the health need of the community?
- 3. What steps can be taken to ensure the quality of health care provided by physicians and nurses at the DoH health facilities? Is a system of peer evaluation feasible? Could there be an organized mechanism and portal for the community to provide feedback regarding the service provided by the health facility in the settlement, both to ensure continued growth and also so that individual care providers are not targeted or confronted directly by community members?
- 4. How can the capacity at the Central DoH be built overall for its various functions including governance, human resource and program management, strategic planning, resource allocation, public relations, national and international partnerships, etc.?

Question 4: What steps can be taken to strengthen, integrate, and expand Tibetan Medicine system?

- 1. How can the practice of Tibetan Medicine under the TMAI be strengthened? Would it be useful to have a separate desk at the DoH for dealings regarding TMAI? What areas under the TMAI could be strengthened with support from the DoH? Would the development of electronic medical record system at the TMAI be beneficial and feasible?
- 2. How can research work be formally started on diseases, treatment, drugs and herbal materials by having qualified professionals in their respective areas following international guidelines?



- 3. Should we have standard hospitals where patients can be hospitalized and given intensive treatments with complete care and pharmacopeia following international standard?
- 4. Would integration of allopathic and Tibetan Medicine system be feasible? If so, what would such an integration look like? What can be done to improve the referral channel between the two systems? Is it possible to imagine a system whereby TMAI and allopathic services are housed under one DoH health facility? What could be the pros and cons of having a parallel system under one health facility? Can a pilot project in which allopathic and Tibetan Medicine system run side by side in one facility be conceived? What could be the first steps for such a venture?

Question 5: What should be the service delivery model of the Tibetan health facilities under the DoH? What can be done to ensure a proactive health seeking behavior including primary prevention by Tibetans?

- 1. What could be a good service delivery model suitable to the Tibetan population. Is a community based service delivery model focused on preventive health care feasible in the long run addition to the existing health facility based delivery of service?
- 2. What steps should be taken to generate awareness about preventive health care in the community? How can we promote participation from the community in generating awareness about preventive health care and in adopting a proactive health seeking behavior? What could be incentives for the community members in participating in outreach activities? Are there innovative means of generating and maintaining community awareness on daily basis?
- 3. What are the key health conditions for which preventive health care should be focused? Can we develop a robust system whereby individuals identified with life-style related or other disorders during the outreach activities are linked to care with timely follow ups?
- 4. How can preventive healthcare be provided synergistically by both the allopathic and Tibetan medicine systems with maximum benefit to the patients and community members?
- 5. How can we maintain support for programs emanating out of such a service delivery model? Can community members participating in the outreach programs or facility based preventive care program be linked to the Tibetan Medicare System?



BACKGROUND

The Government of India welcomed His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama when he sought asylum in India in 1959. India then welcomed more than 80,000 refugees and provided land in various States where these refugees could settle in formal settlements. In addition, Tibetan refugees fled to Nepal and Bhutan, and various settlements were established for them there.

Currently, more than 100,000 Tibetan refugees live in India and Nepal, mostly in 39 settlements, the largest concentration of Tibetan people living outside of Tibet. The settlements aim to provide shelter and livelihood for the people who live there and also to preserve Tibetan culture and national identity. Recent trends, however, indicate that more and more refugees are moving from the settlements to urban clusters in the cities of India and Nepal. This trend is particularly pronounced among young Tibetans with higher levels of education. As a result, the population in the settlements is in significant decline, with a declining number of young families and working age adults.

In addition, since the late 1990s, more and more Tibetans have migrated to other countries. Currently the Tibetan diaspora includes more than 30 countries, with large concentrations in North America, Western Europe, and Australia. The CTA believes that in the relatively near term there will be as many Tibetans living around the world as in the refugee settlements. These Tibetans living overseas have access to better education and more financial and other resources than the refugee communities in India, Nepal and Bhutan.

The migration of Tibetan refugees from the agricultural settlements to the cities of India and Nepal and to overseas countries constitutes the most significant economic development and social challenge for the refugee community. This migration represents the potential loss of a "critical mass" and concentration of population in exile with the related prospect of diminishing the community's ability to preserve Tibetan culture and maintain Tibetan national identity.

OVERVIEW OF TIBETAN REFUGEE ECONOMY

The Tibetan Settlements

From an economic perspective, life in most major Tibetan refugee settlements is organized around agriculture. The 12 largest agricultural settlements in India have approximately 17,853 acres in the aggregate. This theme will concentrate on these settlements in India as they have the largest number of refugees and the most significant economic development opportunities among the settlements in India, Nepal, and Bhutan.

In the settlements in India, agriculture and sweater selling are the two most common livelihoods. Approximately 46% of the population practices farming and 49% engage in the seasonal business of sweater selling. In most of the agriculture based settlements, a typical household diversifies its income sources, farming during the summer and the monsoon and traveling out of the settlement to sell sweaters to Indian customers in the winter.

While agriculture is a primary livelihood in the settlements, it generates only around 8% of the income generated by the settlement populations. By contrast, sweater selling and other small businesses generate approximately 41% of household income.



Employment and Income Generation in the Refugee Community

As a general matter, workforce participation for Tibetan men in the refugee community is about 48% and about 47% for women. Only about 39% of the total workforce of ages 15-64 is employed, and unemployment rates are significantly higher (around 70% according to some estimates) for Tibetan youth.

Small farmers constitute about 8% of the total workforce while about 16% of the total workforce engages in sweater selling. Overall, about 40% of the workforce engages in seasonal occupations, including farming and sweater selling.

About 25% of the refugee population has salaried positions (including with the CTA and the Cooperative Societies in the settlements) and less than 10% are engaged in small business. Most of the small businesses are focused on roadside shops; miscellaneous shops for garments, handicrafts, religious objects, and household goods; restaurants; hotels and hospitality; and tourism. For most of the small and medium-sized businesses in the community, access to growth capital and business development services is extremely limited.

Importantly, youth interest in agriculture is declining with only about 28% of youth indicating any interest in pursuing farming as a livelihood. Similarly, youth interest in sweater selling is declining rapidly and Indian youth are now replacing Tibetan youth in many sweater selling functions. About 40% of Tibetan youth pursue higher education across India while a majority drop out of school each year, thus limiting their employment and job prospects.

Despite this high drop-out rate, more and more young Tibetans with higher levels of education are finding work in Indian and Nepalese cities where their skills and education can be utilized or are seeking to migrate abroad. In the Indian cities, most Tibetans are employed in the service industry (e.g. working in restaurants and hotels, beauty salons and spas, business processing and call centers, and airline and transportation services), although many Tibetan youth are working in professional environments or seeking to establish their own businesses as entrepreneurs.

While the Tibetan refugee community has been successful in many ways, about 25-30% of the exile population remains near the poverty threshold.

Financial Services and Remittances

The Tibetan refugee community has a substantial demand for financial services. CTA estimates that the Tibetan community holds nearly USD 80 million in household savings. Most of this is held in basic savings accounts. Furthermore, CTA estimates that demand for credit in the community adds up to as much as USD 93 million, including demand for growth capital for small businesses. At the same time, adoption of financial products and services such as business insurance, asset insurance, and life insurance is low even though these products are critical for managing economic risks, particularly for those in seasonal occupations.

Another important economic factor for the refugee community is remittances received from Tibetans living abroad. These remittances flow directly to families living inside and outside of the settlements and are derived from the higher earnings of the Tibetans living and working overseas. Remittances from Tibetans living abroad also constitute a significant source of income for residents in the settlements, amounting to around USD 10 million in 2015.



Economic Challenges and Opportunities Facing the Refugee Community

The Tibetan refugee community faces multiple and significant economic development challenges and opportunities. The principle task now before the CTA and the Tibetan refugee community within the "Fifty" of the Five-Fifty Vision is how to address and manage the challenges while also taking advantage of the opportunities so that the economic foundation and activities of the community as a whole are stabilized, strengthened, and made sustainable over the long term.

Five critical economic development challenges and opportunities are identified for special consideration during the Forum:

1. Addressing Migration and Youth-Related Issues

The most important economic development and social challenge facing the refugee community is migration. As many as 30% of the total refugee population living in India recently indicated an intention to migrate. Majority of these people intend to leave the country, often seeking to reunite with family members and friends already living abroad. If this trend toward migration continues on its current trajectory, the agricultural settlements are likely to be depopulated very quickly, leaving behind only the elderly, the infirm, and people with limited education and skills. In this event, the settlements are likely to lose their "critical mass" as concentrated Tibetan populations, and the resulting fragmentation and dispersion of the community is likely to present a substantial threat to the preservation of Tibetan culture and national identity.

The trend toward migration is driven in large part by the emerging generation of well-educated, highly mobile, and globally integrated Tibetan youth. This population may be highly educated and trained, but it has limited opportunities for gainful employment within the Tibetan settlements. A recent estimate suggested that the total absorption capacity of the 1500 most recent Tibetan student graduates within the settlements is under 10%. Another study indicated that the main source of dissatisfaction with life in the settlements was the "lack of livelihood opportunities." This study suggested that the most common reasons for migration from the settlements include seeking higher income, better career options, "greater dignity of labor attached to all types of work abroad," and "urban lifestyle."

Thus, many young Tibetans move to Indian or Nepalese cities or seek to emigrate to countries in the West where they can find better employment and better utilize their education and skills. They are also often "pulled" to Western countries to reunite with families and friends already settled there. With the youth unemployment rate within the community remaining extremely high (some estimates are as high as over 60%), the challenge that the community faces in seeking to retain, inspire, and absorb its young population is considerable.

To counteract the "pull" of migration, CTA must act quickly and play a leadership role in the identification and establishment of new employment and income generating opportunities in the refugee community. CTA will need to develop a cohesive and long-term strategy for skill development and the promotion of entrepreneurship and SMEs (as defined below) among the youth. This strategy needs to be aligned with the skills and aspirations of the young people. It should also be market-led and diversified so that new avenues for income-generation and business creation and ownership become available. Vocational education and training should be mainstreamed to address the needs of the high percentage of Tibetan youth who drop out of school. Programs will need to be introduced to provide career development services, market-linkages, and financial support for better educated youth as they seek to use their education and skills in the settlements, Indian and Nepalese cities, and even abroad.



Another step that CTA may wish to consider is consolidating the various agricultural settlements into fewer but larger population centers. With more Tibetans living in fewer places, economic and livelihood opportunities are likely to be greater, "lifestyle" attractiveness enhanced, and efforts to preserve Tibetan culture and national identity more successful. These factors could contribute to reducing migration and improving the prospects for preserving Tibetan culture and national identity by creating more interesting and stimulating living environments in fewer, more densely populated settlements.

2. Shifting the Agricultural Model in the Settlements

Agricultural activities in the settlements are not fully optimized and potential is not fully realized: land use is sparse and primarily restricted to the monsoon season; water availability for irrigation and other uses is frequently a significant constraint; land degradation is a significant issue due to mono-cropping and use of chemical fertilizers; farmers are aging and labor and modern mechanization are generally lacking; agricultural potential is frequently not realized because much of the agricultural land is unprotected due to lack of fencing; and "backward" market linkages for procuring inputs like seed, fertilizers, and raising nurseries and "forward" linkages for crop aggregation, value addition, and marketing are not fully exploited.

Further, the agricultural settlements have not adopted integrated and holistic farming practices to maximize farm yields and optimize the usage of resources such as water and soil. Prospects for crop diversification, mixed cropping, shifting to organic farming, agro-forestry, and horticulture have been explored but have not resulted in significant adaptation of "best in class" farming practices that could substantially improve the incomes of the farmers and the community more broadly.

Agriculture, however, also presents the community with significant opportunities. The settlements in the aggregate have large parcels of land developed through decades of hard work. Very few organizations and entities in India can provide access to such large parcels of land for agriculture business. In addition, the community is highly organized and is largely integrated through the CTA. This presents a unique situation in India where land ownership and use is highly fragmented, decentralized, and politicized.

Within this context, CTA and the settlements have the opportunity of shifting their agricultural model from "small holding, low-tech" to a more collective "large holding, high tech" model. This would entail forging small holding farmers into community agriculture projects under a suitable management and governance structure. It would seek to organize around clusters of camps or at settlement level and would bring the advantages of community-based collective irrigation, fencing, improved and shared mechanization, choice of crops, marketing, and value chain development. Further, it would promote and facilitate collaborative partnerships with private sector agricultural companies, exporters, and investors.

In short, CTA and the community could seek to transform Tibetan agriculture to an "agribusiness" model, managing the entire business from input supply to marketing and sales. This new orientation would include a shift into higher margin crops and value-addition activities. These more sophisticated activities would require all the capacities and organization needed to develop and manage such an enterprise. As a result, they would hold excellent prospects for motivating and utilizing the skills of Tibetan youth with both higher and lower educational levels. Further, this approach would provide significant opportunities to invite private sector companies and other groups (including Tibetans living abroad) to work and invest in the settlements and to provide training and employment opportunities that would be attractive to younger and future generations of settlement residents.



Shifting to a new approach to agriculture in the settlements, however, will require CTA to develop a long-term orientation toward agricultural activities, clarity of purpose and vision with respect to the agricultural model to be pursued, and the political and management will and skill to develop and implement a unified, holistic, and integrated "agribusiness" program. Such an approach will require close collaboration with the Government of India, new investment from public and private sources, and the identification and selection of appropriate private sector partners.

The essence of this shift to an "agribusiness" model will be to focus on redefining and consolidating "land use" for the agricultural settlements as a whole and for individual settlements. The Cooperative Societies currently functioning in the agricultural settlements could play an important role in this new model. As a result, their participation should be solicited as the new model is developed, and further analysis should be undertaken regarding how these societies might need to be strengthened and supported.

3. Building Tibetan Financial Institutions and Services

Sustainable economic development requires a variety of stable financial institutions which provide the financial products and services required for a diverse, balanced, and healthy economy. These institutions include retail and commercial banks, credit unions and cooperative societies, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, money transfer and remittance companies, and investment banks and asset managers, among others. Together these institutions help a community to accumulate, allocate, invest, and manage financial assets efficiently and prudently and with a view to supporting the overall economic welfare of the society.

Retail and Commercial banks offer savings and credit products to consumers and to businesses. These financial institutions help the community to save and recycle savings into business and other productive social activities. Credit Unions and Cooperative Societies, by comparison, provide a broad range of financial products and services to their members, but not to the wider community. Savings and Loan Associations have historically channelled consumer savings into mortgage loans for housing, along with other types of business and personal loans. Insurance Companies help individuals and businesses to manage a wide variety of risks, including health, property and casualty, crop, mortgage, and various business risks. Money Transfer and Remittance Companies assist individuals to send and receive funds from one country to another or within a country. Investment Banks help individuals, businesses and governments raise capital through the issuance of securities, while Asset Managers assist individuals and business to invest and manage their financial assets wisely.

A mature and thriving economy needs each of the products and services that these financial institutions provide. From the perspective of the Tibetan refugee community, the lack of credible financial institutions of this type continues to be an important gap and vulnerability. As the refugee community has become increasingly economically successful over the sixty years of its exile, it has accumulated enough assets and demand for credit, savings, and other financial products and services to establish its own financial institutions. This would be an important next step in assuring the community's resilience in the coming years.

Efforts are currently underway through the CTA to establish a Non-Bank Financial Corporation under the laws of India and over time perhaps to establish a Small Finance Bank (SFB). These efforts would result in the establishment of a new financial institution for the community. This undertaking should be encouraged and supported so that a broad range of financial products and services (including saving, credit, insurance, remittances, and guarantees) can be offered. Issues around specific products and services to be provided, lending practices, governance, and



meeting capital requirements will need to be carefully considered. Products and services that provide credit support and growth capital to SMEs (as discussed below), sweater sellers, tourism enterprises, and larger businesses within the community should be considered as high, near-term priorities.

The Cooperative Societies currently functioning in the agricultural settlements are important providers of financial products and services to the farmers and members of the settlement communities. These Societies have specialized financial roles and functions that support the overall economic development of the refugee community. Thus, the products and services that they provide in the agricultural settlements should be carefully reviewed and considered as the community seeks to build a variety of stable financial institutions and services.

4. Supporting Small and Medium-sized Businesses and Encouraging Entrepreneurship

Strengthening the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the community and encouraging entrepreneurship can catalyze economic growth. This can provide a robust platform for new and potentially more exciting jobs and income generating opportunities.

In the refugee community, about 10% of the population is involved with business and trading activities with an SME. These SMEs provide products, goods, and services generally at small scale and with limited opportunities for growth. Income from these enterprises is generally used to support families and for personal survival.

Within the refugee community, SMEs generally have limited or no access to the financial services, business development services, or capacity building resources that they need to support their growth and expansion. Further, recent community surveys indicate a relatively high preference for business ownership among the youth as opposed to the previous generation. While this preference should be promoted and encouraged, it requires appropriate support as youth too frequently demonstrate a lack of the relevant skills, motivation and strategies required to pursue entrepreneurship.

There are significant opportunities to support the community's SMEs and encourage entrepreneurship. These businesses require a broad range of financial products and services (as discussed above), including savings, credit, insurance, asset management, remittances, and growth capital. In addition, a broad range of business development services will be required to support these businesses, including assistance with basic financial literacy; providing proper identity and business documentation to establish bank accounts and obtain loans; developing business plans and strategy; and general business management including marketing, sales, human resources, accounting and taxes (particularly with respect to the newly adopted Goods and Service Tax).

Enlisting the participation of already successful Tibetan entrepreneurs and business owners in programs encouraging entrepreneurship and helping SMEs to grow may have excellent prospects for contributing to the overall economic development of the community.

5. Role of Tibetans Living Overseas

Tibetan communities outside Tibet have become increasingly dispersed and scattered. In the early days of the Tibetan exile and through the 1990s, most of the Tibetan people who fled from Tibet became refugees in India, Nepal, or Bhutan. Since the late 1990s, however, more and more Tibetans have migrated to other countries.



Tibetans living overseas have access to better education and more financial and other resources than the refugee communities in India, Nepal and Bhutan. The overseas Tibetan communities provide a significant and unusual economic development opportunity due to their earnings, skills, experience, commitment to the community and the preservation of Tibetan culture. They also present excellent prospects for bringing new investment capital, management skill, and global perspective and experience to the NBFC and other new financial institutions; to SMEs, larger enterprises developed by Tibetan business people; and to youth seeking to establish their own businesses in the community.

How best to utilize this resource presents a challenge and an opportunity that the community has yet to explore deeply or leverage fully. Inviting and involving Tibetans living overseas to participate actively in economic development activities should hold considerable prospects for making a positive and meaningful contribution to economic development of the refugee community, particularly in activities around strengthening the agricultural settlements; initiating and helping to build and manage new financial institutions; supporting SMEs and entrepreneurship through mentorship and providing growth capital; and providing employment, training, skill building, and role models for Tibetan youth.

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QUESTIONS AND ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TIBETAN COMMUNITY THEME

Question 1: How can the issues of migration and youth employment be addressed so that the population of the refugee community can be sustained and stabilized?

- 1. What steps can be taken to make life in the agricultural settlements and more generally in India, Nepal, and Bhutan more attractive for Tibetan families and youth? Is lack of appropriate and challenging employment and income generating opportunities the most important determinant for migration or are other social factors as or more important? If so, how might these social factors be addressed while seeking to improve employment and income generating opportunities? What might be done to improve the "lifestyle" aspects of life in the settlements and more generally in India, Nepal, and Bhutan?
- 2. Is shifting to an "agribusiness" model likely to provide employment and economic opportunities that will be attractive to Tibetan youth? It not, what alternatives should be explored?
- 3. Is it likely that expanded support for SMEs, entrepreneurship and vocational training will successfully encourage significant numbers of youth to remain in the community rather than



seeking to migrate? If not, what alternatives might there be to attract and incentivize more young people to stay in the settlements and more generally in India, Nepal, and Bhutan?

Question 2: What steps should be taken to strengthen the agricultural settlements in India?

- 1. Would shifting the agricultural settlements to an "agribusiness" model be practical? If so, how might it be designed and implemented? If not, what alternatives might there be to put the agricultural settlements on a more sound and sustainable economic footing?
- 2. If an "agribusiness" model is to be pursued, who should lead this effort and how should the agricultural settlement communities be involved? What role should the CTA play? What resources would be required to seriously develop such a model and how can these resources be obtained? How might financial resources and private sector partners be identified to assist in this planning process and in the longer-term development of an "agribusiness?"
- 3. Are there easier, short-term solutions that can be developed for many of the agricultural challenges, including irrigation, mono-cropping, land degradation, lack of mechanization and fencing, and "forward" and "backward" linkages? If so, what might these solutions be and how and by whom could they be implemented? How might CTA encourage and support the development of these solutions?

Question 3: How can CTA build the sustainable financial institutions required to provide a broad range of financial products and services to the refugee community?

- 1. What types of financial institutions should CTA seek to establish to provide the financial products and services that the refugee community now requires? Will an NBFC provide a good solid foundation for expanding credit services to the community, and would a SFB be a logical and useful next step? Might different institutions be required in India, Nepal, and overseas?
- 2. How can CTA attract and mobilize for community economic development purposes household savings that are already accumulated in the refugee community, in India, Nepal and Bhutan and among the Tibetans living abroad? What type of savings and lending institutions would be most beneficial for the community? How can CTA attract remittance flows from Tibetans living abroad and provide some community benefits from these flows?
- 3. How can CTA establish a financial institution that will provide growth and equity capital equity for SMEs, entrepreneurs, and other scalable businesses in the community? What type of financial institution might this be? Would a Tibetan Private Equity or Venture Capital Fund be appropriate and feasible? How can Foreign Direct Investment ("FDI") or investments from International Development Agencies ("IDAs") be attracted to provide growth and equity capital for these businesses?
- 4. How can CTA attract FDI or IDAs to invest in the financial institutions it will develop? How might private capital be attracted, particularly from successful Tibetans living abroad? Would a public-private partnership model ("PPP") be feasible for these institutions. If so, how might such a PPP function and be governed?
- 5. Should CTA seek to sponsor or own new "futuristic" enterprises and businesses? What might these be and how might CTA sponsor or own them? What private sector, public sector, or PPP models might be utilized?



Question 4: How can small and medium-sized businesses and entrepreneurship be best encouraged and supported in the refugee community?

- 1. What types of encouragement and support do SMEs and Tibetan entrepreneurs require to support their business activities? What specific financial and business development services are most needed at this time and what specific services will be required in the future?
- 2. What specific credit and other support might be provided to sweater sellers? Would it be feasible to explore the developing an integrated approach to the sweater selling business, including the design and manufacturing of sweaters? If so, who should lead this exploration, and what should be the role of CTA?
- 3. What should be the priority products and services that the NBFC and eventually the SFB should seek to provide to SMEs and entrepreneurs? How might the community attract additional investment capital for SMEs and entrepreneurs? Might the overseas Tibetan community provide such capital? If so, how might that capital be attracted?
- 4. How might remittances that flow into the refugee communities in India and Nepal be utilized more effectively to encourage and support SMEs and entrepreneurial activities in the community?
- 5. How can the Tibetan Chamber of Commerce and highly successful Tibetan business owners become involved in supporting and encouraging SMEs and Tibetan entrepreneurs? What specific services, advice, and support might they provide?

Question 5: How can the Tibetans living overseas be brought into community economic development programs and activities?

- 1. What opportunities and incentives could be provided to bring more Tibetans living overseas into the economic development programs and activities in the settlements and in India?
- 2. Are there specific aspects of community economic development that might be of particular interest to Tibetans living overseas? These might include providing investment capital and management advice for the NBFC, SFB or other new financial institutions; providing growth capital, credit, business development services, or mentoring for SMEs and entrepreneurs; helping to develop and implement a successful "agribusiness" model for the agricultural settlements; and assisting to develop relevant workforce development and vocational training for Tibetan youth.
- 3. Who might lead an effort to bring Tibetans living overseas into the economic develop activities of the community? How might this be done, and what resources might be required? What should be the role of the CTA, the Offices of Tibet and the Tibetan Associations?













