

# तहिगाहेत्राम्स्रसाग्ची देगाया प्रमास्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य प्रमाधित स्थाप्य प्रमाधित स्थाप्य स्था



# क्षेट्रा न्ने न्न न्ने क्षञ्चित्र

ळव'रेग'प'र्राव्यापियाम्स'र्यर'र्याम्स'र्यर'

### Compassion, Virtue and Character

A dialogue between Buddhist scholars and Scientists

September 28 to 30, 2017

Norbulingka Institute, Dharamsala, India

# **芒**資气

क्ष्मां संन्दान्यका क्रिया यहें यो त्या प्राप्त स्था प्राप्त स्था यहें त्या प्राप्त स्था यहें त्या प्राप्त स्था यहें त्या प्राप्त स्था यहें त्या यह विष्य स्था यह स्थ

# ळॅगस'रेय'सॅ'सॅदे'र्झेरा

यद्भारत्विः चर्षाः श्रीः क्षेरः चित्रा विः चित्रः चित्रः

तहिवा हेव विश्व ग्री रेवा य दूर हु अपर वेष पति पर्वे श्री द स्वाप त्र्वेट्य:द्राप्ते: १०० विदाय: अन्य अर्वेद कु: त्येते : त्रु: अ: अर्केवा वीय: द्रु: तन्त्रेन् व्यवदार्सेवाः ह्ये व्यान्त्रे व्यान्त्रे व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र बैटा दे:तृबःळंबःरेवाःयःदटःबटःयवेःअविषःयःइअषःग्रीःद्वरःवेअःवेषः र्वेण'चर्त्रे'त्रोट'णवट'र्थेट्। केंगबाचेटबामवेबाय'दे ह्ये'वें'२०११ वेंट'टे'र' ट्रबःश्रॅटःचर्डवःद्रयेःसर्हेदःदुःर्ळेगवःवेटः। देवैःश्लेचवःर्वोःहेंगवःदटःयगः येव विषायते पहें न मिवित क्रीं राया पर्मे ही र मिवर सें न दे विषा के मिवर सें मिवर स त्र्वात्रुअयाने निष्ठ स्प्राह्म अराक्षेत्र वा वा पा निष्ठ वि । वि सञ्जन दर्शेषा प्रतास्त्री स्थान क्षेत्र विषय स्थान स्य क्ट्रस्यः भ्वामः देवाः र्भेरः धेवः बिटः। क्रें वाषः स्याः श्वेयः र्गेटः इसः र्गेयः श्वेटः न्व्याया मान्या स्थान स् वेबारना ब्रीटान्वें बाधराळें वाबायान्या ने वे ने स्वानी वर्षे हो हो ने वे ने स्वानी वर्षे हो हो हो है है णवि वे श्वेंट स्टेंर सूट्य पहें व न्ट पर्टेय प्रमुर स्ट्रेर प्रमुर से रामे हिट्य परिये नर्<u>च</u>ें श्चेर्रादि केर् इ.स.चेंर् ग्री र्य अहेंर् विरायर र्राय अपे के के ૡૡ૾ૺ.ڂ૽૽૱ૡ૽ૺ૱ૡઌૢ૱૱૽૽ૺૹૣ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ द्याः ग्रीकार्योः श्चीयाः बुकायाः नदा नर्योकारेकाः ग्रीः वर्षे । श्चीवाः स्वाकाः स्वाने अ राजानव होनवा सः स्वावा वारान्ता कृव नुः हीव निर्माणवर वाराव वाराह्म र ष्ट्रीअ:र्कट:पी:वेचर्यास:पादेश:व्याप्तरः।

हैन'न्दः याँ र्वेणशया **र्ह्ह न । (१९)** इन्हेंन् । (१९) अस्यः 10:30

**੧੩'੧੩ੇ੧'ਗ਼ੈ'ਙਿੱਕ'੫ਘ** 

त्रबंधस्यत्रद्धे प्रनः र्हे ह्या ही स्वार्धे स्वार्धे स्वार्धे स्वार्धे स्वार्धे स्वार्धे स्वार्धे स्वार्धे स्व

য়ৢঀয়য়ৣ৾ঀ৾য়ঀৣ৾ঀ৻ৼৣ৾ঀ৻ৼৣ৾ঀ৻য়ৢঀ৻৻ঀয়ৣ৻য়য়ৢঀ৻য়৸ঀ৻৻য়য়ৣ৻য়৸ঀয়৸ ৠ৾য়য়ৣ৾ঀ৻য়ড়ৣ৻৻য়৻য়য়৻৻ঀয়৻৻য়য়ৣ৻৻য়৸য়৸

वेबर्दरम् व्यायस्य

### ইলম'ব্রর'দান্তম'না

कु:र्क्टें द| 11:00 व्रषः 12:15

क्र्याय तर्ने वार्षे स्ट्रींट या निमानी हमार हिं समी

### देन'तुस'यह्मअ'ब्रीन'वन'ख्नेन'हे'ल्यस'येव'हेन'यम'नगय' ळेनसा

प्रमुव प्रहें व 'सूर्र्सेवा रे मून' या 25 📽 है 'प' है ब' त्यवा भ्रम' या 20

अपिबारापिया वीबायार्से पञ्चित द्वीत प्रति । स्वति । स् <u> २८.र्जेव.तर्म्यः श्रेप्तरम्भेप्तः भ्रेप्तः श्रेप्तथः श्रेप्तथः श्रेप्तशः है.पट.</u> ५७८८ के। ह्येर रूर ने र ह्येर हे उद ने वा गुरा द दे ते कर तह र हि र हे यःवैषारेत्। र्देवःग्रमः। श्लेमःहेःचेरःचःतेःवैतःरुं विषाःधेवःयःतमःवरुः र्द्ध्यायादाददाः विषाः श्रुदादे । दार्स्यका श्रीदाः हो पदाः विषाः श्रीदाः हो पदाः विषाः श्रीदाः विषाः विषा बीव-दे-मवद-र्देव-मर्से-र्य-धीव। ८-ळें र-क्कुव-महब-दश्द-पतिब-धित-<u>५७७८ हूँ वा इस्रया वार्स वे से स्रीट है । यवा चस्रूर म्रीट खन्य सामित्र से स</u> <u> ग्रीकाधीत्र। ८.क्रूकाश्वेदाईतुःश्चेत्रावादानेकाग्रीःलूटाताक्ष्टाश्चाराम्या</u> चसूर होत् कुं ते ।ववा र्ये धीवा र्वेव गुरा देवार कें खेखवा भृवावा कवा की क् वे र्राप्तविव कर्षा अराधवाय विषय की विषय के वार्ष विषय की विषय रैणवःग्रे:ब्रेट:हेदे:द्वे:अळॅंद:पडट:वॅव:दे:७:अव:रट:वी:द्व:त्व्रःड्अव: य<del>हें 'र्</del>ह्चेंन्'र्स्थ्य'ने'धेव'ग्रुट'यिहेट'र्सेट'स्र'वस्य प्रस्तिन्य'रस्टेंन्य ग्रेन्यावदायास्त्रीताहे । वित्राधितास्त्रीया

#### नर्जे 'ग्लेर'हे 'मिना'न्र'या क्षेत्र'हे 'न्र' खुस्रस'नहे।

श्वेरःहे चेरः परिनाप्तरेर् छे वा पक्षे श्रेयश ग्री क्षें व्यापाव व श्रेयश छवः व्यापाव व श्रेयश छवः व्यापाव व श्रेयश छवः व्यापाव व श्रेयश छवः श्रेयः परि श्रेयः श्रेयः श्रेयः परि श्रेयः श्रेयः श्रेयः परि श्रेयः श्रेयः परि श्रेयः श्

वैवर्दरर्थे| वैवःक्वा

### ౙఀঢ়য়৾৾৽ঢ়ৢঽ৾৽ঢ়য়ৢয়৾৽ঢ়

कु<sup>-</sup>र्कें न्। 1:30 व्रब् 3:00

고화'줬다'확'[교미'도다'편] 훯다'흩'도다'필리자'고충] (광'러명도') 쌀 위자'제 30

ਜ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼੶ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਜ਼ੵ੶ਜ਼ੑ੶ਜ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼੶ਖ਼ਜ਼੶ਖ਼ਜ਼੶ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ ਜ਼ਫ਼੶ਸ਼ਜ਼੶

ग्रायः वेनुःबेरः। 🖢 ङ्गरः य। 25 📽 देः चः देवः वत् ङ्गरः य। 20

*ૡ૽ૺઃ*તૃષાઃ ૹ૾ૢ૾ૺ૾ૡ૽ૺ૱ૡ૬ૄઌૄ૽૽ૹૢૢ૱ૠ૽ૼૡ૽ૺઌૻઌ૽૽ૺ૾૱ઽૡ૽૱ઌૣ૽ૼઌૺ૾ૡૢઌ૾૽ૹ૾૽ૺ૾૽૱૱૱ पर्वेष:र्सेट:वी:क्वु:कः ४०.३५ रट:वेट्:ग्री:पर्ळे:प:ट्ट:पर्ट:श्रीट्:क्षेट्:के:ट्यद र्दशर्थेर्-प:(पत्नि:क:ग्रार्-गोंरः ०-४) पक्कःक ६७.११ थै:पत्रें प:र्रः यदेःश्चेदःव्हीदःर्खंअःर्षेद्रःर्ख्या (यद्वाकःसः5-7) देःचविवायग्चःकः *૧*૪.०६८८ : केट.की. त्रकें घनबाद्याचे : कीटाया कार्या कर कीटा कीटा कीटा र्रेंग्सेन्:ह्रंथः (पहुःक:पक्कुन् 0-10) वर्षिन्:वर्ष ने:न्याने:विन्नःतेयः वेअःभ्लबःग्रीःचनेःभ्रीनःन्दःवळें वचबःर्भ्वःवर्देनःविद्बःवीःनेतुःवेषः क्ष्यास्त्रात्वा र्विट स्ट्रिये प्रदेश्य प्रदेश मान्य स्टर् में स्ट्रिय स्टर् स्ट्रिय स्टर्स स्ट्र स्टर्स स ८८:देवाःवाबुदःवाबुकागावैः वदः दकार्येदः वीः येदा दयेरः द्वा रदः वेदः दरः रटाची वटा श्री इसमा ग्री तर्से दाय होता मी वा दे प्रविवास स ञ्च ५८ वर वी भ्रेषाय पु ५८ ळ चे खेवाबा वर्षा वे दब ध्री व या हे से व र्मतात्वर्त्त्रिरः श्रीः मात्रकाः सूरकाः र्सुः ना वर्ष्कः नामेत्रः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स वटःश्चःनर्गोवःचा यमःश्चेनःश्चैःनगवःचया चुःश्चेः इसमःह्वटःनुमःवमःध्याः र्बेर-ग्रुर-पा कट-र्यापार्केट-प्रहें व बेट-या रट-वेट-ग्री-प्रचय ज्ञाने हेवा गर्नेट भेर अधिय त्राचित स्तर है । अधिय की अधिय की प्रमुख निष्या निष्या है । २. पर्ग्र. चपु. खुष्रबाटण कूब. ह्यां वाबा क्री. चे. वाबवा . र्यं या से या सी या ता यःच बदःचः ददः वर्देदः र्ह्वे वर्के अयः वद्वाः द्र्ये विदः स्टेंवे चुः संस्थायः व्याय गिदै :क: मुेव 'र्थेद 'राब 'द्राय तर्वेद : वी 'र्थेद । विद्र ब खु र वह्न व 'र्थेद : सुब र्वेव ।

वर्षिव यस मुव यर वृषा पर्दे प्रत्वर के प्रत्य के प्रत्य के वाय स्रिवः त्रास्त्रः स्रिवः स्रिव तर्ह् अष्यःग्रीष्यः वटः कटः याद्येयाः तृः याद्यं याय्यः अः चट् ः दिव्यः तर्वेदः त्येयाषः ৾ঀ৴*৻*য়ঀয়৽য়ৢঀ৻ৼ৾৴ঀয়৽য়য়৽৸ৼ৸ৼ৸ড়য়য়ড়৾ঀ৽৸ৼ৸ र्च्चेप्पंत्रप्यराचित्रेवःत्रम्यादःस्यायाम्पर्दरायेवःचेतःक्वरेतःकुतःवुषायाञ्चवःयित्। र्षेट्र-यःरेट्रा र्वेट्:क्रॅर-रट:वेट्-ग्री:ह्री:क्रॅवाब-रट:व्रिअक्टर:वे.व्रब:स्वाब: तत्तरः अ.च क्रे दः तत्ते वितः तत्तु स्तर् तत्त्व स्तरः वितः क्षेत्रः वितः क्षेत्रः वितः क्षेत्रः वितः क्षेत्रः चाववः विचाः तृः र्क्रोदः चाक्षेचः खिलः क्षे अनः क्षङ्कः चे रः चर्देः क्रें चाः (द्रश्रद्धाः र्क्षेतः क्रॅंश मात्रशास्त्र मार्नेटा) विवामिर्नेटार्श्वराधेन रद्वारा देर नुस्र सिवा चुकारा चक्किर देव स्वरासन्य बिवाया ग्रीका क्रिका वावया गर्हेर स्वायद स्वया भ्राप्याः नेरः रदः कुरः सूर्याः तः र्स्युरः अविदः ग्रीः द्वारः देवाः दवाः स्वरः स्वरः र्देवाः र्थेट पर्ट । बहु बहु नेर पर्दे केंब दर्शे वा अवसाद हैं अब देर सुद से द इस्रबर्ट्स हिस्रव्या हें वर्षे हें हैं। कें वाबर वर सवस दिया है वाबर हें वा यत्रयः त्वायः श्वायः केरः चुत्रः हेः रदः हेरः ग्रीः वः ज्ञाः यह्यवः यः क्षेः नदः क्षेत्रः नु <u> न्यायः स्याप्त्रं नः प्रथान्त्र्यः यथ्यः यद्भावः स्थायः स्याप्तः स्थापः स्थापः स्थापः स्थापः स्थापः स्थापः स</u>्थापः ब्रॅ.ज.ब्र्चिब.तपु.व्रिंश.क्ष्ट.ऋषब.ज.वज.पट्टेचब.चर्डे.च.ब्र्यवाब.च्रेट.क्री. लूरी लट.वेश्रयाबुताचिष्याबुवाःधिःउपूर्तावायाःक्षेत्रःची कूयाङ्क्षिवायाःरेटः पर्रोलान्तरेः ब्रॅलाक्कृत्रात्यावार्ष्यातान्तर्भातान्त्रात्यान्त्रात्यान्त्रात्यान्त्रात्यान्त्रात्यान्त्रात्या पद्मिल,यंब्य,खुट,पर्झूच,ब्य,खिल,झु.संची,विच,यंब्य,चीयंब,ख्ला,ट्रूब,झी.स्रींव, 

कैव प्रत्ये। कैव স্থ্য **ই লম ' প্রর ' ন নি ' ন।** इः ই বু 3:30 বৃষ্ণ 4:30

### नर्चे 'में - के निया में के ना के न हैं न के ने के न

👺 শ্লুম'আ 60

हेव'यहिष'या र्वेषच्याया

### ৺ভ্ৰম্ম'প্ত্ৰন্দ্ৰ'ৰ্ম

कु<sup>-</sup>क्टॅंन्। 9:30 व्रषः 10:30

वार्से:श्रुॅट:चा गाय:लेश:श्रेट:।

[नर्दुव्ययते खें क्वा क्षेत्रायाति खेटानर्दुव्यया मुख्यार्धि []

### ୡୢୖ୳୕ୄୖଽ୕୳୲ୖଵ୵ଽ୷ୖୠ୴ୖୠ୕୳ଵୖ୕ୣୠ୷ୣଌୣ୷୷ୄୖ୷୰ଵୄ୕ ୰ୢୖୡ୵୕୷ୡୖୢ୶୴୷୕ୢୠ୶୳୳୕ୖୄ୕୵୕ଌୣ୷୶୲

बे'वे'ना है' चैद'र्ते 🖢 भ्रम्या 35 📽 दे'च'देब'ववा भ्रम्या 25

तास्त्व, स्वांब, लूट, तान्यक्षेत्र, लूटी

तास्त्व, स्वांब, लूट, तान्यक्षेत्र, लूटी

तास्त्व, स्वांब, तान्यक्षेत्र, लूटी

तास्त्र, तान्यक्षेत्र, तान्यक्षेत्र, तान्विव, लुवा, लुवा,

बार्थः स्पर्दे स्टान्देषु स्वयः सूची बार्थः स्पर्दे स्टान्देषु स्वयः सूची

त्री नियाक्तेयात्री नियम् हिताक्षेत्र वित्राचित्र वित्र वित्र क्षेत्र वित्र क्

- ि हेन्द्र-द्रा क्षेत्रं 2017 ह्न. 9 केंब. 29
- 👱 দার্মিশেহেরৈ অসংদাঝিদা 10:30-11:00
- भी केन गुरः मर्बेल केंग्राम् 12:15-01:30
- 🖵 অ্র্র্রিঅন্ট্রেম্বের্রিন্দ্রেম্বর্রি 03:00-03:30

हेव महिषाया विवायया

### ळॅगस'द्युन'गढ़ेस'या

कु<sup>∙</sup>र्कें ব∣ 11:00 বৃষ<sup>∙</sup> 12:15

#### ਸ਼੶ਫ਼ਗ਼ਖ਼੶ਸ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ੑ੶ਖ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਲ਼ੑਜ਼ ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਸ਼੶ਲ਼ੑਖ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼੶ ਸ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼

ह्र्पेन राज्ञा अः सूरास्या 🖢 क्षराया २५ 📽 दे पादेशायना क्षराया २०

चर्षिर्धरायः पश्चित्र वरास्त्र प्रित्ति वर्षा स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्ध्व स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्धेत्र स्वर्धेत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्येत्येत् स्वय्येत् स्वय्येत् स्वय्येत् स्वय्येत् स्वय्येत् स्वय्येत्य

ૡૺૹૹ૽ૡૢૺઌ૽૽ઌૢૹ૽ઌઌૺૺ૾૽૱ઌઌૢ૽ઌઌ૽ૢ૽ઌૺઌૣૢ૽ૼ૱૱૱ઌૢઌ ૡૹૣઌૡૢૺઌ૽૽૽૽ૺૹઌૢઌ૽ૺઌઌૢ૽ઌ૽૱ઌ૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૱ઌૢ૽ઌઌૢ૽ઌ૽૽ૺ૽૽ૢ૽ૼૺઌ ૡૹૣઌૡૢઌ૽ઌ૽૽ઌઌ૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૾ૢ૽ૣૻઌઌ૽૽ૼઌ૽ૹઌૡૢઌ૽ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ૺ૽૽ૢ૽ઌ૽

#### नर्चे 'ब्रेन' हे 'विवा' वार्ष अंधा वार्षेत्र' या

चर्चेन् प्रते में नें क्षा चर्चेन् प्रते प्रते प्रते प्रते प्रते क्षा चर्चेन् प्रते प्रते

### हेव.पहिमाया हेव.म्या

### ळॅगस'द्युन'गसुस्र'ः।

**कु** कें न्। 1:30 व्रषः 3:00

### चम्, मुंद्र क्रिं विचा, चिश्च क्रिं ता चम्र्र ता चम्र्र ता चम्रे

(광'적튕기)

বর্গু:দ্লীদ:।

📽 শ্লম আ 45

क्र्याबाचरुराचाक्रयाव्याव्याद्वीयाच्या

कूवाबाक्षःकट..चर्चे.धीटा

👺 প্লুম'আ 45

हैन'गहैन'या हैन'ज्ञूया **र्ह्हें पास' श्रुत'पति'पा** इंकेंदा 3:30 नन्म 4:30

चर्चे 'म्रोन' से 'मिमा' चित्रे 'पा मित्र 'प्यत्र' 'न्न ' च्चे त्र' पा मित्र 'प्यत्र' 'न्न च्चे त्र' पा मित्र 'प्यत्र' च्चे च्चे त्र' पा चीत्र 'प्यत्र' च्चे च्चे त्र' पा चीत्र' प्यत्र' च्चे च्चे त्र' पा चीत्र' प्यत्र' च्चे च्चे त्र' पा चीत्र' प्यत्र' चित्र' प्रचे चित्र' चि

#### धेय.पाश्चराया र्ष्यायाया

### ळॅगस'झुक्'८८'या

&<sup>∙</sup>ঠেঁবা 9:30 ব্<sup>ষ</sup> 10:30

गर्डे क्रिंट ना नह्नव तह्नव क्षेक्ष्र

	चर्चे'ग्लेन'हे'।वन्'हे'च। नने'न। नने'ने'ने ने न
🗂 ે કે ક વાસુસ યા કુ કે જે 2017 हू 9 કે જ 30	
₽ দার্ঝনাহটোবেশদাঝনা 10:30-11:00	
ি নুর শুহ শুর্ঝ কর্ম না 12:15-01:30	
<b>₽</b> ঘার্ষশেহর মেন্দ্রো 03:00-03:30	

क्षेत्र वासुस्रास्य र्द्ववासःस्य

### ইলম'প্রর'ল্টিম'না

कुःर्ळें ব∣ 11:00 বৃষ<sup>,</sup> 12:30

### र्देन'ख्नेन'व्हेन'वस्त्र'वेशे केते'न्देन'वा मुस्र'वर्रे'न्दा नर्वेस्र' न्त्रीमस्रा नगत'द्देन'वस्त्र'मेस्रा

सेगागी हंगार हें तुःचगी। ९ क्रार वा 25 📽 दे प्रादेच पावा क्रार वा 20

यहूर्यावर्ध्वाः स्वाः स

### 

बॅर्फ़िन हुव वर गरा 🎐 क्र्रास्य 25 📽 दे च देव या बा क्रास्या 20

देश्या सुन्य सुन्

चक्रेय.त.सीवाबामुयाह.दशहायबाश्चय.ताचास्वा.धे.त्व्र्र्ट्र्याच्चयं.सीवा.स्वा.धे.त्व्र्र्ट्र्याच्चयं.सीवा.स्वा.धे.त्व्र्य्त्र्याच्चेयःसीवा.स्वा.सीवा.सीवा.सीवा.सीवा.सीवा.सीवा.सीवा.सी

धुव.चाश्रयात्रा धुव.मिता

### <u>ळॅणस्'द्युम्'मसुस्र'या</u>

कु:क्वें ५। 1:45 व्रषः 3:30

### धु'गुर'ब्रेुं'ॐगस'न्र'ब्रुंर'ॐर'नेग'क्स'क्रुंब'निस् त्रास्य चचर'सेगस'र्मेस'र्सेर'धेर'ळ्र 'तुस'वस'तम्'र्केस'न्मेस् धुत्योगुत्रा विवादा र्रे क्रुंस्ट क्रुंस्य'यवा क्रुराया 20

### नर्जे 'त्रेन' हे 'मिन' डुन' मा र्जे 'हुँन'।

अश्रयावश्रयाद्मीस्टिट्हं क्षेट्र पट्टोलश्चरश्चरःसूर्या यटयाक्षियत्तुःश्चर्याद्मित्त्वात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याक्ष्यात्त्र्यःश्चर्याः श्चर्याःश्चर्याः श्चर्याः श्चर्यः श्वर्यः श्वर

🏜 প্লম'আ 45

त<u>ह</u>्नाःक्ष्यःनश्चरःचम्दःदरःनक्षयःह।

### <u>चर्चे 'म्रे</u>द'ल'गठ्य'चन्द'ग्वद्द'य्वि।

#### **६ऍ५'स'का अ'**झ्र-'ख्या

स्थाः इंश्वःश्वः विचायदे मुं चिय्यः स्याप्ति । स्थाः विद्यः विचायद्वः विचायदे च्यायव्यः स्याप्ति । स्थाः विद्यः विद्यः विद्यः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्यः विद

ड्री-त्वृब्दान् झ्यबालालका क्रूंब्याविट श्रिकालुवी विकालूट तार्टा के त्वपुर प्रतिकारकावात्त्र त्यां विवाहित विवाहित त्यां विवाहित त्यां विवाहित त्यां विवाहित त्यां विवाहित विवाहित विवाहित त्यां विवाहित त्यां विवाहित त्यां विवाहित त्यां विवाहित त्यां विवाहित विव

#### র্ম'ন্টিড়' চ্রাব্রমাশামা

### <u>বর্ল 'য়ৣ৾৾</u>৾৾৾৾৾৾ দেশ লিচ্ম'ন প্র' লাব্র 'ঋদির'

विचः सम् स्त्राचित्र विचः स्त्राचित्र स्त्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्र स्त

पूर-धु-श्रुंच-विषु-विड्र-पू-दु-जवा-चर्ट्र-चन्-झुंवाब-ब्रथ्न-विश्वयः रैवायर्द्रा बेबबावबबाळ्द्रवाबव्यर्देवाया दावर्वेद्रः क्रेट्रिय्व त्तराष्ट्रियाः श्रेश्वरावश्वराद्ययाः याच्यवः त्याच्याः विद्याः स्वाप्ताः विद्याः स्वाप्ताः विद्याः स्वाप्ताः व विज्ञानी ट्रिंगः अर्हेटः द्यटः ह्वामा में अम्मावसम् कंटा वालियः देवा या व पर्वितः क्रुन् नर्शेट पठमाधित। दासू पर्देमा सर्वेट प्रयास क्रामा प्रवास विवा चक्कुन्द्रिआर्त्वेन्द्रपट्येदेः इद्रानेषाहे वाषाया वार्नेदः वयषान्दा न्यदः श्रेषायदेवार्देवार्देषायद्देवायार्वेरायानुषायाद्दरार्देषायद्देवार्वेराञ्गयषा <u> रचरः इते तर्जे लक्षाता वित्यर है तर्जन वें चित्र लें न के न कें स</u> े विचःगवरःचवेवःयःदरः। वःगर्वेवःश्चेरःचश्चेरःगेःव्ययःवेचःघरःश्चेयः क्टर-दट:श्चेंच चूते वट से समापसमा नसमा गुर त्यें चित्र चित्र चित्र गर्विव इस्र मार्टे भूर रें मार्थिव हो नुर्पे मार्थ निर्मा विदार्से र है। स <u>नर्भर.क्रमेश.यंत्रेल.च.श.पर्नैम.त.चेश.धे.मेश्.घचशःभूर.पक्रूल.क्षेत.</u> यावर प्रविव र्थेन। ने प्रविव श्रेयम र्नेव प्र प्रेम प्रवासीय व यार्विव क्रॅंदे से अस्य पिरायायायायायाय निर्देश क्रिया हिंदा क्रेंद्र से अस्य देवा ही विदेश चबर-ळ-इस्रम-है-स्नर-होनग-घनम-र्धिद-सेन्-सेन्यम-यदर-धुन्य-सूर-याबर यो र्थेन।

### नर्चे 'म्रें न'त्य'गज्ञ'नम् न'ग्वन'अग्वा

पर्या। पश्च-द्रवान्त्रः श्रूच-छ्रव-द्रब-द्रेच-ग्रु-चश्च-द्रवान्तः ग्रु-चश्च-द्रवान्तः श्रूच-छ्रव-द्रवान्तः श्रूच-छ्रव पश्च-द्रवान्त्रः श्रूच-छ्रव-द्रब-द्रव-ग्रु-चश्च-द्रवान्तः श्रूच-व्यव्यान्त्रः श्रूच-व्यव्यान्तः श्रूच-व्यव्या

#### न्ने प्रमेश्वराम्बर्ग सिन् द्वा क्षेत्र

स्यान्त्रयात्राध्यात्रस्य स्वान्त्र्यात्रम्य स्वान्त्रयात्र स्वान्त्र स्वान

शह्र-प्रथम्, ज्यान्यस्वियस् विस्त्रम् विस्त्र

#### स्यागीता (मन'ना

ट्ट्ट्रियोबान्यवराष्ट्रीच्चाबाक्ट्ट्रियंस्याक्ट्ट्रियं व्यक्त्रियं वर्षा स्रोतः स्रोतः स्रोतः स्रोतः व्यक्तः स्रोतः स्रो

### ঀঀৗ৾৾৾ঀৗৣ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾ৼ৻৸৾৽ঢ়ৡয়৾ঀয়৻৸ঀয়

लट.कंब.लूरी वृष्य.लूब.कुं.पूर्य.लीवो.जब.पट्ब.सपु.कूट.सुवी.वृ.चृब्य.चेषु.थेश्व.कुंट. खुटा। वावब.लट.कुट.जब.सपु.कंब.कूवाब.बट.क्ववो.जब.वाबट.श्व.लुव. खुटा। वावब.लट.कुट.जब.सपु.कंब.कुंव.कुंवो.क्ववो.जब.वाबट.श्व.लुव. पड़्जा.चपु.कूवो.कूवाब.साववो.टट.चुब्य.लूब.कुं.कुं.विवो.जब.वाबट.श्व.लुव. ट्रेट.श्लेच्य.पूर्जु.कुंवे.कुंवाब.कुंट.कूट.सुव्य.लुव.कुंट.कुंट.कुंट.कुंट.सुव्य.त्व.टट.

#### अ'भे'भा है। भेज'हैं।

वृत्तः विद्रायत्र त्यात्विया चार्यः क्ष्रींद्रायह्र्यः स्त्रायः विद्रायः व

### नर्चे में ८ त्यान हरा नित्र में नित्र में नित्र में

#### विगागीः ह्यानःहितःस्यी।

त्त्रुअःरअषःपःभ्रेगागोःह्गारःहितुःषगोःदेःअरःसदःळदःरेगाःक्षेःगाद्रवः त्यरःगोःर्श्वेरःगार्वेतेःरेषःर्श्केद्रायःभेद्रा विंर्येतेःर्र्स्यःभ्रेषः(GGSC Magazine, Huffington Post, Edutopia and ASCD's Educational Leadership) गुनुअःच्युन् चरार्श्वेरःन्दः त्रह्यःश्लेरः

### चर्चे 'म्रें ८'य' गठ्य' घर्ष प्राप्त ।

र्ल्यन्त्रः स्त्रं न्यते : स्रदः स्व : स्व न्वरायदे श्चिंनाया हेरायर वया श्चिंना अन्ता न्यो स्वा स्ट्रेंब श्चिंरायः चतः म्, क्ष्यं अत्यःश्चरायाः अतः श्चरः श्चरः च्यायाः स्त्रीयायाः श्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्व पति विचयः र्हेव ग्री प्येन्। वे पति कर वि र्शेय ग्विद पति त्यय ग्विते वर तर्ळे प्रमान्या प्रदेवाषा सर्ळे वापति स्त्रीय हिती र्क्षवा मेवा प्रविवासी स्त्री चर्चायः हुव। तळ्ड्र स्यूरा। ह्ये ळूचाया श्रुंट ळूप खी. सूचा स्यापावय यथेश. तर्चा मुन्दार्थः दर्वः अर्क्षवः द्वा अयमः दटः के र्स्या क्षेः वादमः मुः केंवा स्र धेव'य'न्ट्। हैअ'नेव'यव'ळेंग्य'यदे'र्श्वेव'दर्शे र्श्वेच'यदे पक्कि'त्रहेव'दर्शेव' प्रतिनःष्ट्यः वोबयः तो जबः भारु : बटः ही :क्रुवाबः हीटः क्रुयः ही :वेबः ही खः ક્ર્યા-ફે.મ.શુળ-ક્રુળ-ફ્રુીતે-દ્વુત-સેંદ-સુદ-તદ્યેળ-ગ્રુ-શે-વૃત્વિશ-સેંદ-વૃત્વિતે-ৰ্ষ্ট্ৰবিশ্ব (The International School of Brussels on the Common Ground Collaborative character curriculum) ক্ৰুমে' ফ্ৰীনি' ঘৰ' সাঁঘা স্থাঁঘা খ্ৰা' (International School of Bangkok) ५८ चे त्या अया तें र्हेट ची किया ब्रीया र्श्वेय चु (Palo Alto Unified School District on integrating social emotional learning into their work) ষ্ট্র'ব্দ'ব্দ' (Inside and Out) बेब यदि र्चे प्याप्त वि प्राप्त वि प्राप દેવઃશ્રુંદઃૹૅનઃવર્ळેઃવવજાઃશુઃવચઃસૂંત્ર (The Emotions Survival Guide)ব্ভশক্ত্বশুর্ভীর্থিনা

न्गे म्बर्निन्द्र्भूतः मुदिः दिद्दे मुद्धिन्द्र्यः स्वागि गिः यावावाववागे विवायवाव प्राण्यां स्वाप्त्रं प्रमुद्धिन्द्र्यः (Claremont Graduate University) व्यानेषा प्रवाद्धिन्द्र्यः (Claremont Graduate University) व्यानेषा प्रवाद्धिन्द्र्यः (Claremont Graduate प्रवाद्धः प्रवादः प्रवा

### <u>चर्चे 'म्रे</u>द'य'गठ्य'चन्द'ग्वद्द'याव्दा

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क्रियाकारम् स्राक्षेत्र स्वात्त्र व्यात्त्र व्यात्त्र व्यात्त्र स्वात्त्र स

### ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼੶ਫ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼

- 📤 नष्ट्रव तहें व नथु र्स्केवा
- 📤 नष्ट्रवः वहें वः केंबा ने न
- ♣ ट्या'न्यट'र्क्स'तह्स्स्रम्।
- 🚨 पश्रव पर्दे व ते र्श्वेवा

વર્શ્ક નિર્વે તે ત્વદ્યાન્ ગુપ્ત ર્જે જાગ્ને ત્વર્શન પ્રાપ્ત ત્વર્શન ત્વરા ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વરા ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વરા ત્વરા ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વર્શન ત્વરા ત્વરા ત્વર્શન ત્વરા ત્વરા

### ঀঀৗ৾৾৾ঀৗৣ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾ৼ৻৸৾ঀঢ়য়৾ঀয়ঀঀৢঀ৾

#### **चड्डव'न्वॅव'मुग'गसेन'क्स'स**न्स'न्यानुन्य'म्बन

- 📤 র্ন্তুথা ব্রিষশ্য দ্বাথা শ্লী ব্য
- 📤 বম্বুব'নেই ব'র্ম্বুথ'মা

चर्ड्,व.र्रम्व.र्थव.वाज्ञच.वु.क्र्याचर्चेर.ध्रेट.त्र.लुव.खुटा ट्रेप्ट.क्र्.वा.स्वा येव-वै-र्चेद-ग्री-र्वे-क्रूब-वट-क्रेब-र्येटब-ग्रुवन्य-येव-वैट-भृव-वर्षेट-हे-चर्ड्य देव चे के त्यार्थ के त्यार यात्याद्यम्बान्त्वाकान्त्रीः व्याप्ताद्वान्यात्यात्वान्यात्यात्वान्यात्वान्यात्वान्यात्यात्वात्यात्वात्यात्वात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात वाबर निहेते हेब सु नर्सु द अ सु अ सु अ वा वाबे न व ब नर्स द र्ये नि न न र्थेंद्'ग्रीकाष्ट्रीर'तसुर्'्स'गर्हेर'यहरः। दे'स्न'दतर'यर्द्धद'स'रर'र्देश वयान्द्वान्व्यं कार्यवान्यः वयान्यः वयान्य अवरःवार्केरः भरः भरः वार्देरः शेवः ग्रेटः दर्वोबः ग्रुटः। इः रुअः बः श्वरः कवाबः यते श्वा वाक्षेय पर्द्ध न पूर्व न पूर्व न प्रति । पार्व न पार् बरः क्रे.चः भृषा पाने वर्षा स्वाप्त स्व इसमायार्यान्त्रादे त्राधुन कुःर्स्य प्विते व्यान्त्राचिते व्यान्त्रा रैणबायमा वेंदाग्रीरिणाणवया द्वीवाहितान्ना प्यापायस्यार्भेटाचितां भ्रम्यार्थित। मर्श्वरम्वीव ग्री श्रेंमर्भव ते भ्रें श्रेंग्यायम् वें संस्थित क्षेच.पष्टिर.पष्ट्रंब.त्र्यं.पू.र्य.द्या.य्यूर.पप्ट.श्रूंच.पष्ट्रंब.ज्यावा.त्र्य.त्र् য়য়ঽয়ৢঀয়৾ঀ

### <u>नर्जे 'म्रे</u>न'य'गहस्राचन्द्र'गहर'स्राम्ह्या

#### *चर्ड्ड*न'न्मॅ्न'चुन'रूच'र्ळेस'ब्लेन्'न्स'सन्ध'त्रस'लुमस'म्नन्'स्म्ना

- 🚨 ८०१:५०८:ळॅब:ग्लेट।
- 📤 ৸য়:য়ৄয়য়য়য়
- 📤 পুত্র লাখ্য স্থ্রিবা
- 📤 ঐশ-ম্ব-শ্ল্লিথাআ

चयट्चिष्ट्रास्त्री चयट्चिष्ट्यास्त्री च्यास्त्रात्त्रीयःचिष्ट्यःचिष्यःचिष्यःचिष्ट्यःचिष्यःचिष्यःचःचिष्यःचःचिष्यःचःचिष्यःचःचिष्यःचःचिष्यःचःचिष्ट्यःच

#### चङ्कंत्र'नमॅत्र'नमद'स्क'ळॅस'ब्लेन्यक्र्य'क्र्य'क्र्य'क्रम्यम्

- 📤 ट्यार्च्यर लक्षः र्ह्मेवा
- 📤 पष्ट्रवादिंवापरे र्र्हें
- 📤 বর্ষিদ্-বর্মমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমা

चक्कियश्वराद्धर्यः स्त्रीयः स

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#### *ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਫ਼*੶ਜ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਸ਼੶ਜ਼ੵੑਜ਼੶ਫ਼ਸ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ਸ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਸ਼੶ਜ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼

- ♣ र्ह्चें.चबटःक्र्यःश्चेट्
- 🖶 श्रेज.च इट.के.ध्री
- 📤 বন্ধুর দেই র দ্বদর্শ্র
- 📤 वेषःरचःद्वदःर्थे।
- 📤 यदे छेव सूँगाया

- 📤 বম্বুব নেই ব'ন্ট : স্থ্রীবা
- 📤 नमून'यहें न'ञ्च'ग्राया 🚨 नमून'यहें न'र्केश'न् ही ८ था
  - 🖶 धर्म:५५५८४१८ईसम्
  - 📤 ঠ্র্ছর্শন্ট্রিন্সর্ন্ধ্রীন্যমা
    - 📤 ध्रुपःपश्रृषःर्ळेशःयद्देषा
    - 🖶 चिरःक्रुनःन्नरःश्र्रा

इ:रअ:रायराळग्रायदे:पर्दुव:पर्वेव:र्बेव:र्बेव:रावेदें ॐर्वेदःबःअर्ळेणःवीबःन्नुःवन्नेन्ःग्वदःचितःळेंबःशुग्वःनेबाबेन्ःग्रीः चर्ड्व 'नर्वेद 'विवा'धेदा चर्ड्द 'नर्वेद 'यर्नेर 'र्चेन 'ग्री 'चर्ड्द 'अदे 'यश 'वावे' *ढ़ॆॺॱय़ॺॱ*र्रेग्ॺॱक़ॗॕॖॸॱॻढ़ॸॱॻऀॱॲॸॱऄॸॱ। ढ़ॸऀॱढ़ऀॱळॅ॔ॺॱॶॻॺॱॸऀॺॱऄॸॱॻॖऀॱ <del>વ</del>્દ્રત્યત્ર નર્જી વ.સાર્સ્ટિંગ સ્ત્રાસિંદિ નિર્દાય ल.कुर.रे.रेश्वेष्यंत्राचित्रः विरावित्रः त्राच्यात्रेत्रः त्राच्याः विष्याः अवित्रः अवित र्श्रेयः क्रुवः ग्रेःवरः पविराग्वरः। र्स्यः स्वा र्यदः धीवा द्रिवः है। वावेः रेश्रः अरः हैला ब्रॅ्वाग्यून'चठल'र्वे'चठु'चनुब'नैट'वी'र्ब्वेच'विन'र्ब्वेच'बुँद'वाबट'वी' र्थेन्। न् सृते कर नर्दुव या १००५ या मृत्र सुम्बा सङ्गीन मृत्रे न व्यव स्थित चर्ड्व'न्च्व्येव'ग्री'ग्री'न्य्य'न्ट्' हें'सु'चर्चे'च'न्ट्'य्या'नेब'यट्'श्रीव'य' ब्र्चिबारा प्रमृत्रित्र रहें प्राप्त म्ब्रीत्र की त्या वाली विषयी त्या की तह वी चबेव र्थें न

### *অঙ্ক*'ন্ৰ্দ্ৰি'দ্ৰেন্ন'ন্দ্ৰন্ত্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰম'ন্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ'মূল্ बुगस'म्बर'सम्बा

🖶 इयाक्यार्क्यारह्स्यमा

<u> २.४.५४.२, क्वाबातपुर पर्श्वाचीवायद्वी प्राट्यापाय प्रकृत प्रायाप्य</u> न्नीट-वै-धुै-लॅ*॰१९९२-लॅर्न-ल*ड्डी-ण्ट-४श्चुनष-अर्वेव-ळे-ळंट-देव-र्रे-ळे-अर्ळेण वयान्यरादर्वन्यवान्या दर्ने वे दि ने त्राप्तान्यम् र वर्षः र्मे प्राप्तान्यम् ૡ૽૽ૢ૾ૺ૽ઌૣૻઽૻઌઌૣૻઌઌ૾ૢૢૢૻૢૢૢૼૢૼઌ૽૾ૢ૽૾ઌૹૢૼ૱ૹઌ૾ૺ૽ઌ૱ઌૢઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૾ઌૢૹૹ૽૽૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽૾૽ૺઌ

### <u>चर्चे 'म्रे</u>द'य'गठ्य'चन्द्र'ग्वद्र'याव्या

च्ची-अध्युं स्वायलकार्ट इस्त्रुं स्वायल्य स्वाय्य स्वाय्य स्वायल्य स्वयल्य स्वायल्य स्वयल्य स्वयल्य स्वयल्य स्वयल्य स्वयल्य स्वयल्य स्वयल

### चर्चे 'म्रें ८'त्य'गठ्य'चन् ५'ग्व ८'याव ।

#### नम्,मुंटाङ्गीववी,मुं,न्यःपत्रस्या

- 1.र्वेन् प्रकृत्वर प्रस्व वर्षः स्वरं प्राथायावन् प्राया स्वरं स्वरं व्याया वर्षः स्वरं स
- 2. ब्रट्स्कॅल ब्रट्से वे प्रविशः ह्यें प्रवेश्व विश्व ह्यें प्रवेश ह
- 3. दर्केषाची प्रविद्यापर वी दर्स्य वे विषय प्रति स्व के के स्व कि स्व क



### **Introduction**

In 1999, His Holiness the 14thDalai Lama provided a vision and directive for the exiled Tibetan monastic community in India to engage science, and to initiate science trainings that would eventually support new learning at the frontiers of science and Buddhism.

This conference, a 3-day cross-cultural exchange, brings together Indian and US based scientists in dialogue with nearly 30 senior Tibetan Buddhist nuns. "Compassion, Virtue and Character" are central to Buddhist mind training. Within this theme we are framing the dialogue around questions that engage the science of compassion, happiness, gratitude, awe, purpose, non-attachment, and spiritual practices broadly.

This conference is connected to a 4-week workshop that will be training the 26 nuns who have, or nearly completed their PhD in divinity, in a first time introductory science course. The course took place before the conference, from August 28th to September 23rd. The nuns from this course will be leading the panel discussions during the conference. The nuns have a deep interest in psychology and come from a strong philosophical tradition that encourages debate and the open exchange of ideas.

### About the Conference Series

"Cosmology and Consciousness VI - Compassion, Virtue and Character" is the sixth conference in a series that convenes Buddhist scholars, and Western and Indian scientists in a 3-day dialogue to promote the integration of spiritual values and scientific investigations. The first conference, "Cosmology and Consciousness – a Dialogue between Buddhist Scholars and Scientists on Mind and Matter" was held in Dharamsala, in December, 2011, and was inaugurated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Our second conference on "Knowing and Action" was held at the Songtsen Library in Dehradun in 2013, our third conference on "Harmony and Happiness" was held in Dharamsala in 2014, our fourth "Quantum Mechanics and Emptiness" was held at Namdroling Monastery in Bylakuppe in 2015, and our fifth conference on "Regulating & Transforming Emotions" was held at Sherabling Monastery in 2016.

This is conference is organized by the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (in Dharamsala, India), in partnership with Science for Monks (California, USA), and made possible from a grant from the John Templeton Foundation (Philadelphia, USA) and the ongoing generous support of the Sager Family Foundation (Boston, USA).

Day One: Morning

### SESSION 1

9:30 am to 10:30 am

#### **Chanting (Opening Prayers)**

#### **Welcome and Introduction**

Geshe Lhakdor and Bryce Johnson

#### **Keynote Address:**

The Chief Guest: Kasur Rinchen Khando la

Day One
28th September, 2017

Tea Break
10:30am - 11:00am

Lunch
12:15pm - 01:30pm

Tea Break
03:00pm - 03:30pm

Day One: Morning

#### SESSION 2

11:00 am to 12:15 pm

Moderator: Vicki Zakrzewski

#### Challenges of practicing compassion in today's World

Tenzin Lhadron 9 25 Min A Q&A 20

Even though our world today rules by advanced modern experts in education and technology, compassion that has roots in every culture should play a vital role in every field, particularly in human society starting from individual, to a global scale. Although, there is no question how precious and valuable once being compassionate person, the question for us is: What does compassion mean? And how and in what way should we be compassionate person. Problems and difficulties that we have to face in everyday life are due to lack of skills in how to put compassion into action. It is not easy to put everything we know about compassion intellectually into practice, but we should keep trying and never give up our practice. Study on the subject of compassion is a great step to moving toward the betterment of oneself and others. The beauty of mother's love and compassion shown to her child is the best example of how to be a compassionate person, but in a deeper level, compassion should reach out also to those who hurt you.



#### Panel Discussion 1:

#### **COMPASSION & LOVING-KINDNESS**

What is compassion, a loving thought that wishes no suffering for all the sentient beings? What is loving-kindness, a thought that wishes all happiness/comfort to all the sentient beings? What are the reason why we need compassion?

**30** Minutes

Day One: Afternoon

#### SESSION 3

1:30 pm to 3:00 pm

Panel Discussion 1:

## COMPASSION & LOVING KINDNESS (continued)

**30** Minutes

#### Well- Being of Indian Elderly Rural Women

In a recent research, it has been reported that about 40.74% rural elderly women were slightly happy and satisfied with life (0-4 score); 41.22% of women were moderately happy and satisfied with life (5-7 score) and 18.04% women were highly happy and satisfied in life (8-10 score) at Cantril ladder's happiness and satisfaction questions (0-10 scale). Elderly rural women cited several socio-cultural factors/ reasons such as health issues faced either by themselves or a family member, death of spouse or male member (son or grandson), poor financial/economic household conditions, lack of earning family member/unemployment, daughter becoming a widow at an early age, alcohol consumption habits of son and spouse, inability of self to cope with loss of spouse, worried about one's own deteriorating health, inability to attend religious activities, and an uncertain future as cause of low level of well-being. Rural women, who scored high level on happiness and satisfaction, their responses were more positive and satisfactory such as children's employment and financial stability, children respected elders, there was presence of cordial relationships amongst family members as well as with neighbours, joyful family circumstances, settled family, good economic conditions, residing in joint family, sense of belongingness, faith in God and it helped them face problems. Some women were highly contended, satisfied with social relations and they gained strength from their family, as facilitators of well-being. In another research, A rural religious practice -Satsang (singing religious folk songs in a group) has been explored and we observed that practitioners perceived that they were free from stressors during singing, healthier interpersonal relations, form of entertainment, strong social support, women's visit outside their homes, active involvement in pro-social behavior (as group makes joint donations in orphanages, widow homes and other similar places), sharing problems with age mates during the satsang (group gathering). Another research revealed that Spiritual/ Religious existing practices were more effective than designed and delivered intervention programmes. Broadly, findings from the field (rural community) would be discussed in the presentation.

Day One : Afternoon

### SESSION 4

3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Panel Discussion 2:

#### **HOW TO GENERATE COMPASSION**

What are the different approaches for developing compassion? One method would be to remember the love and affection of our mother and then try to develop compassion towards her. Following that, slowly move to other objects, and eventually even to our enemies and develop compassion toward them by remembering their good qualities and the possibility of them being our mother in the past lives.

**4** 60 Minutes

Day Two: Morning

### **SESSION 1**

9:30 am to 10:30 am

Moderator: Kamlesh Singh

[NUN GROUP THREE ON STAGE]

### Science of Compassion Based Meditation To Promote Mental Health

Melissa D Pinto 9 35 Min W Q&A 20

Cultivating compassion and building strong relationships with others are necessary for our survival and well-being. Extending compassion to our loved ones and those close to us is usually much easier than extending compassion to those outside our inner circle. The ability to soften the boundaries as to whom we extend compassion is a skill that can be trained using compassion meditation. Extending compassion to oneself and others has shown to be beneficial to mental health and well-being. This presentation aims to describe:

- (1) compassion and its benefit;
- (2) Cognitively-Based Compassion Training (CBCT), a compassion meditation protocol inspired by Lojong practice; and
- (3) current evidence to support compassion meditation, CBCT, as a means to promote mental health and well-being.
- Day Two
  29th September, 2017
- Lunch 12:15 pm - 01:30 pm

Day Two: Morning

### SESSION 2

11:00 am to 12:15 pm

# Understanding Anasakti (non-attachment) and its Relationship with Mental Health

Jyotsna agrawal 🖢 25 Min 👺 Q&A 20

Anasakti or non-attachment as a psychological quality has been greatly emphasized in the traditional Indian philosophy, ranging from Samkhya-Yoga school to Buddhism. In modern psychology, few studies have been conducted exploring how it is related to good mental health. It was found that anasakti/non-attachment is associated with better ability to manage stress, better health (Pande & Naidu 1992) and also with self-compassion, positive relationships along with higher well-being (Sahdra, Shaver & Brown, 2010). In a series of studies, we explored the phenomenon of anasakti, which would be discussed along with its implications, during the presentation.

Panel Discussion 3:

#### **PATIENCE**

Definition of patience, types of patience, afflictive nature and anger, benefits of patience, how to practice patience, object of patience.

**30** Minutes

Day Two : Afternoon

### SESSION 3

1:30 pm to 3:00 pm

Panel Discussion 3:

#### **PATIENCE** (continued)

- DISCUSSION

**45** Minutes

**45** Minutes

### **AUDIENCE QUESTION AND ANSWER**

- BREAK OUT SESSION

Day Two: Afternoon

### SESSION 4

3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Panel Discussion 4:

#### **ALTRUISM AND GIVING**

Altruism and Giving. The definition of altruism. The definition of giving. The three types of giving, giving of wealth, giving of Dharma, giving of protection from danger.

**4** 60 Minutes

Day Three: Morning

### SESSION 1

9:30 am to 10:30 am

Moderator: Tenzin Lhadron

#### **Panel Discussion 5: VIRTUE**

What is virtue? What is the nature and definitions of virtue, including virtue of body, mind and speech. What are the benefits of good action, helping others. What are the causes of virtue, functions of virtue, benefits of virtue, including the range or path of virtue from small actions to liberation. The six perfections, and the importance of motivation for committing to virtuous actions.

🚰 60 Minutes	-
	44 5 71
	Day Three 30th September, 2017
	■ Tea Break 10:30a - 11:00am
	<b>♥¶</b> Lunch 12:15pm - 01:30pm
	■ Tea Breal 03:00pm - 03:30pm

Day Three: Morning

### SESSION 2

11:00 am to 12:30 pm

# The Science of a Meaningful Life: Awe, Purpose, and Gratitude

Vicki Zakrzewski 🖢 25 Min 👺 Q&A 20

Over the last 20 years, our scientific understanding of human development has skyrocketed—and it's creating a paradigm shift in how we shape our lives. Indeed, researchers have discovered that cultivating prosocial qualities such as awe, purpose, and gratitude lead to greater health, happiness, and connection to humanity. In this talk, Dr. Zakrzewski gives an introduction to these three keys to a meaningful life, offering a brief scientific perspective on how they are defined, studied, and strengthened through real-life techniques.

# Spirituality, Spiritual Practices and Well-Being

Mohita Junnarkar 9 25 Min W Q&A 20

Spirituality enhances well-being is an established scientific finding. In India several spiritual practices are followed such as Satsang, Brahmakumaris, Radha Swomi, ISKCON et al. It is observed that followers of such practices possessed better scores on health indicators, quality of life and well-being. However, collecting scientific data is often challenging thus, resulting in lack of scientific documentation. As a solution to the data collection, main stream psychology does suggests ways to study these groups few techniques

from sociology such as diary writing, documenting experiential learnings, ethnographic study from a firsthand experience or experiential discourse among practitioners or master followers from a second-hand experience can be undertaken. Studies also need to document the impact of these practices on people's mental health.

Day Three: Afternoon

### **SESSION 3**

1:45 pm to 3:30 pm

# Cultivating Social Emotional Skills in Children – Starting Young for Best Outcomes

Pulkit Khanna 9 25 Min A Q&A 20

Social emotional skills have an important place in positive psychology intervention literature. The importance of social and emotional skills as well as different approaches to nurture these in classrooms (e.g. Gratitude, Character Strengths, Mindfulness) will be discussed. We would look at the great potential of this field owing to neuroplasticity of the human brain. Further, findings from recent research involving classroom based programs will be shared. In conclusion, an open exchange is invited about how we could enhance these skills in youth with contributions from spiritually evolved practitioners and community.

#### Panel Discussion 6:

#### MIND TRAINING

What is mind training in the Buddhist tradition, including short-term and longer-term practices? How can we habituate with positive thoughts? How mind training is related to our health, how a good heart can have positive results, and how developing a good heart depends on motivation. How mind training also can benefit others. How Buddhist mind training methods are related or similar with those found in Indian and Western psychology?

**45** Minutes

**Closing Remarks and Tea** 

Jyotsna Agrawal is an Assistant Professor in the Positive Psychology unit, Department of Clinical Psychology, at National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore. Prior to NIMHANS she served as a faculty at Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, as a Research Officer at Community Empowerment Lab, Lucknow and as a Senior Officer at Tata Motors Ltd, Jamshedpur. She has M.Phil and Ph.D degrees in clinical psychology from National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences (NIM-HANS), Bangalore. She was awarded Fogarty postdoctoral fellowship at Washington University, School of Medicine, St. Louis, USA and another postdoctoral fellowship at S-VYASA Yoga University, Bangalore. Her research interests include positive psychology, preventive and promotive approaches towards public mental health, psychotherapy, Indian psychology and yoga. She is currently studying wisdom and wellbeing, with respect to traditional Indian concepts of Anaskti (non-attachment), Brahmaviharas (four immeasurables), Ahamkara (egoism) and Triguna (Indian model of personality). She has several publications in the field and is also supervising M.Phil and Doctoral level research in this area.

Mohita Junnarkar currently working as Assistant Director at Jindal Insists of Behavioral Sciences, O. P. Jindal Global University. She completed her Ph.D. in Cognitive Psychology from IIT Bombay in 2013. She has about 4.5 years of research experience and 2 years

of teaching experience. She has completed post-doctoral fellowship in the area of positive psychology focusing on assessment and validation of psychological scales from IIT Delhi in 2014. Her key teaching areas are applied positive psychology, psychometrics, adolescent development and cognitive psychology and her research areas are eyewitness testimony, psychometrics, and adolescent development. Currently in the area of eyewitness testimony she is investigating "how can eyewitness memory accuracy be enhanced and what is the difference in neuronal pathways for correct identification and misidentification by eyewitness?" in the field of adolescent development she is seeking answers to "how to identify the early signs of languishing mental health of adolescent at home and in school and how to communicate effectively with adolescents on day-to-day basis so that they flourish? Apart from seeking answers to these questions, she is also interested to explore the role of spirituality and wisdom in adolescent's mental health and how smaller nuances of spirituality can be reached out to adolescents. She has published about 14 research papers in national and international peer reviewed indexed journals in the area of psychometric validation of positive psychology constructs and has a book chapter and two books to her credit. Currently, she is also serving as a reviewer for Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology.

Pulkit Khanna completed her PhD with a specialization in Positive Psychology from Indian Institute of

Technology (IIT- Delhi). She went on to pursue a certification in Positive Psychology (Research, Education and Application in Community Health) from NIM-HANS, Bangalore. Her doctoral research pertained to classroom based interventions among Indian school students, which saw her engage in research and implementation of programs across diverse school settings. Her core interests lie in the area of well-being and positive youth development, particularly gratitude and character strengths. She has presented as well as published her research at various national and international platforms including the International Positive Psychology Association over the past few years. She did her Masters (Psychology) from Panjab University, Chandigarh. Presently, she is engaged with the area of social emotional learning and emotional intelligence development and facilitation of programs for education and organization settings. Besides working in the academic domain, she also garnered exposure to the corporate setting during her stint as a Human Resources professional.

Tenzin Lhadron was born in 1977 in the Zanskar valley of Ladakh, located in the northern region of India in Jammu and Kashmir State. In 2005, after more than 17 years, Lhadron completed her formal monastic education at Jamyang Choling Institute in Dharamsala. Geshe Chopa Tenzin Lhadron, was one of the first 20 Tibetan nuns to receive the equivalent of a PhD in Buddhist studies from His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Tenzin Lhadron has participating in a number

of international conferences and seminars in Asia, Europe, North America, and conferences on Tibetan religion and the Gelugpa school of Tibetan Buddhism here in India. From 2009 to 2013, she attended an intensive 1-month science workshops organized by the Emory Tibet Science Initiative, as well as workshops organized by Science for Monks. Tenzin Lhadron has served in the Jamyang Choling Institute administration for many years, including seven years as the secretary or assistant director, two years as the accountant, a year as the disciplinarian, and a year as the chant leader.

Melissa D. Pinto, PhD, RN, FSAHM, FAAN, is an Assistant Professor at Emory University Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing. Prior to joining Emory in 2013, she completed a 4 year NIH KL2 Career Development Award through the Cleveland Clinical and Translational Science Collaborative at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. Here, she received cutting-edge training in multidisciplinary clinical research. Dr. Pinto has expertise in the area of adolescent and young adult behavioral health, self-management of depressive symptoms, and complementary behavioral interventions to alleviate depressed mood. Her innovative approach to behavioral health for young adults has been recognized nationally. Further, she has provided consultation to national policymakers regarding behavioral health technologies and their dissemination. Dr. Pinto is a Fellow of Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine and is a

Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing.

Kamlesh Singh, Ph D (Psychology), joined IIT Delhi in 2004. Her main area of interest is Positive Psychology - How positive psychology's constructs are correlated with each other, effect of socio- demographic factors, psychological testing, development and validation of intervention modules in different sectors of population etc. She has to her credit 70 published papers in peer reviewed national and international journals and 14 book chapters. With her ongoing teaching and various research projects in positive psychology, she is also on board of directors of the International Positive Psychology Association. She is the Secretary of National Positive Psychology Association (India).

Vicki Zakrzewski, PhD, is the education director of the Greater Good Science Center. Her articles (GGSC Magazine, Huffington Post, Edutopia, and ASCD's Educational Leadership), talks, workshops, and GGSC Summer Institute for Educators around the world provide science-based ideas for promoting the social and emotional well-being of students, teachers, and administrators, as well as methods for creating positive school cultures. Examples of her recent consulting work for incorporating the life-enhancing science of compassion, empathy, gratitude, awe, and other social-emotional skills include: the Mind and Life Institute (of which she is a fellow), the Jim Henson Company on a new television show for preschoolers, the International School of Brussels on the Common

Ground Collaborative character curriculum, the International School of Bangkok and Palo Alto Unified School District on integrating social-emotional learning into their work, and Pixar/Disney on The Emotions Survival Guide—a follow-up book for children based on the movie Inside Out. A former teacher and school administrator, Vicki earned her Ph.D. in Education and Positive Psychology from Claremont Graduate University. In her doctoral research, Vicki spent two months in India at a school awarded the Peace Education Prize by UNESCO and the Hope of Humanity Award by the Dalai Lama, researching their methods for developing teachers' ability to create caring relationships with students. She's previously worked with Kaiser Permanente's award-winning Educational Theatre Programs, the Ball Foundation's story project for personal transformation which helped bring systemic change to school districts, as a children's playwright for a worldwide humanitarian non-profit, and as a curriculum developer.

# About the Tibetan Buddhist Nuns Participating on the conference panels

Nuns are important part of the stewardship of Tibetan Buddhism. In India, dozens of nunneries have either been re-established (from nunneries that were destroyed in Tibet) or newly established since coming into exile. The 26 nuns that are participating in this conference represent six different nunneries. These nuns come from various parts of the Himalayan re-

gion, including Tibet as well Nepal, Bhutan and locations within India.

#### Jamyang Choeling Nunnery

- Tenzin Youdon
- Tenzin Chunyi
- Ngawang Chonzom
- Tenzin Nyidon

Jamyang Choeling Nunnery (Dharamsala) was founded by Karma Lekshe Tsomo (an American Buddhist nun) in 1988 to educate Himalayan Buddhist nuns and laywomen who would otherwise have no opportunity to receive any formal secular or spiritual education. Currently Jamyang Choeling has 136 nuns and 7 teachers. The Institute offers a study program that requires over 17 years of intense study to complete and is equivalent to the program of study required for a doctorate in Buddhist philosophy. The curriculum not only covers Buddhist philosophy but also includes courses in meditation, Tibetan, Hindi, English, Histories, computer and administration skills.

#### Shugseb Nunnery

- Tsultrim Pelkyi
- Tenzin Dolma

Shugseb Nunnery (Dharamsala) is a Nyingma nunnery that traces its rituals and practices to some of the most illustrious female pracitioners in Tibetan history, including Shugsep Jetsun Rinpoche (1852–1953), one of the most recognized female teachers in the

history of Tibet. Following the Cultural Revolution in 1959, the nuns were forced to leave Shugsep and it was completely destroyed. Although the nunnery was partially rebuilt in the 1980s, by the nuns themselves, the nuns have faced frequent harassment by Chinese authorities. The majority of the nuns studying in Shugsep Nunnery in Dharamsala come from the original Shugsep. In Dharamsala, the nuns have the opportunity to participate in a nine-year academic program of Buddhist philosophy, debate, Tibetan language and English. Their teachers come from Penor Rinpoche's monastery, Namdroling, in southern India. Over 23 nuns have completed the nine-year course of study to reach the degree of Lopon.

#### Jangchub Choeling Nunnery

- Ngawang Choeling
- Pema Choedon
- Lobzang Chhodon
- Shakya Yuden
- Sherab Dolma

Jangchub Choeling Nunnery (Mundgod) is a Buddhist Center in Tibetan settlement of Mundgod, Southern India. Jangchub Choeling was established in 1987 upon the request of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama who recommended the construction of a nunnery in Mundgod that would to foster philosophical education and training. Today there is a growing population of nuns, currently 250 nuns, that take on multiple year courses in Buddhist philosophy.

#### Geden Choeling Nunnery

- Ngawang Lamdon
- Tenzin Dekyong
- Sonam Chosdol

Geden Choeling (Dharamsala), of the Gelugpa tradition, is the oldest nunnery in the Dharamsala area and is located in McLeod Ganj, Upper Dharamsala. The nunnery has absorbed a steady stream of refugee nuns since 1975 and is now home to about 140 nuns. The nunnery was started by several nuns who fled the Nechung Ri Nunnery in Tibet after it was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. Those nuns collaborated with others from several other former nunneries in Tibet to build a new nunnery, and now has a well-established education system.

### **Dolma Ling Nunnery**

- Lobsang Choekyi
- Tenzin Desel
- Kalsang Lhamo
- Tenzin Wangmo
- Sherab Wangmo
- Dechen Dolma

- ▲ Tenzin Nyidon
- **≜**Tenzin Choeying
- Pema Yangzom
- Choeying Dolma
- ▲ Thupten Choezin
- ▲ Jangchup Wangmo

Dolma Ling Nunnery and Institute (Dharamsala) is a non-sectarian nunnery that was inaugurated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 2005. The nunnery is funded by the Tibetan Nuns Project and was the first institute dedicated specifically to higher Buddhist education for Tibetan Buddhist nuns from all traditions. Dolma Ling offers a 17-year curriculum of traditional Buddhist philosophy and debate as well as modern

courses in Tibetan language, English, basic mathematics, and computer skills. Currently, almost 240 nuns are fully engaged in study, practice, nunnery work, and self-sufficiency projects such as tofu making and handicrafts.

#### Drikung Kagyu Samtenling Nunnery

#### Namgyal Chonzom

Drikung Kagyu Samtenling Nunnery (Dheradun) was founded by His Holiness Drikung Kyabgon Chetsang Rinpoche in 1992. The nunnery is a branch of Drikung Kagyu Institute and it functions as an educational center as well as a center to preserve and promote the traditional Drikung Kagyu nunnery system. At present the Nunnery is divided into Retreat, College, and Monastery. Some of the older nuns as well as some of the new ones who find it difficult to study along the college curriculum get the chance to receive appropriate education in the monastery section. The nuns in the Monastery attend the same Dharma classes as the nuns of the college, but they have separate classes for Tibetan, English, and Mathematics. The college nuns study at Samtenling and have the same subjects as the monks at Kagyu College. The monks and nuns meet once a month at the College to debate on Buddhist philosophy

#### ADDITIONAL PANNEL QUESTIONS

#### From Jyostna:

- 1.1. What is the role of deities in Tibetan Buddhism and is faith and surrender plays any role in growth and development and further enlightenment of people?
- 2.2. Is there a model of personality types in Buddhism?
- 3.3. Which texts talk more in detail about different helpful and unhelpful feelings and thinking patterns? Are these constant, or in some text even these are supposed to be overcome?

