

# यहिनाहेन्व्यायसभी भेनायम्यम् अध्याप्त ॐन्यायम्

훩'쮸' 거이아 큺' 이기 뭐라'라왔다' 이기 주자' 이게 ㅋㅜ|

#### รัฐรา

য়ॗॖऀॱॲॱॱ४००० ॲर्रॱ৺र्मेर्दरशं प्रश्चित्रश्चित्रः होत्रः होत्यः स्वर्धः त्रश्चात्रः स्वर्धः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स नर्मेदः स्वे । प्रमा गो । द्वरः ह्वदः रेपाः र्स्वयः महेरः होतः होतः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः नः नेश्वर द्वरः स्वरः स्वरः रेपाः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः होतः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः

दहन्ते, त्यस्त्रस्य स्वास्त्र क्ष्यां स्वास्त्र स्वास्त् स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्

यस्त्राचक्षेत्र, प्रक्ष्य, चक्ष्य, क्ष्रीस्त्री स्थ्रम् क्ष्रम् अस्य स्थ्रम् प्रक्ष्य, प्रक्ष्य

# नमॅ्भेट'ॐनश्यत्वे'ऄॣॆॸऻ

चित्राल्या चित्

द्यान्यस्य ह्यान्त्रभाक्ष्याक्ष्यात्रभाक्ष्यः विश्वस्य स्थान्त्रभाक्ष्यः स्थान्त्रभाक्ष्यः स्थान्त्रभाक्ष्यः स स्यान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्ष्यः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्ष स्यान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्ष स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्षः स्थान्त्रभाक्ष

# ऋ'र्ने। क्षिनस'लेनस'न्न'म्। *[१*:०० - १०:००)

न्दः पड़ेन् र्क्टे र्क्ट्रेस् वेवयः वर्षः न्दः र्क्टेर्स्ट्रा न्वो वर्षे यः धूना में रः यन्य यः न्दा क्षुः ववयः वः रः येः में द्वा येवा न्वयः वर्षः न्दः र्क्टेर्स्ट्रा न्वो वर्षे यः धूना में रः यन्य यः न्दा क्षुः ववयः वः रः येः में द्वा येवा

ন্ঐ্ন'দ্বি'ন্ম'ন্থন্

इंन् ॐनस्वेदस्नविस्म (१०:३० - १३:००)

गर्डे र्श्नेट गवर शवता नर रे हें दर्शे वा

#### न्या-न्यनः र्वेनः स्या

(নুষ'শুর'শ্পন'শা গণ বৃদ্ধা ন্নী'ব'ন্নীম'শর'ঞ্জীব্'শ্পন'শ গ০ নভম'শীরা)

बद्यान्त्रवाद्यात्राच्याच्यान्ताची क्षेत्रक्षान्ताक्षेत्रक्षात्र्याच्यात्र्याच्यात्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र र्वत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र

म्र्या अर्था व्यवस्य वित्र वित्र

*বীব*'নান'নাইনি'ঞ্চীনামা

क्रिक्षक्रम्भः क्षेत्रस्थान्य क्षेत्रस्थः क्षेत्राः व्याप्तरः विकास

ऄॳॳॐॕॸॱऄॳॱॸॕॖॸऻॳॱॸ॒ॸऺॷॸॳॱय़ॾऀॸऻ ॸऻॖऀॸॱऄॖॸॱय़ऄॱय़ऄ॒य़ॱॲॸॱक़ॗॱक़ॖॆ॓॓ॸॱऄॕॸ।

सःबुदुःर्ने हेवा

अय्राक्ष्य-प्रस्था-पहुंच-पार्ट्य-पार्ट्य-प्रम्था-पहुंच-प्रस्था-प्रस्था-पहुंच-पहुंच-

लुपा प्रचान्त्रम्थाः कुर्ने अथ्याक्ष्यः स्त्रियः प्रचान्त्रम्थाः स्त्रम्थाः स्त्रम्यः स्त्

र्तिसासुनास्त्रमात्रा १५ प्रमान्नीयास्त्रमास

शु:नेर:गा:गर।

र्तिसामुनात्रमामा १५ प्राप्ति प्राप्तिसामा छ प्राप्ति ।

न्रस्य इदि निम्न न्रस्त

वित्र'क्किन'व्येनस'वेनस'ववि'वा / कु'व्येना १:१० - ९:१०)

য়ড়য়৽য়ড়ৢঀয়৽<u>য়</u>ৢয়৽য়৻য়৽ঀড়য়৽য়৸৾ড়য়ড়ঢ়৽য়য়

श्चिम'आ ७०)

# विवर्दर्शि ह्यः ११ क्वेषः ११।

मूर्यास्यायदायाच्याच्याच्याच्याच्या

ऋ'र्द्रेवे'ळॅबबाबेनब'नन'मा र्ह्हाळॅना *ब*:०० वस १०:००)

য়ড়য়৽ঀড়ৢঀয়৽য়ৄ৾য়৽য়য়৽ঀয়ৢয়৽ঀ| ৢৢঢ়৽ড়ৢঢ়৽ঢ়ৢৢ৽য়য়য়৸ ৾৻য়ৼ৽য়৸৽৽ৢ

मर्चे क्षेर-पर्डे क्षेर-। श्रेष-प्रवास्त्रा

न्रस्य ह्रिप्तर न्रस्त

श्रेसशः ग्रीः वर्धे दः वस्रे दः क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्टे कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क

## हेद पहिषाय। ह्या ११ केंबा ११

लुवः श्चेनः श्चेनः श्चेमः श्चेमः श्चेमः लुवा स्वः श्चेम् वायः स्वेनः स्

र्तिसंभुवास्त्रमात्र १५ नमान्नीयान्त्रीसंसवाकेनास्त्रमात्र १०)

শ্ৰ-প্ৰ-আ-আ

हिं है 'क्ष-देवे 'वे देन्वाँ श्राचि 'द्याव 'याव देन हु या क्या श्राच्य देन 'द्या श्राच्य श्राच श्राच

र्तिस'सुन'स्र्र-'स्र-'दे न'देस'सन'के न'स्र्र-'स' १०)

*ଵୖଵ*ୄ୶୷୷୷୷୷୷୷

# वैव'क्कुन'ॐनस'बेनस'नासुअ'स| ∫ङ्खंँन| ७:७० - ७: ००<u>`</u>

ॿॸॱय़ॱॿॕ॔॔॔ॸॱय़ढ़ऀॱय़ॶफ़ॱढ़ऻॣऀॸॱख़ॢ॔॔॔य़ऻ

哥四天美和劉力美美

त्तकातात्वहूब क्ष्यां सूट क्षें त्यूच। यत्तर्या क्षें यत्वया व्यवस्था क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा त्या व्यक्षेत्रा त्यूचा क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा त्यूचा क्षेत्रा त्यूचा क्षेत्रा त्यूचा क्षेत्रा त्यूचा क्षेत्रा त्यूचा त्यूचा क्षेत्रा त्यूचा त्यूचचा त्यूचच त्यूचा त्यूचच त्यूचचा त्यूचा त्यूचचा त्यूचचा त्यूचा त्यूचा त्यूचा त्यूचचा

र्तुस'सुन'सून'स' १५८५'द्रै'न'द्रैस'सन'केद'सून'स' १०<u>ो</u>

ॸॸॱॸॸॱॺॗॖऀॱख़ॕॺॺॱॸॾॗॖॸॱॸॾॕॺॱॺऻॸॕॸॱॸऻॱॸॺ॓ॱख़ढ़ऀॱॸॕॱॸॺॱक़ॖॆॸॱख़ॕॖॺॺॱ ॿॸॱख़ॖॿॱॸॆॱॺऴॕॺॱॺ॓ॱॸॺॕॸॺॱख़ॖऺॴ

ग ग ठव:है।

# हेद पहिषाय। ह्या ११ केंबा ११

चतः न्यतः वर्षे न्यतः वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे न्यतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स स्वतः स्वतः वर्षे न्यतः स्वतः स्व स्वतः स्व

र्तिसंभुवाञ्चराञ्चर १५ ८८१५ निम्दीसंभवरळे नाञ्चराञ्चर

न्रस्यःह्दैःनरःन्रस्र

वैव'क्कुन'ॐनस'बेनस'नवै'न। र्र्कु'ॐन' ९:०० वस ५:००<u>ो</u>

য়ড়য়৻য়ড়ৢঀয়৻য়ৣ৾য়৻য়ৣয়৻ড়ৢয়য়য়ড়ৢ৻য়৸য়ৢয়ঀ৻য়য়য়৻য়ৣ৽য়ৼ৻য়ড়ৢয়য়৻য় য়য়৻ঀ৾ঀৢ৸ঀ৾ঀ৾ঀ৾য়ৣ৻য়ৣ৾ঀ

(तुस'सुन'ब्रुन'अ' ५०)

मुक्तार्म्या अधेषा चिष्या माये हा स्वी

ऋ'र्द्रवे'ळॅबब'बेनब'नन'मा (हु'ळॅन' *«*:०० वब' १०:००)

अज्ञान्त्वत्रभःभूषाञ्चयावेदशः हात्। व्यवसादनः विश्वान्त। क्षेत्रः हा

र्तिसासियाश्चरम्या ५०)

न्रस्य इति न्यम न्यस्य

ब्राट्रॅंदे'ळॅन्साबेनसान्देसामा (हु:ळॅन् १११:०० व्सा १२:१०)

ऄॳॳॱख़ॕॸॱॸॖॖऀॱऄॖॕॸॱॸॱॾॳॸॎॖ॓ॖॱॸॖ॓ॸॱॺऄॱॸॣऒढ़ॱख़॓॔ॺॴॱऄॳॳॸॎॺॳॱॸड़॓ॱ ॿॸॱॿ॓ॳॱय़ऄॱऄॕॱॸॕॖॺॱक़ॖॱऄॗ॓ॸॱऄॖॸॱॴ

र्नेष्वेष ८ समासेन।

विचार्त्वीत्रभाग्नीः देवा मृत्यार्थियार्थिया र्याद्वीत स्थान्ति स्थानि स्थान

### वेद ग्रुअःय। ह्यः ११ केंबः १९१

बन्। यारःबयाःश्चेरःन्रःस्योःश्चेश्चश्चेरःक्षुःचठशःधेद्याः यरःक्षेःववेषःवःश्चेष्यःक्षेःश्चेरःक्षेरःक्षेरःक्ष्यःधेदा

र्तिसामुनान्नमान १५ तनान्निमान्निसामनाळे नान्नमान १०)

ঀ৾য়৽৺৾৾ঌ৽য়ৣ৾৾৾য়৽ঢ়ৣ৾ঀৼড়ৼ৽য়৾য়য়৽য়ৢ৾ৼয়৽য়ঀঀৼয়৸য়ৣ৾য়৽য়ৄঀ৽ড়ৼ৽ য়য়ৼ৽য়ৣ৾ৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৽ঀয়৽য়য়৽য়য়৸৽য়

येदे वग ने म महा

त्राच्या स्ट्रेंद्राच्या महेदा द्रमा लेगा व्यास्त्र स्ट्रेंद्रा स्ट्रा स्ट्रेंद्रा स्ट्रेंद्र स्ट्

र्तिसंभिन्धेम् अर निस्ति स्मित्रेस्सिन्धे निस्तिम् ४००

*ଵୖଵୣ*ॱग़ॖॖॖॖॖॖॸॱॸऻऄॕय़ॱऄऀॸऻॺऻ

# क्षेत्र'क्कुत'ळॅं नास'वेतस'नासुअ'ता ∫ृद्ध'ळॅं ता ७:७० - ७: ०००

अनुअपन्तृत्वसम्ब्रिकाञ्चयम्ब्रिकाम् वनसम्प्रतम्बेसम्बन्धः विक्षामा विक्षामा

र्ित्राःसुन्नाःस्रान्या ५००

हुन्यः ३०) (अन्यः ३०)

न्रस्य म् प्रमान

# *ব্*দ্রসানপ্র'নবি'র্ম্ম'ক্ট্রর'ন<u>স্থ</u>র

# สู'अ'न्देंशतून'हें'हे।

त्रचीनाःसीया चटाचिताः श्रीदाया निर्दाश्च त्रचीयाः स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स

### बेदि'नन्।श्रे ब'सन्।

स्तर्यक्षाल्या विस्तित्व स्त्री स्त्रिया स्त्री स्

कु न्यान्य ना द्वांना त्याना र्क्षेत्र ना देवर माना नी त्यार नहीं अर्था क्षेत्र भी स्वार ना निवस्त हो हो स्वर ह महेरः द्युश रुशः रवशः हेः शुः पदेः कें रवशः हुना हुदे दरः क्वें वा खुना नी वशः मिना नी दरःसङ्ग्यानत्वार्यः नदरःनदरःन्द्र्यः यस्यः कनःश्चेरःग्चैः त्वनः क्वेनःपादेनाः नुःस्यः कॅं स्वर्भः वर्तुः द्वृते द्वरः क्रॅं रः वृश्चे वः द्वरः द्वरः व्वतः यदेः शः वृत्वशः विवाः तुः वर्ते ः क्र्येः यसःसे क्टें न्दः भ्रुतः सुना यसः निदरः पेँ न्। क्टुः नैसः ने 'न्ना विं नः ग्री' हससः हीं नः यः नहेतः दशः र्रेन्यश्रादिः सरार्ना हेना ह्वें र्रेरा ५ कराना र्रा रेपा नहेवा दशाकना श्रीरा ग्री। यसा वन्य दें र दश स् नुन मन हों न लेन के न लेन हों न हों न हों लें १ १९६१ दश १९५५ नरः त्नायहराभे देवे दरात्ना र्स्चिम् याची भूः सुनायाम्ब स्माया कदा र्से देव स्मीया ૄૡૼઌૹૣ૾ૼ૱૽૽ૼૡ૽૽ૢ૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺૢૼૹૢ૽ઌૹ૽ૢ૾ૹ૽ૻૢ૽ૼઌ૽૽૱૽ૹૢઌૹ૽ૡ૽ઌ૿ૹૢ૽૽૽ૢ૽૱૱૱ઌ૽૽૱૽૽ઌ૽૾ૺ૱૽ૹૢ૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺ૾ ब्र्यायाम् वाराम् के स्वापार्से राष्ट्र ब्रुटा हु। ब्रें क्या १९६७ व्ययः हीराम् वारार् क्षेत्रयादया मु' Rishi Valley School गै'रे'द'सुर'ते'द्र'द्रर'र्केश'नर'ग्री'पद्रोव'नदे'र्सूर'र्सून' गहेराचेरावर्गानद्वामा वयामितावर्गास्त्रास्त्रुरान्तेवर्गानेत् रेत् रेप्तिवराम् ૽૿ૺ૱'ૡ<u>ઽ</u>૽ૹ૽૾૱૽૽ૢ૾ૺૹૣ૾ૼ૱ૡૢઌ૽૽૾૽ૼૻ૽ઽઌઌ૽ૡ૽૽ૢૼ૱૽૾ૺઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૾૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽૱૽ૺૢ૽ૡૼ૱ वै।क्वॅव्यक्षःचें:न्दःबदःक्षे:ळेंक्षःविदःवी:क्षेदःवःचःह्दःवर्वेन्:ब्वदःक्षेदःन्देंकःवे:वेंदःन्ः ग्रयः यः सूरः धेरा

### รๆ'รุคร'ฮ๊ัร'ลูเ

### अप्तृत नेंपिन

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#### אַיבֿא יויאדן

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## र्भेनेन न समासेना

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#### <u>न्ने 'नलेश'ञ्जन'र्हें रा</u>

#### ন'ন'য়'ৼৢ৾ঌ'য়ৢঀ

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#### Introduction

In 2000, 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.

The 3-day conference, Cosmology and Consciousness V, will delve into the theme "Regulating & Transforming Emotions." Each of us in our pursuit of happiness seek to cultivate experiences where we derive pleasure and avoid those that lead to suffering. Western clinical psychiatry, and psychology, have a rich history of understanding and addressing mental pain and suffering. And more recently neuroscience has described brain activity connected to reports of depression and negative emotions. Buddhist philosophy has detailed descriptions and characterizations of negative, afflictive, and destructive emotions. These are emotions that destroy peace of mind and lead to many types of suffering.

Foundational teachings within Buddhism focus on the existence, causes, and antidote to suffering. Accordingly, much of our suffering is unnecessary suffering, out of ignorance or shortsightedness — not understanding the reality of interdependence of mental phenomena. Despite understandings from both the East and West, increasingly we live in a world where people look to unsustainable antidotes; material pleasures, prescribed pharmaceutical, and self-medication through drugs and alcohol. Conference presentations and panels will explore depression, social psychology and social-emotional

development, emotion regulation, personal growth, positive psychology, and well-being.

#### **About the Conference Series:**

"Cosmology and Consciousness V – Regulating & Transforming Emotions" is the fifth 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, and our fourth "Quantum Mechanics and Emptiness" was held at Namdroling Monastery in Bylakuppe in 2015.

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 1- NOV 11<sup>TH</sup>

#### Morning - Session 1 (9:00 am to 10:00 am)

Chanting (Opening Prayers)

Welcome and Introduction

Geshe Lhakdor and Bryce Johnson

Keynote Address: The Chief Guest

Tea Break

Morning – Session 2 (10:30 am to 12:00 pm)

Moderator: Bryce Johnson

# Introduction to Minds and Mental Factors: An overview of Buddhist Psychology

Ngawang Norbu

What is the purpose of Life? For Buddhist, the answer is definitely Happiness. What is Happiness and how to achieve it? Happiness is found at a physical as well as a mental comfort. My presentation will be on how to achieve it at the mental level from a Buddhist perspective. For that we need to know what a mind is and what are the mental factors that maintain and disturb peace of mind? While different lists of Mental Factors are cited between Buddhist traditions, a common list to most traditions includes 51 different mental factors. These, for example, include 11 constructive (or positive) emotions, and 6 root afflictive (or negative) emotions.

(25 minutes + 20 minutes Q&A)

#### DAY 1 - NOV 11<sup>TH</sup>

#### Panel Discussion 1: Mind and Mental Factors

(45 minutes)

Panelists: Ngawng Norbu, Matthew Boden, K.G. Chandy, and Monastic Graduates (Group 1)

#### Lunch

Afternoon – Session 3 (1:30 pm to 3:00 pm)

# Emotional Awareness & Emotion Regulation: Related Factors that Determine Whether Emotions are Helpful or Harmful

Mathew Boden

People experience emotions in situations that are important to them. One might feel happy when he wins a debate, angry when his mentor berates him, and scared when he is robbed by a stranger. Emotions coordinate attention, subjective experience (feelings), arousal and action to increase the likelihood that people respond in ways that maximize their benefits (e.g., fear facilitates protecting oneself from threat). Because emotions are not always helpful, people purposefully change, or regulate their emotions. Emotion regulation involves using strategies, such as distraction and acceptance, to increase, maintain, avoid or decrease an emotional response. To successfully regulate emotions, people must to some extent attend to and understand them, which is known as emotional awareness. Research has demonstrated that emotional awareness and

emotion regulation are related factors that influence whether emotions are helpful, unhelpful or harmful. Thus, emotional awareness and emotion regulation are together associated with positive outcomes, such as increased quality of life, and negative outcomes, such as increased depression. Research has further demonstrated that emotional awareness and emotion regulation can be targeted for improvement, such as through the use of meditation practice.

(25 minutes + 20 minutes QCA)

# Emotional Transformation: Learnings from Buddhism and Psychoanalysis

Sudhir Kakar

There have been many psychoanalysts over the years who have been interested in learning and reconciling Buddhist philosophy and practices of amelioration of suffering with their own tradition of psychological enquiry. As one of these analysts, I would discuss the core difference between the two traditions on their view of emotions and their transformation and suggest the possibility of a reconciliation which could enrich both.

(25 minutes + 20 minutes QCA)

Tea Break

# DAY 1 - NOV 11<sup>TH</sup>

#### Afternoon - Session 4 (3:30 pm to 4:30 pm)

# Panel Discussion 2: Dependent Origination

(60 minutes)

Panelists: Geshe Lhakdor, Robyn Walser, Sudhir Kakar, and Monastic Graduates (Group 2)

#### Morning - Session 1 (9:00 am to 10:00 am)

Moderator: Meenakshi Thapan

Panel Discussion 3: Boddhichita

(60 minutes)

Panelists: Lama Ngodup Dorji, K.G. Chandy, Sasha Gala and Monastic Graduates (Group 3)

Tea Break

Morning – Session 2 (10:30 am to 12:00 pm)

# Yoga for Mental Health – New promise from an Ancient Science

#### **Shivarama Varambally**

Yoga, including meditation, has traditionally been a spiritual practice to facilitate union of the individual consciousness with the cosmic. In this process, there are several benefits that accrue to both the body and the mind. This has led to its use a practice for attaining better physical and mental health. Yoga-based practices have also proven effective as a therapeutic intervention in several physical and mental disorders. This has led to scientific research to understand the efficacy and mechanisms of these effects. Several recent studies, including randomized controlled trials from NIMHANS, have shown that yoga-based interventions reduce symptomatology, improve functioning and cognition in patients with several mental disorders, including Depression, Schizophrenia, Anxiety disorders, childhood psychiatric disorders and cognitive problems

#### DAY 2 - NOV $12^{TH}$

in the elderly. However, the biological underpinnings of these effects remain unclear, although there are some indications that augmentation of neuroplastic mechanisms, hormones like oxytocin, and other brain mechanisms may contribute. The presentation will focus on the effects of yoga-based practices on mental health, the rationale for using yoga-based interventions in psychiatric disorders, the current status of evidence for the benefits, and the possible mechanisms underlying the effects.

 $(25 \text{ minutes} + 20 \text{ minutes } Q \mathcal{C}A)$ 

# Therapy Dogs As An Intervention for Attention Bias in PTSD

#### Sasha Gala

Dogs are a favored companion animal to people in the United States, and are often recognized for having a positive emotional benefit. More recently, dogs are being bred and used intentionally to provide therapy to people with mental disorders, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). In the most rigorous study on this topic to date, we are evaluating whether therapy dogs for veterans can help to alleviate a specific symptom of PTSD: attentional bias to negative stimuli. People with anxiety disorders, including PTSD, tend to pay more attention to threatening or aversive stimuli versus neutral or positive stimuli. Preliminary findings from this study have revealed that veterans with PTSD pay less attention to negative stimuli when they are in the presence of a therapy dog. Findings thus far suggest that dogs are an effective treatment options for allevi-

ating at least this one symptom of PTSD. These findings are important because PTSD is difficult to treat and researchers are challenged to look for new and effective interventions.

(25 minutes + 20 minutes QCA)

#### Lunch

Afternoon – Session 3 (1:30 pm to 3:00 pm)

#### **Emotions as a path to Transformation**

#### Lama Ngodup Dorji

Why are there all the problems in the world we live in? Isn't it time to give karma a break and step back and create a little space in which we mind find a solution? My presentation will describe how Buddhist approach emotions as a path to liberation, by regulating and transforming them.

(25 minutes + 20 minutes QCA)

Day 2 - nov 12<sup>th</sup>

# Transformation of Self and Society: Gandhi's Notion of Trusteeship as a Way of Being (A Buddhist Perspective of this Notion)

K.G. Chandy

Human beings, everywhere, are experiencing a host of inter-related crises: environmental, economic, social, and existential. In this context, a radical transformation at the level of both individuals and social institutions has now become essential to survival itself.

Gandhi offered a perspective, a Way out of these crises - "At the level of the individual: living as if one were a 'trustee' of all one's natural and socially acquired endowments; And at the level of society: Making 'Trusteeship' the legally binding, core guiding principle of all social institutions."

"Trusteeship" was the only idea which Gandhi took directly from the Western tradition, from English Common Law, but in his characteristic way, he refashioned it in the light of Indian religious traditions – Hindu/Jain/Buddhist - thereby both deepening and extending the concept.

This presentation will explore Gandhi's notion of Trusteeship, and whether it can bring about this radical transformation of our ways of being, which is so desperately necessary today. In doing so, it will bring out the deep resonances between this concept and all religious thought, be it Indian, Semitic or any other. The perspective is "Buddhist" only in so far as Gandhi's notion of Trusteeship has particularly deep resonances with Buddhism.

 $(25 \text{ minutes} + 20 \text{ minutes } Q \mathcal{C} A)$ 

#### Afternoon – Session 4 (3:30 pm to 4:30 pm)

Panel Discussion 4: Suffering: Nature, Types and Causes

(60 minutes)

Panelists: Sudhir Kakar, Shivarama Varambally, Robyn Walser, Matthew Boden, and Monastic Graduates (Group 4)

#### DAY 3 - NOV 13<sup>TH</sup>

Morning - Session 1 (9:00 am to 10:00 am)

Panel Discussion 5: Wisdom & Methods - Part 1

(60 minutes)

Moderator: Geshe Lhakdor

Panelists: Ngawang Norbu, Sasha Gala, Meenakshi Thapan, and Monastic Graduates (Group 5)

Tea Break

Morning - Session 2 (10:30 am to 12:00 pm)

# Challenging the Classification of Emotional Experience: Broadening the Context of What It Means to be Mentally Healthy

Robyn D. Walser

In some Western cultures, there has been routine use of classification systems to categorize thought, emotion, and other private experience. These systems of classification have endured longstanding debate over their relative successes and shortcomings, especially as the categorization of negative internal experience is often ambiguous in nature and contextually dependent. Indeed, there are even disagreements about what constitutes mental illness and health; further obscuring the classification system. In recent years, new behavioral interventions have focused more on the contextual variables that play a role in well-being, placing less emphasis on the categori-

zation of internal experience. This presentation will provide a brief overview of a classification system, explore the context in which this type of system as arisen, and discuss potential alternative approaches to an individual's personal relationships with their thoughts and emotional experience.

(25 minutes + 20 minutes QCA)

# Opening up Emotional Pathways in Education: 'moral' intelligence in school worlds

Meenakshi Thapan

This presentation focuses on the urgency of paying attention to emotional learning in schools in India where cognitive learning is over-emphasized. Understanding emotional learning and how it may work at school, the author focuses on 'moral' intelligence and the moral domain that rests on personal agency and will in the context of relating to others. Such a moral intelligence that dwells and acts out of a sense of justice, empathy and concern for others is a dire necessity for the times we live in. Through the insights of J. Krishnamurti and HH the Dalai Lama, right education, where there is a focus on developing such an intelligence, is briefly examined and offered as essential for schools to bring up a new generation.

(25 minutes + 20 minutes QCA)

Lunch

#### DAY 3 - NOV 13<sup>TH</sup>

#### Afternoon – Session 3 (1:30 pm to 3:00 pm)

Panel Discussion 6: Wisdom & Methods – Part 2 (60 minutes)

Panelists: Lama Ngodup, Robyn Walser, Matthew Boden, Shivarama Varambally, and Monastic Graduates (Group 6)

Closing Ceremony and Presentation of Traditional Tibetan Scarfs

(20 minutes)

Tea and Cookies

#### **Biographical Sketches:**

Lama Ngodup Dorji is the 15th generation of Shingkhar Lama at Shingkhar Dechenling under Bumthang District which is considered as one of the Eight Lings established by Omniscient Longchenpa in Bhutan. He holds a Masters Degree in Buddhist Philosophy from Ngagyur Nyingma Institute, Mysore, India and he has taught in DeSisto School, The Berkshires, Massachusetts, USA for number of years. He is also a member with the Global Fund Country coordinating Mechanism in Bhutan. Lama Ngodup is also one of the founders of the Ati Foundation, Bhutan, where he currently serves as the secretary general.

Meenakshi Thapan is Professor of Sociology at the Delhi School of Economics, and Co-ordinator of the D.S. Kothari Centre for Science, Ethics and Education, University of Delhi. She is also a Trustee of the Krishnamurti Foundation (India) since 2012. Her first book was Life at School: An Ethnographic Study (Oxford University Press, 1991, 2006) and the most recent are (ed.) Education and Society. Themes, Perspectives, Processe (Oxford University Press, 2015), (ed.) Ethnographies of Schooling in Contemporary India (SAGE, 2014), (ed.) Contested Spaces. Citizenship and Belonging in Contemporary Times. (Orient Blackswan, 2010) and Living the Body: Embodiment, Womanhood and Identity in Contemporary India. (SAGE, 2009). She is also Series Editor of a series on the Sociology and Social Anthropology of Education in South Asia(SAGE 2015-2019) and of a five volume series on Women and Migration in Asia (SAGE, 2005-2008).

K. G. Chandy studied Physics and Law in Indian Universities (late sixties and early seventies); was part of the student movements in the sixties and subsequently, as a political activist, worked in rural areas, in slums and with industrial workers during the seventies. This experience raised many questions in my mind, which led me to withdraw from political activity and begin a serious study of Philosophy. Was at the University of Heidelberg (West Germany) during the years 1981 – 88; concentrated on the study of Aristotle, Nietzsche, Heidegger and also Kant, Hegel, Marx during this time; got unexpectedly drawn to Buddhism, Krishnamurti and Indian thought in general, during the latter part of this period. Returned to India in 1989, worked with development organizations for a few years; subsequently came to Rishi Valley School in 1995 to pursue my engagement with Buddhism in parallel with Krishnamurti. This is continuing. Have also been teaching Economics for the last 15 years and engaging with students at multiple levels (RV being a residential school). I am generally known as Rajan by my students, family and friends, though my official name is K G Chandy as above.

**Ngawang Norbu** was born in a Tibetan Settlement in Bylakuppe, Karnataka State, India to a refugee Tibetan family. He joined Sera Jey Monastery in 1984 and graduated as a geshe (equivalent to PhD in Buddhist Philosophy) in 2014. In addition to his philosophical training Ngawang took interest in learning modern science through Science Meets Dharma, Science for Monks, and the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative. He received the Tenzin Gyatso's Scholarship to study science for three years at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. He currently serving as a Science Teacher and in charge of the Sera Jey Science Centre, Sera Jey Monastery.

Shivarama Varambally completed MBBS from Mysore Medical College in 1999 and MD in Psychiatry from NIM-HANS in 2003. After working in Australia from 2005 - 07, he joined NIMHANS as a faculty in May 2007. He is currently in charge of the NIMHANS Integrated Centre for Yoga (NICY) which is carrying out focused work to understand the efficacy and mechanisms of action of yoga in several neuropsychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, and cognitive problems in the elderly. He has published more than 80 research articles, of which half are in the area of yoga and its applications in mental health.

Matthew Bodenis a clinical psychologist whose research focuses on three factors associated with well-being and psychopathology. First, he investigates how, when and why we attend to and understand our emotional experiences, known as emotional awareness. Second, he investigates how, when and why people use particular strategies to increase, maintain, avoid and decrease emotional responses, known as emotion regulation. Third, he has developed theory and conducted research to examine how emotions influence belief formation and change, and how some of our most important beliefs function to regulate emotions. He has conducted experimental, cross-sectional, longitudinal and treatment-related studies utilizing a variety of methods and statistical techniques to demonstrate how these three factors are associated with adaptive and maladaptive functioning inside and outside the context of psychotherapy. Additionally, he has practiced mindfulness-based psychotherapies with clients suffering from a variety of mental disorders.

**Sudhir Kakar** is a psychoanalyst, novelist, and a scholar in the fields of cultural psychology and the psychology of religion. He has been Lecturer at Harvard University, Senior Fellow at the Centre for Study of World Religions at Harvard (2001-02), and Visiting Professor at the universities of Chicago (1989-92), McGill, Melbourne, Hawaii and Vienna. Kakar has been a Fellow at the Institutes of Advanced Study, Princeton, Berlin, and the Centre for Advanced Study of Humanities, Cologne. His many honours include the Bhabha, Nehru and ICSSR National Fellowships of India, Kardiner Award of Columbia University, Boyer Prize of the American Anthropological Association, Germany's Goethe Medal, Rockefeller Residency, McArthur Research Fellowship, and the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. Kakar is the author of eighteen books of non-fiction and five of fiction. His latest books are Young Tagore: The makings of a genius (Penguin-Viking, 2013), and the novel The Devil Take Love (2015). His books have been translated into twenty-two languages around the world.

Robyn D. Walser is Director of TL Consultation Services, staff at the National Center for PTSD and is Associate Clinical Professor at University of California, Berkeley. As a licensed clinical psychologist, she maintains an international training, consulting and therapy practice. Dr. Walser is an expert in Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) and has co-authored 4 books on ACT including Learning ACT, The Mindful Couple, Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for the Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress disorder and ACT for Clergy and Pastoral Counselors: Using Acceptance and Commitment Therapy to Bridge Psychological and Spiritual Care. She also has expertise in traumatic stress and substance abuse and has authored a number of articles, chapters and books on these topics. She has been doing ACT workshops since 1998; training in multiple formats and for multiple client problems. Dr. Walser has presented her research findings and papers at international and national conferences, universities and hospital settings; and she has been invited to international conferences to speak about ACT. She is invested in developing innovative ways to translate science-into-practice and continues to do research and education on dissemination of ACT and other therapies. She has had a number of leadership roles in international and national organizations and she served as Member At Large and President for the Association for Contextual and Behavioral Science, the main association that houses ACT.

Sasha Gala obtained a degree in law and interned for the California District Attorney's office and Public Defenders' office. She worked for Atkinson Andelson, a leading California law firm, where she focused on education and employment law. She left her legal career to become the Chief Operations Officer of Auxilio Inc, a publicly traded company in the healthcare industry. She now works in public service, where she focuses on helping those with psychological trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. She has worked extensively in various counseling and other support services for victims of rape trauma and sexual violence. She has managed studies at the Veterans Administration including a study of Compassion Cultivation Training for Veterans with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. She coordinates the collection of data from veterans who are treated at the Veterans Administration's Trauma Recovery Program. She currently works on a research team studying the effects of dog companionship on veterans with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, with specific focus on cardiac reactivity, sleep disturbance, social cognition and attentional bias. Sasha still serves on multiple advisory boards in business but her passion is to broadly improve the health of people who have experienced trauma.

#### **Conference Organizers:**

Geshe Lhakdor is the director of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives in Dharamsala, India. A distinguished Buddhist scholar, he was the English translator for His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama, from 1989 to 2005. He has co-translated and co-produced several books by the Dalai Lama. From 1976 to 1986, Lhakdor studied specialized Buddhist philosophy in the Institute of Buddhist Dialectics, Dharamsala and received the Master of Prajnaparamita in 1982. He also received the Master of Madhyamika in 1989 and the Master of Philosophy from the University of Delhi. Since 2002, Geshe Lhakdor has been an Honorary Professor at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. In 2008, he was also conferred an Honorary Professorship by the University of Delhi, Department of Psychology.

Bryce Johnson is a scientist-teacher with a love of inquirry and hands-on learning and a background in environmental science. Bryce lived in Dharamsala, India, for two years from 1999-2001, and worked at the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives to launch the Science for Monks program. Bryce has over 16-years of experience directing and implementing programming that has grown to include: teacher trainings, institutes, exhibitions, and conferences for Tibetan monastics that are now emerging as leaders of science education within the community. From 2010 to 2016, Bryce was a staff scientist at the Exploratorium were he works with teachers, artists, and exhibit developers to create professional development workshops for middle- and high-school teachers, and exhibits at the Exploratorium and public spaces beyond, including Tibetan

monks and nuns in India. Bryce holds a BS and an MS in Mechanical Engineering from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and a PhD in Environmental Engineering from the University of California, Berkeley.