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**FOUNDATION FOR
UNIVERSAL RESPONSIBILITY**
of His Holiness The Dalai Lama



“I describe Indians as the guru, we (Tibetans) are chelas of the Indian guru”

– The Dalai Lama

28th Annual
GURUKUL

Celebrating Tibet's Civilizational Heritage In Dharamshala

June 8th to 29th, 2024

“To meet the challenges of our times, human beings will have to develop a greater sense of universal responsibility. Each of us must learn to work not just for oneself, one’s own family, or nation, but for the benefit of all humankind.

Today we are so interdependent, so closely interconnected with each other, that without a sense of universal responsibility, a feeling of universal brotherhood and sisterhood, and an understanding and belief that we really are a part of one big human family, we cannot hope to overcome the dangers to our very existence - let alone bring about peace and happiness”

– The Dalai Lama

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PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

His Holiness The Dalai Lama often describes Indians as the ‘guru (teacher)’ and Tibetans as the ‘chelas (students)’ of the Indian guru. Many Indians believe that the roles have been reversed and we have much to learn from the Tibetans. The Gurukul Programme seeks to revive the centuries-old relationship of exchange of ideas and experiences between Indians and Tibetans, and offer a gateway to discover an inner universe in Dharamsala.

For 26 years, Gurukul has offered meaningful opportunities for youth from across India to reside in Dharamsala – the home of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Headquarter of the Central Tibetan Administration – for three weeks and immerse themselves in various experiences. The innovatively designed programme offers introductory insight into Tibet’s rich civilizational heritage, the life and teachings of His Holiness The Dalai Lama, Tibetan Buddhism, and the life and history of the Tibetan community in exile. Circumstances permitting, they also have the privilege of an audience with the Dalai Lama.

Through interactions, discourses, lectures, films and other learning media, Gurukul Fellows gain insights into the innovative ways in which a community in exile copes with displacement and strives to keep its traditions alive.

Some program highlights include:

- Stay in Monasteries and Nunneries
- Visit Tibetan Educational Institutions
- Experience Traditional Dialectic Debates and Guided Meditation
- Attend Courses in Buddhist Philosophy
- Meet Eminent Tibetan Civil Society Leaders
- Learn traditional Tibetan Arts and Crafts, experience Tibetan music & dance
- Interact with the Central Tibetan Administration
- Engage with Local Communities through Various Activities

Gurukul Fellows are also encouraged to give back to the community and adopt a service-oriented attitude throughout their time in Dharamshala, if not carry it beyond the programme.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



AUDIENCE WITH HH THE DALAI LAMA

Every year, his schedule permitting, His Holiness welcomes Gurukul Fellows in his residence for a private audience. The interaction includes a discussion on contemporary issues that young people are grappling with. Emphasis is given to moral and ethical conduct in everyday life for improving society and the world at large. Centuries-old Indo-Tibetan relations are also highlighted.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



MEETING WITH THE SIKYONG, CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION

Since April 2011, Gurukul participants have had the privilege of meeting with the democratically-elected Prime Minister of Central Tibetan Administration in Exile. The group seeks the Sikyong's insights on various issues facing the Tibetan community in exile, especially in the fields of education and professional development. During their stay in Dharamsala, participants are also meet with officials from various departments.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



LEARNING TIBETAN TRADITIONAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

In collaboration with the Norbulingka Institute and the Thangde Gatsel Institute, Gurukul participants are introduced to the Tibetan school of Thangka painting, wood carving, statue making etc. Norbulingka Institute provides the perfect platform to experience and gain understanding about the history of these arts and their practice in exile. The Institute offers courses for young Tibetans in these fields. Thangdel Gatsel Institute, founded by a former Gurukul participant, offers an intensive course that introduces the group to Thangka painting.

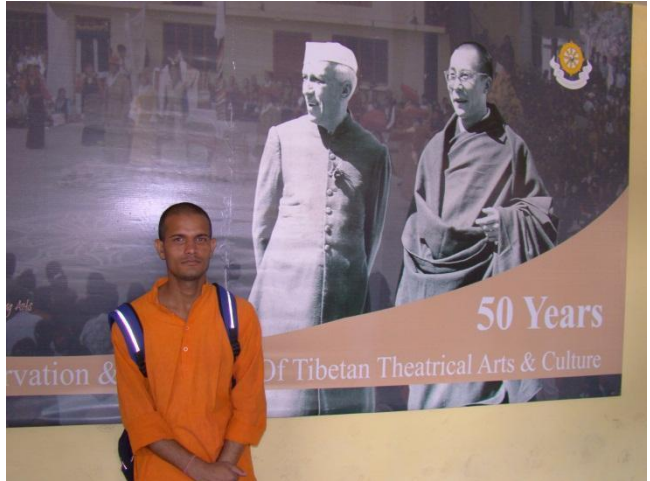
PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



ENGAGE WITH TIBETAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Each year the Fellows list the visit to Tibetan Children's Village school (TCV Upper) as one of the highlights of the programme. Allowing them unprecedented access into the residential campus, the Fellows interact with students from all the classes, visiting their dorms, breaking bread together and in turn, providing answers to questions about career aspirations and university life.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



SOUNDS OF TIBETAN TRADITIONAL MUSIC AND OPERA

The Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts was established by HH The Dalai Lama in exile, soon after his arrival in McLeodganj in 1959. Under the leadership of senior masters, young Tibetans are given the chance to preserve and appreciate their rich ancient tradition of music and opera. Gurukul participants experience and live the ancient heritage of Tibet by sitting in on some of these courses during their stay in Dharamshala.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



DIALOGUES WITH VARIOUS TIBETAN ORGANISATIONS

Dharamsala is the centre for many organisations such as the Tibetan Medical and Astro-Science Institute, Tibetan Women's Association, Tibetan Youth Congress, Students for Free Tibet and many departments of the Central Tibetan Administration. Special lectures are arranged to learn more about each organisation and build common platforms to support each other's work.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



SPECIAL COURSES ON BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

Special Buddhist philosophy courses are also conducted as part of the Gurukul programme, often by Ven. Geshe Lhakdor, Director of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives. The topics span contemporary issues and encourage dialogue between modern science and Buddhist philosophy. The courses are coupled with group discussions and participants are encouraged to have evening consultations and debates with monks and nuns of the respective monasteries where they stay.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



ENGAGING WITH THE HOST COMMUNITY

An important dimension of the programme is to interact with and learn about the host community. In this context, many organizations extend a warm welcome to participants of the Gurukul. Participants are encouraged to contribute their knowledge and expertise in whatever manner they can. Opportunities include career counseling, teaching, volunteering and community support, among others.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



GURUKUL: LIVING AND LEARNING IN NUNNERIES AND MONASTERIES

In keeping with the rich Indian tradition of Gurukul, this programme seeks to enrich formal education processes by facilitating inspirational contact with masters of different spiritual traditions, particularly Tibetan Buddhism. The participants live in Tibetan monasteries and nunneries where they learn about Tibetan culture, art and philosophy under the able guidance of experienced masters.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT

An important aspect of the programme is to understand and appreciate nature through nature walks and re-education on environmental issues through various initiatives. Participants can also explore the campus of their residences.

1. Dolma Ling Nunnery

Dolma Ling Nunnery and Institute is a non-sectarian nunnery located in the Kangra valley near Dharamshala. Officially inaugurated by HH 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 Nunnery is unique because it 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. The nuns also receive training in the ritual arts such as sand mandalas and butter sculpture. The nuns are engaged in study, practice, nunnery work, and self-sufficiency projects such as tofu-making and handicrafts. In May 2013, ten Dolma Ling nuns made history when they received the highest monastic degree – the Geshe Ma or PhD degree, achieving parity with the monks.

2. Dip-Tse-Chok-Ling

This monastery was originally situated in Tibet, a few kilometres south of Lhasa and the Potala Palace, the residence of HH the Dalai Lama. It was built in the 18th century by the Most Venerable Yongzin Yeshe Gyaltsen, tutor of His Holiness the 8th Dalai Lama. The monastery had a very close relationship with a common lineage, which continued until 1959, when Tibet was ‘liberated’ by the Chinese Red Army. Along with over 6,000 other monasteries and temples, Dip-Tse-Chok-Ling was ravaged and demolished to near ruins. In 1992, the people of Dip began work on the reconstruction of Dip-Tse-Chok-Ling Monastery. Local volunteers, including the remaining monks, under the direction of Ven. Tenzin Gelek Rinpoche, the 6th reincarnation of YYG and the late Lama Tashi Gyaltsen, made a request for assistance from Dip-Tse-Chok-Ling Monastery-in-exile in Dharamshala. The project started with a nucleus of three novice monks, later joined by a few more, in a rented wooden hut. A beautiful and serene site among the trees, 300 metres below McLeod Ganj, was bought in 1984 and the present monastery was born. The construction started in 1984 and

was completed in 1986. The main temple is on the ground floor. On the second floor is the Arya Tara Temple, the protector temple room and a private room for HH the Dalai Lama. The late Lama Tashi Gyaltzen requested His Holiness to inaugurate the temple and on 7 March 1987 the ceremony took place.

3. Institute of Buddhist Dialectics

Institute of Buddhist Dialectics (IBD) is a Tibetan institution that provides a unique combination of traditional Tibetan disciplines and modern education. It is a space where Tibetans strive to maintain their country's ancient spiritual, philosophical and cultural traditions, while fulfilling the need to have trained personnel for schools, colleges, and other government and non-government institutions. IBD believes that this will empower the Tibetans in exile and ensure their ability to serve, govern and maintain important institutions when they return to Tibet. Its educational programs expand beyond Buddhist scholarship and practice, to also include courses in Tibetan language, Tibetan grammar, Tibetan literature, Tibetan poetry, Tibetan religious and political history, along with options to study English and Chinese.

4. Tibetan Children's Village School (TCV)

Following the Chinese occupation and influx of Tibetan refugees in India, His Holiness promptly recognized that the future of Tibet and its people depended upon the younger generation. With this in mind and out of concern for the miserable conditions under which so many children were suffering, His Holiness proposed that a Centre for destitute children be established in Dharamshala. On 17 May 1960, fifty-one children arrived from the road construction camps in Jammu, ill and malnourished. Mrs. Tsering Dolma Takla, the elder sister of His Holiness, volunteered to look after them. At that time, the Centre was under the name "Nursery for Tibetan Refugee Children". Originally, the Nursery for Tibetan Refugee Children provided only basic care for children.

Now, Tibetan Children's Village has become a thriving, integrated educational community for destitute Tibetan Children in exile, as well as for those escaping from Tibet every year. It has established branches in India extending from Ladakh in the North to Bylakuppe in South and continues to educate Tibetan Children.

5. Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR)

The Department of Information and International Relations is one of the seven main departments under the Kashag (Cabinet). It has its origins in Chisee Khang (Foreign Relations Office), which was re-established in exile in 1959, after the Chinese occupation of Tibet. In March 1969, the international relations section of Chisee Khang was placed under the Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in New Delhi. With the overwhelming demand for information on Tibet by the international community as well as Tibetans, in understanding political, human rights and environmental consciousness, the Department had started publishing the Tibetan Bulletin. Thus, in 1971, the information section was expanded with the inclusion of the Sheja Publication, and renamed Information and Publicity Office. On 4 April 1988, the Office was further expanded and the international relations section of the Bureau in Delhi was made a part of it again. It was thus that the Office came to be renamed the Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR).

6. Tibet Museum

The Tibet Museum of the Department of Information and International Relations, Central Tibetan Administration, was established in 1998 with the purpose to document, preserve, research, exhibit and educate Tibetans and non-Tibetans on all matters related to Tibet's history, culture and present situation. The Tibet Museum is more than a space for exhibitions, installations and lectures. It also provides a platform for educational activities relating to Tibetan history – through in-house activities and

special events, travelling museum kits, catalogues, and various other publications.

7. Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD)

The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) is committed to advancing human rights and democracy in Tibet and the exiled Tibetan community by empowering Tibetan advocates and monitoring, documenting, and campaigning against human rights abuses.

Through TCHRD's work, Fellows will get a grasp of the ground reality of the Human Rights situation inside Tibet and a better sense of how democracy is practiced by the exiled Tibetan government.

8. Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (LTWA)

The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (LTWA) was established by His Holiness in 1970 with the aim of preserving and promoting Tibetan culture and heritage. The LTWA houses a vast collection of Tibetan literature, including manuscripts, books, photographs, and audiovisual materials. Its collection includes works on Tibetan history, religion, art, and culture, as well as contemporary Tibetan issues. It also serves as a research and cultural centre, offering a variety of programs and services to scholars, researchers, and the general public. It hosts lectures, seminars, workshops, and exhibitions on Tibetan culture and history, and provides facilities for Tibetan language and cultural studies.

The primary objectives of the LTWA are to provide a comprehensive cultural resource centre and to promote an environment that encourages research and an exchange of knowledge between scholars and students. These factors are of utmost importance in a contemporary world shaped by political and spiritual confusion.

The LTWA is firmly dedicated to a threefold vision of preservation, protection, and promotion of Tibetan cultural heritage.

9. Tibetan Parliament in Exile (TPiE)

In February 1960, at Bodhgaya (where Lord Buddha achieved enlightenment), His Holiness the Dalai Lama outlined a detailed programme designed to introduce the practice of democratic self-rule to the Tibetans in exile. He advised them to set up an elected body with three exile representatives for each of the three *cholkas* and one each for the four Buddhist religious traditions. Elections were duly held and 13 representatives termed ‘Deputies’ were elected and designated as the ‘Commission of Tibetan People’s Deputies (CTPD)’. The Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile is the highest legislative body of the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA). It is one of the three pillars of Tibetan democratic governance – the Judiciary, Legislature, and the Kashag (Executive).

10. Manjushri Educational Services (MES)

Manjushri Educational Services is an educational NGO working towards improving the quality of early childhood care and education in the exile community. Established in 2016 by a team of passionate Tibetan educators, it conducts trainings and awareness programmes to educate young parents about the importance of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and its best practices. MES envisages a Tibetan community where all children aged 0-10 years are raised in a healthy environment so that they grow into well-rounded adults. It strives to achieve its vision by educating community members about the importance of ECCE and making high-quality educational resources easily accessible to parents and young children.

11. Tibetan Medical and Astrological Institute (TMAI)

Tibetan Medical and Astro Institute (TMAI) in Dharamshala is a renowned institution for the study and practice of traditional Tibetan medicine and astrology. TMAI seeks to promote and practice Sowa-Rigpa, the Tibetan system of medicine, astronomy and astrology. It provides accessible healthcare to people regardless of their caste, colour or creed. The Institute produces Tibetan medicines in an environmentally sensitive manner.

12. Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (TIPA)

The Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (TIPA) is one of the pioneering cultural institutes established through the vision of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama. The institute was founded on 11th August 1959. Based in Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh (India), the institute aims to preserve and promote Tibetan musical heritage, dance and other Tibetan performance arts.

13. Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC)

The Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) is the largest NGO in the Tibetan community with a worldwide chapter, united in the common struggle for the restoration of complete independence for the whole of Tibet, which includes the traditional three provinces of U-Tsang, Do-toe, and Do-med. An independent Organization, with a written constitution and its own plans and programmes, TYC has emerged as the largest and most active non-governmental Organisation of Tibetans in exile. It has more than 35,000 members worldwide.

14. Tibetan Women's Association (TWA)

TWA is the oldest women-based Tibetan NGO with an objective of raising public awareness of the abuses faced by Tibetan women in Chinese-occupied Tibet. Through extensive publicity and involvement in national and international affairs, TWA alerts communities to the gender-specific human rights abuses committed against Tibetan women in the form of forced birth control policies such as sterilisations and abortions, and restrictions on religious, political, social and cultural freedoms.

15. LHA Charitable Trust

Lha Charitable Trust, an institute for Social Work and Education is an award-winning, grassroots and registered non-profit organisation and one of the largest Tibetan social work institutes based in Dharamshala, India. Lha is a resource of education and knowledge that provides meaningful

multi-leveled social and educational services for the benefit of others with its mission to help the Tibetan people survive and prosper in their new home and to preserve their profoundly unique culture. LHA generates an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation within the communities by tending to the needs of those deprived of educational and health facilities. LHA helps in providing life skill training to unemployed Tibetan Youths.

16. Gu-Chu-Sum Movement of Tibet

The aim of this organisation is to create awareness about "political prisoners" in Tibet and human rights violations in Tibet to an international audience. The Movement also aims to educate the ex-political prisoners in exile with daily Tibetan, computer skills and English lessons and to give them medical care, economic assistance, food and housing in India. Gu-Chu-Sum supports these activities with a restaurant and garment production centre.

17. Students For a Free Tibet India (SFT-India)

In its work for Tibetan independence, SFT aims to inspire and enable people, especially the youth, to create a just and equitable world, free of oppression, in which there is respect for the earth and all living beings.

SFT believes that every individual has the right to be free. Those who enjoy freedom have the power and also the responsibility to make positive change in the world. The organisation seeks to create opportunities to inspire, enable and motivate all people to see that change is possible. It values creativity in every pursuit, and believes it is essential to have fun while working towards the community's collective vision for a just and equitable world.

18. National Democratic Party of Tibet

The National Democratic Party of Tibet is a major party in the Central Tibetan Administration. It was founded on 2 September 1994, but the seeds of the party were planted by the 14th Dalai Lama at a meeting of the Tibetan Youth Congress in 1990.

The main aim and objectives are to prepare for the establishment of the political parties in a future Tibet, to promote democracy, to educate the Tibetan people about the significance of political parties, and to create awareness among the people about Tibetan issues.

19. Thangde Gatsal Art Studio and School ‘Himalayan Art Museum’

Thangde Gatsal, meaning “harmonious garden of Thangka painters,” is a working studio founded in 2000 that executes high-quality commissions for clients. The artists work on commissioned Thangkas under the constant supervision of the Master in residence, and are expected to meet the highest standards of work. The school is dedicated to producing at least fifteen exceptional pieces of Thangka art annually. The school has no commercial interest, and depends solely on class fees, commissions and donations to continue the preservation and advancement of this endangered art form.

20. Norbulingka Institute

The Norbulingka Institute was established in 1988 by Kelsang and Kim Yeshe, with the support of His Holiness. The Institute is dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and development of Tibetan culture and arts. The Institute is a beautiful campus spread over 12 acres of land, consisting of traditional Tibetan architecture, gardens, and open spaces. It has a vibrant community of artists, craftsmen, and students who specialise in various traditional Tibetan arts and crafts such as painting, sculpture, wood carving, weaving, tailoring, and metalwork. The Institute provides training and employment opportunities to local residents, empowering them to preserve and promote their cultural heritage.

The Institute is also home to a research centre, library, museum, and exhibition spaces. The research centre focuses on the study and documentation of traditional Tibetan arts and crafts, while the library houses a collection of rare books, manuscripts, and documents related to Tibetan culture and history. The museum showcases the traditional art forms of Tibet, while the exhibition spaces host temporary exhibitions of contemporary Tibetan art and crafts.

21. Tong-Len

The Tong-Len School focuses on improving the lives of slum communities by educating the younger generation. A key focus of the Tong Len School has been the holistic development of each child, aimed at not only providing a good academic education but ensuring the children understand themselves, their abilities and their role in the world. The ethos of the school is to support the children to reach their potential and to become good human beings. The school provides both academic classroom learning and exploratory learning with a key focus on social, emotional and ethical education. Learning about these issues strengthens their sense of social responsibility within their community, as well as helping them flourish as individuals and develop leadership and life skills.

22. Tushita Meditation Centre

Tushita Meditation Centre is a centre for the study and practice of Buddhism from the Tibetan Mahayana tradition. Tushita aims to provide a friendly and conducive environment for people of all nationalities and backgrounds to learn about and put into practice the teachings of the Buddha. They organise regular introductory courses on Buddhist philosophy and meditation, as well as intermediate level courses and group retreats for experienced students.

23. Dalai Lama Library and Archives

The objective of this Library is to preserve His Holiness's teachings so that people can have access to them. Teachings of the previous Dalai Lamas are also being archived here. The various awards presented to His Holiness are to be collected here and put on display. The intention behind this project is to assemble resources for those who wish to research His Holiness's life and work.

24. Nechung Monastery

Nechung Dorje Drayang Ling Monastery has an important role in Tibetan culture and history, dating back centuries, as the seat of Nechung, the Chief State Oracle of Tibet. Nechung Monastery still exists outside of

Lhasa, Tibet, and another has been reestablished in Dharamsala, India. Like many ancient civilizations of the world, the phenomenon of oracles remains an important part of Tibetan culture. Tibetans rely on oracles for various reasons. The purpose of the oracles is not just to foretell the future. They are called upon as protectors and sometimes used as healers. However, their primary function is to protect the Buddha Dharma and its practitioners. In the Tibetan tradition, the word oracle is used for an entity which enters those men and women who act as mediums between the human and the spiritual realms. The mediums are, therefore, known as *kuten*, which literally means, "the physical base."

25. Rangzen Ashram - Home of Tenzin Tsundue la

Tenzin Tsundue is a poet, writer and Tibetan activist. He was born to a Tibetan refugee family who laboured on India's border roads around Manali, North India. He has attended Tibetan Children Village School and later earned his Bachelor and Master in English Literature from Madras Christian College.

Tsundue joined Friends of Tibet (India) in 1999 and campaigns among Indians to win support for Tibet. In January 2002, while Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji was addressing Indian business tycoons in Mumbai's Oberoi Towers, Tsundue scaled scaffolding to the 14th floor to unfurl a Tibetan National flag and a FREE TIBET banner. In April 2005 he repeated a similar stunning one-man protest when Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao was visiting Bangalore. Because of these daring protest actions, Tsundue is often detained and is under police surveillance whenever Chinese leaders visit India.

He won the first-ever Outlook-Picador Award for Non-Fiction in 2001. He has published three books to date which have been translated into several languages. In 2002 the Indian edition of the international fashion magazine *Elle*, named him among India's 50 most stylish people.

Tenzin Tsundue's writings have been published in Indian newspapers and magazines and also in the international media. As a poet, he represented Tibet in Sahitya Akademi's Second South Asian Literary Conference in New Delhi in January 2005, during Poetry Africa in Durban, 2005, and at Jaipur Literature Festival 2010

Arrested by China's border police, and locked up in prison in Lhasa for three months, he was later 'pushed back' to India.

27. Tsuglag Khang Temple

Tsuglag Khang, also known as the Dalai Lama's Temple complex, is the home for His Holiness Dalai Lama. It is among the world's most renowned religious centres and is thronged by Buddhist pilgrims throughout the year. Tsuglagkhang Monastery is a beautifully built structure. This is more like a temple along with being a residential complex for His Holiness and his followers.

The complex houses the Photang (Dalai Lama's residence), Tsuglagkhang Temple, and Namgyal Gompa. The monastery deals with training of monks for rituals associated with holy shrines, whereas the temple is a chief place of worship. A beautifully decorated statue of Lord Buddha along with beautiful statues of Padmasambhava and Avalokiteshvara are housed in the temple.

About the Foundation

“The Foundation will draw on the methods and wisdom of our rich Indo-Tibetan civilisational heritage to offer insights and solutions to contemporary challenges and predicaments. We will celebrate diversity, nurture human flourishing and universal values. Our work will respond to issues of human rights, equity, democratic freedoms, and non-violence. We will help foster harmony between faiths and their conversations with science and heal our precious mother earth.”

– His Holiness The Dalai Lama

VISION

- Foster the celebration of diversity, the spirit of universal responsibility and the understanding of interdependence across faiths, creeds and religions.
- Support personal transformation in ways that facilitate larger processes of social change.
- Develop and sustain peacebuilding and coexistence initiatives in regions of violent conflict and social unrest.
- Encourage and cultivate Ahimsa (nonviolence) as a guiding principle for interaction among human beings and with their environments.
- Offer inclusive and holistic paradigms of education that prioritise experiential learning, cross-cultural dialogue, and a global ethic of peace and justice.
- Build capacity for conflict transformation, human rights and democratic freedom through partnerships with civil society groups across the globe.
- Explore new frontiers on understanding of the mind by building bridges between science and spirituality.
- Support the professional development of future leaders and decision-makers through scholarships and fellowships.
- Nurture an understanding of the relevance and value of the Indo-Tibetan civilisational heritage to contemporary global issues and predicaments.

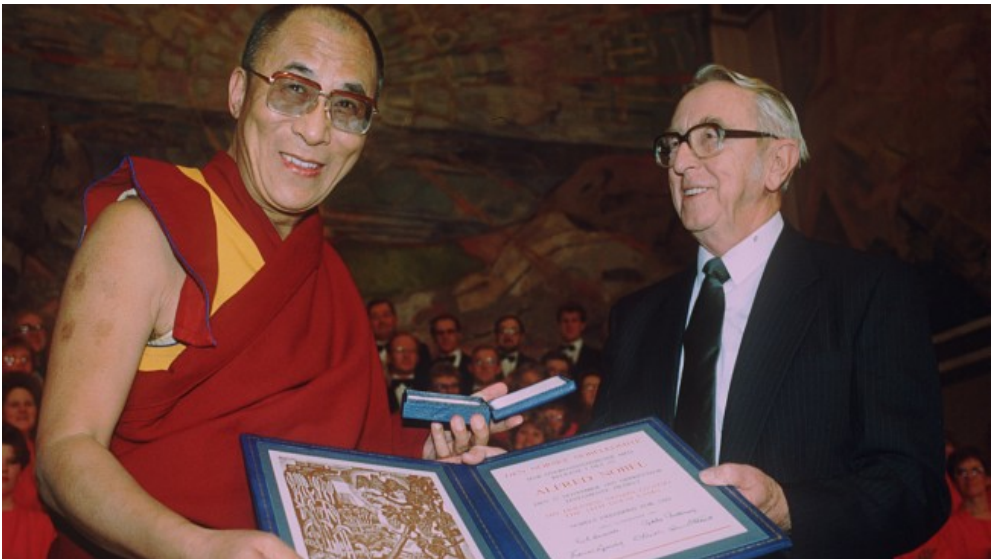
About the Foundation

Founded in 1990, the Foundation is a not-for-profit, non-sectarian, non-denominational organization established with funds from the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to His Holiness The Dalai Lama. It works at the intersection of His commitments - to serve all sentient beings to find personal happiness and peace on our fractured planet.

Through its rich repertoire of programs, the Foundation works to nurture:

- Indo-Tibetan Civilization Heritage
- Interfaith Harmony and Understanding
- Universal Human Values, primarily through Education
- Gender Justice
- Capacities for Peaceful Coexistence & Nonviolence
- Environmental Sustainability
- Conversations between Science and Buddhism

Below is the iconic picture of His Holiness The Dalai Lama receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. He is the Chairperson of the Foundation for Universal Responsibility of His Holiness The Dalai Lama.



CONTACT US

Foundation for Universal Responsibility of HH The Dalai Lama,
Core 4A, UGF, Lodhi Road, New Delhi, India

Website: www.furhhdl.org

Social Media: @furhhdl on Instagram, Facebook and YouTube

Join our mailing list by sending an email to info@furhhdl.org

