

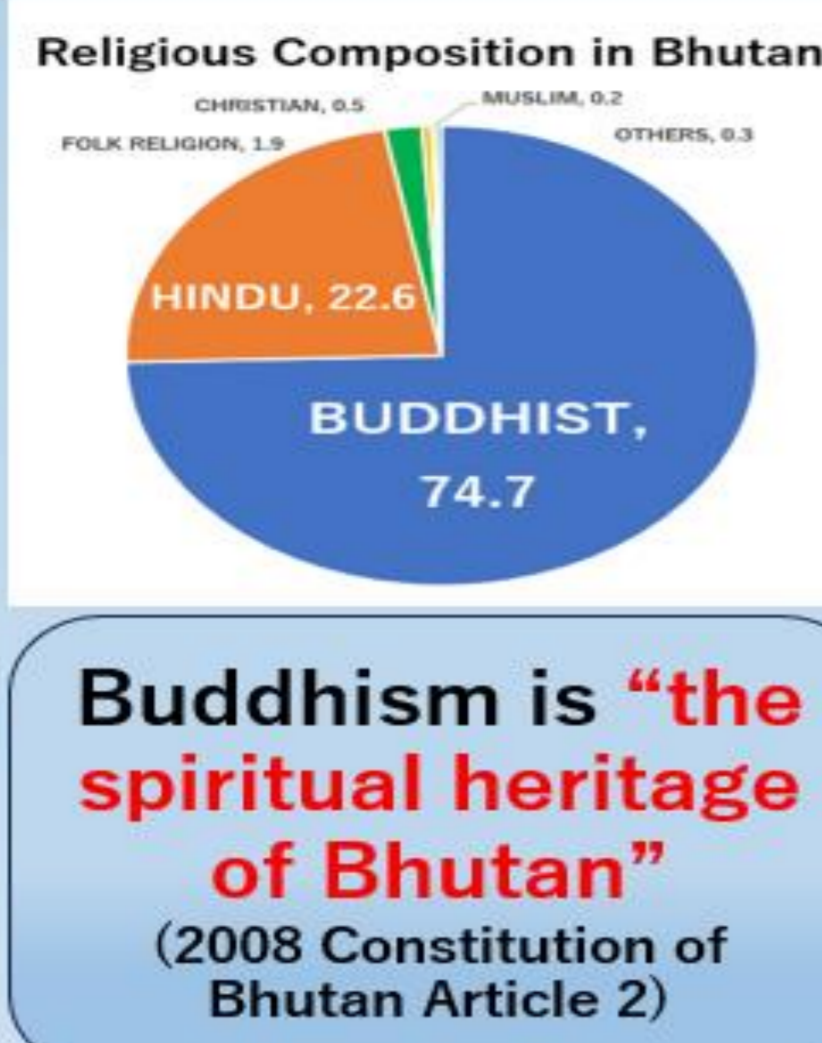
New Social Inclusive Functions of Monasteries: Buddhism and Well-being in the Kingdom of Bhutan



Minako SATO (Kyoto University)

JP22KK0003, JP22K20297
JP23K12737

Kingdom of Bhutan



English-Speaking Society

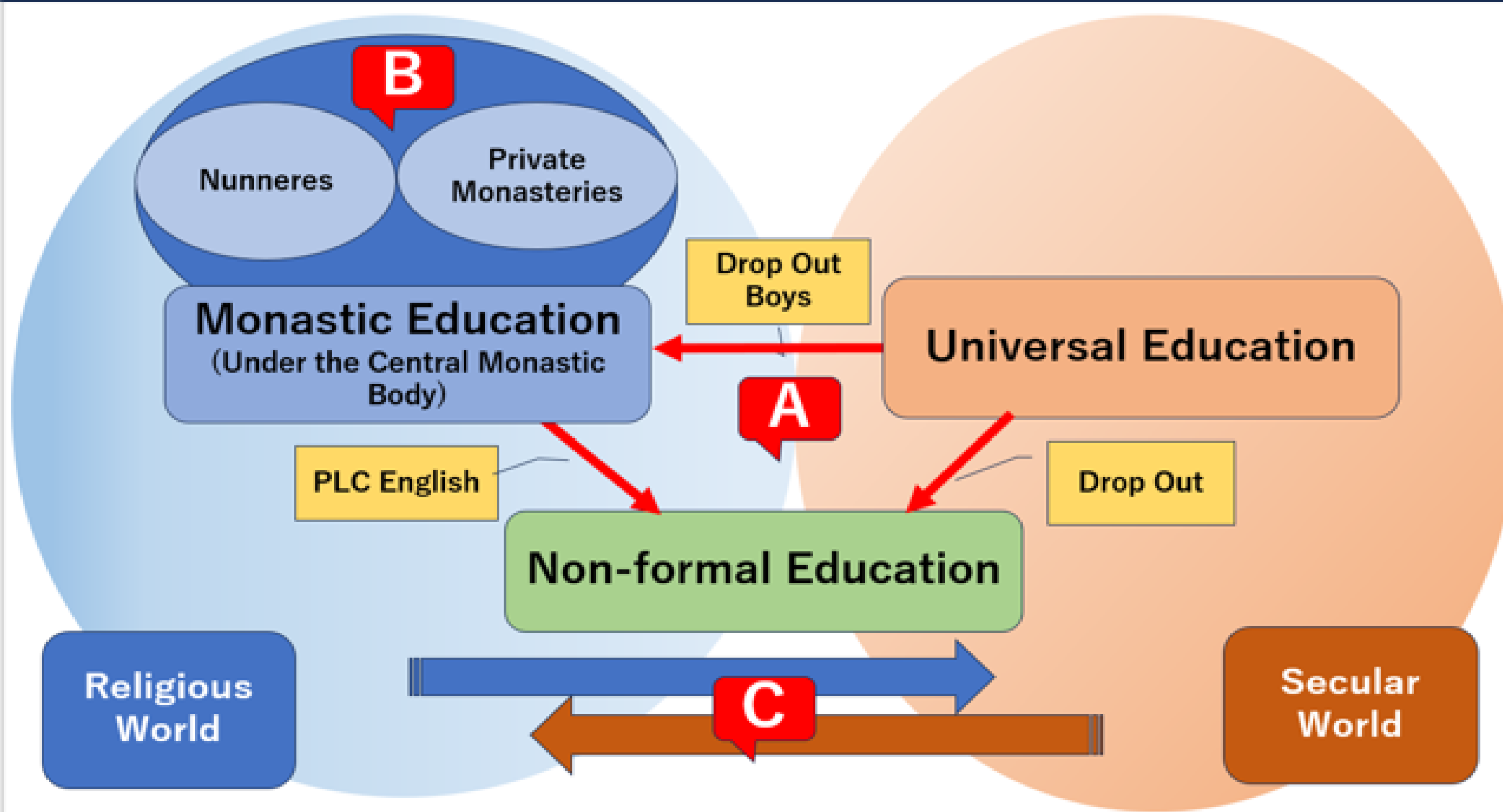
- 1964 - Introduction of English language of instruction in school education
- 1999 - Internet, TV in English & Dzongkha



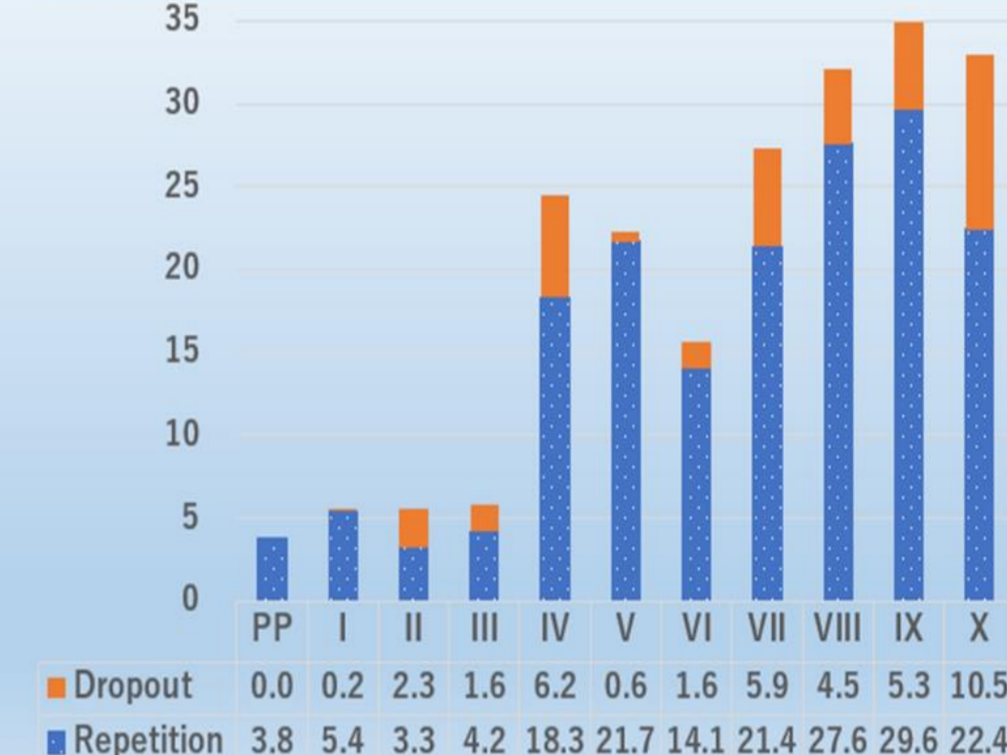
Educational System

Education Level	Primary Education (5-11years)		Secondary Education (12-17years old)		
	PP (Pre-Primary)	I-VI	VII-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII
Universal Education	General Education				
	Free Basic Education				
Institution	Primary School	Lower Secondary School	Middle Secondary School	Higher Secondary School	
	Years	7	2	2	2
BGF (Bhutan Qualifications Framework)	3		5		
Monastic Education	Zhrim (Basic Literacy)		Dringrim (Higher Madhyamaka training) (Lower Madhyamaka training)		
	Institution	Lobdra (Ritual School)	Shedra (Communitarian School)		
Years	8		2		2

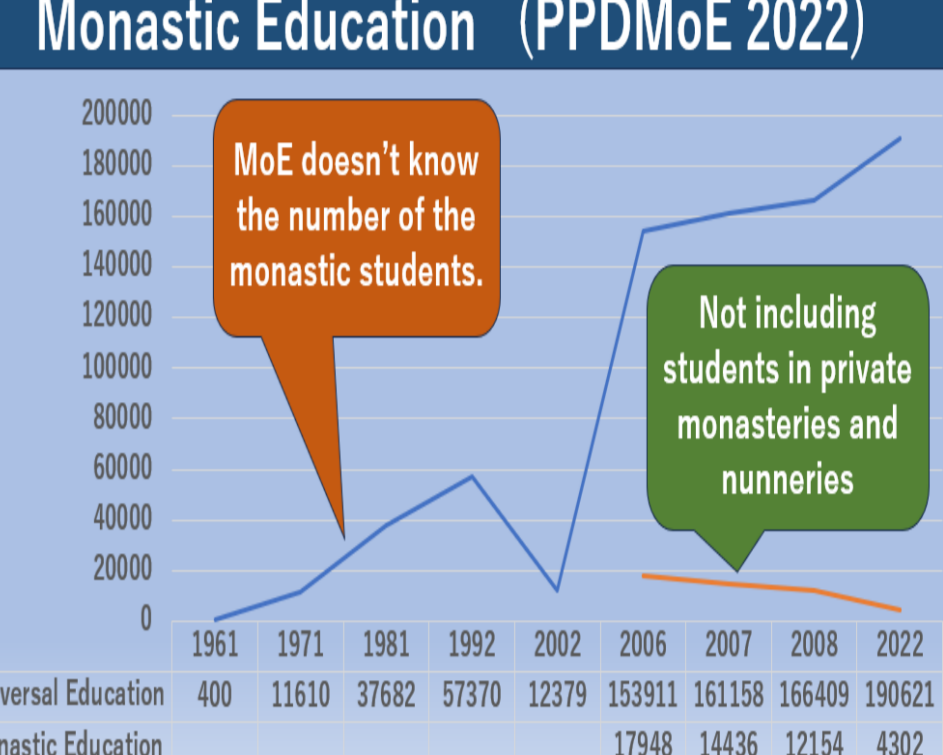
Three Grey Zones



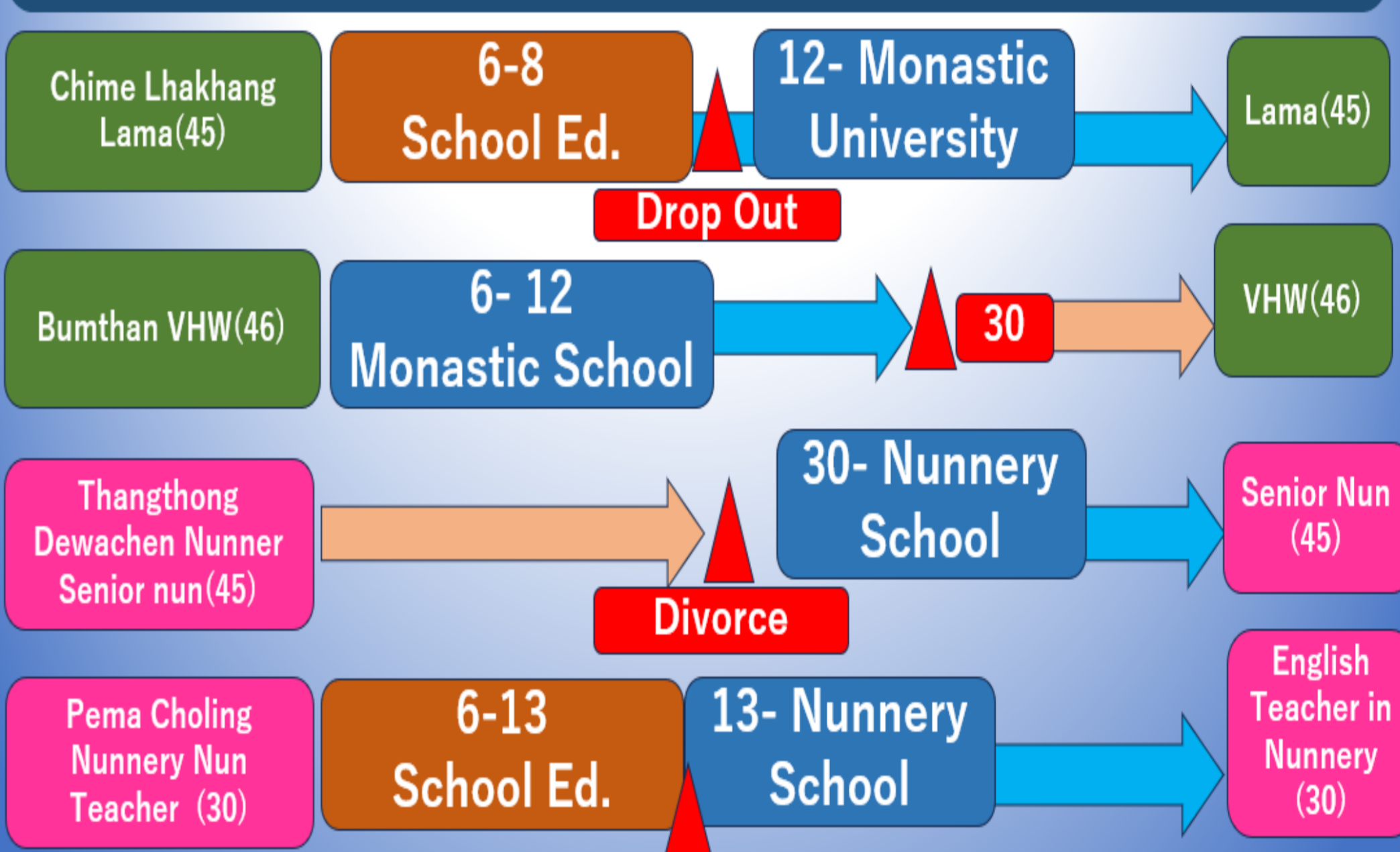
Repetition & Dropout Rate



Enrolment in Universal Education VS. Monastic Education (PPDMoE 2022)



Buddhism World-Secular World



Answers to Questions

Monastery - Nunery	Q1 English Introduction		Q2: Background		
	Type	Views on English	Financial Base	Activity Base	Welfare Activities
Chizing Monastery	A	X-b	Government	Central Monastic Body	Providing food and a place to sleep for the local elderly who have no relatives.
Chime Lhakhang		Y-a, b	Government	Tourism, Community	
Nepa Monastery	B	Y-b	Community	Community	Taking in boys from poor families and providing them with a living and an education.
Kunga Rabten Nunery		X-a, Y-b	USA Bhuddism Foundation	Overseas Nunery Network, Community	Taking in and raising local infants and young girls who have been abused or abandoned by their parents.
Pema Choling Nunery	C	X-a, Y-a	Headquarters monastery, Community	Bhutan Nuns Foundation, Community	Taking yoga classes from the Bhutanese Nun Foundation and working as VHWs (Village Health Workers) to reduce stress during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Thangthong Dewachen Nunery	D	Y-a	Community	Community	Accepting women from rural areas to urban areas, providing them with education and a place to live.

Investigation

Date: March 4-15, 2023 (17 days)
Region: Western to Central Bhutan
Subjects: 6 monasteries & Nunery
① Monastery manager, educator, students, ② Local people, school teachers ③ Parents
Methods: Semi-structured interview survey

Research Questions

RQ1: The current state of English education in monastic education and the monastery's views on it.
RQ2: Background situation: financial base, activity base, and relationship with local communities.

1-day Schedule of Each Educational Type

Type A (Shaba Monastery / Chime Lhakhang)	Type B (Karma Drubrup Palmo Choskiding Khang)	Type C (Pema Shedrup Chola Gatsheling Nunery)	Type D (Thangthong Dewachen Nunery)
5:00-7:30 Morning Pray	4:45-7:00 Morning Pray	5:00-7:30 Morning Pray / Morning Study (review of the previous day)	5:00-7:00 Morning Pray
7:30-8:00 Breakfast	7:00-7:45 Breakfast	7:30-8:00 Breakfast	7:00-7:30 Breakfast
8:00-12:00 <Under 13 years old> Subjects of modern school education (English, mathematics, etc.) <13 years old or older> Buddhism class	7:45-9:00 <13 years old or older> Religious rituals for local people Practicing musical instruments for religious ceremonies	8:00-9:00 Buddhism class	7:00-9:00 Buddhism Class Religious rituals for local people
12:00-13:00 Lunch	9:00-11:00 Lunch	9:00-11:30 English Class	9:00-12:00 Buddhism class
13:00-17:00 Buddhism class	11:00-13:00 Lunch	11:30-13:00 Lunch	12:30-13:00 Lunch
17:00-18:00 Dinner	13:00-15:00 Practicing musical instruments for religious ceremonies Evening Pray (Mahakala) *	13:00-14:00 hand writing Class	13:30-15:30 Buddhism class
18:00-21:00 Buddhism class	15:00-17:00 Practicing musical instruments for religious ceremonies Evening Pray (Mahakala) *	14:00-15:00 Buddhism (Dzongkha)	15:30-18:00 Buddhism class
21:00 Going to bed	17:00-18:00 Dinner	15:30-17:00 Buddhism class	17:00-18:00 Tibetan culture / Chöke (Language)
	18:00-21:00 meditation on school homework	17:00-18:00 Dinner	18:00-18:30 Dinner
	21:00 Going to bed	18:30-20:00 Night pray	18:00-19:00 Dinner
		20:00-21:30 Self Study	19:00-21:00 Buddhism class
		21:30-22:00 yoga	21:00 Going to bed

Need for English

X English as an International Language		Y English as an Intranational Language	
Xa Tool for Introducing Bhutan to the World	Xb Tool for International Communication	Ya Tool for Domestic Activities	Yb Tools for Domestic Communication

Purpose

From a social pedagogical perspective, to examine Bhutanese monasteries' "new role of social inclusion" in both education and social welfare in the local community.

Survey Results

Monasteries' New Roles of Social Inclusion in the local community

1. A grey zone between traditional and modern education.
2. A safety net in the social welfare of the local community.
3. A shelter and lifelong education opportunity amid rapid modernization

Conclusion

As a replacement for losing political authority, Bhutan monasteries have taken a new role of "Social Inclusion" and embody a Buddhism-based social education model unique to Bhutan.