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in the 20th century.

Since the 1990s the restoration of the Buddhist institutions has taken place in Mongolia. While some scholars, Mongolian officials and believers consider this process as a "revival" and see the sangha as something unified and integral, in reality the situation is different. I regard this process not as a revival of Buddhism in its pre-revolutionary forms, but as an adaptation to new conditions that arose as a result of secularization and modernization

The development of Buddhist institutions in modern Mongolia partly corresponds to the general trends in Tibetan Buddhism after 1960s. It goes with the material and intellectual support of the Tibetan teachers and includes such new forms as dharma centers. But at the same time it has its own unique features. There is no unity in the Buddhist sangha in Mongolia. There are different groups, united around individual teachers. Though the followers of the Dalai Lama XIV are prevalent in Mongolia, not all of the local Buddhists consider him as their spiritual leader. There are lamas who express opponent views and/or receive financial support from China. This makes Buddhism in Mongolia not only a matter of religion but of an international importance. In my presentation I am going to talk about these various Buddhists groups in Mongolia and to share my views on why this situation took place.