

Summary on Khujula, Wangduephodrang.

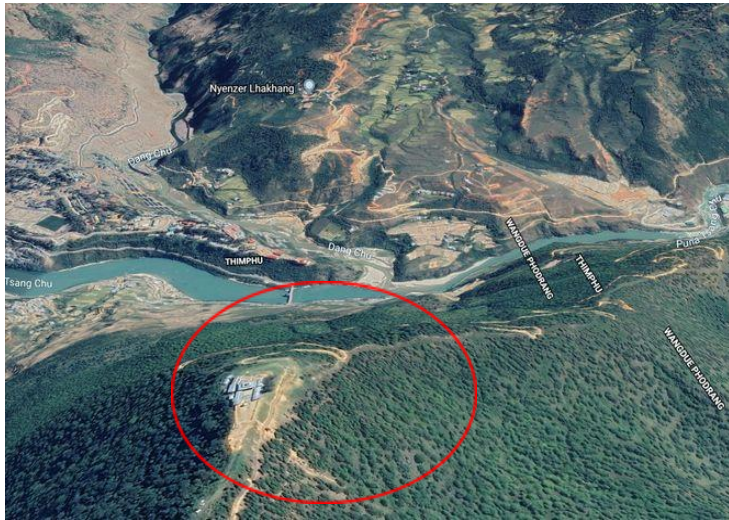
Gewog Summary.

Nahi Gewog is located in the southwestern fraction of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag with a total area of 6470 hectares or 64.7 sq km. It is bordered by the Thedtsho and Gasetsho-Gom Gewog in the east, Gasetshowom Gewog in the south, Baap Gewog(Thimphu) in the north, and Chang Gewog(Thimphu) in the west. The Gewog is connected by a 12 km feeder road from the Wangdue - Tsirang highway. Nahi Gewog consists of five Chiwogs, namely Nabesa, Yusagom, Yusawom, Hebesa, and Khujula, with an estimated population of 1200 people.

Summary on Khujula Lhakhang.

Khujula Lhakhang is located under Nahi Gewog, Wangduephodrang Dzongkhag. It lies at a distance of 13 KM from Wangdue Dzong, standing on a ridge directly towards the west. The

Lhakhang was said to be established by Lam Ngawang Chogyel during the 15th century/1531. The maintenance of Lhakhang was carried out in 2022 by the government in 2022 and presently serves as an institute of science and astrology for Wangduephodrang Rabdey with 3 instructors and about 20 students. It was believed that the prophecy or advised to built Wangduephodrang Dzong was commended from here.



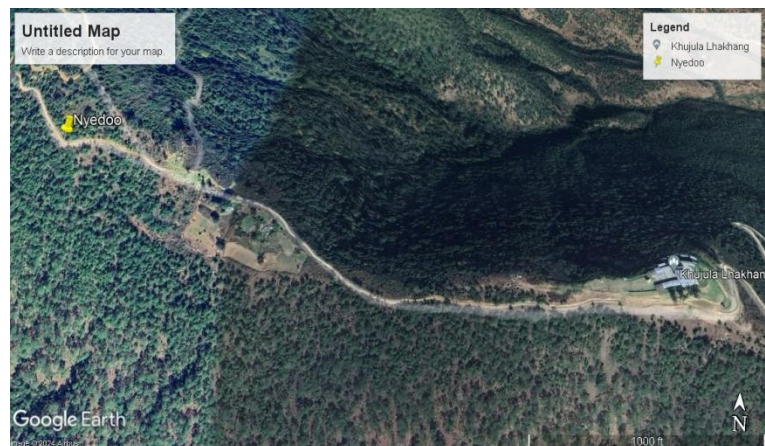
Google view of Khujula

Secret site in vicinity.

1. Nying Shorsa

Whilst Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel was in Tibet an unintended dispute arose between him and Tsang Desi over the re-incarnation of Pema Karpo, making Zhabdrung flee to south (Bhutan) for safety and flourish doctrine as prophesied by his deity (Leygoen Jarog Dongchen). After arrival of Zhabdrung in 1616, Tsang Desi out of fear from Zhabdrung, he pioneered numerous wars after Zhabdrung hearing Zhabdrung's legacy on unifying Bhutan, gaining pride and power across the nation.

However, in 1617 it was believed that Zhabdrung after unification of Bhutan and introduced dual system of governance was gaining momentum in Bhutan, Tsang Desi felt discontent and envious



and initiated another confrontation to Zhabdrung. During that time, it was said that Zhabdrung was at Chimi Lhakhang. Since Tshang Desi, out of fear of Zhabdrung he hunts with various kinds of tactics to control Zhabdrung and Bhutan. Zhabdrung, due to fear of the instability of the nation's sovereignty he repelled the forces and initiated to invoked his deity (Legoen Jarok Dongchen) for protection.



It was believed that the deity took over the power of Tsang Desi after incantation by Zhabdrung and thereby subdued and assassinated the enemy. Then it was said that the deity brought the hot, bleeding cardiac and golden amulet decorated with turquoise as an indication of an enemy being subdued to Zhabdrung. During the journey of deity towards Chimi Lhakhang with the cardiac and amulet, it was said that he dropped the cardiac once on a

rock above the present Khujula Lhakhang, or 3 km from Khujula Lhakhang, thus the rock is a secret.

The golden amulet with turquoise turned or reshaped to a libation goblet can still be seen at Wangduephodrang Goenkhang.

The present scenario of rock.

The rock, which is believed to be secret, can be seen just at the edge of the motorable road constructed around 2010-2011. Whilst observing the site, it is uncertain that the rock has been disturbed since there are lots of cracks and dislodgement.



Ariel view of Nyedoo



Nyedo from the road



2. Footprint of Lama Zhang (19 km from Wangduphodrang and 6km from Khujula)



Yudrakpa Tshondru Drakpa was born in 1123 at Tsawadru in the Kyi river valley, located in the southern part of present-day Lhasa, and was named Darma Drak. He lived from 1123-93 and was also known as Gungtang Lama Zhang and often simply as Lama Zhang. Lama Zhang was highly respected by the great Tibetan meditation masters in his time. During his childhood,

his mother encouraged his religious education, taking him to listen to religious discourses by many teachers, and at the age of seven, Zhang received teachings in the basic Buddhist doctrines.

At the age of sixty-one, Zhang suffered a life-threatening illness and went into a nearly unbroken period of retreat that lasted for the remainder of his life. He remained silent most of the time and only allowed a few people into his retreat.

It is believed that the Zhemgang Dzong is undoubtedly the most important and one of the oldest religious structures founded by Lama Zhang in 1163. It was said that the name of the Dzong or district, its name Zhemgang, was derived from corrupted words of Zhang Gang or Lama Zhang's hill. It is also said that Lama Zhang Drakpa, who came to Bhutan from Tibet in the 12th century, settled at present-day Zhemgang, and in 1655, he built a hermitage, a small structure and which was constructed to symbolize the unification of the three Kheng divisions.

