

Introduction

*The Dharma King, who is the re-incarnation of Avalokiteswara;
He, who is known as the protector of the Medicinal Land of Four Directions;
He, who is the supreme head of Peldhen Drukpa;
Let us hold aloft the Victory Banner of the one who subdued the enemies of Peldhen Drukpa from all the directions.*

Looking like an anchored ship, the *Punthang Dechen Phodrang* or *Punakha Dzong* stands in the middle of the *Phochu* (*Male*) and *Mochu* (*Female*) Rivers. It was built by *Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal* in 1637, a culmination of the prophecy made by *Guru Rimpoche* in the 8th century. The name *Pungthang Dechen Phodrang* means ‘Palace of Great Bliss.’

The *Dzong* carries a very rich history of Bhutan in that it was here the *Zhabdrung*, the founder of united Bhutan, passed away in 1651 and also it was in this *Dzong* that *Ugyen Wangchuck*, Bhutan’s first hereditary king was crowned in 1907. Then too as the first capital of Bhutan, the first session of the National Assembly was also held there in 1953.

But more than anything else, *Punakha Dzong* is remembered in the history of Bhutan as one having withstood two major attacks made by the *Tibetans*. The first came in 1639 when the *Tibetans* with the support of the group of five *Lamas* attacked the dzong. The next came in 1644 launched by the 5th *Dalai Lama*. In both of these battles, the *Tibetans* were utterly defeated and their weapons and armour captured.

The *Puna Drubchen* is then an annual festival introduced by *Zhabdrung* to commemorate the victories over the Tibetans. During the festival, the ‘*pazaps*’ or local militia men, dressed in battle gear showcase a battle scene of this distant past recalling the days when in the absence of a standing army, men from the eight *Tshogchens* or great village blocks of *Thimpu* came forward and managed to expel the *Tibetan* forces out of the country ushering in a new-found internal peace and stability.

As for the *Punakha Tshechu*, it was started by the 70th *Je Khenpo Trulku Jigme Choedra* and the then Home Minister His Excellency *Lyonpo Jigme Yoedzer Thinley* in 2005 on the request made by *Punakha District Administration* and people for upholding the Buddhist teachings and keeping alive the noble deeds of *Zhabdrung Rimpoche*.

Purpose

- a. Bhutan is a country with a strong Buddhist foundation. It is a sovereign independent country and one that is rich in age-old customs and traditions. It is essential that these unique identities of the country are preserved and passed on to our future generations and the *Tshechus* and *Drubchens* are the best possible means to carry them forward by way of sound and vision.
- b. The *Tshechus* and *Drubchens* are also held annually to help in preserving the grand customs and traditions started by our forebears and to alternatively bring enjoyment to people.
- c. The *Tshechus* and *Drubchens* are held on auspicious days. Such events create an opportunity to bring people together in common celebrations and fostering relationships.

- d. A plan is ahead to make the *Punakha Tshechu* different from other *tshechus*. The plan is to make the *Tshechu* not only attractive for its events but as a place and time for prayer and pilgrimage for devout Buddhists.
- e. It will be also made special in the eyes and hearts of tourists who visit Bhutan as an event that reflects the richness of everything that is Bhutanese.

Programmes during the Seven-day event of ‘Drubchen’ and ‘Tshechu’ from 5th to 12th of the First Month of the Bhutanese Calendar.

Date	Time	Program
<i>5th Day of the First Month</i>	<i>Morning</i> <i>Afternoon 3p.m</i>	*Arranging one’s own camp. *Reading out the Code of Conduct. *Handing over the dresses to the Kabji Gup.
<i>6th Day of the First Month</i>	<i>Morning at 10a.m</i> <i>From 3 p.m. in the afternoon.</i>	*The pazaps will go for bathing in procession following the age-old tradition. *Handing over dresses to the Gups.
<i>7th Day of the First Month</i>	<i>Morning at 7a.m.</i> <i>Morning at 9.30a.m</i> <i>10a.m to 1.30 p.m. in the afternoon.</i>	*The gups will present themselves to the Je Khenpo. *Co-inciding with the performance of ‘Shenje Phag’ in the Monk’s Assembly Hall, the pazaps along with their respective gup and Drungpa will make their way into the Dzong carrying their Tsendar or flag. *Drubchen Mask Dance program *‘Zhugdrel Tendrel’ program inside the temple of eight pillars for the pazaps. *The pazaps will return to their respective camps after the talk by the Je Khenpo -Zhugdrel Phunsum Tshogpa -Singing the ‘Lenma’ or ballad and performance of ‘Bhed’ or Victory Dance.
<i>8th Day of the First Month</i>	<i>Morning at 5 a.m.</i> <i>Morning at 6 a.m.</i>	*Kabjips will fire in the air in the as a wake-up call with a victory walk over to Changyul. *Zhugdrel Tendrel & performance of ‘Bhed’ or Victory Dance. *Taking gruel inside the camp and making offerings of

		<p>wine.</p> <p>*As i.Kabjips ii.Toep iii. Chang and iv.Kawangpas proceed in the above order across the Mochu Bridge to assemble near the side of the dzong, each individual makes an attempt to be the first person to offer betel nut to whoever they meet first.</p> <p>*Forming two lines they will walk around the dzong singing 'Lekso' hauling victory, firing in the air and after similarly completed going round the Dzongchung Chorten or miniature Dzong they will proceed to Zomphakha grounds where each will carry out his duty.</p> <p><i>Beginning from 2 p.m to 3 p.m. in the afternoon.</i></p> <p>*Dasho Dzongdag will serve the welcome tea.</p> <p>*Four of the 'Lenma' performers will perform the dance.</p> <p>*Drungpas and the Penlops will perform 'Bhed' or victory dance.</p> <p><i>From 3 p.m. in the afternoon.</i></p> <p>*Witnessing the indoor mask dance.</p> <p>*Making wine offerings in the area.</p> <p>*Checking whether the things are as per the list.</p> <p>*Zhugdrel.</p> <p>*Offering songs to Je Khenpo from the base of the flag at the entrance to the dzong.</p> <p>Competition program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Shot Put. * Carrying sand bags. * Sawing timber. * Climbing tree.
9 th Day of the First Month	<p>Morning at 4 a.m</p> <p>Morning at 8 a.m.</p>	<p>*'Torbuel' or making offerings</p> <p>*The pazaps will enter the dzong and tie their Tsendhars or flags on pillars.</p> <p>*After the prayer ritual is over, the preceptor to the 'Dep' or governor will read out the 'Chayig Chenpo.'</p> <p>*Singing 'Lenma'</p> <p>*Holding one's own 'Chogdha' or arrow of victory in the</p>

		<p><i>hands, each individual will do an explanation or description of it.</i></p> <p><i>* The four Drungpas will enter the temple of eight pillars or 'Kagayma Lhakhang'.</i></p> <p><i>*Continuing performing the 'Bhed Dance' at the base of 'Machen Tshelshing' or the 'Orange Tree of the Great Mummy' they will proceed outside from the upper entrance of the dzong towards the place called 'Norbu Chu Shaksa.'</i></p> <p><i>*The pazaps who make exit from the lower entrance to the dzong will go to Changyul and pretend.....</i></p> <p><i>*After enactment of the throwing of gem into the river they will make a return in ritual procession. This will be followed by the performance of the 'Bhed Dance' by the four 'Penlops'.</i></p> <p><i>*The teacher of the 'Lenma' will sing the 'Lenma' in a long-drawn melody.</i></p> <p><i>*Handing out of scarves, 'Jinlab' and religious strings by His Holiness the Je Khenpo.</i></p> <p>Competition program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>*Wrestling and Tug of War.</i> <i>*Giving out prizes.</i>
<i>10th Day of the First Month</i>	<i>Morning from 10 a.m to 4.30 p.m in the afternoon.</i>	<p>Tshechu celebrations.</p> <p>Competition program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>*Dance (Zhungdra).</i> <i>*Lozey competition.</i>
<i>11th Day of the First Month</i>	<i>Morning from 10 a.m. to 4.30p.m in the afternoon.</i>	<p>Tshechu celebrations.</p> <p>Competition program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>*Dance (Boedra).</i> <i>*Tsangmo competition.</i>
<i>12th Day of the First Month</i>	<i>Morning from 10 a.m. to 4.30p.m in the afternoon.</i>	<p>Tshechu celebrations.</p> <p>Competition program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>*Singing and prize hand outs.</i>

Monks Dance Program during the Puna Drubchen beginning from 5th to 9th of the 1st month of the Bhutanese Calendar Year.

Program for the 5th day of the 1st month of the Bhutanese Calendar (Interior Dance)

Sl.No.	Subject	Dance Performers
1.	Zhana Ngachham or the Black Hat Dance with hand drums.	Monks from the Monk Body
2.	Degye Yabyum Tsochham or the dance of the eight kinds of spirits performed by 15 dancers	Monks from the Monk Body

Program for the 6th day of the first month of the Bhutanese Calendar (Interior Dance)

Sl. No.	Subject	Dance Performers
1.	Shinje Yabyum or Dance of the Lord of Death and his consort.	Monks from the Monk Body
2.	Gochham Gay or eight different kinds of dance.	Monks from the Monk Body
3.	Laygoen Am or Dance of the Protective Deity Laygoen.	Monks from the Monk Body
4.	Lattruel	Monks from the Monk Body

Program for the 7th day of the first month of the Bhutanese Calendar (In the dzong courtyard)

Sl. No.	Subject	Dance Performers
1.	Belkor	Monks from the Monk Body
2.	Shinje Yabyum or Dance of the Lord of Death and his consort.	Monks from the Monk Body
3.	Gochham with 32 dancers including the one wearing the mask of Garuda.	Monks from the Monk Body

Program for the 8th day of the first month of the Bhutanese Calendar (Interior Dance)

Sl. No.	Subject	Dance Performers
1.	Zorchham Nyerdrang Chi	Monks from the Monk Body

Program for the 9th day of the first month of the Bhutanese Calendar

Sl.No.	Subject	Dance Performers
1.	* Torbuel or Ritual Offerings *'Lenma' and other kinds of dances *Serdreng Layrim	Monks from the Monk Body and Pazaps or the militia men

Program during the Puna Tshechu beginning from 10th to 12th of the 1st month of the Bhutanese Calendar Year.

Program for the 10th day of the first month of the Bhutanese Calendar (First Day)

Sl. No.	Program	Dance Performers
1.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>From the side of Punakha District Administration</i>
2.	<i>Shenje or Dance of the Lord of Death</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body</i>
3.	<i>Shazam or Dance of the Four Stags</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
4.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>Dzongkhag Dancers</i>
5.	<i>Zhabdrung Zenam or episodes from the life of Zhabdrung (Part i)</i>	
	<i>Scene i: The coming of Zhabdrung to Bhutan from Tibet.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and folk dancers.</i>
	<i>Scene ii: Goenzhey or local folk dance that originated in Goen or Gasa.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and folk dancers.</i>
	<i>Scene iii: The establishment of the first Monk Body at Chari Monastery in Thimpu</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and folk dancers.</i>
	<i>Scene iv: Dance accompanied with guitar</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
	<i>Scene v: Zhana or Black-Hat Dance by 21 dancers.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body</i>
	<i>Scene vi: Showing the patrons of eight great blocks of Wang presenting offerings to Zhabdrung followed by Wangzhey or Dance of the people of Wang.</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers along with Dzongkhag Folk Dancers and some common people.</i>
	<i>Scene vii: Showing Zhabdrung Rimpoche on his way to Punakha.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers, Folk Dancers and some common people.</i>
6.	<i>Yuelem Chham or dance by an old lady.</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
7.	<i>Juging Chham or Dance with cudgels</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
8.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>District Folk Dancers</i>
9.	<i>Driging Chham or Dance with Swords</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
10.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>District Folk Dancers</i>
11.	<i>Ngaging Chham or Dance with hand drums</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
12.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>District Folk Dancers</i>
13.	<i>Pholey Moley and Gep Gyem or Dance of the Noblemen and their Ladies.</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
14.	<i>Zhana Ngacham or Black-Hat Dance with Hand Drums.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body</i>
15.	<i>Shau Shachhi and Acho Phento or Dance of the Stag and Hounds.</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>

Program for the 11th day of the first month of the Bhutanese Calendar (Second Day)

Sl. No.	Program	Performers
1.	Dance	District Folk Dancers
2.	<i>Dhurdag Chham or Dance of the Lords of the Cremation Grounds.</i>	Monks from the Monk Body
3.	<i>Tung Ngam or Dance of the Terrifying Deities.</i>	Monks from the Monk Body
4.	<i>Zhabdrung Zenam or episodes from the life of Zhabdrung (Part ii)</i>	
	<i>Scene i: : Showing Zhabdrung Rimpochhe on his way to Punakha.</i>	Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers
	<i>Scene ii: Zhabdrung making prophecy</i>	Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers
	<i>Scene iii: Performance of the Dance called Ugyen Guru</i>	District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers.
	<i>Scene iv: The Building of Punakha Dzong</i>	Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers.
	<i>Scene v: Performance of the Dance called Om Sala Mani</i>	District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers.
	<i>Scene vi: Consecration Ceremony of the newly built Dzong.</i>	Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers.
	<i>Scene vii: Performance of the Zhungdra or Traditional Folk Dance called Drukpi Puna Dechen.</i>	District Folk Dancers.
	<i>Scene viii: Signs of war from Tibet and preparations for the battle.</i>	Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers.
	<i>Scene ix: Attack by the Tibetan Army.</i>	District Mask Dancers
	<i>Scene x: The Battle Scene.</i>	District Mask Dancers
5.	Dance.	District Folk Dancers
6.	<i>Dramedtse Ngachham or Dance of the Drums from Dramedtse.</i>	District Mask Dancers
7.	Dance.	District Folk Dancers
8.	<i>Acho Phento; Shau Thaley Toeni or Dance of the Stag and Hounds where the releasing of the Stag from its confinement will be shown.</i>	District Mask Dancers
9.	Dance.	District Folk Dancers
10.	<i>Raksha Mangchham or Dance of the Judgement of the Dead.</i>	District Mask Dancers
11.	Dance	District Folk Dancers

Program for the 12th day of the first month of the Bhutanese Calendar (Third Day)

Sl. No.	Program	Performers
1.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>District Folk Dancers</i>
2.	<i>Chungzam Chham or Dance of the Garuda</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
3.	<i>Pachham or Dance of the Heroes</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
4.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>District Folk Dancers</i>
5.	<i>Dhurdhag Chham or the Dance of the Lords of the Cremation Grounds</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
6	<i>Tshogling Chham</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body</i>
7.	<i>Pawi Ging</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers</i>
	<i>Dance</i>	<i>District Folk Dancers</i>
8.	<i>Zhabdrung Zenam or episodes from the life of Zhabdrung (Part iii)</i>	
	<i>Scene i: Showing the continuity of the Battle with the Tibetan Forces.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body and District Mask Dancers.</i>
	<i>Scene ii: Repentance and offering of apology to Zhabdrung by the Tibetan Soldiers.</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers.</i>
	<i>Scene iii: Performance of the Dance- Gyalo Gyalo.</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers.</i>
	<i>Scene iv: Showing the scene where the governors along with people from different parts of the country offering white scarves in thankfullness to Zhabdrung followed by the performance of the Dance "Tashi Gomang".</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers, Folk Dancers and the common people.</i>
	<i>Scene v: Concluding Scene. Offering of Butter Lamps and Prayers of Long Life to the Spiritual Master of Peldhen Drukpa.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body along with District Mask Dancers and Folk Dancers</i>
9.	<i>Guru Tshengay Chham or the Dance of the Eight Manifestations of Guru Rimpoche.</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body.</i>
10.	<i>Rignga Chudru (Ngachuyi Chham) or Dance of the Heroes performed with hand drums..</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body.</i>
11.	<i>Dance</i>	<i>District Folk Dancer.</i>
12	<i>Rignga Chudru (Pachui Chham)</i>	<i>Monks from the Monk Body</i>
13.	<i>Chhoezhey or Religious Dance.</i>	<i>District Mask Dancers.</i>

Code of Conduct

Below are certain codes of conduct derived from ‘Kachoen Dorji Tholum’ that the Pazaps or the militia men participating in the Puna Drubchen have to follow with additional clauses to suit the modern-day developments.

The pazaps are not ordinary people. They are a force who had been blessed by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, the spiritual master of the guardian deity of Bhutan, Pel Yeshey Gonpo and the jewel of our country, to defend the country against external enemies and safeguard the teachings of Buddha Dharma. They exude ferocity in their armoury to subdue the enemies coupled with physical agility while at the same time they harbour love and compassion inside their hearts.

- A. The pazaps should at all times maintain physical and mental cleanliness. To that end, they should refrain from all types of drugs and intoxicants and fighting.*
- B. No pazap should speak lowly or disdainfully of his colleagues. He is required to only display acts that go to subdue the enemies.*
- C. All Pazaps are required to wear full militia gear whose sight can kill the spirits of the enemies. These include Gho, Tshogham, Toego, Helmet, Head Band, Long Swords, Daggers, Shield, Theykor etc.*
- D. When walking out of the dzong, each pazap should assume himself to be the chief of the army of gods with Vishnu-like heroism and having wisdom of the ‘Phurpu’. He should jump like a tiger and roar like a leopard. And not the least he should run like a Wild Ass. In addition to these, he is required to wear the armoury properly and move forward with a mindset to overcome all the enemies of Dharma. No pazap should walk forth making unnecessary commotion. Instead, he should take steps that are neither too fast nor too slow and in order to appease the God of War, haul and shout without breaks.*
- E. No pazap should take off his gear and leave them around carelessly as such acts may earn the wrath of the God of War while at the same time it will not be looked upon favourably by the people.*
- F. When re-entering the dzong, they should raise aloft the white banner of war accompanied with loud shouts and hauling as a sign of victory over the enemies of the Dharma.*
- G. No pazap should engage in acts that are not appealing to the eyes of the public. For example, utterance of foul words in the crowd and making hand gestures that are hurting to people’s sentiments. One should know that such acts are also booked under the laws in modern-day Bhutan and carry appropriate punishments.*
- H. The pazaps, should take good care of the things handed over to them. In the event of things being lost or tampered with at the end of Drubchen, they will be required to replace them with new ones.*
- I. The pazaps should never engage in begging by going around camps and towns.*

Should anyone breach the 9 clauses enshrined in this code of conduct, he shall be punished according to the laws reflected in ‘Kachoen Dorji Tholum’ and other laws of the country.

Zhabdrung Zenam or episodes from the life of Zhabdrung (Drama)
Part I:(The first day of the Tshechu)

<i>Scene</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Dress</i>	<i>Sound and Light</i>	<i>Participants</i>
<i>Scene 1</i>	<i>A scene showing the Goen Wobtsho Lam along with his retinue including local gods and spirits welcoming Zhabdrung in a long procession on the latter's arrival in Bhutan from Tibet.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dresses for the Layman Trumpeters. -Dresses for making up gods and spirits. -Dresses for the Mask dance. -Dresses for the pazaps. -Dresses for the religious dance. -Dresses for the Monk Trumpeters. -Dress for the monk carrying the Incense Burner. - DzongNga Chabshub. - Umbrella. - Mask of the Zhabdrung. -Religious attire. -Water container to wash hands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sound of procession and religious orchestra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Men to play the layman's trumpet. -Four participants who will disguise themselves as gods and spirits. -10 pazaps. - 10 Religious Dancers. -Two Monk Trumpeters. - One men to carry the incense burner. - 1 to act as Zhabdrung -Two Monk Attendants. -Goen Wobtsho Lam and followers.
<i>Scene 2</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The people of Goen will perform Goenzhey. -After giving blessings to Goenzhey Dance troupe, Zhabdrung proceeds to Chari in Thimpu 	Dresses for the dance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Melody of the Goenzhey. -Sound of trumpets. 	From 14 to 16 Dancers.
<i>Scene 3</i>	-Establishment of Monk Body at Chari.	Dresses for the novitiates and scarves.	-Sound of trumpets.	From 10 to 15 young monks.
<i>Scene 4</i>	-Dance with guitar and Black-Hat dancers performing at the inauguration ceremony of the establishment of a the first Monk Body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dresses for the Guitar Dancers -Dresses for the Black-Hat Dancers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Melody of the Dance with Guitar. -Sound of the clashes of cymbals for the Black-Hat Dance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -14 performers for the dance with guitar. -21 dancers For the Black Hat Dance.
<i>Scene 5</i>	<i>Offering of gifts followed by performance of Wangzhey by the</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dresses for Wangzhey. -Head Band. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Melody of Wang-Zhey. -Melody of the 	14 numbers of people for performing Wangzhey and

	<i>people of the eight great blocks of Thimpu.</i>	-Throm Gho. -Tshog Lham. -White Scarves. -Dresses for Those offering Gifts. -Packages for gifts.	Guitar.	<i>one number Lam who will lead those making the offerings. The number of people to be involved as those offering gifts will be decided on availability of things and dresses.</i>
Scene 6	<i>On the invitation of the Wangzhey Dance Troupe, Zhabdrung is shown to travel to Punakha.</i>	-The dresses and things required will be as mentioned above.	-Sound of trumpets.	<i>Like above.</i>

Part II:(The second day of the Tshechu)

<i>Scenes</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Dresses</i>	<i>Sound and Light</i>	
Scene 1	<i>Zhabdrung arrives in Punakha in a long religious procession.</i>	-A mask of Zhabdrung in his old age. -Dresses for pazaps. -Dresses for Wangzhey Dancers. -Dresses for the attendants of Zhabdrung will be as mentioned above. - Dresses for Trumpeters, Drum Beater and Bell Ringer will be all like the ones mentioned above.	Sound of the religious procession	-From 10 to 15 pazaps -Two layman trumpeters. -1DrumBeater and 1 Bell Ringer. - 14 Wangzhey Dancers.
Scene 2	<i>Zhabdrung is shown making a prophecy in building a dzong and giving orders to the carpenter re-incarnate Baluep for building the dzong</i>	-Dresses for Zhabdrung will be as mentioned above. -Mask of Zhabdrung in his old age. -Mask and Dress	-Sound of the chanting of mantra.(new).	- A man dressed in the likeness of the carpenter Baluep with bamboo hats and wearing traditional boots of a common man.

		<i>of the carpenter.</i> -Dresses for the attendants of Zhabdrung will be as mentioned above.		
Scene 3	A dance that describes the building of the dzong called Lama Ugyen Guru will be staged.	-Aprons for the male dancers. - 'Keshu' and 'Shingkha' for the female dancers.	-Music and songs.	-10 male dancers and 10 female dancers.
Scene 4	-An enactment showing the building of dzong by carpenter re-incarnate Baluep and his co-workers will be presented. -The hauling of huge timber by the workers will be shown.	-Dress of Baluep will be as mentioned above. -Dresses for other carpenters will also include an apron. -Dresses for the workers.	-Song by the head carpenter encouraging those hauling timber.	-Two Head Carpenters. -Two men for hauling timber.
Scene 5	-Dance portraying the building of the dzong called Om Sala Mani will be performed. -Visit by Zhabdrung at The construction site.	-Female Dancers in working dress -Male Dancers in Working dress. -Beater to ram earth for building mud walls.	-Song and music.	-10 male dancers and 10 female dancers. -Workers on the mud walls.
Scene 6	-Consecration ceremony of the dzong where Baluep including the head carpenters and the public are shown as presenting scarves.	-Dresses for the Carpenters. -Dresses of those Presenting good Luck scarves. They should be similar to our traditional dresses	-Song in praise of the carpenters. -Music of Dranyen	-Including Baluep, there should be five carpenters. -From 5 to 6 people who will present good-luck scarves.
Scene 7	-Performance of the dance 'Drukgi Puna Dechen' during the consecration ceremony of the newly built dzong	- Traditional Bhutanese dress	-Traditional Bhutanese song.	-Three groups consisting of 10 numbers of People.
Scene 8	-Even while Zhabdrung was resting in his new found happiness, there	-Dresses for the Pazaps. -Helmet	-Sound of thunder And lightning.	-Zhabdrung & attendants.

	<i>arrives battle warnings from Tibet and He is shown giving orders to the pazaps to do the trainings.</i>	-Swords. -Red Ghos. -Shields. -Traditional Boots. -Spears.		-10 numbers Of pazaps.
Scene 9	<i>-The arrival of Tibetan Army in Bhutan shouting and in a show of strength.</i>	-Tibetan dress (Chuba). -Shields. -Helmet. -Swords and other battle gears.	-Terrifying shouting and haulings.	-10 numbers of Tibetan Soldiers.
Scene 10	<i>-Face off by the Bhutanese pazaps with the Tibetan army shouting and hauling where neither party wins.</i>	-Like above	-Sound of cymbals and long trumpets.	- 10 numbers of Bhutanese soldiers and 10 numbers of Tibetan soldiers.

Part III:(The third day of the Tshechu)

Scenes	Program	Dresses	Sound and Light	Participants
Scene 1	<i>Even while the Tibetan and Bhutanese warriors are shown engaged in a fierce batte, the guardian deities Gonpo Chamdrel Sum of Bhutan come to the rescue of the Bhutanese forces and the Tibetans are shown defeated.</i>	-Mask Dance dress. -Masks of the Gonpo Chamdrel Sum	-Sound of cymbals and long trumpets.	- 10 numbers of Bhutanese soldiers and 10 numbers of Tibetan soldiers.
Scene 2	<i>-Tibetan soldiers shown as asking forgiveness from Zhabdrung.</i>	Like above	-Song in for the long life of the Master.	-Bhutanese & Tibetan Soldiers including Zhabdrung and his attendants.
Scene 3	<i>-As the sign of victory by the Bhutanese forces, the song Gyalo Gyalo will be staged.</i>	-Traditional Bhutanese dresses for the dancers	-Music and songs	-10 numbers of male and 10 numbers of female dancers.
Scene 4	<i>-In thanks-giving to Zhabdrung for subduing both the internal and external enemies of Bhutan and transforming it into a sovereign independent country, the governors and public are shown</i>	-Dresses of the governors look similar to the dresses of the Head Lamas of District Monastic Bodies.	-Music of Dranyen.	-3 governors With their Attendants. -People from different parts of Bhutan.

	<i>as offering good-luck scarves and presents to Zhabdrung.</i>	<i>-The others can wear dresses that are conforming to our traditional Bhutanese dresses.</i>		
<i>Scene 5</i>	<i>His Holiness the Je Khenpo will give talks on the benefit of mani and also give initiations to those who have come to witness the Tshehu.</i>			
<i>Scene 6</i>	<i>The Yangpi Lopen will give a brief talk on the benefits of offering Butter Lamps followed by the offering of Butter Lamps by the Chief Guest, Dzongdag, Thrimpoen and representatives of the Monk Body.</i>			

Battle Dance

1. *Boedki Pangar or pomosity of the Tibetans.*
2. *Drukgi Makjong or Bhutanese Army Training.*
3. *Zingthruk Ngathram or five steps of fighting.*
4. *Chhiyug and Nangyug or waving out and in of the sword.*
5. *Chhisop and Nangsop or piercing out and in of the dagger.*
6. *Drikha Namla Chharwa or raising the blade of the sword towards the sky.*
7. *Pharil Ghizam or rolling outward and chopping.*
8. *Makkuel or battle command.*
9. *Dhonglen Sumthrap or the three ways to face the enemy.*
10. *Maktroe or battle formation.*
11. *Poetsug Troelen or kneeling and dodging.*

12.Ghichhag Gyeldrig or cleaning the sword and line formation.

13.Yaplen Sumthrap and Ngathrap or three or five ways to ward of attacks.

14.Makpham Leu or posture in a defeat.