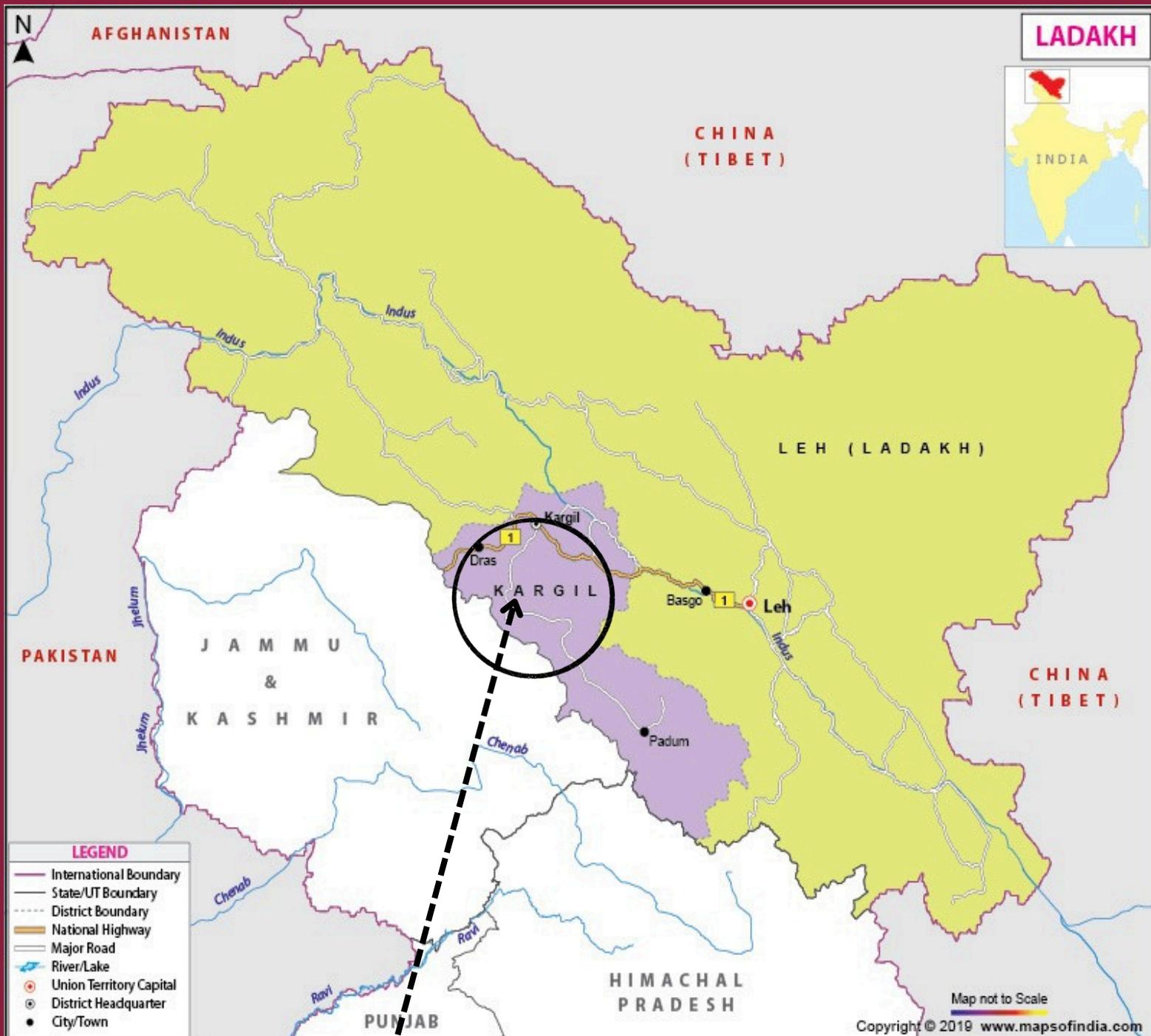
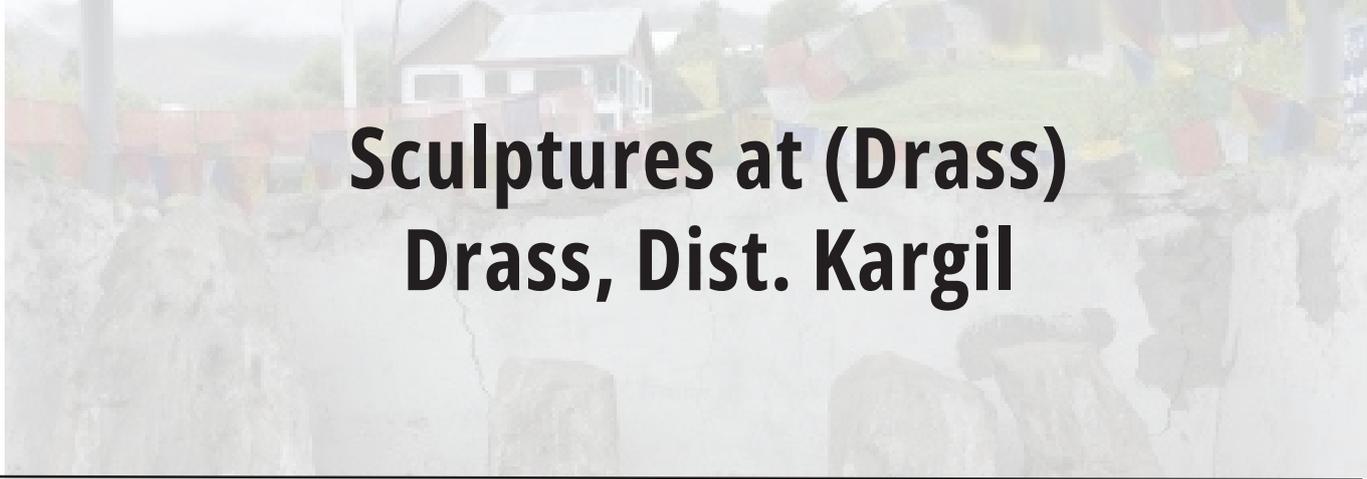


# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Sculptures at (Drass)

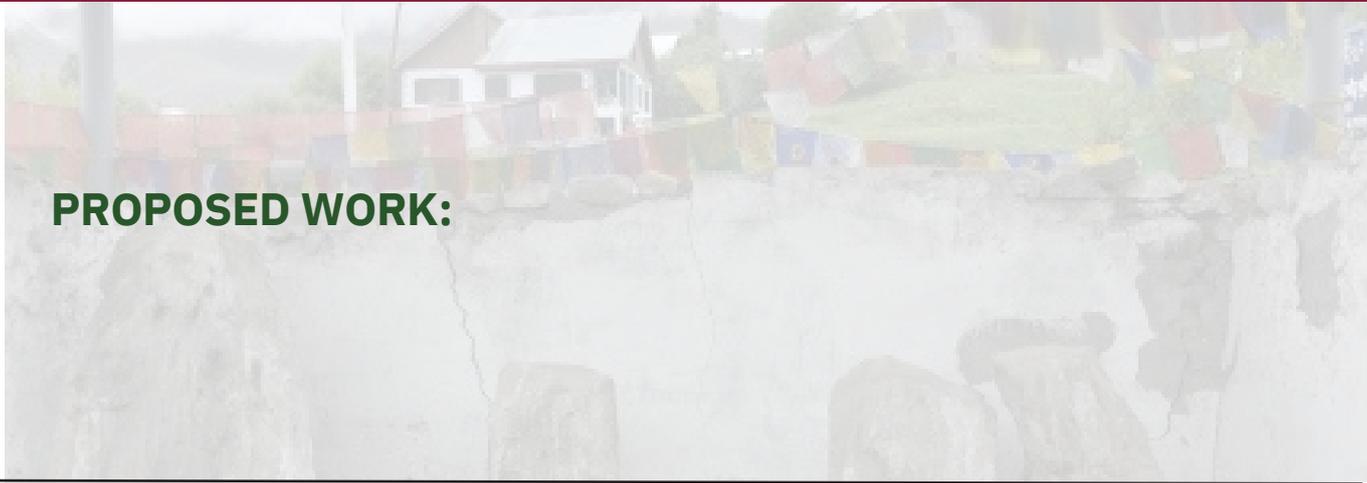




## Sculptures at (Drass) Drass, Dist. Kargil

### **Brief history of the monument:**

The four stone sculptures represent Maitreya, Avalokiteshvara, a horse rider and a lotus flower assignable to circa eight century A.D. The crowned Maitreya holds a rosary in raised right hand and a vase in the left. Three small figures (probably devotees) are carved below knee level of the Maitreya. One of the carving is of a horse rider, with right hand on the bridle and left hand raised above head, probably wielding a sword. The reverse of this stone has inscription in Sharada which records the erection of two images, one of Maitreya and another of Avalokiteshvara. The sculptures also includes a carving of a lotus flower. The sculpture of Avalokiteshvara is a broken. The sculptures are early tangible evidence of the first phase of Buddhism spread in the region.

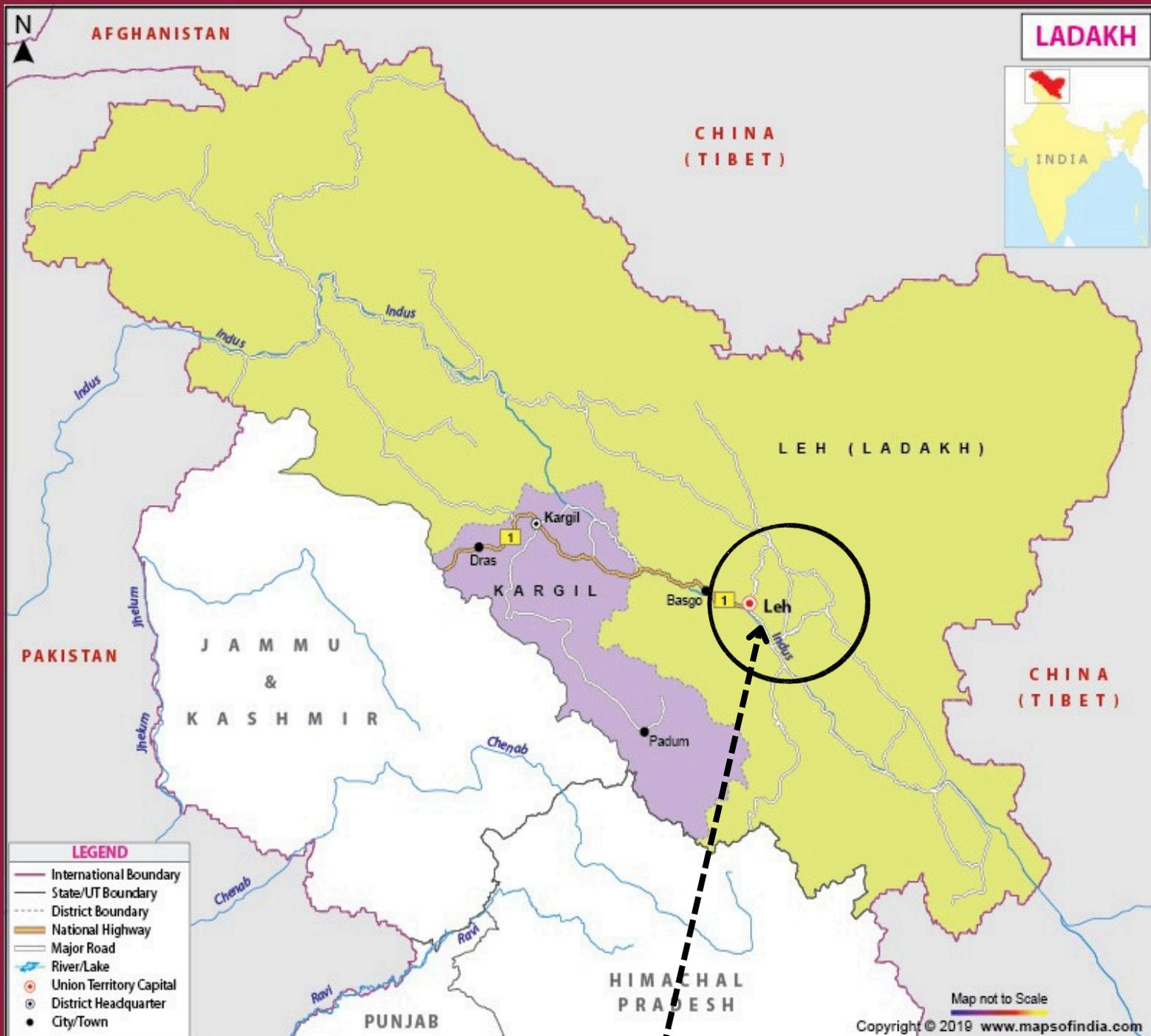


**PROPOSED WORK:**

- a) Drinking Water Point
- b) Illumination
- c) Lightening
- d) Landscaping

**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 24 lakh**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Ancient Gonpa Complex Wanla





# Ancient Gonpa Complex Wanla Wanla, Dist. Leh

## **Brief history of the monument:**

The Ancient Gonpa Complex Wanla is about 122 Kms in West of Leh and is constructed on the top of the hill overlooking the Wanla village. From architectural point of view the sumstek or chug-shig-zhal shrine (three tier gonpa) is similar to the sumstek shrine of Alchi monastery. The castle remains and the shrine developed around period from 11th-14th century A.D. The chugshig-zhal shrine has three large niches with standing stucco images of Avalokiteshvara, Shakyamuni Buddha and Kaserpani Avalokiteshvara respectively. The walls are adorned with mural depicting lord Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Mandalas and paintings of royal scenes. One of the interesting murals at upper level of the shrine is portrait of Lotsava Rinchen Zangpo (Ratna Baitra), the famous translators, philosopher known in the region.

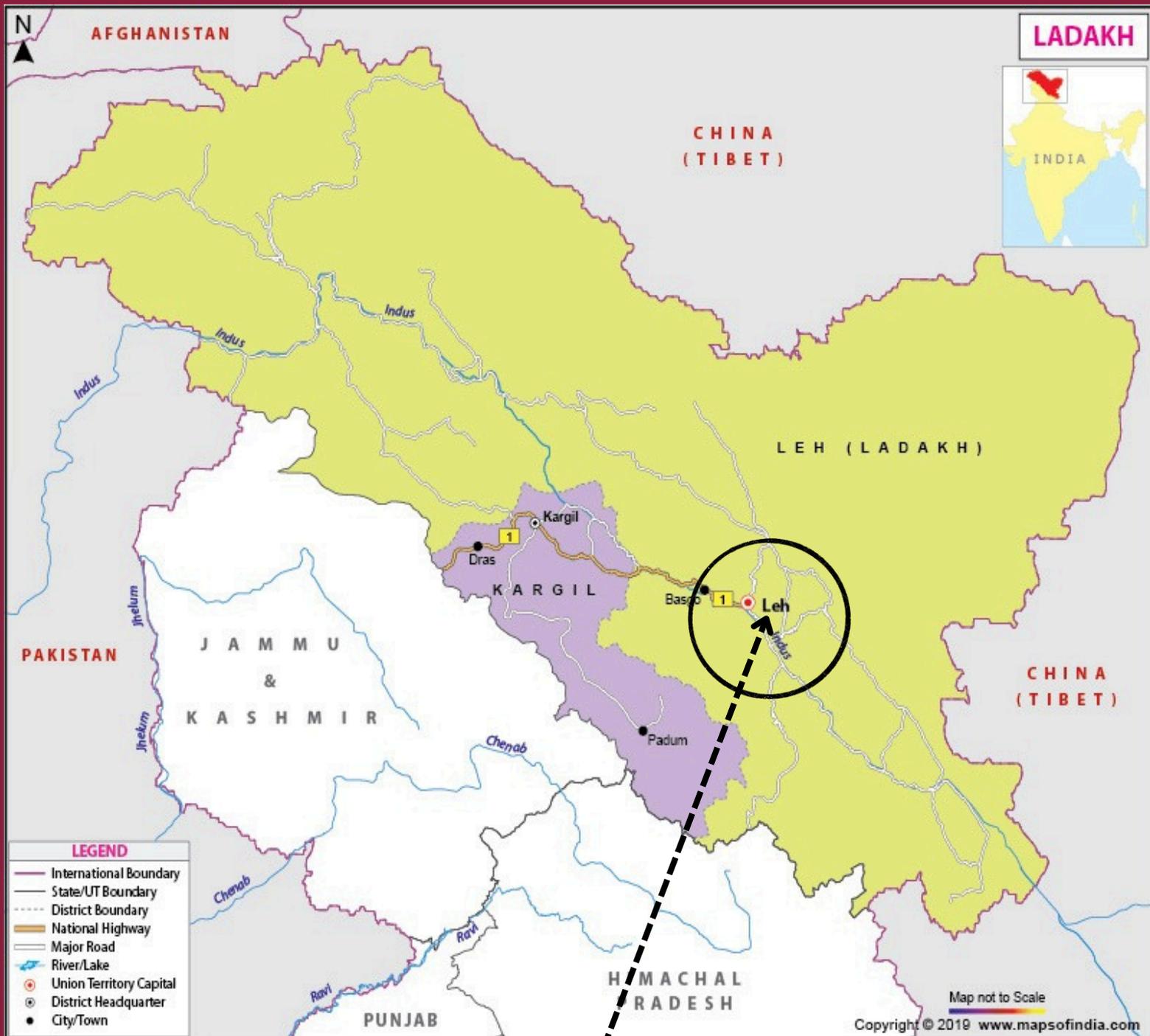


**PROPOSED WORK:**

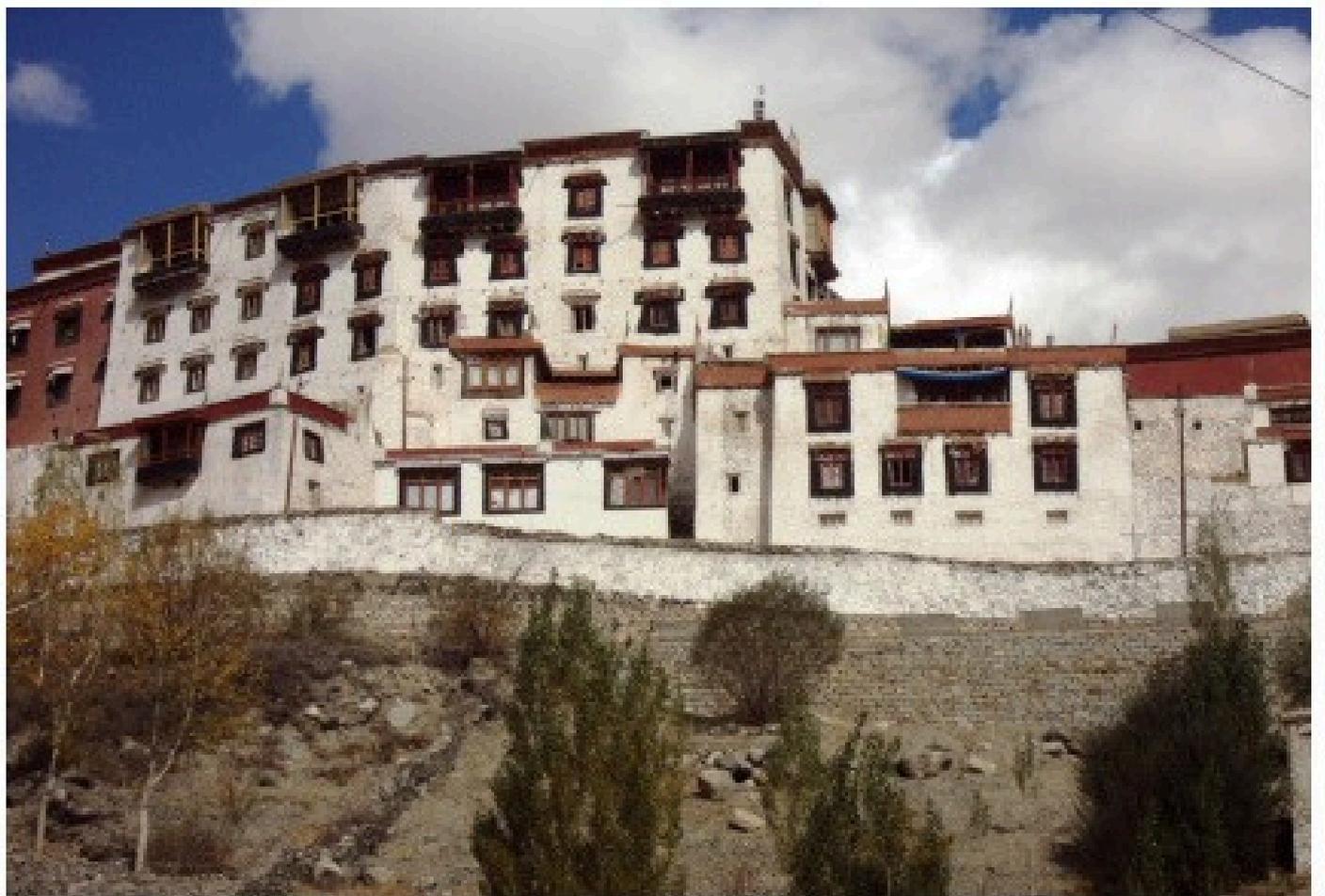
- a) Toilet Block
- b) Drinking Water Point
- c) Cloak Room
- d) Baby care room
- e) Ramp and landscaping
- f) Pathway
- g) Illumination

**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 162 lakh**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Buddhist Gumpha Phyang





# Buddhist Gumphe Phyang, Dist.Leh

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## **Brief history of the monument:**

The Monastery of Phyang was founded during the reign of King Tashi Namgyal around 1515 A.D by venerable Lama Chosje Danma Kunga. It is the first establishment of Drigung Kagyud sect monastery in Ladakh. The monastery complex comprises of several shrines and the residential quarters of the venerable lamas and monks. The main shrines include Gonkhang (shrine of protector deities), Kangyur Lhakhang, Apchikhang, Dorje chang khang and Tsogskhang (assembly hall). The Gonkhang is one of the oldest shrine in the monastery complex and houses the principal image of four armed Mahakala, a wrathful form of Avalokiteshvara. The armory weapons of defeated Hor (Yarkand) invaders presented to the monastery by king of Ladakh are hanged to the column in this shrine.

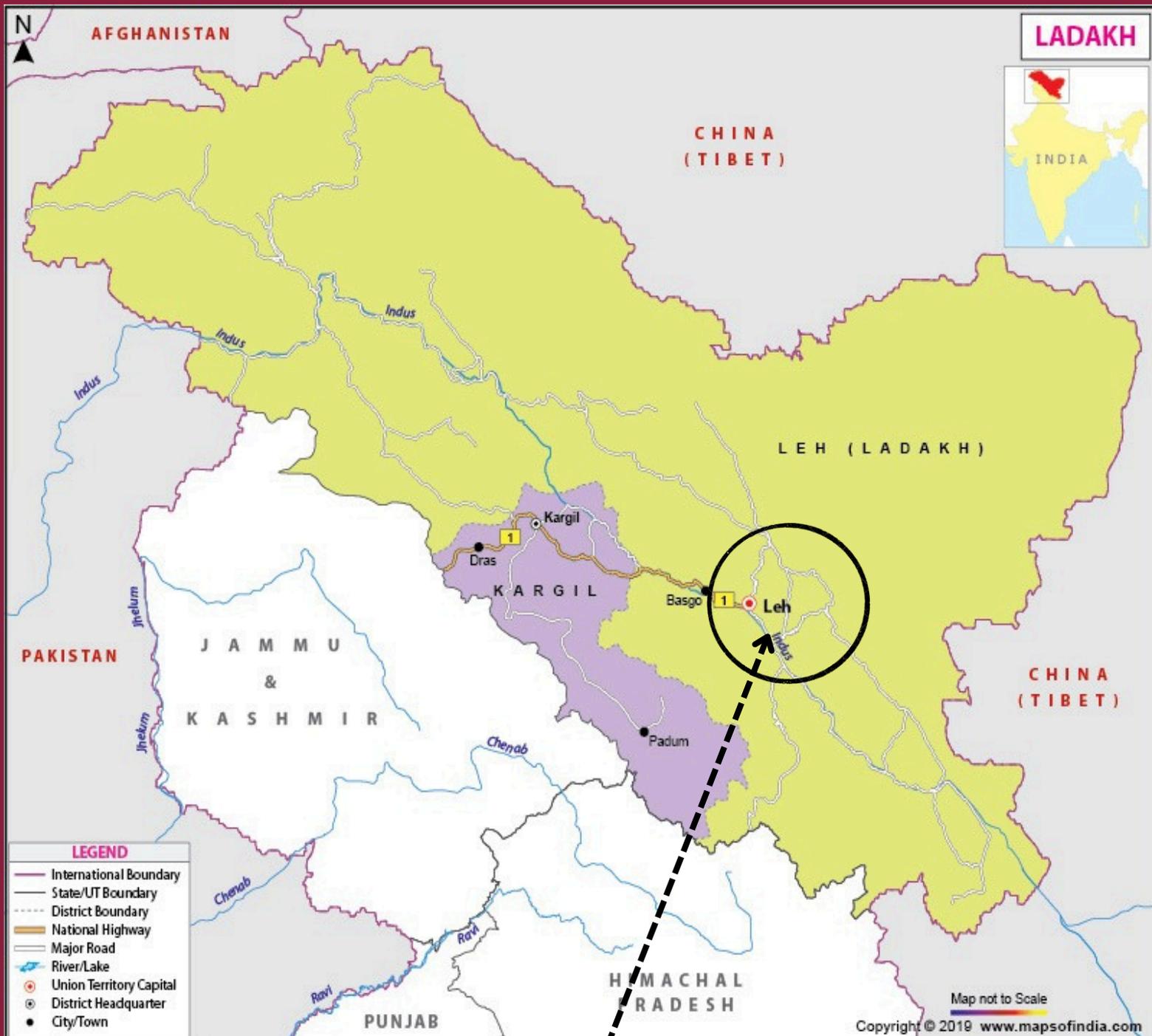


## **PROPOSED WORK:**

- a) Toilet Block
- b) Drinking Water Point
- c) Cloak Room
- d) Baby care room
- e) Ramp
- f) Pathway
- g) Illumination
- h) Lightening
- i) Landscaping

**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 170 lakh**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Ancient Palace





# Ancient Palace, Dist. Leh

## **Brief history of the monument:**

The majestic nine storey building was built in 17th century by King Senge Namgyal and its completion took three years. The palace is built in Tibetan architectural style with material like stones, sun dried mud bricks, wood of poplar, juniper and willow procured from different villages of Leh. The foundation of the palace rest over the contours of granite rock with perfectly raised corners and sloping gradient. The most striking feature of the palace is the banded texture stone masonry wall. The horizontal timber lacing is an impressive feature which prevents vertical cracks in the structure. Sun dried mud bricks have been used from level sixth probably to reduce weight on lower levels. The size of the window on the façade increases from a mere slit at lower level to highly decorated overhanging balconies (rabsals) at upper level. The palace is entered from the eastern elevation through an elaborately embellished wooden portico gate known as singesgo (the lion gate) at level two. There are over hundred rooms in the palace complex, however, purpose of only few of considerable importance is known. The two lower levels served as store and foundation of the structure. The open court yard, known as Khatok Chhenmo at level four is the platform where social and cultural event were performed in the honour of the king.

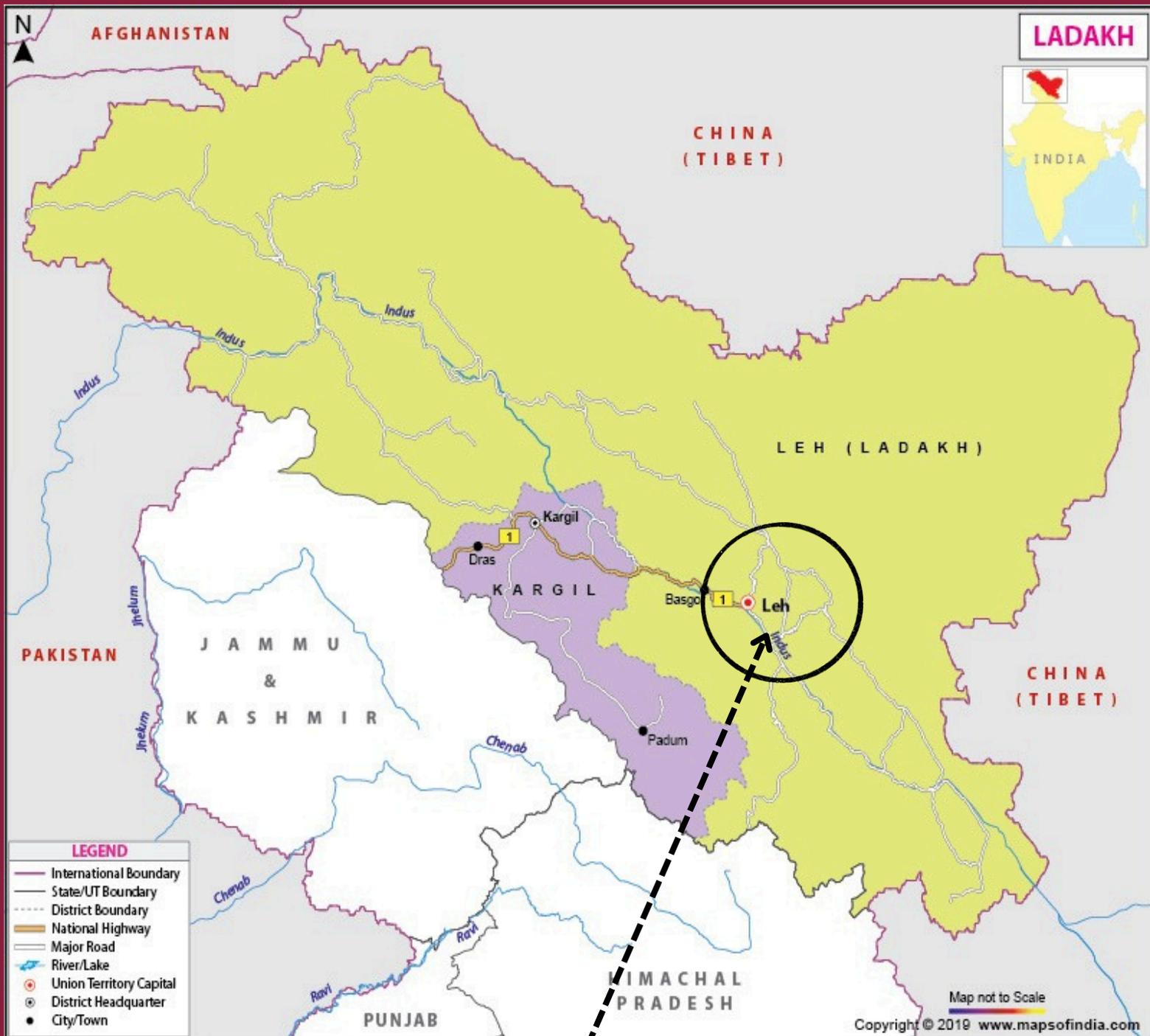


**PROPOSED WORK:**

- a) Toilet Block
- b) Drinking Water Point

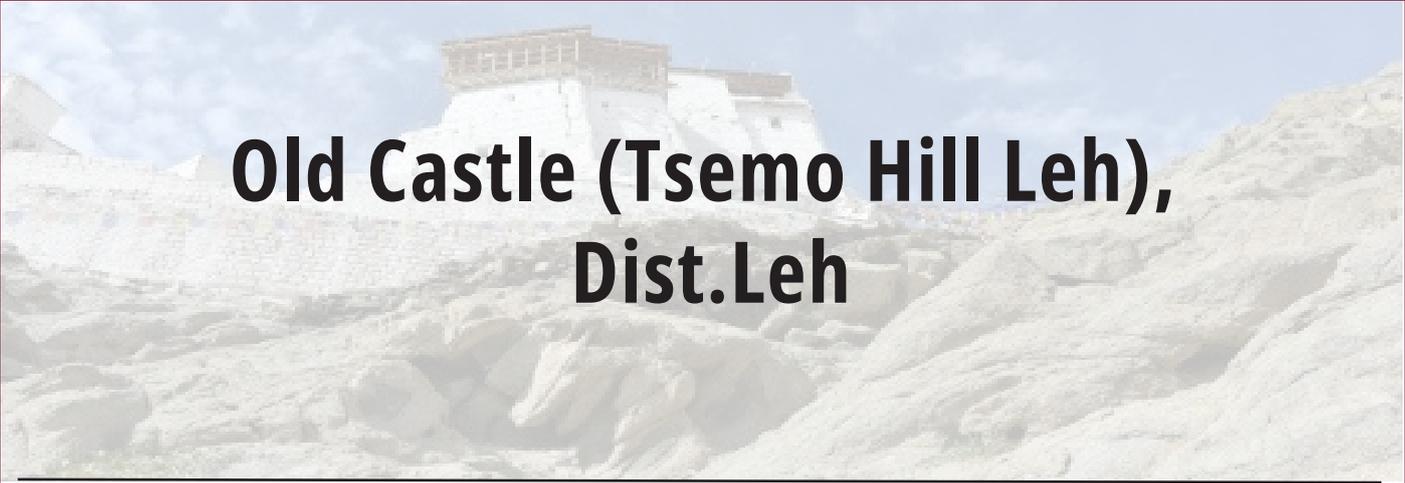
**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs.30 lakh**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Old Castle (Tsemo Hill Leh)





# Old Castle (Tsemo Hill Leh), Dist. Leh

## **Brief history of the monument:**

The fort was built during the reign of King Tashi Namgyal around 16th century A.D and is the earliest known royal residence of Namgyal dynasty of Leh. The four-storey building is built of stone, sun dried mud bricks and rammed earth walls. The shrine inside the castle complex is under religious use and is circumambulated by devotees through an overhanging wooden balcony hanging around its outer wall, which is a unique feature of its kind in the region. Adjoining the castle is the red temple of Gonkhang devoted to protector deity Jigched Gonbo, (Mahakala), built by King Tashi Namgyal after defeat of the Mongol (Hor) invaders.

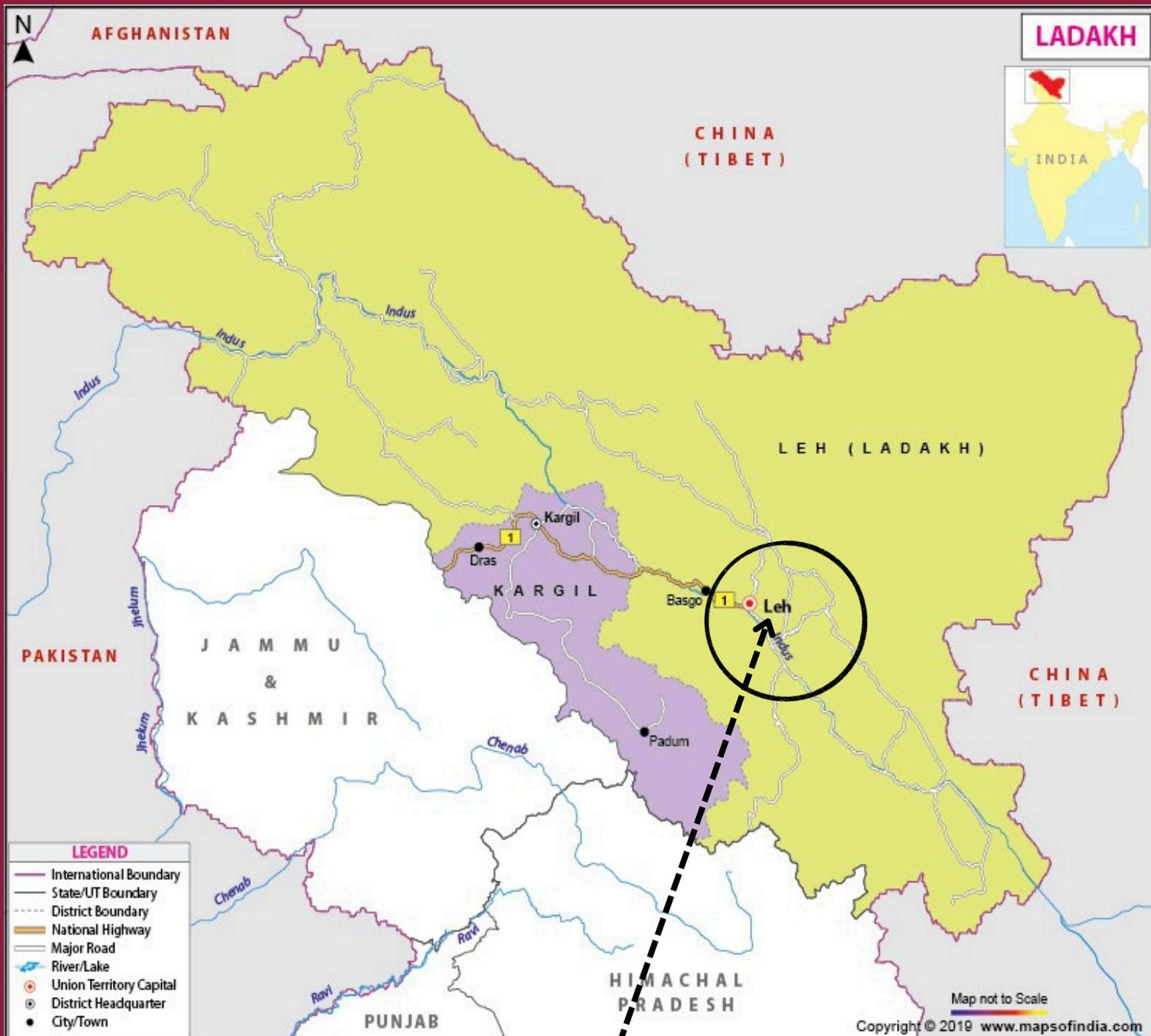


**PROPOSED WORK:**

- a) Drinking Water Point
- b) Illumination
- c) Lightening

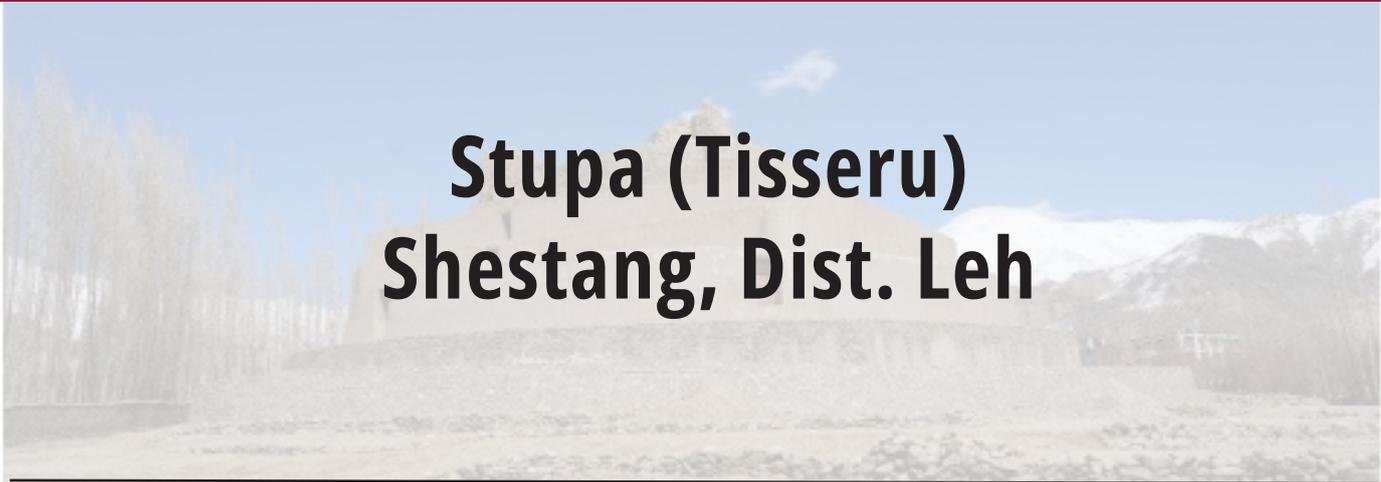
**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs.75 lakh**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Stupa (Tisseru) Shestang





# Stupa (Tisseru) Shestang, Dist. Leh

## **Brief history of the monument:**

Stupa Tisseru is considered as the largest stupa in Ladakh region manifest a unique architectural feature supposed to be blend of Indian Stupa and Tibetan Lkhang (shrine). The construction of this Stupa is attributed to King Gragspa Bumde (1410-1440 A.D). The history of the monument is shrouded in mystery. According to popular tradition, it was built to counter the evil effect of a spirit that dwell at the site inflicting harm to inhabitant in the region. The stupa said to be with 108 shrines inside came to be known as Teuekrashisodphro (stupa of brilliant good fortune). The stupa was constructed using random rubble stones, sun dried mud bricks and mud plaster; poplar beams were used in the ceilings.

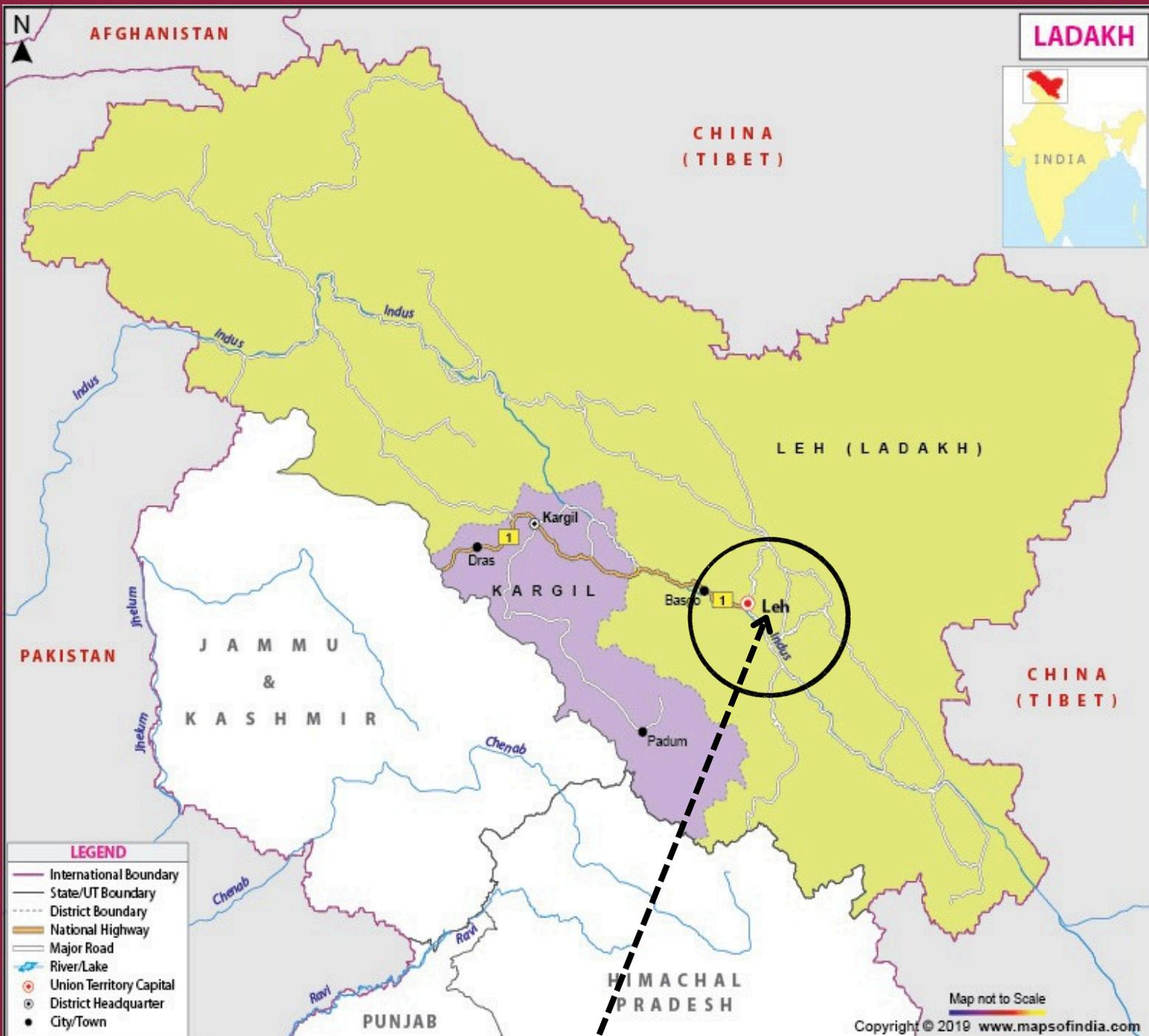


**PROPOSED WORK:**

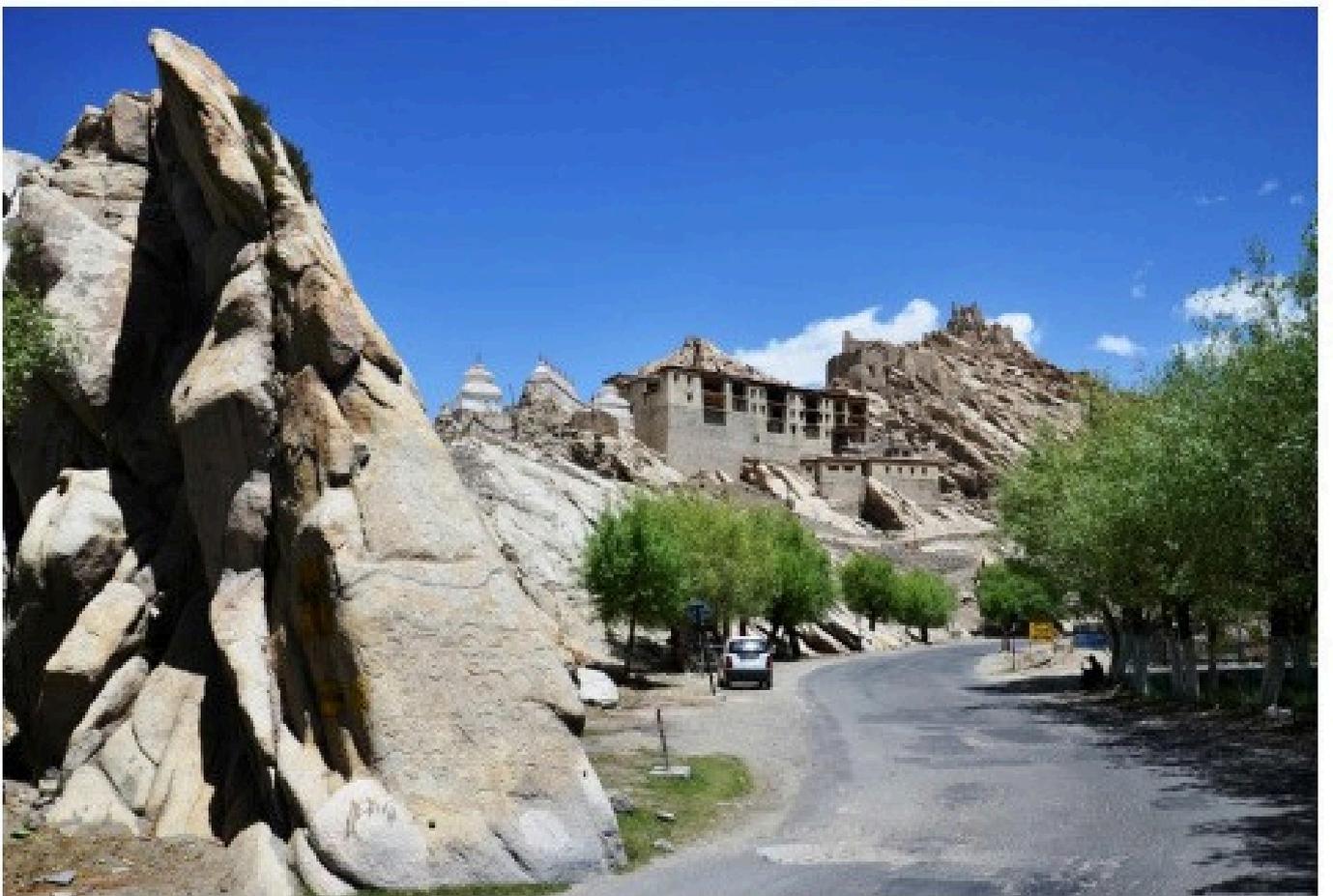
- a) Toilet Block
- b) Drinking Water Point
- c) Baby care room
- d) Illumination
- e) Lightening
- f) Porta Cabin
- g) Landscaping

**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 105 lakh**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Ancient Palace Shey





# Ancient Palace Shey Shey, Dist. Leh

## **Brief history of the monument:**

The palace was built during the reign of King Deldan Namgyal in the 17th century in the village Shey. The village Shey is also known as the ancient capital of Ladakh and the remains of the ancient palace are still extant at the upper ridge of this hillock overlooking the village. Shey Palace is an impressive five storied building on a L-shaped plan built in traditional method using stones, sun dried mud bricks and wood of poplar and willow trees. The Palace complex has a three-storied high shrine housing a colossal copper gilded image of Lord Buddha Shakyamuni, studded with gems and precious stones. The statue was built at the behest of King Deldan Namgyal as a funerary memorial to his father, King Sengge Namgyal.

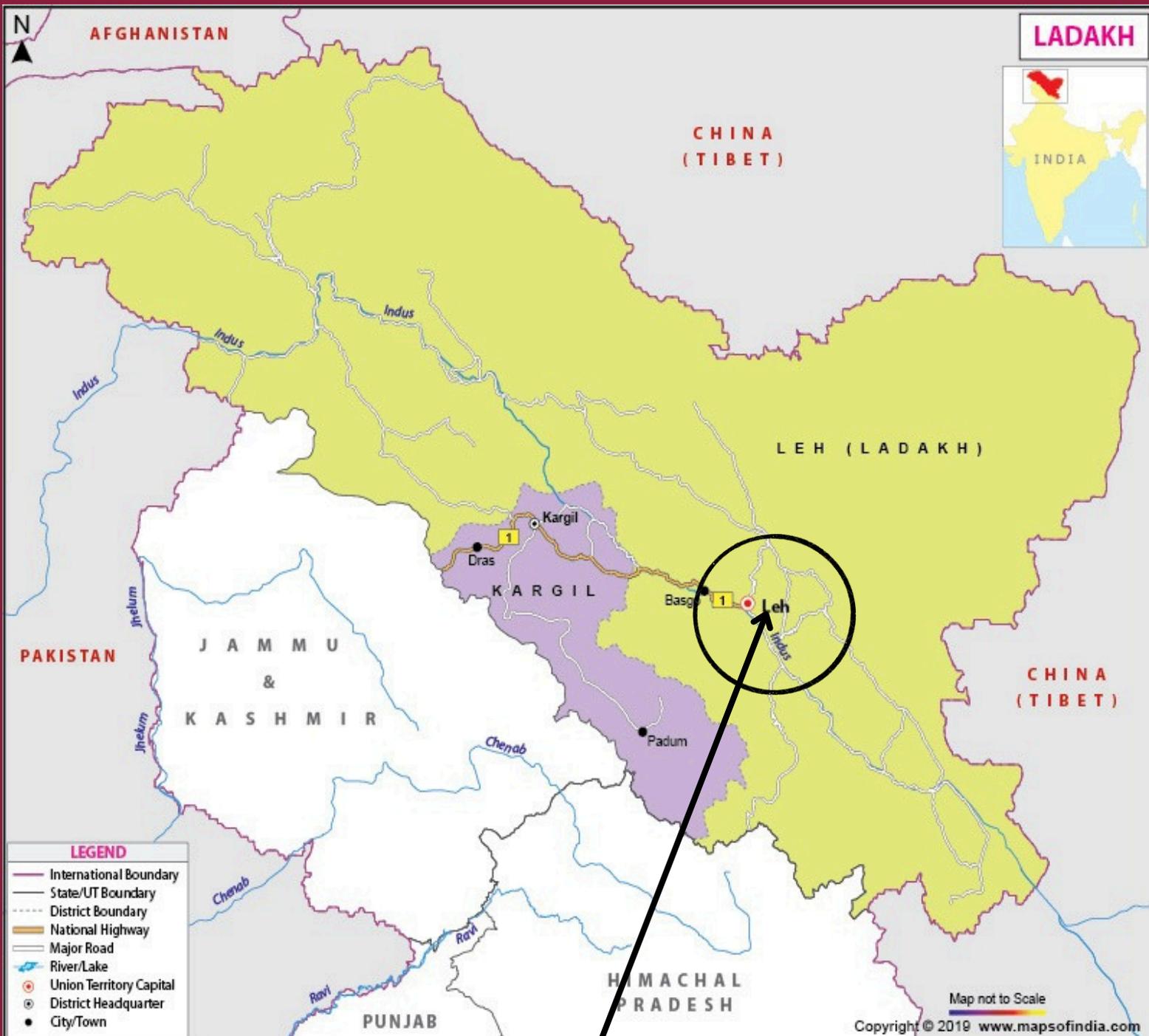


## PROPOSED WORK:

- a) Toilet Block
- b) Drinking Water Point
- c) Baby care room
- d) Illumination
- e) Lightening

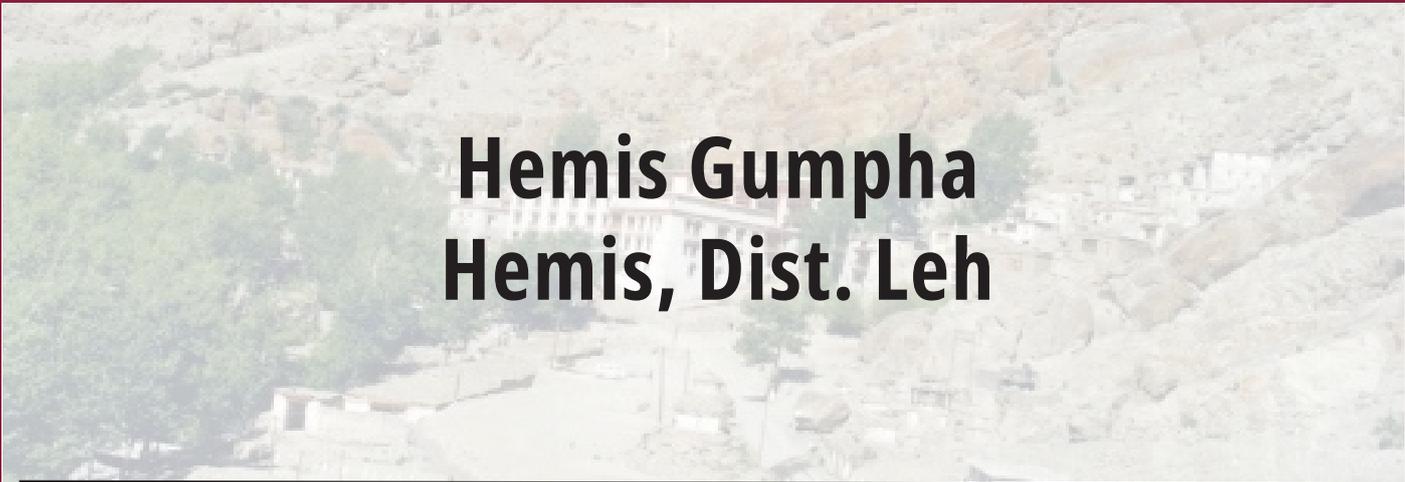
**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 195 lakh**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Hemis Gumpha





# Hemis Gumpha Hemis, Dist. Leh

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## **Brief history of the monument:**

This Monastery was founded in about 17th century A.D by Venerable lama Stagsang Raspa who was invited to Ladakh by King Senge Namgyal. It is the largest monastery of Ladakh and is noted for display of huge Thangka scroll of Guru Padmasambhava unfurled during monkey year of Tibetan Calendar system, which falls once in every twelve years. The monastery is built of sun-dried mud bricks, stones, wood of poplar and mud plasters. The monastery is headquarters of Drugpa Kargyud sect in Ladakh. Successive reincarnations of venerable Stagtsang Raschen act as the incumbent of the monastery



**PROPOSED WORK:**

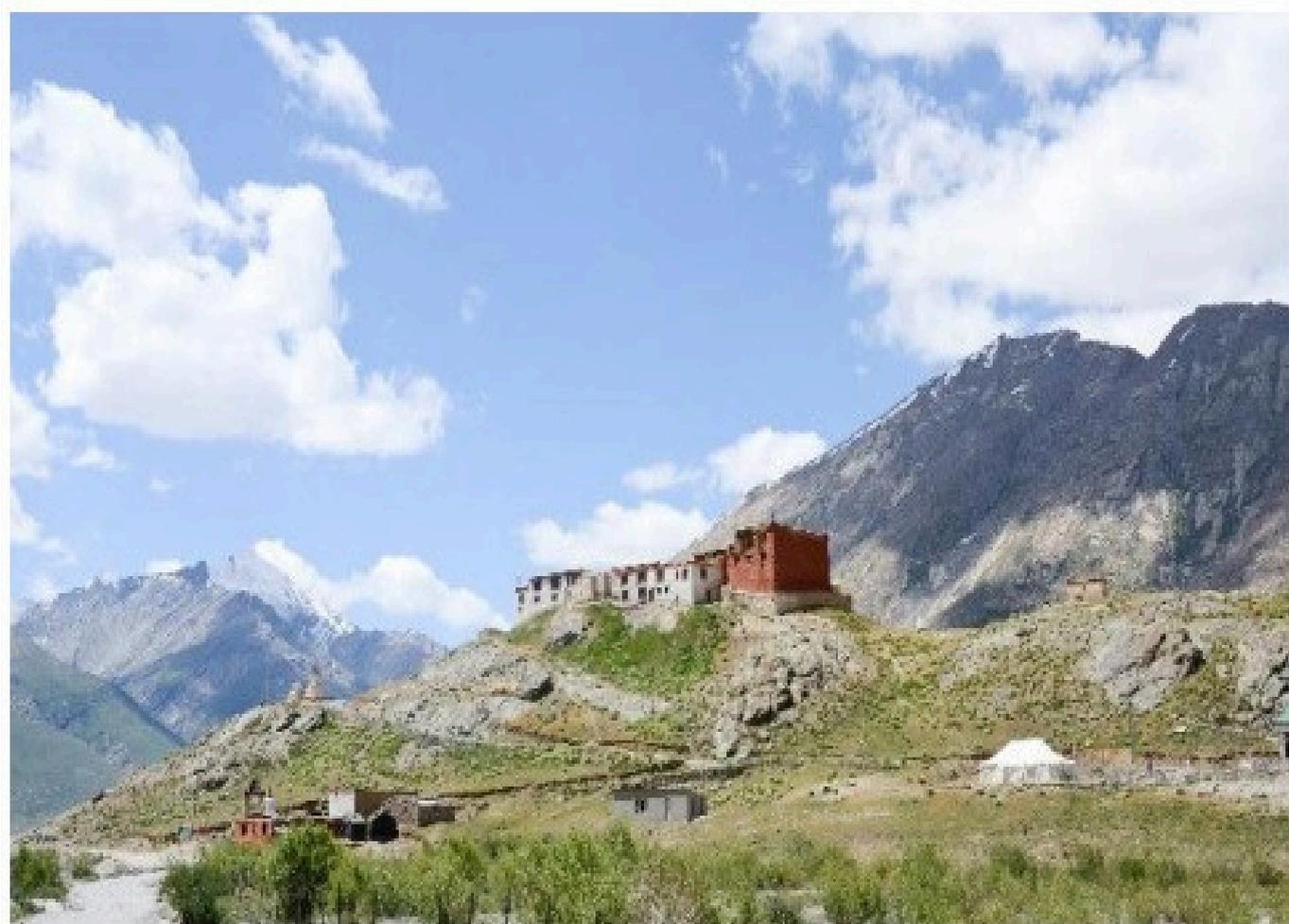
- a) Drinking Water Point
- b) Cloak Room
- c) Baby care room
- d) Ramp
- e) Illumination
- f) Lightening

**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 305**

# Monuments of Leh Ladakh- Union Territory



Rangdum Monastery  
(Shadup Dzamlingyan)





# Rangdum Monastery (Shadup Dzamlinggyan) Rangdum, Dist. Kargil

## **Brief history of the monument:**

The monastery of Rangdum is located on right side of the Suru River, which originates about 30 km near Penzila, the gateway to Zaskar valley. The monastery belongs to Gelugpa sect and is also known as Shadup Dzamlinggyan. The monastery was founded by Ven. blo-bZang dGe-legs Ye-shes Grags-pa, the 8th reincarnation of Ven. gNari Tsang Rinpoche, during the reign of King Tsewang Namgyal (1765- 1780 A.D). The monastery was constructed using random rubble stones, sun dried mud bricks and mud plaster; poplar beams were used in the ceilings.



**PROPOSED WORK:**

- a) Toilet Block
- b) Drinking Water Point
- c) Baby care room
- d) Ramp
- e) Gazebo
- f) Pathway
- g) Illumination
- h) Lightening
- i) Porta Cabin
- j) Landscaping

**Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 277 lakh**