



# INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

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## Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

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### SECTION I : IDENTIFICATION

#### 1. Name

**Present** : Indralath Temple, Ranipur- Jharial, Dist.-Bolangir  
**Past** : ---  
**Other Name (if any):** : ---

#### 2. Location

**LONGITUDE** 82° 57' 56" E      **LATTITUDE** 20° 16' 51" N      **ELEVATION** 680 ft

**Address** : **Village (village code)** Ranipur  
**Post** : Jharial      **Via**: Bongomunda  
**Tehsil**: Kantabanji      **District**: Bolangir  
**State** : Orissa      **PIN**: 767040

**Approach** : The temple 32 kms from Kantabanji and 5 kms east of Mudapadar chowk on the Kantabanji-Titlagarh road, is located on the right bank of the river Tong, a tributary of the river Tel which itself is a tributary of the Mahanadi.

#### 3. Property Type

- Buildings**
- Palace
  - Fort
  - Citadel
  - Govt. building
  - Railway station
  - Defence building
  - Industrial building
  - Other public buildings
  - Residential building

- Religious structures**
- Temple
  - Mosque
  - Minar
  - Church
  - Monastery
  - Stupa
  - Tomb, Mausoleum

- Other Structures**
- Wall
  - Gateway
  - Pillar
  - Others (specify)

- Engineering structure**
- Bridge
  - Tunnel
  - Other engineering structure

- Open space and related structures**
- Public square
  - Park or garden
  - Graveyard
  - Baolis, Well
  - Tank
  - Cave

Note:

Brick temple of South Kosalan style. The *jagamohana* has not survived and all that remains today is the *deula* and *antarala*, both of which have recently been repaired.

#### 4. Property Use

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**ABANDONED / IN USE :** In use

- Present** : It is a living temple, enshrining a Siva-linga of recent installation. There is no *yonipitha* as found usually in all Siva temples. Along with the *lingam*, there are images of Ganesa, Kartika and Visnu.
- Past** : Worshipped as Visnu or Hari-Hara temple. It may be justified through its Saivite and Vaisnavite sculptural embellishments in the outer wall.

#### 5. Age (Source)

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- PERIOD** : Somavamsi rule  
**YEARS** : 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D.  
**Precise date of Construction** : 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D as evident from architectural features  
**Completion** : ---  
**Subsequent changes** : ---  
**Destruction / Demolition** : ---

#### 6. Ownership / Level of Protection

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**SINGLE /MULTIPLE :** Single

- Public** : Archaeological Survey of India / State Archaeology Department / Any Other (Please specify) : Protected monument of Orissa State Archaeology.
- Private** : ---  
**Any other (Please specify)** : ---  
**Name** : Orissa State Archaeology  
**Address** : Paryatan Bhawan, BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswsar  
**Phone** : 0674- 2432147

#### 7. Association

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• **WITH EVENTS**

- In History** : ---  
**In Rituals** : Sivaratri and other ceremonies related to Siva are also performed here.  
**In Building Construction** : ---  
**Any other (specify)** : ---

• **WITH PERSONS**

- Patron** : Orissa State Archaeology  
**Architect / Engineer** : ---  
**Any other (specify)** : ---

#### 8. Statement of Significance

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- |                          |                |   |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Architectural  | ✓ | Architectural  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archaeological | ✓ | Archaeological |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical     |   |                |

Religious  
 Any other (specify)

: The only surviving brick temple of the region has possessed the cult affinity to both Saivite & Vaisnavite which is exhibited in the decoration of the outer wall. The scheme of architecture is assigned to early 10<sup>th</sup> century AD. It is the tallest brick temple found in Orissa.

## SECTION II: DESCRIPTION

### 9. Physical Description and Decorative Features

- **Context**  
**Urban / Rural Setting**  
**Surroundings** : \* **Drawings** (Attach extra sheet if necessary) : No  
Rural setting
- **Quantification**  
Area Dimension ( L x B x H) : 10.05 mtrs X 7.75 mtrs X 22.86 mtrs  
(m / cm/ ft. / inch)  
Number of Blocks : Two blocks, consist of sanctum and *antarala*.  
Number of Storys : ---
- **Spatial Organization**  
Orientation : The temple is facing towards east.  
Plan : Square on plan and stands over a platform of 1.65 mtrs high.  
Allocation of Spaces : 27.45 mtrs X 21.33 mtrs in length and breadth respectively.

### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

- **Ornamentation**  
Exteriors : The temple is decorated with sculptural motifs like Narasimha, Nataraja, *Nayika*, etc and architectural designs like *rekha angasikhara*, *chaitya* medallion, *vajramundi*, *naga nagi* pilasters etc. on the outer walls.
- Interiors : ---
- Movable Collections : Within the sanctum the loose sculptures are i) Kartikeya (1.05 x 0.60 x 0.34) mtrs.; ii) Four armed Ganesh (0.75 x 0.40 x 0.20) mtrs.; iii) four armed Vishnu (0.62 x 0.35 x 0.20) mtrs.; Antarala : i) saivacharya (1.60 x 0.90 x 0.30) mtrs.; ii) broken – bust portion of Uma-Maheswar, iii) Vidyadhara iv) bust portion of Visnu; and outside the temple is a Sivalinga within a circular and decorated *yonipitha* made of red sand stone which possibly was the original lingam enshrined.
- \* **Any Other** (specify) : It is a *pancharatha* temple on plan and *panchanga bada* in elevation.

**10. Construction Technology**

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- Structural System** : It is a *rekha* temple. The *pabhaga* has four decorative moulding. The *jangha* is divided into two by a *madhya bandhana*
- Building Techniques** : English bond.
- Material of Construction** : The temple stands over a stone platform made of granite blocks, while the temple from *pabhaga* to *mastaka* is made of burnt bricks (mixed with rice husk). The gate way lintel and corner pillars are made of stone (granite).

**11. Condition Assessment**

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**In General Good / Fair** : Fair

- Sign of Deterioration
- Serious Deterioration
- Danger of Disappearance

**In Brief (Attach extra sheet if necessary):**

The temple is maintained by Orissa State Archaeology. The natural agencies like wind, water and growth of vegetation affect the temple, and erode the decorative elements. The local youths engrave their names on the exterior walls and distort the aesthetics beauty of the temple

**12. Threats to the Property**

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- Natural
- Negligence
- Vandalism
- Urban Pressures

x x

**SECTION III: REFERENCES**

**13. Reference Sources** (published and unpublished textual details)

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1. T. E. Donaldson, 1985, *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*, Vol.- I, Leiden.
2. P. K. Nayak, 2006, Temple of Western Orissa, in S. Pradhan (ed.) *Art & Archeology of Orissa*, New Delhi.
3. J. K. Patnaik, 1998, *Temple of South Kosala, A case study of stellate Temples*, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Sambalpur University.
4. R. P. Mohapatra, 1986, *Archaeology in Orissa*, Vol. - II, New Delhi.

**14. Photographs** : **23 Nos.**  
(attach list as in page 6, in case of multiple photographs)

**Photo Reference** :  
**CAPTION** :

**15. Audio / Video**

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(related to rituals / performance / festivals etc.)

**Reference** :  
**DESCRIPTION** :

**16. Maps/Plans/Drawings**

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**17. Listers**

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**NAME :** D. B. Garnayak                      **NAME :**

**18. Reviewers**

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**NAME :** Prof. S. Pradhan                      **NAME :**  
**COMMENTS**                                      **COMMENTS :**