

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS Janpath, New Delhi -110 001, www.ignca.gov.in

Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

Serial No.: OR / JPR - 65

1. Name	SECTION I: IDENTIFICATI	ION
Present Past Other Name (if any): 2. Location	: Monastery -2, Udaya : : Monastery -2, Simha	agiri Mahavihara-2, DistJajpur aprasta, Mahavihara
LONGITUDE 86° 16' 11" E	LATITUDE 20 ⁰ 38'31"	N ELEVATION 110 ft
Address	: Village (village cod Post : Chandia Tehsil: Darpani State : Orissa	
Approach	Assia hill range ar Birupa and about 1	ocated in the eastern slope of the nd on the right bank of the river 2 kms from Haridaspur chowk on om Chandikhol to Paradeep.
3. Property Type		
Buildings Palace Fort Citadel Govt. building Railway station Defence building Industrial building Other public building 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: It is a gigantic monastic complex consisting of a monastery and double storied shrine chamber was unearthed during the excavation, which was undertaken from 1997 to 2003. Besides the structural and sculptural remains, a host of antiquities were also recovered from the site.

4. Property Use

ABANDONED / IN USE: Abandoned

Present It is abandoned now, but a point of tourist attraction.

> The shrine chamber located on the central part of the southern side measures 3.75 sq mtrs and houses a colossal image of Buddha in bhumisparsamudra measuring 2.60 mtrs (L) x 1.70 mtrs (W) x 0.95 mtrs

Past Worshipped.

5. Age (Source)

PERIOD The monastery existed during the Bhaumakara to

Somavamsi rule.

YEARS 8th to 12th centuries A.D.

Precise date of Construction ---Completion

Subsequent changes The monastery was excavated, renovated and

conserved by Archaeological Survey of India.

Destruction / Demolition

6. Ownership / Level of Protection

SINGLE /MULTIPLE: Single

Public: Archaeological Survey of : Protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India.

India / State Archaeology

Department / Any Other (Please

specify)

Private Any other (Please specify) ---Name

Address Archaeological Survey of India, Bhuabaneswar Circle,

153 - V.I.P. Area, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

Phone 0674-2558170

7. Association

WITH EVENTS

In History In Rituals ---In Building Construction Any other (specify)

WITH PERSONS

Patron Presently the monastery is looked after by the

Archaeological Survey of India.

Architect / Engineer Any other (specify)

8. Statement of Significance

Architectural ✓ Architectural ✓ Archaeological Archaeological

Historical Religious Any other (specify)	 Historical Religious On the basis of antiquities unearthed from the excavation, the monastery is dated back to 8th century AD to 12th century AD. 	
	SECTION II: DESCRIPTION	
9. Physical Description and Decorative Features		
 Context Urban / Rural Setting Surroundings 	* Drawings (Attach extra sheet if necessary): No Rural setting	
.	Stand in Isolation Complex Integral part of a Landscape / Street / Complex :	
 Quantification 	C. Complex.	
Area Dimension (LxBxH)	: 30.00 mtrs x 30.00 mtrs x 04.70 mtrs	
	(m / cm/ feet / inch)	
Number of Blocks	: 14 : Two	
Number of StorysSpatial Organization	. IWO	
Orientation	: Facing towards north.	
Plan	: The monastery is square on plan.	
Allocation of Spaces ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	: 30.00 mtrs (L) x 30.00 mtrs(W)	
 Ornamentation Exteriors 	: It is plain in ornamentation but a well planned water reservoir is located behind the monastery, on south-west side.	
Interiors	The interior is plain in ornamentation but housed a colossal image of Buddha at the central shrine and image of Hariti in the eastern niche of the entrance.	
Movable Collections	:	
* Any Other (specify)	The monastery has two phase of construction. The courtyard which is in the centre measures 16 sq mtrs surrounded by 13 cells. The central shrine housed the image of Buddha and has a <i>pradakshinapatha</i> of 1.40 mtrs wide.	
10. Construction Technology	<u>'</u>	
Structural System Building Techniques Material of Construction	 Chatusala type. English bond technique Bricks for structural construction and Khandolite stone for images. 	
11. Condition Assessment		
In General	Good / Fair : Good	
	Sign of Deterioration Serious Deterioration Danger of Disappearance	

In Brief (Attach extra sheet if ne	ecessary):
It is well preserved due to the reg	ular maintenance by the Archaeological Survey of India.
12. Threats to the Property	
	✓ Natural Negligence Vandalism Urban Pressures
	SECTION III: REFERENCES
13. Reference Sources (published)	ed and unpublished textual details)
1. G.C. Chauley, 2004, <i>Monum</i> 2.	ental Heritage of Orissa, New Delhi.
14. Photographs: 56 nos	
	(attach list as in page 6, in case of multiple photographs)
Photo Reference CAPTION	: :
15. Audio / Video	
	(related to rituals / performance / festivals etc.)
Reference DESCRIPTION	: :
16. Maps/Plans/Drawings	

17. Listers

A. R.Sahoo NAME:

NAME:

18.Reviewers

NAME : COMMENTS

Dr. S. Pradhan

NAME : COMMENTS :