



Jagannath Temple Act, 1954

Why in News

Recently, in a historic decision, the **Odisha state cabinet has approved amendments to the Sri Jagannath Temple Act of 1954.**

Key Points

▪ About:

- In the year 1806, the then British government had issued regulations for management of the Jagannath temple which was referred to as the **Juggernaut temple** by the colonial rulers.
 - Under these regulations, pilgrims who visited the **temple were expected to pay taxes.**
 - The British government was entrusted with appointing senior priests at the temple.
- The powers of management of the temple were passed on to the **King of Khordha** after three years while the colonial government continued to retain some control.
- After **India gained Independence**, the Jagannath Temple Act was introduced in the year 1952, which came into effect in 1954.
 - The Act contains **provision on land rights of the temple**, duties of the sevayat (priests), administrative powers of the Shri Jagannath Temple Managing Committee, rights and privileges of the Raja of Puri and other persons connected with the management and administration of the temple.

▪ Recent Amendments:

- The power will now be **delegated to temple administration and concerned** officials for sale and lease of land in the name of Jagannath temple.
- Unlike earlier, **no approval will be required from the state government** for the process.
 - The **Section 16 (2) of the act states** that no immovable property taken possession of by the temple committee shall be leased out, mortgaged, sold or otherwise alienated except with the previous sanction of the State Government.

Jagannath Temple

- The temple is believed to have been **constructed in the 12th century by King Anatavarman Chodaganga Deva of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty.**
- Jagannath Puri temple is called '**Yamanika Tirtha**' where, according to the Hindu beliefs, the **power of 'Yama'**, the god of death has been nullified in Puri due to the presence of Lord Jagannath.
- This temple was called the "**White Pagoda**" and is a part of **Char Dham pilgrimages** (Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri, Rameswaram).
- There are **four gates** to the temple- Eastern 'Singhdwara' which is the main gate with two

crouching lions, Southern 'Ashwadwara', Western 'Vyaghra Dwara and Northern 'Hastidwara'. There is a carving of each form at each gate.

- In front of the entrance stands the Aruna stambha or sun pillar, which was originally at the [Sun Temple in Konark](#).

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Other Popular Monuments of Odisha

- [Konark Sun Temple \(UNESCO World Heritage Site\)](#)
- [Lingaraja Temple](#)
- [Tara Tarini Temple](#)
- [Udaygiri and Khandagiri Caves](#)

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