

Baisi Pahacha:

Inside the temple complex there are two outer rings of small temples and main temple is at the center. At the outer ring at the main entrance there are steps known as Baisi Pahacha or twenty two steps. Some says this name has come from the term outside steps (Bahya Pavacha).

Great respect is given to these steps because many devotees pass here and the dust of their feet sanctify the steps.

Meghanada Pacheri :

The reverberating, roaring noise of the sea which is well heard till the entrance of the Singha dwar, but as we climb up the Baaisi Pahachas, the roar of the sea dies. It is believed that the noise of the sea disturbed the Lord and hence he built the great Meghanada Pacheri (wall that surrounds the temple premises) to act as a tremendous acoustic against the noise of the waves. Although, physics would deny an open air restriction but somehow, the theorems have fallen short of giving a firm explanation to afore mentioned phenomena.

Kashi-Viswanath Mandir

Viswanath Mandir is situated to the left of Baisipahacha (twenty two slips).It is the temple of Lord Shiva.It is customary to visit Lord Shiva first before visiting Lord Jagannath

Ramachandra Temple

A small temple of Lord Shri Ram lies adjoining to the Kashi Vishwanath temple. Adorned here are the images of figures of Lord Rama, Lakshma, Sita and Hanuman. Adjoining to this temple are the images of Abhaya Nrisimha and Sidha Vinayak in a small temple.

Agneyswar Temple

The Agneyswar temple lies to the left of the inner enclosure. Lord Shiva is worshipped here as Agneyswar. The Lord is popularly believed to be the guardian deity of Kurma Bedha – The inner enclosure/wall.

Satya Narayana Mandir

In this temple there is a beautiful image of Lord Vishnu (white clad and having four arms) made of black granite.Every day there is a good rush of devotees here to have a darshan of him.During the sandal past offering to the deities,their ornaments are kept here.It is believed that for liberation the darsan of Satyanarayana is quite imperative.

[Kalpavata \(Desire Fulfilling Banyan Tree\)](#)

Three banyan trees are seen in the vicinity of "Mukti Mandapa". But the one which stands to the west of Satya Narayana and to the north of Hari Sahadeva is the real Kalpavata. The others are its off shoots and branches. This tree is also known under other names like "Devanashan vata", "Akhayavata", "Banchhavata" and "Vansivata". During the great deluge (Mahapralaya), as the Scripture says, the Kalpavata was not submerged under water. Lord Vishnu was floating over water while slipping on one of its leaves. The spiritual belief of devotees is that the tree has special powers and fulfills desires. It is ritualistically believed that one's wish turns true and asked desire is realized if one ties a strand of sacred thread on the branch of the Kalpa Bata Bruksha. This custom continues till date and the Kalpa vata Vruksha (tree) is covered with millions of sacred thread all over itself.



[Kalpa Ganesh Temple](#)

A Ganesh temple situated just under the Kalpavata is known as the Kalpa Ganesh. The image carved in white marble stone is popularly believed to be the fulfiller of wishes of those devotees who chant the Bija Mantra of Ganesh for 108 times here.

[Pancha Pandav Temple](#)

The Pancha Pandav temple has been constructed as a memoir to the visit of The Pandavas to this place which according to some ancient Oriya scriptures happened during their Vanvaas. Five Phallans/Lings of Lord Shiva were installed variously in five different temples by them as Lokanath, Yameswar, Kapalamochan and Nilakanth & Markandeswar. The temple of Markandeswar is the largest.

Bajreswari Temple

Ma Bajreswari, the Sakti of Indra, who is popularly known as Indrani also finds her place in the temple enclosure. She is worshipped in the Bajreswari Temple.

Kuttam Chandi Temple

The image of kuttam Chandi with the body of a dog and head of human is supposed to be originally that of Mother Bhairavi, the chief Tantric/Shakti deity. A part of the Shakti cult claims that it was this image that adorned the main sanctum of the temple and since the offerings made to the Mother after invocation were given to a dog, she has assumed this form.

Kanchi Ganesha

Right next to the Kalpa Bata Bruksha is the Kanchi Ganesha. The deity of Lord Ganesha placed in this temple was brought from Kanchi. In front of the Kanchi Ganesha is a small idol of a Musika (mouse) which is the vahana (legal animal follower) of Lord Ganesha. The body idol of the Musika, dutifully standing outside the gate of Kanchi Ganesha's temple, has a thorny, prickly surface ever since the day of its establishment. Visitors do not forget to touch the idol of the Musika to get a sense its peculiar thorny surface; it is almost a ritual to do so. Scientifically, regular friction on any stone object is supposed to make the surface smooth with time. But, even today, the body of the Musika feels like a rough, prickly surface despite being touched by thousands of devotees daily over times immemorial. Also known as the Nata Ganesh.

Snanavedi



It is the bathing platform meant for the deities. It is situated to the north-east of Ananda Bazar and besides the Meghanada Pacheri. The length and breadth of this bathing platform is 76 feet. On the day of Snana yatra (bathing festival) the deities are brought here for a ceremonial bathing.

Rohini Kunda

Located inside Lord Jagannath Temple and in front of Goddess Vimala Temple is the Rohini Kunda. The water of the Kunda is known as 'Karana Water' and is sprinkled on devotees for purification. Behind the Rohini Kunda is an image of Bhusanda Kaka (a crow). As per the legend, Bhusanda fell into this tank and got transformed to a form of Vishnu with four hands and holding a conch (sankha), wheel (chakra), lotus (padma) & gada (mace).Kakabhusandi has gained four arms due to his fall from this tree to "Rohinikunda".

[Niladri Vihara](#)

If we approach from the western gate we come to the Niladri Vihar- which is an art gallery, showing the pastimes of Lord Jagannatha as well as the 12 incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

[Sona Kua](#)

Sona Kua or the Golden Well is near the northern gate (Elephant gate). The water of this well is used to bathe Lord Jagannatha during "Snana-Yatra".

[Koili Vaikuntha](#)

In the western portion of the temple between the outer and inner walls. It is approachable from the northern gate (Elephant Gate). During 'Nava-Kalevara' (new incarnation ceremony), when Lord Jagannatha, Baladeva, and Subhadra are newly carved, the old images are buried here.

[Jagannath Temple Kitchen, Puri , Orissa](#)



Jagannath Temple Kitchen, Puri , Orissa Temple Kitchen of the Jagannath Temple Puri is considered to be the largest kitchen in India. All the food that is cooked in the temple kitchen of Jagannath Temple is supervised by Goddess Lakshmi herself.

Temple kitchen of the Jagannath temple is as sacred as the Jagannath temple itself. It is an important aspect of the sacred complex. The kitchen section lies to the south of the temple and except the cooks (Suars and Mahasuars) no one else is allowed to enter the area except during the Gundicha Yatra.

Main Temple

In the main temple are Their Lordships Balabhadra, Subhadra and Jagannatha are seated on the Ratna Singhasan. Between 8:30 am and 9:30 am devotee can circumambulate the Deities.

Mukhasala: Next to the main temple in a straight line is the hall of audience. There are four doors. The Kalaghata dwara door leads to the sanctum sanctorum. The southern door leads out of the temple and the northern door to the Ratna Bhandar (Treasury house).

Nata Mandira: This is a spacious hall, 21m (65 ft) in length and 20m (61 ft) wide. This is where the Garuda Stambha is located, where Sri Chaitanya used to stand. It is believed that the potency of a devotee's prayers to the Lord is increased when he stands near this sacred pillar.

Bhoga Mandapa: Next to Nata Mandir is this spacious hall, 18m (60 ft) in length and 17m (56 ft) wide. There are sculptures and paintings about Lord Krishna's pastimes and other stories in this hall. This is where food offerings are made to the Lord.

Surya Yantra Temple

In this temple of Yantra (drawing) of Sun-God is seen engraved in the daily rituals of the temple.

Khetrapal Temple

Khetrapal is the guardian of the main temple and the entire complex. The image of Khetrapal is installed in the Khetrapal temple.

Isaneswar Mahadeva

The temple of Isaneswar is situated near the elephant gate. Most portion of the temple is hidden underground. The festivals like "Sivaratri" and "Ashokastami" are observed here every year.

Nilachal Upabana

Towards the southern and western quarters of the Outer enclosure, extensive gardens to meet the daily worship requirements of the Lord like Tulsi, Flowers etc have been developed. Visitors are allowed here on payment of a minimal amount as fees.

Ananta Vasudeva Mandir

This temple seems to be very old one. It is situated to the west of "Kurmaprachira". In this temple "Mukhasala" (the front portion of the main temple) is bigger than the "biman" (the main structure of the temple). A common saying in oriya has been emerged out of

this disproportionate idea that “Mandiraru Mukhasala Badhigala” which means the entrance gate became larger than the house.

Mukti Mandapa

During the installation ceremony of deities, Brahma stayed at Mukti Mandapa for some time. Hence it is called Brahmasana. It is situated to the south gate of Jagannath. Its length and breadth is 38 feet each. The roof of this Mandapa is upheld by sixteen strong pillars. Histories opine that it had been built during the reign of king Prataparudra Deva. Spiritual conference is held here by Pundits. It has got its own library and office.

Nrusingha Mandir

This is also known as Yajnya Nursingha or Mukta Nrusingha. Nursingha is the important deity of Srimandir. This temple faces towards east and it has a rockdict. During the Nabakalebara, Nrusingha is recognised as the presiding deity of Srimandir for the time being.

Madana Mohana

The temple of Madana Mohana is situated to the west of the south gate of Jagamohana. It is adjacent to main temple. Madana Mohana is the movable representative of Lord Jagannath.

Ganesh

In front of Bimala temple there is a beautiful image of Ganesh made of black granite. He is dancing on the mouse, his vehicle.

Bimala Mandir

The chief Goddess of Jagannath temple is Bimala. The food offering given to Lord Jagannath becomes Mahaprasad only when it is again offered to Goddess Bimala. After Dakhsa yajna the dead body sati on siva's shoulders was cut into pieces by the wheel of Vishnu. The severed feet of sati fell here. Here in this Khetra Lord Jagannath is acknowledged as Mahabhairab and Goddess Bimala as Bhairabi. During Dussera Bimala is worshipped according to sixteen codified worshippers rights of Durga.

Sakshigopal Mandir

King Purusottam had become victorious in kanchi was due to blessings of Lord Jagannath. On the way back from kanchi he has brought the deity of Sakshi Gopala and installed it in Srimandir. But later Sakshigopala was shifted to Satyabadi on Lord Jagannaths request. A Replica deity is placed behind to perpetuate this memory.

Khirachora Gopinath

A black marble image of Child Krishna is worshipped in the temple as Khirachora Gopinath.

Bhanda Ganesh

Once again a tantric deity, the idol of Bhandas Ganesh is believed to have been brought from Karnataka and installed in the temple premises by King Kapilendra Dev during 15th Century AD. Sculptural designs on the image stand testimony to its origin.

Bhubaneswari Temple

Five Adimata (primordial mothers) Goddess Saraswati, Gayatri, Savitri, Sasthi and Bhubaneswari are worshipped in Bhubaneswari Temple. This temple is also known as Panchasakti temple.

Panchashakti Mandir

In this temple five “adimatrukas” are worshipped in accordance with Shakti Puja. These adimatrukas are Saraswati, Gayatri, Sabitri, Sasthi and Bhubaneswari. It is customary to make prostrations before these adimatrukas prior to visiting Lord Jagannath.

Mahalaxmi Mandir

The temple of Goddess Laxmi is situated behind right hand corner of Srimandir. It has been ramified into four such as Bimana, Jagamohana, Nata Mandir and Bhoga Mandir. The architecture of this temple is superb. Devotees generally sit a while in this temple after having visited Maha Laxmi. Special Puja are performed during festivals like Snanayatra, Bahuda Yatra, Dwadasi Niladri Bije, Jhulana yatra, Janmastami, Nandostav, Sri Radhastami, Kumar Purnima, Dyuta Krida, Dussera, Ekadasi, Laxmi Narayana and Nrursimha besha, Pusa Purnima and Rukmini vivaha etc.

Pateleswari Mandir

The Pateleswari temple is situated to the west of the north gate of the Kurma prachira. Some portion of the temple lies under ground. King anangavima Deva had built this temple.

Bahar Bedha

The portion between Meghanada Pacheri (the outer wall) and kurma Bedha (the inner wall) or the inner enclosure of the **Jagannath temple** is known as Bahar Bedha or Outer enclosure. There are different temples and complexes in the outer enclosure. The temples, idols and complexes include:

- Temples of Baikuntheswara
- Radhakrushna (also called Bardhaman)
 - Tapasyi, Hanuman
 - Sri Uttarayani
- Sitala, Bedha Lokanath
 - Aishaneswara
- Dakshinadwar Mahadeva
 - Sri Rama Chandra
 - Shadabhuj
 - Gouranga
 - Hiranya Vidaram
 - Nrurimha

- Barabhai
- Hanuman
- Ladu Gopal
- Purana Sabha
 - Nrusimha
 - Budhi Maa.
- Paschimadwar Hamuna
- Chakranarayan Deva
 - Niladri Bihar
 - Saraghar Ganesh
 - Annapurna
 - Ananda Bazar
 - Snana Bhedi
 - Chahani Mandap
- Rosaghar (Temple Kitchen)