

**By BILAL AHMED**

S. No	Temple Name	Built By	When	Purpose/Speciality	Deity	Type/Subtype	C.A.
1	Dashavatara Temple, Deogarh	late Gupta Period	500 AD	first North Indian temple with a shikhara or tower, although the shikhara is curtailed and part of it has disappeared	ten incarnations of Vishnu	Nagara Type, Panchayatana	
2	Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho	Chandela Rulers, King Ganda	1017-29 AD	85 temples of both Brahmanic and Jain religious	Shiva in the form of linga is the chief deity	Nagara Type Panchayatana	in 1986 under the UNESCO List of World Heritage Sites
3	Rajarani, Bhubaneswar Love Temple	same period as jagannath			Saivite based. No image in sanctum	Kalingan Pancharatha Style	managed by ASI.
4	Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar	Somavamsi dynasty		harmony between the two sects of Hinduism, Saivism and Vaishnavism, is seen in this temple where the deity is worshipped as Harihara, a combined form of Vishnu and Shiva.	Harihara (Shiva + Vishnu), a form of Shiva	Kalingan Style (Rekha Deula, Pidha Deula and Khakhara Deula)	largest temple in Bhubaneswar
5	Jagannath Temple, Puri	Eastern Ganga dynasty, King Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva	12th century	part of the Char Dham (Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameswaram). To gain support of tribals	Jagannath (Vishnu), Balabhadra and the goddess Subhadra	Kalinga Style	highest temple in Odissa
6	Konark Sun Temple	Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty	1250 AD	audience hall (Jagamohana). carefully oriented towards the east so that the first rays of sunrise strike the principal entrance	Sun god, Surya	Kalingan Style	UNESCO World Heritage Site

7	Somnath Veraval in Saurashtra			first among the twelve Jyotirlinga. The temple is situated at such a place that there is no land in a straight line between Somnath seashore until Antarctica, such an inscription in Sanskrit is found on the Bāṇastambha or "Arrow Pillar"	Shiva in linga	Kailash Mahameru Prasad" style	
8	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Narasimharman II, of the Pallava Dynasty	700–728 AD	The Mamallapuram Dance Festival is held every year during Dec-Jan in Mamallapuram. Exponents of Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Odissi, Mohini Attam and Kathakali performed here.	Sivalinga, Vishnu, Durga	Dravidian architectural style	UNESCO World Heritage Site
9	Pancha Rathas, Mahabalipuram	Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimharman I	630-680 AD		Five Pandav + Dropadi	Dravidian architectural style	UNESCO World Heritage Site
10	Meenakshi	Indra, Viswanathaya Nayak, Thirumalai Nayak, Rani Mangammal		The most important festival associated with the temple is the "Meenakshi Thirukalyanam" (the divine marriage of Meenakshi) that is celebrated in April every year	Parvati (Meenakshi), Shiva	Dravidian architectural style	
11	Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Chandela dynasty	950-1050 AD	temples are famous for their nagara-style architectural symbolism and their erotic sculptures.	Shiva, Vishnu, Hanuman, Rishabh Nath	Nagara Style	UNESCO World Heritage Site

12	Kamakhya Temple, Nilachal Hill, Guwahati	Mlechchha dynasty	800-900 AD	important pilgrimage destination for general Hindu and especially for Tantric worshippers.	ten Mahavidyas: Kali, Tara, Sodashi, Bhuvaneshwari, Bhairavi, Chhinnamasta, Dhumavati, Bagalamukhi, Matangi and Kamala	Nilachal Type- bulbous polygonal dome over a cruciform ratha type bada	In July 2015, the Supreme Court of India transferred the administration of the Temple from the Kamakhya Debutter Board to the Bordewri Samaj
13	kali mandir kalighat(wb)	King Manasingha	16th century	The river over a period of time has moved away from the temple. The temple is now on the banks of a small canal called Adi Ganga which connects to the Hoogly.	Kali		
14	Brihadeeswarar Temple- tanjaur	Raja Raja Chola I	1010 AD	The vimanam (or temple tower) is 216 ft (66 m) high and is among the tallest of its kind in the world.	Shiva	dravidian architectural style	UNESCO World Heritage Site
15	Angkor Wat- Cambodia	Khmer King Suryavarma n II[	12th century	was originally founded as a Hindu temple for the Khmer Empire, gradually transforming into a Buddhist temple toward the end of the 12th century. It is designed to represent Mount Meru, home of the devas in Hindu mythology	Vishnu	dravidian architectural style	UNESCO World Heritage Site

16	Indian Museum- Kolkata	Asiatic Society of Bengal	1814 AD	It has six sections comprising thirty five galleries of cultural and scientific artifacts namely Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany. This multipurpose Institution with multidisciplinary activities is being included as an Institute of national importance in the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India.			an Egyptian mummy, Buddhist stupa from Bharhut, the Buddha's ashes, the Ashoka pillar, whose four-lion symbol became the official emblem of the Republic of India here
17	Basilica of Bom Jesus,Goa		1605 AD	The basilica holds the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier.		baroque architecture	UNESCO World Heritage Site