Hindu temples are known by different names in different parts of the world, depending upon the language. The word mandir or mandira is used in many languages, including Hindi, and is derived from a Sanskrit word, mandira, for 'house' (of a deity by implication). Temples are known as as “Kovil” or “devasthanam” in Tamil, Devasthana or Gudi in Kannada, as Gudi, Devalayam or Kovela in Telugu and Mondir (মনি) in Bengali, as Kshetram or Ambalam in Malayalam, . A Hindu temple or mandir is a symbolic house, seat and body of divinity for Hindus. It is a structure designed to bring human beings and gods together, using symbolism to express the ideas and beliefs of Hinduism. The symbolism and structure of a Hindu temple are rooted in Vedic traditions, deploying circles and squares. It also represents recursion and equivalence of the macrocosm and the microcosm by astronomical numbers, and by specific alignments related to the geography of the place and the Kamrup Rural district (Pron:ˈkæmˌrəp or ˈkæmˌruːp); is an administrative district in the state of Assam in India formed by dividing the old Kamrup district into two in the year 2003; other being Kamrup Metropolitan district, named after region it constitute. The district, along with Nalbari, Barpeta, Kamrup Metropolitan, Bajali and Baksa districts have been created from the Undivided Kamrup district. Kamrup Rural district was created by bifurcating Undivided Kamrup district in 2003.