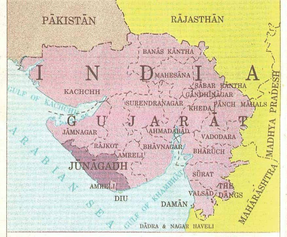


The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

KEY STATISTICS OF JUNAGADH DISTRICT
(Census 1991)

Area : 10,607 sq. km. Population : 23,94,859 Literacy : 50·85%

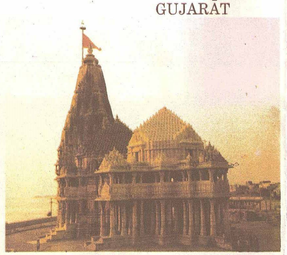
Density of population 226 per sq. km. Main language spoken : Gujarati

PRICE: FOURTY TWO RUPEES.

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES JUNAGADH

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

JUNAGADH
GUJARAT



Somnath Temple

SURVEY OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

JUNAGADH DISTRICT

The basic objective of this Map Series is to provide users and planners with all the topographic and thematic information related to the district.

The JUNAGADH district is one of the districts of Saurashtra region of Gujarat state, situated in south-west of region and on the coast of Arabian sea. It was carved out of the several states and estates such as Junagadh, Porbandar, Manavadar, Mangrol, Sardargadh, Bilkha and Sultanbad in 1949. It was known as Sorath also. Cultures of Mohan-jodaro, Harappa and Lothal also covered this area and the present excavations of these old civilization have revealed replicas of rhinoceros and elephants who might be found in the Gir forest alongwith the lions. Coins of Minander and Appolodotus from JUNAGADH and coins of Kshatrapa period from Uparkot and Vansoj speak of its ancient character.

The rock edicts of Ashoka on the Mount Girnar and the inscriptions of Rudradaman and Skandagupta belonging to Maurya, Kshatrapa and Gupta periods respectively throw light on the Socio-economic condition of the times. Girinagar (Junagadh) was the capital of Western India for about 700 years up to 500 A.D. In old writing Junagadh appears as Jimadurg and Jimagadh and lastly as Junagadh. The Chudasama tribe of Rajputs made JUNAGADH their capital and founded the walled city Uparkot, the present city forming an extension of that walled city.

JUNAGADH is one of the most picturesque town in Gujarat, situated under the Girnar and Datar hills and has got a very rich historical, religious and political heritage. Somnath temple is one of the twelve famous jyotir-lings of India and is a place of pilgrimage for devoted Hindus. Gir forest is the home of Asian lions and is also the repository of about 300 medical herbs of different kind.

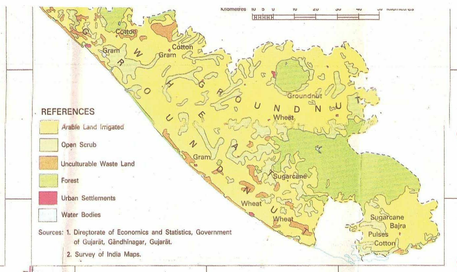
The district has the highest rainfall in Saurashtra and the coastal belt from Prachi to Mangrol. Sil is known as "Lili Nagher" because of the luxuriant growth of vegetation, mango, coconut and plantain groves. The rainfall in the district in recent years is good leading to high ground water recharges. Average annual rainfall is 629 mm. The district is industrially advanced and has a textile mill, vegetable oil mill, cement factory, chemical factory and fisheries.

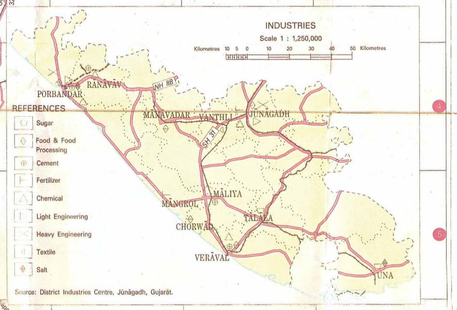
Irrigation facilities are limited. Agricultural sector continues to be dependent on monsoon. The major source of irrigation is well. The district offers good scope for development of plantation and horticulture crops like Kesar Mango, Chikoo which are the important horticultural crops.

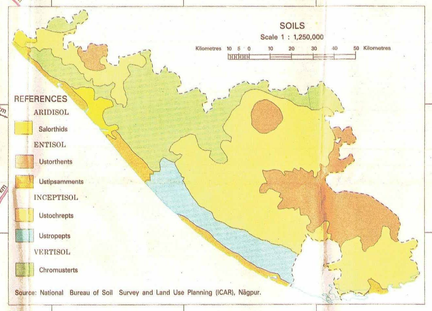
REFERENCES

JUNAGADH
MALIYA
GIR R F
UNA
Shil
Parab Vavdi

Names: Headquarter: district
Names: Headquarter: subdivision / tahsil / tiluk
Names: forest; village
Names: tahsil, other important places
Boundaries: international; state
Boundaries: district; tahsil or taluk; forest
Settlements: urban; rural. Huts: permanent; temp
Fort: conventional; surveyed.
Roads: national highway; state highway.
Roads: other; unmetalled
Cart-track. Pack-track. Foot-path
Bridges: road; railway. Ford or Ferry
Railways: broad gauge; metre gauge single with station
Main power line. Embankment. Cutting
River: perennial; dry. canal
Tube-well. Wells: lined; unlined. Spring
Tanks: perennial; dry with embankment
Arable land. Forest. Streams
Waste land: unculturable. Open Scrub
Hospital. Dispensary. Veterinary Hospital
Post Office. Post & Telegraph Office. Police Station







NON-FOREST AREA:
From Bhavnath taleti to Bhavnath taleti sump
- Length 4560·00 Rmt x 3·00 sump.
(width = 13680·00 sqmt

FOREST AREA:
From Bhavnath taleti to Ambaji Temple on mountain. Parallel to stalk
- Length 4000 Rmt x 2·00 Rmt (width) = 8000·00 sqmt
- For 3 sumps land Read. = 3 x 100 sqmt = 300·00 sqmt
Total 8300·00 sq. mt = 0·83 Ha.
(Read Non-forest land)

Deputy Executive Engineer
P.H.S. Sub-Division, Junagadh.

Reference:-
— NON FOREST AREA
— PROPOSED FOREST AREA