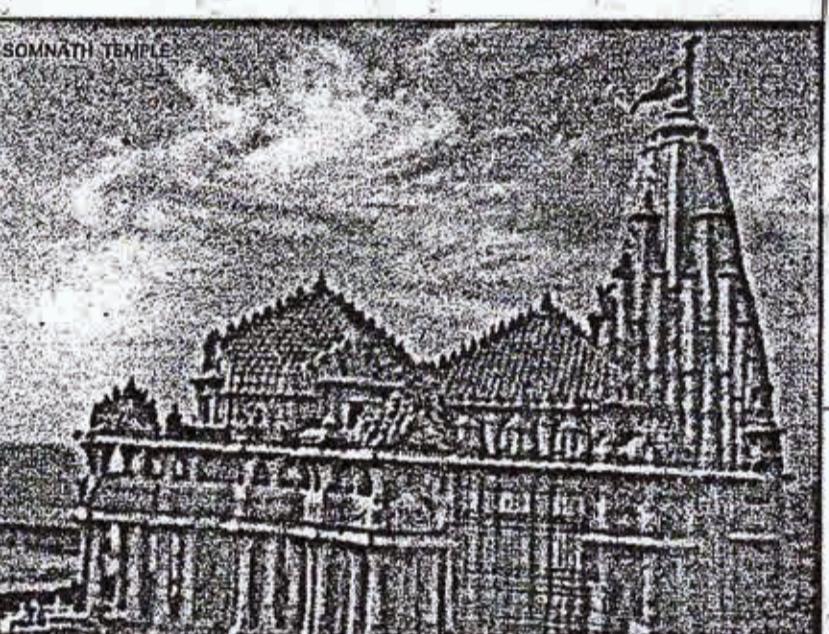


# Gujarāt



# SURVEY OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

GUJARAT - A RICH HERITAGE

The name 'Gujarāt' is said to have been derived from the Prakrit Gujjara Katta or Gujjara Kshatra—the land of the Gujjars—a tribe that entered India with the Huns in ancient times and settled in western India.

Many ancient remains in Gujarat recall its ancient history. The Emperor Ashoka's rock edicts of the 3rd Century B.C. near Junagadh and the rock inscription of King Skandagupta on the banks of Lake Sudarshan tell of the imperial sway of the Maurya and Gupta dynasties over Gujarat. The magnificent carved temple of Modhera, Girnar and Shatrunjaya testify to the splendour of the Solanki and Vaghela rulers in medieval times. Life in modern Gujarat reflects these diverse aspects of its history.

The State is dotted with textile mills, petroleum refineries, fertilizer plants, co-operative dairy farms and other business enterprises. It is also the destination of pilgrims who come to seek inspiration from the homeland of Mahatma Gandhi, the 20th Century saint and philosopher of non-violence.

The Geographical area of Gujarat is 196,024 square kilometers and its population, as per 2001 census is over 50 million. Gujarat enjoys dominantly a tropical monsoonal climate. The rainfall is significantly heavy in the southern tip and south-eastern areas and goes on declining towards north-west. The normal Annual rainfall varies between 399 millimetres and 2,100 millimetres. The temperature are lowest along the west coast showing obviously the maritime influences.

Gujarat's wild life, its miles of unspoiled beaches, mild and pleasant climate, superb heritage of art and architecture, colourful and spontaneous people with their traditional costumes, customs and life-style provide a rare travel experience for the tourist.



Proposed OFC Route in PF

Proposed OFC Route IV  
Samabuddy Forest

