

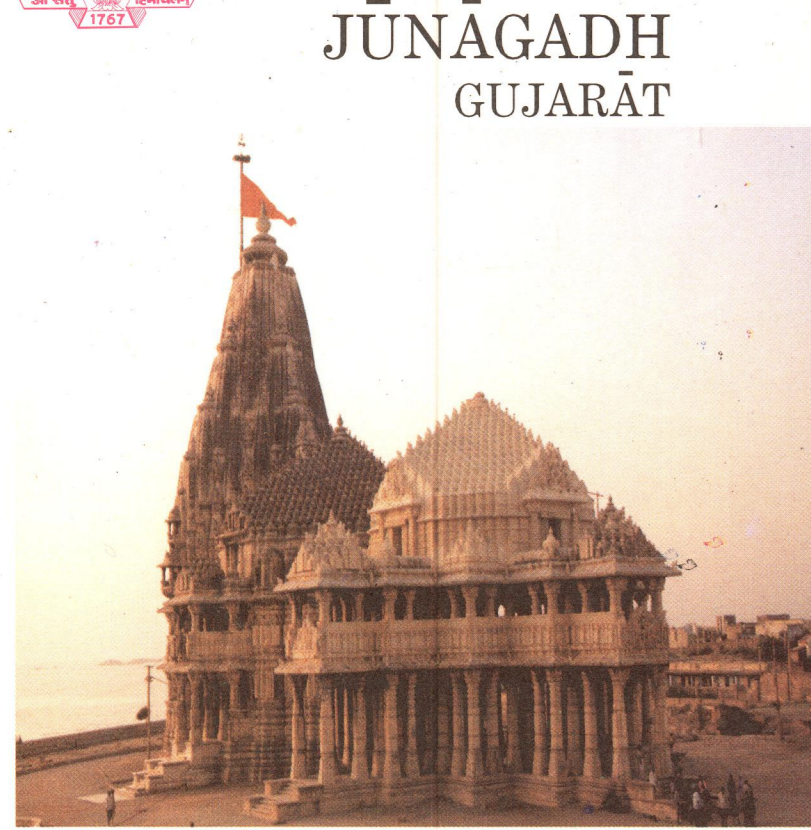
**DISTRICT INDEX : GUJARAT**  
Scale 1:7,000,000

**KEY STATISTICS OF JÜNĀGADH DISTRICT**  
(Census 1991)

Area: 10,627 sq. km. Population: 23,84,859 Literacy: 50.95%  
Density of population: 221 per sq. km. Main language spoken: Gujarati

PRICE: FOURTY TWO RUPEES

**DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES**



**SURVEY OF INDIA**  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

**JÜNĀGADH 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 JÜNĀGADH 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 Jünāgadh, Porbandar, Mänāvadar, Māngrol, Särāgadh, Bikhā and Sūttābād in 1949. It was known as Sorath also. Cultures of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Lothal also covered this area and the present excavations of these old civilisation have revealed replicas of rhinoceros and elephants who might be found in the Gir forest alongwith the lions. Coins of Minander and Apollodotus from JÜNĀGADH and coins of Khatrapa period from Uparkot and Varsoj 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. Girnar (Jünāgadh) was the capital of Western India for about 700 years up to 500 A.D. In old writing Jünāgadh appears as Jünāgadh and Jünāgadh and lastly as Jünāgadh. The Chudasmata tribe of Rajputa made JÜNĀGADH their capital and founded the walled city Uparkot, the present city forming an extension of that walled city.

JÜNĀGADH 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 Jyoti-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 medicinal herbs of different kind.

The district has the highest rainfall in Saurashtra and the coastal belt from Prachi to Māngrol. SI 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**

Names: Headquarters: district  
Names: Headquarters: subdivision / taluk / Taluk  
Names: town, village  
Names: taluk, other important places  
Boundaries: international, state  
Boundaries: district, taluk or taluk, forest  
Settlements: urban, rural, Hamlet, permanent, temp.  
Fort: conventional, surveyed  
Roads: national, highway, state highway, District, other, unclassified  
Canal: fresh, fresh, salt, fresh, salt  
Bridges: road, railway, foot or ferry  
Railways: broad gauge, metre gauge, single with station  
Main power line, transmission, cutting  
Power: permanent, dry, canal  
Tube-wells: Wells, unclassified, Spring  
Tanks: permanent, dry with embankment  
Arable land: Forest, Swamp  
Woods: forest, unclassified, Open Scrub  
Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital  
Post Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Police Station  
Dak Bungalow, Grave, Tomb  
Rest House, Circuit House, Inspection Bungalow  
Temple, Chhatri, Church, Mosque, Idgah  
Places of tourist / Historical Importance, Bank  
Educational institutions: High school level onward

**JÜNĀGADH MĀLIYA**

GIR R F U N A Parab Vādi

