The taluka of Karjan (21°44' and 22°8' E - 72° and 73° 15') has an area of 601.9 sq.km. and a population of 1,14,782. There are 94 villages in this taluka and one city. The density of population is 191 persons per sq.km. and hence is not a very thickly populated area. The city of Karjan has a population of 11,968. Two rivers pass through this taluka, namely Dadhar, which crosses the Northern part, and Bhukhi which crosses the Southern part. To the South, the taluka of Karjan is separated from Broach district by the Narmada river. To the east, it is bounded by the talukas of Dabhoi and Sincor. To the west, Karjan taluka abuts the district of Broach. To the north of taluka of Karjan lie the talukas of Padrä and Vadodara. The land of this taluka is mostly flat and quite a large proportion of the soil of this taluka consists of black cotton soil.
Chapter - VI

KARJAN TALUKA


2. Alampura: (Alam derived from s. Alam = world = is a personal name; pura = colony). A settlement named after Alamgira or such name.


4. Arjanpura: (Arjan derived from s. white colour and name of third Pandava = is a personal name; pura = colony). A settlement named after Arjan.

5. Atali: (derived from s. Atatala = high place or terrace). Settlement on the upraised land.


10. Bharthāṇā : (derived from s. Bhar = cracked; thāṇā = place) Settlement near cracked earth.

Bharthanaka identified with Bharthāṇā the grant of Karka SuvarṇāVarsha dated 817 A.D.

11. Bodakā : (Boḍ = A place where wild animals live; kā = Administrative suffix). Settlement having wild animals.

12. Chhanchhva : (derived from s. Tuchhvās = In significant) i.e. small settlement or low caste residence.

13. Chorandā : (Cho derived from s. Chosar = four side; randā = round = spread habitation). A town which has spread in all four directions.

Chorundaka identified with chorandā the grant of Karka Suvarṇavarsha dated 817 A.D.


15. Delvādā : (derived from s. Dēvasthalī = Dēthali = temple).

A place having an important temple.

16. Derolī = Dero = mound; lī = s. pallī = settlement).

Settlement on the upraised land.
17. Dhēnah : (Dē derived from s. dēh = village; thān = place). A small settlement.


19. Dhanorā : (derived from Dhanya; pur = dvanya = corn; pur = colony). Settlement having agricultural area.

   Dhahadva identified with Dhevatin the grant of Karka Survatvarsha dated 817 A.D.


22. Fatepur : (Fate derived from A. Fateh = Victory - A personal name; pur = colony). A settlement named after fateh.


24. Ganpatpurā : (Ganpat = is a personal name; purā = colony).
   A settlement named after Ganpati, son of Shivā). A Ganapati temple is there.

25. Haldarvā : (Haldar bot. Adina Cordifolia = A name of tree; vā derived from s. vās = settlement).
   Settlement surrounded by Haldar trees.
26. Handod : (Hand derived from M. Pott + od derived from s. Padraka = village). Village having a settlement of potters or potters.


28. Hīrajīpurā : (Hīrajī = derived from s. Harit = green; krishṭa - is a personal name; purā = colony). Settlement named after Hīrjī.


33. Kanabhā : (Kaṇa = grain; bhā = bhag = part). Settlement having partition.


36. Karamadi : (Karamadi derived from s. karamdi bot. carrissa conjesta = a type of tree). Settlement surrounded by Karmadi trees.


38. Karjan : (derived from s. karanj + sthan; Karanja derived from s. Karanja = which is a large tree. bot. Pangamia Finnata = Settlement near a grove of Karanja trees.

39. Kasampur : (Kasam p. Kasima = Distributive justice - is a personal name; pur = colony). Settlement named of ten kāsam (This name is Muslim community).


41. Kherdā : (Kher derived from s. Khader bot. Acacia catechu = a name of tree). Settlement surrounded by Kher trees.

42. Kiya : (derived from Dra- ka = shelter). A place providing shelter.

44. Kothav : (derived from kothi bot. Foronia elephantum). A village with Kothi tree.


46. Kurai : (derived from dra-kur = water). This name suggests a town specialises in growing paddy due to water logged region.

47. Kurali : (derived from dra. kur = water). This name suggests a town specialises in growing Paddy, due to water logged region.

48. Lakodara : (Lakodara derived from s. Laksha bot. Schleichera oleosa + dara = village). A place from where lac is collected. A variety of resin produced on trunks of trees.

49. Latipur Timbi : (Latī is a lady name; pur= colony; Timbi = mound). A settlement with mounds and named after Latī.

50. Lilaipur (Līla = is a feminine name; pur= colony). Settlement named after Līla.

51. Lilod : (Li! greenery ; od derived from s. Padraka = village). Village in an area having greenary (trees).
52. Malod : (Mal G. = Upraised land ; od derived from Padraka = village). Settlement on the upraised land.


55. Mankan: (Is a personal name). Settlement named after Mankan.

56. Manpur : (Man = s. Respectable, honourable - is a personal name; pur = colony). Settlement named after man.

57. Mantroj : (derived from s. Mantrik = Astrologer ; oj derived from s. Ijj derived from ujj = a town). A settlement where there is residence of astrologer.

58. Methi : (derived from s. Methikā bot. Trigonella poenumgraecum - a type of vegetation). Settlement surrounded by Methi(?)

59. Miyāgam : (Miya = is a personal name; gam = small village). Settlement named after Miya (This Miya in Muslim community).
60. Moti Koral: (Moti = big; kur dra. water; al = Palli = village). Big settlement having sufficient water.

61. NaNi Koral: (NaNi = small; kor derived from Dra. kur = water + al = palli = village). Small settlement with water logged region.


63. Nisalä: (derived from s. lekhshalla = A school). A village having a school.

64. Osalām: (derived from A. Assalām = peace). A peaceful settlement.

65. Oz: (derived from G. Oza = soil which is wet or derived from Dev. Ozar = stream). Land which has moist soil or where there are natural streams.

66. Pachhiyā purā: (Pachhiyā derived from s. = Pāster = Pachho + Sthar Pachho = behind + sthar = settlement). A settlement at the behind of another pre-existing settlement.

67. Pingalwada: (Pingal derived from s. = reddish yellow + wāda = an enclosure). A settlement where the soil is reddish yellow in colour.

68. Pura: (Pur = derived from s. colony). A settlement.

69. Ranapur: (Rānā = is a personal name; pur = colony). A settlement named after Rānā.
70. **Rarod**: (derived from Rund derived from Rur and derived from Rarund derived from Rarod = spread out). A spread out settlement.

71. **Ropa**: (Rup = form - is a personal name). An area named after Ropa.

72. **Sagdol**: (Sag derived from s. Shaka - bot. *ectona grandis* - a type of tree; dol = a place to live). Settlement surrounded by *Sag* trees.

73. **Samara**: (derived from s. Shami bot. *Prosopis* in eravia = a type of tree). Settlement surrounded by Shami.

74. **Samarti**: (derived from *Samdi*; Stami, bot. *Prospis spicigera*). Settlement surrounded by *Samti* tree).

75. **Sambhoi**: (Samboi deri ed. from s. Sambhujvati = equal sides - square shaped settlement). A settlement having equal sides - a square shaped settlement.

76. **Samapura**: (Sanā = is a personal name; purā = colony). A settlement named after Samā.

77. **Sandarnā**: (S. Sandra = flat). Settlement on the flat area.

Semi Padraka is modern Sandranā.

In the Navsari plate of Karka Svarna Varsha, dated 817 A.D.
78. Saniyad: (derived from s. Sāndhya = hear or adjoining; ad derived from s. od derived from Padraka = village). An adjoining village.

79. SānṆa: (SānṆā G. Cage). Small village for protection. Settlement in a small village which can be easily protected.


81. Sārīṅg: (derived from s. Sārīṅgāpanī = Vishnu temple). A town where there is a Vishnu temple.

82. Sayar: (derived from A. Sayer derived from Des. M. - sayar = A town where levy or octroi is collected). A settlement near octroi station.

83. Shrūpur Tīmbī: (Shrūpur derived from Shānpur - A surname = ; Tīmbī = mound). A settlement named after Shān, village having small mound.

84. Sherpura: (Sher derived from A lion = is a personal name; purā = colony). A settlement named after Sher.


86. Somaj: (Somā = is a personal name). An area named after Somabhaḷī.
87. Surwācā : (derived from s. pra-sur = God; wād= an enclosed). Settlement enclosing a temple of God.
89. Urad = (derived from s. Uratt = ruined or derived from s. Urāvhā Pallika = high level). Settlement on a high level.
90. Vaḍava : (Vaḍ bot. Ficus bengalensis ; va = vās = Settlement). Settlement surrounded by Banyan trees.
91. Valan : (Valan derived from s. Val = river edge). Settlement on the river edge.
92. Vemār : (derived from s. vesam derived from Vehm derived from Vem = Small village). A small village.
93. Vemardī : (Vem derived from Vesam derived from Vehm derived from vem = small village). A small village.
94. Vīrajai : (Derived from s. Vīrajā = clean - pure = A personal name). Settlement named after Vīrjā.