With a surface area of 292.5 sq.km., Sinor taluka (N 21°45' and 22°5' E 73°15' and 73°35') forms one of the smallest of the Vadodara district. It has 40 towns and one city viz., Sinor. The population according to the 1971 Census was 56,656. To the south, the Sinor taluka is bounded by the Narmada river along its extent. To the west of the taluka of Sinor lies the taluka of Karjan. To the North and the East this taluka abuts against Dabhoi taluka. The taluka is an alluvial plain lying to the North of Narmada. There is only one notified city area in this taluka viz., the city of Sinor which has a population of 8,348. Although this taluka is well connected by roads, there is only one railway track which connects Sinor to Karjan.
Chapter - XI

SINOR TALUKĀ


3. Anandī : (Anandī = is a personal lady name). Settlement named after Anandī.


5. Barkal : (Bark = A hair of camle. A name of Demon Bakāsur; al derived from s. Pallī = settlement). Bhim (one of the five Pandavas brothers, killed the demon Bakāsur and hence the name Barkal.


8. Bīthāī: (Bī derived from M. Bi. = two = thali s. = sthali = settlement). Two settlements.

9. Chhānghoī: (Chhāngh derived from Chhāngh derived from s. Chhāngh - military camp; bhoī = community of bhoī's) or derived from Charm bhoī = community of bhoī who deals with skins and hides. (?).

10. Dāmāpurā: (Dāmā s. king = is a personal name; purā = colony). A settlement named after Dāmājī.

11. Dānnagar: (Dām s. king = is a personal name; nagar = cit). Settlement named after Dāmājī, now a part of the city.

12. Dariapurā: (Derived from G. Daryō = God of ocean; Purā = colony). A settlement having the temple of Badrī-narāyan on the bank of the river Narmada.


15. GARĀ:I: (Gaid = a type of vegetation). Settlement surrounded by Gaidā vegetation.

16. Hābīpurā: (Hābī derived from A. Habīb = is a personal name; Purā = colony). A settlement named after habīb. (This name is in the Muslim Community.)
17. Kanjethā: (derived from s. Karanjasthāna, Karanjaasthāna, bot. pongamia pinnata; A name of tree; sthan = place). Settlement having grove of Karanja trees.

18. Kukas: (derived from Draṣṭā water; kas = strength = water logged.) Water logged Settlement.


20. Malsar: (Mal = Upraised land; Sar derived from s. Āshrya = Settlement). Settlement on the raised land.


23. Mīndol: (derived from M. Mendha = Slanting or sloping). Settlement on the slanting or sloping area.


27. Puniyād: (Puniyā derived from Dra. puṇḍa = water tank; ād derived from s. Padraka = village). Settlement having a water logged area.

29. Sāndhya (derived from s. Sāndhya = near or adjoining). An adjoining village.

30. Sātīsthāna (Sāti s. faithful = is a name of a lady + saṅa = thāna = sthāna). Sātīsthāna.

31. Segwa (Seg. derived from s. Shgr = drumstic tree bot. Moringa oleifera). Settlement surrounded by trees.

32. Simlī (Simlī derived from Sāmī, s. Shani; Eng. Spunge tree, bot. Prosopis spicigera). Settlement having Simlī trees.

33. Sinor (derived from s. se derived from sema = boundary + or = od derived from s. padraka = village). A boundary town.

34. Surasāmal (Sura s. = Good; Sāmal = Simlī tree bot. Prosopis spicigera). Settlement having good Sāmal trees.

35. Tarvā (Tāra derived from s. Tarer = Three + vā derived from s. vās = settlement). A village have three prominent areas.

36. Tersā (Ter derived from s. Tīrer = Three + sa derived from s. sālā = houses). A village have three prominent area.
37. Tīmbarvā : (Timbar derived from Tīmarū - s. Tīndukā
bot. Diospyrosmelanoxylon tree; vā = vās = settlement).
Settlement having Timrū trees.

38. Tīnglōd (Tīngal = hangoing ; od derived from s. Padraka =
village). Settlement on the cliff.

39. Utraį (Uṭar s. = North ; Āj derived from s. Ījj derived

40. Vaṇiād : (Vaṇi = cotton plant bot. Hibiscus + ād s. padrak =
village). Settlement having cultivation cotton plants.

41. Zenzoā (derived from s. Zenjota bot. Triumfetta rotundi-
folia lamk = a type of grass). Settlement surrounded
by zenjota grass.