The taluka of Chhotaudaipur is situated (N 21°55' and 22°35', E 73°50' and 74°15') in the eastern part of the district of Vadodara like Jabugam, it has a hilly terrain and its soil is black cotton soil in some parts and lighter sandy soil in other parts, and hills divided of soil.

There are 279 settlements in this taluka. There is one city in this taluka viz., Chhotaudaipur. With 1,379.1 sq.km. surface area, the taluka of Chhotaudaipur forms the largest taluka of Vadodara district. The population of this taluka, according to 1971 Census, 1,88,927 persons, the density of population being 137 persons per sq.km. If area-wise the taluka of Chhotaudaipur is the largest taluka of Vadodara district, population-wise it is Second largest - the largest being the taluka of Vadodara. This taluka is crossed by several rivers because this is hilly terrain and the tributaries of many rivers have their origin in such hills. Thus, we have the rivers, Ani, Sukhi, and Heran crossing it. The southern boundary of this taluka is formed by the Narmada river. To the north lies the district of Panchmahal. To the east is Madhya Pradesh and to the west the talukas of Jabugam and Nasvadi.
Chapter - III

CHHOBĀUDAIPUR TĀIJKA

1. Achhāla : (Achhā = good + la derived from Al = village). Settlement having good facilities.


3. Alsīpur : (Alsī = A name of Plant; Pur = Colony). Settlement named after Alsī.


7. Āmsotā : (Āms derived from s. Amra; bot. Mangifara indica + 0tā = etā = settlement). A settlement near mango trees.

9. Ṭāṛīṭāya: (Ara = crossing + tiya = is suffix).
   A settlement on crossing road.
10. Asār: (derived from s. Ṭashrya = Settlement).
    A settlement.
11. Ṭhāḍūṅgari: (Ṭhā = side; Ṭoṅri = mound).
    Settlement near a mound.
12. Bādvāv: (Bād = surrounding; Vāv = stepwell).
    Settlement having stepwell.
13. Bagliya: (Begal = near; iyā = is suffix)
    Two settlement near each other.
14. Baradgām: (Barad = Bull; Gām derived from s. grām = small village). Settlement having cowherd community.
15. Bālvānt: (Bala = small; vant = area). A small settlement.
17. Bandibhint: (Bandhi = plan; bhint = wall).
    Settlement having plain wall boundary.
18. Baroj: (Bar derived from Bhara = A land with cracked surface; āj derived from s. ijj = ujj; A settlement). Settlement having rough land.
22. Bheretha: (Bhera derived from Bhara = A land with cracked surface; etha = village). Settlement having rough land.
23. Bhilpur: (Bhill = is a schedule community; pur = colony). Settlement of Bhil community.
26. Bhumawada: (Bhumas = Earth; wada = enclosed area) Settlement surround by earth. 
27. Bildha: (Bil derived from Bil; bot. Agelmarelos = a name of tree; dhā = dhīa = low lying area). Settlement near Bili trees.
29. Bodgam: (Boq = living place of animals; gam = small village). Settlement having a place for animals.
30. Bokadiya: (Bokaq = Goat + iya = is a suffix) Settlement of shepherd.
31. Bokadiya: (Bokad = Goat; iya = is suffix).
Settlement of Shepherd.

32. Bopa: (Bopa = upraised land).
Settlement on the upraised land.

33. Borchapda: (Bor derived from s. Badra bot Zizyphus jujuba; a name of tree; Chapda = s. Dhanshy = curve.) Settlement having Bor trees near it.

34. Bordha: (Bor derived from s. Badra bot. Zizyphus jujuba; a name of tree; dha derived from dhra low lying area). Settlement surrounded by Bor trees.

35. Bunjar: (Bunjar derived from s. Vanjar = forest van + Jar = of Banjar of Haryana).
Settlement in forest area.

36. Chanduvant: (Chandu derived from Chandan = Sandal wood = is a personal name; Vant = area).
An area named after Chandu.

37. Chapariya: (derived from s. Dhanushya = curve).
Settlement on curved land surface.

38. Chathawada: (Chatna derived from G. Chutha = four: wada = an enclose area). Settlement situated on the fourth settlement.
40. Chelvant: (Chel derived from Chhel = last; vant = area). Last settlement.

41. Chhodvan: (Chhod = plant; vân = area)
A settlement growing plants.

42. Chichod: (derived from s. Kasaiši bot. scirpusky soor = a type of tree).
Settlement having Chichod trees.

43. Chichva: (Chich derived from G. Āmli bot. Tamarindus indicus = A name of tree; Va derived from s. vās = settlement). Settlement having Āmli trees.

44. Chīkhlī: (derived from G. Kādava = Sticky clay area).
Settlement having sticky clay.


46. Chiliyavant: (derived from s. Chilly bot., Chenopodium triplacis = a type of vegetation; vant = area). Settlement surrounded by Chilly vegetation.

47. Chīpan: (derived from Chapan = shallow).
Settlement having shallow land surface.


49. Chokda: (four)= settlement having policechoki or settlement situated on the crossing of two highways.
50. Chorvana: (Chor = s. Chosar - square; vana = vani®) 
   A square settlement.
51. Dadlgam: (Dadi = mound; gam derived from s. Grum = 
   small village). Settlement on an upraised land.
52. Derâ: (derived from Dero derived from Derâ = 
   settlement). A settlement.
53. Devadh: (Deva = God + dh = suffix). Settlement having 
   an important temple.
54. Devalîya: (Deva = God ; lîya derived from Alya = place) 
   Settlement having an important temple.
55. Dhadagam: (Dhada = mound = Gam = small village).
   A settlement on upraised land.
56. Dhamodi: (living place).
   A settlement.
57. Dhandhoda: (derived from Dhaing or dang = a heap, mound)
   Settlement on the upraised land.
58. Dhanîwadî: (Dhani s. rich = is a feminine name; 
   wadî derived from Wadâ = an enclosed area).
   An area named after Dhani.
59. Dhanîwadâ: (Dhani s. rich = is a feminine name; 
   wadâ = an encloser area). An area named after 
   Dhani.
60. Dhanpur: (Dhan s. rich = is a personal name; pur = 
   colony). Settlement named after Dhan.
61. **Dhanpurī**: (Dhan s. rich = is a personal name; purī derived from pur = colony). A Settlement named after Dhan.

62. **Dharmaj**: (Dharm s. auspicious donation = is a personal name; aj derived from āj derived from ājj = town). An area named after Dharmendra.

63. **Dholīsimal**: (Dholī - Big or white; simal derived from s. shami bot. prosopis cineraria = a type of tree). Big settlement having Sīmal trees.

64. **Dhorkuva**: (Dhor = mound; kuva = settlement).
   Settlement on the upraised land.

65. **Dāyavant**: (derived from Dāvyā = island; vānt = area).
   Settlement surrounded by water.

66. **Dobachpura**: (Dobā = buffalos; pura = colony).
   Settlement having buffalos.

67. **Dholariya**: (= one type of plant).
   Settlement having plants.

68. **Dumalī**: (Dumma derived from p. duma = end; li derived from s. pallī = settlement)
   A settlement in the end.

69. **Dun**: (Dun = group)
   Settlement having group of huts.

70. **Dungarbhint**: (Dungar = mound; bhint = wall).
   Settlement having moudy area and wall for protection.
71. Dungargam: (Dungar = mound; gam = small village).
   Small settlement having moundy area.
72. Ekalbara: (Ekal = single, alone; bara = entrance).
   Settlement having one entrance or gate.
73. Ferkuva: (Fer = surround; kuva = settlement).
   Settlement having
74. Gabdiya: (Deep ditch).
   Settlement having deep ditch.
75. Gadola: (Gado = Gaida = a type of vegetation;
   la derived from Pall = settlement).
    Settlement having vegetation.
76. Gaidetha: (Gaid = Gaida = a type of vegetation;
   etha = village). Settlement having vegetation.
77. Gajlavant: (Gajdi = market; vant = area).
   Settlement having market.
78. Ganthiya: (bot. Anthoce phalus = A type of plant).
   Settlement near plants.
79. Galesar: (Gal + Isar = Gal = flow).
   Settlement having Shiva temple near a small stream.
80. Ghoghadev: (Gogh = is a personal name; dev = God).
   Settlement having an important temple of Ghogha Dev.
81. Godda: (Go derived from cow; ddha derived from
dhra = low lying area). Low lying area with
   settlement of Cowherd.
82. Gojariya: (Go = cow; jariya = Chariyas Pasture settlement having cowherds.

83. Gondariya: (Derived from Gunduru = outskirt + iyā = is suffix). Settlement in outskirt.

84. Gudā: (bot. Euphorbia nerifolia = a type of thorny plant). Settlement growing thorny plants.

85. Gugulīya: (derived from s. Guggul, Eng. Indian bodelium bot. comphora mukul = a type of tree; triya = is a suffix). Settlement surrounded by Gugal trees.

86. Gunata: (Guna = a type of plant; tā = is suffix). Settlement near Gun plants.


88. Hamir pura: (Hamir = is a personal name; pura = colony). A settlement named after Hamir.

89. Hansda: (Hans = near + dā derived from s. Padraka = village settlement near to other village).

90. Hanf: (Sampla = cage) A small settlement.

91. Harpal pura: Harpal = is a personal name; pura = colony). Settlement named after Harpal.

92. Harvānt: (Har is a personal name; vānt = area). An area named after Harpal.

93. Hathāthan: (Hathā = Elephant; than derived from thanā = stable) Settlement having stable of elephants.
94. Jadiyanaj: (Jadi = root, main; yan derived from sthan = place). Main settlement.

95. Jaduii: (Jado = root or main; lī derived from s. Pallī = settlement). Old settlement.

96. Jaloda: (Jal = water; oda derived from s. Padraka = village). Settlement having water logged area.


102. Judavant: (Juda derived from Jado = old + vant = area).
Old settlement.

103. Julvaniya: (Jul derived from s. Jhila; bot., Indigofera oblongifolia = A small plant; vaniya derived from Vanya = forest). Settlement near Jhila trees.

104. Juna Uddepur: (Juna derived from s. Jhuna = old; Ude derived from Udaisingh = s. Progress = is a personal name; Pur = colony). Old settlement named after Udesingh.


107. Kadia vant: (Kadia derived from Kadu; bot., Holarhena antidysenterica = a type of tree + vant = area). Settlement near Kadu trees.


109. Kakanpur: (Kakan = is a personal name; pur = colony). A settlement named after Kakan.
110. Kanabeda; (Kana = Small; beda = small) A small settlement.

111. Kanalva: (derived from Kunai = a personal name; va derived from s. Vas = settlement). A small settlement.


113. Kanavant: (Kara = small; vant = area). Small settlement.

114. Karajvant: (Karaj derived from s. Karanj bot., Pangamia pinnata = a type of tree; vant = area). Settlement near a grove of Karanj trees.

115. Karyi: (Kar derived from Dra. Kair = water; vi = is suffix). Settlement having water logged area.


117. Kasarvav: (Kasar derived from Kasara = a tank; vav= stepwell). Settlement having well and a tank.

118. Katarvant: (Katar derived from kuftar = mountain; vant = area). Settlement having mountains.

119. Katkavant: (Katuka = army; vant = area). Settlement having army troops.
120. Kavant: (Ka = water; vant = area). Settlement having water logged area.

121. Keldharə: (Kel = hunting place; dharə = low lying area). Settlement having hunting place.


123. Khadakwāda: (Khadaka = rock; wāda = an encloser area). Settlement having rocky area.


126. Khandaniya: (Pounder). Settlement having pounder sellers or an area similar to a ponder.

127. Khandibāra: (Khandi = broken or gape; bāra = entrance). Old settlement or settlement have broken gate or two settlement between gape.


130. Khasrā: (uneven area). Settlement the uneven area.

131. Khatiyavant; (Khatiya derived from Khatiya = levelled) Settlement on the levelled area.

132. Kherka: (Kher bot. Acacia catechu = a type of tree). Settlement having khair trees.

133. Khodvaniya: (Khod = deepdich; Vaniya = forest). Settlement in the forest area.


135. Khutaliya: (Marking pillar). Settlement near a Khunt or border.

136. Kikavada: (Kika = a pet name of a man; vada = an encloser area). Settlement having small boy called kika.

137. Kochvad: (Koch bot., Mucuna Pruriens a creeper; vad derived from Banyan tree bot., Ficus benyalensis = a Banyan tree). Settlement having Banyan trees with koch creepers.

138. Kokadpa: (derived from Kokdi = dried up fruit). A dry area or area with uneven surface.

139. Kol: (Kol derived from kul = bank) a Settlement on a bank.

141. **Koliathar**: (Koliā derived from Kul = bank; thar derived from sthar = place). Settlement on a bank.

142. **Kosthta**: (derived from s. Koshta = small hut).
   Settlement made up of small huts.

143. **Kotbī**: (derived from s. Kashta = small hut).
   Settlement having small huts.

144. **Kothāra**: (derived from s. kashta = small hut).
   Settlement surrounded by small huts.

145. **Kumbhaṇī**: (derived from Kumbhar = is a community)
   Settlement having Kumbhār community (Potter-maker). Or (Kumbha = is a land measure).
   Settlement in one Kumbh land.

146. **Lāgamī**: (Lagam = tax). Settlement having Tax Office.

147. **Lalpur**: (Lāl = red = is a personal name; pur = colony).
   A settlement named after Lāl.

148. **Lehvānt**: (Leh = halting place; vānt = area).
   Settlement used as halting place.

149. **Limbaṇī**: (Lamaṇī = General name of cattle herd).
   Settlement having sheffered community.

150. **Luni**: (salty). Settlement having salty area or salty water.

152. Malaja: (Mala = water; ja derived from Ijj derived from ujj = town). Settlement having water tank.


155. Manavant: ( Mana = is a personal name; vant = area). An area named after man.


157. Mandvadā: (derived from s. Mand = a town or a bazzar; vadā = an encloser area). A town or a town have a bazzar.

158. Manka: (Man = is a personal name; ka is suffix). An area named after man.

159. Mankoḍī: (mank derived from mank-jem = is a personal name; adi derived from od derived from Padraka = village). An area named after mank.

160. Marchipāṇī: (Marchi derived from Marici = rays; Pāṇī = water). Settlement having water logged area.


163. Mogra: (Top). Settlement on the hillock area.

164. Moringanga: (Mor = mound, an-gana = an enclosed-area). Settlement on the upraised land.

165. Motagoda: (mota = big; ghoda = upraised land). Big settlement on the upraised land.

166. Motampra: (Mota = big; Ram = dark; pura = colony). Big settlement named after Ram.

167. Moṭavanta: (Motā = big; vanṭā derived from Vant = area). A big area.


169. Motilkada: (Moti = big; Kadai derived from bot., Sterculia aurens = a type of tree). Big settlement having trees.

170. Motisadhli: (Moti = big; Sadhli = Sadad bot. Termehalia tamentosa = a type of tree). Big settlement near Sadad.
171. Motī Sānakāl: (Motī = big; sānakāl = sānakād = narrow).
Big settlement having narrow road.

172. Motī Tōkri: (Motī = big; Tōkri derived from Tēkri = mound). Big settlement having mound.

173. Mudāmōr: (Mudā = Mound; Mor = opposite). Settlement having opposite mound.

174. Mugalvānt: (Mugal - name of community; vānt = area). Settlement having Mugal community.

175. Musēt: (derived from s. Musāta = vegetable). Settlement having vegetation growing.


179. Nālej: (Nālā derived from Nālā bot. lobelia nicolianefolia: = Bamboo or some plants with Nala = ej derived from ijj derived from ujj = a town). Settlement having huts made of bamboos.

180. Nālvānt: (Nāl derived from Nālā = bamboo or some plants with nālā bot. lobelianicotianefolia; vānt = area). Settlement having Nālā plants.
181. Nānā Rampurā: (Nānā = small; Ṛam = black = is a personal name; purā = colony). Small settlement having named after Ṛam.

182. Nānāvanta: (Nānā = small; vaṅ = area). Small settlement.

183. Nānichkhāli: (Nānī = small; Chīkhāli = mud). Small settlement having sticky land.


185. Nānī Sadhī: (Nānī = small; Sadhī = derived Sadad; bot. Termindia tomentosa - a type of tree). Settlement near Sadad trees.

186. Nānītokrī: (Nānī = small; tokrī derived from Tekrī = mound). Small settlement having near a mound.

187. Narukot: (Naru is a short form of Narendra = derived from Narendra = is a personal name; kot = fort). Settlement having a fort and named after Narendra.

188. Navagam: (Nava = new; gam derived from s. gram = small village). A new small settlement.


193. Ozadi: (Oz derived from G. Oza = wet soil) land which has moist soil.
   Or Ozadī: (derived from Dev. Ozar = stream), where there are natural streams.

194. Pādaliyā: (Patla or Padal = bot. Stereospermum Suaveolens = A type of tree; iya = is suffix). Settlement near Padal trees.


197. Palāsdā: (bot. Buteafrondasa = A type of tree; dā derived from dara derived from s. Padraka = village). Settlement having palash trees.

199. Palsanda: (Pal = water; sanda = a type of tree).
Settlement having water logged area.


201. Panvaq: (Pan + vaq = Pan = Paqi = water; vaq area).
Settlement having water logged area.

202. Patadiya: (= Flat area). Settlement on the flat area.

203. Puniyavant: (Puniya derived from Puqe = water tank; vant = area). Settlement having water tank.


205. Pipalā: (bot. Ficus religiosa = a type of tree; di derived from dra derived from s. Padraka = A village). Settlement surrounded by Pipal trees.

206. Piplej: (bot. Ficus religiosa = a type of tree; ej derived from ijj derived from ujj = town).
A settlement having pipal trees.

207. Potiya: (flat area) = settlement on flat area.

208. Rajvant: (Raja-king = is a personal name; vant = area).
An area named after Raja.
209 Rȧjuvanta; (Raju king = is a personal name; vanta = area). An area named after Raju.

210. Rȧmpura; (Ram black = is a personal name; Purā = colony). A settlement named after Ram.

211. Raṅgpur; (Rang derived from Colourful - good); pur = colony). Settlement having good soil.

212. Raṅikheḍa; (Rāni-queen = is a feminine name; kheda derived from s. Khetaka = small village). Small settlement named after Rāni.

213. Raṅchha; (Ray king = is a surname). A settlement named after Raṅchha.

214. Raṅpur; (Ray king = is a personal name; pur = colony). Settlement named after Raṅ.

215. Raṅsingpurā; (Raysing king = is a personal name; purā = colony). A settlement named after Raṅsing.

216. Renḍā; (Rēn derived from Raṇ derived from s. Aranya-kam = forest; dā derived from dara derived from s. Padraka = village). Settlement in the forest area.

217. Renḍī; (Rēn derived from Raṇ = Forest + dā derived from Padraka = village). Settlement in the forest area.
218. Rînhchhvel: (Rînh = bear; vel = habitation).
   Settlement having a place for bear.


220. Roz kūvā: (A name of tree (?); kūvā = settlement).

221. Rozvā: (A name of tree (?); vā = settlement).

222. Rumadiyyā: (Rumad = Rund = curved; iyyā is suffix).
   A settlement having carved area.

223. Runvāq: (Run derived from Rund = Spread out; Vāq derived from Vāqa = An encloser area). A spread out settlement.

224. Saidīvāsan: (Saïdi = border; vāsan = settlement).
   Settlement on the border area.

225. Samal vānt: (Samal derived from s. Shgilā bot., Proposicineraria = a type of tree; vānt = area).
   Settlement having Shami trees.

226. Sanūdā: (S + nālikā = good road area).
   Settlement having good area.

227. Sīloj : (Sīl derived from s. Shillā = stone; oj = village). Settlement having stony area.
228. Simalkūva: (Sīmal derived from s. Shani bot. Prosopis cineraria = a type of tree; Kūvā = well). Settlement having well surrounded by Shami trees.

229. Sīmal Faliyā: (Sīmal bot. Prosopis-cineraria = a type of tree; Faliyā = street). Settlement having street and surrounded by shami trees.


231 Singal Kūvā: (Singal = a type of vegetation; kūvā = settlement). Settlement having singal.


233. Singlajā: (Singal = a type of vegetation; ja = is suffix). An area named after singl.


236. Surkhēḍā: (Sur = Good - is a personal name; Khēḍā = small village). Small settlement named after sur.
237. **Surshā: (sur = is a personal name; vasi = settlement).**
   Settlement named after sur.

238. **Tādkāchhalā: (Tād derived from s, Tal bot. Borassus flabellifer = a type of tree; kachhala derived from Kachhat = one type of grass). Settlement having tad trees and surrounded by Kachhat grass.**

239. **Tālāv: (Pond). Settlement having small pond.**

240. **Tālāvfāliyā: (Tālāv = pond; fāliyā = street). Settlement having street going to the pond.**

241. **Tāvā (Small water fall). Settlement having small water fall.**

242. **Tejgadh: (Tej - bright = is a personal name of king; gaḍh = fort). Settlement having fort named after Tej.**

243. **Tenāliyā: (Te = three ; nāliyā = nālā) Settlement having three Nala.**

244. **Thadgām: (Thād = main, chief; gām = small village). Small settlement having chief.**

245. **Thambhāla: (derived from pillar or cliff). Settlement on a cliff.**

246. **Tīmlā: (derived from G. Tīmrus. Tinduka; Eng. Persimon; bot. Diospyros melanoxylon = a type of tree). Settlement near Tīmr trees.**
247. **Titodi**: (Tit = name of a tree derived from s. Linduka
bot. Ocylon indicum + od derived from s. Padraka =
village). Settlement having tit trees.

248. **Tundva**: (Tund = mound ; va derived from s. vas =
settlement) Settlement on the moundy area.

249. **Turkhođa**: (Tur derived from s. Tr = three; khoda
derived from Kheda = small village). Settlement
Three small settlement.

250. **Ukhalvānt**: (Ukhal = deepditch;+ vānt = area). Settle-
ment having deep ditch area.

251. **Umarvā**: (Umar derived from s. udambar; bot. Ficus
glomerata = a type of tree; va = settlement).
Settlement having umru trees.


253. **Unchedā**: (Upraised land). Settlement on the upraised
land.

254. **Undvā**: (Un = sloping area ; va = settlement)
Settlement on the sloping area.

255. **Usela**: (derived from Ushar = Salty land).
Settlement having salty land.

256. **Vachali bhīnt**: (Vachali = middle bhīnt = wall two
settlement having partition of wall between two.
257. Vadhvan: (derived from Vardhman = is a personal name). An area named after Vardhman. Or a settlement that would expand.

258. Vagalwada: (vagal = forest or vagal = is a community; wada = an encloser area). Settlement in the forest area.

259. Vagudan: (Vagu = Forest; dan = group). Settlement on the forest area.

260. Vejpur: (Vej = power = is a personal name; pur = colony). Settlement named after vej.

261. Vanar: (van = forest; ar = is suffix). Settlement in the forest area.

262. Vankaner: (Vänka = curved; ner derived from nagar = city). City have curved area or irregular settlement.


265. Viji: (derived from vijaya = conquest) is a personal name). An area named after Vijay.

266. Vijol: (Vij derived from Vijay = conquest; 'ol derived from Padra /A = village is a personal name). An area named after vijay.
267. Virpur: (vir = brave = is a personal name; pur = colony). Settlement named after Vir.

268. Zalvanţ: (Zala = is a surname; vant = area).
   An area named after Zala.


270. Zer: (A name of grass). Settlement surrounded by zer grass.


272. Zoz: (is a personal name) (Juja = small) A small settlement.)