

## **Health Outreach at Adopted Villages**

### **Sakshamthad Foundation**

Sakshamthad Foundation, a social responsive initiative of Parul University, dedicated to instigating initiatives that contribute to social development. The focus areas encompass poverty eradication, universal primary education, child development, scholarship programs, gender equality, mother and child health, rehabilitation of differently-abled individuals, preventive health and hygiene, environmental preservation, livelihood and skill development. The target groups for these endeavours include senior citizens, women, children, orphans, migrants, youth, differently-abled individuals, and marginalized farmers.

We are actively working in 42 villages of Waghodia taluka, focusing on different developmental areas to bring sustainable change at the grassroots level. Our foundation is deeply committed to addressing various societal challenges through focused endeavours aimed at poverty eradication, universal primary education, child development, scholarship programs, gender equality, healthcare, environmental preservation, and livelihood development. We target marginalized groups including senior citizens, women, children, orphans, migrants, youth, and differently-abled individuals.

### **Villages Covered by Sakshamthad Foundation:**

- |                 |                  |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Limda        | 15. Vasvel       | 29. Ganeshpura   |
| 2. Madheli      | 16. Kachota      | 30. Antoli       |
| 3. Tavra        | 17. Paldi        | 31. Alva         |
| 4. Patiyapura   | 18. Pilod        | 32. Dankheda     |
| 5. Rustampura   | 19. Pipadiya     | 33. Bhadol       |
| 6. Ropa         | 20. Falod        | 34. Junarampura  |
| 7. Mastupura    | 21. Vejalpur     | 35. Navarampura  |
| 8. Kamlapura    | 22. Madodhar     | 36. Vesaniya     |
| 9. Timbi        | 23. Goraj        | 37. Gotal        |
| 10. Hanumanpura | 24. Gugaliyapura | 38. Nava Ajwa    |
| 11. Vyara       | 25. Khatmba      | 39. MotiManekpur |
| 12. Amodar      | 26. Ankhhol      | 40. Rasulabad    |
| 13. Waghodiya   | 27. Shankarpura  | 41. Itoli        |
| 14. Sardol      | 28. Chipad       | 42. Sakariya     |









### **Detailed Profile of Villages**

1. **Limda Village**, located in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district in Gujarat, is a growing hub known for its mix of education, industry, and rural life. Situated approximately 10-15 km from Vadodara city with good connectivity via State Highway 158, the village covers an area of around 874.58 hectares. According to the 2011 Census, Limda has a total population of 2,608 individuals residing in 574 families, with a healthy sex ratio of 977 females per 1,000 males and a high literacy rate of 78.9%. The local economy is driven by a combination of agriculture and proximity to the Waghodia industrial area, while the village has emerged as a significant educational hub due to the presence of institutions like Parul University nearby. Essential services such as a post office, local administration via a Sarpanch, healthcare facilities and good transport links are well-established in the area.

2. **Madheli Village** is a rural locality and gram panchayat situated in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district in Gujarat, located approximately 8 km from Waghodia and 18 km from Vadodara city, with a PIN code of 391760. Spanning about 877.34 hectares, the village had a population of 2,057 in 2011, a sex ratio of 939 females per 1,000 males, and a high literacy rate of 88.9%, with the local economy rooted in agriculture. Government facilities within the village include the well-equipped *Madheli* primary school (established in 1968) providing mid-day meals and Anganwadi centers for early childhood development. Basic healthcare is provided by a local Health Sub-Center, while residents rely on the main 24/7 Primary Health Centre (PHC) located in the nearby Waghodia town for comprehensive medical services. The village benefits from good road connectivity, public transport, and access to all taluka-level administrative services in Waghodia town.
3. **Tavra Village** located in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district in Gujarat, is a rural area that functions as its own Gram Panchayat with a PIN code of 391760. It covers approximately 461.95 hectares and, as per the 2011 Census, has a total population of 1,427 across 290 families, noted for its balanced sex ratio (999 females per 1,000 males) and a strong literacy rate of around 78%. The local economy is mainly agricultural, with a majority of the workforce engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers. The village is equipped with essential government facilities, including a government primary school established in 1954, which has functional classrooms, drinking water (hand pumps), separate toilets for boys and girls, a playground, a library with 340 books, and provides mid-day meals (though prepared off-site). Healthcare needs are addressed by a Health Sub-Center within the village, while the main 24/7 Primary Health Centre (PHC) is located in the nearby Waghodia town. Anganwadi centers also operate in the area, offering early childhood development and health services. Connectivity is maintained through public bus services, with a railway station within 5 km, and residents can access various administrative services at the Waghodia Taluka Seva Sadan.
4. **Patiyapura** is a rural village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district, Gujarat, with a total of approximately 254 households and a population of 1,144 residents, consisting of 603 males and 541 females, as per the 2011 Census data. The village has an average sex ratio of 897 females per 1,000 males and a literacy rate of 88.62%. Basic local facilities include a government-managed Patiyapura Primary School which offers classes from grades 1 to 5, anganwadi centers providing early childhood education and basic health services, and access to drinking water via hand pumps. The village is connected by all-weather roads, relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and hospitals.
5. **Rustampura** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,460 residents living in approximately 288 households. The population is composed of 768 males and 692 females, resulting in an average sex ratio of 901 females per 1,000 males. The village has access to essential local facilities, including the government-operated Rustampura Primary School which provides education up to grade 8 and is equipped with functional hand pumps for drinking water. Anganwadi centers are also present, offering basic health services and pre-school education for young children and mothers. The community is connected by all-weather roads, relying on the nearby town of Waghodia, situated 16 km away, for more significant economic activities, banking, and advanced medical needs.



6. **Ropa** is a rural village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district, Gujarat, with a total population of 633 residents living in approximately 127 households. The population comprises 327 males and 306 females, and the community maintains a literacy rate of about 77.09%. The primary livelihood for residents is agriculture, with major crops grown in the region including cotton, maize, sugarcane, paddy, wheat, and various fruits and vegetables like bananas and brinjals, suggesting similar agricultural activities and sources of income for Ropa villagers. The village is equipped with essential local facilities such as a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, hand pumps for drinking water, and public bus service for transport connectivity.
7. **Mastupura** is a rural village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 487 residents living in approximately 131 households. The population is composed of 264 males and 223 females, and the village has a high literacy rate of 95.6%. The primary livelihood of the community is agriculture, with major regional crops including cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, along with horticultural crops like bananas and mangoes. The village has essential facilities, including a government school, anganwadi centers providing basic health and early education services. While local amenities cater to immediate needs, residents rely on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive services such as banking, advanced medical care, and diverse educational institutions.
8. **Kamlapura** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 835 residents living in approximately 165 households, composed of 439 males and 396 females, with an average sex ratio of 902 females per 1,000 males and a literacy rate of 72.81%. The local livelihood is predominantly entered on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy. The village is equipped with essential facilities, including a government primary school for education, an anganwadi center providing basic health services and pre-school education, and is accessible by public bus services. For more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical facilities, residents rely on the nearby town of Waghodia.
9. **Timbi** is a rural village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 685 residents living in approximately 148 households, composed of 351 males and 334 females. The village is located near Hanumanpura, which has a population of around 504 people in 121 households. The primary livelihood for residents in the broader region is agriculture, focusing on cash crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with access to irrigation from sources like tube-wells and canals. Timbi is equipped with essential local facilities such as a government primary school, an anganwadi center providing basic health and early education services, and benefits from public bus connectivity, with the nearest town of Waghodia for more extensive amenities like banking and advanced healthcare.
10. **Hanumanpura** is a rural village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of approximately 504 residents living in about 121 households, consisting of 255 males and 249 females. The primary livelihood is largely agriculture-based, consistent with regional patterns for crops such as cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though the village is also close to the developing Waghodia industrial belt,

offering alternative employment opportunities. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government-run Hanumanpura Primary School, which serves students up to grade 5, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, functional tap water supply, and playground facilities. The village benefits from good road connectivity and relies on nearby urban centers for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.

11. **Vyara** is a large village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 4,994 residents living in approximately 1,097 households. The population comprises 2,541 males and 2,453 females, and the community has a literacy rate of about 64.02%. The local livelihood is primarily agriculture-based, with significant regional crops including cotton, maize, sugarcane, paddy, and various fruits and vegetables. The village is well-equipped with essential facilities, including a government-run Vyara Primary Group School that offers classes up to grade 8 with functional tap water and toilet facilities, and anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services. Vyara also has a gram panchayat, electricity connection, and good road connectivity, being situated only 7 km from the sub-district headquarters of Waghodia town for more extensive amenities like banks and hospitals.
12. **Amodar** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 2,333 residents living in approximately 484 households. The population is comprised of 1,189 males and 1,144 females, and the village has a literacy rate of 79.7%. The local livelihood is predominantly agriculture-based, consistent with regional patterns for crops such as cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy. The community is equipped with essential local facilities, including a government primary school for education, an anganwadi center providing basic health and early education services, and access to drinking water through sources like hand pumps and bore wells. For more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care, residents rely on the nearby town of Waghodia, located approximately 11 km away, with Amodar being accessible via public bus services.
13. **Waghodiya** village is a large and well-established village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 4,994 residents living in approximately 1,097 households. The population is comprised of 2,541 males and 2,453 females, and the local livelihood is deeply connected to agriculture, with key crops including cotton, maize, sugarcane, paddy, and various fruits, benefiting from local irrigation sources. The village is equipped with essential facilities, including a government-run Vyara Primary Group School, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, functional tap water supply, electricity, and good road connectivity. It is located just 7 km from the sub-district headquarters and is close to the Waghodia industrial belt, offering diverse employment opportunities.
14. **Sardol** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of approximately 1,928 residents living in around 378 households, consisting of 980 males and 948 females. The local livelihood is primarily agriculture-based, consistent with regional practices focused on crops such as cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though the proximity to the Vadodara industrial "golden corridor" also suggests some residents may be employed in the manufacturing and industrial sectors. The community has basic facilities including anganwadi centers which provide essential health and early education services, public bus access for

transportation, and relies on nearby urban centers like Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as government schools, banking, and advanced medical care.

15. **Vasvel** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,257 residents living in approximately 229 households. The population is comprised of 640 males and 617 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 88.75%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though its location near the broader industrial zone provides additional employment options. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
16. **Kachota** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,416 residents living in approximately 286 households. The population is comprised of 727 males and 689 females, and the village maintains a literacy rate of approximately 78.43%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities available due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
17. **Paldi** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,260 residents living in approximately 249 households, consisting of 650 males and 610 females. The local livelihood is primarily based on agriculture, with many residents working as cultivators or agricultural labourers in the region which grows major crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with access to irrigation facilities like tube wells and canals. The community has basic facilities including a gram panchayat, public bus services, and anganwadi centers that provide essential health and early education services to children and mothers, though residents must travel approximately 15 km to the nearby town of Halol for major economic activities, government schools, and advanced medical care.
18. **Pilod** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,257 residents living in approximately 249 households. The population is comprised of 649 males and 608 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 88.08%. The local livelihood is predominantly agriculture-based, consistent with regional patterns for crops such as cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial belt. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.



19. **Pipadiya** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 933 residents living in approximately 220 households. The population is comprised of 485 males and 448 females, and the community has a literacy rate of 78.5%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities potentially available in the nearby Waghodia industrial area. The village is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
20. **Falod** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district, Gujarat, with a total population of 1,440 residents living in approximately 285 households, consisting of 745 males and 695 females. The local livelihood is primarily rooted in agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though the village's proximity to the Waghodia industrial area also offers non-agricultural employment opportunities. The community has access to essential local facilities including a government-run Falod Primary School, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and public bus services for connectivity, with residents relying on the nearby town of Waghodia for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
21. **Vejalpur** is a large village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 7,707 residents living in approximately 1,659 households, comprising 4,013 males and 3,694 females. The primary livelihood for the community is a mix of agriculture growing regional crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy and engagement with the nearby industrial belt, offering diverse employment opportunities. The village is well-equipped with essential facilities including a government school (Vejalpur Primary School provides education up to grade 8), anganwadi centers providing basic health and early education services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
22. **Madodhar** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,440 residents living in approximately 296 households, consisting of 745 males and 695 females. The local livelihood is primarily rooted in agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though the village's proximity to the Waghodia industrial area also offers non-agricultural employment opportunities. The community has access to essential local facilities including a government school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and public bus services for connectivity, with residents relying on the nearby town of Waghodia for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
23. **Goraj** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 4,561 residents living in approximately 943 households, comprising 2,339 males and 2,222 females. The primary livelihood for the community is a mix of agriculture growing regional crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy and engagement with the nearby industrial belt, offering diverse employment opportunities. The village is well-equipped with essential facilities including a government school,

anganwadi centers providing basic health and early education services, functional tap water supply, and good public bus connectivity, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.

24. **Gugaliyapura** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 899 residents living in approximately 186 households. The population is comprised of 455 males and 444 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 88.75%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
25. **Khatmba** is a village in the Vadodara taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 920 residents living in approximately 190 households, as per the 2011 Census data. The population is comprised of 427 males and 493 females, with the community maintaining a literacy rate of around 71.52%. The local livelihood is primarily rooted in agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though its location near the broader industrial and urban zones of Vadodara also offers diverse employment opportunities in manufacturing and services. The community has essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, public bus services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on nearby Vadodara city (10 km away) for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
26. **Ankhol** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 2,343 residents living in approximately 476 households. The population is comprised of 1,202 males and 1,141 females, and the village maintains a literacy rate of approximately 78.43%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities available due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
27. **Shankarpura** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 446 residents living in approximately 114 households. The population is comprised of 226 males and 220 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 92.42%. The local livelihood is predominantly agriculture-based, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with some residents also potentially finding employment in the nearby industrial belt. The community has basic facilities including a government primary school for education and an anganwadi center providing essential health and early education services, and

relies on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.

28. **Chipad** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,452 residents living in approximately 283 households. The population is comprised of 754 males and 698 females, and the village maintains a literacy rate of approximately 78.65%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities available due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
29. **Ganeshpura** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 447 residents living in approximately 109 households. The population is comprised of 226 males and 221 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 92.42%. The local livelihood is predominantly agriculture-based, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with some residents also potentially finding employment in the nearby industrial belt. The community has basic facilities including a government primary school for education and anganwadi centers that provide essential health and early education services, and relies on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
30. **Antoli** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 2,683 residents living in approximately 555 households. The population is comprised of 1,378 males and 1,305 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 88.08%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
31. **Alva** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 3,962 residents living in approximately 766 households. The population is comprised of 2,036 males and 1,926 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 88.08%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is well-equipped with essential local facilities, including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, functional tap water supply, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.

32. **Dankheda** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,417 residents living in approximately 296 households. The population is comprised of 729 males and 688 females, and the village maintains a literacy rate of approximately 78.43%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities available due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
33. **Bhadol** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 2,343 residents living in approximately 476 households. The population is comprised of 1,202 males and 1,141 females, and the village maintains a literacy rate of approximately 78.43%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities available due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
34. **Junarampura** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district, Gujarat, with a total population of 1,280 residents living in approximately 269 households. The population is comprised of 675 males and 605 females, with a literacy rate of 82.50%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture and agricultural labor, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with access to irrigation facilities. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and public bus services, with residents relying on the nearby town of Waghodia for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
35. **Navarampura** is a rural village in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district, Gujarat, with a total population of 608 residents living in approximately 123 households, as per the 2011 Census data. The population is comprised of 311 males and 297 females, and the community has a literacy rate of approximately 64.64%. The primary livelihood in the region is agriculture, with typical crops for the area including cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy. The village has access to basic local facilities, including a government primary school and anganwadi centers that provide essential health and early education services, and benefits from public bus connectivity, relying on the nearby town of Waghodia for more extensive amenities like banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
36. **Vesaniya** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,417 residents living in approximately 296 households. The population is comprised of 729 males and 688 females, and the village maintains a literacy rate of



approximately 78.43%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities available due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.

37. **Gutal** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 1,093 residents living in approximately 228 households. The population is comprised of 562 males and 531 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 88.08%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, functional tap water supply, and access to a public bus service, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
38. **Nava Ajwa** is a village and gram panchayat in the Waghodia Taluka of the Vadodara district, Gujarat, with a total population of 869 residents living in approximately 200 households, as per the 2011 Census data. The population is comprised of 450 males and 419 females, with a literacy rate of approximately 71.23%. The primary livelihood in the region is agriculture, with major crops for the area including cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though the village's proximity to the Waghodia industrial area provides alternative employment opportunities. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and public bus services for connectivity, with residents relying on the nearby town of Waghodia for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
39. **Moti Manekpur** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 806 residents living in approximately 158 households, as per the 2011 Census data. The population is comprised of 410 males and 396 females, and the community has a high literacy rate of approximately 92.5%. The primary livelihood is agriculture, with many residents working as cultivators or agricultural laborers in the region which typically grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy. The community has basic facilities including anganwadi centers which provide essential health and early education services and access to public bus services, though residents rely on the nearby town of Waghodia (approximately 18 km away) for major economic activities, government schools, and advanced medical care.
40. **Rasulabad** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 2,279 residents living in approximately 453 households, as per the 2011 Census data. The population is comprised of 1,150 males and 1,129 females, with a high literacy rate of approximately 77.58%. The local livelihood is predominantly agriculture-based, consistent with regional patterns for crops such as cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, though some residents may also be employed in nearby industrial

areas. The community is equipped with basic local facilities including a government primary school for education and anganwadi centers providing essential health and early education services, and benefits from the presence of a local post office with the PIN code 391510. Residents rely on the nearby town of Waghodia (approximately 16 km away) for more extensive amenities like banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.

41. **Itoli** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district, Gujarat, with a total population of 2,735 residents living in approximately 555 households. The population is comprised of 1,411 males and 1,324 females, and the village maintains a high literacy rate of approximately 78.43%. The local livelihood is predominantly based on agriculture, typical of the region which grows crops like cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with additional employment opportunities due to the proximity of the Waghodia industrial area. The community is equipped with essential local facilities including a government primary school, anganwadi centers that provide basic health and early education services, and functional tap water supply, with residents relying on the nearby Waghodia town for more extensive amenities such as banking, ATMs, and advanced medical care.
42. **Sakariya** is a village in the Waghodia taluka of the Vadodara district with a total population of 654 residents living in approximately 163 households. The population is comprised of 330 males and 324 females, and the community has a high literacy rate of approximately 80.12%. The primary livelihood in the village is agriculture, with many residents working as cultivators or agricultural laborers and growing regional crops such as cotton, maize, sugarcane, and paddy, with access to irrigation from tube wells and canals. The community has essential local facilities including a government primary school for education, an anganwadi center providing basic health and early education services, and functional public bus services, with residents relying on the nearby town of Vadodara for more extensive amenities like banks, ATMs, and advanced medical care.