

RNI MAHMAR

36829-2010

ISSN- 2229-4929

Peer Reviewed

Akshar Wangmay

International Research Journal

UGC-CARE LISTED

Special Issue - III
Interdisciplinary View on Socio-Economic, Educational,
Management, Environmental, Research, Language and
Sustainable Development in Covid-19 Pandemic Situation

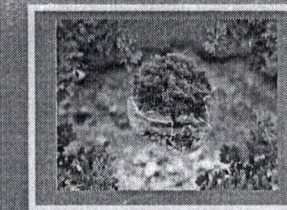
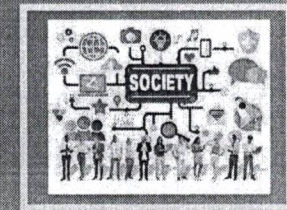
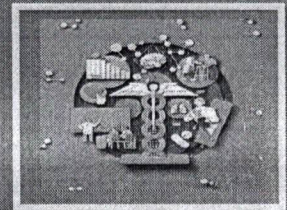
January 2021

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The Geographical Analysis of Rural Settlement's History with Prefix-Suffix in Daund Tahsil, Pune District.(M.S.)

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Abstract

The rural settlement is a core part of India and the World. The house and village is a major need of human life. Every rural settlement role is vital in the nation. The every rural settlement has a name. Sant Tukaram and Ramdas, the two designers of the social - cultural life of Maharashtra, get up in the area of Shivaji, Ramdas placed the basis of the mystical and cultural society of Maharashtra by giving it a gospel of 'Maratha Tituka Melawawa' (union of all Marathas) and 'Maharashtra Dharma'. The Daund Tahsil is a vital part of the Deccan Plateau of Maharashtra, geographically and historically. Its individuality and variety of landscape are replicated in rural settlement place-names, comprising together physical (Natural) and cultural (Human) features. The objectives of this study are- 1. To collect rural settlement place names based on their Prefix-Suffix; 2. To understand the rural settlement place names prefix-suffix, revenue circle wise distribution in Daund Tahsil. In this paper, the outcomes display that major rural settlement place-names are 'Gaon' and 'Wadi' suffix. The study region rural settlement other suffix found in there. They like Pur, Mala, Mal, Wasti, Gada, Raje etc. The modern days some new rural settlement suffix is Road, Station etc. In study area other suffix is observed.

Keywords -Rural Settlement Place Name, Rural Settlement Prefix-Suffix - Wadi, Gaon, Pur, Mala, Mal, Raje, Gada, Station, Road; Daund Tahsil Revenue Circle.

Introduction

Every rural settlement has a name. The study of the names of rural settlements is interesting because, it give suggestions and hints about the origin of settlement. "The study of place names is of excessive help as the names bear recognizable relations with physical and social- cultural characteristics of the area and help as a basic of information about geographical surroundings. " (Mandal, 1978). The rural place names is of rural settlements, thus far away we have studied the sequent habitations of the villages in the study area. The various historical periods, an attempt has been made to study the place names and their significance the various natural, social, cultural and economic conditions of the region. The place names are very importance, because they provide the source of material to reconstruct the physical geography of any past age. They also provide valuable data for the study of evolution and survival of social and cultural landscape. These suffixes are held to imply an old tribal clan or folk system which died during the later phases of the settlement. It is generally accepted that they were one of the earlier settlements (Ekwall, 1923). In India S.M. Singh (1962), S.S. Padhye (1967) have worked in detailed on place names of rural settlements.

Study Area

Daund Tahsil is located in the western Maharashtra, in Pune District. The Geographical location of the Tahsil is between 18° 18' to 18° 40' North latitudes and 74° 06' to 74° 50' East longitude. The total area is 1288.04 Sq.Km. The total number of 13 Tahsil in the Pune district. In the Tahsil total 102 villages, one city (Daund) and six revenue circle. The study region height is 500 to 600 mt in MSL. The area is dissected by various river basin like Bhima and its triutary Mula-Mutha. The some lake are available in study area Warvand, Kasurdi etc. The study region experienced semi-arid Climate and rain shadow zone with scanty rainfall. In this area black soil founded and Sugarcane, Bajara, Jawar, Onoion, Groundnut crop taking there. According to 2011 census, The Daund tahsil total population is 3, 82,535 (Male-1, 98,269 & Female- 1, 84,266). The density is 297 persons per Sq. km. The study region irrigated land is 74,463 hectares (58.05%). The Transport & communication system very good developed study region. Daund railway junction, Solapur Pune National highway, other major state roads are available in study region. The Kurkumbh is an Industrial area.

Materials and Methods

1. 2011 census of India, Daund Tahsil, Pune district.(M.S.).
2. Data for analysis of the rural settlement place name of Daund Tahsil has been collected from district census Handbook.
3. The data is split up in 31 groups in rural settlement place name prefix-suffix in Daund Tahsil.

4. Then this group classify the revenue circle- Rahu, Yavat, Kedgaon, Patas, Daund, Ravangaon.
5. The comparison between these six revenue circle.
6. The Daund Tahsil revenue circle wise rural settlement place name prefix-suffix chart is drawn.

Result and Discussion

The study region is a large number of instances the place names are connected with physical feature like a forest, tree, Nala, Odha, river, mountain, Peak, Plateau and pond (tank). The study of place names shows that many suffixes are Sanscritic in origin, but some placenames and their prefixes and suffixes are Prakrit origin. The settlements having such type of names indicate the influence of site. The suffixes like Gaon, Pur, Vasti / Wasti, Vadi /

Daund Tahsil Rural Settlement Place Name with Prefix-Suffix

Sr. No	Prefix-Suffix	Daund Tahsil Revenue Circle						Total Village	Percentage %
		Rahu	Yavat	Kedgaon	Patas	Daund	Ravangaon		
1	Gaon	1	3	3	3	2	3	15	14.7
2	Wadi	8	8	2	3	6	2	29	28.43
3	Pur	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.98
4	Mala	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1.96
5	Mal	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.98
6	Wasti / Vasti	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2.94
7	Road	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.98
8	Station	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1.96
9	Gada	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1.96
10	Raje	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.98
11	D/DE/DI	1	2	2	2	2	1	10	9.8
12	AR/OR/UR	1	1	-	2	1	-	5	4.9
13	TE/TI	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1.96
14	AN/NE	2	-	-	1	-	1	4	3.92
15	LI	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	3.92
16	AS	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1.96
17	KI	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1.96
18	VI	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1.96
19	ND	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1.96
20	AV	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
21	BH	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.98
22	IM	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.98

23	HU	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
24	MB	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
25	AT	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
26	AK	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
27	UR	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
28	HI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.98
29	RI	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
30	EI	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.98
31	UJ	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.98
Total		17	21	16	16	17	15	102	100

Wadi signifying villages of the kind verified in the Sanskrit are originate in the area and had influential antique territories. These appear to be more early parts of Maharashtra region.

The suffix 'Wadi' is occurred frequently in this region mostly in the study area. The place names having Marathi suffixes as 'Wadi / Vadi' indicated the influence of Maratha rule. The 29 rural settlement place names having suffix 'Wadi' is found throughout the region and account for 28.43 % of the total region. In the study region highest number of 'Wadi' suffix rural settlement observed in Rahu and Yavat circle and lowest in Kedgaon and Ravangaon circle. The 'Wadi' suffix rural settlement name is individuals e.g. Telewadi, Pilanwadi, Devkarwadi, Mirwadi, Tambewadi, Undwadi, Galandwadi, Handalwadi, Kadethawadi, Kadethawadi, Masanarwadi, Mergalwadi, Lonarwadi, Gadewadi etc. in the study area.

The place names found in the fertile land or near the bank of the river nearly 15.68 % of the rural settlements occur after the suffixes as 'Gaon' and 'Pur'. In the study region 15 villages found the 'Gaon' suffix and there account is 14.70 %. The 'Gaon' suffix rural settlement name like e.g. Pimpalgaon, Khamgaon, Bharatgaon, Bhandgaon, Pargaon, Nangaon, Kedgaon, Kangaon, Kusegaon, Jiregaon, Alegaon, Pedgaon, Ravangaon, Naygaon, Rajegaon etc.

Aryan period onwards place names having suffixes 'Gaon', 'Pur' etc. The significantly provide Hindu influence closely related the political pre dominance by Hindu rulers as well as tribal groups. The place names ending as 'Gaon' are found throughout the areas but 'Pur' suffix is only 01 village observed in Daund circle and this village name is 'Sirapur'. This 'Pur' suffix rural settlement account is 0.98% . The 'Mala' suffix 02 villages found only in kedgaon circle and there account is 1.96 % . This village name is Deshmukh Mala and Dhumalicha Mala. In the study area 'Mal' suffix only 01 village found in kedgaon circle and account is 0.98 % . This village name is Amoni Mal. The 'Wasti / Vasti' suffix only 3 village found in Kedgaon, Daund and Ravangaon circle and there account is 2.94 % . This village name is Nimbalkar Vasti, Kadamwasti, Gadebagade Wasti. In the study area 'Gada' suffix 02 rural settlement found in only Kedgaon and Patas circle. There account is 1.96 % . This village name is Hingnigada and Deulgaon Gada. In Daund circle Deulgaon Raje only 01 village suffix 'Raje' and there account is 0.98 % . The suffix like D/DE/ DI, AR/OR/UR, TE/TI, AN/NE, LI, AS, KI, VI, ND, AV, BH, IM, HU, MB, AT, AK, UR, HI, RI, EI, UJ etc. are founded in the study region. The modern days some new rural settlement suffix is founded study area they like Road, Station, Mala etc. The 'Road' suffix 01 rural settlement found in only Kedgaon circle, name is Ganesh Road and there account is 0.98 % . In the study area 'Station' suffix 02 village found in Yavat and Kedgaon circle, name is Yavat station and Kedgaon station. There account is 1.96 % . In the study region.

Concussion

The above discussion has carried out obviously the social and cultural expansion of Maharashtra and its sub-regions meanwhile ancient periods. The geographical variety typifying sub-regions of Maharashtra placed the basis of sub-sequent social and cultural growth. The Politically aware history of Maharashtra from ancient periods to modern period, happening on the basis of geographical variety has obvious the future sequence of social and cultural growth. This kind of rural settlement called ' Wadi ' is linked with the central type of settlements. Lengthy occupation of such settlements is identified as 'Wadi'. In way of time, these Wadis grow into villages. Such a development of growing can take place only on a Deccan plateau area. The suffix word 'Gaon' is

derived from the Sanskrit word 'Grama'. This word arises in 'Rigveda' and means a settlement located in the midst of farms. The suffix like D/DE/ DI, AR/OR/UR, TE/TI, AN/NE, LI, AS, KI, VI, ND, AV, BH, IM, HU, MB, AT, AK, UR, HI, RI, EI, UJ etc. are founded in the study region. The modern days some new rural settlement suffix is founded study area they like Road, Station, Mala etc.

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