

## The Geographical Analysis of Rural Settlements Name Associated with Physical and Cultural factors in Daund Tahsil, Pune District.(M.S.)

Mr. Parkhe Sakharan Baban<sup>1</sup> Dr. Chimangunde Vishavraj S.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D. Research Student & Dept. of Geography, S.C.S. Mahavidyalaya, Shrigonda, Dist- Ahmednagar.(M.S.)

<sup>2</sup>Dept. of Geography, Shri Sant Janabai, Mahavidyalaya, Gangakhed- 431514. Dist- Parbhani. (M.S.)

### Abstract

The rural settlement is an essential part of India and the over all World. The household and settlement is a chief basic of humanoid life. All rural settlement part is vigorous in the country. The each rural settlement has a designation. Sant Tukaram and Ramdas, the two designers of the social - cultural life of Maharashtra, get up in the space of Shivaji, Ramdas located the foundation of the spiritual and national society of Maharashtra by giving it a gospel of 'Maratha Tituka Melawawa' (union of all Marathas) and 'Maharashtra Dharma'. Place-names are therefore of chief social significance. The Daund Tahsil is an energetic part of the Deccan Plateau of Maharashtra, geographically and historically. Its independence and diversity of scenery are simulated in rural settlement place-names, including composed physical and cultural features. In the paper outcomes show that over all rural settlements place-name are associated with the physical and cultural factors in the study area. Physical and cultural elements, which affect settlements in rural areas. Though the physical factor is dominant in rural settlement but the cultural factor also plays an associative role.

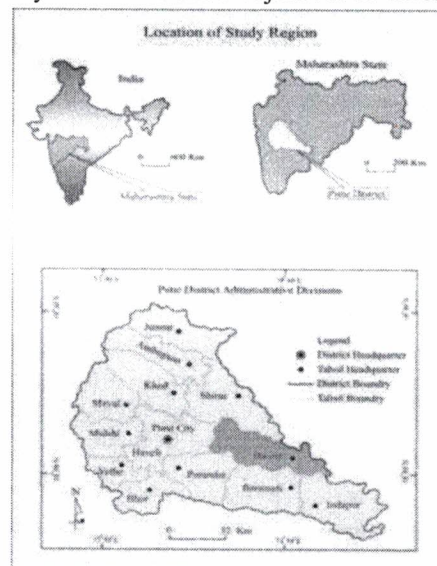
**Keyword** - Rural Settlements Place Name associated with Physical and Cultural Factors; Daund Tahsil Revenue Circle; Physical Factors- Flora, Fauna, Topography, Water bodies (Drainage System); Cultural Factors- Gods, Deities, Cast, Religion, Person, Surname, Historical, Cultural etc.

### Introduction

All rural settlements place has a designation. The rural villages study of the name of is very stimulating. It give ideas and suggestions about the origin of rural settlements . "The study of rural 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 villages, thus distant, we have studied the sequent occupancies of the villages in the study region. The numerous ancient times, an effort has been complete to study the place names and their meaning the various physical, social, historical, cultural, behavior and economic conditions of the study area. The place names are identical rank, since they deliver the basis of material to rebuild the physical geography of several past ages. They also deliver appreciated data for the study of development and being of social and cultural landscape. In India S.M.Singh (1962), S.S.Padhye (1967) have worked in detailed on place names of rural settlements. The rural settlements system growth is currently one of the basic objectives in terrestrial usage planning, which is important for Daund Tahsil. India is the most urbanized and population nation in the asian region. Historical, cultural, social, cast, religion, flora, fauna, water system, topography factors analysis is the greatest real approach for reviewing the transformational variations in rural settlements name in study area.

### Study Area

Daund Tahsil is situated in the western Maharashtra, in Pune District. The geographical locality of the Tahsil is between 18° 18'' to 18° 40' North latitudes and 74° 06'' to 74° 50' East longitude. Tahsil total area is 1288.04 Sq. Km. and the total of 13 Tahsil in the Pune district. The Tahsil total 102 villages and one city (Daund) and Six revenue circle. The study area elevation is 500 to 600 mt in MSL. The space is divided by numerous river basin like Bhima and its tributary Mula-Mutha. The certain lake are available in study region Warvand, Kasurdi etc. The area experienced semi arid weather and rain shadow zone with light rainfall. In this area black soil founded. The Sugarcane, Bajara, Jawar, Onoion, Groundnut crop taking study area. According to 2011 census, The Daund tahsil total population is 3,82,535 ( Male-1,98,269 & Female- 1,84,266 ). The Daund tehsil density is 297





persons per Sq. km. The study area irrigated land is 74,463 hectares (58.05%). The Transport & communication system very good developed in study area. Daund railway junction, Solapur Pune National highway, other major state roads are obtainable in region. The Kurkumbh is a industrial area.

**Objectives**

1. The collect rural settlements place name associated with physical and cultural factors in the study area;
2. To understand the rural settlements place name associated with physical and cultural factors, revenue circle wise distribution in Daund Tahsil.

**Materials and Methods**

1. Census of India, (2011), "Registrar General of Census Report", Government of India, New Delhi.( Daund Tahsil, Pune district, Maharashtra.)
2. Data for analysis of the rural settlements name of Daund Tahsil has been collected from District Census Handbook. (1991, 2001, 2011)
3. The data is split up in major six groups in rural settlements name associated with flora, fauna, water bodies, topography, cast, religion, surname, historical in Daund Tahsil.
4. This six group categorize the revenue circle- Rahu, Yavat, Kedgaon, Patas, Daund, Ravangaon etc.
5. The comparison study of these six revenue circle in physical and cultural factors.
6. The Daund Tahsil revenue circle wise rural settlements place name associated with physical and cultural factors, use excel and draw a chart.

**The Rural Settlements Names Associated with Physical and Cultural factors**

Resource- Computed by researcher.

Sr. No	Circle Name	Physical Factors				Cultural Factors				Total Villages
		Flora	Fauna	Water Bodies	Topography	Gods / Deities	Cast /Religion	Person /Surname	Cultural / Historic	
1.	Rahu	03	02	01	04	02	-	03	02	17
2.	Yawat	06	03	-	02	01	01	04	04	21
3.	Kedgaon	01	02	01	01	02	01	03	05	16
4.	Patas	03	02	03	04	02	-	01	01	16
5.	Daund	03	03	-	01	02	01	02	05	17
6.	Ravangaon	03	-	02	03	02	-	02	03	15
<b>Total Village</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Percentage%</b>		<b>18.62</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>19.60</b>	<b>100%</b>
		<b>51.96%</b>				<b>48.04</b>				<b>100%</b>

**Results and Discussion**

The study region is a large number of instances the Rural settlements place name are connected with physical feature like a forest, tree, vegetables, fruits, fauna, animal, human body, nala, odha, river, tributary, plain area, mountain, peak, plateau and pond (tank ). The cultural feature like cast, religion, gods, deities, person names, surnames, historical etc. affect the villages name in the study area.

**I. Rural settlements place name associated with Physical (Natural) factors-**

The study region understanding of physical and cultural landmarks invites pre requisites of place orientation and geographical correlations . This is true in the case of settlements , since settlements bear a definite relationship to space . The Place names are good indicators of such relationship to space . The place names bear recognizable associations with the physical (natural) and cultural (cultural) characteristics of the area and serve as basic source of information about geographical surroundings. The physical factors are like land features, rocks (Topography), soils, vegetation (Flora), animal (fauna) and hydrological (water bodies) features are reflected in a large number of place names in the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 53 and its contribution is 51.96 % to the total rural settlements place names. The study region was completely covered with dense forest in the past period, so there are many settlements named related to vegetation (Tree), Such villages as like Takali, Naygaon, Pimpalgaon, Pimpalachiwadi, Boribel, Boriaindi,



Boripardhi, Boribhadak, Vadgaon Bande, Nangaon Alegaon, Roti, Chincholi, Wadgaon Dearekar, Hingni Berdi, Hingnigada etc. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 19 and its contribution is 18.62 % to the total rural settlements place name. In the study area Yawat circle higher place names are 6 and its contribution is 5.88 % to the total rural place names and lowest is kedgaon circle place names are 1 and its contribution is 0.98 % to the total rural place name. In Rahu, Patas, Daund and Ravangaon circle same place names are 3 and each circle contribution is 2.94 % to total rural settlements place name. In the area some place names are related to the various types of animals and their products, parts act such as Dahitane, Padvi, Kangaon, Pilanwadi, Hatwalan, Khor etc. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 12 and its contribution is 11.76 % to the total rural place names. In the study area Yawat and Daund circle higher place name are 3 and each circle contribution is 2.94 % to the total rural place names and lowest is Ravangaon circle place names is zero and its contribution is 0.00 % to the total rural place name. In Rahu and Kedgaon circle same place names are 2 and each cercal contribution is 1.96 % to total rural place names. The Patas circle place name is 1 and its contribution is 0.98 % of the total rural place name.

The study region some place names occur after the names of water bodies like Panwali, Jiregaon, Kasurdi, Pargaon, Gar, Navingar, Khanote etc. In the Daund Tahsil total numbers of such place names are 7 and its contribution is 6.86 % to the total rural place names. In the study area Patas circle higher place name are 3 and its contribution is 2.94 % to the total rural place names, The lowest is Yawat and Daund circle place names is zero and each circle contribution is 0.00 % to the total rural place name. In Ravangaon circle place names are 2 and its contribution is 1.96 % to total rural place names. The Rahu and Kedgaon circle same place name is 1 and each circle contribution is 0.98 % of the total rural settlements place name. A scrutiny of the place names and the place names after miscellaneous geographical features including various landforms having suffixes or prefixes. In the study region some hill or plateau type settlement like Patethan, Koregaon Bhiwar, Telewadi, Kadethanwadi, Malthan, Kauthadi, Malwadi, Amoni Mal etc. The some place names occur as Kusegaon, Khopodi, Dapodi, Khorodi, (at the foot slope or on the gentle slope), Undavadi, Mirwadi (on plateau area). The Village name is contain a component to denote a rock i.e. khadaki. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 15 and its contribution is 14.70 % to the total rural place names. In the study area Patas circle higher place name are 5 and its contribution is 4.90 % to the total rural place names and lowest is kedgaon and Daund circle place names is 1 and each circle contribution is 0.98 % to the total rural place name. In Rahu circle place names are 4 and its contribution is 3.94 % to total rural place names. The Ravangaon circle place names are 3 and its contribution is 2.94 % to total rural place names and Yawat circle place names are 2 and its contribution is 1.96 % to total rural place names.

## **II. Rural settlements place name associated with Cultural (Human) factors-**

The Place names is also the influence of cultural (Human) factors and may easily be co related with the period and culture throw which they might have developed. According to Savita (1981) "place names are suggestive to cultural heritage, cultural diffusion and cultural borrowing. As such, they help in reconstructing a chronicle of settlement processes and they associated cultures and thereby facilities and analysis of cultural geography of an area". The some place names are named after God, deities, persons, surname, castes, religion, ethnic groups, culture, historical, size and settlement process. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 49 and its contribution is 48.03% to the total rural place names. The Place names show, also the Influence of cultural factor and it easily co related with the period and culture, through which they must have evolved. The some place names are named after Gods and Deities. The study area have also been found as Rahu, Nathachiwadi, Jawaje buwachiwadi, Ganesh Road, Deulgaon Gada, Virobawadi, Kurkumbh, Lingali, Deulgaon Raje, Ravangaon, Nandadevi etc. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 11 and its contribution is 10.78 % to the total rural place names. In the study area only Yawat circle lower place name is 1 and its contribution is 0.98 % to the total rural place names. The Rahu, Kedgaon, Patas, Daund and Ravangaon circle place names are same 2 and each circle contribution is 1.96 % to the total rural place name. The place names is many instances depict Caste elements, Religion, predominating at present or the past in a village, such place names are like Gopalwadi, Boripardhi, Yawat etc. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 3 and its contribution is 2.94 % to the total rural place names. In the study area only Yawat, Kedgaon and Daund circle place name is 1 and each cercal contribution is 0.98 % to the total rural place names. The Rahu, Patas and Ravangaon circle place names are same, zero and each circle contribution is 0.00 % to the total rural place name.



The some villages are named after individuals, who were important persons or saints like Bharatgaon, Mirwadi etc. The study area most of the place names are followed by suffixes as 'wadi'. These 'wadi' settlements are mostly named after individuals name or surname, such as Devkarwadi, Ladkatwadi, Boratewadi, Tamhanwadi, Galandwadi, Handalwadi, Nimbalkar Vasti, Pandharewadi, Kalewadi, Kadamwasti, Gadewadi, Gadebagade Wasti etc. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 15 and its contribution is 14.70 % to the total rural place names. In the study area Yawat circle higher place name are 4 and its contribution is 3.94 % to the total rural place names and lowest is Patas circle place names is 1 and its contribution is 0.98 % to the total rural place name. In Rahu and Kedgaon circle same place names are 3 and each cercal contribution is 2.94 % to total rural place names. In Daund and Ravangaon circle same place names are 2 and each circle contribution is 1.96 % to total rural settlements place name. In the study region some place names are cultural history, cultural area ,historical land, size of settlements, space and function of settlements related. Such place name like Dahitane, Valki, Yawat Station, Kamthwadi , Sahajpurwadi, Bhandgaon, Kedgaon Station, Deshmukh Mala, Dapodi, Kedgaon, Dhumalicha Mala, Wasunde, Nanwij, Sonwadi, Girim , Pedgaon, Maladpatas, Watluj, Rajegaon etc. In the Daund tahsil total numbers of such place names are 20 and its contribution is 19.60 % to the total rural place names. In the study area Kedgaon and Daund circle higher same place name are 5 and each circle contribution is 4.90 % to the total rural place names and lowest is Patas circle place names is 1 and its contribution is 0.98 % to the total rural place name. In Yawat circle place names are 4 and its contribution is 3.94 % to total rural place names. In Ravangaon circle place names are 3 and its contribution is 2.94 % to total rural place names. In Rahu circle place names are 2 and its contribution is 1.96 % to total rural place names.

#### **Conclusion**

The overhead conversation has accepted out clearly the social, historical, political, religion, personality and cultural development of Maharashtra and its sub-regions meanwhile ancient periods. The geographical diversity characterizing sub-regions of Maharashtra located the foundation of sub-sequent social and cultural development. The Diplomatically conscious history of Maharashtra from ancient periods to modern period, trendy on the basis of geographical diversity has clear the future system of social and cultural growth. The above study, it can be concluded that the place names associate with physical factors that are Flora (18.62 %), Fauna (12.76%), Water bodies (Drainage system) (6.86 %), Topography (14.70 %) contributed 51.96 % of the total place names. The place names associated with human / cultural factor This is followed by God and Deity (10.78 %), Personality and Surname (14.70 %), Cast and Community (Religion) (2.94 %), Cultural History, Cultural Area and Settlements Process and Historical (19.60 %) The Human/ Cultural factors contributed 48.04 %. This means that plants, birds, animals, deities, personality, community, cultural history play vital role in determining the place names of the rural settlement of the Daund tahsil. This study is most valuable information to the subject and study region. The investigation certainly perform the basic function of identification and present study may be used to the various aspects of human and natural past.

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