

Mawer founded in 1923 an English Place-name Society under the patronage of the British Academy. Scholars, archivists, librarians, curators, teachers, students and people from other professions have gladly helped in the work of the society and as the country surveys have appeared year by year, notable additions have been made to the knowledge of local archaeology, history and geography, of regional dialects, past and present.²

In India³, S.K. Chatterji⁴, Sefti Pillar⁵, Krishnapada Goswami⁶, Bhayani⁷ and Sandesara⁸ have made the studies in this direction.

H.D. Sankalia⁹ classifies the place-names into the following groups :

- I. Place-names after a person, deity, spirit or tribe.
 - (i) Place-names after a person—hero, saint, tribal leader
 - (ii) Place-names after a deity
 - (iii) Place-names after a spirit
 - (iv) Place-names after tribes or peoples
- II. Place-names after an event—auspicious occasion, bad occasion.
- III. Place-names after customs and superstitions.
- IV. Place-names after geographical and physical features :
 - (i) Place-names after hills, mountains, mounds or any elevated place
 - (ii) Place-names after rivers, streams, lakes and ponds,
 - (iii) Place-names after forests, deserts, steppes, etc.
- V. Place-names after animals, birds and reptiles :
 - (i) Animals
 - (ii) Birds
 - (iii) Reptiles
- VI. Place-names after names of existing places.

Chatterji¹⁰ would suggest the following classification :

- (i) Place-names from tribes or castes living there originally.
- (ii) Place-names from names of natural features.
- (iii) Place-names of a religious character.
- (iv) Place-names after names of persons or events.
- (v) Place-names copied from other place-names.

Actually both the classifications mean the same thing and represent the general trends of naming the places. Dr. Sankalia seems to have just simplified and annotated Dr. Chatterji's