

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XXIV

RAJPUTANA.

AND

AJMER-MERWARA

PART I

REPORT.

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| 8 | Line 2 from bottom | this | the |
| 32 | Do. | Counter-balances | Counter-balance |
| 57 | Upper marginal Table against Kotah. | 927 | 928 |
| 58 | 40 | has | have |
| 67 | Para. 37 margin. | Nayangar | Nayanagar |
| 142 | Footnote to Table relating to para. 16. | proportion | proportions |
| 146 | Column 19, Line 5 from bottom. | 80 | 807 |
| | Column 19, Line 7 from bottom. | 933 | 833 |
| 178 | Line 7 from bottom. | Population | Population |
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INTRODUCTION.

The Report, to which this is a preface, deals with the Census taken on Date of Census. the 18th March, 1921. It was the fifth regular Census in Ajmer-Merwara and the fourth in Rajputana, the previous ones having been held on February 7th, 1881; February 26th, 1891; March 1st, 1901; and March 10th, 1911. In Ajmer-Merwara, the first regular Census was held in 1872, which was superseded by the one taken in 1876, as the former was considered entirely unreliable. The details of the process, adopted in this Census, are set forth at length in the Administrative Volume (Volume III of the Report). Being intended for the use of the future Superintendents, that volume is not likely to come within the view of the general reader; but it is necessary that some account of the Census Operations should be given in this Volume.

2. The arrangements for the Census followed the lines laid down in 1911. Arrangements for the Census. The first step was to prepare a General Register, showing every occupied village or collection of houses, as well as the probable number of blocks in each inhabited site. All the States were asked on 6th December, 1919, to compile their portion of the register. The first was received from Alwar on the 6th April, 1920, and the last from Mewar on the 21st July, 1920.

The Village Register having been compiled, each State or District was parcelled out into Census Divisions. The smallest unit was a Block, which consisted ordinarily of 20 to 50 houses, for which one Enumerator was responsible. The Blocks were grouped into Circles, each of which was placed under a Supervisor. Four to six hundred houses were generally assigned to a Supervisor. The Circles, again, were grouped into Charges, which, as a rule, coincided with the *Tahsils*, *Nizamats* or *Hakumats*. The Charge Superintendents were responsible to the District Census Officer in a British District, and to the State Superintendent in a State, for the entire operations at the Enumeration stage.

3. The system of enumeration of the Railway population was changed this Railway Census. time to the extent that the operations were placed solely under the directions of the Civil Officers as part of the general Census, the Railway Department, however, providing the staff of Enumerators, Supervisors, etc. In 1911, the Railway authorities were themselves responsible for the census of their population.

4. The actual enumeration was conducted mostly by an improvised agency of Census Agency. Supervisors and Enumerators, who were drawn from the ordinary population. In Rajputana, 5,396 Supervisors and 66,992 Enumerators were engaged and in Ajmer-Merwara, 371 and 3,613 respectively. In some localities, men who could read and write were obtained with difficulty and, in a few cases, Census staff had to be introduced from other places within the same State. A long period of training was necessary, before this unwilling staff of workers could understand the duties required of them. Where suitable men were available, their natural aversion to work without remuneration had to be overcome.

5. It is of little or no use to send an Enumerator with a book to enumerate House-Numbering. the number of houses assigned to him, unless he is able to identify the particular houses he has to deal with. Accordingly, before commencing the actual enumeration, the serial number given to it was painted on each and every house. This numbering of houses commenced on the 1st August, 1920, and was completed on the 29th December, 1920. The first State to commence this work was Marwar and to complete it, Dholpur-Jaisalmer was the last both to commence and to finish. Under the Code, the latest date for commencing this part of the operations was the 15th October, 1920, but some of the larger States like Marwar had commenced numbering even earlier.

6. The Preliminary Enumeration was ordered to be commenced about the 10th Preliminary Enumeration. February, 1921, and to be completed by the 1st March, 1921. This consisted of the Enumerator going to each of the houses in his block and writing on rough forms of Schedules, particulars about all the inhabitants therein. The first State, which began this work (on 15th December, 1920), was Mewar, but all the States, excepting Alwar, had started it on or before the fixed date. Ajmer-Merwara

was ahead of all in completing the work (on 15th January, 1921), and the last was Mewar which did not finish it before the 12th March, 1921. The record so compiled was systematically and thoroughly checked by supervising officers, to ensure its accuracy and completeness. After the rough drafts of the Schedules had been passed as accurate, fair copies were made in the printed forms, which were carefully compared with the drafts by the Supervisors.

Final Census.

7. (The final Census was taken on the 18th March, 1921, when the Enumerators going round each house, verified the entries already made in the Schedules, so as to make them correspond with the existing state of affairs. They struck out the entries for all persons, who had died or gone away since the preliminary enumeration, and made fresh entries for new comers and for those born during the interval. Supervisors were also moving about their respective Circles, assuring themselves that the Enumerators were working properly.)

Improvement in non-synchronous tracts.

8. The progress made in the enumeration of the population residing in the tracts in which enumeration can not be done in the ordinary way, has been fully dealt with in paragraph 22 of Chapter I. (It would suffice to state here that, as in 1911, the Census in Ajmer-Merwara was complete in every respect. In Rajputana, the area coming under the non-synchronous category was reduced to Kherwara *Bhumat* in Mewar. In the tracts situated in Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Kotra *Bhumat* (Mewar), Partabgarh and Sirohi, which were treated as non-synchronous in 1911, the enumeration this time was held in the ordinary way, except that in some of them the final check was taken in the day time on the date of the Census.)

Area Covered.

9. There was no change this time in the Provincial area.

Fairs.

10. (Allusion has been made to Fairs in paragraph 8 of Chapter III of this Report. The fair meriting mention here is that held at Ajmer to commemorate the death of the Saint famous all over India, viz., the Khwaja Sahib. It happened to end on the day immediately preceding the date of Census. As it attracts large numbers of pilgrims from all parts in this country, special arrangements had to be made for the census of the pilgrim population. A separate Census staff was appointed for this purpose which visited each house occupied by pilgrims and specially in the *Khadim Mohalla*, where they mainly concentrated, to make entries in the Schedules to be verified on the date of the final Census. To avoid double enumeration, special tickets were issued to such pilgrims. On the day of the Census, precautions were taken that no pilgrim escaped enumeration. The *Dargah*, where pilgrims congregate, was closed from 9 P.M. to 12 midnight. The census in the *Bazar* and other public places, which had already been divided into special Blocks, was then taken by the special Census staff.)

Provisional Totals.

11. On the morning following the Census night, the Enumerators met their respective Supervisors at the places already appointed and totalled up the houses and persons, males and females, in their respective books. The Supervisors combined them in their Circle summaries, which were despatched by the quickest possible route to the Charge Superintendents who, in their turn, combined them in Charge summaries which were despatched to the District or State Officers. From these, the totals of the States or Districts were made up and telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India and to the Provincial Census Superintendent. The unit which was the first to telegraph its totals was the Shahpura Chiefship, whose figures were received at Ajmer on the 19th March, 1921, at 4-20 P.M. Jaisalmer was the last in this respect. This State has no Telegraph Office and the nearest Railway Station, whence the Census results could be telegraphed, is not less than 90 miles from the capital. The despatch of the totals by this State even within 7 days must therefore be taken as creditable. Rajputana is not well-served with Railways, Post Offices and Telegraphs and the result of the Census had therefore in many cases to be carried to the head-quarters by special messengers, some of whom were provided with motor cars for this purpose, and many others with ponies and camels. In the face of all difficulties, the Provisional totals of these Provinces were despatched to the Census Commissioner within 10 days. The margin of errors against actual figures in these totals was only—0·13 per cent. in each of the Provinces.

Stages of work after Enumeration.

12. The final results were arrived at by Compilation and Tabulation, which has three stages, viz., Slip-copying, Sorting and Compilation. Slip-copying is the

process of reproducing the entries in Schedules on to Slips—a separate Slip being used for each person enumerated. Much labour was saved by using slips of different colours indicating religion, sex, civil condition, and abbreviations for certain actual entries in the Schedules.

In Rajputana, this work was done in the State Offices centred at five places and in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara in *Tahsils* by *Patwaris*, and in Municipal offices on the job-work system. The maximum number of the establishment was, Supervisors 129, Record-keepers 28, and Copyists 1,437 in Rajputana and 18, 7 and 261 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Bharatpur and Abu were the first to complete Slip-copying (30th April, 1921) and Mewar the last (25th June, 1921). The average number of Slips copied by a copyist varied from 446 in Sirohi to 164 in Ajmer-Merwara. The principle adopted in Slip-copying in the present Census was the same as that followed in 1911.

13. Slip-copying was followed by Sorting—the process of arranging Slips ^{Sorting.} under heads required for various Tables, counting the slips so arranged and entering the number in the form called 'Sorter's Ticket'. This operation was also performed at Central places in each State office separately. The maximum establishment engaged for this work (excluding clerks, etc.), was, in Rajputana, Sorters 786, Supervisors and their Assistants 88, Inspectors 16 and Deputy Superintendents 20. In Ajmer-Merwara, the corresponding numbers were 21, 3, 1 and 1. The Sorting was first finished by Partabgarh on the 8th July, 1921, and last by Jaipur on the 26th November, 1921. Ajmer-Merwara completed the work on the 30th September, 1921.

14. Compilation went on along side with Sorting. As soon as a Sorter had ^{Compilation.} completed the sorting of his unit, the information contained in his ticket was posted into the Compilation Register. When this work was finished for each unit of administration, total for the State or District concerned, was made. Partabgarh, which finished compilation on the 30th July, 1921, stood first, and Jaipur, which completed the work on the 31st March, 1922, was the last. The Deputy Superintendent of each compilation office had to send the Compilation Registers with the Final Tables compiled from them to the Provincial Census office where they were checked and the Provincial total calculated. The first Imperial Table sent to the Census Commissioner on the 27th September, 1921, was Table I and the last on the 8th May, 1922, was Table XXII.

15. All processes connected with the Industrial Census from Slip-copying ^{Industrial Census} onwards were undertaken in the Provincial Census Superintendent's Office.

16. For want of the receipt of migration figures from other Provinces, the ^{Report-writing.} writing of the first Chapter had to be put off and the second Chapter to be taken up first. It was sent to the Press in the last week of March, 1922. The writing of the Report was completed by the middle of October, 1922.

17. The total expenditure of all kinds on the Census according to Departmental ^{Cost of Census.} accounts, debitable to Imperial Funds up to the date on which the Census office is likely to be closed amounted, as far as could be estimated, to Rs. 1,11,529. The incidence per head of the population works out to 2·07 pies against 1·87 in 1911. The increase by 0·20 pies per head, is due mainly to wages and prices, which went up abnormally in the interval.

18. Before concluding this preface, I must acknowledge the assistance received ^{Acknowledgments.} from various quarters, during the course of the present Census operations. In the work of such a gigantic nature as the Census, in which so many individuals (both officials and non-officials) of varied capacity and knowledge are concerned and where every one of them has rendered help ungrudgingly, it is invidious to select names for special mention. To all and sundry my grateful thanks are therefore due for their untiring efforts, which have enabled me to bring the operations to a successful conclusion.

I wish here to be allowed to place on record my highest obligations to the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., I.C.S., who, as Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, fully supported me throughout in all my endeavours to organize the operations, and to Mr. J. T. Marten, I.C.S., the Census Commissioner for India, for the patience with which he advised me on various important matters of detail referred to him, as well as, for his general help.

I must also express my thanks to all the Political Officers and Darbars for their assistance throughout the operations.

The Local Census Superintendents, appointed by Darbars in their respective States, were generally intelligent and capable officials, and all of them discharged their duties with unflinching zeal and energy. Among these, the names of Munshis Nanag Ram of Jaipur, Din Dayal of Dholpur, and Raghubar Dayal of Bundi; Lala Jai Gopal Puri of Bikaner and Pandit Ram Bhadra Ojha of Alwar require special notice. Their services were invaluable and their work thorough and accurate in the Enumeration stage: they took special interest in the enumeration of the Railway population. Rai Bahadur Munshi Piarey Lal, Superintendent of Excise, Ajmer-Merwara, deserves credit for his work in the Enumeration stage. He had to work under very difficult conditions prevailing in the City of Ajmer at the time. Pandit Bishambhar Nath Kaul of Marwar, Lala Tirbhawan Lal of Mewar and Munshi Kanahiya Lal of Bharatpur were conspicuous both in the Enumeration and Tabulation stages. The first two of these had experience of previous census work and maintained their high reputation. Their experience proved to be of immense value in connection with the arrangement of the Railway Census.

Among the Deputy Superintendents in charge of the Tabulation offices, Mr. S. K. Mukerji of Bikaner; Munshis Bishambhar Dayal Bhargava of Jaipur, Piarey Lal of Sirohi, and Prabhu Dayal of Bundi; and Pandit Goverdhan Lal of Jhalawar, may be specially mentioned for their good work.

Among the Industrial Officers, Babu Chaturbhuji Ghelot of Marwar, Pandit Bisvesvar Nath of Jaipur and Pandit Purshotam Rao of Kotah, furnished valuable notes on Cottage and other Industries, which have been profusely drawn upon in the Report.

Coming to my office staff, I feel very greatly indebted to Munshi Chiranji Lal, Deputy Superintendent, who, as my Personal Assistant, was closely associated with me in every branch of the work relating to the operations. He did good work as Officer-in-charge of the office. Compilation of the Industrial Census Statistics, was done under his personal supervision. He also helped me in proof reading. Much useful work was done by my Head Clerk Munshi Debi Dayal. His experience of the Census of 1911 proved invaluable. Especially creditable was the manner in which he carried out the compilation of the indices of Castes and Occupations, the checking of Tables and figures in the Report and proof reading. He proved himself to be careful, trustworthy and capable in every way. Munshi Jai Kishen Das, who was in the beginning employed as a clerk in my office, was appointed Compilation Inspector and Report Clerk, when the compilation office was established. He supervised the compilation of the Subsidiary Tables and read the proof of the Report very carefully. All the diagrams were prepared under his personal supervision. He is a capable official and was of invaluable help to me in every way. Of the rest, the name of Munshi Maharaj Narain, my second Clerk, deserves mention. In addition to his legitimate work as an Accountant he assisted in all the branches of the Census work and specially supervised the compilation of Tables.

In conclusion, I would express my indebtedness to the Newul Kishore Press for printing the bulk of the census forms and supplying them to various offices in time.

I have also to thank Mr. Meikle, Superintendent, Government Printing, India, for the close personal attention he has given to the printing of this Report. The proofs sent by him were all excellently set up.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF RAJPUTANA

AND

AJMER-MERWARA, 1921.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Part I of the Census Report for 1921—Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

| Page | Line | For | Read |
|------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| 8 | Line 2 from bottom | this | the |
| 32 | Do. | Counter-balances | Counter-balance |
| 57 | Upper marginal Table against Kotah. | 927 | 928 |
| 58 | 40 | has | have |
| 67 | Para. 37 margin. | Nayangar | Nayanagar |
| 142 | Footnote to Table relating to para. 16. | proportion | proportions |
| 146 | Column 19, Line 5 from bottom. | 80 | 807 |
| | Column 19, Line 7 from bottom. | 933 | 833 |
| 178 | Line 7 from bottom. | Population | Population |
| 247 | Para. 25, Line 2. | Camel-hairs | Camel hairs |

The Northern Division comprises the States of Alwar, Bharatpur (which touch the Ganga plains), Karauli, Jaipur, and the States of Kotah and Jhalawar, where the country inclines upward from the Plains to the Central India Plateau. Plains are the rule in this Division and hills, the exception. It has good soil and enjoys a sufficient and good rainfall. Most of the larger rivers of Rajputana run through it and it is also well served by roads and railways.

Southern Division.—The Southern Division consists of the Sisodia States of Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh, the Chauhan State of Sirohi and the Abu district now under British Administration. It is more or less a net work of forest covered hills, enclosing in many parts, fertile and well-watered valleys. This Division is the chief home of Bhils.

Western Division.—This tract lying to the North-West of the Aravallis, contains the States of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Marwar. It is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive in the North-West and West but the conditions improve towards

the East. The rainfall is scanty and precarious and the tract is consequently liable to repeated famines.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In 1911 the present sub-division of Ajmer was included in the Eastern Division and Merwara sub-division in the Southern. The Province has, this time, been dealt with as a separate division.

Administrative divisions.

3. As the Administrative Divisions are liable to change from time to time and do not permit of a comparison of figures with the previous decade, the statistics in the Subsidiary Tables attached to each Chapter in this report have, as on the last occasion, been worked out by Natural Divisions. The description of the constitution of the Administrative Divisions has therefore been dispensed with.

Meaning of 'Population.'

4. For the purposes of census, *Population* means and includes persons enumerated on the night of the census in the several areas into which the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara were divided. The population ascertained on the night of 18th March 1921, was *de facto* and not *de jure*, i.e., it embodied private residents both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions and other establishments, the military population, the vagrant population and persons travelling on railways who arrived on the following day. Exceptions were, however, made in cases of persons engaged in night work. Instructions to the Enumerators were that, at the time of final census, they were to consider as present, all persons living in or taking their meals in the house, even though any of them might be out irrigating or watching in the fields or the like. The railway staff travelling in trains, excepting Inspectors or other Officers who were to be absent from their houses on duty for more than 24 hours, were to be treated as present at their houses.

Accuracy of results.

5. Hardly any disturbing element prevailed in Rajputana at the time of census this time. Even in non-synchronous areas (excluding Kherwara Bhumat in Mewar) of 1911, the census was taken in the ordinary way, except that in some of them the final count was taken during the day, only a few hours before the prescribed time and in one State the headmen of families were assembled at a fixed *rendezvous*, for the verification of the entries in the schedules. In Ajmer-Merwara the Urs Fair closed only a day prior to the census night but the arrangements that had been made before-hand, were so elaborate and complete as not to leave a chance of any single individual escaping enumeration.

Reference to statistical Tables.

6. The total area and population of the Provinces and of each administrative unit, are printed in the Imperial Table I (Part II of the Census Report). The density is dealt with in Subsidiary Tables I and II. The area, population and density by administrative units (Parganas, Tahsils, etc.) are given in Provincial Tables I and II.

Area and population.

| Province and Natural Division. | Area in square miles. | Population. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 2,711 | 495,271 |
| <i>Rajputana</i> | 128,987 | 9,844,384 |
| Eastern Division | 35,648 | 5,229,191 |
| Southern Division | 18,909 | 2,046,214 |
| Western Division | 74,340 | 2,568,979 |

7. The total area and population of the two Provinces taken together are 131,698 square miles and 10,339,655 persons, as detailed on the margin. It will be observed that 53 per cent. of the total population of Rajputana belongs to the Eastern Division, which is the most important of all the Divisions. The Western Division, though larger in area, contributes only about half of the population in the Eastern Division (26 per cent.). The Southern Division, a hilly tract; is the smallest both in area and population contributing only 21 per cent.

Centre of population and median points.

8. On the basis of the census taken on 18th March 1921 the centres of (1) population and (2) area, and the median points have been determined for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. The location of the centres at the dates of the three censuses—1901, 1911 and 1921—and the movement of the point from census to census, are indicated on the map facing the page. In determining these points, the American method has been adopted, so far as practicable.

RAJPUTANA

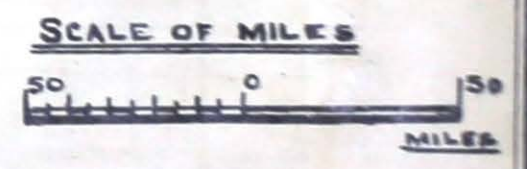
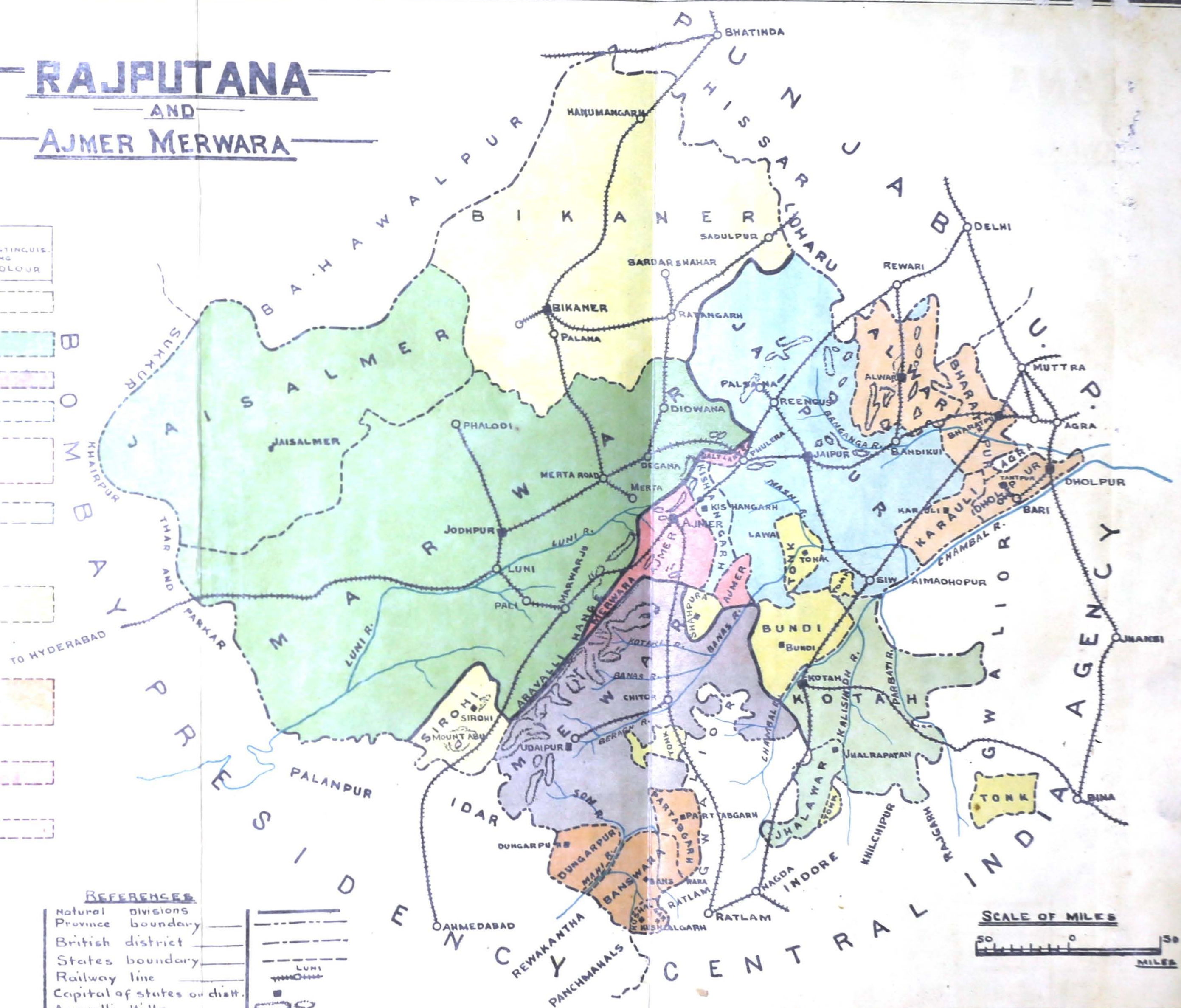
AND

AJMER MERWARA

| POLITICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE | STATES OR DISTRICT | DISTINGUISHING COLOUR |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Agent Governor General | SIROHI BIKANER | |
| Resident Western Rajputana states | JAISALMER MARWAR | |
| Resident Mewar | Udaipur Mewar | |
| Resident Jaipur | JAIPUR KISHANGARH | |
| Political Agent Eastern Rajputana states | ALWAR BHARATPUR KARAULI DHOLPUR | |
| Political Agent KOTAH | KOTAH JHALAWAR | |
| Political Agent Marwari and Tonk | TONK BUNDI SHAHPURA | |
| Political Agent Southern Rajputana States | DUNGARPUR BANSWARA PARTABGARH KUSHALGARH | |
| Commissioner Ajmer Merwara | AJMER MERWARA | |
| Magistrate Abu | ABU LEASED AREA | |

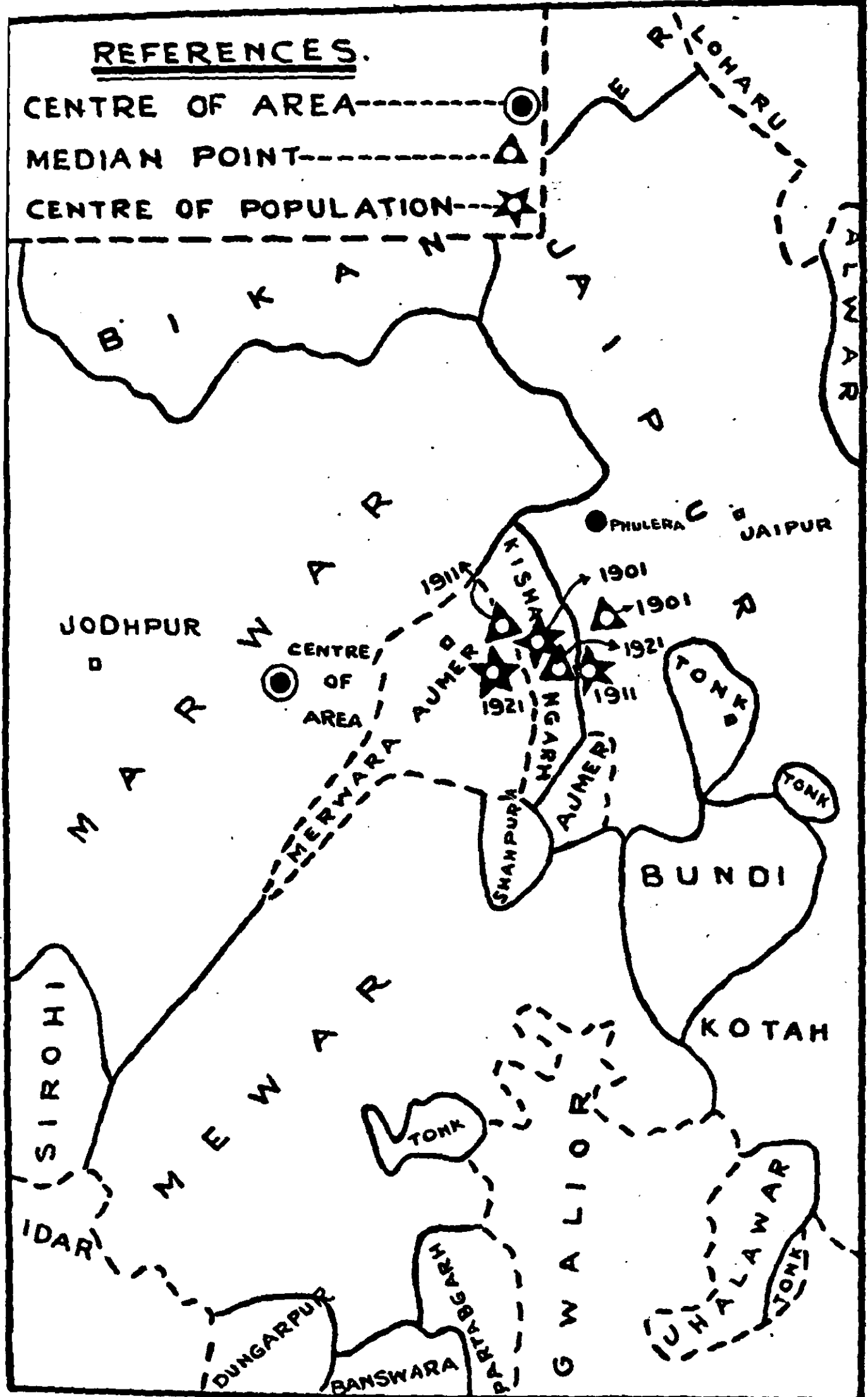
REFERENCES

- Natural divisions
- Province boundary
- British district
- States boundary
- Railway line
- Capital of states or distt.
- Aravalli Hills



REFERENCES.

- CENTRE OF AREA ----- ○
- MEDIAN POINT ----- △
- CENTRE OF POPULATION ----- ☆



Terms defined. Median lines.—The Geographical distribution of the population is indicated by the location of median lines. An imaginary line is determined, which divides the Province so that half the population is North of that line and half its South; similarly another imaginary line is determined which divides the population equally East and West.

Median point.—Median point is the junction of the Median lines, dividing the population equally North and South, with the median line dividing it, equally East and West, distance of the population from the point not being considered. The changes in the median point reflect only the difference between the growth of population, East of the point and the growth West of it and the difference between the growth North and South of the point. Other differences in relative growth do not affect its location.

Centre of area.—The centre of area is the point on which the surface of the Province would balance if it were a plane of uniform weight per unit of area.

Centre of population.—“The centre of population represents the centre of gravity of the population, if the surface of the Province be considered as a rigid level plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight and the plane to be supported, as on a pivotal point, at its centre of gravity, the influence of each individual in maintaining the equilibrium of the plane, would be directly proportional to his distance from the pivotal point or centre of gravity. This is the point referred to by the term ‘Centre of population.’ The median point, on the other hand, is in no sense a centre of gravity but may be described as the numerical centre of population. Extensive changes in the Geographical distribution of the population may take place without affecting the median point whereas the centre of population responds to the slightest population change in any section of the Province.” (Page 32, XIV Census Report, Volume of the United States of America.)

Location. Centre of population.—This point lies in the Ajmer-Merwara Province (Ajmer Sub-Division), and 10 miles South-East of the Ajmer City. During the last decade the centre of population moved westward approximately 26 miles against 16 towards South-East in the decade preceding.

Centre of area.—This point is located in Marwar about fifty-five miles East of Jodhpur City inclining towards South and is approximately sixty miles West of the Centre of population of 1921. This would be the Centre of population if the population were distributed evenly.

Median point.—In 1921 the median point was located in Kishangarh, thirty-three miles East-South-East of the City of Ajmer. The following table shows its approximate location with reference to certain important places since 1901 :—

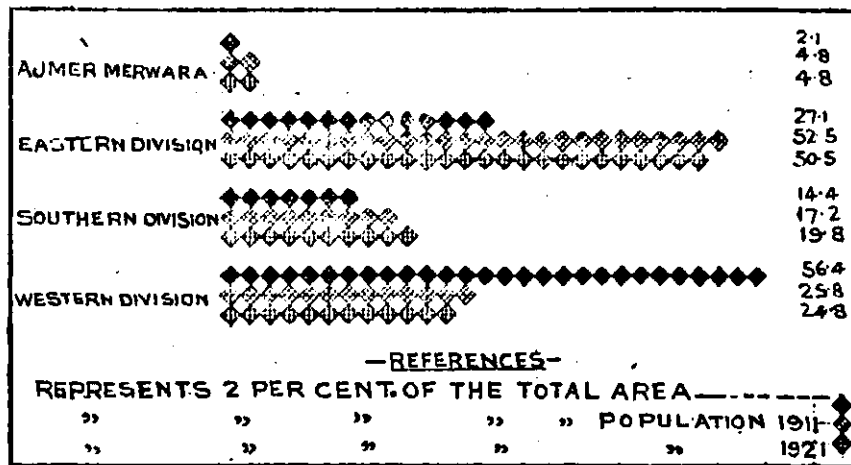
| Year. | Approximate location. |
|------------|--|
| 1901 . . . | In Jaipur territory 46 miles South-West of the Jaipur City. |
| 1911 . . . | On the boundary line separating Ajmer from Kishangarh, 17 miles East-North-East of the Ajmer City. |
| 1921 . . . | In Kishangarh 33 miles East-South-East of the Ajmer City. |

Comparing the movement of the median point of 1921 since 1911, with that of the centre of population, it will be noted that both of them have moved in different directions, the former 18 miles towards South-East, while the latter 26 miles due West. These opposite movements bring out strikingly the difference between the significance of the centre of population and that of the median point. The calculations to determine these points having been made on different bases, the results are not comparable. The median point in 1911 was situated 25 miles South-East of the centre of population of that year, while this time the distance has increased to 32 miles. The centres of population and the median points have not travelled beyond a radius of nearly 20 miles from the Kishangarh State which adjoins Ajmer-Merwara, a British District.

Relation of area to population.

9. The diagram below exhibits the relation between area and population

—RELATION OF AREA AND POPULATION IN DIVISIONS TO—
—THE TOTAL POPULATION OF RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA COMBINED—



both in 1921 and 1911, in Ajmer-Merwara and the three Divisions in which Rajputana is divided naturally.

Each diamond represents 2 per cent. of the total area or population. The unique feature, which at once attracts the eye, is that the Western Division stands in inverse relation to its two sister Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara in respect of area and population. There is, however, a great similarity in relation between Ajmer-Merwara and Eastern Division.

Comparison of area with other Indian provinces.

| Provinces. | Area in square miles, as supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendents concerned. |
|---|---|
| Burma | 233,707 |
| Bombay | 186,094 |
| Madras (including Travancore and Cochin). | 152,956 |
| Punjab | 136,925 |
| Baluchistan | 134,038 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 131,698 |

10. In respect of area, the two Provinces taken together, stand sixth amongst the Provinces in India (including Indian States) with only Burma, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and Baluchistan above them. Taking separately, Rajputana stands seventh and Ajmer-Merwara last but two (Coorg and Delhi). The position of Ajmer-Merwara among the British Provinces is thirteenth, whilst amongst States and Agencies, Rajputana stands first. The Western Division alone is a little more than one-third of the Central India Agency, excluding Gwalior and the Eastern falls short of the area covered by the Punjab States by only 884 square miles.

Comparison of area with other Countries

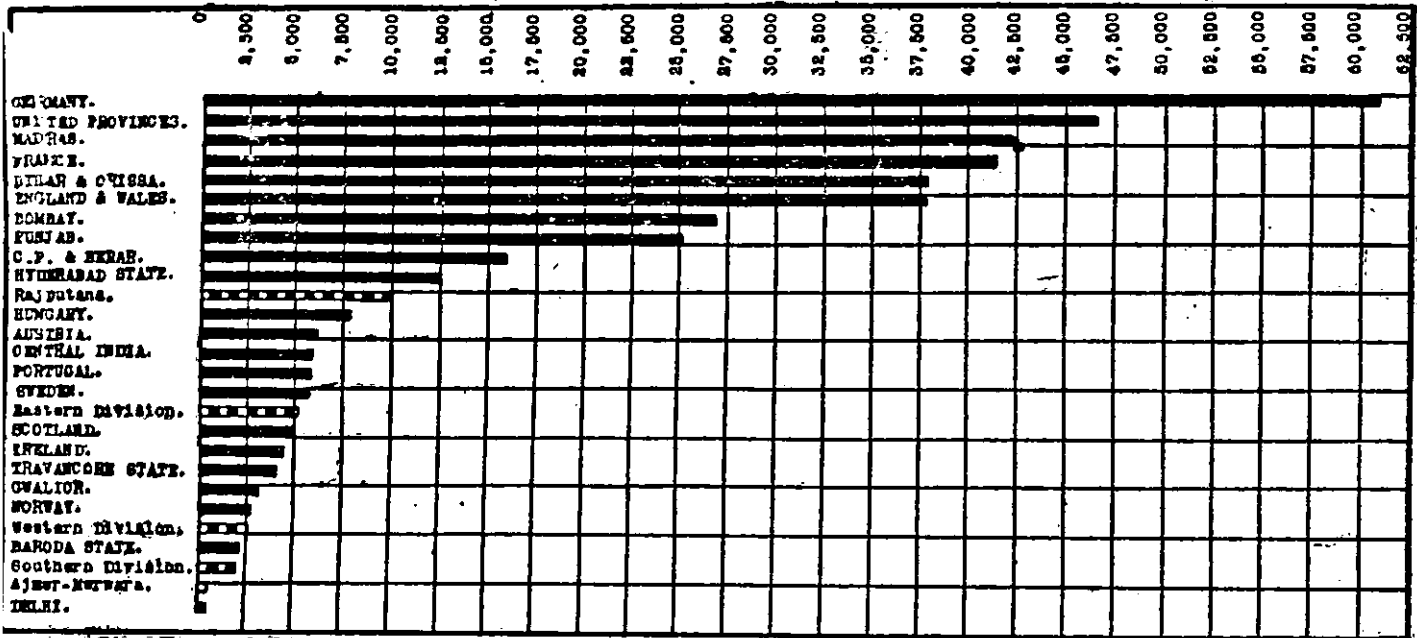
| Name of Province or Country. | Area in square miles. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 131,698 |
| Sweden | 173,035 |
| Finland | 129,540 |
| Norway | 125,001 |
| Italy | 110,632 |
| Rumania | 122,282 |
| Transvaal | 110,450 |
| New Zealand | 103,295 |
| Turkey in Europe and Asia. | 174,000 |

Bikaner and Jaisalmer with areas of 23,315 and 16,062 square miles, respectively. Each of these is larger than Switzerland (15,976), Holland (12,582), Belgium (11,373) and Egypt (12,226) square miles.

Ajmer-Merwara is smaller than Jamaica but bigger than the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

12. The diagram below compares the population of Rajputana and its Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara with that of certain other Provinces in India and Comparison of population with countries beyond India and with other Provinces in India.

POPULATION (000s. omitted) OF RAJPUTANA, AJMER-MERWARA, AND NATURAL DIVISIONS, COMPARED WITH CERTAIN OTHER PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.



Countries outside India. The population in Rajputana is less than in Germany, France and England and Wales (Europe) and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar and Hyderabad (Deccan) in India. It is however more numerous than in Hungary, Austria, Portugal and Sweden, in Europe; and in Central India excluding Gwalior. The Eastern Division is larger than either Ireland, Scotland or Norway in respect of population.

13. The aggregate area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara is 131,698 square miles (Rajputana 128,987 and Ajmer-Merwara 2,711). The total population on the date of census was 10,339,655 (Rajputana 9,844,384 and Ajmer-Merwara 495,271). Assuming the population to be evenly distributed over the entire area, each square mile would have been occupied by 79 persons (or by 76 in Rajputana and 183 in Ajmer-Merwara).

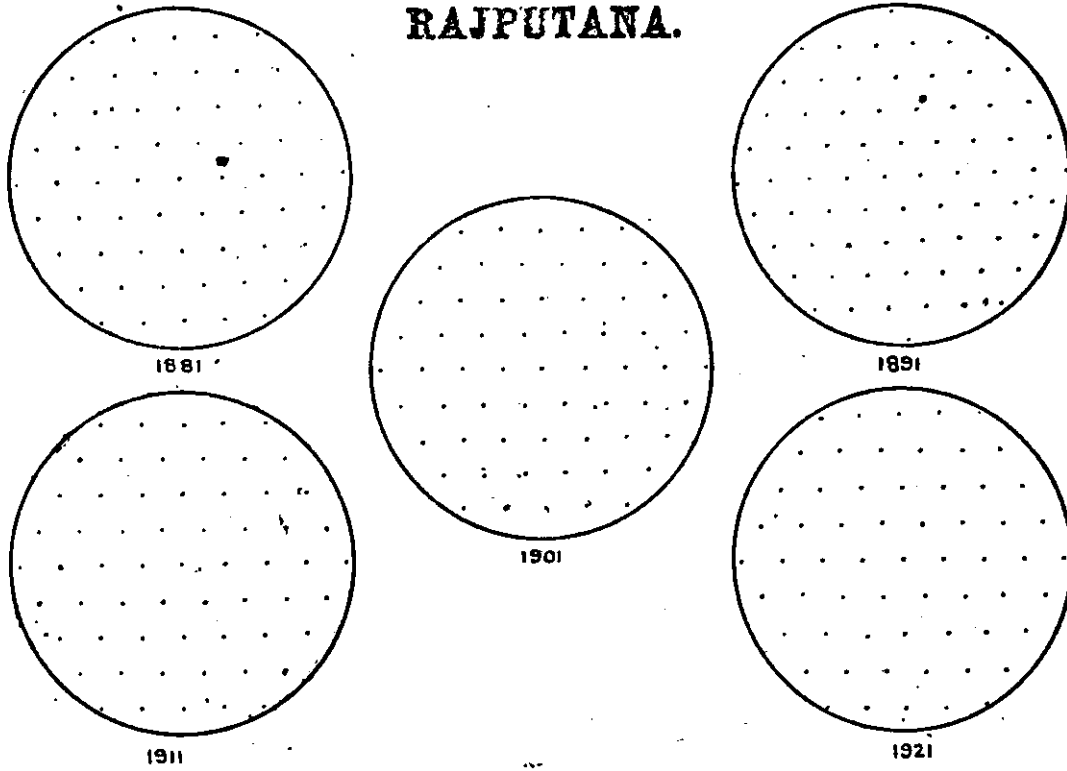
14. *Provincial.*—The increase or decrease in the density of population at each successive census, is shown in the table below and in the diagram overleaf:—

| Census Years. | RAJPUTANA. | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Persons per square mile. | Acres per inhabitant. | Proximity in yards. | Persons per square mile. | Acres per inhabitant. | Proximity in yards. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1881 | 80 | 8.2 | 211 | 170 | 3.8 | 145 |
| 1891 | 96 | 6.7 | 193 | 200 | 3.2 | 134 |
| 1901 | 76 | 8.3 | 217 | 176 | 3.6 | 143 |
| 1911 | 82 | 7.8 | 208 | 185 | 3.5 | 139 |
| 1921 | 76 | 8.4 | 217 | 183 | 3.5 | 140 |

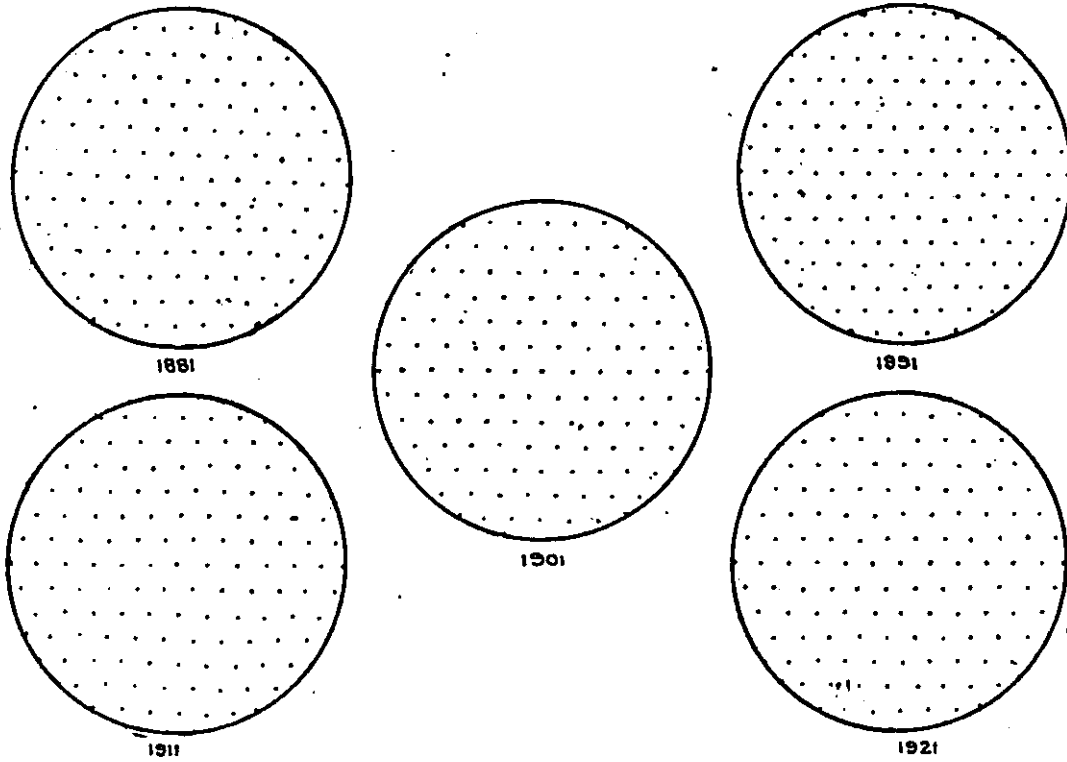
Columns 4 and 7 of the table and the diagram above referred to, signify the distance which would separate each individual person from his nearest neighbour, if all were distributed at equal distances over the whole surface of the Provinces.

PROXIMITY IN YARDS OF THE
POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH CENSUS
1881-1921.

RAJPUTANA.



AJMER—MERWARA.



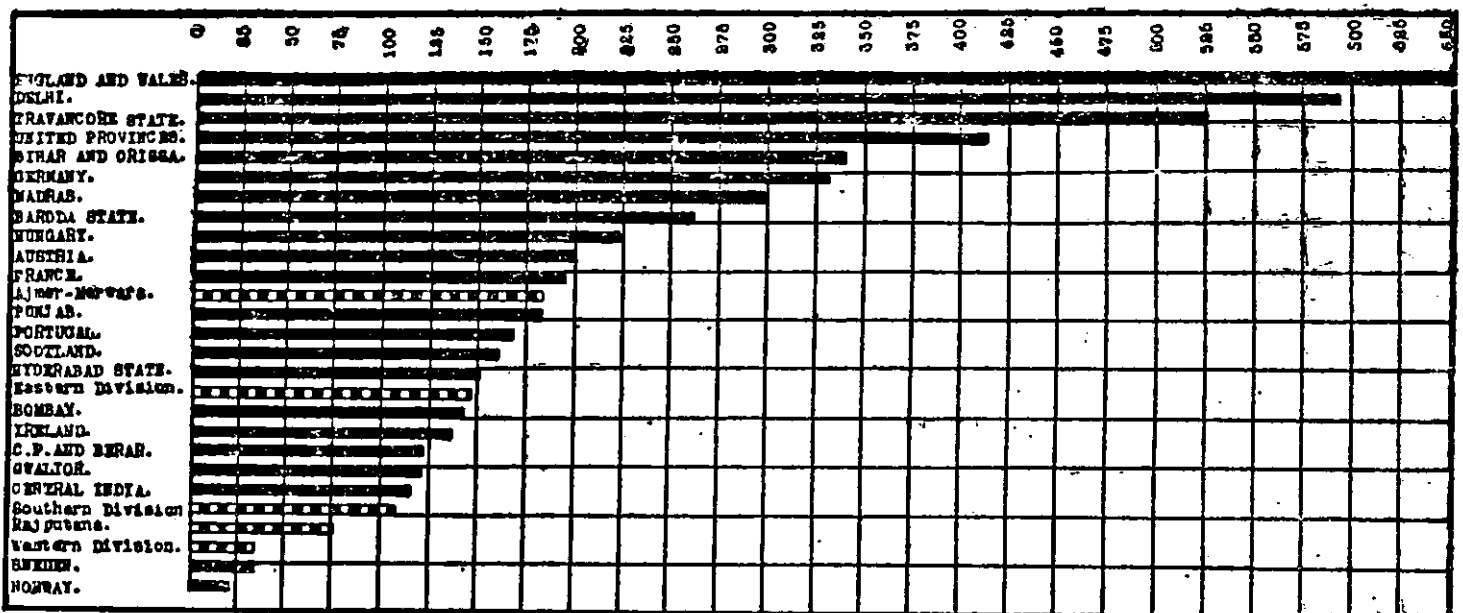
Provinces and Natural Divisions.—The mean density per square mile of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, is 76 and 183 respectively. Comparative figures for the Natural Divisions for the last three censuses are given on the margin.

| Provinces and Natural Divisions. | Mean density per square mile. | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| Rajputana | 76 | 82 | 76 |
| Eastern Division | 147 | 162 | 162 |
| Southern Division | 108 | 100 | 80 |
| Western Division | 35 | 38 | 35 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 183 | 185 | 176 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 79 | 84 | 78 |

The decade shows a loss in every Division excepting the Southern. The increase of 6 persons to a mile in Rajputana in 1911, has been equivoiced by the decrease during the decade under review. Ajmer-Merwara, where the density has been steadily increasing, shows the minimum loss this time.

15. The diagram below compares the density in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with certain Provinces and States in India according to the information supplied with certain Provinces and States in India according to the information supplied Comparison with other Provinces and Countries outside India.

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA COMPARED WITH CERTAIN OTHER PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES



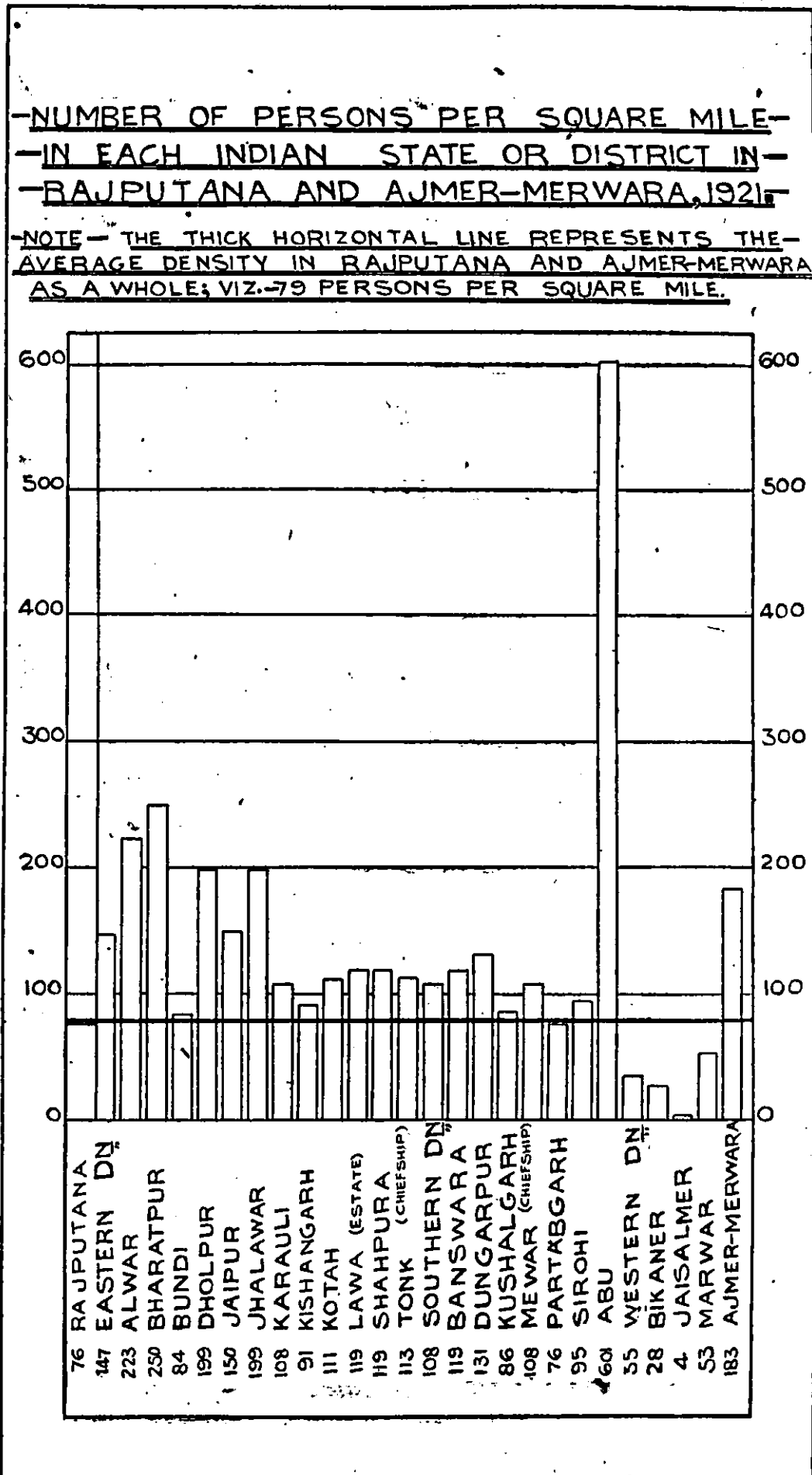
NOTE.—Correct figures for the Delhi Province as now settled are 823 and not 593 as indicated by the diagram. Delhi thus comes to the top.

by the Superintendents concerned and with Countries outside it. Amongst those represented on the diagram, Rajputana has the lowest density, excepting Sweden and Norway. Ajmer-Merwara is fifth among the British Provinces, seventh amongst States and British Provinces in India and twelfth if foreign Countries are also included. Rajputana and the Southern and the Western Divisions, are uniformly placed in as much as they occupy the ninth place among the British Provinces and thirteenth amongst the States and British Provinces together. Their position is higher than that of Sweden (34) and Norway (22). The Eastern Division has a larger density than that of Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Gwalior State and Central India.

16. The diagram overleaf exhibits the density per square mile by Natural Divisions, States or Districts compared with the average density of the Provinces combined. The density for the Provinces combined is 79 and is represented by the thick black line on the diagram.

The Eastern Division, as a whole, is the most thickly populated tract in Rajputana, showing a density nearly double the provincial average. All component States over-run the line of the provincial average in this Division. Next in order comes the Southern Division, which too follows the Eastern Division in exceeding the provincial average by 37 per cent. Of the component States, Partabgarh falls behind the average line and the rest like those of the Eastern Division run over it. Abu is the thickest in population in the Division as also in the whole of the two Provinces. The Western Division, though largest in area, is unfortunately the thinnest in population and none of the States comprised in this Division come up even half way to the average line, Marwar

Density by States and Districts.



excepted. Jaisalmer shows the lowest density and Marwar the highest in this Division. The density in Ajmer-Merwara is nearly two times and a half this provincial average.

DENSITY & RAIN-FALL
In State Or District Of
RAJPUTANA

— AND —
AJMER-MERWARA

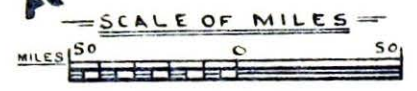
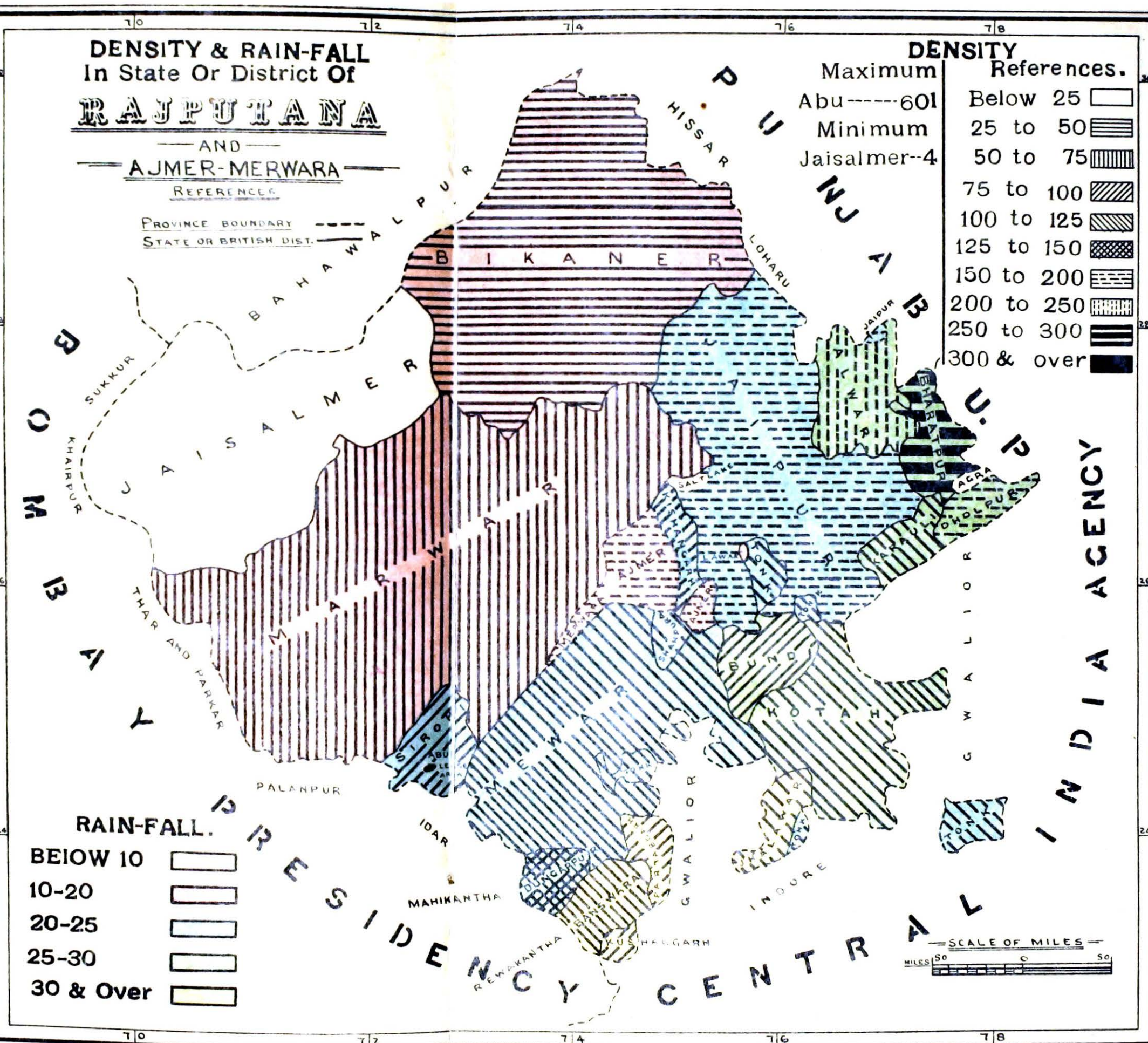
REFERENCES
PROVINCE BOUNDARY
STATE OR BRITISH DIST.

DENSITY

| Maximum | References. |
|--------------|-------------|
| Abu-----601 | Below 25 |
| Minimum | 25 to 50 |
| Jaisalmer--4 | 50 to 75 |
| | 75 to 100 |
| | 100 to 125 |
| | 125 to 150 |
| | 150 to 200 |
| | 200 to 250 |
| | 250 to 300 |
| | 300 & over |

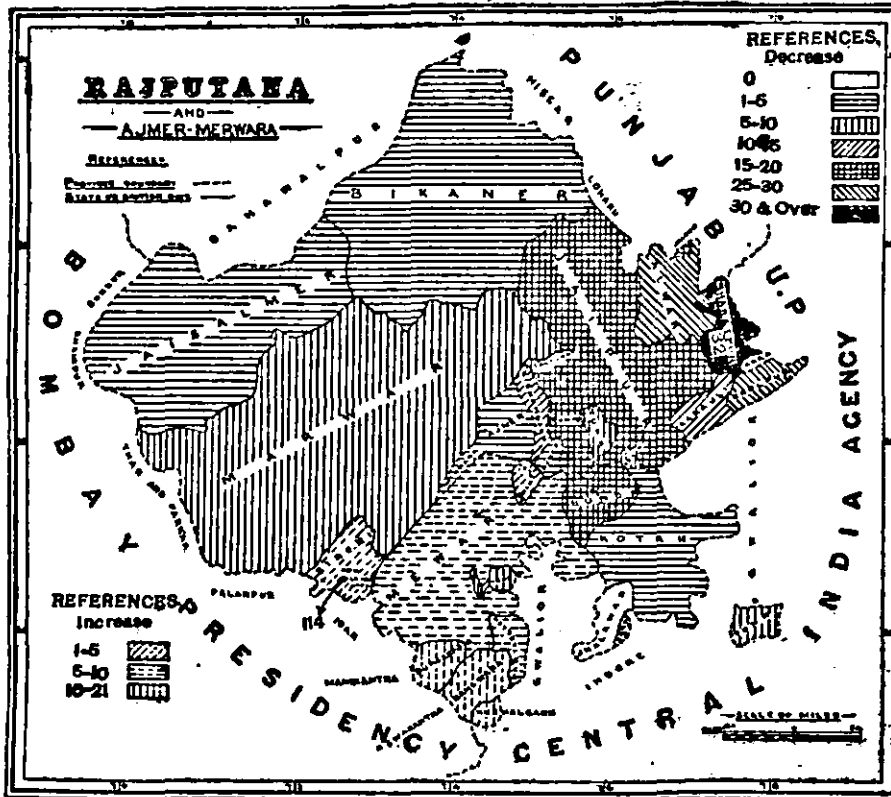
RAIN-FALL.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| BELOW 10 | |
| 10-20 | |
| 20-25 | |
| 25-30 | |
| 30 & Over | |



17. The inset map below exhibits the actual variations in density in Variations in Density by States and Districts.

Variations by States and Districts in density, 1911-21.



States and Districts. The density has fallen in the Natural Divisions as well as in each and every State excepting the Southern Division (Abu excepted) and the Shahpura Chiefship in the Eastern Division.

18. The map on the opposite page exhibits the density of population in States and Districts in the two Provinces, as also the distribution of rainfall. The density of population can be considered from more stand-points than one, viz., (1) rainfall, (2) cultivable area and (3) irrigated area. Inter-relations between density, rainfall, and density on cultivable area, etc.

Rajputana.—The discussion of density would be much more interesting and intelligible, if the States were taken by Natural Divisions. Taking the Divisions in the order of their density, the Eastern consisting of 12 States comes first.

Eastern Division.—The statement on the margin gives the position of the States according to the various

| States arranged alphabetically. | POSITION ACCORDING TO | | | | DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE ON | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Rain-fall. | Culti-vable area. | Irrigated area. | Area under food crops. | Total area. | Culti-vable area. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Alwar . . . | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 2. Bharatpur . . . | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 3. Bundi . . . | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 5 |
| 4. Dholpur . . . | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Jaipur . . . | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| 6. Jhalawar . . . | 1 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 7. Karauli . . . | 5 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 2 |
| 8. Kishangarh . . . | 11 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 1 |
| 9. Kotah . . . | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| 10. Lawa . . . | 12 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| 11. Shahpura . . . | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... |
| 12. Tonk . . . | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... |

Note.—In allotting rank in column 5, precedence has been given to that unit which had greater area under wheat, barley and maize cultivation.

States according to the various factors which are believed to influence the density. Bharatpur, having the highest density, stands sixth in respect of rainfall and density per square mile on cultivable area and first, second and third respectively in cultivable and irrigated areas and area under food-stuffs. Alwar, second in density, is third both in irrigated area and in density per square mile on cultivable area, fourth in rainfall and fifth in respect of cultivable area and seventh with regard to area under food crops. Dholpur, third in density, occupies the second position in respect of rainfall and cultivable area, fourth and seventh respectively in regard to density per square mile on cultivable area and irrigated area and tenth in

respect of area under food crops. Jhalawar, Lawa and Shahpura (though equal in density on total area) occupy positions different from one another in regard to other points for which information is available. Kotah, ninth in density, is third both in respect of rainfall and cultivable area, fourth in that of area under food crops and eighth and ninth respectively in regard to density on cultivable and irrigated area. Karauli, tenth in density, rises gradually to ninth rank in area under food crops, eighth in cultivable area and fifth both in rainfall and irrigated area till it reaches to second in density of population on cultivable area. Kishangarh, though last but one in density, occupies the first position in respect of both the irrigated area and density on cultivable area, eighth and ninth respectively in that of area under food crops and cultivable area and is eleventh in rainfall. Bundi, last in density, is fourth in irrigated area, fifth both in area under food crops and density on cultivable area and seventh each in rainfall and cultivable area. Agricultural statistics to work out these relations in respect of Jaipur, Shahpura (partly) and Tonk are not available. Their absence, however, should not affect seriously the general conclusions which might be drawn from the aspects shown by the other States in this Division.

Southern Division.—The agricultural figures for the important States in this Division are not available, the discussion is therefore limited to density and rainfall alone. This Division, as already stated, is, more or less, a thick net-work of forest clad hills, enclosing fertile and well-watered valleys and table-lands. Abu, being a hilly station, shows the highest rainfall (60·20) as well as the highest density (601). Dungarpur is second in density but fifth in rainfall; and Banswara, third in the former, is second in the latter. Mewar stands fourth and sixth respectively in these respects, while Sirohi is fifth and seventh. Kushalgarh is third in rainfall but as low as sixth in density, while Partabgarh is fourth in the latter and seventh and last in the former.

Western Division.—The position of this Division is similar to that of the Southern Division in regard to the incompleteness of its agricultural statistics. Jaisalmer is the last in density and rainfall alike, both in this Division as well as in entire Rajputana. Bikaner and Marwar hold inverse positions to each other in density and rainfall.

The above discussion will show that any of the factors—rainfall, cultivable or irrigated area or area under food crops—taken singly is apt to be a misleading test of density. It is a well-known economical maxim that population centers round fertile tracts. Unless any particular cause prevents it, the best lands of a village are those situated near the village site. It is a matter of common experience that hamlets spring up with improvement of soil, by irrigation or otherwise, should such lands happen to be far away from the village proper. Fertility of soil is therefore the first element which affects density.

The densest State in Rajputana (Abu of course excepted), is Bharatpur due to its having the largest quantity of cultivable area, which is also well-protected by irrigation from various sources and to having an ample area under food grains. The normal rainfall, though less than that in five other States, is well-distributed and timely. Two factors, *viz.*, cultivable area and rainfall though better in Dholpur, do not prevent Alwar from surpassing it in density, because the latter has a larger area under irrigation which means protection against bad years. The normal rainfall in Banswara, Kushalgarh and Jhalawar is 37·65, 34·66 and 35·83 inches and exceeds that in the three States, *viz.*, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur, but in density the former are far below the latter. The reason for this is found in the fact that Kushalgarh, Banswara and Jhalawar are hilly tracts, and some of them have a good deal of forest. These two factors militate against the growth of density. The poor density in the Western Division is quite in harmony with the small quantity of rainfall and consequent restricted irrigation and paucity of cultivated area. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Kealy, that the main factors producing density are good and well-distributed rainfall, fertile soil, absence of excessively large tracts of forest hills and desert, still holds good.

Ajmer-Merwara - Density.—To carry the comparison prior to 1911, is out of question, as figures for density in details in which they are required, are not available. The discussion will, here, be confined to the rural areas only, that

INTER-RELATIONS BETWEEN DENSITY, RAINFALL AND DENSITY ON CULTIVABLE II
AREA, ETC.

| Units. | Density per square mile. | | Variations. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | |
| <i>Rural area.</i> | | | |
| Ajmer <i>Istimrari</i> area. | 106 | 120 | -14 |
| Ajmer Tahsil | 120 | 136 | -16 |
| Kekri <i>Istimrari</i> area | 109 | 116 | -7 |
| Beawar Tahsil | 158 | 172 | -14 |
| Todgarh Tahsil | 137 | 136 | + 1 |
| <i>Urban area.</i> | | | |
| Ajmer City | 6,677 | 3,193 | +3,484 |
| Beawar Town | 7,986 | 8,143 | -157 |
| Nasirabad Town | 2,285 | 2,342 | -57 |
| Dooli Town | 3,474 | 5,205 | -1,731 |
| Kekri Town | 8,140 | 8,466 | -326 |

for the urban being left to be taken up in its proper place in Chapter II. Excepting the Todgarh Tahsil, there has been a fall in density in every one of the rural sub-units. Beawar Tahsil maintains the first place and Todgarh follows with 137 against 136 in 1911. Ajmer Tahsil occupies the third place with 120 against 136 and the two *Istimrari* areas stand fourth and fifth, proving the dictum, that density is always lower in the *Royatwari* areas than in those under *Mauzawar* Settlement. In the

Istimrari areas of Ajmer-Merwara where *Royatwari* system prevails, cultivators have no permanent interest in land, and can be evicted at the will of the *Istimrardars*. The rents, there, are also high and no attention is paid to the improvement of land. The *Jagir* area in the Ajmer Sub-division is about 213 square miles and its present population—29,134. The density on the basis of these figures works out to 137 per square mile. In these villages, the cultivators have nearly the same rights and privileges as those in the Crown villages, and although the rents levied are a little higher, the density far surpasses that in the *Istimrari* area. These facts suggest that permanent rights in the agricultural land have some correlation with density.

Density and cultivated area.—There are three kinds of tenures in Ajmer-

| Tahsil. | TOTAL AREA. | CULTIVABLE AREA. | GROSS CULTIVATED AREA. | IRRIGATED AREA. | DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE ON | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. | Cultivable area. | Gross cultivated area. | Irrigated area. |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer (including <i>Jagir</i> villages) Tahsil | 851 | 473 | 364 | 95 | 216 | 280 | 1,075 |
| Beawar Tahsil | 318 | 94 | 137 | 34 | 534 | 366 | 1,475 |
| Todgarh Tahsil | 320 | 55 | 35 | 15 | 796 | 1,251 | 2,919 |
| (Density on total area 132). | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,489 | 622 | 536 | 144 | 315 | 366 | 1,361 |

Merwara, viz. (1) *Khalsa*, (2) *Jagir* and (3) *Istimrar*. The first two are under *Mauzawar* settlement and complete land records are maintained for them. The *Istimrari* areas pay *Jama* at a quit-rent, permanently fixed and do not preserve such records systematically. The discussion in this part will, therefore, be confined to areas falling under the first two heads. Before discussing the density in

relation to cultivated area, etc., the revenue terms used in the table in the margin may be defined so that the figures could be easily understood by the reader.

'Cultivable area' means and includes the area actually cultivated, as well as that capable of being brought under cultivation.

'Gross cultivated area' means total area cultivated during the year, including the area brought under cultivation even more than once.

'Irrigated area' means the area which actually receives water by irrigation from wells, tanks, etc., but does not include that lying in the bed of tanks open to cultivation only when emerging from water.

With 183 persons to every square mile on the total area of +1 nce, there are 136 persons on the area excluding Towns and *Istimrari* ; while the density on the total cultivable area of the Province (see Subsidiary Table I) represents 385 persons and that on the class of area under discussion here—315. The gross cultivated and irrigated areas support 366 and 1,359 persons respectively.

Distribution of population classified according to density.

19. The table on the margin gives the distribution of the population classified according to density by Provinces and Natural Divisions. The only unit with a density of 450 and over—the highest in the two Provinces—lies in the Southern Division and it is the District of Abu. It, being a hill station, the headquarters of the Local Administration and a sanitarium for soldiers, has naturally the thickest density. The four States giving the next lower density—between 150 and 300—lie all in the Eastern Division. These are Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Jaipur. On the other hand all the three States in the Western Division, have the thinnest population of all the units of the Province. The State with the lowest density in the Southern Division is Partabgarh (76) and that in the Eastern—Bundi (84). The State with the highest density in the Province after Abu (601), is Bharatpur (250) in the Eastern Division and that with the lowest Jaisalmer (4) in the Western. Jaisalmer is almost entirely a sandy waste, forming a part of what is known as the Great Indian Desert and where, in the words of the Gazetteer 'there are no crops and the people wholly live on milk in its various forms.' Taking this State as starting point and proceeding towards East, it is found that the population becomes thicker and thicker in proportion to the quantity of land available for cultivation and of that protected with irrigation, till Bharatpur is reached, where the density is at its highest, due to the largest span of cultivable area and numerous sources of irrigation. Dungarpur and Ajmer-Merwara are exceptions to the rule.

| Province and Natural Division. | STATES WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | Under 150. | | | 150 to 300. | | | 450 and over. | | |
| | Number of States. | Area. | Population omitting thousands. | Number of States. | Area. | Population omitting thousands. | Number of States. | Area. | Population omitting thousands. |
| Rajputana | 17 | 107,124 | 6,075 | 4 | 21,857 | 3,766 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Eastern Division | 8 | 13,791 | 1,403 | 4 | 21,857 | 3,766 | ... | ... | ... |
| Southern Division | 0 | 18,993 | 2,042 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Western Division | 3 | 74,340 | 2,570 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer-Merwara | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2,711 | 495 | ... | ... | ... |

and the people wholly live on milk in its various forms.' Taking this State as starting point and proceeding towards East, it is found that the population becomes thicker and thicker in proportion to the quantity of land available for cultivation and of that protected with irrigation, till Bharatpur is reached, where the density is at its highest, due to the largest span of cultivable area and numerous sources of irrigation. Dungarpur and Ajmer-Merwara are exceptions to the rule.

Part II.—Movement of the Population.

Introductory.

20. This part of the Chapter deals with the variations in the population since 1881, when the first regular census was taken. Figures, showing variations in the population, are contained in the Imperial Table II and similar information for Parganas and Tahsils is to be found in the Provincial Tables I and II. These figures are further illustrated by the following Subsidiary Tables:—

Subsidiary Table III.—Variation in relation to density since 1881.

Subsidiary Table IV.—Variation in Natural population.

Subsidiary Table V.—Comparison with Vital Statistics.

Subsidiary Table VI.—Variation by Natural Divisions classified according to density.

Subsidiary Table VII.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Subsidiary Tables V and VI of Chapter V have also been employed in the discussion of age statistics in this part.

The first general census in both the Provinces was taken in 1881 on the 17th of February. No authentic record of any enumeration previous to that year is available, though Bharatpur and Jaipur Darbars are said to have taken a count of their respective subjects some time prior to 1881. A count of some sort, for which figures are not available, is also said to have been taken in Ajmer-Merwara in 1865 but the first regular Census was conducted in 1872, which too was disregarded owing to the unreliability of its figures and a fresh enumeration had to be held in 1876. Since 1881 regular Census has been taken every tenth year, viz., on 17th February 1891, March 1st, 1901 and March 10th, 1911. The present one was held on March 18th, 1921.

Improved method of enumeration.

21. It is natural that better results should be obtained at every succeeding census, when additional precautionary measures are adopted in the light of the

ENUMERATION OF NON-SYNCHRONOUS AREAS AND CHANGES IN AREAS AT 13
VARIOUS CENSUSES.

accumulated experience of the past. It would not therefore be wrong to say that each census was more or less advanced in point of accuracy of registration.

22. A brief description, of enumeration in non-synchronous areas, may be found interesting. In 1881 in the Province of Rajputana the Bhil tracts in the States comprised in the Southern Division, viz., Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Mewar, Partabgarh and Sirohi, were treated as non-synchronous. Owing to the pronounced repugnance of the people leading in some instances to disturbances of the peace, no regular Census could be taken in the above tracts and only a guess at the population was made by roughly estimating the houses and by allowing an average of four persons to each house. At every successive Census since 1881, an attempt has been made to reduce this class of area. In the Census of 1891 slight progress was made in eliminating the factor of irregular enumeration, in as much as the tracts lying in Banswara and Partabgarh were enumerated in a more orthodox way but the population figures of the rest of the areas were again an approximation, based on the same system as before. In Dungarpur the same population figures of Bhils and Grassias were put down as were estimated in 1881. In 1901 instead of merely guessing at the population as in 1891 an attempt was made to enumerate the Bhil and Grassia tracts actually. To attain the object, the people were mustered by the headmen of the villages at certain centres and counted, details about the absentees being furnished by them. {In 1911, houses were actually numbered in these tracts in Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and Partabgarh and the enumeration done in the ordinary method, only the final check was done on the morning of the Census day, viz., the 10th March 1911. In Mewar and Sirohi a list of houses was prepared from the information given by the headmen, which was checked with the record of houses kept by the Darbars for revenue purposes. The Census was taken by summoning the headman of every house to a convenient spot, shortly before the Census and by making them give all the necessary information about the members of their household.}

This time, of course, the only tract left for non-synchronous enumeration, was the Bhil tract in the Kherwara *Bhumat* in Mewar. In Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh, Sirohi and Kotra *Bhumat* in Mewar, the tracts in question were censused in the ordinary way with the exception that the final verification was made during the day time. In the Sirohi State the final check was made by collecting the headmen of each village to the house of its respective *Patel*, instead of by house to house visitation.

23. The table on the margin gives the area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara as it stood at each Census. The area of Ajmer-Merwara has undergone no change since 1881. In Rajputana the area of 1891 fell short of that of 1881 by 2,334 square miles but no satisfactory explanation for this decrease is forthcoming. There is, however, a hint in the Report of 1881 that survey operations were then in progress and only approximate figures of area were given in the Census Report. The increase of 125 square miles in 1901, was due to the recalculation of areas in the office of the Surveyor General, owing to the discovery of large differences in the areas of the States of Bikaner, Alwar and Dholpur, as obtained from their revenue records. The addition again of 1,446 square miles to the area of Rajputana in 1911, was due to the transfer to Rajputana (1) of the villages of Ratakhera and Babalwas (4 square miles) from the Punjab to the Bikaner State, (2) of 3 square miles from Idar State to Mewar as a result of boundary settlement and (3) of the *Parganas* of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj belonging to Tonk with an area of 1,439 square miles, from the Central India Agency.

24. *Rajputana.*—The increase in the population in the decade 1881-1891 was due more to improved method of enumeration than to natural causes. The decade was also not visited by any epidemic, excepting cholera in 1887 and small-pox in 1886, in some parts of the Province but it did not bring about any unusual thinning of the population and famine too was absent from the land.

| Year. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|-------|------------|----------------|
| 1881 | 129,750 | 2,711 |
| 1891 | 127,416 | 2,711 |
| 1901 | 127,541 | 2,711 |
| 1911 | 128,987 | 2,711 |
| 1921 | 128,987 | 2,711 |

| Year. | Population. | Increase or decrease, per cent. | Annual rate of increase. |
|-------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1881 | 10,102,106 | --- | --- |
| 1891 | 12,171,749 | +20.6 | +2.06 |
| 1901 | 9,853,366 | -20.5 | -2.05 |
| 1911 | 10,530,432 | +6.9 | +1.69 |
| 1921 | 9,844,384 | -6.6 | -0.65 |

Note.—The figures of the population are the adjusted ones.

The decrease in the succeeding decade was largely due to a succession of unfavourable seasons caused by the deficiency as well as the unequal distribution of rainfall in certain units. The unfavourable seasons commenced from the very beginning of the decade but the climax was reached in 1899, with the early stoppage of the rains, which practically ceased towards the end of July bringing the Province face to face with famine, unparalleled in severity ever since 1868-69. The decade was also unhappily marked by outbreaks of epidemic diseases of no ordinary virulence, the most unhealthy years being those of scarcity.

The decade ending with 1911 was not so bad as the one preceding it. It would have been more favourable to increase in population, had it not been accompanied by plague of a more or less severe type, practically throughout the Province and visited by an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form and by infant mortality due to small-pox in scattered parts during 1905 and 1906. Neither was the Province totally free from famine nor from agricultural conditions unfavourable to a high birth-rate. To summarise—the first decade had the most brilliant record, the second the most gloomy, and the third only fair, showing an increase of 6.9 per cent. only. The present decade shows almost the same per centage of decrease, by which the population had increased in 1911. The oscillations in the population of the Province with almost mathematical exactitude, decade to decade, tend to remind one of the phenomena of Nature, that events are repeated at intervals so as to keep things at par.

Natural Divisions.—The table on the margin shows the variations per thousand of the population in the Province and its Natural Divisions as they occurred from decade to decade since 1881.

| Decades. | VARIATION PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION. | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Rajputana. | Eastern Division. | Southern Division. | Western Division. |
| 1881-1891 | +206 | +91 | +237 | +464 |
| 1891-1901 | -205 | -101 | -404 | -254 |
| 1901-1911 | +69 | +6 | +260 | +98 |
| 1911-1921 | -65 | -97 | +81 | -98 |

The Province as a whole showed a rise in the first and third decades though it was much lower in the latter than in the former, and a fall in the second and the fourth, the decline in the fourth being nearly equal to the rise in the third decade. Compared with 1881, the net loss of population to the Province is only 26 per mille.

Among the Divisions, the Western and the Eastern have shown an inclination of following the footsteps of the Province. Compared with 1881, the Western Division shows an aggregate gain of 82 per mille, while the Eastern a sad net loss of 109, which is as high as four times that of the Province itself. The Southern Division like all others displayed a splendid rise in the first decade but the fall in the second was equally gloomy. After this it has continually showed a rise.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The conditions prevailing here are homogeneous to those of Rajputana, in so far as the result of the whole period is concerned but the gains in 1881-1891 and 1901-1911, after counterbalancing the losses in the other two decades, give a net gain of 75 per mille to the Province.

The alternative method of pursuing the discussion is to suppose the population of each Province and Natural Division in 1881 to be 1,000 and to then see what variations are indicated in relation to it in every subsequent decade.

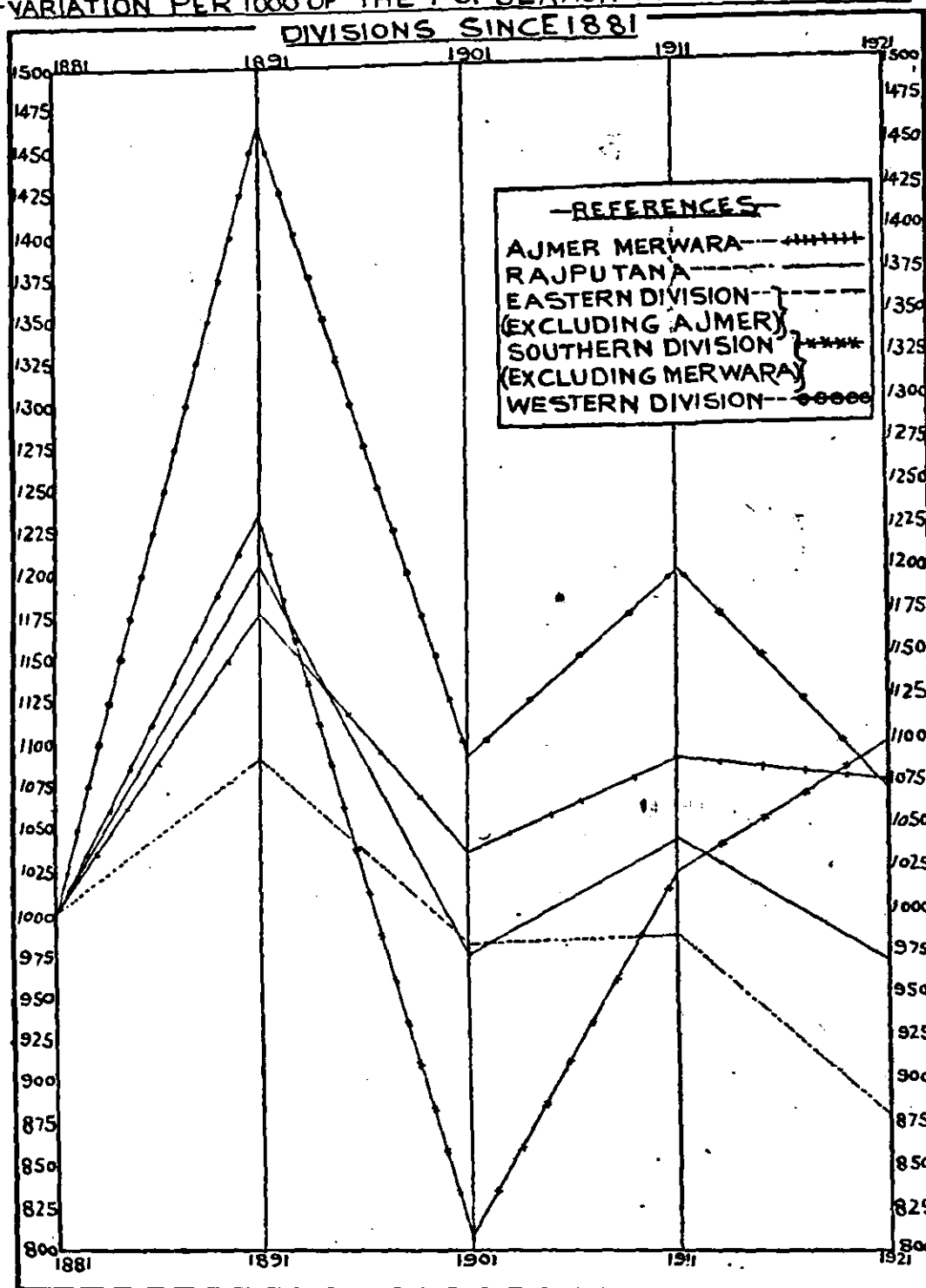
The diagram on the opposite page gives a beautiful and concise description of

| Provinces or Natural Divisions. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rajputana | 1,000 | 1,205 | 975 | 1,012 | 969 |
| Eastern Division | 1,000 | 1,091 | 981 | 986 | 880 |
| Southern Division | 1,000 | 1,234 | 810 | 1,023 | 1,099 |
| Western Division | 1,000 | 1,164 | 1,002 | 1,200 | 1,071 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1,000 | 1,177 | 1,035 | 1,089 | 1,076 |

these variations. The actual figures represented by the chart are given in the marginal Table for the convenience of an inquisitive reader. The figures, as can be expected, are only near approximation. The progress

made by the first decade was bright all round but in the second, though Ajmer-Merwara and the Western Division did not lose, the result on the whole was not satisfactory and the Southern Division was mainly to blame for it. The third decade brought prosperity and if the Eastern Division had not slightly lost, the credit received by the first decade could have been earned by this as well. The decade

VARIATION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN PROVINCES AND DIVISIONS SINCE 1881



under review has shown the worst account so far as the Province of Rajputana as a whole is concerned, though, excepting the Eastern Division, the others are not below par.

25. (a) *Rajputana*.—Famine was unknown in the decade throughout the Province, excepting in Dholpur, Karauli and Kishangarh, where it made its appearance in 1913-14 and 1918-19 respectively, but the relief measures taken in time prevented serious disturbance in the agricultural operations. There was, however, no year which did not see one or more of the States involved in scarcity either of food-grains or of fodder, due to defective or excessive rains. These unhappy events did not, however, seem to have had any effect on the growth of population. The prices generally ruled high and were abnormally so in the closing quinquennium of the decade. The effect of high prices, coupled with that of the rise in wages, due to the Great European War, on the growth of population cannot but be considered unfavourable from the census point of view. The high

Brief review of conditions in 1911-1921.

prices fetched by agricultural produce may superficially seem favourable to agriculturists, in as much as the products of the soil appear to bring them a handsome profit. It is in fact not actually so, as the high wages they have to pay to the labourers drain away a substantial portion of their profits. But there can be no two opinions in that the rise in prices and wages have told heavily on the middle class, such as State servants and others who depend on means which could not be augmented. The cumulative result of the rise of prices of other articles of daily consumption, including piece-goods and of wages, did equally affect the cultivators as well as others. There has thus been a general deterioration of the mental and physical capacity of the human frame to resist the attacks of severe diseases in general and of epidemics in particular.

The Province was not free from the onsets of Plague, though in mild form. It visited Alwar in 1911; Banswara and Bundi 1917-18; Dholpur 1911, 1913 and 1915; Bikaner 1912, 1917 and 1920; Bharatpur 1911, 1917 and 1918; Dungarpur 1918; Kishangarh 1911; Kushalgarh 1916; and Kotah, Mewar and Shahpura 1917. Cholera also appeared once in Jhalawar and Partabgarh in 1913 and 1916 respectively. The loss of lives by all these was not serious, but the most critical, trying and terrifying was the appearance of the world-wide voracious disease 'Influenza' in 1918, which shook the entire Province and wrought havoc surpassing all previous records. Complete statistics of mortality resulting therefrom are not available, but the loss is estimated at a high total. The lingering effects of the fell disease must yet be felt for years to come, not only because it has devastated no meagre proportion of the population of child-producing age, but because it has wrenched away vitality from those who managed to escape from it. A glance at the diagram representing the inter-relations between seasons and vital occurrences in Chapter V, will show how much the birth-rate has fallen since that year. It would not be uninteresting to mention here that a curious disease appeared in Dholpur in 1917. Its victims were subjected to a feeling of constriction in the throat, preceded by pain in the chest and followed by extreme prostration of the body, resulting in death.

According to the Report on 'Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana, the figures of deaths from Plague during the decade come to 114,610. In respect of Influenza Colonel Haig, the Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, has remarked in his Report for 1918, that the epidemic occurred in October and November affecting the whole of Rajputana. Accurate statistics of the number of deaths in Indian States were not available but the mortality in his opinion was very high.

(b) *Ajmer-Merwara.* (1) *Rainfall.*—The table on the margin shows the mean

| Decade. | Inches. | Cents. |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| 1891-1901 . | 21 | .01 |
| 1901-1911 . | 19 | .44 |
| 1911-1921 . | 19 | .39 |

rainfall of the three successive decades. It will be observed that it has been declining. "The mere figures of the total amount of rain received each year," says Mr. Lupton, who settled the district lately, "is no indication of the real conditions in this tract. The manner of its distribution is much more important. If Ajmer-Merwara could rely on getting its annual rainfall well-distributed, at the proper time, and in an agriculturally convenient manner, a part of only these 20 inches would suffice perfectly well to keep the tract comparatively secure and mildly prosperous."

The table on the margin, abstracted from the District Administration Reports,

| Year. | RAINFALL. | | CHARACTER OF HARVEST. | | REMARKS. |
|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Inches. | Cents. | Rabi. | Kharif. | |
| 1911-12 . | 9 | 87 | Fair . | Dry area failed | ... |
| 1912-13 . | 14 | 46 | Fair . | Fair to good . | ... |
| 1913-14 . | 11 | 89 | Fair . | Fair . | ... |
| 1914-15 . | 20 | 5 | Fair . | Good . | ... |
| 1915-16 . | 8 | 24 | Good . | Bad . | Scarcity. |
| 1916-17 . | 28 | 85 | Poor . | Good . | ... |
| 1917-18 . | 46 | 76 | Bumper | Poor . | Excessive rain- |
| 1918-19 . | 3 | 62 | Good . | Poor . | fall spoiled |
| 1919-20 . | 19 | 20 | Fair . | Good . | the Kharif |
| 1920-21 . | 17 | 74 | Fair . | Fair . | crop. |

NOTE.—The effect of one year's rainfall has fallen on the Rabi harvest of the next year, viz., that of 1911 has affected the crops of 1912-13.

exhibits the character of rainfall and harvests from year to year.

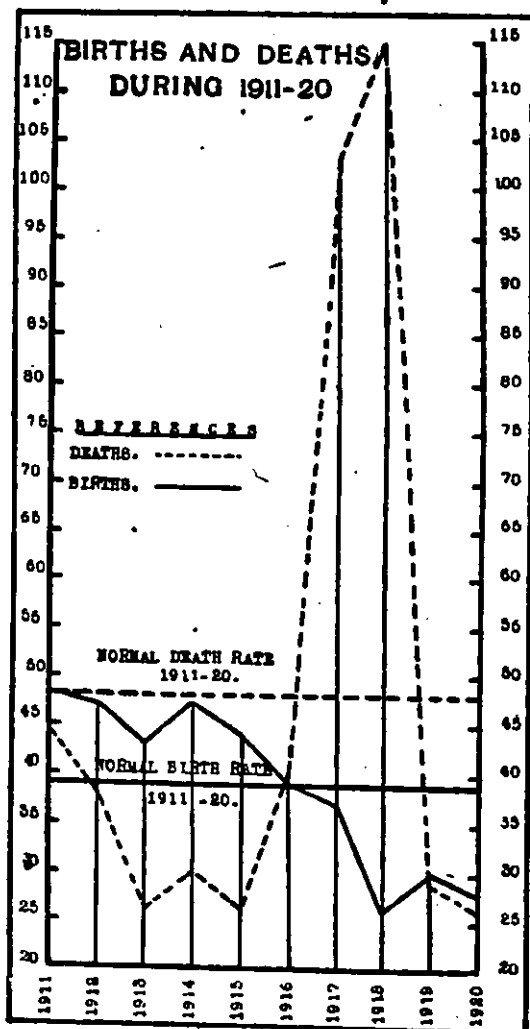
(2) *Agricultural conditions.*—

Briefly, the opening year of the decade was comparatively bad and the rainfall below the average. The next three were fairly good in all respects. The year succeeding 1914-15 had a very poor rainfall,

resulting in a bad Kharif and scarcity had to be declared. With the exception of a few scattered showers there was no rain in 1915. Test works had to be opened in Ajmer-Merwara, but an opportune fall of rain in the month of October 1915, rendered it possible to close the test works in the Ajmer Sub-division. The scarcity of fodder was seriously felt and arrangements to supply the villagers with fodder at cheap rates were made. Many cattle however died. The following year had a very poor Rabi but a good Kharif. It was followed by a year of over-excessive rainfall which spoiled the Kharif but resulted in a bumper Rabi crop. The year 1918-19 was good in Rabi but poor in Kharif. Owing to the failure of the monsoon, there was a great scarcity of fodder throughout the Province and specially in the Merwara Sub-division. Government forests had to be thrown open for grazing and steps taken to import grass on Government account for distribution to cultivators. Concessions in railway freight were also sanctioned to encourage private importers. The conditions were carefully watched and no relief works were opened either in the Ajmer or in the Kekri Sub-division. Test works were, however, opened in the Merwara Sub-division and, although the failure of monsoon had been complete and the prices were far higher than in the great famine of 1899-1900, when many thousands of persons were on relief works, the situation here was met by the distribution of a small amount of gratuitous relief, the opening of test works, and the distribution of grass on taccavi system. This was greatly due, in Merwara specially, to the fact that large remittances had come and were coming into the district from men in the Army, very many having enlisted in the War. A number of demobilized soldiers, too, returned after the armistice and they appeared to have brought plenty of money and were in a position to help their families and keep them off from relief works. The closing years of the decades 1919-20 and 1920-21 were fairly good in respect of agricultural results, though the rainfall was slightly below the normal.

26. (a) *Rajputana*.—As has already been said before, figures of vital statistics are either not available at all or are, from wherever received, so

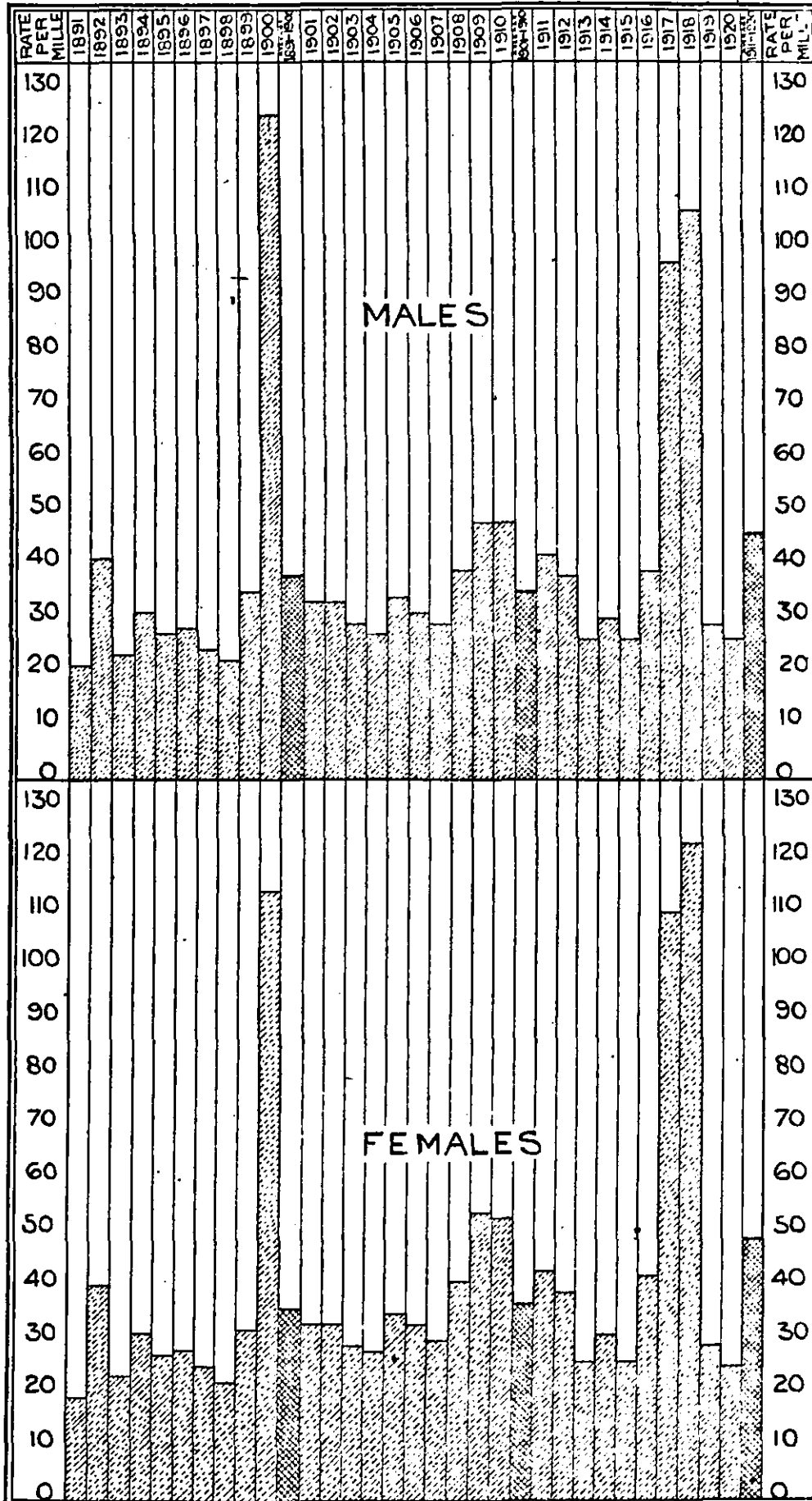
unreliable that they cannot be used in detailed discussion. The discussion on the public health of Rajputana had therefore to be reluctantly given up.



(b) *Ajmer-Merwara*. (1) *General*.— The birth and death-rates of the decade in review are illustrated in the marginal diagram—from the year 1911 up to 1915, birth-rate exceeded death-rate. In the year 1916, death-rate rose and birth-rate fell, crossing each other at a point near 39. In the year 1917, the former continued the upward course till it reached its apex (115) in 1918, the birth-rate showing a continuous fall. In the next year, the death-rate went down to 29 and the birth-rate rose to about 30. The decade closed with a fall in both the death and birth-rates—the latter being the lowest in any year during the decade. The rise in the death-rate commenced with the appearance of Plague in 1916. In 1917, it was rife along with Malaria, in a severely epidemic form throughout the Province. These years (1916 and 1917) of Plague and Malaria were succeeded by 1918, the year of Influenza, which carried away a large number of persons.

—AJMER—MERWARA—
—DEATH-RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION—
—FROM 1891—1920.—

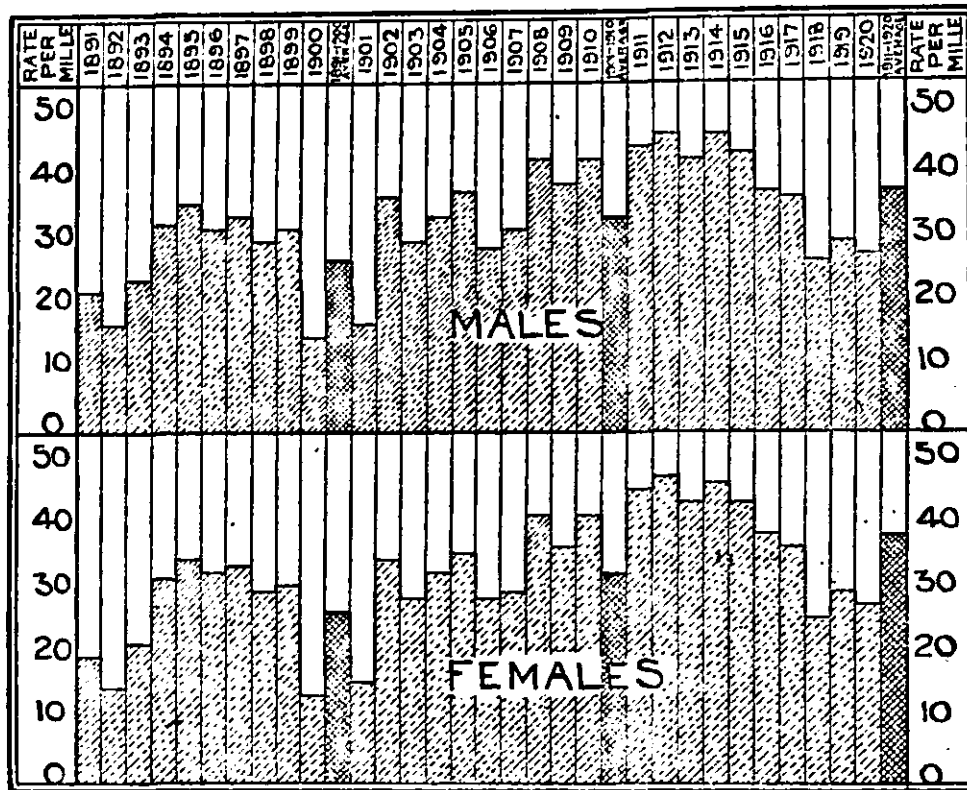
NOTE—  INDICATES THE AVERAGE OF EVERY DECADE.



(2) *Birth and Death-rate by Sexes.*—The diagram below and the one on the opposite page illustrate the birth and death-rates respectively of males and females in every year, during 1891-1920. This period covers three decades. Looking at the averages of the decades, it will be observed that the decade under review was the most fortunate of all in births and equally the most unfortunate

—AJMER-MERWARA—
—BIRTH-RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION—
—FROM 1891—1920.—

NOTE—  INDICATES THE AVERAGE OF EVERY DECADE.



of all in deaths—in males and females alike. The theory that the year which witnesses fewer deaths is blessed with a larger proportion of births and *vice versa* is proved by the indications on the charts. Looking at the chart of births, it will be seen that every year has given birth to more male children than female. Coming to deaths—although in normal years more men have died than women yet, whenever the death-rate has been abnormal, female victims have been in excess of male. It can thus be said that females cannot stand epidemics as well as their partners in life.

(3) *Plague.*—Total number of deaths from Plague during the decade amounted to 15,579 and were distributed over the years 1911, 1912, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. The Province was free from this pest only in the remaining four years. It continued to rage throughout the year 1917 and for about 8 months in 1918. The total loss due to Plague was about 3 per cent. of the population of 1911.

(4) *Influenza.*—The epidemic of Influenza commenced in October and lasted over the next month. Total mortality from it was 29,835. These figures are included in the figures of fever in the Sanitation Reports. All possible preventive measures were adopted—even the Schools and Colleges were closed. A travelling dispensary was also instituted. The Municipality opened out a camp for patients and made arrangements for free distribution of medicine and milk to the sick. The *Seva Samiti* (a philanthropic corps of volunteers enlisted from the public at large) gave assistance in the treatment of patients and the disposal of the dead bodies.

(5) *Fever.*—Fever of all kinds account for 173,639 deaths in the Province during the decade. In other words, they were instrumental in causing the destruction of 35 per cent. of the population of 1911. The extent of mortality from fever in each year of the decade is shown in the table below. It will appear at a glance

| Year. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTAL. |
|-------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1911 | 1,480 | 1,684 | 1,983 | 1,921 | 1,724 | 1,191 | 1,142 | 979 | 971 | 1,298 | 1,217 | 1,160 | 16,666 |
| 1912 | 1,090 | 1,008 | 1,207 | 920 | 1,167 | 997 | 777 | 516 | 1,836 | 1,231 | 1,039 | 1,000 | 12,926 |
| 1913 | 1,084 | 976 | 1,173 | 1,118 | 940 | 858 | 803 | 827 | 659 | 672 | 814 | 953 | 16,826 |
| 1914 | 974 | 980 | 1,073 | 1,253 | 1,713 | 740 | 864 | 1,340 | 1,254 | 926 | 760 | 830 | 12,726 |
| 1915 | 984 | 797 | 870 | 1,015 | 900 | 684 | 600 | 729 | 853 | 749 | 976 | 1,356 | 15,586 |
| 1916 | 1,327 | 928 | 842 | 996 | 1,121 | 1,091 | 1,176 | 1,331 | 1,622 | 1,622 | 1,564 | 1,482 | 15,350 |
| 1917 | 1,304 | 1,297 | 1,808 | 1,742 | 1,483 | 1,661 | 1,637 | 1,896 | 3,253 | 6,807 | 6,225 | 6,227 | 34,300 |
| 1918 | 3,990 | 2,689 | 2,099 | 1,393 | 1,137 | 887 | 631 | 810 | 1,591 | 897 | 20,903 | 3,219 | 39,723 |
| 1919 | 1,212 | 1,032 | 984 | 870 | 849 | 720 | 458 | 837 | 1,056 | 1,009 | 1,108 | 910 | 11,064 |
| 1920 | 868 | 924 | 980 | 1,041 | 1,051 | 631 | 697 | 646 | 647 | 639 | 616 | 974 | 9,413 |
| TOTAL | 14,251 | 12,320 | 13,119 | 12,277 | 12,120 | 9,269 | 8,760 | 9,941 | 13,694 | 15,860 | 34,921 | 17,111 | 173,639 |

that fever in its various forms is more destructive after the rains in the months of October, November and December. With certain exceptions in particular years—due to special causes—the general course of the prevalence of fever may be described thus. It begins to rage in September after the rains, the maximum of destruction is reached in November and it begins to abate when cold weather sets in. There are fewer deaths in December than in November but nevertheless the number is generally higher than in any of the other months of the year. With the advance of spring, the breeding season of mosquitoes comes round and fever re-appears in March and April when mortality usually shows a

tendency to rise. The dry heat and strong gusts of winds in the months of May and June destroy a considerable number of insects leaving June, July and August as the best months from the standpoint of mortality.

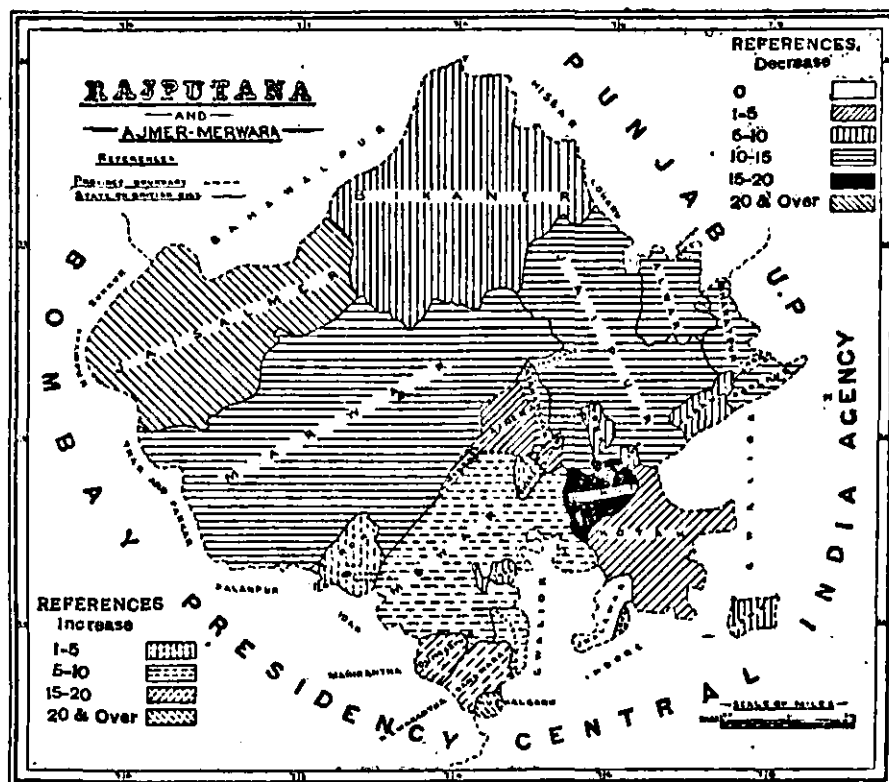
Variations in population by religion.

| Religion. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|------------------|------------|----------------|
| Hindu-Brahmanic. | -6.7 | -6.7 |
| Hindu-Arya | +75.4 | +70.5 |
| Brahmo | -73.2 | ... |
| Jain | -15.8 | -9.3 |
| Sikh | -2.8 | -76.2 |
| Parsi | -1.8 | -19.5 |
| Musalman | -8.7 | +20.6 |
| Christian | +15.4 | +1.8 |
| Jew | -16.1 | -7.4 |
| Animist | +8.1 | +19.0 |

27. The variation per cent. (1911-21) in the distribution of population by religion is noted in the margin. The causes of variations will be explained in Chapter IV. The Hindu-Arya, Christian and Animistic religions show a rise and the rest a fall.

Variations in population at the present census.

28. The present census shows a decrease of 6.3 per cent. in the two Provinces



combined (6.5 in Rajputana and 1.2 in Ajmer-Merwara) against the figures of 1911. The map given in the margin illustrates the increase or decrease in the population of the States or Districts. The Eastern and the Western Divisions have each lost by over 9 per cent. while the

VARIATION BETWEEN THE CENSUSED POPULATION AND THAT DERIVED 21
FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Southern has gained by a little over 8 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara has lost by only 1.2 per cent. The fall, lower though it seems against that in Rajputana, is only imaginary as the actual loss would have amounted to 4 per cent., had the population of Ajmer-Merwara not been inflated by the influx of pilgrims visiting the Urs Fair at Ajmer at the time of the census. The increase in the Southern Division is due to the facts that the tract remained comparatively free from epidemics during the decade and that the Bhil population which has mainly contributed to the rise is very prolific. The decrease in the remaining Divisions and in Ajmer-Merwara is chiefly due to the havoc caused by the ravages of plague, influenza and fever.

29. A comparison between the variations in the censused population and that computed on the basis of the Vital Statistics in Ajmer-Merwara, is made in the Table below. A comparison of these figures is also made with those of India and of the Bombay Presidency, as supplied by the Census Commissioner with his letter No. 298, dated the 30th March 1922.

Comparison between variations in the censused population and in that derived from Vital Statistics.

| Decades. | VARIATION 1911-1920 ACCORDING TO VITAL STATISTICS (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, (+) DEFICIENCY (-)). | | | VARIATION 1911-1921 ACCORDING TO CENSUS EXCESS (+) DEFICIENCY (-). | | | DIFFERENCE. | | | REMARKS. |
|----------------|---|------------|------------|--|------------|----------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | Excess or defect of column 5 over column 2. | Excess or defect of column 6 over column 3. | Excess or defect of column 7 over column 4. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ajmer-Merwara— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1901-11 . . | -11,883 | -2,229 | -9,154 | +24,483 | +15,172 | +9,311 | +35,866 | +17,401 | +18,465 | |
| 1911-21 . . | -44,829 | -19,690 | -25,139 | -20,272 | -7,114 | -13,158 | +24,557 | +12,576 | +11,981 | Excluding pilgrim figures. |
| 1911-21 . . | -44,829 | -19,690 | -25,139 | -6,124 | +3,368 | -9,492 | +38,705 | +23,058 | +15,647 | Including pilgrim figures. |
| India— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-21 . . | +5,735,261 | +3,409,008 | +2,325,353 | +2,824,507 | +2,010,545 | +813,962 | -3,910,754 | -1,399,363 | -2,511,391 | |
| Bombay— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-21 . . | -525,316 | -211,814 | -314,002 | -358,382 | -88,152 | -270,230 | +166,934 | +123,162 | +43,772 | |

To derive any fruitful conclusions, it was most essential that the statistics, for the sake of such comparisons, should have been taken for the area in which Vital Statistics were correctly registered as also in which the population had not been disturbed by any unusual migration. It is this time practically impossible to select such an area. Of the two Provinces, which are being dealt with in this report, there is no denying that the Vital Statistics of the States in Rajputana are almost invariably unreliable. They do border upon reliability in the Ajmer-Merwara Province but unfortunately for this discussion the population was so much disturbed by migration due to the Urs Fair at Ajmer, that the aim of arriving at any definite conclusion is frustrated. Rajputana had therefore to be left entirely out of discussion. For Ajmer-Merwara, since an estimate of the Fair population is known, the normal population can be computed and hence Ajmer-Merwara has been chosen.

In respect of the India figures there is a deficiency of 3,910,754 persons in column 8 and the shortage of females in column 10 is nearly twice as great as that of males in column 9. Assuming these figures to be correct, in the opinion of the Census Commissioner they seem to suggest:—

- (a) a defective census especially of females, or
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|-------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1911 | 1,486 | 1,684 | 1,983 | 1,921 | 1,724 | 1,191 | 1,142 | 979 | 971 | 1,208 | 1,217 | 1,160 | 16,666 |
| 1912 | 1,000 | 1,068 | 1,267 | 920 | 1,187 | 907 | 777 | 516 | 1,838 | 1,281 | 1,039 | 1,006 | 12,926 |
| 1913 | 1,084 | 970 | 1,173 | 1,118 | 940 | 858 | 803 | 827 | 659 | 672 | 614 | 953 | 10,884 |
| 1914 | 974 | 990 | 1,073 | 1,253 | 1,713 | 749 | 864 | 1,340 | 1,254 | 926 | 760 | 830 | 12,724 |
| 1915 | 984 | 797 | 870 | 1,015 | 906 | 684 | 666 | 729 | 853 | 749 | 976 | 1,356 | 10,586 |
| 1916 | 1,327 | 928 | 842 | 905 | 1,121 | 1,091 | 1,175 | 1,331 | 1,672 | 1,622 | 1,564 | 1,482 | 15,360 |
| 1917 | 1,204 | 1,297 | 1,808 | 1,742 | 1,483 | 1,661 | 1,637 | 1,890 | 3,253 | 6,807 | 6,225 | 6,227 | 34,300 |
| 1918 | 3,996 | 2,630 | 2,099 | 1,393 | 1,137 | 687 | 631 | 310 | 1,591 | 897 | 20,693 | 3,219 | 39,723 |
| 1919 | 1,212 | 1,032 | 984 | 870 | 840 | 720 | 458 | 837 | 1,056 | 1,009 | 1,168 | 910 | 11,064 |
| 1920 | 888 | 924 | 900 | 1,041 | 1,051 | 631 | 597 | 646 | 647 | 539 | 615 | 974 | 9,413 |
| TOTAL | 14,251 | 12,326 | 13,110 | 12,277 | 12,120 | 9,269 | 8,760 | 9,941 | 13,694 | 15,860 | 34,921 | 17,111 | 173,639 |

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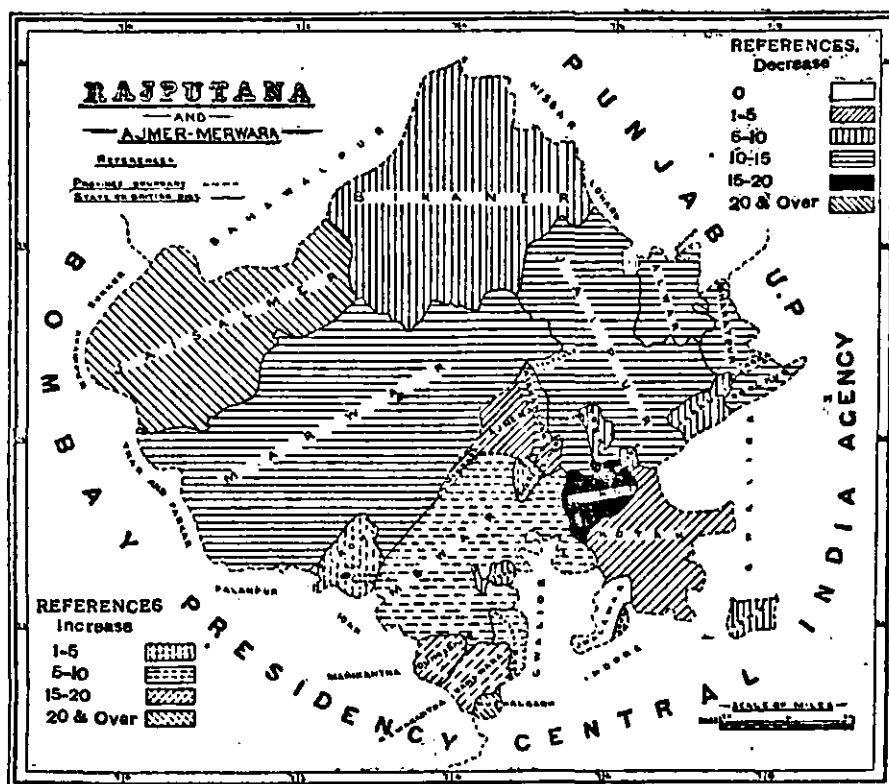
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| Sikh | -2.8 | -76.2 |
| Parsi | -1.8 | -19.5 |
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|-----------------------|---|------------|------------|--|------------|----------|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | Excess or defect of column 5 over column 2. | Excess or defect of column 6 over column 3. | Excess or defect of column 7 over column 4. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ajmer-Merwara— | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1911-21 . . . | -44,829 | -19,690 | -25,139 | -20,272 | -7,114 | -13,158 | +24,657 | +12,576 | +11,981 | Excluding pilgrim figures. Including pilgrim figures. |
| 1911-21 . . . | -44,829 | -19,690 | -25,139 | -6,124 | +3,368 | -9,492 | +33,795 | +23,058 | +15,667 | |
| India— | | | | | | | | | | |
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- (b) a net emigration of population especially of females from the areas under registration to those not under registration or outside India, or
- (c) defective registration of deaths especially of females.

The proportions displayed by Ajmer-Merwara are diametrically opposed to those of India and take the trend shown by Bombay, in so far as the resultant figures in columns 8 to 10 in the former exhibit an excess in the censused population over that arrived at according to Vital Statistics, as against that indicated by India, which give quite the inverse results. The proportions here are alike both for 1901-1911 and 1911-21 and again both even when the pilgrim figures are excluded or included.

The proportions per cent. of figures in columns 9 and 10 to that in column 8 are given on the margin. It would be seen,

| Places. | Males. | Females. |
|--|--------|----------|
| Ajmer-Merwara 1901-11. | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| Ajmer-Merwara 1911-21 excluding pilgrims. | 51.2 | 48.8 |
| Ajmer-Merwara 1911-21 including pilgrims. | 50.6 | 49.4 |
| India | 35.8 | 64.2 |
| Bombay | 73.8 | 26.2 |

that in Ajmer-Merwara the proportions of the sexes, if pilgrim population is excluded, do not show much variations when compared with the figures of the previous decade. If, however, they are included, the ratio of females to males falls as low as 2.3. This is simply due to more males visiting the fair than females. The ratio of females to males in India according to

marginal figures is 9:5 while that of Bombay almost the inverse of India, viz., about 1:3. The ratios in Ajmer-Merwara are not such as invite any special discussion. The minor details will be discussed in the Chapters to which they relate.

Examination of Vital Statistics.

30. (1) *Rajputana*.—Out of the 21 Units which form the Province, only 16

| State. | Population. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Alwar | 701,154 |
| Bikaner | 859,685 |
| Jaisalmer | 67,652 |
| Jhalawar | 96,182 |
| Karauli | 133,730 |
| Kotah | 630,000 |
| Lawa | 2,202 |
| Tonk | 287,808 |
| TOTAL 1921 | 2,578,623 |

have furnished figures of Vital Statistics. Of these, the statistics of only 8 are said to be complete, while the figures of those of the rest are either totally unreliable or are available only for a few years or for a portion of the unit concerned. These 8 States first mentioned and their respective population are noted on the margin. The total number of births and deaths in these States during the decade amounted to 302,436 and 525,455. The proportions per mille of births and deaths to the population of 1911 (2,768,674) come to 10.9 and 19.0 respectively. The figures of death-rate for the adjoining Provinces noted in the margin

have been taken from the table showing the principal vital statistics supplied by the Census Commissioner. Their comparison with similar figures of

| Province. | Death-rate per mille according to vital statistics. | Actual per cent. ago of variation in population. |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bombay | 36.88 | -1.8 |
| Punjab | 36.56 | +5.7 |
| United Provinces | 40.19 | -3.1 |
| Rajputana (eight States) | 19.00 | -6.9 |

Rajputana based on the figures of only the 8 States under discussion, shows that the death-rate here is even below half that of the adjoining Provinces. With such a remarkable low death-rate one would naturally expect a rapid increase in the population unless it had been counter-acted by similar low birth-rate and a very high increase in emigration over immigration. What do we find here? No increase but decrease which leads to form an opinion that

even figures of these 8 States are practically unreliable. The unreliability of the vital statistics is further evidenced by another simple process, viz. :—

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Population of 1911 | 2,768,674 |
| Add—births during 1911-21 | 302,436 |
| TOTAL | 3,071,110 |
| Deduct—deaths during 1911-21 | 525,455 |
| Computed population in 1921 | 2,545,655 |
| Population (actual) in 1921 | 2,578,623 |
| Difference representing excess of immigration over emigration | 32,968 |

Note.—The figures given here relate to the 8 States under discussion.

From the above it appears that the population has not lost by emigration but gained by immigration, which is in contradiction to the actual state of affairs. The emigration from these States as deduced from the figures of the present Census amount to 358,515 while immigration to only 252,075, which gives a difference of 106,440 in favour of the former. The Province has, during the decade, been subjected to very serious tests by the ravages of epidemics in various forms and it is no wonder that the registration of vital statistics, which has never been alleged to be satisfactory, was neglected the most.

31. The table on the margin compares the immigration and emigration figures for 1921 and 1911. It appears (a) that there is a slight difference between the proportion of immigrants to the population as compared with that of 1911, (b) that their number has fallen by about 20 per cent. since 1911, (c) that this decrease represents only 8.8 per cent. of the total decrease in the population, (d) that emigrants are in proportion of 8.8 per cent. of the total population of 1921, (e) that their number has increased by only 1.6 per cent. since 1911, and (f) that they exceed the immigrants by 258.7 per cent. Since the ages of emigrants and immigrants are not known, it is difficult to form an exact estimate of the extent to which immigration has taken place in this decade. The decrease in the number of immigrants is presumably due to deaths by epidemics.

| | 1921. | 1911. | Per cent- age of variation 1911-21. | Per centage to total population. | |
|--|---------|---------|--|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | 1921. | 1911. |
| Immigrants . . . | 242,233 | 302,489 | -19.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Emigrants . . . | 868,906 | 855,625 | +1.6 | 8.8 | 8.1 |
| Per centage of varia- tion of emigrants over immigrants. | +258.7 | +182.9 | ... | ... | ... |

Migration.
figures for 1921 and 1911. It appears (a) that there is a slight difference between the proportion of immigrants to the population as compared with that of 1911, (b) that their number has fallen by about 20 per cent. since 1911, (c) that this decrease represents only 8.8 per cent. of the total

decrease in the population, (d) that emigrants are in proportion of 8.8 per cent. of the total population of 1921, (e) that their number has increased by only 1.6 per cent. since 1911, and (f) that they exceed the immigrants by 258.7 per cent. Since the ages of emigrants and immigrants are not known, it is difficult to form an exact estimate of the extent to which immigration has taken place in this decade. The decrease in the number of immigrants is presumably due to deaths by epidemics.

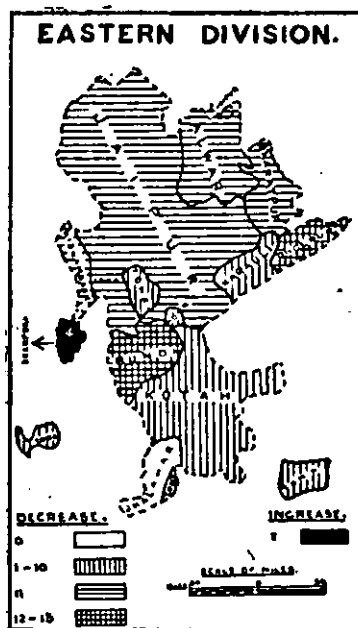
32. The marginal table shows that there is no direct relation between the variation in population and its density. The country is, on the whole, very thinly peopled and there cannot be any marked tendency on account of pressure of population on the soil for people to move from one part to another. People are much disinclined to leave their native place to change one master for another. The most densely populated States, viz., Bharatpur, Dholpur and Alwar still show a decline, as in the previous decade. Of the 7 States those which show an increase in population this time, were lowest in density in 1911.

| State or District. | Per cent- age of variation in popula- tion 1911- 1921. | Actual increase or decrease in number of persons per square mile 1911- 1921. | POSITION IN ORDER IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA COMBINED IN | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|------------------|
| | | | Variation in popula- tion. | Increase in persons per square mile. | Area. | Popula- tion. |
| 1. Kishanpur | +32.5 | +21 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 21 |
| 2. Dauskarpur | +18.5 | +21 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 12 |
| 3. Banwara | +15.0 | +10 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 11 |
| 4. Partabgarh | +7.0 | +5 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 19 |
| 5. Mewar | +6.7 | +7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 6. Shahpura | +1.5 | +2 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 20 |
| 7. Sirohi | +1.0 | +1 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 14 |
| 8. Jhalwar | -0.1 | .. | 8 | 8 | 19 | 16 |
| 9. Ajmer-Merwara | -1.2 | -2 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| 10. Kotah | -1.4 | -1 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| 11. Tonk | -5.0 | -6 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 |
| 12. Bikaner | -5.9 | -2 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| 13. Karauli | -8.8 | -10 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 15 |
| 14. Marwar | -10.5 | -6 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| 15. Kishanpur | -10.8 | -11 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 17 |
| 16. Bharatpur | -11.2 | -32 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| 17. Jaipur | -11.3 | -19 | 17 | 16 | 4 | 1 |
| 18. Alwar | -11.4 | -29 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 4 |
| 19. Lawa | -11.8 | -16 | 19 | 15 | 22 | 23 |
| 20. Dholpur | -12.7 | -29 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 10 |
| 21. Bundi | -14.5 | -15 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 10 |
| 22. Abu | -16.0 | -114 | 22 | 19 | 23 | 13 |
| 23. Jaisalmer | -23.4 | -1 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 22 |

Relation of variation to density.
The country is, on the whole, very thinly peopled and there cannot be any marked tendency on account of pressure of population on the soil for people to move from one part to another. People are much disinclined to leave their native place to change one master for another. The most densely populated States, viz., Bharatpur, Dholpur and Alwar still show a decline, as in the previous decade. Of the 7 States those which show an increase in population this time, were lowest in density in 1911.

Detailed examination
of results by Natural
Divisions and their
Units.

33. *Eastern Division.*—The Eastern Division which has the largest population and exhibits the greatest density has suffered seriously from Plague, Influenza and other epidemics during the decade. Its population has decreased by 9·7 per cent., Kotah and Jhalawar being affected the least. Next in order comes Tonk, showing a fall comparatively much less than in the rest of the States in the Division. Shahpura alone has, what they say, a feather in the cap, as it exhibits an increase. The map in the margin exhibits the States in groups according to per centage of variations. Jhalawar shows no loss. The loss is nearly uniform in Alwar, Bharatpur, Jajpur, Kishan-
garh and Lawa. The rest of the States show a loss between 12—15 per cent. Immigration and emigration in the Division have both fallen by 17·3 and 6·9 per cent. respectively. The Natural population has decreased by 9·2 per cent. Emigrants are nearly double the immigrants in numerical strength. The immigrants and emigrants are 8·5 and 4·2 per cent. of the total actual population while they were 8·3 and 4·6 respectively in 1911—they stand in nearly the same proportion to the actual population as they did in 1911.



| Eastern Division. | TOTAL. | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATIONS. | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 5,229,191 | 5,791,318 | -9·7 | +0·6 |
| Immigrants . . . | 218,142 | 263,803 | -17·3 | +7·7 |
| Emigrants | 445,440 | 478,757 | -6·9 | +9·2 |
| Natural population | 5,456,489 | 6,006,272 | -9·2 | +0·9 |

Alwar.—The loss of population in Alwar during the decade amounts to 11·4 against 4·4 in 1911, which is still less than in the two other States in the Division, *viz.*, Bundi and Dholpur. The rural area has suffered more severely than the urban for, while the decrease in the former has been only as small as about 4 per cent., the latter has lost as much as above 12 per cent. or more than three times the urban population. This decrease seems to be due to emigration and the ravages of epidemics. Immigration here has fallen by 37 per cent. since 1911 and the emigration increased by 9 per cent. The net emigration is 144 per cent. in excess of what it was in 1911. The Natural population has gone down by 6·7 per cent. The slight rise in age-group 5-10, coupled with the loss in all the groups and reduction in the proportion of married females aged 15—40 to hundred females of all ages, forebodes an inauspicious future.

Bharatpur.—The condition of this State has been discussed in detail in the Report of 1911. The present discussion will be confined to variations accruing during the present decade and the one preceding it. The loss in the present decade exceeds that of 1901-11 by 4 per cent. Bharatpur stands sixth in point of loss among the twelve States in this Division and sixteenth among those in Rajputana. The urban population has suffered less than in several other States—

while the rural, rather heavily, say, nearly three and a half times the urban population. The State suffered from Plague, Influenza and Malaria during the

| Bharatpur. | TOTAL POPULATION. | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 496,437 | 558,785 | -11·2 | -10·8 |
| Immigrants . . . | 62,593 | 79,812 | -21·6 | -9·6 |
| Emigrants | 40,152 | 89,140 | -55·0 | -17·8 |
| Natural population | 473,996 | 568,113 | -16·6 | -12·2 |

while the rural, rather heavily, say, nearly three and a half times the urban population. The State suffered from Plague, Influenza and Malaria during the

RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

REFERENCES.

INDUSTRIAL REFERENCES.

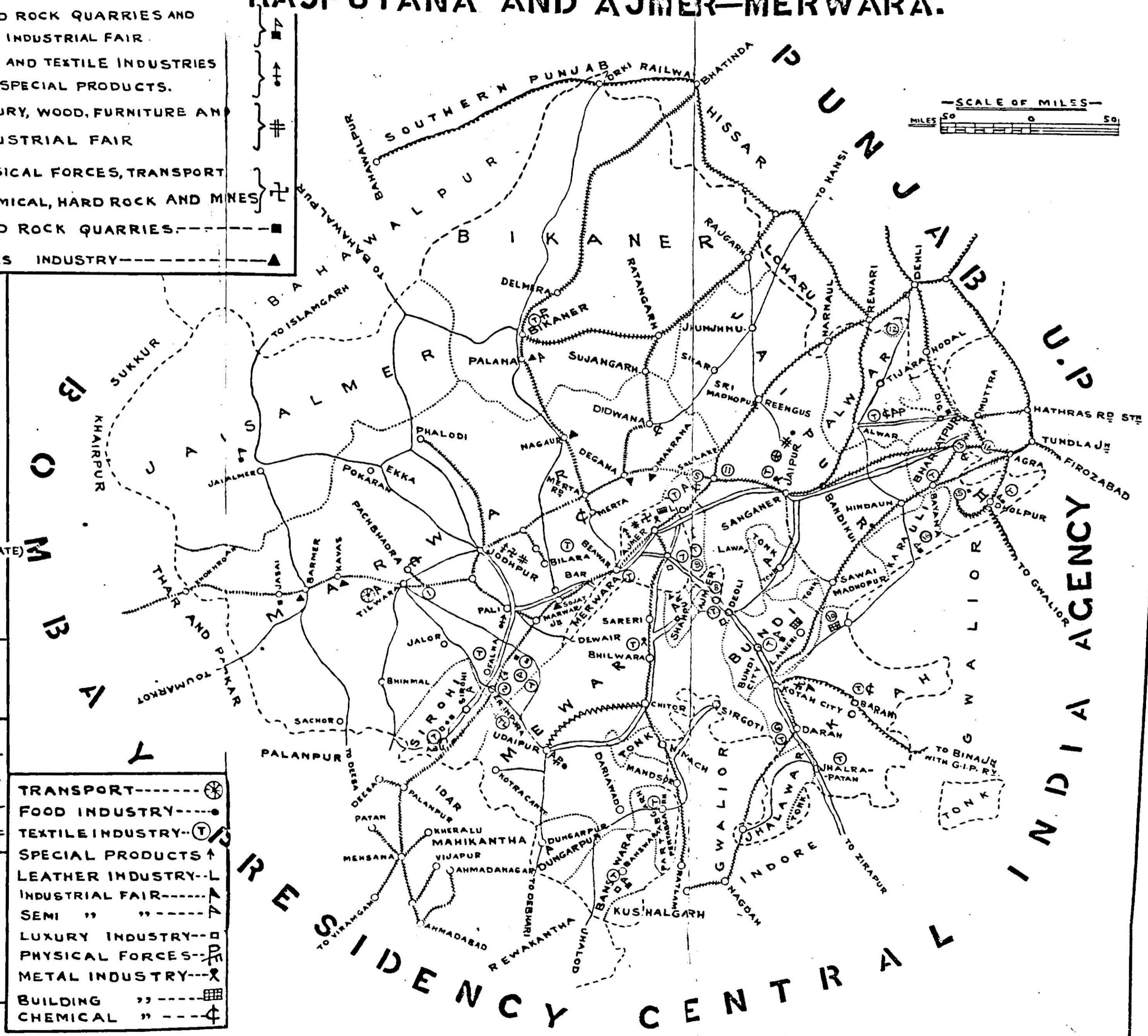
- PLACES.**
(MARWAR)
1. BALOTRA J^m.
 2. BALI
 3. DESURI
 4. SADRI
 5. SAMBHAR
- (KOTAH)
6. CHECHAT.
- (AJMER-MERWARA)
7. NASIRABAD
 8. KEKRI
- (KISHANGARH)
9. SARWAR
- (KOTAH)
10. INDERGARH
- (JAIPUR)
11. PHULERA
 12. JAIPUR TERRITORY
 13. BHARATPUR (BHARATPUR STATE)
 14. ACHNERA (U.P)
 15. TANTPUR (DHOLPUR STATE)
 16. KARALI (KARALI STATE)

- STATES**
- I. KISHANGARH
 - II. DHOLPUR.

- BOUNDARIES**
- PROVINCE BOUNDARY -----
 - STATE OR BRITISH DISTRICT (dotted line)
 - TRADE ROUTE KUTCHA -----
 - " " PUCCA ROAD =====

- RAILWAYS.**
- BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RY } (thick line with cross-ticks)
 - JAIPUR STATE RY (dashed line with cross-ticks)
 - DHOLPUR BARI RAILWAY (line with cross-ticks)
 - JODHPUR BIKANIR " (line with cross-ticks)
 - UDAIPUR CHITOR " (line with cross-ticks)
 - OTHER RYs (line with cross-ticks)

- HARD ROCK QUARRIES AND SEMI INDUSTRIAL FAIR. (dashed line with square)
- FOOD AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AND SPECIAL PRODUCTS. (dashed line with circle)
- LUXURY, WOOD, FURNITURE AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR. (dashed line with triangle)
- PHYSICAL FORCES, TRANSPORT CHEMICAL, HARD ROCK AND MINES. (dashed line with cross)
- HARD ROCK QUARRIES. (dashed line with square)
- MINES INDUSTRY. (dashed line with triangle)



- TRANSPORT** (circle with cross)
- FOOD INDUSTRY (circle)
 - TEXTILE INDUSTRY (circle with T)
 - SPECIAL PRODUCTS (circle with T)
 - LEATHER INDUSTRY (circle with L)
 - INDUSTRIAL FAIR (circle with triangle)
 - SEMI " " (circle with triangle)
 - LUXURY INDUSTRY (circle with square)
 - PHYSICAL FORCES (circle with cross)
 - METAL INDUSTRY (circle with X)
 - BUILDING " " (circle with grid)
 - CHEMICAL " " (circle with cross)

decade. Complete vital statistics are not available :- the estimated number of deaths from Plague and Influenza as reported, is about 48,000. Thus the two epidemics mentioned above are alone responsible for the destruction of a little below 10 per cent. of the population, leaving deaths from other causes out of consideration. Immigration has decreased by 22 per cent. while emigration by 55. Immigrants number 12.6 per cent. of the total population, against 14.3 in 1911 and emigrants 8.1 per cent. against 16.0. It is thus evident that the loss is not the result of migration. There has proportionately been more loss in the population of females than in that of males. The proportion of children under 10 years of age to total population has risen by 3.2 per cent. (22.9 in 1911 and 26.1 in 1921) while that of married females of child-bearing age (15-40) to 100 females of all ages fallen by 2 per cent. since 1911 and 1.1 since 1901. The fall in the number of child-bearing women does not portend any good for the future, as it only means reduction in the multiplication of population. The severity of Plague and Influenza in the State, is reflected in the fact that the adjoining Districts of Muttra in the United Provinces and Gurgaon in the Punjab, whose Natural conditions it closely resembles, have shown a loss of only 5.7 and 6.6 per cent. respectively, against that of 11.2 in this State. Since 1881, this State has shown a net loss of 23.1 per cent. The Bharatpur State has continued to decline at each successive Census and this is the only State about which such a statement could be predicted. The present decade has beaten all records in point of loss.

Every Unit in the State, except the town of Bhusawar, shows loss ranging from 1.1 in the Bayana town to 19.8 in the Uchain sub-Tahsil. Amongst towns, leaving out the City which has shown a decrease of only 1.3, Kaman and Weir have shown the greatest loss being 11.7 and 11.3 per cent. respectively. The Tahsils which show a drop of over 10 per cent. of population, have suffered the most from epidemics than the rest. Like 1911, the Natural population of the State has shown a decline of 16.6 per cent. greater even than 11.2 in the actual population. The emigrant population of the State seems probably not to have escaped the attacks of the epidemics, though away from their native place.

Bundi.—The recent decade was not at all favourable to the growth of population.

| Bundi. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 187,068 | 218,730 | -14.5 | +27.7 |
| Immigrants . | 12,489 | 18,614 | -32.9 | +43.4 |
| Emigrants . | 19,700 | 18,890 | +4.3 | +33.0 |
| Natural population | 194,279 | 219,012 | -11.3 | +27.0 |

In the latter part of the decade, not a single year can be called a good year, the gloomiest being the year 1917-18 during which Plague and Influenza prevailed, resulting in a loss of 14.5 per cent. to the population, which loss is the greatest in this Division and is only surpassed in Rajputana by Jaisalmer and Abu.

The loss is entirely confined to the rural area—the urban showing a rise, which in its turn, is perceptible only in the Lakheri town (128.9 per cent.) due to the location there of the Cement industry. The remaining towns show losses ranging from 17.8 (Bundi City) to 41.6 (Keshoraipatan town). The loss in the rural area varies from 2.4 per cent., in the Hindoli *Pargana* to 23.9 in the Lakheri *Pargana*. The net loss between 1881 and 1921 has risen from 14.1 (1911) to 26.6 in this decade and it is very doubtful whether the State would ever be able to regain its position of 1881. The immigrant population has decreased by 32.9 per cent. and the emigrant increased by 4.3. The immigrants contribute to add 6.7 per cent. to the actual population, while the emigrants to reduce it by 10.5, the latter being 3.8 per cent. in excess of the former. This means that migration has partly tended to reduce the population. Females have suffered more than males by about 1.5 per cent. From the vital statistics such as are available, it appears that the death-rate was in excess of the birth-rate which means that the persons swept away by epidemics could not adequately be replaced by births. In this connection the State Census Superintendent adds: "The deficiency in the number of births as compared with the number of deaths in the latter part of the decade, can also to some extent be attributed to the recruitment among the male population." The proportion of children under 10 years of age to one hundred persons of re-productive age-period (15-40) is 77.2 against 67.8 in 1911 and 35.4 in 1901 and the same to hundred married females of the same age-period is 196.7 against

159·2 in 1911 and 101·1 in 1901. Again the number of married females aged 15-40 per hundred females of all ages is 30·5 against 38·0 in 1911 and 35·3 in 1901. The rise in the proportion of children in the successive decades augurs a bright, but the fall in the proportion of married females of child-bearing age a gloomy future. In 1911, the actual and the natural populations showed increases by nearly the same per centages, but the present decade exhibits decrease in both, in the former in a higher degree than in the latter. This leads one to the conclusion that the emigrants have also suffered loss from one or more causes.

Dholpur.—Dholpur, like its neighbouring States, *viz.*, Jaipur, Bharatpur and Karauli, has declined in population during the decade. Out of the period of ten years forming the decade, there were only two good years and three of respite which gave from average to good crops. The rest were either years of famine or of scarcity. 1918 and 1919 were the years in which there was high mortality from Influenza and Cholera. Vital statistics are available only for five years, *i.e.*, from 1913 to 1917 inclusive, and show an excess of births over deaths to an extent of nearly two-fold. This should have shown a bright closing of the decade but since the population shows a fall it can only be conjectured that, as in other States, the high mortality in the closing years (*i.e.*, 1918 and 1919) from Influenza and Cholera turned the table. The marginal migration figures show that the decade was neither attractive to

| Dholpur. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 229,734 | 263,188 | -12·7 | -2·9 |
| Immigrants . . . | 21,225 | 28,471 | -25·5 | -20·4 |
| Emigrants | 14,115 | 37,191 | -62·0 | -5·5 |
| Natural population | 222,624 | 271,908 | -18·1 | -1·0 |

the immigrants, nor so repulsive as to persuade people to emigrate. Immigrants decreased by 25·5 per cent. and emigrants by 62·0. The inference which can be drawn from the above analysis is, that the large drop in population was, as stated above, wholly due to the havoc caused by the epidemics.

The urban population has suffered more than the rural, the loss in the latter being 12 per cent. against 17 in the former. The State has been declining in respect of population since the last three decades and the highest fall has been exhibited by it in the present decade. Bundi only surpasses it in respect of loss. Unlike the previous decade, Dholpur has this time fared worse than its neighbouring District of Agra and the States of Bharatpur and Karauli, the per centages of variations of which are, Agra (-9·6), Bharatpur (-11·2) and Karauli (-8·8) per cent. In 1911, the population showed a net increase of 5·4 per cent. against 1881, but the ill-fated present decade has converted that increase into a drop of 8·0 per cent. The unsatisfactory feature of the decade is that the losses have been heavier in the reproductive age-periods, 15-20 and 20-40, *viz.*, 18·5 and 15·3 per cent. and this is aggravated by the fact that the proportion of married females of 15-40 years of age to 100 females of all ages has gone down from 36 to 33. The only consolation is that the proportion of children under ten years to every 100 persons aged 15 to 40, has increased from 58 in 1911 to 66 per cent. this time, which instills hope for the future. The city takes the largest share in the loss (18·7 per cent.) and next to it is Bari town (16·1). The loss in the rural area ranges between 8·4 in Baseri, and 15·7 in Bari Tahsil. The natural population has decreased by 18 per cent.

Jaipur.—The present decade was quite unfavourable to the growth of population. Plague was prevalent throughout in the first half of it and appeared again in 1917-18, accompanied with Influenza of an acute type which caused heavy mortality. Unsatisfactory agricultural conditions also added to the unpopularity of the decade. Excepting one or two years every one of them was bad for one reason or the other. The prices and wages ruled very high and the privations imposed on all classes by war conditions and restrictions on trade told heavily on the population and particularly on the commercial. With the close of the war, the pressure of anxieties had been relieved, but the high prices are likely to continue, until conditions became normal. The heavy mortality, from Malaria, Plague and last but not the least from Influenza, brought with it unparalleled labour difficulties, which it will take not less than a generation to remove in order to restore the affairs to normal condition. The result of the above condition of things is reflected, as will be seen from the marginal figures,

| Jaipur. | POPULATION. | | VARIATIONS PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 2,338,802 | 2,636,647 | -11.3 | -0.8 |
| Immigrants . . . | 89,120 | 91,772 | -2.9 | +32.1 |
| Emigrants . . . | 330,770 | 339,523 | -2.6 | +24.0 |
| Natural population | 2,680,452 | 2,884,398 | -1.5 | +0.7 |

in the large drop of 11.3 per cent. in population, which is very nearly twice as much as in the two previous decades together. The present decade has nearly counter-balanced the gain of 11.8 per cent. in 1881-91 decade and the loss in the intervening decades, has brought about a net loss of 7.5 since 1881. The immigrants

and emigrants have both fallen by 2.9 and 2.6 per cent. against the rise of 32.1 and 24 respectively in 1911. The immigration is thus slightly in excess of emigration. The loss in population does not therefore appear to have been affected by migration to any perceptible extent.

The rural area has suffered more than the urban. The former exhibits a loss of 11.86 per cent. against 8.25 in the latter. Leaving the States, which show an increase, the loss in the urban area of Jaipur, surpasses that of Bharatpur, Kotah and Tonk. In the rural area the increase ranges between 1.0 per cent. in Jhunjhunu and 162 in the Bamanwas Tahsil and the decrease varies from 3.7 in Newai Tahsil to 52.3 in Mauzamabad Tahsil. The rural units showing a loss

| Units. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Baswa . . . | ... | 38.0 |
| Daosa . . . | ... | 40.6 |
| Lalsot . . . | ... | 40.8 |
| Sikrai . . . | 80.0 | ... |
| Jamwa Rangarh . . . | ... | 49.3 |
| Gangapur . . . | ... | 47.4 |
| Bamanwas . . . | 162.2 | ... |
| Ghonsia . . . | 79.8 | ... |
| Jaipur . . . | ... | 42.3 |
| Sawai Madhopur . . . | ... | 35.5 |
| Mauzamabad . . . | ... | 52.3 |
| Sambhar Tahsil . . . | 130.7 | ... |

or gain of 30 per cent. or over are noted in the margin. Of the 39 urban units 10 show a gain in population ranging from 0.2 in Chirawa town to 75.3 in Manoharpur town, the remaining 29 show a deficit varying from 0.6 per cent. (Sri Madhopur) to 33.3 (Sawai Madhopur). The proportion of immigrants to the actual population is 3.8 per cent. against 3.5 of 1911. The emigrants form 14.1 per cent. of the same population against 12.9 in 1911. The comparison of main age-period figures presents a rather gloomy feature. Against 1911, children under 10 years of age have decreased by 4.8 per cent., though their proportion to total population has risen

by 2.2 per cent. (being 26.5 in 1921 and 24.3 in 1911). Similar results are evidenced by the variations in the proportions of (a) married females to hundred females of all ages which are 33.0 against 36.8 of the past census and (b) females of the child-bearing ages (15-20) and (20-40) which give a fall of 16.5 and 15.3 per cent. respectively. It is apparently hopeless to imagine that, with the attendant aspects, the loss in population could be made good by natural sources, unless considerable immigration takes place during the next decade, but the idea, in itself, appears very far-fetched.

Jhalawar.—Jhalawar is prominent in showing the minimum loss (0.1) in this decade (in this Division), as compared with a gain of 6.8

| Jhalawar. | POPULATION. | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 96,182 | 96,271 | -0.1 | +6.8 |
| Immigrants . . . | 21,327 | 22,112 | -2.6 | -0.5 |
| Emigrants . . . | 19,522 | 18,591 | +5.0 | -10.0 |
| Natural population | 94,177 | 92,750 | +1.5 | +4.7 |

in 1911 and a loss of 40.3 in 1901. The net loss since 1881 is exactly the same as it was in 1911. Jhalawar reports 7,810 deaths in excess of births; deducting this from the population of 1911, the population of 1921 should have been

88,461, while it is short of the actual population by 7,721. Considering the variation in immigration, which is not very considerable, it appears that births were not correctly reported. The satisfactory feature revealed by the age figures is, that the number of persons in the age-period, viz., 10-15, who will reach reproductive age during the next decade, has risen by 74 per cent. since 1911, so also has the proportion of children under 10 to hundred persons of the reproductive age risen from 56.8 in 1911 to 68.5 in 1921. The slight decrease in the number of married females aged 15-40, viz., 6.9 (37.8 in 1911 and 30.9 in 1921), need not necessarily cause any anxiety as this deficiency will be more than recouped by increase of 82 per cent. in the number of females of the age of 10-15.

The number of children under 5—10 years of age has also increased by 29 per cent. All these various features lead to the conclusion that the decade, on the whole does not portend an unhopeful future. The natural population has also increased by 1·5 per cent.

Karauli.—Out of the ten years, Karauli had 8 good years broken in only by one

| Karauli. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 133,730 | 146,587 | -8·8 | -6·5 |
| Immigrants . . . | 18,121 | 18,163 | -0·2 | -12·7 |
| Emigrants . . . | 16,106 | 15,857 | +1·6 | -7·4 |
| Natural population | 131,715 | 144,281 | -8·7 | -5·8 |

of scarcity. The public health was good during the first half of the decade, but the various epidemics which generally ruled throughout the Province, had had their effect during the latter half. This State fared better than its neighbours—Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur—where the loss in population was 11·2,

11·3 and 12·7 per cent. respectively—Karauli losing only 8·8. It is a curious coincidence that the figures of actual and natural population, are almost very nearly the same this time. The immigrant population has fallen by 0·2 per cent. against 12·7 in 1911 and the emigrant risen by 1·6 per cent. against the fall of 7·4 in 1911. The vital statistics appear to be fairly accurate in this State; the excess of deaths over births was only 11,447. If this is deducted from the population of 1911, the population of 1921 should be 135,140 which is in excess of the actual figures by 1,410 or only 1 per cent. of the total population. The excess of immigration over emigration has been 2,015 which is very near the excess above mentioned (1,410) and this proves the accuracy of the vital occurrences. The population of urban area has increased by 18·6 per cent. as against the drop of 15·6 in 1911. The rural area has decreased by 13·05 against 4·9 in 1911. This is the first time when the urban area has shown such a big rise after the slight increase of 1·5 in 1901, and this is due to the addition of new towns to the list. The urban population has however not yet reached the figure of 1881, as a deficit of about 8 per cent. is still left to be made good. The loss in rural population has been rising from decade to decade, except in 1891, when there was a rise of 8 per cent. The net loss in the rural population during the decade since 1881 is 10·4 per cent., against the gain of 3·0 in 1911. The shrinkage of the number of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females of all ages from 37 in 1911 to 33 in the present decade, is an unfavourable indication of the future. The extraordinary feature is the rise in the proportion of the children under 10 years per 100 persons aged 15—40, from 57 (in 1911) to 70 in the present decade. This is attributable to the fact that the births in the first 5 years of the decade had been very steady, as will be seen from a comparison of the actual figures of the age period 5—10 in the Imperial Table VII-B, Rajputana, of 1921, with those of 1911. The number in the age period 0—5, though smaller than that in the 5—10 group, is still almost equal to that in the 0—5 group of 1911. This shows that the epidemics, which raged in the second half of the decade, carried away the reproductive females resulting in the diminishing of births in that half, as otherwise the proportion of children should have gone yet higher. The same reason holds good for the expansion of the proportion of the children of the same age to 100 married females from 146 (1911) to 187. Going further into sub-units it is found that the Huzur, Mandrail and Utgir Tahsils show a very heavy loss when compared with 1911. The range of loss in the State lies between 4·34 (Machalpur Tahsil) and 29·4 (Utgir Tahsil). Of the five Tahsils, only one, *viz.*, Sapotra shows a gain of 9·3 per cent. Amongst the towns the highest loss is noticed in Mandrail (8·0) and the lowest in Karauli (1·1).

Kishangarh.—Excluding Shahpura, which has shown an increase, Jhalawar,

| Kishangarh. | POPULATION. | | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 77,734 | 87,191 | -10·8 | -4·2 |
| Immigrants . . . | 14,602 | 20,848 | -30·0 | +6·2 |
| Emigrants . . . | 10,942 | 14,084 | -22·3 | +6·6 |
| Natural population | 74,074 | 80,427 | -7·9 | -4·0 |

Karauli, Kotah and Tonk have also fared better than Kishangarh, whose population has declined by 10·8 per cent. during the decade. The net variation since 1881 is (-31·0), which is surpassed only by Jhalawar. After showing a rise in 1891, the density of the State has all along con-

tinued to decline resulting in a fall of 91 per square mile against 146 in 1891. The scarcity of rain was felt in 1911 but 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 were years of famine. Death-rate exceeded birth-rate in the years 1916 to 1918. The number of immigrants exhibits a fall of 30 per cent. against the increase of 6.2 per cent. in 1911 and the emigrants that of 22.3 against the similar rise of 6.6 in 1911. Immigration happily was 7.7 per cent. in excess of emigration during the decade. The immigrants form about 19 per cent. of the actual population and the emigrants nearly 14. This shows that the decrease in the actual population was not the result of migration, but was due to high death-rate consequent on the ravages of epidemics. The natural population has decreased by 7.9 per cent. Urban population has suffered more than the rural, the loss being 13.4 and 10.2 respectively. The loss is the greatest in the Rupunagar town (26.8) in the urban area and in the *Pargana* of the same name (13.06) in the rural area. As in Karauli, the number of married females aged 15—40 has contracted from 38 to 32 per hundred females of all ages while the proportion of children under ten, expanded from 55 in 1911 to 67 in the present decade. Similar expansion has taken place in the proportion of children in relation to one hundred married females of reproductive age from 139 to 172. The reasons for this, given in detail under Karauli, equally apply here. The hopeful sign for the future is indicated by the rise of children of 5—10 years of age by 16 per cent. and of those of 10—15 by 42.

Kotah.—Of the two States which have shown the lowest loss in this Division,

| Kotah. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 630,080 | 639,080 | -1.4 | +17.3 |
| Immigrants . | 61,936 | 69,263 | -10.7 | +85.3 |
| Emigrants | 31,257 | 35,979 | -13.1 | +29.1 |
| Natural population | 599,381 | 605,805 | -1.1 | +13.2 |

as well as in the Province of Rajputana, Jhalawar (0.1) stands first and Kotah (1.4) second. The natural population which was lower than the actual in 1911 has shown some improvement this time. The decade on the whole was not favourable to the growth of population. The years 1911,

1913, 1915, 1918 and 1920 were of deficient rainfall, while that of 1917 was one of abnormally heavy rains. The opening year of the decade was one of much anxiety to the agricultural population as monsoon was late and rains insufficient. 1912 and 1916 were years of normal activity. With the advent of 1917 a period of three successive years began which was marked by unmixed hardship and disaster for the agricultural population. Malaria broke out after the rainfall of 1917. In the early part of the next year, Plague appeared in an epidemic form and was followed, in the latter part, by Influenza. These calamities coupled with the minimum most rainfall ever known by the decade reduced the people to a sad plight. The rains of 1919 were again scanty and the agricultural out-turn was consequently poor. The closing year of the decade afforded some relief to the agriculturists. But for the epidemics in 1917 and 1918, which carried away a large number of people, the population of the State would not have fallen even in the small degree it has done. According to vital statistics supplied by the State, the population should have come to 625,550, *i.e.*, 4,510 less than that actually enumerated, as

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Population of 1911 | 639,080 |
| Add births during the decade. | 119,007 |
| TOTAL | 758,086 |
| Deduct deaths during the decade | 132,546 |
| Net population | 625,550 |
| Actual population according to census. | 630,080 |
| Difference representing excess of immigration over emigration. | +4,510 |

would appear from the figures in the margin. The immigrant population forms about 10 per cent. of the population, while the emigrants half as much. This proves that the deficiency in the computed population is not only the result of migration but is also due to the defective registration of births. The situation of Kotah is similar to that of Kishangarh in respect of loss of population in the rural and urban areas. The losses in these areas amount to 1.24 and 3.32 per cent. respectively. The examination of statistics of the sub-units shows that the loss is confined almost entirely to *Kotris* (or feudal

Estates), because, excluding Kotah city which has suffered a loss of 3 per cent., the population of *Nizamats* has, on the whole, increased by 0.4. Amongst the

Kotris the highest loss is shown by Pipalda *Mustarka* (42·7) and the lowest (12·9) by Pipalda *Thikana*. Of the 20 State *Nizamats*, 12 show gains ranging from 0·2 to 15·6 per cent. and the rest, losses from 1·4 to 11·2. The highest gain is shown by the Kishanganj *Nizamat* and the highest loss by Mangrol. Kotah has reasons to be happy for the increase of persons in the age-periods 5—10 and 10—15 by 31 and 60 per cent. respectively, as in time to come it can hope a fair multiplication of its population when children have reached their maturity. In 1911, the proportion of females of 5—10 years of age to the total female population was 12 per cent. which has risen to 16·1 in this decade. Similarly, the proportion of females aged 10—15 has risen from 6·3 to 10·7. These increases not only compensate for the decrease in the proportion of married females aged 15—40 to hundred females of all ages but instill hopes of a bright future.

| Lawa. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 2,262 | 2,564 | -11·8 | -4·0 |
| Immigrants . . . | 838 | 1,092 | -23·3 | -4·8 |
| Emigrants . . . | 249 | 152 | +63·8 | +105·4 |
| Natural population | 1,673 | 1,624 | +3·0 | +1·6 |

Lawa.—Lawa, a small Estate with purely rural population numbering 2,262, shows a fall of 11·8 per cent. against 4·0 in 1911. Since 1881 it has lost 15·7 per cent. of its population. The natural population has increased by 3 per cent. against 1·6 in 1911.

Shahpura.—Shahpura shows an increase of 1·5 per cent. against 11·1 in 1911

| Shahpura. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population . . | 48,130 | 47,397 | + 1·5 | +11·1 |
| Immigrants . . . | 7,995 | 8,967 | -10·9 | +26·5 |
| Emigrants . . . | 1,854 | 1,597 | +16·1 | +172·5 |
| Natural population . . | 41,989 | 40,027 | +4·9 | +10·7 |

in its actual and of 4·9 against 10·7 in its natural population. The number of immigrants has fallen by 10·9 per cent. while that of emigrants risen by 16·1. Although, excepting 1901, this Chiefship has been continually showing a rise in every decade, yet the loss in that solitary decade had been so heavy that the remaining decades have not been able to bring the popula-

tion up to the figures of 1881 and there is still a net loss of 7 per cent. to be made good. The vital statistics available for only nine years show an excess of 1,323 deaths over births. Both the urban and rural areas show a rise in population but the former exhibiting a larger gain (4·6) than the latter (0·9). The Chiefship records a gain in the population of persons aged 5—10, 10—15 and 15—20 by 32, 116 and 7 per cent. respectively, which, unless interrupted by some unfavourable event, predicts a happy future.

Tonk.—The State shows a loss of 5 per cent. against the gain of 10·9 in 1911

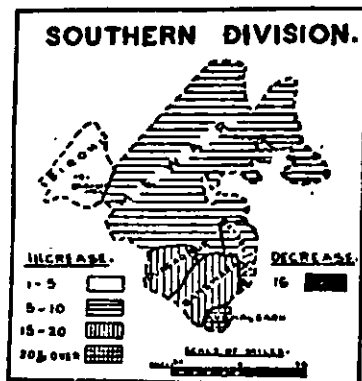
| Tonk. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population . . | 287,898 | 303,181 | - 5·0 | +10·9 |
| Immigrants . . . | 45,657 | 57,090 | -20·0 | + 8·8 |
| Emigrants . . . | 37,376 | 35,003 | + 6·8 | -30·6 |
| Natural population . . | 279,017 | 281,094 | - 0·5 | + 3·6 |

and a net loss of 14·8 since 1881. Deaths exceed births by 17,318, which shows that the State did not escape the ravages of the epidemics during the decade. Migration seems also to have taken part in reducing the population for, while immigration has fallen by 20 per cent., emigration has increased by 6·8.

In 1911 immigration had increased by 8·8 per cent. and emigration fallen by 30·6. The loss in the urban population (6·6) is higher than that in the rural (4·6). Examining the statistics of the smaller units in the urban area it is noticed that the heaviest gain has been earned by the Nibahera town (20 per cent.) and the loss suffered by Chhabra town. The range of variations in the rural area lies between +8·9 in the Lateri Tahsil of the Aligarh *Pargana* and -18·0 in the Chhabra *Pargana*. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of female population in the age-groups 5—10 and 10—15, upon which depends the multiplication of population, has increased by 30 and 59 per cent.

respectively over 1911. The male population has also increased in the same age-periods but the increase among females is yet higher.

Southern Division.—The Southern Division is the smallest of the three, both in population and area, but it is the only Division in Rajputana which shows a general increase of 8 per cent. against 26.0 in 1911. Of the individual units, Abu District alone shows a decrease of 16 per cent. As will be seen from the marginal map the highest increase of 20 and over is in Kushalgarh, and of 15—20 in Dungarpur and Banswara. Partabgarh and Mewar follow in the 5—10 grade leaving Sirohi alone which gives the lowest increase of 1.0 per cent. Immigration has fallen by 19.7 per cent. and emigration on the other hand risen by 1.1. The Natural population has also increased by 8.9 per cent. and is almost equal to the actual



population. The neighbouring Districts and States of the Bombay Presidency have similarly prospered as the marginal variation figures show. This Division has all along been progressive and been constantly showing an increase from decade to decade since 1881 excepting in the decade of 1891-1901 when it suffered more severely than the other Divisions. Despite the combined increase in the two decades the population has not reached that of 1891 being still below it by 10 per cent. The rise in population is mainly attributable to the Animistic religion, which includes Bhils and Minas, etc. The recuperative power of the Bhils is no secret and the figures of the last two decades substantiate the above assertion. The present increase among the Animists amounts to 24 per cent., their proportion to

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Panch Mahal | + 16.2 |
| Rowa Kantha | + 13.2 |
| Mahi Kantha | + 9.2 |

| Southern Division. | POPULATION. | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 2,046,214 | 1,892,267 | + 8.1 | +26.0 |
| Immigrants | 60,816 | 75,713 | -19.7 | +48.7 |
| Emigrants | 92,518 | 91,471 | + 1.1 | + 7.1 |
| Natural population. | 2,077,916 | 1,908,025 | + 8.9 | +24.2 |

the total population of the Division being nearly 22.5 against 19 in 1911. Other religions in this Division have shown a decline. The increase in the recent decade is distributed both over the urban and the rural areas, in the ratio of 5:8. The immigrants form nearly 3 per cent. of the actual population and the emigrants 5 against 4 and 5 per cent. respectively in 1911. These figures clearly show that the increase in population is practically due to excess of births over deaths.

Banswara.—Banswara is second only to Dungarpur in this Division in respect of gain in population over 1881 and has beaten down the record of 1891, when the figures were the highest. The increase of 15.0 per cent. since 1911 in the population is lower than that of Kushalgarh and Dungarpur only. Excepting 1917 and 1918, which were years of scanty rainfall and epidemics and which are stated to have carried

| Banswara. | POPULATION. | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population | 190,362 | 165,463 | +15.0 | +11.0 |
| Immigrants | 7,287 | 10,324 | -29.4 | +43.4 |
| Emigrants | 6,350 | 9,562 | -33.6 | +33.0 |
| Natural population | 189,425 | 164,701 | +15.0 | +27.0 |

away 10,639 persons, the decade was favourable to the growth of population. The main increase is amongst the Animists, who form the bulk of the population. This increase is due to the improved method of enumeration as well as to natural growth. Migration does not seem to have affected the increase, as the natural and the actual population figures are practically equal. The future prospects of the State seem very bright, as the figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 have swelled by as large a per centage as 70 and 89 respectively.

Dungarpur.—Like its neighbouring State of Banswara, Dungarpur shows an

| Dungarpur. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population | 189,272 | 159,192 | +18.9 | +59.0 |
| Immigrants | 10,418 | 10,441 | -0.2 | +778.1 |
| Emigrants | 4,533 | 8,843 | -48.7 | +278.1 |
| Natural population | 183,387 | 157,594 | +16.4 | +55.6 |

increase of about 19 per cent. It is surpassed only by Kushalgarh in this Division. Its gain over the population of 1881 is the highest (119 per cent.) in the whole of Rajputana but the Bhils were not actually enumerated in that year. Immigration amounts to 5.5 per cent. of the total population and emigration to 2.4 against 6.6 and

5.6 respectively in 1911. There is a larger increase in the rural than in the urban population. Of the sub-units Dungarpur Tahsil shows the largest increase (19.3). The increase in the children of the age—period of 5—10 and in the persons of that of 10—15, by 77 and 114 per cent. foretells a bright future, only if the children survived to maturity.

Kushalgarh.—The population of the Chiefship of Kushalgarh (29,162) has

| Kushalgarh. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population | 29,162 | 22,005 | +32.5 | +35.6 |
| Immigrants | 2,005 | 2,605 | +11.5 | Figures of 1901 |
| Emigrants | 1,371 | 1,287 | +6.5 | are not available |
| Natural population | 27,628 | 20,887 | +33.6 | |

increased by as much as 33 per cent. during the recent decade. Animists who are noted for their vast recuperative powers form the chief portion of the population of the Chiefship (24,120). The decade was on the whole good, excepting that the epidemic of Influenza visited it in 1918 and that there was a slight touch of Plague in 1916.

This Chiefship also has a bright future before it in respect of multiplication of population.

Mewar.—Mewar, which has the largest population of all the States in the

| Mewar. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 1,380,063 | 1,293,776 | +6.7 | +25.6 |
| Immigrants | 26,336 | 30,409 | -33.2 | +54.1 |
| Emigrants | 80,160 | 78,573 | +2.0 | +7.6 |
| Natural population. | 1,433,893 | 1,332,940 | +7.6 | +23.7 |

Southern Division, is the third largest in the entire Province and shows an increase of 6.7 per cent. this time. The figures of Mewar include the population of Nandwai and Gangapur belonging to Central India. Excluding that, the population of Mewar proper remains 1,366,980. Comparing this with the population of the same area in 1911, the percentage of increase is

reduced to 6.3. Immigration has fallen from +54.1 to -33.2 and emigration from +7.6 to +2.0. The State suffered loss only in the disastrous decade of 1891-1901 but it was in itself so heavy that even the consecutive inter-censal increases have not been able to help the State to recover the position lost by it in the decade in question. Comparison with 1881 is not quite reliable owing to the uncertainty of the figures of the Bhil tracts. Urban population has gained by 4.6 per cent. against a loss of 16.1 in 1911, while the rural by 6.8 against the increase of 30.7 in 1911. The urban area has gained much more in population than the rural. The proportion of increase in the Mewar villages lying in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara is 1.3 compared with that of 6.8 in the rural area of the State itself. The largest increase is noticed in the rural area of the Kotra *Bhumat*, viz., 27.5 and Nathdwara 57.2 in the urban area. The minimum decrease is shown in the rural area by the Kumbalgarh Tahsil, viz., 1.4 per cent. and in the urban by the Salumbar town, viz., 2.4. The maximum decrease of 17.6 is to be found in the Asind District.

Like other States, the proportion of married females of 15—40 years of age to one hundred females of All Ages, has contracted from 38 to 30 per cent. since 1911, but the increases of 44, 116, and 3 per cent. in the age—groups of 5—10, 10—15 and 15—20 respectively more than counter-balances this decrease and the expectations are that the next decade will exhibit a yet greater increase.

Partabgarh.—The increase of 20·5 per cent. in 1911 has been supplemented

| Partabgarh. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population . . . | 67,110 | 62,704 | + 7·0 | +20·5 |
| Immigrants . . . | 11,426 | 12,610 | — 9·4 | +38·3 |
| Emigrants . . . | 12,750 | 11,581 | +10·1 | +29·0 |
| Natural population . . . | 68,434 | 61,675 | +11·0 | +18·9 |

by another of 7 per cent. this time but the population is still below that of 1881 and 1891 by 15·4 and 23·7 per cent. respectively. The number of immigrants has fallen by 9·4 per cent. and that of the emigrants risen by 10·1. The natural population exceeds the actual population by 4 per cent. and this and the Mewar State are the

only States in the Southern Division in which this feature is exhibited. The increase of population has affected all the units. Partabgarh town, which sustained a loss of 15 per cent. in 1901-1911, has gained 10·2 per cent. during the present decade. Increase in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 of 57 and 89 per cent. is the satisfactory feature of the decade.

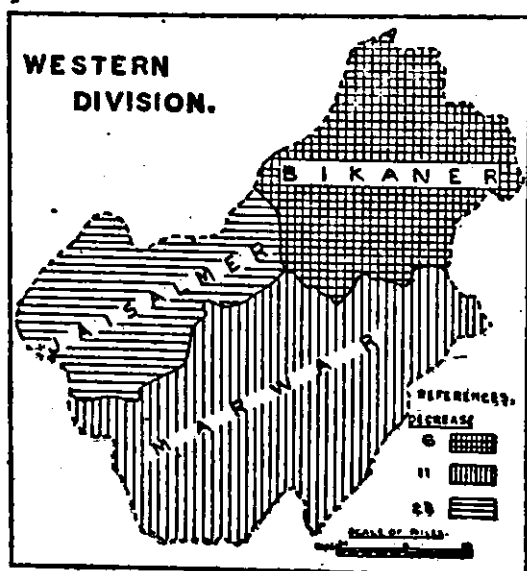
Sirohi.—Sirohi included the figures of Abu Leased area in 1911. Since separate

| Sirohi. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population . . . | 190,245 | 189,127 | +0·6 | +22·4 |
| Immigrants . . . | 21,880 | 25,110 | —12·9 | +19·2 |
| Emigrants . . . | 6,784 | 6,411 | + 5·8 | +36·1 |
| Natural population . . . | 175,149 | 170,428 | + 2·8 | +23·3 |

figures of Abu for the purpose of comparison are not available, they have been amalgamated with Sirohi this time too. The increase is very slight, viz., 0·6 per cent. in the actual population but in the natural it is nearly 3 per cent. This is due to a rise in the emigrants by nearly 6 per cent. and a fall of nearly 13 per cent. in the immigrants. Ex-

planation of decrease in the immigrants is to be found in the removal of troops from Erinpura and in the decrease of population in the Abu Hill Station. The present population figures of the State are the highest since 1881. The urban area alone seems to have suffered any loss during the decade under review. The highest increase is found in the Bhakar Tahsil due partly to enumeration being more accurate this time and partly to natural growth among Grassias of the Animistic religion. The increase of figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 by 27 and 61 per cent. respectively in this State is also a favourable sign for the future.

Western Division.—The Western Division has fared the worst among the



three Divisions. It has actually lost as much as it gained during the previous decade. It is, however, satisfactory to find that it has not lost its position of 1881, though it has still got to add 26 per cent. to come up to the figures of 1891. Owing to its vast area, which is almost twice as large as that of either of the remaining two, it has certainly greater room for expansion, as its population is less than half of that of the Eastern Division and its density by far the lowest of all. All the three component States of the Division show a fall in population; Jaisalmer of course showing the highest (23 per cent.). Immigrants show a decrease of 28·2 per cent. against an increase of 79·8 in

1911 and the emigrants again a decrease of 2·5. There is a difference of only 1·4 in the actual and natural populations, both of which have fallen as the marginal statement on next page shows. The immigrants are 2·6 per cent. of the actual

| Western Division. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 2,568,979 | 2,846,847 | - 9.8 | + 9.8 |
| Immigrants . . . | 67,754 | 94,358 | -28.2 | +79.8 |
| Emigrants . . . | 344,044 | 353,406 | - 2.6 | - 8.1 |
| Natural population. | 2,845,869 | 3,105,895 | - 8.4 | + 6.2 |

villages in the list of towns in the Bikaner State.

Bikaner.—Bikaner shows the lowest fall in the Western Division, *viz.*, 5.9 per

| Bikaner. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population . . . | 659,685 | 700,983 | - 5.9 | +19.9 |
| Immigrants . . . | 53,273 | 68,262 | -21.9 | +90.5 |
| Emigrants . . . | 126,615 | 119,567 | + 5.9 | -25.3 |
| Natural population . . . | 733,027 | 752,288 | - 2.6 | + 6.1 |

population and the emigrants 13.4 against 3.3 and 12.4 per cent. respectively in 1911. These variations show that migration has played practically no part in reducing the population of the Division and that the drop is solely due to natural causes. The loss is again confined wholly to the rural area, partly due to natural causes and partly to the inclusion of a few

also introduced Plague and Influenza in an epidemic form. These combined forces wrought havoc in the State and destroyed nearly 10 per cent. of the population. The severity of unfavourable conditions, which prevailed during the decade, is manifest from the fact that the adjoining States and Districts in the

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Hissar . . . | + 1.5 |
| Ferozepore . . . | +14.4 |
| Bahawalpur . . . | + 0.1 |
| Lohara . . . | +10.9 |

Punjab have all gained while Bikaner has lost by about 6 per cent. Immigrants form about 8.0 per cent. of the actual population against 9.7 in 1911, while emigrants only 19 against 17, *i.e.*, the wave of emigration is still higher. The natural population has decreased by 2.6 and

the actual population by 5.9. This directs to one and only one conclusion that emigrants have also suffered from epidemics. The decrease in the population is practically wholly confined to the rural area—the urban showing a gain due partly to the inclusion of new towns in the list. Reni is the only town in which there is a slight decrease. The rural area consists of 17 units of which only 3 show credit on their side and Reni Tahsil the greatest (50.7 per cent.). The fourteen remaining units show a debit varying from 1.4 in the Dungargarh Tahsil to 49.1 in the Anupgarh Sub-Tahsil. The proportion of married females aged 15—40 to 100 females of all ages has gone down from 35 to 29; the redeeming feature, however, is that the figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 have increased by 18 and 32 per cent. respectively and that the per centage of females in these groups is higher than that of males.

Jaisalmer.—The decrease of 23.4 per cent. in the actual population more

| Jaisalmer. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population . . . | 67,652 | 88,311 | -23.4 | +20.4 |
| Immigrants . . . | 3,835 | 9,102 | -57.9 | +57.5 |
| Emigrants . . . | 19,144 | 20,910 | - 8.4 | -44.7 |
| Natural population . . . | 82,961 | 100,119 | -17.1 | - 5.0 |

than counter-balances the increase of 20.4 in 1911. The decrease here is the greatest in this Division as well as in the whole of Rajputana. The loss of population since 1881 was 18.3 per cent. in 1911 which has risen to 37.4 now. Immigration decreased by 57.9 against an increase of nearly the similar amount in 1911. Emigration has

been 8.4 per cent. below 1911. Immigrants form 5.7 per cent. of the population, compared with 10.3 in 1911 and emigrants 28.3 against 23.7. During the decade there were five bad years in which the agricultural operations were not satisfactory. After each bad year one good year intervened, and the severity was thus not keenly felt. Influenza is reported to have swept away more than one-fifth of the population in 1918. The health of the people in general was otherwise good. Export trade both in animals and agricultural produce flourished

and the rise in prices enhanced the resisting power of the people, enabling them to tide over bad seasons. The fall in the population was due wholly to the epidemic of Influenza. The big drop in the number of married females to hundred females of all ages from 33 in 1911 to 25 in the present decade coupled with the fall in that of persons of 10—15 years of age by 3·9 per cent. does not inspire any hope of any increase in the population to a considerable extent in the coming decade. Both the urban and the rural areas have suffered loss, the former exceeding the latter in the suffering.

Marwar.—Marwar has the largest population in this Division and is the second in Rajputana in this respect. In area it is the first. It shows a net gain of 4·8 per cent. over the population of 1881 but falls short by 27·1 of the population of 1891, when it was at its zenith. It has fared better than its rival State Jaipur in this decade. In spite of three bad years and disastrous epidemics of Plague, Influenza and Cholera, Marwar fared better than many other

| Marwar. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population. | 1,841,642 | 2,057,553 | -10·5 | + 6·3 |
| Immigrants | 26,676 | 42,665 | -37·5 | + 64·9 |
| Emigrants | 214,915 | 238,600 | - 9·9 | + 18·3 |
| Natural population. | 2,029,881 | 2,253,488 | - 9·9 | + 6·7 |

States in Rajputana. Immigration has fallen by 37·5 per cent. and emigration by 9·9. Both of them had increased in 1911. There is a difference of 0·6 only between the actual and natural populations of the decade, against 0·4 in 1911. Immigrants formed 2 per cent. of the actual population in 1911 and have come down to 1·4 in this decade. The proportion of emigrants has, on the contrary, slightly increased, showing 11·7 per cent. against 11·6 in 1911. This shows that the reduction in population was not due to a great extent to migration but was attributable to epidemics. Complete vital statistics are not available. The State shows loss in both the rural and urban population; that in the former being heavier. Excepting five towns which have shown any increase in population, all the administrative units of the State indicate a loss. In the urban area, the losses range between 3·01 in Lohawat town and 26·95 in Bilara and in the rural from 1·7 in Bali to 21·3 in Jaitaran. Marwar, like Bikaner and Jaipur, shows a rise of 18 and 33 per cent. in the population of persons 5—10 and 10—15 years of age respectively, which not only makes up the loss in the proportion of married females 15—40 to hundred females of all ages but inspires hope of a satisfactory future. As in 1911, the villages belonging to Marwar Darbar under British Administration and situated in the Merwara Sub-division of Ajmer-Merwara have been shown as part of Marwar in the Provincial Tables. The loss in these is the minimum (0·4) per cent. The District of Thar and Parkar and the State of Palanpur are the immediate neighbours of Marwar. When compared with either of these, Marwar seems to have fared worse.

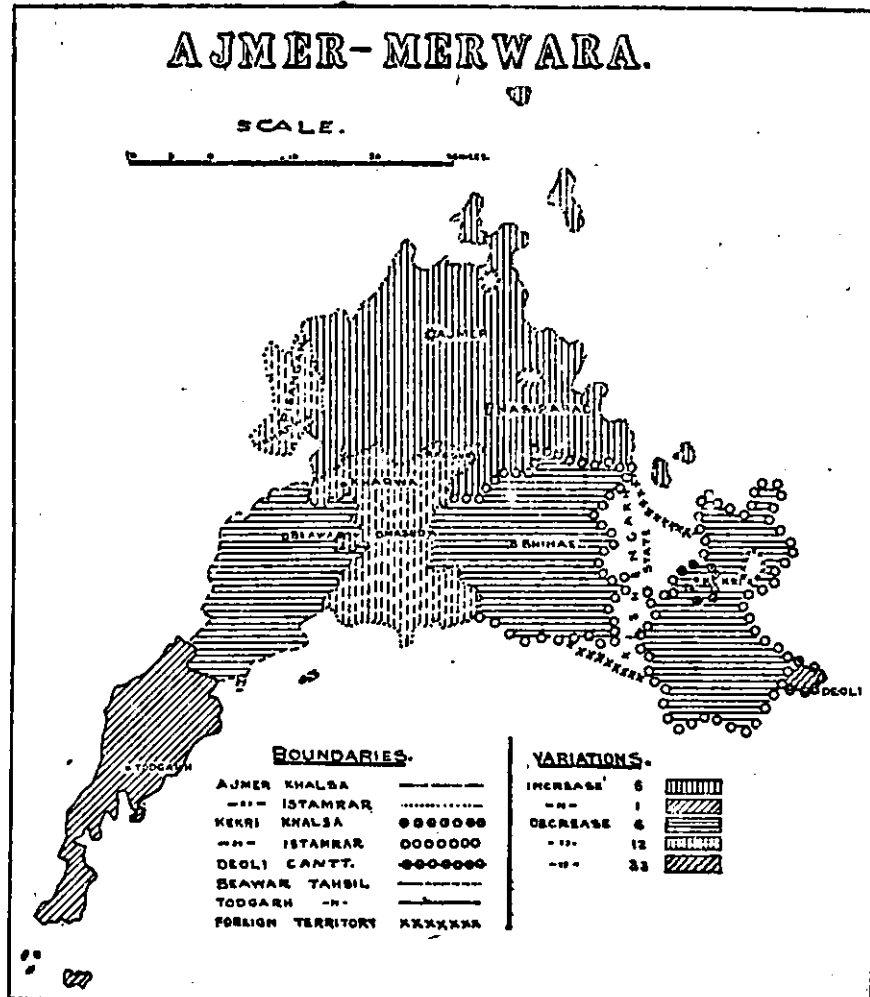
Ajmer-Merwara.—The Province shows a slight loss of 1·2 per cent. as compared with an increase of 5·1 in 1911 in the actual population, but, as already explained, it would have been still greater if the temporary influx of pilgrims to the Urs Fair at the time of census had not swelled the population. If the number of these pilgrims is deducted from the actual population, the decrease will rise to nearly 4 per cent. Immigrants have increased by 14 per cent. while emigrants decreased by 49·5. The fall in the natural population is 12·5 per cent. compared with an increase of 19·9 per cent. in 1911. Emigrants formed 16·8 of the population in 1911, but have reduced to almost half (8·6) in the recent decade. Immigrants have increased by 3 per cent. over 1911. The reduction in the number of emigrants and the increase in that of immigrants is attributable to the return of the natives of Ajmer and the influx of pilgrims on the occasion of the Urs Fair. Both these factors must have added largely to the population, had the loss by epidemics not been so heavy. The present population shows an increase of 7·5 per cent. over 1881

| Ajmer-Merwara. | POPULATION. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| Actual population | 495,271 | 501,395 | - 1·2 | + 5·1 |
| Immigrants | 108,452 | 95,112 | + 14·0 | + 2·1 |
| Emigrants | 42,437 | 84,110 | -49·5 | +232·5 |
| Natural population | 429,256 | 490,393 | -12·5 | + 19·9 |

grants have increased by 14 per cent. while emigrants decreased by 49·5. The fall in the natural population is 12·5 per cent. compared with an increase of 19·9 per cent. in 1911. Emigrants formed 16·8 of the population in 1911, but have reduced to almost half (8·6) in the recent decade. Immigrants have increased by 3 per cent. over 1911. The reduction in the number of emigrants and the increase in that of immigrants is attributable to the return of the natives of Ajmer and the influx of pilgrims on the occasion of the Urs Fair. Both these factors must have added largely to the population, had the loss by epidemics not been so heavy. The present population shows an increase of 7·5 per cent. over 1881

but is still less by 8.7 compared with 1891. The rural area has suffered much more than the urban—the loss amounting to 8.4 and 5.5 per cent. respectively compared with 1911 (excluding Ajmer City). The position of Ajmer-Merwara in respect of the decrease in the number of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females of all ages, is almost exactly the same as that of Rajputana, but the former lags behind the latter in the expansion of the proportion of children under 10 years to 100 persons aged 15—40. The proportion for Rajputana is 73.6 against 62.1 per cent. in 1911 and that for Ajmer-Merwara 61.7 compared with 57.5 in 1911. The acquisition of 22 and 57 per cent. in the age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 will not only recoup the loss incurred in married females as pointed out above

but is expected to give yet a good result. The Province has been divided into ten Census Units in the Provincial Table I and every one of them, excepting the Ajmer City which gives a temporary gain of 32 per cent., shows a loss varying from 1.9 in Beawar town to 71.1 in the Deoli Cantonment.



The marginal map above illustrates variations in population, as compared with 1911 according to Administrative Divisions, which slightly differ from those adopted in the Provincial Table I. Ajmer *Khalsa* in the map includes Nasirabad town and the Ajmer City; Kekri *Istimrari* area, the Kekri town; and the Todgarh and Beawar Tahsils, the Mewar and Marwar villages shown under their respective States in the Provincial Tables. This has been done to make variation statistics more intelligible.

Part III.—Houses and Families.

Data for discussion.

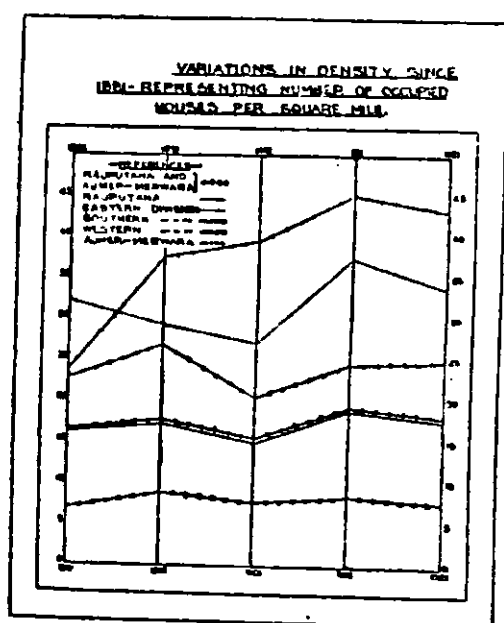
34. Imperial Table I contains the actual figures for houses in urban and rural areas and the Subsidiary Table VII at the end of this Chapter shows the average number of persons per house and houses per square mile.

Definition of 'house.'

35. The definition of 'house' adopted this time was the same as in 1911. There is a slight difference between the definition of a house in the Rural area and that in the Urban. In the Rural area, the definition was based on social while in the Urban on structural unit. A 'house,' in a village, meant a

building or buildings or part of a building, or a hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. A 'commensal family' was defined as a group of persons (including their resident dependants and servants), who lived together and used the same cooking place. In Municipalities, a 'house' meant any building separately assessed to municipal taxation. Where this definition proved impracticable, and in towns which were not Municipalities, a 'house' was taken to mean a dwelling place of one or more families, with their resident dependants and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way, compound or enclosure, etc. In such cases, the main building was given the principal number and the rooms or the set of rooms occupied by the commensal families, sub-numbers. Houses which were given sub-numbers were treated as separate houses in the Enumeration Schedules. In practice therefore the definition of a house in the urban areas approximated very nearly to that in villages.

The definitions were fully explained to the enumerators and it can, therefore, be safely affirmed that the number of occupied houses ascertained at the present census is accurate.



36. The diagram on the margin exhibits the variations in the density of occupied houses, since 1881, in the Provinces and Natural Divisions. The figures are based on Subsidiary Table VII which also gives details by units.

Provincial.—Taking the Provinces separately, Rajputana gives no appreciable net gain. The density in 1881 was 16.3 which is 17.6 now. It was the lowest in 1901. 1911 saw a gain of 3.9 per cent. while the present a loss of 1.3. There is a net gain of about 20 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara since 1881. This Province gained more or less in every decade till 1911 when the highest point 45.3 was reached. The present is the first decade which has indicated some fall. The provincial fall is due to the general fall in population.

Natural Divisions.—In every one of these, the vicissitudes of times have brought the present proportions to about the same level as that from where they started in the beginning, viz., 1881. The internal changes have of course differed more or less. 1901 indicates the lowest fall throughout. In the Eastern Division the highest rise was in 1911, while in others in 1891. The jump in 1891 in the Southern Division is attributable to the fact that the Census of 1881 was more of guess work than an approach to reality and that the 1891 Census was more systematical.

37. While the number of houses per square mile differs from unit to unit, the standard of occupants is more or less uniform throughout the Provinces. The average for the Provinces during the decade is 4.33 in Rajputana and 4.22 in Ajmer-Merwara. The average number of occupants per house during the decade has varied from 4.32

| Province and Natural Division. | NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| Rajputana | 4.33 | 4.32 | 5.09 | 5.47 | 4.82 |
| Eastern Division | 4.32 | 4.33 | 5.96 | 6.11 | 5.12 |
| Southern Division | 4.31 | 4.07 | 3.85 | 4.49 | 4.33 |
| Western Division | 4.36 | 4.48 | 4.46 | 5.23 | 4.55 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 4.22 | 4.08 | 4.44 | 5.34 | 7.19 |

Average number of persons per house.

in the Eastern Division to 4.36 in the Western. If the individual units were taken into consideration, this average would range from 3.60 in Abu to 5.09 in Kushalgarh. Abu and Jaisalmer are the only two units where the density per house is below 4. Kushalgarh which has been said to be the thinnest in respect of the density of houses has shown itself as the thickest in the number of persons per family. The average of 4.33 persons per house might mean a family consisting of a man and wife with two children. Allowing for widowers, childless widows, old bachelors, etc., it may perhaps be correct to say that a normal family consists of a husband, wife and three children or a husband and wife and two children and an old parent. The size of the family invariably varies with the material conditions but it also depends mostly upon the circumstances determining the prolificness of the people. The difference in the size of the family in the urban and rural tracts is by no means considerable.

Joint Family system.

38. The true Mitakshra Joint Family system, in which the head of the family *Karta* has unlimited powers and control over the income and expenditure of the family, is now on the wane. In most of the Hindu castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the system does still exist though not in its true sense. It is said to be non-existent amongst the Bhils, Mers, etc. There is nothing in practice which might fix a time, when a joint family should break up. Some families continue joint for several generations, others break up as soon as the head of the family dies or even during his lifetime. Young men of modern education imbued with Western ideas of individual right, show a tendency to separate themselves during the lifetime of their father. Although they do not attempt at the division of ancestral property, yet they keep their earnings separate and do not contribute to the common fund. They become separate only as regards the commensal family. The most common cause for the breaking up of the joint family is the dissension among females. Other causes which help in the disintegration of such families are (1) migration: members of the family go out in search of employment and do not return; in such cases they get their share of property; (2) misappropriation: where the headman of the family appropriates the property to his personal use or uses it in a way which does not benefit the family and (3) operations of Income Tax. The joint family is thus disintegrating owing to the exigencies of the times and the growth of individualism. Joint family of the present day is more a matter of convenience than an inviolable sacred institution. It has now to be seen, if the figures support the idea that the joint family system is on the wane. In determining this, the number of Census houses cannot be considered identical with a family, though the definition of a house makes it so appear. If in a room a single man resides, he is a family for the purpose of Census, but he cannot be called a family in the true sense of the term. Mr. O'Malley has, in his Report for 1911 (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), observed that a comparison of the number of married females aged 15 and over with the number of houses might furnish a rough idea of the number of families.

| Province. | NUMBER OF HOUSES PER HUNDRED MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER. | |
|---------------|---|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. |
| Rajputana | 122 | 106 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 123 | 111 |

The figures on the margin show the relative number of houses occupied by every hundred of these married females in each of the two Provinces. In 1911, there were 106 houses to every hundred married females of child-bearing age in Rajputana and 111 in Ajmer-Merwara. These proportions have risen to 122 and 123 this time. If the joint family system had continued, each house should have accommodated two or more

such females and thus 100 females could live in a number of houses somewhere below 100. But since, it is not so, these hundred females having each occupied a house, left 6 and 11 houses in 1911 and 22 and 23 in 1921 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively to be occupied by widows, bachelors and the like. Although it cannot be said that the idea held here is true to mathematical accuracy, yet one is led to believe that every female has occupied a house, which goes to confirm that the family bonds are becoming loose in unison and disintegration is gaining ground.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, water-supply and crops.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | Mean density per square mile in 1921. | Mean density per square mile on cultivable area. | PER CENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA. | | PER CENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA. | | Per cent- age of gross cultivated area, which is irrigated. | Normal rainfall. | PER CENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|--|---------|--------|--------------|
| | | | Cultivable. | Net cultivated. | Net cultivated. | Double-cropped. | | | Wheat. | Barley. | Maize. | Other crops. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| RAJPUTANA. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29-25 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Eastern Division.</i> | 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26-21 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Alwar | 223 | 532 | 41-9 | 33-6 | 80-6 | 18-4 | 18-3 | 28-41 | 4-0 | 10-1 | 1-4 | 34-5 |
| Bharatpur | 250 | 318 | 78-9 | 56-4 | 71-4 | 14-6 | 25-8 | 26-26 | 5-7 | 8-1 | 20-3 | 65-9 |
| Bundi | 84 | 330 | 25-5 | 13-9 | 54-4 | 1-1 | 16-0 | 26-16 | 11-3 | 6-8 | 2-9 | 79-0 |
| Deolpur | 199 | 302 | 54-9 | 42-6 | 77-6 | 22-4 | 12-7 | 29-21 | 3-6 | 3-6 | .. | 92-6 |
| Jalpur | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23-45 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jhalawar | 119 | 239 | 49-8 | 16-7 | 33-6 | 2-3 | 0-4 | 35-83 | 9-4 | 1-6 | 7-5 | 81-5 |
| Karauli | 108 | 535 | 20-1 | 15-8 | 75-5 | 17-1 | 13-5 | 27-50 | 5-5 | 6-2 | .. | 88-3 |
| Kishangarh | 91 | 733 | 12-4 | 3-4 | 27-3 | 5-6 | 62-4 | 21-19 | 6-6 | 4-2 | 1-7 | 87-5 |
| Kotah | 111 | 212 | 52-2 | 25-8 | 49-5 | 1-5 | 4-8 | 28-55 | 22-7 | 1-3 | 3-4 | 72-6 |
| Lawa Estate | 119 | 141 | 36-2 | 25-3 | 30-5 | 11-9 | 13-2 | 13-73 | 14-5 | 19-8 | 10-2 | 55-5 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23-90 | 7-5 | 17-8 | 23-2 | 51-5 |
| Tonk | 113 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24-42 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | 108 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34-47 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Abu | 601 | 7,212 | 6-4 | 1-0 | 15-8 | 4-5 | 44-0 | 60-20 | .. | 58-0 | 42-0 | .. |
| Uanswara | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37-65 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dungarpur | 151 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24-24 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 86 | 237 | 36-1 | 11-8 | 32-5 | 5-8 | 0-1 | 34-66 | 5-2 | 7-6 | 43-7 | 43-5 |
| Mewar | 108 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23-27 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Parbhatar | 76 | 181 | 41-9 | 18-2 | 43-4 | 2-9 | 42-5 | 30-62 | 16-6 | .. | 8-2 | 75-2 |
| Sirohi | 95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-68 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9-62 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bikaner | 23 | 75 | 37-6 | .. | .. | .. | 1-5 | 11-09 | 1-2 | 4-1 | .. | 94-7 |
| Jaisalmer | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11-9 | 6-84 | 3-8 | .. | .. | 96-2 |
| Marwar* | 53 | 346 | 14-8 | 8-2 | 21-9 | 2-7 | 12-2 | 10-94 | 6-7 | 3-5 | .. | 89-8 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 183 | 335 | 47-5 | 18-5 | 39-2 | 6-3 | 28-3 | 13-39 | 5-5 | 16-1 | 17-5 | 60-9 |

The figures for rainfall have been supplied by the Meteorological Department excepting those against Mewar and Lawa which have been supplied by the State and the Estate respectively and represent the average of the last twenty years.
* These figures exclude Jajir area.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the population classified according to density.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | STATES WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | UNDER 150. | | 150-300. | | 300-450. | | 450 AND OVER. | |
| | Area. | Popula- tion (000s omitted). | Area. | Popula- tion (000s omitted). | Area. | Popula- tion (000s omitted). | Area. | Popula- tion (000s omitted). |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 107,124 | 6,073 | 24,568 | 4,261 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 |
| | <i>81</i> | <i>69</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>41</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| RAJPUTANA. | 107,124 | 9,075 | 21,857 | 3,766 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 |
| | <i>83</i> | <i>62</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>38</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern Division. | 13,791 | 1,463 | 21,857 | 3,766 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | <i>11</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>38</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alwar | ... | ... | 3,141 | 701 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bharatpur | ... | ... | 1,982 | 490 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bundi | 2,220 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dholpur | ... | ... | 1,155 | 230 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jaipur | ... | ... | 15,570 | 2,330 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhalawar | 810 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karauli | 1,242 | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kishangarh | 558 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kotah | 5,684 | 630 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lawa Estate | 19 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 405 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonk | 2,553 | 288 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southern Division. | 18,993 | 2,012 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 |
| | <i>15</i> | <i>21</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Abu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 |
| Banswara | 1,606 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dungarpur | 1,447 | 189 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 340 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mewar | 12,756 | 1,380 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Partabgarh | 986 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sirohi | 1,958 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Division. | 74,340 | 2,570 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | <i>57</i> | <i>26</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bikanor | 23,316 | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jaisalmer | 10,062 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marwar | 34,963 | 1,842 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | ... | ... | 2,711 | 485 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | <i>100</i> | <i>100</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... |

NOTES.—1. State or District has been taken as the Unit in this Table.

2. Figures in italics given below the absolute figures represent proportions per cent. to the area and population of the Province as a whole.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1881.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+) AND DECREASE (-). | | | | Net variation per cent. 1881 to 1921. | MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE. | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1911-21. | 1901-11. | 1891-1901. | 1881-91. | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA | -6.3 | +6.8 | -29.2 | +29.5 | -2.1 | 79 | 84 | 78 | 98 | 81 |
| RAJPUTANA. | -6.5 | +6.9 | -20.5 | +20.6 | -2.6 | 76 | 82 | 76 | 96 | 80 |
| <i>Nadarn Division.</i> | -9.7 | +0.6 | -10.1 | +9.1 | -10.9 | 187 | 162 | 162 | 180 | 165 |
| Alwar | -11.4 | -4.4 | +7.9 | +12.4 | +2.7 | 223 | 252 | 284 | 244 | 217 |
| Bharatpur | -11.2 | -10.8 | -2.1 | -0.8 | -23.1 | 250 | 222 | 316 | 323 | 326 |
| Bundi | -14.5 | +27.7 | -42.1 | +16.1 | -26.6 | 84 | 99 | 77 | 133 | 115 |
| Dholpur | -12.7 | -2.9 | -3.2 | +12.1 | -3.0 | 199 | 222 | 235 | 242 | 216 |
| Jaipur | -11.8 | -0.8 | -5.9 | +11.8 | -7.5 | 150 | 169 | 171 | 181 | 162 |
| Jhalawar | -0.1 | +0.8 | -40.3 | +0.5 | -36.0 | 119 | 119 | 111 | 187 | 186 |
| Karauli | -8.8 | -6.5 | +0.1 | +5.3 | -10.0 | 108 | 118 | 126 | 126 | 120 |
| Kishangarh | -10.8 | -4.2 | -27.5 | +11.4 | -31.0 | 91 | 102 | 106 | 146 | 131 |
| Kota | -1.4 | +17.3 | -24.2 | +1.6 | -10.9 | 111 | 112 | 96 | 126 | 124 |
| Lawa Estate | -11.8 | -4.0 | -20.6 | +25.3 | -15.7 | 119 | 135 | 141 | 177 | 141 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | +15 | +11.1 | -32.9 | +23.0 | -7.0 | 119 | 117 | 105 | 157 | 128 |
| Tonk | -6.0 | +10.9 | -28.1 | +16.9 | -14.8 | 113 | 119 | 107 | 149 | 132 |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | +8.1 | +26.0 | -40.4 | +23.7 | +19.3 | 108 | 100 | 80 | 123 | 107 |
| Abu | -16.0 | +5.5 | +32.2 | .. | .. | 601 | 715 | 678 | 518 | .. |
| Banwara | +15.0 | +11.0 | -17.3 | +39.8 | +83.0 | 119 | 108 | 98 | 112 | 80 |
| Dungarpur | +18.9 | +59.0 | -39.5 | +7.8 | +119.0 | 131 | 110 | 69 | 114 | 106 |
| Kushalnagar Chiefship | +32.5 | +35.6 | -48.3 | .. | .. | 86 | 65 | 48 | 92 | .. |
| Mewar | +6.7 | +25.6 | -44.7 | +23.5 | -4.4 | 108 | 101 | 81 | 146 | 118 |
| Pantnagarh | +7.0 | +20.5 | -40.9 | +10.6 | -15.4 | 76 | 71 | 59 | 99 | 90 |
| Sirohi | +1.0 | +22.8 | -18.6 | +33.5 | +30.6 | 95 | 94 | 77 | 94 | 78 |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | -3.3 | +9.3 | -25.4 | +46.4 | +8.2 | 26 | 38 | 35 | 47 | 32 |
| Bikaner | -5.9 | +19.9 | -29.7 | +63.4 | +29.6 | 28 | 20 | 25 | 36 | 22 |
| Jaisalmer | -23.4 | +20.4 | -36.6 | +7.0 | -37.4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Marwar | -10.5 | +6.3 | -23.4 | +43.8 | +4.8 | 53 | 59 | 55 | 72 | 50 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | -1.2 | +5.1 | -12.1 | +17.7 | +7.5 | 123 | 125 | 178 | 200 | 170 |

Figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 against the Southern Division and the States thereunder have been allowed to stand as in 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Natural population.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | POPULATION, 1921. | | | | POPULATION, 1911. | | | | VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION, 1911-21. | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| | Actual population. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Natural population. | Actual population. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Natural population. | Net. | Per centage. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| RAJPUTANA. | 9,844,334 | 248,233 | 868,906 | 10,471,067 | 10,530,432 | 302,480 | 655,625 | 11,082,368 | -612,511 | -5.6 |
| <i>Eastern Division.</i> | 5,229,191 | 218,142 | 445,440 | 5,456,489 | 5,791,318 | 283,803 | 478,757 | 6,008,273 | -649,783 | -9.2 |
| Alwar | 701,154 | 46,688 | 108,246 | 762,512 | 791,688 | 73,962 | 99,127 | 816,833 | -54,821 | -6.7 |
| Bharatpur | 496,487 | 62,593 | 40,152 | 478,996 | 558,785 | 79,812 | 89,140 | 569,113 | -84,117 | -16.6 |
| Bundi | 187,068 | 12,489 | 19,700 | 194,279 | 218,780 | 18,614 | 18,896 | 219,012 | -24,733 | -11.3 |
| Dholpur | 229,784 | 21,225 | 14,115 | 222,624 | 263,188 | 28,471 | 37,191 | 271,908 | -49,284 | -18.1 |
| Jaipur | 2,838,802 | 89,120 | 380,770 | 2,580,452 | 2,636,647 | 91,772 | 389,528 | 2,884,398 | -308,946 | -11.5 |
| Jhalawar | 96,182 | 21,627 | 19,522 | 94,177 | 96,271 | 22,112 | 18,591 | 92,750 | +1,427 | +1.5 |
| Karauli | 183,780 | 18,121 | 16,106 | 181,715 | 145,587 | 18,163 | 15,857 | 144,281 | -12,566 | -8.7 |
| Kishangarh | 77,784 | 14,802 | 10,942 | 74,074 | 87,191 | 20,848 | 14,084 | 80,427 | -6,353 | -7.9 |
| Kotah | 630,060 | 61,936 | 81,257 | 599,381 | 639,089 | 69,283 | 35,979 | 606,806 | -6,424 | -1.1 |
| Lawa Estate | 2,262 | 888 | 249 | 1,678 | 2,564 | 1,092 | 152 | 1,624 | +49 | +3.0 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 48,130 | 7,995 | 1,854 | 41,989 | 47,397 | 8,967 | 1,597 | 40,027 | +1,962 | +4.9 |
| Tonk | 287,898 | 45,657 | 87,376 | 279,617 | 303,181 | 57,090 | 85,003 | 281,094 | -1,477 | -0.5 |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | 2,046,214 | 60,816 | 92,518 | 2,077,918 | 1,892,267 | 75,713 | 91,471 | 1,998,025 | +189,891 | +4.9 |
| Banswara | 190,362 | 7,287 | 6,850 | 189,425 | 165,463 | 10,224 | 9,562 | 184,701 | +24,724 | +15.0 |
| Dungarpur | 189,272 | 10,418 | 4,533 | 183,387 | 169,192 | 10,441 | 8,843 | 157,594 | +25,793 | +16.4 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 29,162 | 2,906 | 1,871 | 27,028 | 22,006 | 2,605 | 1,287 | 20,687 | +6,941 | +33.6 |
| Mewar | 1,380,063 | 26,336 | 80,166 | 1,488,993 | 1,298,776 | 39,409 | 78,573 | 1,332,940 | +100,953 | +7.6 |
| Paritagarh | 67,110 | 11,425 | 12,750 | 68,434 | 62,704 | 12,610 | 11,581 | 61,676 | +6,759 | +11.0 |
| Sirohi including Abu | 190,245 | 21,880 | 6,784 | 175,149 | 189,127 | 25,110 | 6,411 | 170,428 | +4,721 | +3.8 |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | 2,568,979 | 67,754 | 346,544 | 2,345,889 | 2,346,847 | 94,353 | 353,406 | 2,108,895 | -260,026 | -9.4 |
| Bikaner | 659,685 | 53,278 | 126,615 | 783,027 | 700,938 | 68,262 | 119,567 | 752,238 | -19,261 | -2.6 |
| Jaisalmer | 67,652 | 3,835 | 19,244 | 82,961 | 88,311 | 9,102 | 20,910 | 100,119 | -17,168 | -17.1 |
| Marwar | 1,841,642 | 26,670 | 214,915 | 2,020,881 | 2,067,558 | 42,665 | 238,600 | 2,228,488 | -223,607 | -9.9 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 495,271 | 108,452 | 43,437 | 429,286 | 501,395 | 95,112 | 84,110 | 490,393 | -61,187 | -12.5 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with vital statistics.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | IN 1911-20 TOTAL NUMBER OF | | NUMBER PER MILLE OF POPULATION OF 1911 OF | | Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of births over deaths. | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) OF POPULATION OF 1921 COMPARED WITH 1911. | |
|---|----------------------------|---------|---|---------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Births. | Deaths. | Births. | Deaths. | | Natural population. | Actual population. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| RAJPUTANA. | 475,312 | 868,821 | 64 | 117 | -388,509 | -612,511 | -686,048 |
| <i>Eastern Division.</i> | 397,902 | 706,769 | 77 | 137 | -308,867 | -549,783 | -562,127 |
| Alwar | 92,398 | 190,205 | 117 | 240 | -97,807 | -54,321 | -90,534 |
| Bharatpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -94,117 | -62,348 |
| Bundi \|\| . . . . . | 20,909 | 28,160 | 96 | 129 | -7,251 | -24,733 | -31,662 |
| Dholpur | 3,150* | 5,602 | ... | ... | -2,542 | -49,284 | -33,454 |
| Jaipur§ | 98,580 | 248,156 | 37 | 94 | -149,576 | -303,946 | -207,845 |
| Jhalawar | 7,251 | 15,061 | 75 | 154 | -7,810 | +1,427 | -80 |
| Karaul | 21,209 | 32,656 | 145 | 223 | -11,447 | -12,566 | -12,857 |
| Kishangarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -6,353 | -9,457 |
| Kotah | 119,007 | 132,546 | 186 | 207 | -13,539 | -6,424 | -9,029 |
| Lawa Estate | 363 | 617 | 142 | 240 | -254 | +49 | -302 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 7,896† | 9,219 | ... | ... | -1,323 | +1,962 | +733 |
| Tonk | 27,139 | 44,457 | 89 | 147 | -17,318 | -1,477 | -15,283 |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | 42,341 | 47,139 | 28 | 31 | -4,798 | +169,891 | +163,947 |
| Abu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -686 |
| Banswara ¶ | 22,075 | 18,439 | 133 | 111 | +3,636 | +24,724 | +24,899 |
| Dungarpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | +25,793 | +30,080 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 1,928‡ | 2,377 | ... | ... | -449 | +6,941 | +7,157 |
| Mowar ** | 11,402 | 19,682 | 9 | 15 | -8,280 | +100,953 | +86,287 |
| Partabgarh | 6,936 | 6,641 | 111 | 106 | +295 | +6,759 | +4,406 |
| Sirohi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | +3,298 | +1,804 |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | 35,069 | 109,913 | 45 | 139 | -74,844 | -260,026 | -277,868 |
| Bikaner | 18,044 | 80,337 | 26 | 114 | -62,293 | -19,261 | -41,298 |
| Jaisalmer | 17,025 | 29,576 | 193 | 335 | -12,551 | -17,158 | -20,659 |
| Marwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -223,607 | -215,911 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 193,490 | 238,319 | 386 | 475 | -44,829 | -61,137 | -6,124 |

* Figures for 5 years (1916-20) have been shown; those for other years are not available.
† Figures for 1911 are not available.
‡ Figures for 1911 and 1912 are not available.
§ Record of vital Statistics reported to be very incomplete.
|| Available information reported to have been supplied.
¶ Figures for Jagir Area reported to be incomplete.
** Figures are apparently incomplete.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Natural Divisions classified according to density.

| Province and Natural Division. | Decade. | VARIATION IN PROVINCES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS (BY STATES) WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DECADE | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | UNDER 150. | | 150—300. | | 300—450. | | 450—600. | | 600—750. | |
| | | Actual variation. | Proportional variation per cent. | Actual variation. | Proportional variation per cent. | Actual variation. | Proportional variation per cent. | Actual variation. | Proportional variation per cent. | Actual variation. | Proportional variation per cent. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA | 1881-91 | +1,595,222 | +27.3 | +561,293 | +13.6 | -5,237 | -0.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1891-01 | -1,974,914 | -26.2 | -397,063 | -4.6 | -13,634 | -2.1 | .. | .. | +992 | +32.2 |
| | 1901-11 | +811,325 | +14.8 | +516,563 | +12.2 | -624,665 | -100.0 | .. | .. | +224 | +6.5 |
| | 1911-21 | -201,181 | -3.2 | -490,303 | -10.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | -686 | -16.0 |
| RAJPUTANA | 1881-91 | +1,505,922 | +27.3 | +470,059 | +13.3 | -5,237 | -0.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1891-01 | -1,974,118 | -26.6 | -331,619 | -8.1 | -13,638 | -2.1 | .. | .. | +992 | +32.2 |
| | 1901-11 | +811,325 | +14.8 | +492,182 | +13.1 | -620,665 | -100.0 | .. | .. | +224 | +6.5 |
| | 1911-21 | -201,181 | -3.2 | -484,181 | -11.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | -686 | -16.0 |
| Western Division | 1881-91 | +1,101,106 | +46.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1891-01 | -882,264 | -25.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1901-11 | +253,157 | +9.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1911-21 | -277,868 | -9.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Southern Division | 1881-91 | +433,365 | +23.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1891-01 | -787,897 | -34.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +992 | +32.2 |
| | 1901-11 | +389,800 | +20.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +224 | +6.5 |
| | 1911-21 | +154,033 | +8.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | -686 | -16.0 |
| Eastern Division | 1881-91 | +60,751 | +3.8 | +470,059 | +13.3 | -5,237 | -0.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1891-01 | -303,997 | -18.1 | -331,619 | -8.1 | -13,638 | -2.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1901-11 | +168,359 | +12.3 | +492,182 | +13.1 | -620,665 | -100.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1911-21 | -77,946 | -5.1 | -484,181 | -11.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| AJMER-MERWARA | 1881-91 | .. | .. | +81,038 | +17.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1891-01 | .. | .. | -85,446 | -12.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1901-11 | .. | .. | +24,483 | +6.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1911-21 | .. | .. | -6,124 | -1.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE. | | | | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 4.32 | 4.31 | 5.05 | 5.47 | 4.89 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 15.5 | 17.7 | 16.4 |
| RAJPUTANA. | 4.33 | 4.33 | 5.09 | 5.47 | 4.82 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 15.0 | 17.2 | 16.8 |
| Eastern Division. | 4.32 | 4.33 | 5.08 | 5.11 | 5.12 | 33.0 | 37.5 | 27.1 | 29.4 | 32.3 |
| Alwar | 4.43 | 4.40 | 6.41 | 5.63 | 6.74 | 50.4 | 56.2 | 41.1 | 48.4 | 32.3 |
| Bharatpur | 4.20 | 4.16 | 6.64 | 7.32 | 7.33 | 50.6 | 67.7 | 47.6 | 44.1 | 41.6 |
| Bundi | 4.23 | 4.30 | 4.77 | 5.07 | 4.21 | 19.9 | 22.9 | 16.2 | 23.5 | 27.3 |
| Dholpur | 4.46 | 4.64 | 4.72 | 4.64 | 5.16 | 44.6 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 52.2 | 41.0 |
| Jalpur | 4.36 | 4.41 | 6.71 | 7.23 | 4.09 | 34.4 | 38.4 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 32.6 |
| Jhalwar | 4.17 | 4.05 | 5.16 | 5.03 | 5.40 | 28.5 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 33.1 | 30.4 |
| Karauli | 4.08 | 4.07 | 4.85 | 4.49 | 5.73 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 28.1 | 20.9 |
| Kishangarh | 4.80 | 4.09 | 4.07 | 6.58 | 4.52 | 18.9 | 24.9 | 26.0 | 22.3 | 29.1 |
| Kotah | 4.24 | 4.07 | 4.67 | 4.93 | 3.96 | 26.1 | 27.6 | 20.5 | 25.7 | 31.4 |
| Lawa Estate | 4.02 | 3.96 | 5.54 | 6.82 | 4.54 | 20.6 | 31.1 | 25.4 | 26.9 | 31.1 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 4.38 | 4.20 | 3.98 | 4.66 | 4.77 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 26.5 | 33.7 | 26.8 |
| Tonk | 4.20 | 4.24 | 5.25 | 4.52 | 4.60 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 20.4 | 33.0 | 23.8 |
| Southern Division. | 4.31 | 4.07 | 3.85 | 4.49 | 4.33 | 25.0 | 24.5 | 20.4 | 26.8 | 22.7 |
| Abu | 3.60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 166.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banswara | 4.76 | 4.89 | 5.66 | 3.91 | 2.90 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 16.4 | 24.5 | 22.3 |
| Dungarpur | 4.53 | 4.13 | 3.58 | 4.34 | 4.44 | 28.0 | 26.3 | 19.3 | 13.7 | 13.8 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 5.09 | 4.75 | 4.41 | .. | .. | 16.0 | 13.6 | 10.8 | .. | .. |
| Mowar | 4.23 | 4.02 | 3.71 | 4.61 | 4.45 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 21.8 | 29.4 | 25.7 |
| Partabgarh | 4.30 | 3.90 | 3.52 | 4.15 | 4.20 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 23.9 | 21.0 |
| Sirohi | 4.16 | 4.08* | 3.90* | 4.36* | 4.68* | 22.9 | 23.6* | 26.2* | 22.0* | 15.5* |
| Western Division. | 4.36 | 4.48 | 4.46 | 5.23 | 4.55 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 7.0 |
| Bikaner | 4.54 | 4.59 | 5.03 | 6.13 | 4.73. | 6.2 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 |
| Faisalmer | 3.84 | 4.22 | 4.13 | 4.68 | 4.12 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Marwar | 4.52 | 4.46 | 4.88 | 5.02 | 4.53 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 11.1 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 4.28 | 4.08 | 4.44 | 5.34 | 7.19 | 43.2 | 45.3 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 23.7 |

* Include Mt. Abu.
† Area leased during the present decade and formed into a separate unit.

CHAPTER II.

The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

1. The following tables exhibit statistics on which discussion in this Chapter is based :—

Imperial Table I (Part II of this report) shows the general distribution of the population over urban and rural areas ; Table III shows its distribution over towns and villages, classified according to the size of their respective populations ; Table IV, the grouping of towns by classes and the variations in their populations since 1881 ; and Table V, the distribution of towns by States or Districts and by religion.

The Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter illustrate :—

- (i) The distribution of population between towns and villages.
- (ii) The number per mille of the total population and of each main religion, who live in towns.
- (iii) The classification of towns by population and the per centage of variation and proportion of sexes in each class.
- (iv) The density, per centage of variation, population of sexes in cities and principal towns.

2. The places treated as towns consist of three classes, *viz.*, Municipalities, together with Civil Lines, if any, not actually included within Municipal limits, Cantonments and other places which were treated as towns for census purposes. In deciding the places, which were to be included in the last category, their importance as centres of trade, their historic associations, the character of their population and the relative density of dwelling houses were taken into consideration. The definition of a town was virtually the same as in 1911, only those clusters of houses which had a population of not less than 5,000 were to be treated as towns according to the definition given in the Imperial Census Code, but the numerical limit had to be relaxed in Rajputana so as to include certain places having urban characteristics. Suburbs have this time been included in their principal towns.

3. The statement on the margin shows variations in the number of towns from one census to another in the Provinces.

| Provinces and Natural Divisions. | 1931 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Rajputana</i> | 142 | 133 | 128 | 124 |
| Eastern Division | 77½ | 72½ | 60½ | 70 |
| Southern Division | 25 | 25 | 22 | 18 |
| Western Division | 39½ | 35½ | 36½ | 36 |
| TOTAL | 142 | 133 | 128 | 124 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 147 | 138 | 132 | 128 |

Rajputana—(Natural Divisions).

It would appear that there has been a steady increase in the number of towns in every decade in the Province, though the position of some of them has been changing from one class to another in each successive decade. As stated by Mr. Kealy, in his report of 1911, the Provincial Superintendent has very little data to go on to aid him in his decision and, as a result, he is compelled generally to admit all places treated as towns in the previous censuses. He has, moreover, to add to the list such other places as are recommended by the Darbars concerned.

Of the 142 towns registered in this census, the 27 detailed in the margin have been added anew since 1901 and the remaining 115 have continued on the list for the last thirty years. Again, of these 115, 81 have been changing their classes

| | |
|----------------|----|
| 1901 | 11 |
| 1911 | 6 |
| 1921 | 10 |
| Total | 27 |

* Exclusive of Jodhpur suburbs since absorbed by the parent city (1921).

decade to decade and the 34 named below have remained within the class now assigned to them:—

| Class. | State | Town. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--|
| Class I. Over 100,000 | . Jaipur | . Jaipur. |
| Class II. 50,000 to 100,000 | . Bikaner | . Bikaner. |
| | . Marwar | . Jodhpur. |
| Class III. 20,000 to 50,000 | . Kotah | . Kotah. |
| | . Mewar | . Udaipur. |
| | . Tonk | . Tonk. |
| Class IV. 10,000 to 20,000 | . Bharatpur | . Dig. |
| | . Bikaner | . Churu and Ratangarh. |
| | . Jaipur | . Fatehpur, Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh and Ramgarh. |
| | . Marwar | . Bali and Nagaur. |
| Class V. 5,000 to 10,000 | . Alwar | . Tijara. |
| | . Banswara | . Banswara. |
| | . Bharatpur | . Bayana |
| | . Bikaner | . Reni. |
| | . Dholpur | . Rajakhera. |
| | . Jaipur | . Bissau, Chirawa, Daosa, Gangapur, Khetri, Kotputli, Lalsot, Malpura, Sri Madhopur and Surajgarh. |
| | . Marwar | . Jalor and Pipar. |
| | . Mewar | . Nathdwara. |
| | . Sirohi | . Sirohi. |

Ajmer-Merwara.—The only change that took place in the Province, was the addition of Deoli Cantonment in 1911.

New towns.

4. The places which have been classed as towns, for the first time are

| State. | Town. |
|-------------------|---|
| Bikaner | Bhadra. Bidasar. Dungargarh. Rajaldesar. Keshoraipatan. |
| Bundi | Lakheri. |
| Jaipur | Amber. |
| Karauli | Mandrail. Sapotra. |
| Marwar | Makrana. |

named in the margin. Of these, Bhadra, Dungargarh and Sapotra have been treated as towns on account of their having Municipalities; Bidasar and Rajaldesar, owing to their urban characteristics; and Lakheri, Mandrail, Makrana and Keshoraipatan being centres of trade. Amber has been admitted as it is the

ancient capital of the State and has historical associations attached to it.

Number of Towns in Natural Divisions.

5. *Eastern Division.*—The Eastern Division comprising 12 States (in-

| State. | NUMBER OF TOWNS IN | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 1. Alwar | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2. Bharatpur | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 3. Bundi | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4. Dholpur | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Jaipur | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37 |
| 6. Jhalawar | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. Karauli | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Kishangarh | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 9. Kotah | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10. Lawa (Estate) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Shahpura (Chiefship) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12. Tonk | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 77½ | 72½ | 69½ | 70 |

cluding one Chiefship and one Estate) has the largest number of towns in it. The statement in the margin shows the number of towns in each unit in this census as compared with that in the previous censuses. In the States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Kishangarh, Jhalawar and Kotah and in the Shahpura Chiefship, the number has remained stationary throughout. Of the remaining 6, Bundi and

Karauli, had each two added to their roll in the decade, the addition of one to Jaipur has been explained in the preceding paragraph. Sironj, Pirawa and Chhabra belonging to Tonk were transferred in 1911 from the Central India Agency and brought on the list of this Province, thus raising the number from 2 to 5. Dholpur alone lost one in 1901 by the absorption of Damanpur in the City. Lawa has no town.

Western Division.—Next comes the Western Division with 39 towns and

| State. | NUMBER OF TOWNS IN | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 1. Bikaner | 18 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2. Jaisalmer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Marwar | 25½ | 25½ | 26½ | 26 |
| Total | 44½ | 35½ | 36½ | 36 |

a half. This division comprises three States of which Marwar occupies the first position and Jaisalmer the last, with one town, the Capital of the State. The increase of four towns in Bikaner is only recent. The addition of Makrana shown in paragraph 4 has been counteracted by merging into the Jodhpur City, of its suburbs, which used hitherto to be treated as a separate town.

Southern Division.—This Division is composed of 5 States, one Chiefship and a District under British Administration.

| State. | NUMBER OF TOWNS IN | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 1. Abu | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Banswara | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Dungarpur | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Kushalgarh | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 5. Mewar | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6. Partabgarh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Sirohi | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Total | 25 | 25 | 22 | 18 |

Mewar stands first in respect of the number of towns which has remained steady throughout. Next comes Sirohi with four. It had only one town in 1891, the number in the following decade jumped up to five. The drop of one, this time, is due to the exclusion of Abu on account of the area covered by it, with some addition, having been leased by the State to the

British Government: it is now treated as a separate unit. Kushalgarh, Partabgarh and Banswara, like Mewar, have retained their original strength.

The Urban population.

6. Columns 5—9 of the Subsidiary Table III, attached to this chapter give the variation per cent. between the population of towns in one census and of the same places in the succeeding censuses (irrespective of any of them

| Province. | 1911-21 | 1901-11 | 1891-1901 | 1881-91 | 1881-1921 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Rajputana | -5.1 | -6.7 | -8.5 | +13.5 | -11.1 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | +17.3 | +7.9 | +5.0 | +28.9 | +75.2 |

having changed its Class or fallen from the category of towns in any decade). These variations are exhibited in the margin. Rajputana shows an increase in the 1881-91 decade and a gradual decline thereafter. The net decrease between 1881—

1921 is 11.1, which indicates that a number of places, classed as towns in 1881, have lost their urban character. Ajmer-Merwara has, on the contrary, been showing an upward tendency throughout. The considerable rise of variation in the decade may, as already explained, be ascribed to the Urs Fair, the effect of which on the Urban population has been dealt with in paragraph 9 *infra*, but the figures in column 6 are a sure index of the growth of urban population.

The figures in column 10 of the Subsidiary Table are the result of the comparison of the total population of each class in 1921, with the total of the same class in 1881, and show a deficit of 5 per cent. in Rajputana and a rise of 79 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara.

7. *Rajputana.*—The population of towns varies from 120,207 in the largest (Jaipur City) to 857 in the smallest (Kotra—Mewar). The average population per town is 9,279.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The largest population is in Ajmer, *viz.*, 113,512 and the smallest in the Deoli Cantonment 3,474, while the average per town is 32,939.

8. The proportion of females to every one thousand males residing in towns (*vide* Subsidiary Table III) is 922 in Rajputana and 720 in Ajmer-Merwara. The corresponding figures for the total population (including rural and urban) are 899 and 837, respectively. The comparatively low proportion of females in Ajmer-Merwara, is partly due to the presence, in a comparatively small population, of the two cantonments of Nasirabad and Deoli, wherein a larger number of European soldiers are unmarried and most of the Indian soldiers reside singly. It may further be attributed to the fact that the Railway headquarters and workshops, etc., in the Ajmer City and the textile industries in the town of Beawar, employ a large number of immigrants, some of whom probably leave their women-folk behind. To these may be added the large influx of pilgrims into the Ajmer City on the occasion of the Urs Fair, most of whom were males.

The figures of cities, given in column 4 of Subsidiary Table IV and reproduced on the margin for facility of reference, show that the proportion of females varies little from town to town except in 3, *viz.*, Bharatpur (738), Tonk (1,012) and Ajmer (679). The causes of these large variations will be dealt with in their appropriate places.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Alwar | 910 | 7. Jodhpur | 849 |
| 2. Bharatpur | 738 | 8. Kotah | 888 |
| 3. Bikaner | 891 | 9. Tonk | 1,012 |
| 4. Bundi | 969 | 10. Udaipur | 899 |
| 5. Dholpur | 902 | 11. Ajmer | 679 |
| 6. Jaipur | 867 | | |

Distribution of Urban population by Religion.

9. Taking the two provinces combined, 143 persons out of every 1,000 live in towns and cities. The figures of each of the main religions, abstracted from

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| All religions | 143 |
| Animist | 16 |
| Christian | 749 |
| Hindu | 116 |
| Jain | 284 |
| Musalman | 384 |
| Sikh | 58 |

Subsidiary Table II, are given in the margin. The proportion of Christians living in towns as compared with villages is the highest, being 749 per mille. It is 587 per mille in Rajputana and 893 in Ajmer-Merwara, the higher proportion in the latter being due to the presence

of the British troops at Nasirabad and the employment of Christians in large numbers in Railway Administration at Ajmer. In Rajputana they mostly reside at Abu, and at Kharari (Sirohi), Jodhpur, Bikaner, etc., the former being the seat of the Local Administration, as well as a Sanitarium for the British soldiers, and the latter having Railway colonies or Workshops. After Christians, Musalmans show a great inclination to live in towns. Their proportion is 384 in the provinces together, 355 in Rajputana and 639 in Ajmer-Merwara. As compared with others Musalmans take more readily to industrial pursuits and businesses of sorts than to agriculture. Their ratio in Ajmer is particularly high, owing to the existence of the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib, which supports a large number of attendants, hangers-on, pilgrims, menials and the like and partly to the number of Musalmans employed in the railway workshops. To the 639, the Urs Fair has contributed about 116 per mille.

Like Musalmans, Jains also take readily to pursuits other than agriculture and are mostly money-lenders, cloth merchants, etc. Hindus are mostly agriculturists and consequently their proportion is lower in towns. The Animists are hilly people and naturally averse to living in towns. Their proportion is therefore the lowest. The proportion of Sikhs in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara together, is as low as 58, but it leaps to 986 in Ajmer-Merwara, taken separately. This is due to their presence in large numbers in the Ajmer City, where they are employed in railway workshops and other various offices.

| Province and Division. | Number of towns. | Proportion to All Religions. |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Rajputana | 149 | 184 |
| Western Division | 39½ | 168½ |
| Southern „ | 25 | 78 |
| Eastern „ | 77½ | 144½ |

Natural Divisions.—Looking at the figures of the Natural Divisions, the proportion of urban population of all religions, is as high as 158 per mille in the Western Division, against the provincial average of 134. The Southern Division has the lowest number of towns and consequently shows the smallest figure of 78.

The Eastern Division contains the largest number of towns but gives a proportion of 144, which is lower than that in the Western Division, the reason being that most of the towns in the former division belong to a

| Natural Division. | (CHAPTER II.) NUMBER PER MILLE OF POPULATION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS AND WHO ARE— | | | | (CHAPTER IV.) NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHO ARE— | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|----------------|-----------------|--|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Hindu. | Jain. | Musal- man. | Chris- tian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Musal- man. | Chris- tian. |
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 129 | 316 | 343 | 308 | 847 | 50 | 98 | 3 |
| Southern | 70 | 175 | 476 | 846 | 693 | 45 | 36 | 5 |
| Eastern | 116 | 338 | 344 | 448 | 874 | 12 | 111 | 8 |

lower class than in the latter. The statement on the margin gives two sets of figures by Natural Divisions: one giving relation per mille which, each religion in the urban area alone, bears to its respective total strength and the other which each does to total (rural and urban) population.

The contrast is most marked in the case of Christians on the one hand and the Hindus on the other. The proportions in the two sets in the case of the former are 808 and 3 respectively in the Western Division, while in the case of the latter on the contrary—129 and 847. Musalmans and Jains follow suit with Christians. This is a clear index of the proclivity of each religion living in urban or rural area.

10. In dealing with the distribution of urban population, it is interesting to compare the composition of the population of towns by religion. The figures given in the margin have been abstracted from Subsidiary Table IV, (Chapter IV). The average town of Rajputana contains 69 Hindus, 24 Musalmans, 6 Jains and 1 belonging to other religions, in every hundred of the population. In other words Jains and Hindus combined contribute

Composition of Urban population.

| Provinces and Natural Divisions. | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO LIVE IN TOWNS AND WHO ARE— | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|-------|------------|-------------|---------|
| | Ani-mist | Hindu. | Jain. | Musal-man. | Chris-tian. | Others. |
| Rajputana | 58 | 6,885 | 595 | 2,424 | 23 | 16 |
| Eastern Division . | 6 | 7,019 | 298 | 2,650 | 18 | 14 |
| Southern " . | 443 | 6,280 | 1,017 | 2,190 | 54 | 16 |
| Western " . | 5 | 6,875 | 992 | 2,094 | 18 | 18 |
| Ajmer-Merwara . | 8 | 5,247 | 380 | 3,951 | 800 | 114 |

three-fourths towards the urban population, and Musalmans almost the rest.

Looking at the composition of Natural Divisions by religion, it is apparent that the Hindus exceed the provincial average in the Eastern Division and fall below it in the Southern. Jains go far beyond their provincial average both in Southern and Western Divisions—while in the Eastern their proportion falls as low as half the provincial average. In the case of Musalmans their proportion in the Eastern Division over-runs the provincial proportion and falls short in the other Divisions. The proportion of Christians and Animists in the Southern Division is the highest among the divisions and the province as a whole.

11. *Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.*—The marginal figures abstracted from Subsidiary Table IV, (Chapter II), show that in the two provinces combined, the population is the thickest in Jaipur and the thinnest in Abu. The density of none of the towns or cities other than Jaipur, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Alwar, Bikaner and Jhalrapatan Chaoni, runs beyond four digits. The area of the remaining towns is generally not known.

Density of population in Towns.

| Cities and towns. | Density per square mile. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jaipur | 40,069 |
| 2. Jodhpur | 27,315 |
| 3. Dungarpur | 18,318 |
| 4. Alwar | 15,761 |
| 5. Bikaner | 13,882 |
| 6. Jhalrapatan Chaoni | 11,094 |
| 7. Keshalgarh | 9,103 |
| 8. Kekri | 8,140 |
| 9. Beawar | 7,986 |
| 10. Kotah | 7,549 |
| 11. Ajmer | 6,677 |
| 12. Karauli | 6,526 |
| 13. Bharatpur | 4,785 |
| 14. Kishangarh | 4,726 |
| 15. Dholpur | 3,058 |
| 16. Bundi | 2,301 |
| 17. Nasirabad | 2,285 |
| 18. Tonk | 1,898 |
| 19. Partabgarh | 1,530 |
| 20. Abu | 468 |

Rajputana—The density in cities ranges from 1,898 to over 40,000 per square mile, while in selected towns, which are also the capitals of the States, after which they are named, it varies from 1,500 to over 18,000. Reliable figures of area are not available except for the largest towns.

It is, therefore, impracticable to form an estimate of the density of population, which might give an approximate idea of actual congestion in an ordinary town.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In Ajmer-Merwara the range of density lies between 2,000 and 8,000.

12. In the absence of vital statistics no discussion, however elaborate, can be effective and interesting, in tracing the growth or decline of the population, *de facto*. Another factor of equal importance in carrying on the discussion further, is that of migration. Unhappily, statistics for neither of these are available for any of the towns excepting some of the cities of Rajputana and their want makes the task of tracing the causes of variations, with any degree of accuracy, an impracticability. Remarks in respect of variations of considerable magnitude will, therefore, have to be confined to the inferences, drawn from the study and analysis of the figures given in Imperial Tables IV and V. Of the places classed as towns in 1911, those showing an

Recent growth of population in towns. Rajputana.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Bharatpur | Bhusawar | 23 per cent. |
| Bikaner | Bikaner | 24 " " |
| " | Suratgarh | 28 " " |
| Dungarpur | Sagwara | 23 " " |
| Jaipur | Daosa | 28 " " |
| " | Manoharpur | 75 " " |
| " | Shahpura | 34 " " |
| Marwar | Sadri | 27 " " |
| Mewar | Nathdwara | 57 " " |
| Tonk | Nimbahera | 30 " " |

increase of 20 per cent. or more are noted on the margin. Of these Bikaner, Suratgarh and Sagwara are progressive towns and have shown an increase in their population in every decade, while the rest a decrease only in 1901—1911, which was apparently due to plague. The increase in the present decade may be explained partly by the fact, that people who had left during plague returned home afterwards and partly to natural growth.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Alwar | Bahrur | 22 per cent. |
| " | Govindgarh | 22 " " |
| " | Rajgarh | 24 " " |
| Jaipur | Baswa | 22 " " |
| " | Naraina | 28 " " |
| " | Samod | 24 " " |
| " | Sawai Madhopur | 33 " " |
| " | Toda Rhim | 28 " " |
| Jaisalmer | Jaisalmer | 20 " " |
| Kishangarh | Rupnagar | 27 " " |
| Marwar | Balotra | 26 " " |
| " | Didwana | 33 " " |
| " | Jaitaran | 27 " " |
| " | Naganr | 21 " " |
| " | Pachbhadra | 24 " " |
| " | Pali | 22 " " |
| " | Pokaran | 24 " " |
| Mewar | Kherwara | 21 " " |

The marginally noted towns display a decrease of 20 per cent. or over in their respective populations. Kherwara is a Military Station in Mewar. Its decrease is perhaps due to the movement of troops, stationed there. The fall in the rest of the towns is more or less in line with the general decrease in the States to which they respectively belong. The attack of influenza was very severe in this decade and its effects are self-evident.

Distribution and growth of population in towns classified according to size.

13. The number of towns falling in each class (see Imperial Table IV) is

| Class. | Size. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|--------|------------------|------------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|
| | | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| I | 100,000 and over | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| II | 50,000—100,000 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| III | 20,000—50,000 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| IV | 10,000—20,000 | 19 | 24 | 25 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| V | 5,000—10,000 | 58 | 59 | 63 | 81 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| VI | 2,000—5,000 | 52 | 39 | 29 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| VII | Under 2,000 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 142 | 133 | 128 | 124 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |

Note—Excluded of cities there are only four classes of towns in the Imperial Table, but to bring them all within the purview of this discussion, the former have been amalgamated with the latter and the two together split up into seven classes.

viz., Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Jodhpur. Of these, Bharatpur lost its position in 1901 and Alwar followed suit in the next decade. Neither of them has since regained its lost position nor is there any likelihood of their doing so in the near future. Bikaner and Jodhpur have remained in this class throughout. The third class was composed of six towns in 1891, *viz.*, Bundi, Jhalrapatan (Chaoni), Karauli, Kotab, Tonk and Udaipur (Mewar). The number remained the same in 1921, though the towns were different from those of 1891. Bundi, Jhalrapatan (Chaoni) and Karauli lost their position and went to a lower class and were replaced by Alwar and Bharatpur from the higher class and Sikar from the lower. There have been numerous variations in the number of towns in the next three classes with the result of a net gain of 16 since 1891. The changes mainly represent the rise and fall in the population in each successive decade and consequent interchange from one class to another.

The marginal table shows what substantial changes have taken place in

| Class. | Size. | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | |
|--------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Number included. | Number excluded. | Number included. | Number excluded. | Number included. | Number excluded. |
| IV | 10,000—20,000 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| V | 5,000—10,000 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| VI | 2,000—5,000 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... |
| | Total | 9 | ... | 6 | 1 | 9 | 7 |

These classes and how the present number shows the increase of 16. The figures given represent only such places, as have either evolved out of the category of villages or have merged into it.

There was no town in the VII class in 1891. Four have since been placed in it. Kotra being a cantonment was treated as a town for the first time in 1901 and still continues as such. Sapotra (Karauli) has been newly added this time, and Pachbhadra (Marwar) and Kherwara (Mewar) have come down from a higher class.

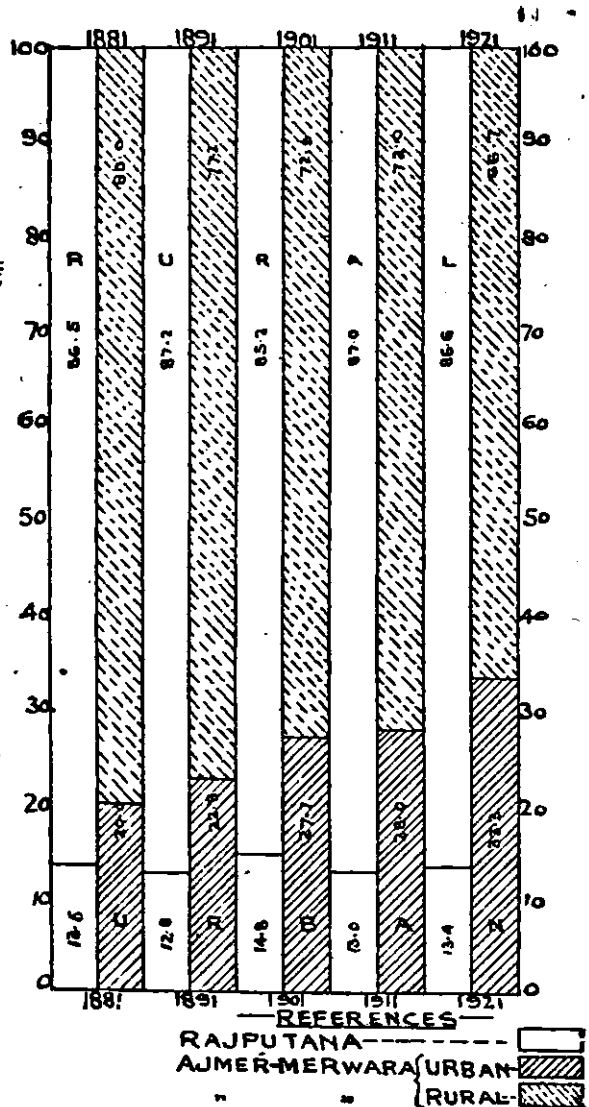
14. The marginal statement and the diagram

Proportion per cent. of total population enumerated in Urban and Rural Districts respectively at each census, 1881 to 1921.

| Years. | POPULATION AS CONSTITUTED AT EACH CENSUS. | | | PROPORTION PER CENT. TO TOTAL POPULATION OF RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Total. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | | | | |
| 1881 . . . | 10,102,105 | 1,361,480 | 8,740,675 | 13.5 | 86.5 |
| 1891 . . . | 12,171,749 | 1,571,418 | 10,600,336 | 12.8 | 87.2 |
| 1901 . . . | 9,853,366 | 1,459,106 | 8,394,260 | 14.8 | 85.2 |
| 1911 . . . | 10,530,482 | 1,373,260 | 9,157,172 | 13.0 | 87.0 |
| 1921 . . . | 9,844,384 | 1,317,642 | 8,526,742 | 13.4 | 86.6 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | | | | |
| 1881 . . . | 460,722 | 92,008 | 368,719 | 20.0 | 80.0 |
| 1891 . . . | 542,358 | 123,915 | 418,443 | 22.8 | 77.2 |
| 1901 . . . | 476,912 | 129,411 | 347,501 | 27.1 | 72.9 |
| 1911 . . . | 501,395 | 140,394 | 361,001 | 28.0 | 72.0 |
| 1921 . . . | 495,271 | 164,697 | 330,574 | 33.3 | 66.7 |

below it, show the distribution of population between urban and rural areas, as compared with the last census. It will be noticed that Rajputana presents a steady rise neither in the urban nor in the rural figures. The only temporary jump was in 1901 when the former gained 2 per cent. The present decade brings the proportion exactly to the same level as in 1881. Ajmer-Merwara, on the contrary, shows a steady rise in the urban population, and if the figures of the actual urban population of the present decade are compared with those of 1881, the result would be a net gain of 68.1 per cent. in favour of 1921.

VARIATION PER CENT IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES SINCE 1881



Distribution of population between States and Districts and Natural Divisions.

15. The diagram on the opposite page illustrates the proportion per cent. of the population of the Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States and Districts, living in urban and rural areas and the distribution of the urban population according to the classification of towns.

The Rural Population.

Definition of Village.

16. The definition of 'village' was :—

"Village denotes the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a *Mauza*, provided that, where such a village or part of a village forms part of the area of a town, such village or such part of a village will be included in the town, remaining part, if any, being treated for census purposes as a village."

"Village includes all the hamlets situated within the area of a Revenue *Mauza*."

"Forest tracts, not included within the boundaries of a Revenue *Mauza*, will be entered as separate villages, the boundaries being those recognised by the Forest Department."

Variation in the number of Villages.

| Year. | ACTUAL NUMBER. | | VARIATION. | |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-putana. Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-putana. Merwara. |
| 1881 | 29,918 | 789 | — | — |
| 1891 | 31,028 | 741 | +1,110 | +2 |
| 1901 | 30,609 | 740 | — 414 | —1 |
| 1911 | 32,271 | 748 | +1,662 | +8 |
| 1921 | 32,412 | 746 | + 141 | +8 |

17. The marginal table shows the variations in the number of villages since 1881. Towns and Cities having been separately dealt with, have been excluded.

The village presents a well-recognised unit in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The variation in the number of villages, is not due to any misconception, connected with the application of the definition. Some of the main reasons for variations in the number of villages, as compared with 1911, may be said to be (1) desertion or re-inhabitation of villages, (2) inclusion of hamlets in parent villages and (3) declaration of certain hamlets as Revenue *Mauzas*, on re-settlement or on other grounds.

Villages classified according to Population.

18. Imperial Table I gives the classification of total population into Urban and Rural areas. The classification of rural population has been worked out in Subsidiary Table I to this Chapter. A comparative table is given in the margin, showing the number per mille of the rural population, falling in each class.

| Class. | NUMBER PER MILLE. | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| | Province. | RAJPUTANA. | | | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| | | Natural Divisions. | | | |
| | | Eastern. | Southern. | Western. | |
| I. 5,000 and over | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| II. 2,000 to 5,000 | 79 | 85 | 52 | 89 | 198 |
| III. 500 to 2,000 | 398 | 399 | 824 | 442 | 438 |
| IV. Under 500 | 627 | 616 | 624 | 469 | 369 |

Rajputana.—More than half the rural people in Rajputana reside in villages, with a population under 500, nearly two-fifths in those 500 to 2,000 and about one-twelfth in decent sized villages, with 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Similar proportions prevail in the Eastern and Western Divisions, though in the latter, the actual proportions are slightly different from those in the Eastern. In the Southern

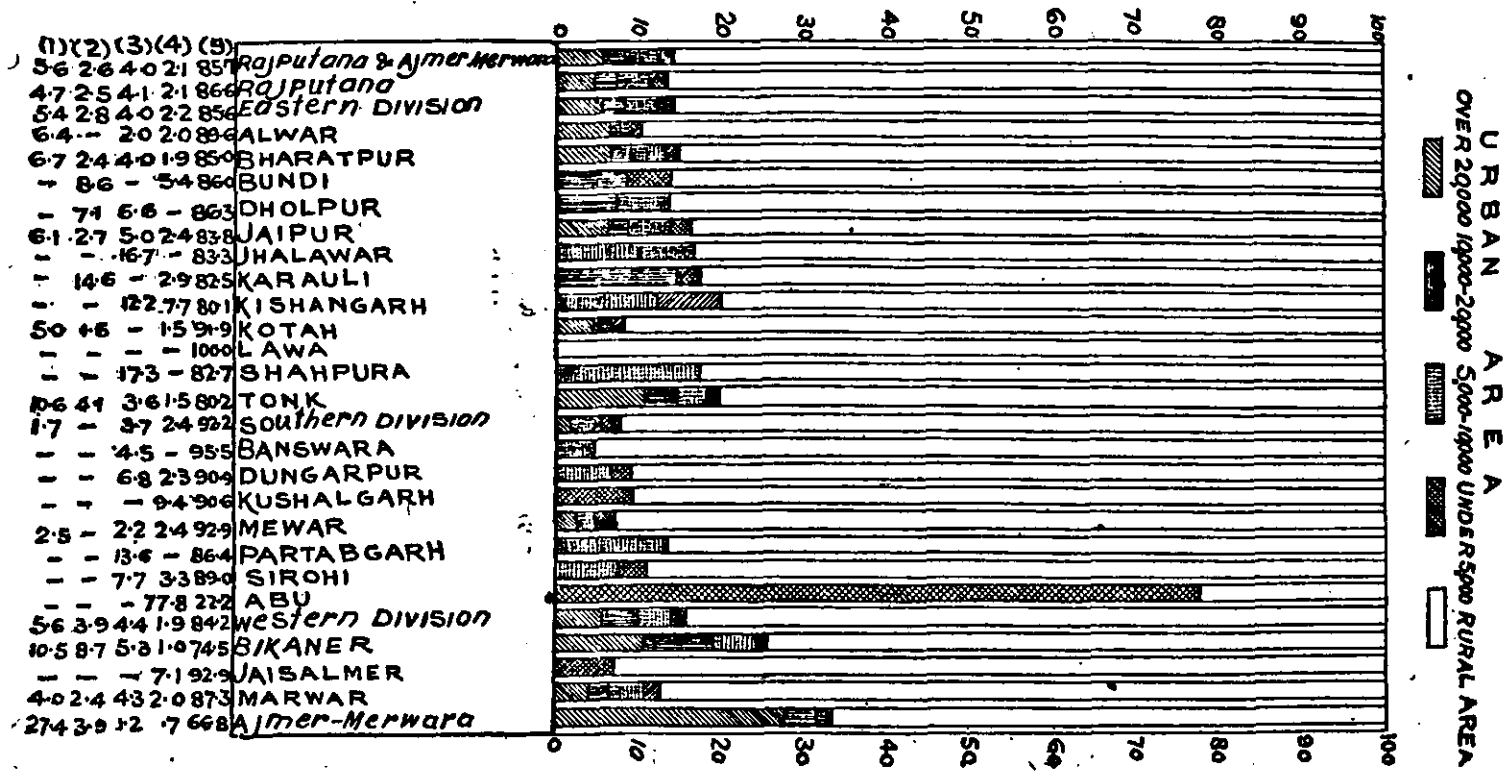
Division nearly five-eighths live in the lowest class, about one-third in the next upper and approximately one-twentieth in the class with a population of two to five thousand.

Natural Divisions.—Among Divisions taken as a whole, Western takes the lead in the II and III classes, but goes to the bottom in the IV. Eastern Division stands second in all the three classes and Southern occupies the first place in the lowest class and the last in the II and III classes.

States.—The highest proportion per mille of persons residing in the second class villages, is found in Jaipur and the lowest in Karauli. In the third class Lawa Estate shows the highest proportion while Jaisalmer the lowest, being 805 and 209 respectively. Abu and Kushalgarh have their entire rural population in the lowest class and had this not been the case, Jaisalmer would have had the foremost position. Lawa has the lowest proportion, viz., 195.

RURAL POPULATION.

PROPORTION PER CENT.
 OF THE POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES,
 NATURAL DIVISIONS AND STATES OR DISTRICTS—
 LIVING IN URBAN AREAS (1) OF OVER 20000 INHABITANTS—
 (2) OF 10000 AND UNDER 20000 INHABITANTS—
 (3) OF 5000 AND UNDER 10000 INHABITANTS—
 (4) OF UNDER 5000 INHABITANTS AND (5) —
 IN RURAL AREAS—
 NOTE THE ACTUAL PROPORTIONS IN THESE FIVE —
 CLASSES OF AREAS ARE SHOWN BELOW THE DIAGRAM—



A village with a population of just over 5,000 and a shade of urbanity attached to it, can justly claim to be classed as a town. It is rather a matter of chance than reason, that Bandikui which comes within the elastic definition of a town, escaped admission into that category. It is difficult indeed to assign any definite reason why in some States people should collect in the larger type of villages more than in others, though it is easy to understand that in the Jungly and Hilly States, like those in the Southern Division, they cannot do so.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer-Merwara shows a large proportion of population in the class of villages having 500 to 2,000 population. The rest of the population is distributed in the second and fourth classes approximately in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ respectively.

Mean distance between Villages (Towns included).

19. Assuming, for the purposes of comparison, that all the home-steads in such a village were brought together to one place and that throughout the Provinces each village represented one point, the mean distance between such villages in the Provinces combined and severally in each Natural

Statement showing the mean distance between the villages.

| Province and Natural Division. | Area in square miles. | Number of inhabited villages and towns. | Number of villages in 100 square miles (calculated). | Mean distance in miles (calculated). |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 181,698 | 33,305 | 25 | 2.15 |
| Rajputana | 128,987 | 82,554 | 25 | 2.15 |
| Southern Division | 18,999 | 10,541 | 55 | 1.45 |
| Eastern Division | 35,648 | 15,226½ | 42 | 1.66 |
| Western Division | 74,840 | 6,786½ | 9 | 3.58 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 2,711 | 751 | 38 | 2.03 |

Division in Rajputana would be as noted on the margin. The provincial figures for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara are 2.15 and 2.03 miles respectively. The figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 show that of all the Divisions in Rajputana, the Southern is the most thickly

studded and the Western the thinnest. This latter tract is ill-watered and mostly unproductive and a large portion thereof lies in the desert. The precarious nature of the cultivation and the fact that the supply of water in the wells is constantly failing and turning brackish, stands in the way of the formation of villages.

Average population per Village in different Natural Divisions.

20. The figures in the last column of the statement on the margin have, for easy reference, been abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I and show the average population per village in the Provinces and Natural Divisions. Ajmer-Merwara shows the highest (443), and is followed by the Western Division (321). Southern Division stands the lowest on the list in this respect, whilst the Eastern occupies the middle position. The fall in the provincial average of Rajputana from 285 (1911) to 272 (1921) is mainly due to loss in the population and partly to increase in the number of villages from 32,271 in 1911 to 32,412 in 1921.

| Province and Natural Division. | Population. | Number of villages. | Average population per village. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ajmer-Merwara | 880,574 | 746 | 443 |
| 2. Rajputana | 8,526,742 | 32,412 | 272 |
| 3. Eastern Division | 4,476,027 | 16,149 | 395 |
| 4. Southern Division | 1,837,018 | 10,516 | 179 |
| 5. Western Division | 2,168,897 | 6,747 | 321 |

Average population per Village by States and Districts.

21. Taking the States separately, the average is the highest in Sirohi, viz., 409 and the lowest, viz., 94 in the Kushalgarh Chiefship. But if the States where Bhil population is prominent, be omitted, Marwar with 391 would replace Sirohi, and Jaisalmer (129) Kushalgarh. Marwar was first in 1911. Its place has now been taken by Sirohi, which was fourth at that time. Shahpura Chiefship which was ninth in 1911, has risen to the third place. Excepting Lawa and Partabgarh, which occupy the same position as they did in 1911, all the other States have gone down, some by one or two steps and others by more than two. Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur, in spite of their greatest density, have each lost two steps.

Average area per Village.

22. The total area of the Provinces combined and severally divided by the total number of inhabited villages (including towns) gives an average of about 4 square miles per village. But this is not the area exclusively under village sites. It is the area constituting a Revenue Village.

Cities.

23. The population of Cities including Suburbs, wherever such exist, and per centage of variation (1911-21) are shown on the margin. There were 9 cities in the two provinces in 1911. Dholpur and Bundi have been added to the list this time.

| City. | Population. | Per centage of variation 1911-21. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | |
| Alwar | 44,760 | + 8.4 |
| Bharatpur | 23,495 | - 1.2 |
| Bikaner | 89,410 | + 24.3 |
| Bundi | 16,106 | - 17.8 |
| Dholpur | 16,206 | - 18.7 |
| Jaipur | 130,307 | - 12.3 |
| Jodhpur | 73,480 | - 7.9 |
| Kotah | 31,707 | - 3.2 |
| Tonk | 30,374 | - 10.3 |
| Udaipur | 34,789 | + 4.7 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | |
| Ajmer | 112,512 | + 31.7 |

In considering the recent growth of the cities and towns it will be convenient to take up the cities first and then the selected towns. If we strictly apply the definition of City, given in the Imperial Census Code to the Towns in the Provinces, we find that Jaipur and Ajmer alone fulfil the conditions. The diagram overleaf illustrates the fluctuations in the population of cities since 1881. With the exception of Kotah, the tendency was towards rise in the first decade, and in the next Bharatpur, Bundi, Tonk, Udaipur and Jodhpur joined Kotah in the decline. Thereafter Bharatpur, Tonk and Jaipur have continuously run the downward course. Alwar and Udaipur fell in 1911 to rise again in the decade under review, on the other hand, Bundi, Dholpur, Kotah and Jodhpur rose in 1911 only to fall in 1921. Bikaner and Ajmer alone can boast of continuous progress.

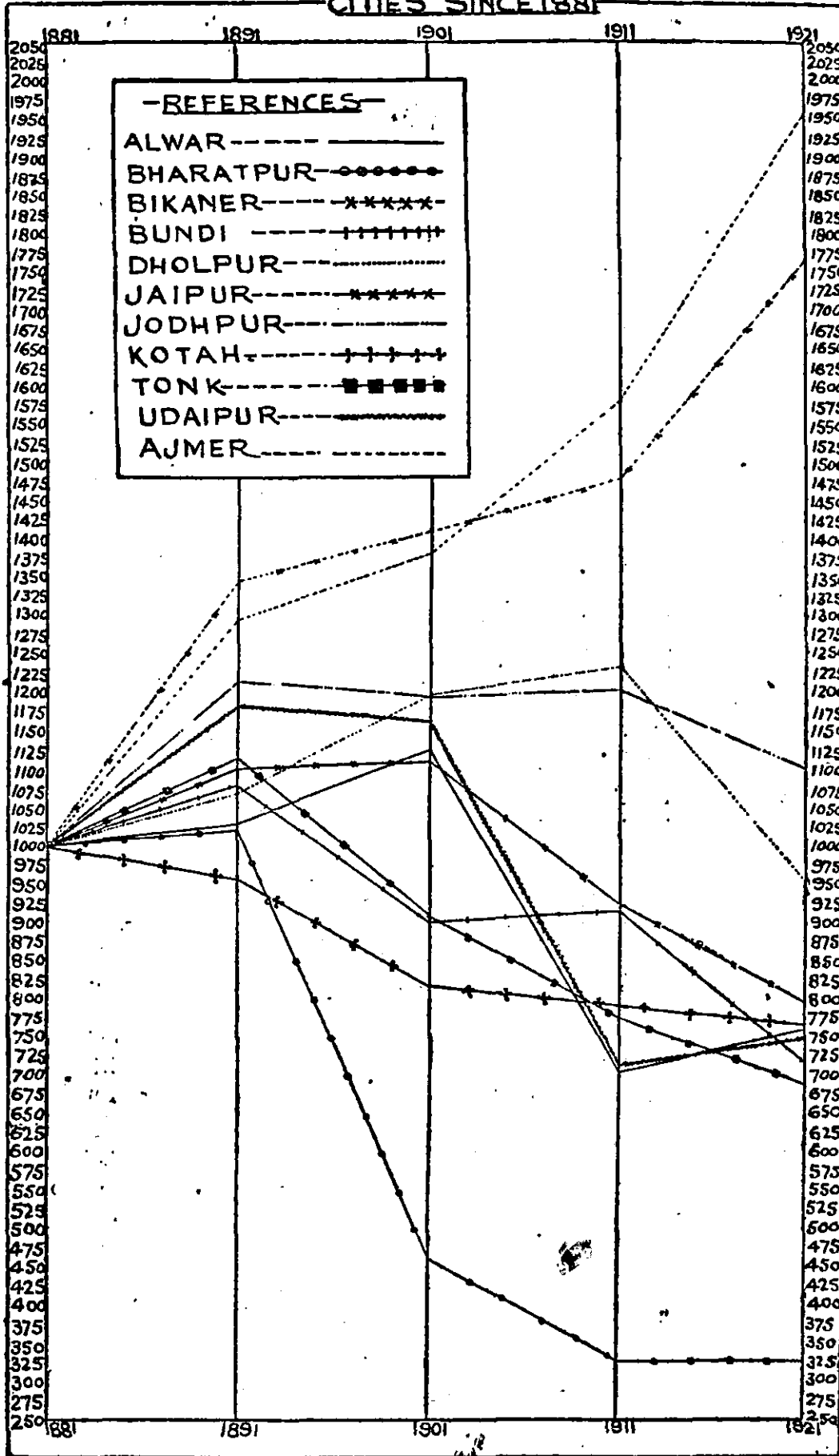
| No. | Towns. | Population (000s omitted). | Density per square mile. |
|-----|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Bombay | 1,175 | 48,996 |
| | Calcutta | 907 | 28,370 |
| | Madras | 526 | 18,169 |
| | Hyderabad (Deccan) | 404 | 7,925 |
| 5 | Rangoon | 341 | 14,601 |
| | Delhi | 304 | 2,718 |
| | Lahore | 281 | 6,709 |
| | Ahmedabad | 274 | 24,910 |
| | Lucknow | 240 | 9,350 |
| 10 | Bangalore (including Civil and Military). | 237 | 10,193 |
| | Karachi | 216 | 19,717 |
| | Cawnpore | 216 | 22,620 |
| | Poona | 214 | 5,370 |
| | Benares | 198 | 19,930 |
| 15 | Howrah | 195 | 19,530 |
| | Agra | 185 | 11,000 |
| | Amritsar | 160 | 65,395 |
| | Allahabad | 157 | 10,250 |
| | Masulay | 148 | 5,957 |
| 20 | Nagpur | 145 | 7,260 |
| | Srinagar | 141 | 15,743 |
| | Madura | 138 | 17,105 |
| | Bareilly | 129 | 16,800 |
| | Meerut | 122 | 15,542 |
| 25 | Trichinopoly | 120 | 13,623 |
| | Jaipur | 120 | 40,069 |
| | Dacca | 119 | 11,945 |
| | Patna | 119 | 7,998 |
| | Gholapour | 119 | 17,083 |
| 30 | Surat | 117 | 39,484 |
| | Ajmer | 113 | 6,077 |

As shown on the margin there are 25 cities in the whole of India, which are larger than Jaipur in population. In 1911, it was twenty-first on the list but has this time fallen by five places. Ajmer has come for the first time under the definition of a city as given in the Code. The term "Foreign born" in column 3 of the Table on the margin, means persons born outside the district of enumeration. It will be observed that in column 3, the 1921 figures, show a rise over 1911, in Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Udaipur and Ajmer and a fall in Alwar, Bikaner and Tonk.

| City. | PROPORTION PER MILLER OF | | | | Proportion per mille of persons born beyond the City of enumeration. |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------|--|
| | Females to males in | | Foreign born to population in | | |
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1911 | 1921 | |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 |
| Alwar | 856 | 910 | 76 | 74 | 477 |
| Bharatpur | 801 | 738 | 191 | 202 | 447 |
| Bikaner | 974 | 891 | 88 | 77 | 182 |
| Bundi | ... | 969 | ... | 134 | 321 |
| Dholpur | ... | 902 | ... | 165 | 707 |
| Jaipur | 935 | 867 | 51 | 64 | 205 |
| Jodhpur | 906 | 819 | 45 | 50 | 197 |
| Kotah | 932 | 848 | 296 | 311 | 467 |
| Tonk | 1,011 | 1,012 | 117 | 98 | 137 |
| Udaipur | 903 | 899 | 47 | 52 | 196 |
| Ajmer | 821 | 679 | 472 | 538 | 950 |

Udaipur and Ajmer and a fall in Alwar, Bikaner and Tonk.

— VARIATION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN—
CITIES SINCE 1881



| City. | PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO ONE THOUSAND MALES IN | |
|---------------------|--|-------|
| | State. | City. |
| Alwar | 885 | 910 |
| Bharatpur | 823 | 738 |
| Bikaner | 897 | 891 |
| Bundi | 960 | 969 |
| Dholpur | 811 | 902 |
| Jaipur | 882 | 867 |
| Jodhpur | 896 | 849 |
| Kotah | 927 | 888 |
| Tonk | 930 | 1,012 |
| Udaipur | 888 | 899 |
| Ajmer | 837 | 879 |

The proportion of females to males, shows a rise in Alwar and a nominal advance in Tonk. In other cities it has fallen. It is asserted in the India Report for 1911, that the proportion of females to males should invariably be lower in the urban population than in the population of a State or District taken as a whole, but it is striking to find from the marginal table that in five out of the eleven cities, in the two Provinces, the case is just the reverse.

Excepting in the Cities of Ajmer and Jodhpur, where the existence of Railway Shops, attracts people for employment, none of the cities can boast of being a centre of trade or industry. The immigrant population in them, therefore, is generally composed of the following :—

- (1) Persons coming in quest of service.
- (2) Males already in service, and their dependants.
- (3) Persons frequenting for trade or education.
- (4) Labourers attracted by construction work.

24. It is the second largest and much the most flourishing of the eleven cities in the two provinces. Bikaner and Ajmer are the only two cities which have always shown increase since the census of 1881. Figures of natural population of the Ajmer City (actual population *plus* emigrants *minus* immigrants) are not available and hence no definite conclusions can be drawn regarding the sources which go to make up the actual increase. The figures of vital statistics, as they are (births 20,640 and deaths 43,579) give a deficit of 22,939 : the obvious corollary is that the enhancement in the population is due either to transition of the rural population into urban or to migration. The root cause of the growing prosperity, is the immigration which took place before 1891 and which will be discussed later on.

The area of the City of Ajmer, including suburbs, covers 17 square miles and has a population of 113,512, which means a gain of 31.7 per cent. over the figures of 1911. The density per square mile is 6,677. Proceeding to determine the density by municipal wards, it will be found from the statement on the margin that the most congested of all the wards is the eighth. It is composed of Mohallas Khadiman and Shorgaran, parts of the Dargah and Lakhan Kothri, Silawat Mohalla and Inderkot. Wards III

| Ward. | Population. | Number of persons per acre. | Number of persons per 100 square yard. | Order in respect of density. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| I | 2,501 | 93 | 2 | VIII |
| II | 4,145 | 198 | 4 | VII |
| III | 9,908 | 320 | 7 | II |
| IV | 4,468 | 309 | 6 | III |
| V | 10,222 | 246 | 5 | VI |
| VI | 12,648 | 281 | 6 | V |
| VII (Lakhan kotri) | 7,758 | 290 | 6 | IV |
| VIII (Khadim Mohalla) | 16,795 | 579 | 12 | I |
| IX | 10,500 | 82 | 2 | IX |
| X (a) Cantonment | 1,870 | 72 | 2 | XI |
| (b) Railway Settlement | 4,686 | 75 | 1 | X |
| (c) Mayo College | 762 | 1 | .04 | XIII |
| (d) Rest of the suburbs | 28,249 | 3 | .08 | XII |

and IV are second and third in this respect. The most thinly populated is Ward X (c). This part of the city is occupied by the College and naturally more sanitary and sparsely populated. The noticeable feature is that generally those Mohallas are thickly populated, in which Musalmans preponderate. Ward VIII, which is exclusively occupied by Musalmans, has a ratio between them and the Hindus of 10 : 1 ; next come Wards V and VII where the ratio

stands 5 : 1 and 2 : 1, respectively. The over-crowding in Musalman Mohallas, may be said to be due to (i) location thereof in the vicinity of Dargah, (ii) uniformity of religious observances and (iii) matrimony among close relations and the consequent natural dislike to live far away from the kith and kin. The rest of the Wards (excepting III, wherein the population of these two communities

| Ward. | PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO ONE THOUSAND MALES. | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------|-----------|--------|
| | Total Population. | Hindus. | Musalman. | Jains. |
| I | 586 | 618 | 537 | 667 |
| II | 810 | 851 | 722 | 843 |
| III | 730 | 866 | 804 | 857 |
| IV | 821 | 858 | 788 | 835 |
| V | 795 | 780 | 802 | 776 |
| VI | 740 | 828 | 694 | 1,147 |
| VII | 725 | 869 | 648 | 1,004 |
| VIII | 865 | 197 | 376 | 146 |
| IX | 728 | 744 | 707 | 695 |
| X (a) Cantonment | 453 | 458 | 452 | ... |
| X (b) Railway Settlement | 656 | 627 | 650 | 500 |
| X (c) Mayo College | 198 | 151 | 388 | ... |
| X (d) Rest of the suburbs | 704 | 798 | 788 | 682 |

is nearly equal) show an overwhelming majority of Hindus. Jains are mostly found in Wards III and VII. The Christian community mostly reside in Wards IX and X (d).

The table on the margin, gives the proportion of females to one thousand males in each Ward by religion. 679 is the proportion for the city as a whole, against 821 in 1911, and 837 for the whole District. This fall is mainly attributable to the influx of larger number of male pilgrims, into the Urs Fair.

The marginal statement, which shows the States and Provinces largely

| District and Province. | Hindu. | | Musalman. | | Jain. | | Christian. | | Others. | | Total. | |
|---|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-----|------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Jalpur | 4,403 | 3,337 | 1,920 | 1,177 | 123 | 91 | 69 | 69 | 79 | 45 | 6,693 | 4,718 |
| Kishansarh | 638 | 553 | 267 | 178 | 63 | 54 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 970 | 704 |
| Merwar | 2,120 | 1,648 | 1,039 | 678 | 113 | 99 | 25 | 20 | 40 | 31 | 3,349 | 2,473 |
| Mewar | 376 | 260 | 310 | 231 | 31 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 765 | 492 |
| Alwar | 737 | 410 | 440 | 367 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 1,223 | 899 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | 60 | 41 | 1,003 | 890 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 1,141 | 633 |
| Bombay Presidency | 268 | 220 | 2,340 | 964 | 7 | 5 | 135 | 118 | 62 | 61 | 3,451 | 1,358 |
| United Provinces | 3,301 | 2,527 | 6,141 | 3,313 | 134 | 99 | 188 | 145 | 103 | 119 | 10,042 | 6,303 |
| Punjab | 466 | 290 | 2,611 | 996 | 10 | 3 | 70 | 48 | 123 | 61 | 3,340 | 1,398 |
| Central India Agency. | 136 | 113 | 786 | 439 | 14 | 14 | 53 | 41 | 7 | 5 | 968 | 612 |
| Other Provinces including the remaining Rajputana States. | 1,428 | 912 | 4,128 | 1,926 | 95 | 60 | 510 | 330 | 97 | 68 | 6,268 | 3,304 |
| Total | 14,181 | 10,200 | 31,001 | 16,839 | 587 | 465 | 1,000 | 810 | 691 | 404 | 38,239 | 22,787 |

contributing to the population of the city, sufficiently indicates how heterogeneous it is. The most striking feature in the immigration figures

indicated on the margin, is the popularity, which the Ajmer City seems to enjoy with the persons born in the United Provinces. The reasons for this high proportion, has been discussed at length in the report of 1911. Briefly, they are that Ajmer-Merwara was under the Administration of the Local Government of the United Provinces in the beginning, and the Rail-

| Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1901 | 10,784 | 6,373 | 4,411 |
| 1911 | 10,339 | 5,895 | 4,444 |
| 1921 | 16,245 | 10,042 | 6,203 |

way workshops and offices were stationed at Ajmer when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was opened. In 1879 and 1881 the latter were respectively transferred to Ajmer and brought with them a large number of employes belonging to those

| Years. | Born in Ajmer-Merwara. | | Immigrants from outside Ajmer-Merwara. | |
|--------|------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1901 | 20,154 | 13,873 | 19,288 | 15,930 |
| 1911 | 25,897 | 21,485 | 21,457 | 17,433 |
| 1921 | 39,358 | 23,128 | 36,239 | 22,787 |

Provinces. The figures on the margin, showing side by side the indigenous and the immigrant population are very interesting. In 1911, the proportion of immigrants, in every hundred persons of the population, contracted from 48 to 45 and that of indigenous, expanded from 52 to 55. In the present decade the proportion after

elimination of Urs Fair visitors (14,148), shows a shrinkage from 55 to 53, but is still higher than that of 1901. Seeing that the proportions do not disclose any appreciable variations, the only inference that can be drawn is that a number of immigrants who came with railway institutions are getting domiciled. Immigration figures much disturbed as they were by the Urs Fair, would be found further interesting, if their composition were presented by age-groups.

| Places. | 0-15. | | | | 15-40. | | | | 40 and over. | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1911. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1921. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Total Immigrants | 4,295 | 3,534 | 6,573 | 4,565 | 13,599 | 10,715 | 20,808 | 11,423 | 4,900 | 3,841 | 10,862 | 6,809 |
| Rajputana | 1,224 | 1,029 | 1,675 | 1,277 | 4,063 | 3,492 | 5,247 | 3,283 | 1,130 | 1,182 | 2,452 | 1,889 |
| Jaipur | 512 | 403 | 739 | 593 | 1,961 | 1,483 | 2,450 | 1,604 | 407 | 391 | 1,047 | 779 |
| Marwar | 276 | 188 | 282 | 191 | 616 | 771 | 828 | 543 | 232 | 319 | 477 | 391 |
| Other States in Rajputana | 436 | 348 | 655 | 404 | 1,586 | 1,238 | 1,980 | 1,230 | 491 | 473 | 958 | 739 |
| Bombay Presidency | 106 | 92 | 374 | 262 | 260 | 166 | 1,508 | 444 | 66 | 82 | 689 | 316 |
| Central India | 109 | 84 | 304 | 193 | 296 | 237 | 813 | 436 | 69 | 61 | 391 | 258 |
| Punjab | 161 | 120 | 326 | 219 | 503 | 209 | 1,530 | 492 | 197 | 102 | 820 | 323 |
| United Provinces | 833 | 661 | 1,334 | 920 | 2,364 | 1,906 | 4,465 | 2,373 | 1,004 | 621 | 2,564 | 1,823 |
| Other Provinces and States of India | 115 | 114 | 436 | 207 | 407 | 223 | 1,568 | 380 | 165 | 102 | 972 | 340 |
| Other Asiatic countries outside India | 8 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 135 | 5 | 11 | ... | 94 | 6 |
| Non-Asiatic countries | 15 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 113 | 46 | 51 | 32 | 33 | 23 | 64 | 43 |

The figures from Table XI, Part II, in respect of the places which have contributed largely, are accordingly reproduced on the margin.

With a view to draw interesting conclusions by comparing the present

| Caste. | 1911. | | | 1921. | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. |
| 1. Sheikh | 5,905 | 3,165 | 2,740 | 18,327 | 12,452 | 5,875 |
| 2. Brahman | 4,588 | 2,587 | 2,001 | 5,661 | 3,365 | 2,296 |
| 3. Pathan | 3,184 | 1,907 | 1,277 | 6,588 | 4,427 | 2,156 |
| 4. Koli | 3,124 | 1,681 | 1,493 | 3,824 | 1,925 | 1,699 |
| 5. Saiad (Syed) | 916 | 533 | 333 | 2,868 | 2,050 | 818 |
| 6. Mahajan | 2,475 | 1,175 | 1,300 | 1,883 | 1,064 | 799 |
| 7. Rajput | 1,263 | 907 | 356 | 1,603 | 1,141 | 462 |
| 8. Kayastha | 762 | 344 | 418 | 894 | 492 | 392 |
| 9. Christian (Indian) | 742 | 471 | 271 | 756 | 482 | 324 |
| 10. Christian (Others) | 1,037 | 608 | 449 | 862 | 472 | 390 |
| 11. Others | 16,878 | 9,226 | 7,452 | 17,975 | 10,399 | 7,576 |
| Total | 40,894 | 22,604 | 18,090 | 61,026 | 38,239 | 22,787 |

figures with those of the last census, the same castes were chosen for Table XI, Part II, this time, as in 1911. Before proceeding to analyse and discuss the figures by caste, it is worth noting that the Musalman castes and Sheikhs, above all, show a large increase and this is attributable to the Urs Fair. This pre-

sumption is corroborated by the per centage of females to males in the Sheikh community, which has fallen from 86 to 47, visitors to the fair being mostly males.

Among the places from which Ajmer draws its immigrants, there is none, which has contributed females more than males. In 1911, Marwar was an exception, when it was reported to have sent more females than males. There are instances in individual castes, in which female immigrants have exceeded males—Jaipur and Marwar, for instance, have sent more females than males of Kayastha community.

| Province and State. | Hindu. | Musalman. | Jain. | Chris-tian. | Others. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------|---------|--------|
| 1. Ajmer-Merwara | 791 | 765 | 1,006 | 872 | * | 788 |
| 2. Alwar | 556 | 817 | 462 | 2,167 | 765 | 662 |
| 3. Jaipur | 743 | 610 | 740 | 986 | 570 | 705 |
| 4. Kishangarh | 867 | 693 | 1,019 | 833 | 250 | 819 |
| 5. Marwar | 775 | 653 | 876 | 800 | 674 | 739 |
| 6. Mewar | 556 | 713 | 774 | 650 | 536 | 630 |
| 7. Bombay Presi-dency | 738 | 327 | 714 | 874 | 823 | 394 |
| 8. Central India Agency | 819 | 559 | 1,000 | 774 | 714 | 613 |
| 9. Hyderabad (Deccan) | 683 | 546 | 333 | 1,125 | 250 | 555 |
| 10. United Provinces | 745 | 539 | 798 | 771 | 601 | 618 |
| 11. Punjab | 585 | 377 | 300 | 686 | 496 | 419 |
| 12. Others | 639 | 467 | 719 | 653 | 593 | 527 |
| Total | 724 | 500 | 792 | 745 | 593 | 596 |

* Animist 250. Parsi 667. Arya 806. Sikh 947.

lowest (300). Alwar sends the highest proportion of Christian females (2,167) and Mewar the lowest (650). Others which include the Arya, Parsi, Sikh, and Animist show the highest proportion amongst those from Bombay (823), and the lowest from Kishangarh and Hyderabad (250 each).

Alwar City.

25. The marginal table shows variations in population since 1881. The

| Year. | POPULATION. | | |
|------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1881 . . . | 49,867 | 26,544 | 23,323 |
| 1891 . . . | 51,427 | 27,704 | 23,663 |
| 1901 . . . | 56,771 | 29,574 | 27,197 |
| 1911 . . . | 41,305 | 22,254 | 19,051 |
| 1921 . . . | 44,760 | 23,433 | 21,327 |

figures show a gain of 8 per cent. over 1911, but a loss of 10 per cent. since 1881. The special feature of this City is that it showed a sudden fall in 1911 and a rise in this decade in contrast with most of the cities in Rajputana. In respect of 1911 figures, Mr. Kealy held that the decline in that decade was mostly artificial, due to an outbreak of plague, at the time of the

census, which drove a great number of the inhabitants away from the city. The increase in the present population would, on the assumption that a greater part of the emigrated population returned to city after the expiry of plague, have been much higher, if births and deaths during the decade under review had been normal.

The density of the city of Alwar is 15,761 per square mile, against 2,950 in 1911, that of the State being as low as 223. The reason of this abnormal increase is the change in the area of the Alwar City. In 1911 it was reported to be 14 square miles, but the Settlement authorities now point out that it is only 2·8 : about 11 square miles have thus vanished. If density in 1911 had been worked out on the present area it would have come to 14,752. The City stands third in this respect amongst the cities in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

The proportion of females to one thousand males, as will be seen from

| Year. | PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO ONE THOUSAND MALES. | | | |
|------------|--|---------|-----------|--------|
| | Total Population. | Hindus. | Musalman. | Jains. |
| 1921 . . . | 910 | 904 | 927 | 889 |
| 1911 . . . | 856 | 861 | 850 | 689 |

the marginal table, is 910 against 885 for the whole State. There is no other city excepting Bundi in the two Provinces in which the sex proportion exceeds that of the whole State. Taking the main religions individually, it will be noticed that the proportion is the highest amongst the Musalman.

The increase amongst females in general during this decade was 119 per 1,000 while that among males only 53 or less than half of the former. An examination of the present figures (in Table VII, Part C) and of those of 1911, shows that the variation is most marked in the ages 40-60. This is the period when females are past the child-bearing stage and mortality decreases with the advance of age.

Out of every thousand persons, 477 are foreign born. Their distribution

| Name of place. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Bharatpur | 436 | 143 | 283 |
| Jaipur | 1,124 | 440 | 684 |
| Delhi | 153 | 77 | 81 |
| Gurgaon | 380 | 130 | 250 |
| United Provinces | 530 | 239 | 281 |
| Rajputana | 188 | 67 | 121 |
| Punjab (excluding Gurgaon) | 320 | 133 | 187 |
| Other Provinces | 182 | 82 | 100 |
| Outside India | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 3,306 | 1,316 | 1,990 |
| Religion. | Males. | Females. | |
| Hindu | 924 | 1,179 | |
| Musalman | 339 | 727 | |
| Jain | 33 | 55 | |
| Others | 30 | 29 | |
| Total | 1,316 | 1,990 | |
| Persons in all | 3,306 | | |

by birth-place is shown on the margin. Jaipur and Bharatpur together contribute nearly 50 per cent. of the immigrants and Gurgaon (Punjab) 10 per cent. These are the adjoining States and District. The female immigrants exceed males in every unit except 'outside India.' The figures on the margin show the composition of immigrants by religion. The number of female immigrants, though higher than males, in all the main religions, is yet larger in Musalman, being over 200 per cent.

26. Bharatpur has a population of 33,495 and a density of 4,785 against 33,918 and 4,845 respectively in 1911. The decline in this city since 1881, in the words of Mr. Kealy, was more

| Year. | Population. | Actual variation. |
|-------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1881 | 66,168 | ... |
| 1891 | 67,555 | + 1,392 |
| 1901 | 43,601 | -23,954 |
| 1911 | 33,918 | -9,683 |
| 1921 | 33,495 | -423 |

marked than in any other city or capital town till 1911, and the causes thereof have been dealt with at length in the last report. The present figures do not appear to have been affected by those causes as they show a marked progress in so far as the rate of decline has appreciably fallen. If the ravages of

Influenza were left out of account, the figures would indicate a gain over 1911, rather than a loss. It can further be asserted with some degree of satisfaction that the drop this time in the City (only one per cent.), is smaller than in the State itself as a whole and in most of the cities, which were equally affected by the scourge. This is in harmony with the general axiom that in Cities and large Towns, decrease in population is always lower than in the States or Districts containing them, as such places invariably attract people from outside.

Sex proportion plays an important part in the growth of the population. The ratio of females to one thousand males is 738 against 804 in 1911 and against 823 for the whole State and is the lowest amongst the cities in Rajputana. The decrease in the male and female population of the State, in the decade, is 10 and 13 per cent. respectively, while the city shows an increase of 2 per cent. amongst males and a decrease of 6 amongst females. The decline in

| Year. | Hindu. | Musalman. | Jain. |
|-------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 1921 | 742 | 724 | 706 |
| 1911 | 783 | 853 | 802 |

the latter, though heavy, is still lower than that of the whole State. From the statistics on the margin showing proportion of females to one thousand males by main religions, it appears that the fall in proportion is the largest among Musalmans.

Out of every thousand persons 447 are foreign born. Their distribution

| Birth-place and religion. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| <i>Birth-places.</i> | | | |
| Alwar | 377 | 172 | 205 |
| Dholpur | 176 | 75 | 101 |
| Jaipur | 508 | 259 | 249 |
| Karauli | 91 | 44 | 47 |
| Rest of Rajputana | 171 | 76 | 95 |
| Agra | 1,895 | 829 | 1,066 |
| Aligarh | 364 | 207 | 157 |
| Muttra | 1,545 | 612 | 933 |
| Rest of the United Provinces. | 744 | 559 | 185 |
| Gurgaon | 68 | 52 | 16 |
| Punjab excluding Gurgaon | 219 | 176 | 43 |
| Other places in India | 602 | 367 | 235 |
| Other places outside India | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| <i>Religions.</i> | | | |
| Hindu | 3,813 | 1,728 | 2,085 |
| Musalman | 2,726 | 1,596 | 1,130 |
| Jain | 70 | 34 | 36 |
| Others | 167 | 83 | 84 |
| Total | 6,776 | 3,441 | 3,335 |

by birth-place and main religions is given in the margin. The proportion of persons born in the State but enumerated in the city of Bharatpur, to those who were born in the city itself is only 44 per cent. Agra and Muttra in the United Provinces contribute the highest number of immigrants. From both, the contribution of females is higher than that of males, and the reason may be that these districts being contiguous send more girls to Bharatpur as wives.

27. Next to Ajmer, Bikaner is the most thriving of the eleven cities. Its population has never shown a decline in any decade. It has multiplied to more than double since 1881 and increased by 24 per cent. since the last census, although the population of the whole State has decreased by 5.9 per cent. owing to a large number of deaths having taken place from Influenza. The population of the suburbs in 1911 was only 112; it has risen to 7,346 during the decade. The enlargement may be attributed to (i) increase of

trade and industry in the city, (ii) shifting of many persons especially certain trading castes and Brahmans from rural areas, and (iii) establishment of electrical department.

The density of the city is 13,882 per square mile as compared with 13,957 in 1911, the density of the State being as low as 28. The area of the city as reported now is 5 square miles against 4 square miles, in 1911. This explains the slight fall in the density in the decade. Bikaner stands fourth amongst the cities of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

The marginal statement shows the composition of population by religion.

| Religion. | Population. | | | Per centage of | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males to total persons. | Females to total persons. | Per-sons to total. | Total males. | Total females. |
| Hindu | 27,187 | 23,511 | 50,648 | 39 | 34 | 73 | 74 | 73 |
| Musalman | 7,087 | 6,151 | 13,238 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Jain | 2,343 | 2,951 | 5,294 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| Others | 145 | 85 | 230 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total | 36,712 | 32,698 | 69,410 | 53 | 47 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The city, as is evident from the figures, is comprised mostly of Hindus, males and females, each being about three-fourths of their respective total population. Musalmans rank next and then come Jains. The

proportion of females to one thousand males in the city is 891 against 974 in 1911, and that in the whole State, 897 against 887 (1911).

Its proportion of females is the sixth in order, amongst the cities in Rajputana and is lower than that of the whole State (*viz.*, 897).

The proportion of foreign born per mille (182), is the lowest excepting Tonk (137), amongst the cities in Rajputana. This shows that the town can still depend for the extension of its population on a draught from the interior of the State itself.

In finding out the above proportion persons born in the State but outside the city and enumerated in the City itself, have been treated as foreign born.

| | Actual | Per cent. |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Bikaner State | 7,266 | 57 |
| Jaipur " | 791 | 6 |
| Marwar " | 2,322 | 18 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 241 | 2 |
| Hissar | 238 | 2 |
| All others | 1,777 | 15 |
| Total | 12,625 | 100 |

If we deal with them not as foreigners, the proportion would be reduced to 77 per mille against 88 of 1911. 57 per cent. of the immigrants are from the State itself and 43 from outside. Of these latter 18 per cent. are from Marwar and six per cent. from Jaipur, both of which are the adjoining States. The balance is distributed over the other States in Raj-

putana, as well as the other Provinces in India. Only 12 persons come from countries outside India.

The figures of vital statistics as have been furnished, afford little aid in tracing out the causes of the growth of the population. 69 deaths over births were reported in every thousand of the population during the decade. If this is believed, the city should have shown loss instead of gain. It is observed that the system of registration has not been so improved as to enable much reliance to be placed on the figures furnished. Births do not appear to have been recorded in full. Again the immigration figures from outside the State do not show any big improvement. The number of children of the age 0-10 is greater than in 1911. All these lead one to infer that the increase in the city is due mainly to (1) attraction of persons from rural areas, and (2) natural growth in the city itself.

Bundi City.

28. This is the first time that this town has been treated as a city. The

| Years. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1881 | 9,077 | 10,767 | 20,744 |
| 1891 | 11,980 | 10,664 | 22,544 |
| 1901 | 9,687 | 9,676 | 19,313 |
| 1911 | 9,805 | 9,793 | 19,598 |
| 1921 | 8,179 | 7,926 | 16,105 |

population has fallen by 18 per cent. since the last census and 22 per cent. compared with 1891. The proportion of females to one thousand males is 969 against 999 of 1911. Its density (*viz.*, 2,301 per square mile) is the lowest on the list, excepting that of Tonk. The immigrants are in proportion of 321 per

thousand persons. This includes 134 per thousand persons born outside the State and enumerated in the city and the rest represent the immigrants into the city from the State itself. Kotah and Jaipur contribute the largest number.

29. Like Bundi, Dholpur also appears amongst the cities of Rajputana ^{Dholpur City.} for the first time. The population has gone down by nearly 19 per cent. since 1911, before which year the city never showed a decrease. It still shows an improvement of 2 per cent. over 1881 figures. With regard to density it stands eighth amongst its sister cities and is above Bundi and Tonk. The sex proportion has improved to some extent. It is 902 against 848 per thousand in 1911 and is higher than that of Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah and Udaipur. This city is the first in Rajputana and next to Ajmer only in respect of immigrant population, which is about seven-tenth of the total population. Of this one hundred and sixty-five per thousand are from outside the State, the largest number being supplied by the United Provinces and Gwalior.

30. Though it might be asserted that Jaipur still holds the foremost position ^{Jaipur City.} in the eleven towns treated as cities this time, yet the decrease in its population by 12 per cent. since 1911 and nearly 16 per cent. since 1881, predicts a gloomy future, because in the last two decades the decrease in the population has been heavier than the rise in the two decades immediately following the very first regular census in 1881. Its population is 120,207 against 137,098 in the last census. The fall is due mainly to the ravages of Plague and Influenza which swept away a large number of its residents.

Although the density of Jaipur has gone down from 45,699 to 40,069 per square mile, it is still high. The proportion of females to one thousand males has fallen from 935 to 867, which is nearly in harmony with the decrease in population. Similar proportions for the State and the rural area are 882 and 874, respectively. The city sex proportion is lower than that of the whole State as well as than that of the rural area. The condition is the reverse of what it was in 1911.

Out of every one thousand of population 205 are foreigners. If State born persons are excluded, the proportion will be reduced to 64 which is higher than that of 1911, when it was only 51. The city draws its immigrants

| Religion. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| Hindu | 4,148 | 2,575 | 1,773 |
| Musalman | 3,110 | 1,809 | 1,301 |
| Jain | 263 | 143 | 120 |
| Others | 127 | 66 | 61 |
| Total | 7,648 | 4,393 | 3,255 |

mostly from Alwar, Marwar, Tonk and Agra, but each of them contributes less than 800 persons. The marginal table shows the composition of immigrants from outside the State by main religions. Of one hundred immigrants 54 are Hindus, 41 Musalmans, 3 Jains and the remaining 2 belonging to other religions, including Arya, etc.

31. Jodhpur is still the third largest of the eleven cities, having a ^{Jodhpur City.} population of 73,480. This includes the suburbs hitherto treated as "Jodhpur Town."

| Decade. | Per centaga of variation. |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1881-1891 | +27.0 |
| 1891-1901 | -1.6 |
| 1901-1911 | +0.8 |
| 1911-1921 | -7.9 |
| 1881-1921 | +16.0 |

The marginal figures explain variations in the population since 1881. The population of the city has risen by 16 per cent. since 1881 and fallen by about 8 per cent. since the 1911 census. The decrease in the population of the State, as a whole, in this decade amounted to 10.5 per cent. as compared with that of 1901-1911. The decrease in

the city population, as it ought to be, is slightly lower than that in the whole of the State. The cause of the decrease is the ravages of Plague and Influenza, which visited the State in 1917-1918 and 1918-1919. The suburbs show a rise of nearly four per cent. while the population, within the city walls, exhibits a fall of about 12 per cent. Two alternative conclusions can be drawn from the above (1) that the population within the city walls was subjected to a more severe attack of the epidemics, or (2) that the people from the town

proper removed to the suburbs. The increase in the suburbs is mostly due to the installation of an electric plant which has drawn a large number of immigrants. The question of the growth of the population cannot be proceeded with further for want of vital statistics.

Its density is the second highest being 27,215 against 29,539 of 1911 and that of the State being as low as 53. The fall is quite in line with the decrease in population in the city; within the town walls it falls to 27,438. 197 out of every one thousand are foreign born, but if the State born persons are taken out of calculation, the proportion goes as low as 50, yet higher than 1911 (45). United Provinces, Jaipur, Ajmer-Merwara, Bombay and the Punjab contribute 71 per cent. of the immigrants and the remaining 29 per cent. are

| | 1911 | 1921 |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| Punjab, including Delhi | 490 | 291 |
| United Provinces | 955 | 916 |
| Bombay Presidency | 295 | 305 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 370 | 522 |
| Jaipur | 594 | 579 |

drawn from other places. There is very little of importance in the city to attract people from outside. The figures of immigrants from the said places are compared with the last decade, on the margin. They show that immigration from the Punjab is on the decline while that from Ajmer-Merwara shows an improvement.

✓ The majority of immigrants is in Railway service.

The sex proportion of females to one thousand males has gone down from 906 in 1911 to 849, which is yet lower than the similar proportion for the State, 896.

Kotah City.

32. The population of the city is 31,707 against 32,753 in the preceding census. Kotah was the lowest among the cities in 1911, in respect of strength of population but it has beaten Tonk, not because the former has gained but because the latter has lost. It has suffered in its population by 3.2 per cent.—Bharatpur showing the minimum (1.2). The loss in population since 1881 is as high as 21.3 per cent. Since 1881 it showed a slight increase of 1.9 per cent. only in 1911. Its density is 7,549 against 7,798 in the preceding decade.

The proportion of females to males is 888 per mille as compared with 932 in 1911, the corresponding proportion for the whole State and rural area being 927 and 920, respectively. In respect of immigration Kotah is the third amongst the cities in Rajputana, showing a proportion of 467 per mille. If the number of State born persons is excluded, the proportion will be reduced to 311 per thousand, against 295 in 1911. 16 per thousand is the increase in the foreign immigration pure and simple. The proportion per thousand of the State born to the total population is only 156. Purely city born are slightly in excess of the immigrant population.

Tonk City.

33. The city has been showing a decline continually since 1891, varying from nearly 10 to 16 per cent. The loss has been the least in this decade, being 10.3 per cent., but it amounts to 25.4 since 1881—or one-fourth of the population has been swept away in 30 years. The decrease in the population of the whole State in this decade, has been only 5 per cent. while that of the city twice as much. This depletion in every successive decade is a matter of concern. The city shows 5,296 deaths against 2,381 births during the decade. The excess of deaths over births was 2,915. Deducting this from the population of 1911, the balance which remains, is 30,949, while the population registered on the night of the census was 30,374. The accuracy of the vital statistics is astonishing, because bearing in mind the factor of emigration, the difference between the actual population and that worked out on the basis of the vital statistics, is very insignificant. Coming to the subject of migration, it should be noted that the proportion of foreign born in the city, is much too low as compared with the other cities, being only 137 per mille; again if the State born persons enumerated in the city are not treated as foreigners, the proportion is reduced to 98 per thousand. The proportion per mille of the State born is only 39. Of the contiguous States, Jaipur and Bundi contribute 67 and 8 per cent. respectively, and the rest of the immigrants come from other places.

In sex proportion Tonk surpasses all the other cities and even the State itself, exhibiting a proportion of 1,012 and 930 respectively to every one thousand

Hindus 969 per mille. males. An analysis of the proportion of
Musalmans 1,061 " " females to males by religion is made on
Jains 753 " " the margin. It brings to light that the

proportion of females is the highest among Musalmans, while that in Hindus too is higher than in any other State excepting Bundi. An examination of the ratio of married males to females also leads to the same conclusion.

The density of the city is 1,898 per square mile against 2,117 in 1911. The fall is due to the general decrease in the population.

34. Udaipur is the last in order in the four cities which have shown a rise in population in this decade. The per centage of increase is 4.7 which is lower than that of the State (6.7 or nearly 7 per cent.). Its population is still less

| Year. | Total. | Hindus. | Musalmans. | Animists. | Jains. | Others. |
|----------------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1921 | 34,789 | 20,636 | 8,215 | 1,560 | 4,268 | 110 |
| 1911 | 33,229 | 20,187 | 7,594 | 1,801 | 3,572 | 125 |

by 9 per cent. than that of 1881. Hindus show a rise of 2.5, Musalmans of 8.2, and Jains of 19.5, per cent., while

Animists and others exhibit a fall of 13.4 and 12.0 respectively. The vital statistics show an excess of 4,275 deaths over births and the city ought accordingly to have shown a fall in the population, but since it shows a rise, the natural inference is that the statistics are to be taken with caution as elsewhere. The exodus of the inhabitants on account of plague in 1911 was, as remarked by Mr. Kealy, only temporary and their return home, coupled with some improvement in immigration and natural growth accounts for the increase in the population.

Out of every thousand persons, 52 are foreign born, against 47 in 1911. If the State born persons enumerated in the City are also treated as foreigners, the immigration figures would rise to 196 per thousand which is higher than Tonk.

In regard to sex proportion the city stands fifth, showing 899 females to one thousand males, Musalmans contributing the largest number.

The area of the city being not known, the density figures could not be worked out.

Selected Towns.

35. There are some places in urban areas, the account of which, if omitted, would leave this Chapter incomplete. These are only those

| Towns. | 1921. | 1911. |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | |
| Abu | 2,804 | 3,288 |
| Dungarpur | 7,327 | 6,470 |
| Jhalrapatan Chaoni | 9,985 | 11,474 |
| Karauli | 19,579 | 19,803 |
| Kishangarh | 9,452 | 10,418 |
| Kushalgarh | 2,731 | 2,594 |
| Partabgarh | 9,182 | 8,329 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | |
| Beawar | 22,362 | 22,800 |
| Nasirabad | 19,651 | 20,241 |
| Kekri | 5,698 | 5,926 |

towns, the areas of which are available. Their populations are compared in the margin. Of these, only Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and Partabgarh, show an increase of 13.2, 5.3, and 10.2, respectively. These towns have a comparatively greater number of Animistic population, who possess fecundity much more than any other class. Dungarpur and Beawar are the only towns which show an increase of 13.6 and 41.3 per cent. over 1881.

The proportion of females per thousand males, ranges between 737 (Nasirabad) and 1,043 (Kushalgarh). The proportions of females in Abu, Jhalrapatan Chaoni, Kushalgarh and Kekri (Ajmer-Merwara) is higher than similar per centage in the rural areas and of the combined areas, (urban and rural as a whole), while reverse is the case in Dungarpur, Karauli, Kishangarh, Partabgarh and Nasirabad. In one solitary instance, viz., Beawar, the proportion of females is less than that of the rural area and more than that of the whole district. Density varies from 1,530 in Partabgarh to 18,318 in Dungarpur.

Abu and Beawar being places of importance, require discussion at some length.

Abu town.

36. Till 1840, Abu was used, to some extent, as a summer residence by the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and the Officers of the Old Jodhpur Legion. In 1840, invalid European soldiers were sent up for the first time, encamping for the hot season only. In 1845, the Sirohi Chief made over to the British Government certain lands for the establishment of a sanitarium, and about the same time the Governor-General's Agent made the place his head-quarters. In 1916-17 the Sirohi Darbar leased out an area, measuring 6.04 square miles, on certain conditions to the Government of India and since then the latter exercise full Administrative control over it. Abu was first admitted into the list of towns in the census of 1901. The station is divided into Civil and Military areas. The population of the station recorded on the night of the 18th March 1921 was 2,804, exclusive of that of 4 villages dealt with as rural area, but as the whole of the leased area lies within the Municipal limits, its total population (3,606) has been taken into account in this discussion.

The marginal table compares its present population with that of the previous censuses. The station being a sanitarium for the military and the head-quarters of the Local Administration, its population is very much affected by migration and depends upon whether the enumeration is taken in or out of season. In 1911, the population of the military area was 453 : it is only 133 now. The figures of the vital statistics, furnished for the decade, show 199 deaths over births.

| Years. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1891 | 3,076 | 1,909 | 1,167 |
| 1901 | 4,068 | 2,381 | 1,687 |
| 1911 | 4,292 | 2,623 | 1,669 |
| 1921 | 3,606 | 2,147 | 1,459 |
| 1921 Summer census | 5,405 | 3,487 | 1,918 |

The result of the summer census of the Station, held on May 20th, 1921, shows an increase of about 50 per cent. over the census figures. Males show an increase of 62 and females of 31 per cent. Migration brought about a reduction in the sex proportion, from 681 to 550. Thus it is manifest that more men visited the hill station than women, during the hot weather.

| Religion. | 1921 | | 1911 | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Hindu | 1,116 | 757 | 1,268 | 763 |
| Musalman | 368 | 221 | 366 | 208 |
| Jain | 17 | 16 | 27 | 10 |
| Arya | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Sikh | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Parvi | 32 | 32 | 11 | 29 |
| Christian | 150 | 94 | 294 | 113 |
| Animist | 459 | 336 | 95 | 73 |
| Others, i.e., Bud- dhists and Jews. | ... | ... | 18 | 6 |
| Total | 2,147 | 1,459 | 2,083 | 1,203 |

The composition of the population by religion, as compared with 1911, is given in the margin. Of the Christian population, Europeans and Anglo-Indians are nearly 84 per cent. In every hundred Europeans and Anglo-Indians there are about 41 females. The following table shows the composition of immigrants by religion :—

| Birth-place. | Hindu. | | Musalman. | | Animist. | | Christian. | | Others. | | TOTAL. | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|-----------|-----|----------|-----|------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Abu | 418 | 278 | 126 | 98 | 195 | 149 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 747 | 534 | 1,281 |
| Sirohi | 230 | 168 | 19 | 12 | 156 | 147 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 423 | 331 | 753 |
| Jaipur | 66 | 34 | 38 | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 4 | 109 | 46 | 155 |
| Marwar | 74 | 45 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 59 | 152 |
| Other Rajputana States. | 47 | 37 | 34 | 10 | 66 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 152 | 52 | 204 |
| Ajmer | 65 | 66 | 32 | 26 | ... | 1 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | 104 | 90 | 203 |
| Palsanpur | 39 | 26 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 13 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 64 | 48 | 112 |
| Bombay Presidency | 34 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 9 | 23 | 24 | 108 | 91 | 199 |
| United Provinces | 75 | 29 | 41 | 18 | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 128 | 53 | 181 |
| Carried over | 1,048 | 703 | 320 | 195 | 468 | 336 | 52 | 31 | 49 | 48 | 1,927 | 1,313 | 3,240 |

| Birth-place. | Hindu. | | Musalman. | | Animist. | | Christian. | | Others. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----------|-----|----------|-----|------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Brought forward . | 1,048 | 703 | 320 | 195 | 458 | 336 | 52 | 81 | 49 | 48 | 1,927 | 1,313 | 3,240 |
| Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces and Delhi. | 40 | 20 | 34 | 15 | ... | ... | 14 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 92 | 53 | 145 |
| Other places in India. | 27 | 25 | 18 | 11 | 1 | ... | 39 | 16 | 1 | ... | 81 | 52 | 133 |
| England | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 32 | ... | ... | 35 | 32 | 67 |
| Ireland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Scotland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Other European Countries including Australasia. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| America | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other Asiatic Countries. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 1,116 | 757 | 368 | 221 | 459 | 386 | 150 | 94 | 54 | 51 | 2,147 | 1,459 | 3,606 |

Abu is only a small hill station, yet its immigrant population is as cosmopolitan as that of any other similar station in India. Its immigrant population is the highest in Rajputana excluding Dholpur, being 645 per mille.

Of the adjoining States, Sirohi, as is natural, contributes more than one-third of the immigrants, and the European countries 37 per mille. Of the 85 Europeans, only 7 belong to European countries other than the United Kingdom. In the summer census the European population swelled as high as four times of the census taken on 18th March 1921.

37. This is a Municipal town in the Merwara Sub-Division of the Ajmer-Merwara District. It was founded in 1835 by Colonel Dixon, Superintendent of Merwara; afterwards Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. It is a regularly planned town with wide streets and a surrounding stone wall, with four gates. In or about 1847, the population of that town rose to about 1,955 families consisting of about 9,000 souls, belonging to various castes and occupations. The major portion of the population was composed of Oswals, Kumhars, Bambhis, Julahas, Chamars, Malis and Raigars. The town has been showing a steady progress since it was founded. Beawar Town (also called Nayagar).

The following table compares its population since 1881 :—

| Religion. | 1881. | | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | | 1921. | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Hindu including Arya. | 6,354 | 4,982 | 7,929 | 6,643 | 7,323 | 7,779 | 8,464 | 7,194 | 8,188 | 7,078 |
| Musalman | 1,243 | 999 | 1,987 | 1,654 | 2,076 | 1,871 | 2,417 | 1,980 | 2,287 | 1,932 |
| Jain | 1,337 | 890 | 1,372 | 1,112 | 1,091 | 1,003 | 1,236 | 1,130 | 1,385 | 1,178 |
| Animist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Christian | 119 | 99 | 134 | 112 | 153 | 121 | 196 | 203 | 140 | 148 |
| Others | 7 | ... | 24 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 10 |
| Total | 8,859 | 6,970 | 11,446 | 9,582 | 11,146 | 10,782 | 12,328 | 10,472 | 12,016 | 10,346 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 15,829 | | 20,978 | | 21,928 | | 22,800 | | 22,362 | |

There is a decrease of only 1·9 per cent. in this decade; it is, however, artificial due to the Urs Fair at Ajmer. The vital statistics show an excess of 3,865 deaths over births which comes to about 17 per cent. of the total population.

The pressure of population per square mile is 7,986 in this town. Amongst the selected towns it stands fourth in respect of density, which swells to 72,135 within the town walls. A little less than half the population comes from places outside Ajmer-Merwara.

The proportion of females to one thousand males is 861 against 849 of 1911 and against 837 of the whole district.

Beawar is a commercial town and the chief cotton market for Merwara and the contiguous Indian States of Mewar and Marwar. There are two weaving mills and several cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in this town. The number of looms in the two weaving mills is 643.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

| PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT. | AVERAGE POPU- LATION PER | | NUMBER PER SQUARE MILE | | NUMBER PER HILL OF SQUARE MILES BEARING IN TOWN WITH A POPULATION OF | | | | NUMBER PER HILL OF SQUARE MILES BEARING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Town. | Village. | Town. | Village. | 2,000 and over. | 10,000 to 20,000 | 5,000 to 10,000 | Under 5,000 | 5,000 and over. | 1,000 to 5,000 | 500 to 1,000 | Under 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| <i>Kejratana and Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 10,554 | 267 | 143 | 857 | 401 | 152 | 274 | 743 | 1 | 53 | 355 | 527 |
| <i>Kejratana</i> | 9,279 | 272 | 134 | 966 | 349 | 169 | 304 | 138 | 1 | 79 | 393 | 527 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | 9,718 | 295 | 144 | 856 | 374 | 196 | 280 | 148 | 1 | 85 | 399 | 515 |
| <i>Alwar</i> | 10,275 | 356 | 103 | 697 | 622 | ... | 191 | 157 | ... | 85 | 450 | 465 |
| <i>Banswara</i> | 10,677 | 317 | 151 | 849 | 448 | 159 | 269 | 125 | ... | 60 | 430 | 501 |
| <i>Bikaner</i> | 6,579 | 301 | 140 | 660 | ... | 613 | ... | 187 | ... | 27 | 316 | 663 |
| <i>Bhilai</i> | 10,470 | 350 | 137 | 663 | ... | 516 | 484 | ... | ... | 66 | 501 | 431 |
| <i>Jaipur</i> | 9,812 | 338 | 192 | 838 | 174 | 198 | 311 | 147 | 3 | 117 | 417 | 463 |
| <i>Jhalwar</i> | 8,084 | 192 | 167 | 823 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 69 | 212 | 719 |
| <i>Kanara</i> | 7,829 | 296 | 176 | 624 | ... | 834 | ... | 160 | ... | 19 | 456 | 485 |
| <i>Kanungah</i> | 6,148 | 278 | 196 | 802 | ... | ... | 613 | 387 | ... | ... | 419 | 581 |
| <i>Kotah</i> | 12,712 | 229 | 81 | 919 | 623 | 200 | ... | 177 | ... | 79 | 308 | 613 |
| <i>Lawa Estate</i> | ... | 323 | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 805 | 795 |
| <i>Shahpura Chiefship</i> | 8,296 | 367 | 172 | 828 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 62 | 479 | 450 |
| <i>Took</i> | 11,281 | 151 | 198 | 802 | 534 | 307 | 162 | 77 | ... | ... | 294 | 706 |
| <i>Southern Division</i> | 6,365 | 179 | 78 | 922 | 316 | ... | 466 | 306 | ... | 52 | 324 | 624 |
| <i>Abu</i> | 2,804 | 201 | 778 | 222 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| <i>Banswara</i> | 8,588 | 170 | 45 | 955 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 23 | 281 | 696 |
| <i>Dungarpur</i> | 5,711 | 231 | 91 | 909 | ... | ... | 751 | 349 | ... | ... | 412 | 588 |
| <i>Kuchibagar Chiefship</i> | 2,731 | 94 | 94 | 906 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| <i>Mewar</i> | 7,010 | 167 | 71 | 929 | 356 | ... | 312 | 331 | ... | 55 | 298 | 647 |
| <i>Parbhagarh</i> | 9,183 | 167 | 137 | 863 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 74 | 388 | 640 |
| <i>Sirohi</i> | 5,153 | 409 | 110 | 890 | ... | ... | 698 | 302 | ... | 116 | 540 | 344 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | 10,260 | 391 | 118 | 849 | 352 | 248 | 282 | 115 | ... | 89 | 442 | 469 |
| <i>Bikaner</i> | 12,922 | 329 | 256 | 745 | 413 | 341 | 206 | 40 | ... | 34 | 329 | 637 |
| <i>Jaipur</i> | 4,535 | 129 | 71 | 929 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 209 | 791 |
| <i>Marwar</i> | 9,116 | 391 | 126 | 874 | 316 | 186 | 343 | 155 | ... | 109 | 485 | 406 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 32,339 | 448 | 333 | 667 | 826 | 119 | 35 | 21 | ... | 198 | 433 | 369 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the Total Population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

| PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT. | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS. | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Total Population. | Animist. | Christian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Musliman. | Sikh. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 143 | 16 | 749 | 116 | 284 | 354 | 58 |
| <i>Rajputana</i> | 134 | 16 | 587 | 111 | 280 | 355 | 35 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | 144 | 36 | 443 | 116 | 333 | 344 | 434 |
| Alwar | 103 | ... | 894 | 98 | 488 | 109 | 800 |
| Bharatpur | 151 | ... | 742 | 133 | 456 | 209 | 200 |
| Bundi | 140 | 974 | 1,000 | 115 | 316 | 578 | 1,000 |
| Dholpur | 137 | 27 | 1,000 | 106 | 228 | 557 | 863 |
| Jaipur | 162 | 11 | 302 | 128 | 382 | 527 | 933 |
| Jhalawar | 167 | ... | 167 | 124 | 296 | 591 | 738 |
| Karauli | 176 | ... | 1,000 | 150 | 330 | 599 | 500 |
| Kishanagarh | 198 | 76 | 1,000 | 157 | 434 | 603 | 1,000 |
| Kotah | 81 | 20 | 145 | 61 | 243 | 325 | 132 |
| Lawa Estate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 172 | 55 | ... | 144 | 326 | 617 | ... |
| Tonk | 198 | 14 | 1,000 | 123 | 362 | 656 | 1,000 |
| <i>Southern Division</i> | 78 | 15 | 846 | 70 | 175 | 476 | 809 |
| Abu | 778 | 684 | 959 | 743 | 1,000 | 884 | 1,000 |
| Banswara | 45 | 9 | 634 | 76 | 63 | 464 | ... |
| Dungarpur | 91 | 23 | 91 | 88 | 228 | 777 | 1,000 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 94 | 20 | 1,000 | 359 | 955 | 565 | ... |
| Mewar | 71 | 14 | 732 | 621 | 151 | 309 | 687 |
| Partabgarh | 137 | 5 | ... | 145 | 562 | 504 | ... |
| Sirohi | 110 | ... | 954 | 84 | 159 | 607 | 1,000 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | 168 | 25 | 808 | 129 | 316 | 343 | 11 |
| Bikaner | 255 | ... | 901 | 212 | 600 | 459 | 9 |
| Joinsalmer | 71 | 50 | ... | 81 | 159 | 48 | 600 |
| Marwar | 126 | 21 | 780 | 100 | 231 | 323 | 375 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 333 | 27 | 898 | 238 | 340 | 639 | 396 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns Classified by Population.

| Class of Towns. | Number of Towns of each class in 1921. | Proportion to total Urban Population. | Number of Females per 1,000 Males. | VARIATION PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES. | | | | VARIATION PER CENT. IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1961 TO 1921. | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|
| | | | | 1911 to 1921. | 1901 to 1911. | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | In towns as classed in 1881. | In total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana | 142 | 1.00 | 922 | -5.1 | -6.7 | -8.5 | +13.5 | -11.1 | -5.0 |
| I.—10,000 and over | 1 | .09 | 867 | -12.3 | -14.4 | +0.9 | +11.4 | -15.7 | -15.7 |
| II.—50,000 to 100,000 | 2 | .11 | 869 | +5.4 | -8.9 | -7.2 | -25.2 | -13.3 | +15.8 |
| III.—20,000 to 50,000 | 6 | .15 | 893 | -0.6 | -14.4 | -12.4 | +38.3 | -8.0 | -29.7 |
| IV.—10,000 to 20,000 | 19 | .19 | 973 | -9.3 | -1.0 | -9.1 | +8.5 | -17.7 | -14.8 |
| V.—5,000 to 10,000 | 58 | .20 | 939 | -5.3 | +6.1 | -9.8 | +15.1 | -9.2 | -9.6 |
| VI.—Under 5,000 | 56 | .16 | 925 | -3.0 | +1.3 | -10.9 | +36.5 | +0.1 | +97.3 |

Note.—The 1881 figures for Marwar State and for Class VI will not be found in the 1881 Volume of Tables. They have been taken from the 1891 Volume and are not very reliable.

AJMER-MERWARA.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ajmer-Merwara | 5 | 1.00 | 720 | +17.3 | +7.9 | +5.6 | +28.9 | +75.2 | +78.9 |
| I.—100,000 and over | 1 | .66 | 679 | ... | ... | ... | ... | • | • |
| II.—50,000 to 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | +31.7 | +16.3 | +7.2 | • | • | • |
| III.—20,000 to 50,000 | 1 | .15 | 861 | -2.4 | -3.1 | +4.1 | +29.3 | +70.1 | -68.1 |
| IV.—10,000 to 20,000 | 1 | .13 | 737 | ... | ... | ... | +32.6 | +41.3 | +24.1 |
| V.—5,000 to 10,000 | 1 | .04 | 956 | -17.6 | -16.0 | -0.7 | +16.0 | -6.9 | -6.9 |
| VI.—Under 5,000 | 1 | .12 | 811 | ... | ... | ... | ... | • | • |

* There being no towns in this class in 1881, the per centage of variation cannot be found.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Cities and Principal Towns.

| Cities and Principal Towns. | Population in 1921. | Number of persons per square mile. | Number of females to 1,000 males. | Proportion of foreign born per mille. | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | 1911-21. | 1901-11. | 1891-1901. | 1881-91. | 1861-1921. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| CITIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Alwar | 44,760 | (a)15,761 | 910 | 477 | +8.4 | -28.9 | +11.5 | +3.2 | -16.2 |
| Bharatpur | 33,495 | 4,785 | 738 | 447 | -1.2 | -22.2 | -35.5 | +2.1 | -49.4 |
| Bikaner | 69,410 | (b)13,382 | 891 | 182 | +24.3 | +5.2 | +5.1 | +53.4 | +169.4 |
| Bundi (c) | 16,105 | 2,301 | 969 | 321 | -17.8 | +1.5 | -14.3 | +8.7 | -22.4 |
| Dholpur (c) | 16,206 | 3,053 | 902 | 707 | -18.7 | +3.2 | +13.4 | +7.5 | +2.4 |
| Jaipur | 120,207 | 40,069 | 867 | 205 | -12.3 | -14.4 | +0.9 | +11.4 | -15.7 |
| Jodhpur | 73,480 | 27,215 | 849 | 197 | -7.9 | +0.8 | -1.6 | +27.0 | +18.0 |
| Kotah (d) | 81,707 | 7,549 | 888 | 467 | -3.2 | +1.9 | -12.9 | -4.1 | -21.3 |
| Tonk | 30,374 | 1,898 | 1,012 | 137 | -10.3 | -12.6 | -15.6 | +12.8 | -25.4 |
| Udaipur | 34,789 | (e) | 899 | 196 | +4.7 | -27.5 | -1.5 | +22.2 | -9.0 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | 113,512(f) | 6,677 | 679 | 950 | +31.7 | +16.8 | +7.3 | +41.3 | +132.9 |
| PRINCIPAL TOWNS (g). | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Abu | 2,804 | 483 | 681 | ... | -14.7 | -5.8 | +34.9 | (A) | (A) |
| Dungarpur | 7,327 | 13,318 | 979 | ... | +18.2 | +6.2 | -5.2 | -0.3 | +13.6 |
| Jhalrapatan (Chaoni) | 9,985 | 11,094 | 1,000 | ... | -12.9 | -19.9 | -38.7 | +15.1 | -50.8 |
| Karauli | 19,579 | 6,526 | 751 | ... | -1.1 | -15.7 | +1.5 | -9.7 | -23.5 |
| Kishangarh | 9,452 | 4,726 | 854 | ... | -9.3 | -17.3 | -18.1 | +4.3 | -36.2 |
| Kushalgarh | 2,731 | 9,103 | 1,043 | ... | +5.3 | -8.6 | +0.7 | -5.7 | -8.7 |
| Partabgarh | 9,182 | 1,530 | 968 | ... | +10.2 | -15.2 | -33.7 | +19.3 | -26.1 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Beawar | 22,362 | 7,986 | 861 | ... | -1.9 | +4.0 | +4.5 | +32.5 | +41.3 |
| Eskri | 5,698 | 8,140 | 956 | ... | -3.8 | -15.9 | -7.7 | +16.0 | -6.9 |
| Nasirabad | 19,651 | 2,285 | 737 | ... | -2.9 | -10.0 | +3.6 | +1.3 | -7.8 |

NOTE.—(a) The density of population has considerably increased this time as, under the recent Settlement operations, the area of the city has been determined to be 2.84 square miles in place of 14 in previous decade.
 (b) The area has this time been shown as 3 square miles instead of 4 as shown previously.
 (c) Bundi and Dholpur have been newly declared as cities this time.
 (d) Figures adjusted throughout and do not therefore agree with Imperial Table IV of 1881, 1891 and 1901.
 (e) Area of Udaipur city not available.
 (f) Includes pilgrims to the Urs Fair.
 (g) Figures for immigrants from the State or District itself into the towns are not available.
 (h) Figures of population of Abu Town for 1891 are not available.

CHAPTER III.

Birth-place.

1. The statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI, which ^{Introductory.} (1) furnishes materials for gauging the growth or decline of the Natural Population and (2) shows how far people move from one part of a Province to another and also the extent to which persons born outside the Provinces contribute to the Actual Population. The subject of Natural Population has been dealt with in Chapter I and this Chapter deals only with the latter aspect of the statistics. The five Subsidiary Tables, in which the principal results are displayed in a more compendious form, will be found at the end of this Chapter.

2. Migration may broadly be divided into five different classes: viz.—(1) ^{Different kinds of Migration.} Casual, (2) Temporary, (3) Periodic, (4) Semi-permanent and (5) Permanent. In (1) females preponderate, in (2) and (3) the proportion of males is generally in considerable excess, while in (4) and (5) the proportion of sexes is approximately equal.

(a) *Rajputana.* 'Casual' and 'Temporary.'—The Casual type of migration affects the contiguous parts only and that females preponderate in it. The figures show that in Rajputana migration between contiguous parts of the District or States or between Rajputana and other adjacent Provinces is of the Casual type, as females are generally in excess in it. There are exceptions, however, in which the preponderance of females suggest an admixture of migration of both Casual and Temporary type.

'Permanent' and 'Semi-permanent.'—The excess of males among immigrants in Bikaner, Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi from, and among emigrants in Bharatpur to, other parts of Rajputana and the non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, may be taken to afford instances of Permanent and Semi-permanent migration.

The Periodic type of migration can hardly be found in Rajputana.

(b) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—Migration plays a larger part in the life of this Province than in that of Rajputana. There is a considerable immigration into the towns of Ajmer and Beawar from outside. Movement of population between these places and the contiguous parts of other Provinces, as evidenced from the predominance of females over males, is more of a Casual type; while that to and from the non-contiguous Provinces, is more of a general kind, as males exceed females. The large number of male immigrants from the non-contiguous parts of other Provinces was due to the visit of pilgrims to the Shrine of the Khwaja Sahib on the occasion of the Urs Fair.

3. Of the total population of Rajputana (9,844,384) and Ajmer-Merwara ^{Summary of Statistics.} (495,271), 9,601,382, and 385,381 respectively were born in the said Provinces; the remainder amounting to 2.5 and 22.2 per cent. of the respective population being immigrants from outside. Of the latter, 2 per cent. in Rajputana and nearly 12 in Ajmer-Merwara came from the contiguous Provinces, and the rest .4 and nearly 10 per cent. respectively from remote Provinces. The per centage of persons coming from outside India to each Province, is less than 1 per cent.; 9,276,588 persons or 94.2 per cent. of the population of Rajputana were born in the States, Estates or Chiefships in which they were enumerated. Of those who did not belong to the place of enumeration, 3.1 per cent. were born in States contiguous to, and .2 per cent. in parts remote from, that of enumeration. 868,906 persons born in Rajputana and 42,437 born in Ajmer-Merwara were enumerated in other Provinces of India. Of these, 82 per cent. from Rajputana and 46 from Ajmer-Merwara went to contiguous Provinces and the rest to those far off.

4. This composition by units is dealt with in Subsidiary Table V appended to this Chapter. The proportion of female immigrants is exceptionally high among Hindus in Rajputana and Jains in Ajmer-Merwara, though it is not lower among Jains of Rajputana. Animistic females also exhibit a pretty high proportion in both the Provinces. Females are found in very low proportions among Sikhs of the two Provinces and Musalmans of Ajmer-Merwara. The former seem averse to bringing their females with them even for long periods, until they are substantially settled in their place of immigration. It would not have been low in case of Musalmans of Ajmer-Merwara, had it not been due to the influx, in greater majority, of males to the Fair at Ajmer. ^{Composition of the immigrant population by Religion.}

Extra-Provincial Migration.

5. General.—The number of immigrants and emigrants, extracted from

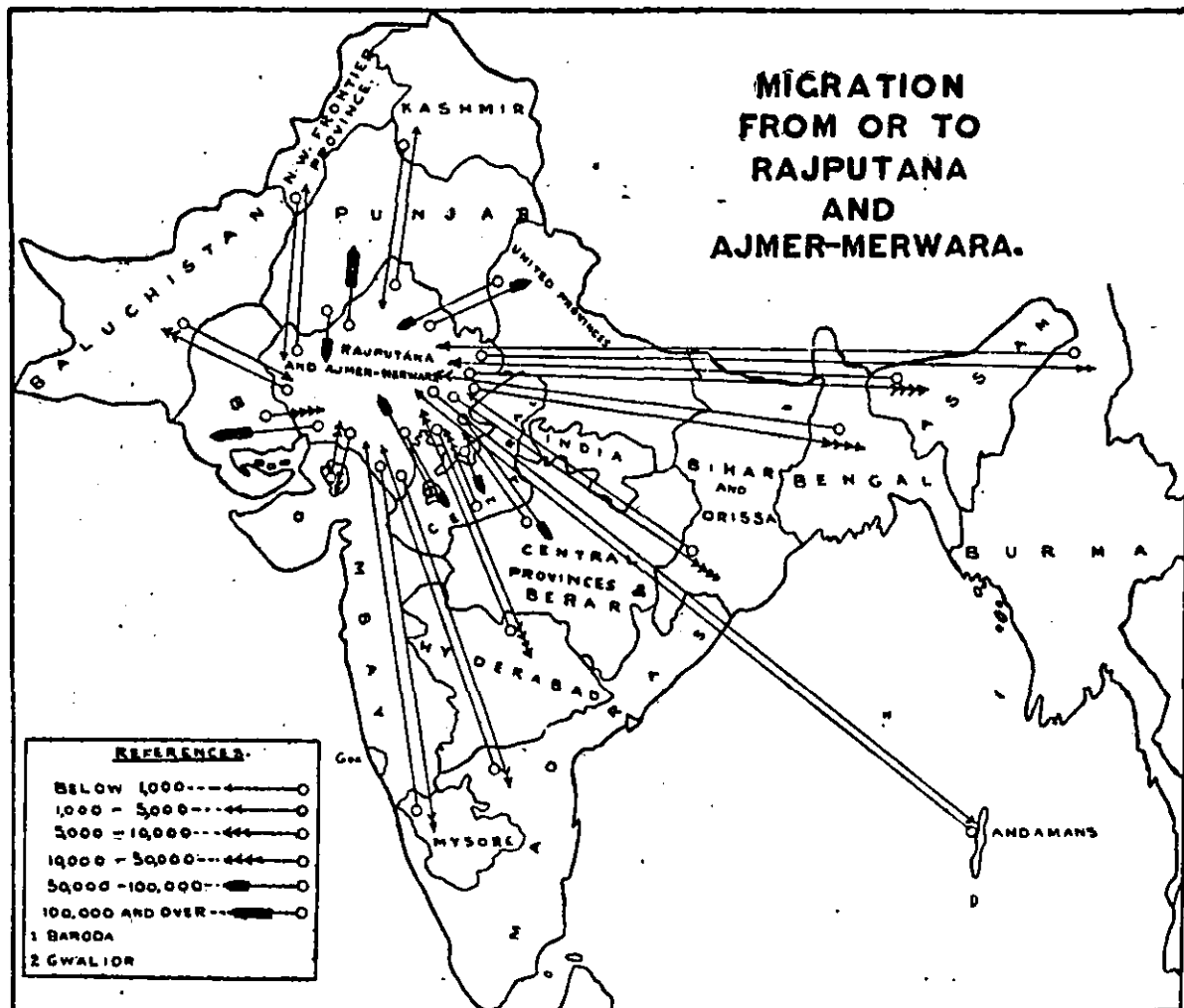
| Province and Natural Division. | IMMIGRATION. | | | Total. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Contiguous parts of other Provinces. | Other parts of Provinces in India. | Out-side India. | |
| Rajputana | 201,956 | 40,237 | 759 | 243,002 |
| Eastern Division | 143,898 | 22,926 | 321 | 167,145 |
| Southern Division | 22,262 | 17,547 | 357 | 40,166 |
| Western Division | 24,474 | 11,136 | 81 | 35,691 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 59,161 | 49,291 | 1,433 | 109,885 |

| Province and Natural Division. | EMIGRATION. | | | Total. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Contiguous parts of other Provinces. | Other parts of Provinces in India. | Out-side India. | |
| Rajputana | 710,913 | 157,963 | 204 | 869,110 |
| Eastern Division | 308,333 | 102,742 | ... | 411,075 |
| Southern Division | 45,621 | 23,690 | ... | 69,301 |
| Western Division | 194,373 | 103,950 | ... | 298,323 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 19,616 | 22,821 | 1 | 42,438 |

Subsidiary Tables I and II is noted in the margin by Natural Divisions. It will be seen that in Rajputana emigration exceeds immigration in all the Divisions, while the reverse is the case in Ajmer-Merwara. The bulk of immigration (83 per cent.) into Rajputana is from the contiguous Districts of the adjoining Provinces—similar immigration into Ajmer-Merwara is comparatively very low, being only 54. Most of the emigration from Rajputana (82 per cent.) and from Ajmer-Merwara (46) is also to the contiguous Districts of other Provinces. As would naturally be expected from the nature of the country in which it lies, the

Western Division stands the lowest in the Extra-Provincial movement of the population in so far as immigration is concerned, though emigration there is fairly high. The cause which impedes immigration, viz., unfertility of land, helps emigration; the paucity of lucrative means of earning also induces people to go out and establish homes in places where they can find better means of support. The Eastern Division takes the largest share both in immigration and emigration.

The map below indicates the directions of the stream of migration in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara from and to other parts of India.



The total number of immigrants from the other Provinces and States in India is 242,243 in Rajputana, and 108,452 in Ajmer-Merwara, as compared with 302,489 and 95,112 respectively in 1911 (Subsidiary Table IV).

Rajputana.—The six Provinces, Agency or State which send immigrants in large numbers are all contiguous to Rajputana, viz., the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gwalior, Central India, Ajmer-Merwara and Bombay. There is a marked decrease in the number of immigrants from all of these places excepting Bombay.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Turning to Ajmer-Merwara, it may be observed at the outset that the immigrants have swelled by 14 per cent. in the Province, owing to the influx of pilgrims into the City of Ajmer, because of the Urs Fair. There is a drop of about 6 per cent. among those coming from Rajputana as compared with 1911, while those from the other Provinces show an increase by 80 per cent. The decrease in the number from Rajputana is found entirely in the contiguous parts, the non-contiguous States together giving an excess over 1911. Immigrants formed 19 per cent. of the population in 1911, while they are 22 per cent. now; thus giving a net increase of 3 per cent. The increase in immigration was only temporary.

Immigration from other countries.—From Imperial Table XI, it will be seen that, when compared with 1911, increase occurs mainly in the number of persons born in Asiatic countries and slightly in those born in Africa and enumerated in Ajmer-Merwara; all the rest show decrease. In those registered in Rajputana,

| Countries. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|
| England and Wales | 246 | 990 |
| Ireland | 28 | 43 |
| Scotland | 73 | 32 |
| France | 6 | 38 |
| Others | 22 | 7 |

there is on the whole a decrease, though an increase is indicated by persons born in America and Australasia. There is a decrease in the persons born in the European countries in both the Provinces. The detail of European immigrants is given in the margin. By far the largest amount of immigration is from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The immigrants from the

other European countries are either connected with trade or are tourists. Those from Great Britain and Ireland belong to various professions, such as, service in the Military, Civil, Technical, Ecclesiastical and other Departments.

Emigration to other Provinces in India. Rajputana.—The number of emigrants has increased by 1.5 per cent. when compared with 1911. The proportion of persons emigrating to British territory is still greater, for, while only 219,927 have gone to Indian States, 648,979 were enumerated in British territories. Of the latter, the Punjab receives the most (255,902). Next comes Bombay (156,357) followed by Central India (85,899). Gwalior receives (76,063) and Ajmer-Merwara (68,610) closely followed by the United Provinces (68,112). Subsidiary Table IV also displays the diversified character of emigration over immigration, for instance, the number of emigrants to Assam is 15,770 against 46 immigrants, to Bihar and Orissa 18,812 against 333, Bengal 47,865 against 774, Central Provinces and Berar 49,207 against 629, and Hyderabad 8,046 against 396.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Emigration here presents rather a different picture. The figures have fallen from 84,110 in 1911 to 42,437 in 1921, showing a decrease of 41,673. The proportion of emigrants to the total population in 1911 was 16.8 per cent., which has now reduced to 8.6 or almost half. And whereas, emigrants were fewer than immigrants by as much as 11,002, or 11.6 per cent. in 1911, their number now is yet smaller by 66,015, or 60 per cent., while immigrants have actually increased by 13,340, or say, 14 per cent. The decrease among emigrants is most marked among those enumerated in the Bombay Presidency (28,377), where the number of emigrants in 1911 had swelled by 35,902, or 7,704.3 per cent., against 1901. Other marked decreases are in those going to Rajputana (7,927), Hyderabad (3,752) and Central India (1,592).

Net result of Migration.—Rajputana gives 626,673 more persons to other Provinces than it receives, compared with 553,136 in 1911. The losses amount to 6.4 and 5.3 per cent. respectively in the Provincial population of 1921 and 1911. Ajmer-Merwara, on the contrary, receives 66,015 persons against 11,002 in 1911, in excess of those it sends out.

6. *Rajputana.*—From Provinces and Countries outside, Rajputana received 150,204 females to 92,798 males or an excess of 57,406 females. The Provinces which sent females in marked excess, are the Punjab excluding Delhi (20,049), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12,543), Gwalior (11,797), Ajmer-Merwara

Proportion of sexes.

(6,320), Central India (6,061) and Bombay (1,218). All these are adjoining Provinces. Non-contiguous Provinces, excepting Burma, sent out males in excess to Rajputana. These facts prove that there would have been very little immigration, had it not been for social customs and especially marriage. The Province is still practically devoid of industrial or agricultural inducements to attract a foreigner.

Ajmer-Merwara.—All places contiguous to Ajmer-Merwara lie in Rajputana, which supplied more females than males. The ratio was 5 males : 6 females. With the exception of Assam, which sent 2 males and 5 females, all the rest supplied more males. One of the causes for this is the Fair which was attended more by males than by females.

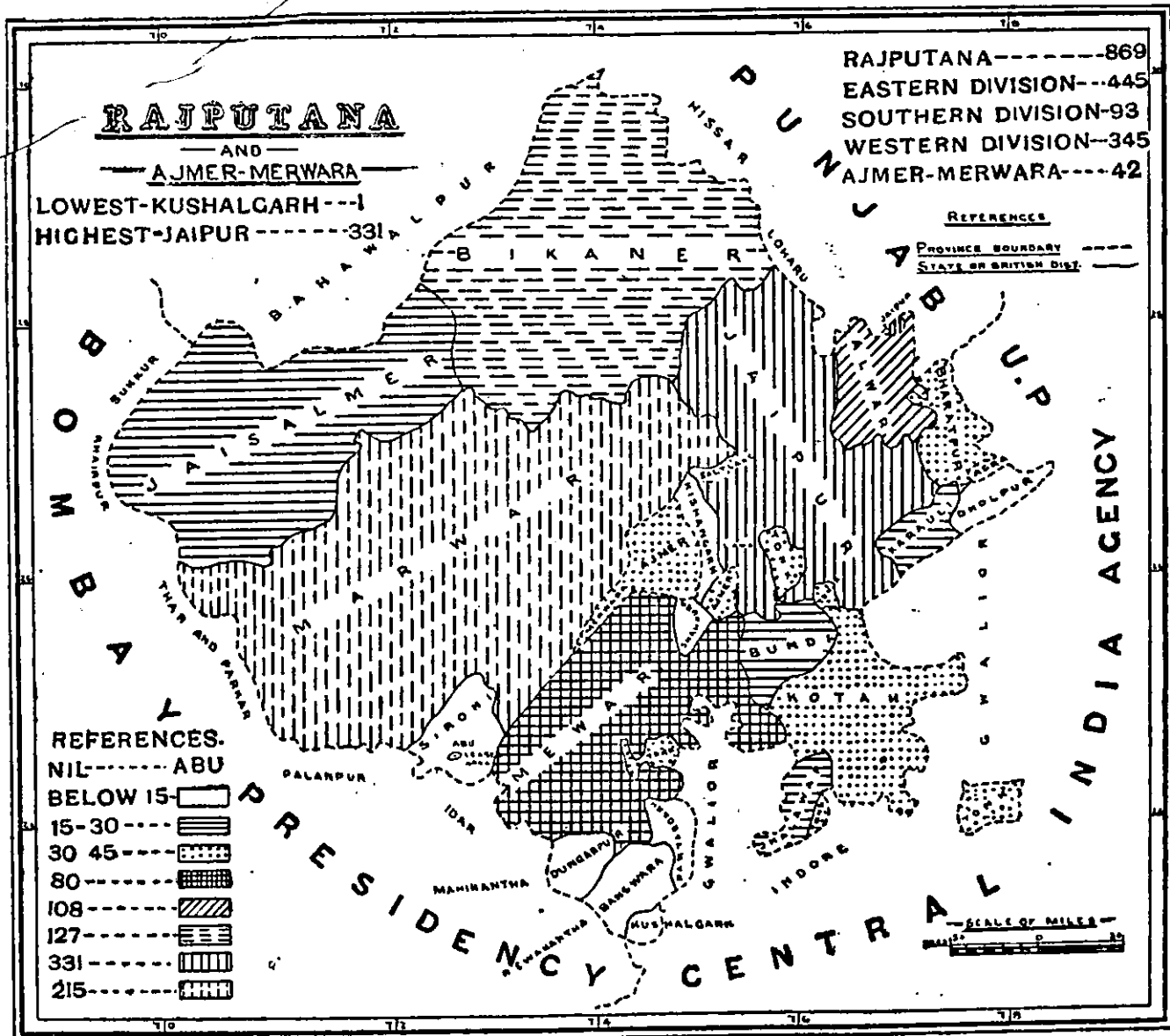
Inter-Provincial Migration.

7. *Natural Divisions of Rajputana.*—The figures of migration to and from the

| Natural Division. | IMMIGRATION. | | | EMIGRATION. | | | Net loss or gain to the Division. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | From contiguous Districts | From other parts of Province. | Total. | To contiguous Districts. | To other parts of Province. | Total. | |
| Eastern Division | 50,765 | 557 | 51,322 | 31,300 | 2,975 | 34,365 | +16,957 |
| Southern Division | 16,150 | 4,802 | 21,012 | 20,074 | 3,143 | 23,217 | -2,205 |
| Western Division | 30,884 | 1,261 | 32,145 | 40,948 | 5,373 | 46,321 | -14,176 |

Natural Divisions, extracted from the Subsidiary Tables I and II, are noted in the margin. The Division which has gained most is the Eastern where immigration exceeds

Immigrants.



Emigrants.



emigration by 16,957. Immigration into all the Divisions is mostly from the contiguous States and is practically of the Casual type. Similarly is the bulk of emigration to the contiguous States. Immigrants to the Southern and the Western Divisions are numerically fewer than emigrants from them. Immigrants from non-contiguous States into the Southern Division do, however, outnumber the emigrants from it. The proportion of emigrants to the total population in all the Divisions is very small.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | Net loss or gain. | |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. |
| Rajputana | -626,678 | -558,136 |
| Eastern Division | -227,298 | -214,954 |
| Alwar | -61,358 | -25,145 |
| Bharatpur | +22,441 | -9,328 |
| Bundi | -7,211 | -282 |
| Dholpur | +7,110 | -8,720 |
| Jaipur | -241,650 | -247,751 |
| Jhalawar | +2,005 | +3,521 |
| Karauli | +2,015 | +2,306 |
| Kishangarh | +3,660 | +6,764 |
| Kotah | +30,679 | +33,284 |
| Lawa | +589 | +940 |
| Shahpura | +6,141 | +7,370 |
| Tonk | +8,281 | +22,087 |
| Southern Division | -31,702 | -15,758 |
| Banswara | +937 | +762 |
| Dungarpur | +5,885 | +1,598 |
| Kushalgarh | +1,534 | +1,318 |
| Mowar | -53,830 | -39,164 |
| Partabgarh | -1,324 | +1,029 |
| Sirohi including Abu | +15,096 | +18,699 |
| Western Division | -276,890 | -259,048 |
| Bikaner | -73,342 | -51,305 |
| Jaisalmer | -15,309 | -11,808 |
| Marwar | -188,239 | -195,935 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | +66,015 | +11,002 |

In States or Districts.—The foregoing maps exhibit the extent to which each State or District in the two Provinces has been affected during the decade by immigration or emigration.

Net result.—The statement in the margin shows the net loss or gain to each State through migration. Out of the twenty-two units (including Ajmer-Merwara) fourteen have gained by the exchange. The greatest actual excess of immigrants over emigrants is found in Ajmer-Merwara (66,015). Of the eight States, which have lost in the transaction, the greatest loss is shown by Jaipur (241,650).

Fairs.

8. The fairs noted in the margin took place in March. All, except the one at

| State or District. | Place. | Name of Fair. | Date and duration of Fair. | Estimated strength. | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---------------------|---|
| Alwar | Dhani in Tahsil Bahror. | Cattle Fair | 5th to 20th March 1921. | 3,000 | |
| Dungarpur | Gallakot | Assemblage at Dargah of Pir Fakhar-ud-din. | 18th March 1921 | 1,000 | |
| Jaipur | Raisar Tahsil Jamwa Ramgarh. | Banki Mataji ka mela. | 18th March 1921 | 2,000 | |
| Karauli | Karauli | Shivratri Fair | 6th to 20th March 1921. | Not available. | |
| Kotah | 1. Chhipabarod 2. Manohar Thana. 3. Shahabad | Shivratri Fair | 17th to 31st March 1st to 20th March 1921. | About 500 each. | |
| Marwar | Didwana | | Dayalji ka mela | | 9th to 23rd March. 10th to 20th March 1921. |
| Sirohi | A village in Pindwara. | | Bawanwarji ka mela. | | 16th to 23rd March 1921. |
| Ajmer-Merwara | Ajmer City | Urs. Khwaja Sahib. | 12th to 17th March 1921. | 15,000 | |

Ajmer, only slightly affected the movement of the population and were not sufficiently large to influence migration to any appreciable extent. Most of them were local or such as attracted visitors from

the adjoining districts. The only fair of importance which drew people from outside the Province was that held at Ajmer in Ajmer-Merwara. The pilgrims were mostly from Hyderabad (Deccan), the United Provinces and Bombay. Special arrangements for the enumeration of the pilgrims were made in consultation with the Commissioner and the District Census Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, and a separate record was kept. The number of immigrants did not exceed 15,000.

Selected occupations followed by certain immigrants in the City of Ajmer.

| Occupations. | Proportion per cent. of workers. |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 2. Ordinary cultivators. | 8 |
| 88. Brick-layers and masons | 1 |
| 98. Workers in precious metals, etc. | 4 |
| 118. Railway employees of all kinds other than Coolies. | 49 |
| 121. Bank managers, money lenders, etc. | 1 |
| 166. Religious mendicants, etc. | 2 |
| 180. Proprietors other than of agricultural land, etc. | 2 |
| 181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, etc. | 10 |
| 189. Beggars, vagrants, etc. | 25 |
| TOTAL | 100 |

There is no City or Town in Rajputana, which has in it any industry or industries attractive enough to draw immigrants from outside in large numbers. Ajmer, in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara, is the only City where immigrants in large numbers have been registered. To ascertain the distribution by caste, age and selected occupations, a special Table (XI, Part II) was compiled for the City of Ajmer, in which only those castes and occupations were taken into account, for which statistics were collected in 1911. The number of workers in these castes was 10,482 (9,299 males and 1,183 females). Of these 49 per cent. are in the Railway service; Kolis, Brahmans and Sheikhs alone make up for 34, viz., 13, 12 and 9 respectively; the rest of the contributors are Pathans (5), Rajputs (2), Indian Christians, other Christians and Kayasthas (2) each, and Mahajan and Saiyed (1) per cent. each. Amongst the 25 per cent. of the immigrants, who fall under group 189 (beggars and vagrants, etc.), Musalmans take the largest share—being 23. Their proportion by sects is Sheikhs (13), Pathans (6) and Saiyeds (4); the rest, viz., 2 per cent. is contributed by castes giving less than 1 per cent. each. Group 181 (cooks and water-carriers), whose per centage is 10 absorbs Sheikhs to the proportion of (5), and Pathans and Brahmans to more than (1) and the rest to less than (1) each.

The figures in the margin present the distribution per cent. of the workers in

| Occupation. | PROPORTION PER CENT. TO TOTAL WORKERS BORN IN | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------|----------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Rajputana. | Bombay. | Central India. | Punjab. | United Provinces. | Other Provinces. | Asiatic Countries. | Non-Asiatic Countries. |
| 2. Ordinary Cultivators | 82 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 23 | 20 | 2 | ... |
| 88. Brick-layers, etc. | 52 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 9 | ... | ... |
| 98. Workers in precious stones, etc. | 48 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 23 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 118. Railway employees | 44 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 41 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| 121. Bank managers, etc. | 48 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 15 | ... | ... |
| 180. Proprietors, etc. | 25 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 38 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 181. Cooks, water-carriers, etc. | 42 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 31 | 7 | ... | ... |
| 189. Beggars, etc. | 16 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 24 | 27 | 3 | ... |
| 166. Religious mendicants | 16 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 28 | 11 | ... | 11 |

the selected occupations by birth-place. The major portion of these in all the selected occupations, come from Rajputana and the United Provinces. Beggars are the most numerous from the non-contiguous Province of the United Provinces and from other Provinces in India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration (actual figures).

| PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED. | BORN IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|---------------|----------------|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED. | | | CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF PROVINCE. | | | OTHER PARTS OF PROVINCE. | | | CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC. | | | NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC. | | | OUTSIDE INDIA. | | |
| | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| RAJPUTANA. | 9,601,382 | 5,092,098 | 4,509,289 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 201,956 | 70,863 | 131,593 | 40,287 | 21,933 | 18,354 | 759 | 502 | 257 |
| <i>Eastern Division.</i> | <i>5,010,724</i> | <i>2,706,686</i> | <i>2,304,038</i> | <i>50,765</i> | <i>15,512</i> | <i>35,253</i> | <i>557</i> | <i>286</i> | <i>272</i> | <i>143,898</i> | <i>43,840</i> | <i>100,053</i> | <i>22,926</i> | <i>12,006</i> | <i>10,920</i> | <i>321</i> | <i>230</i> | <i>91</i> |
| Alwar | 654,257 | 362,565 | 291,692 | 25,808 | 5,797 | 20,011 | 1,707 | 224 | 1,483 | 16,146 | 2,335 | 13,811 | 3,227 | 1,048 | 2,179 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Bharatpur | 433,826 | 251,252 | 182,574 | 26,473 | 8,973 | 17,500 | 558 | 262 | 296 | 31,377 | 9,585 | 21,792 | 4,185 | 2,258 | 1,927 | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| Bundi | 174,568 | 92,801 | 81,767 | 10,307 | 3,722 | 6,585 | 1,055 | 512 | 543 | ... | ... | ... | 1,127 | 595 | 532 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Dholpur | 208,502 | 121,521 | 86,981 | 2,462 | 684 | 1,778 | 230 | 87 | 143 | 17,533 | 4,169 | 13,364 | 1,000 | 372 | 628 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Jaipur | 2,249,492 | 1,210,000 | 1,033,492 | 62,793 | 16,418 | 46,375 | 1,928 | 657 | 1,271 | 11,833 | 3,001 | 8,832 | 12,570 | 6,535 | 6,035 | 186 | 131 | 55 |
| Jhalawar | 74,048 | 42,333 | 32,315 | 6,111 | 2,292 | 3,819 | 2,003 | 1,432 | 1,171 | 11,491 | 3,498 | 8,003 | 1,322 | 768 | 554 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Karauli | 115,603 | 68,330 | 47,273 | 14,512 | 4,376 | 10,136 | 444 | 157 | 287 | 2,034 | 433 | 1,601 | 1,131 | 348 | 783 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Kishangarh | 63,126 | 36,367 | 26,759 | 8,327 | 2,411 | 5,916 | 1,039 | 346 | 693 | 4,860 | 1,478 | 3,382 | 376 | 251 | 125 | 0 | 6 | ... |
| Kotah | 568,058 | 298,104 | 269,894 | 32,766 | 15,239 | 17,527 | 4,572 | 2,736 | 1,836 | 18,815 | 7,402 | 11,413 | 5,783 | 3,424 | 2,359 | 66 | 50 | 16 |
| Lawa Estate | 1,424 | 048 | 476 | 212 | 46 | 166 | 596 | 189 | 407 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 16 | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 40,135 | 22,952 | 17,183 | 4,213 | 812 | 3,401 | 777 | 253 | 524 | 2,821 | 695 | 2,126 | 184 | 107 | 77 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonk | 242,236 | 133,325 | 108,911 | 25,661 | 7,781 | 17,900 | 997 | 519 | 478 | 16,331 | 6,287 | 10,044 | 2,648 | 1,251 | 1,397 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | <i>1,985,036</i> | <i>1,020,022</i> | <i>965,014</i> | <i>16,150</i> | <i>7,385</i> | <i>8,765</i> | <i>4,862</i> | <i>2,854</i> | <i>2,008</i> | <i>22,262</i> | <i>10,409</i> | <i>11,853</i> | <i>17,547</i> | <i>8,752</i> | <i>8,795</i> | <i>357</i> | <i>223</i> | <i>134</i> |
| Abu | 1,281 | 747 | 534 | 753 | 422 | 331 | 511 | 354 | 157 | ... | ... | ... | 973 | 577 | 396 | 88 | 47 | 41 |
| Banswara | 183,072 | 91,996 | 91,166 | 4,313 | 1,452 | 2,861 | 135 | 80 | 55 | 1,483 | 463 | 1,020 | 1,356 | 659 | 697 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Dungarpur | 178,841 | 91,796 | 87,045 | 6,523 | 1,830 | 4,693 | 236 | 135 | 101 | 32 | 5 | 27 | 3,628 | 1,455 | 2,173 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 26,256 | 13,305 | 12,951 | 843 | 344 | 499 | 134 | 74 | 60 | 831 | 363 | 468 | 1,097 | 488 | 609 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Mowar | 1,353,572 | 698,595 | 654,977 | 5,813 | 2,729 | 3,084 | 2,099 | 1,082 | 1,016 | 14,949 | 7,641 | 7,308 | 3,476 | 1,961 | 1,515 | 155 | 92 | 63 |
| Partabgarh | 55,671 | 29,531 | 26,140 | 4,571 | 2,013 | 2,558 | 637 | 310 | 327 | 3,593 | 1,160 | 2,403 | 2,655 | 1,064 | 1,591 | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| Sirohi | 160,907 | 86,802 | 80,045 | 11,738 | 5,296 | 6,442 | 2,143 | 1,398 | 745 | 1,698 | 712 | 986 | 4,068 | 2,613 | 1,455 | 85 | 57 | 28 |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | <i>2,501,143</i> | <i>1,328,770</i> | <i>1,172,373</i> | <i>30,884</i> | <i>9,920</i> | <i>20,964</i> | <i>1,261</i> | <i>659</i> | <i>602</i> | <i>24,474</i> | <i>10,701</i> | <i>13,773</i> | <i>11,136</i> | <i>6,588</i> | <i>4,648</i> | <i>31</i> | <i>49</i> | <i>32</i> |
| Bikaner | 606,398 | 325,075 | 281,323 | 25,200 | 9,062 | 16,138 | 674 | 360 | 314 | 21,983 | 10,000 | 11,983 | 5,416 | 3,096 | 2,320 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Jaisalmer | 63,817 | 36,881 | 26,936 | 3,139 | 635 | 2,504 | 58 | 31 | 27 | 470 | 255 | 215 | 168 | 80 | 88 | ... | ... | ... |
| Marwar | 1,814,898 | 961,675 | 853,223 | 18,402 | 5,269 | 13,133 | 702 | 361 | 341 | 2,884 | 972 | 1,912 | 4,689 | 2,796 | 1,893 | 67 | 42 | 25 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 385,381 | 210,867 | 174,494 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59,161 | 25,986 | 33,175 | 49,291 | 31,463 | 17,828 | 1,438 | 1,230 | 208 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY

Emigration

| PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT WHERE BORN. | ENUMERATED | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| | PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT WHERE BORN. | | | CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF PROVINCE. | | | OTHER PARTS OF PROVINCE. | | |
| | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| RAJPUTANA. | 9,601,382 | 5,092,093 | 4,509,289 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Eastern Division.</i> | 5,010,724 | 2,706,686 | 2,304,038 | 31,390 | 10,636 | 20,754 | 2,976 | 1,879 | 1,096 |
| Alwar | 654,257 | 362,565 | 291,692 | 20,110 | 8,159 | 20,951 | 1,952 | 1,043 | 909 |
| Bharatpur | 433,826 | 251,252 | 182,574 | 12,980 | 3,206 | 9,684 | 1,760 | 988 | 772 |
| Bundi | 174,568 | 92,901 | 81,767 | 16,510 | 6,409 | 10,101 | 581 | 233 | 348 |
| Dholpur | 208,502 | 121,521 | 86,981 | 4,402 | 1,821 | 2,041 | 540 | 278 | 262 |
| Jaipur | 2,249,492 | 1,216,000 | 1,033,492 | 97,888 | 31,123 | 66,765 | 5,220 | 2,820 | 2,400 |
| Jhalawar | 74,648 | 42,333 | 32,315 | 6,248 | 2,453 | 3,795 | 531 | 231 | 300 |
| Karauli | 115,603 | 68,330 | 47,273 | 8,136 | 2,052 | 6,084 | 1,734 | 987 | 747 |
| Kishangarh | 63,126 | 36,307 | 26,769 | 3,024 | 734 | 2,290 | 540 | 235 | 314 |
| Kotah | 568,058 | 298,164 | 269,894 | 12,270 | 4,391 | 7,879 | 529 | 231 | 298 |
| Lawa Estate | 1,424 | 948 | 476 | 56 | 12 | 44 | 138 | 52 | 86 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 40,135 | 22,952 | 17,183 | 231 | 68 | 163 | 83 | 41 | 42 |
| Tonk | 242,236 | 133,325 | 108,911 | 14,303 | 4,830 | 9,473 | 379 | 156 | 223 |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | 1,985,036 | 1,020,022 | 965,014 | 20,074 | 6,085 | 13,989 | 3,143 | 1,156 | 1,987 |
| Abu | 1,281 | 747 | 534 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| Banswara | 183,072 | 91,906 | 91,166 | 4,411 | 1,498 | 2,923 | 24 | 9 | 15 |
| Dungarpur | 178,841 | 91,796 | 87,045 | 2,688 | 785 | 1,903 | 147 | 79 | 68 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 26,256 | 13,305 | 12,951 | 38 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 9 |
| Mewar | 1,353,572 | 698,595 | 654,977 | 27,690 | 9,360 | 18,330 | 3,068 | 1,143 | 1,925 |
| Partabgarh | 55,671 | 29,531 | 26,140 | 739 | 200 | 479 | 285 | 125 | 160 |
| Sirohi | 166,907 | 86,862 | 80,045 | 3,381 | 1,161 | 2,220 | 157 | 83 | 74 |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | 2,501,143 | 1,328,770 | 1,172,373 | 40,948 | 14,127 | 26,821 | 5,373 | 2,386 | 2,937 |
| Bikaner | 606,398 | 325,075 | 281,323 | 8,070 | 1,539 | 7,431 | 1,450 | 187 | 1,263 |
| Jaisalmer | 63,817 | 36,981 | 26,936 | 1,791 | 520 | 1,271 | 109 | 79 | 30 |
| Marwar | 1,814,898 | 961,675 | 853,223 | 46,034 | 17,126 | 28,908 | 3,997 | 2,201 | 1,796 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 385,381 | 210,887 | 174,494 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Includes 90,207 persons, 55,009 males and 35,198 females returned under Rajputana

TABLE II.

(actual figures).

| IN | | | | | | BORN IN THE PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT, BUT ENUMERATED OUTSIDE INDIA. | | | NATURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT (i.e., THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE PROVINCE, ETC., AND ENUMERATED ANYWHERE.) | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--------|----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC. | | | NON-CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC. | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 710,943 | 356,998 | 353,945 | *157,968 | 104,825 | 53,338 | 204 | 143 | 61 | 10,470,288 | 5,553,718 | 4,916,572 |
| 308,333 | 136,123 | 172,205 | 102,742 | 67,433 | 35,319 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46,483 | 14,967 | 31,516 | 30,701 | 15,636 | 15,065 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19,686 | 6,631 | 13,032 | 5,746 | 3,992 | 1,754 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2,609 | 1,241 | 1,368 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7,457 | 3,375 | 3,882 | 1,656 | 1,180 | 476 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 99,293 | 48,474 | 50,819 | 128,309 | 77,173 | 51,186 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11,832 | 4,234 | 7,598 | 911 | 812 | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4,366 | 1,750 | 2,616 | 1,870 | 894 | 976 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6,720 | 2,541 | 4,179 | 649 | 404 | 245 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15,877 | 7,905 | 7,972 | 2,581 | 1,204 | 1,377 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 55 | 19 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,484 | 427 | 1,057 | 56 | 42 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18,910 | 8,246 | 10,664 | 3,784 | 2,211 | 1,573 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46,621 | 20,798 | 24,823 | 23,680 | 10,642 | 13,038 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 45 | 33 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,792 | 901 | 891 | 123 | 83 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,298 | 359 | 939 | 400 | 268 | 132 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,248 | 534 | 714 | 65 | 62 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43,079 | 17,460 | 25,619 | 6,329 | 3,547 | 2,782 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8,196 | 3,722 | 4,474 | 3,530 | 2,591 | 939 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,070 | 1,183 | 887 | 1,126 | 697 | 429 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 194,373 | 107,780 | 86,593 | 103,950 | 63,833 | 40,117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 79,161 | 39,652 | 39,209 | 37,034 | 25,063 | 11,971 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13,222 | 7,442 | 5,780 | 4,022 | 1,611 | 2,411 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90,186 | 53,808 | 36,378 | 74,698 | 43,737 | 30,961 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19,616 | 6,648 | 12,968 | 22,821 | 13,677 | 9,144 | 1 | 1 | ... | 427,619 | 231,213 | 196,606 |

unspecified which are not included in any Division.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

| NATURAL DIVISION IN WHICH BORN. | NUMBER ENUMERATED IN NATURAL DIVISION. | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Ajmer-Merwara. | Eastern Division. | Southern Division. | Western Division. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1921 395,381 | 13,519 | 3,540 | 2,557 |
| | 1911 404,817 | 17,228 | 6,995 | 3,322 |
| Eastern Division | 1921 40,171 | 5,010,724 | 6,128 | 28,237 |
| | 1911 38,439 | 5,527,020 | 12,568 | 40,665 |
| Southern Division | 1921 13,210 | 19,309 | 1,985,036 | 3,908 |
| | 1911 13,032 | 22,331 | 1,816,085 | 6,228 |
| Western Division | 1921 15,186 | 31,865 | 14,456 | 2,501,143 |
| | 1911 21,483 | 32,000 | 17,448 | 2,752,389 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(1) RAJPUTANA.

| PROVINCE, ETC. | IMMIGRANTS TO RAJPUTANA. | | | EMIGRANTS FROM RAJPUTANA. | | | EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION. | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|-----------------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Grand Total | 242,243* | 302,489 | -60,246 | 868,906 | 855,625 | +13,281 | -626,663 | -553,136 |
| (1) Total British territory | 137,100 | 170,401 | -33,301 | 648,979 | 598,829 | +50,150 | -511,879 | -428,428 |
| Total Indian States | 104,998 | 131,918 | -26,920 | 219,927 | 256,796 | -36,869 | -114,929 | -124,878 |
| French Settlements | 3 | 2 | + 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 3 | + 2 |
| Portuguese Settlements | 142 | 168 | - 26 | ... | ... | ... | + 142 | + 168 |
| (2) Total British Provinces (including Indian States in Political relation with Local Governments). | 160,034 | 200,911 | -40,877 | 688,341 | 689,086 | -745 | -528,307 | -488,175 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 19,616 | 27,543 | - 7,927 | 68,610 | 72,972 | - 4,362 | - 48,994 | - 45,420 |
| Andamans and Nicobars | ... | ... | ... | 175 | 162 | + 13 | - 175 | - 162 |
| Assam | 46 | 105 | - 59 | 15,770 | 11,620 | + 4,150 | - 15,724 | - 11,515 |
| { Districts | 38 | 102 | - 64 | 15,770 | 11,505 | + 4,265 | - 15,732 | - 11,403 |
| { States | 8 | 3 | + 5 | ... | 115 | - 115 | + 8 | - 112 |
| Baluchistan | 55 | 210 | - 155 | 1,934 | 850 | + 1,084 | - 1,879 | - 640 |
| { Districts | 55 | 119 | - 64 | 1,913 | 850 | + 1,063 | - 1,858 | - 731 |
| { States | ... | 91 | - 91 | 21 | ... | + 21 | - 21 | - 91 |

* Include immigrants from Aden, not included in column 3, Subsidiary Table IV, Chapter I.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(1) RAJPUTANA—continued.

| PROVINCE, ETC. | IMMIGRANTS TO RAJPUTANA. | | | EMIGRANTS FROM RAJPUTANA. | | | EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION. | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|---------|------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Bihar and Orissa | Total | 333 | 308 | — 65 | 18,812 | 15,210 | + 3,602 | — 18,479. | — 14,812 |
| | Districts | 330 | 308 | — 68 | 17,059 | 13,072 | + 3,387 | — 16,729 | — 13,274 |
| | States | 3 | ... | + 3 | 1,753 | 1,538 | + 215 | — 1,750 | — 1,538 |
| Bengal | Total | 774 | 737 | + 37 | 47,865 | 36,732 | + 11,133 | — 47,091 | — 35,995 |
| | Districts | 774 | 736 | + 38 | 46,850 | 35,744 | + 11,106 | — 46,076 | — 35,008 |
| | States | ... | ... | — 1 | 1,015 | 915 | + 100 | — 1,015 | — 914 |
| Sikkim | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | — 73 | ... | — 73 | |
| Bombay | Total (including Aden). | 14,782 | 14,558 | + 204 | 156,357 | 141,251 | + 15,106 | — 141,595 | — 126,693 |
| | Districts | 9,157 | 6,624 | + 2,533 | 126,176 | 118,189 | + 7,987 | — 117,019 | — 111,565 |
| | States | 5,605 | 7,934 | — 2,329 | 30,181 | 23,062 | + 7,119 | — 24,576 | — 15,128 |
| Burma | 27 | 32 | — 5 | 3,418 | 1,780 | + 1,638 | — 3,391 | — 1,748 | |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Total | 629 | 936 | — 307 | 49,207 | 55,861 | — 6,654 | — 48,578 | — 54,925 |
| | Districts | 628 | 936 | — 308 | 43,417 | 52,331 | — 8,914 | — 42,789 | — 51,395 |
| | States | 1 | ... | + 1 | 5,790 | 3,530 | + 2,260 | — 5,789 | — 3,530 |
| Coorg | 1 | ... | + 1 | ... | 2 | — 2 | + 1 | — 2 | |
| Madras (including Cochin and Travancore) | Total | 212 | 290 | — 78 | 1,436 | 1,521 | — 85 | — 1,224 | — 1,231 |
| | Districts | 203 | 283 | — 80 | 1,415 | 1,484 | — 69 | — 1,212 | — 1,201 |
| | States | 9 | 7 | + 2 | 21 | 37 | — 16 | — 12 | — 30 |
| North-West Frontier Province. | Total | 328 | 507 | — 179 | 743 | 1,492 | — 749 | — 415 | — 985 |
| | Districts | 328 | 504 | — 176 | 292 | 1,492 | — 1,200 | + 36 | — 988 |
| | Political Agencies | ... | 3 | — 3 | 451 | ... | + 451 | — 451 | + 3 |
| Punjab (including Delhi). | Total | 65,524 | 85,526 | — 20,002 | 255,902 | 246,609 | + 9,293 | — 180,378 | — 161,083 |
| | Districts | 48,768 | 63,655 | — 14,887 | 255,902 | 182,187 | + 73,715 | — 207,144 | — 118,532 |
| | States | 16,766 | 21,871 | — 5,105 | ... | 64,422 | — 64,422 | + 16,766 | — 42,551 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. | Total | 56,587 | 70,064 | — 13,477 | 68,112 | 103,024 | — 34,912 | — 11,525 | — 32,960 |
| | Districts | 56,046 | 69,464 | — 13,418 | 67,980 | 102,929 | — 34,949 | — 11,934 | — 33,465 |
| | States | 541 | 600 | — 59 | 132 | 95 | + 37 | + 409 | + 505 |
| India unspecified | 1,140 | 5 | + 1,135 | ... | ... | ... | ... | + 5 | |
| (3) Total Political Agencies and States in Political relation with the Government of India. | 82,964 | 101,408 | — 19,344 | 180,565 | 166,539 | + 14,026 | — 98,501 | — 65,131 | |
| Baroda State | 862 | 1,601 | — 739 | 7,473 | 6,239 | + 1,234 | — 6,611 | — 4,638 | |
| Central India Agency | 27,465 | 32,613 | — 5,148 | 85,899 | 89,538 | — 3,639 | — 58,484 | — 56,925 | |
| Gwalior State | 53,045 | 66,716 | — 13,671 | 76,063 | 54,863 | + 21,200 | — 23,018 | + 11,853 | |
| Hyderabad State | 396 | 321 | + 75 | 8,046 | 14,271 | — 6,225 | — 7,650 | — 13,950 | |
| Kashmir State | 133 | 90 | + 43 | 113 | 250 | — 137 | + 20 | — 160 | |
| Mysore State | 163 | 67 | + 96 | 2,971 | 1,378 | + 1,593 | — 2,808 | — 1,311 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(2) AJMER-MERWARA.

| PROVINCES, ETC. | IMMIGRANTS TO AJMER-MERWARA. | | | EMIGRANTS FROM AJMER-MERWARA. | | | EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION. | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|-----------------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Grand Total | 108,452 | 95,112 | + 13,340 | 42,437 | 84,110 | -41,673 | +66,015 | + 11,002 |
| (1) Total British Territory . . . | 31,652 | 18,175 | + 13,477 | 42,351 | 32,773 | +9,578 | -10,699 | - 14,598 |
| Total Indian States . . . | 76,550 | 76,691 | - 141 | 86 | 51,337 | - 51,251 | + 76,464 | +25,354 |
| French Settlements . . . | ... | 3 | - 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | + 3 |
| Portuguese Settlements . . . | 250 | 243 | + 7 | ... | ... | ... | + 250 | + 243 |
| (2) Total British Provinces (including Indian States in Political relation with Local Governments). | 33,328 | 19,278 | +14,050 | 16,370 | 44,400 | - 28,030 | + 16,958 | - 25,122 |
| Andamans and Nicobars . . . | 1 | ... | + 1 | 42 | 12 | + 30 | - 41 | - 12 |
| Assam . . . | 7 | 6 | + 1 | 32 | 46 | - 14 | - 25 | - 40 |
| Baluchistan . . . | 24 | 23 | + 1 | 267 | 207 | + 60 | - 233 | - 184 |
| Bihar and Orissa { Total . . . | 335 | 112 | + 223 | 132 | 143 | - 11 | + 203 | - 31 |
| { Districts . . . | 335 | 112 | + 223 | 129 | 141 | - 12 | + 200 | - 29 |
| { States . . . | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | + 1 | - 3 | - 2 |
| Bengal. { Total . . . | 970 | 289 | + 681 | 1,030 | 655 | + 1,275 | - 940 | - 306 |
| { Districts . . . | 970 | 289 | + 681 | 1,855 | 650 | + 1,205 | - 885 | - 301 |
| { States . . . | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 3 | + 72 | - 75 | - 3 |
| Sikkim . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - 2 | ... | - 2 |
| Bombay { Total . . . | 5,463 | 1,017 | + 3,546 | 7,991 | 36,308 | - 28,377 | - 2,528 | - 34,451 |
| { Districts . . . | 4,735 | 1,570 | + 3,165 | 7,991 | 24,976 | - 16,985 | - 3,250 | - 23,406 |
| { States . . . | 728 | 347 | + 381 | ... | 11,302 | - 11,302 | + 728 | - 11,045 |
| Burma . . . | 48 | 21 | + 27 | 40 | 190 | - 150 | + 8 | - 178 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. { Total . . . | 1,043 | 341 | + 702 | 1,934 | 2,673 | - 739 | - 801 | - 2,332 |
| { Districts . . . | 1,043 | 341 | + 702 | 1,929 | 2,644 | - 715 | - 880 | - 2,303 |
| { States . . . | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | - 24 | - 5 | - 20 |
| Coorg . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - 1 | ... | - 1 |
| Madras { Total . . . | 396 | 224 | + 172 | 445 | 120 | + 325 | - 49 | + 104 |
| { Districts . . . | 391 | 218 | + 173 | 445 | 120 | + 325 | - 54 | + 98 |
| { States . . . | 5 | 6 | - 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 5 | + 6 |
| North-West Frontier Province. { Total . . . | 641 | 106 | + 535 | 24 | 16 | + 8 | + 617 | + 90 |
| { Districts . . . | 641 | 105 | + 536 | 24 | 16 | + 8 | + 617 | + 80 |
| { States . . . | .. | 1 | - 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | + 1 |
| Punjab (including Delhi). { Total . . . | 6,260 | 4,111 | + 2,158 | 1,814 | 1,543 | + 271 | + 4,455 | + 2,568 |
| { Districts . . . | 5,713 | 3,496 | + 2,217 | 1,814 | 1,317 | + 497 | + 3,890 | + 2,170 |
| { States . . . | 556 | 615 | - 59 | ... | 226 | - 220 | + 556 | + 389 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. { Total . . . | 18,097 | 12,115 | + 5,982 | 1,729 | 2,417 | - 688 | + 16,368 | + 6,698 |
| { Districts . . . | 17,710 | 11,981 | + 5,729 | 1,726 | 2,415 | - 689 | + 15,984 | + 6,596 |
| { States . . . | 387 | 134 | + 253 | 3 | 2 | + 1 | + 384 | + 132 |
| India unspecified . . . | 34 | 13 | + 21 | ... | ... | ... | + 34 | + 13 |
| (3) Total Political Agencies and States in Political relation with the Government of India. | 74,874 | 75,588 | - 714 | 26,067 | 39,710 | + 13,643 | + 48,807 | + 35,878 |
| Baroda State . . . | 234 | 224 | + 10 | 110 | 179 | - 69 | + 124 | + 45 |
| Central India Agency . . . | 1,976 | 819 | + 1,157 | 2,042 | 4,234 | - 1,592 | - 666 | - 3,415 |
| Gwalior State . . . | 1,652 | 1,227 | + 425 | 722 | 992 | - 270 | + 930 | + 235 |
| Hyderabad State . . . | 2,108 | 247 | + 1,861 | 2,046 | 6,898 | - 3,752 | - 838 | - 6,461 |
| Kashmir State . . . | 208 | 35 | + 173 | 11 | 27 | - 16 | + 197 | + 8 |
| Mysore State . . . | 86 | 64 | + 22 | 20 | 37 | - 17 | + 66 | + 27 |
| Rajputana Agency . . . | 68,610 | 72,972 | - 4,362 | 19,616 | 27,543 | - 7,927 | + 48,994 | + 46,429 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Showing the strength of the Immigrants by Sex and Religion.

| Name of Province and State or District. | ANADMT. | | | ARYA. | | | BRAHMO. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | HINDU. | | | JAIN. | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| RAJPUTANA. | 8,068 | 2,406 | 3,647 | 699 | 325 | 304 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2,811 | 1,259 | 1,068 | 177,937 | 62,850 | 115,087 | 5,156 | 2,232 | 2,928 |
| 1. Mount Abu | 74 | 39 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 228 | 141 | 87 | 481 | 281 | 200 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Alwar | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 18 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 12 | 9 | 12,084 | 2,043 | 10,041 | 120 | 38 | 29 |
| 3. Banswara | 1,443 | 448 | 995 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 20 | 30 | 939 | 428 | 511 | 71 | 28 | 43 |
| 4. Bharatpur | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 59 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | 122 | 51 | 71 | 24,372 | 7,658 | 16,714 | 199 | 45 | 154 |
| 5. Bikaner | .. | .. | .. | 143 | 91 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 46 | 26 | 17,544 | 7,858 | 9,686 | 291 | 153 | 189 |
| 6. Bundi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 12 | 6 | 906 | 480 | 426 | 30 | 9 | 21 |
| 7. Dholpur | 68 | 23 | 30 | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 10 | 17 | 16,702 | 3,928 | 12,774 | 263 | 79 | 184 |
| 8. Dungarpur | 898 | 261 | 637 | 10 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,002 | 314 | 688 | 18 | 6 | 12 |
| 9. Jaipur | 26 | 7 | 19 | 106 | 65 | 41 | 1 | .. | 1 | 838 | 450 | 388 | 17,214 | 6,657 | 11,557 | 379 | 139 | 240 |
| 10. Jaisalmer | 17 | 6 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 265 | 99 | 166 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 11. Jhalawar | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 3 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 9 | 3 | 11,458 | 3,605 | 7,853 | 409 | 165 | 244 |
| 12. Karauli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2,957 | 688 | 2,269 | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| 13. Kishangarh | 51 | 22 | 29 | 10 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | 7 | 4,330 | 1,395 | 2,935 | 231 | 54 | 177 |
| 14. Kotah | 275 | 133 | 142 | 131 | 96 | 35 | 1 | .. | 1 | 209 | 107 | 102 | 21,141 | 8,978 | 12,163 | 394 | 196 | 199 |
| 15. Kuthalgurh Chiefship | 1,179 | 536 | 643 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 596 | 233 | 363 | 38 | 9 | 20 |
| 16. Lawa Estate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 16 | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. Marwar | 9 | 5 | 4 | 27 | 21 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 230 | 152 | 123 | 4,192 | 1,065 | 2,227 | 206 | 88 | 118 |
| 18. Mowar | 1,314 | 622 | 692 | 17 | 9 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 36 | 33 | 12,046 | 6,640 | 6,406 | 1,412 | 781 | 631 |
| 19. Partabgarh | 510 | 229 | 281 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,719 | 1,532 | 3,187 | 307 | 130 | 177 |
| 20. Shahpura Chiefship | 61 | 8 | 53 | 32 | 15 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,645 | 719 | 1,926 | 123 | 21 | 102 |
| 21. Sirohi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 325 | 193 | 132 | 3,372 | 1,640 | 1,732 | 277 | 140 | 137 |
| 22. Tonk | 138 | 62 | 76 | 8 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 14 | 9 | 17,042 | 6,663 | 10,379 | 336 | 142 | 224 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 384 | 164 | 220 | 763 | 470 | 298 | .. | .. | .. | 3,273 | 2,031 | 1,197 | 61,581 | 23,959 | 37,622 | 4,078 | 1,740 | 2,333 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued.

Showing the strength of the Immigrants by Sex and Religion—continued.

| Name of Province and State or District. | MUSALMAN. | | | SIKH. | | | PARSI. | | | JAIN. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|-----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| RAJPUTANA. | 45,410 | 20,476 | 24,934 | 5,172 | 3,045 | 2,127 | 948 | 126 | 117 | 19 | 8 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 243,002 | 22,796 | 150,904 |
| 1. Mount Abu | 218 | 133 | 85 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 50 | 25 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,061 | 624 | 437 |
| 2. Alwar | 6,210 | 1,273 | 4,937 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 19,332 | 3,359 | 15,993 |
| 3. Banswara | 333 | 199 | 139 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,342 | 1,184 | 1,158 |
| 4. Bharatpur | 10,713 | 4,004 | 6,709 | 64 | 40 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,560 | 11,658 | 23,722 |
| 5. Bikaner | 4,456 | 2,165 | 2,291 | 4,808 | 2,876 | 2,022 | 9 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,413 | 13,193 | 14,220 |
| 6. Bundi | 178 | 99 | 82 | 6 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,138 | 600 | 538 |
| 7. Dholpur | 1,451 | 486 | 965 | 28 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,540 | 4,545 | 13,995 |
| 8. Dungarpur | 1,732 | 877 | 855 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,672 | 1,472 | 2,200 |
| 9. Jaipur | 5,967 | 3,330 | 2,637 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 24,539 | 9,667 | 14,872 |
| 10. Jaisalmer | 347 | 224 | 123 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 638 | 335 | 303 |
| 11. Jhalawar | 913 | 464 | 449 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,320 | 4,261 | 8,059 |
| 12. Karauli | 190 | 82 | 108 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,171 | 784 | 2,387 |
| 13. Kishangarh | 607 | 252 | 356 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,242 | 1,733 | 3,507 |
| 14. Kotah | 2,361 | 1,306 | 1,055 | 86 | 55 | 31 | 16 | 6 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,664 | 10,676 | 13,788 |
| 15. Kushalgarh Chiefship | 111 | 71 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,929 | 852 | 1,077 |
| 16. Lawa Estate | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| 17. Marwar | 2,838 | 1,531 | 1,307 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 72 | 33 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,640 | 3,310 | 3,330 |
| 18. Mewar | 2,700 | 1,692 | 1,108 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,520 | 9,694 | 6,826 |
| 19. Partabgarh | 637 | 340 | 297 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,231 | 2,236 | 3,995 |
| 20. Shabpura Chiefship | 144 | 39 | 105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,005 | 802 | 2,203 |
| 21. Sirohi | 1,827 | 1,336 | 491 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 20 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5,351 | 3,332 | 2,019 |
| 22. Tonk | 1,402 | 626 | 776 | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,984 | 7,543 | 11,441 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 20,426 | 25,241 | 14,085 | 176 | 118 | 58 | 168 | 35 | 31 | 23 | 14 | 9 | *10 | *7 | *3 | 109,390 | 58,679 | 51,211 |

NOTE.—* Includes one male Buddhist (Born in Bengal).

CHAPTER IV.

Religion.

1. The numerical strength of each religion is contained in the Imperial Table VI, while Tables XV and XVI give figures for the denominations, races and ages of Christians. The following Subsidiary Tables, in which the most prominent features of the statistics are illustrated by means of proportional figures, will be found at the end of this Chapter:—

Subsidiary Table I—showing general distribution of the population by religion.

Subsidiary Table II—showing distribution of the main religions by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts, compared with the previous censuses.

Subsidiary Table III—showing the number and variations of Christians by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts.

Subsidiary Table IV—showing the distribution of the urban and rural population by religion in each Natural Division.

2. The various religions have been metaphysically and theologically discussed in full in the previous reports. Discussion in this Chapter will therefore be confined to the analysis of statistics and to such general matters as may be considered necessary, to make clear what the returns of each religion include and how far the figures given are accurate and complete. With the advance of times and the repetition of the census operations at regular intervals, the difficulty of distinguishing religions from one another has practically vanished. It is now quite easy to ascertain which religion a person belongs to. The instructions for making an entry in respect of religion were identical with those issued in 1911. The religion which each person returned was to be entered and when a person belonged to an aboriginal tribe, the name of the tribe. All persons whose tribal name was found in column 4 of the schedule were taken to be Animists. It may be asserted safely that the statistics of religion are as accurate as they could possibly be. The effect of the instructions regarding the recording of Animistic religion will be fully discussed later.

3. The table in the margin shows the variations which have occurred in various religions since 1911.

| Religion. | RAJPUTANA. | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | NUMBER IN | | Variation per cent. 1911-21. | NUMBER IN | | Variation per cent. 1911-21. |
| | 1921. | 1911. | | 1921. | 1911. | |
| <i>I.—Indo-Aryan.</i> | | | | | | |
| (1) Hindu— | | | | | | |
| (a) Brahmanic | 8,166,501 | 8,752,045 | -6.7 | 862,332 | 888,552 | -6.6 |
| (b) Arya | 3,143 | 1,792 | +75.4 | 1,509 | 884 | +70.5 |
| (c) Brahmo | 22 | 82 | -73.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| (2) Jain | 279,722 | 332,397 | -15.8 | 18,422 | 20,302 | -9.8 |
| (3) Sikh | 8,703 | 8,958 | -2.8 | 219 | 922 | -76.2 |
| (4) Buddhist | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| <i>II.—Iranian.</i> | | | | | | |
| Parsi | 886 | 842 | -1.8 | 311 | 262 | -19.5 |
| <i>III.—Semitic.</i> | | | | | | |
| (1) Musalman | 900,341 | 985,825 | -8.7 | 101,776 | 81,035 | +25.6 |
| (2) Christian | 4,911 | 4,258 | +15.4 | 5,531 | 5,432 | +1.8 |
| (3) Jew | 28 | 31 | -16.1 | 25 | 27 | -7.4 |
| <i>IV.—Primitive.</i> | | | | | | |
| Animistic | 480,679 | 444,708 | +8.1 | 4,786 | 3,979 | +19.0 |
| <i>V.—Others</i> | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... |

(Brahmanic), Musalman, Animistic and Jain.

Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.—The majority of the population are Hindus, being 83 per cent. After them come Musalmans with 9 per cent., then Animists and Jains with 5 and 3 respectively. The rest amount to something under 1 per cent. The important religions therefore are the Hindu

Rajputana.—Every one hundred of the total population is made up of about 83 Hindus, 9 Musalmans, 5 Animists and 3 Jains. The proportion of Aryas, Brahmos, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians is too small to be taken into account.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In Ajmer-Merwara, Hindus represent 73 per cent. of the total population, next come Musalmans with 21, followed by Jains—nearly 4, and Christians and Animists—about 1 each. The other religions—Arya, Brahma, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi—are of little numerical importance. It will be observed that Ajmer-Merwara contains proportionately a far larger number of Musalmans than does Rajputana, the per centage being 20·5 in the former and 9·2 in the latter. The high per centage of Musalmans in Ajmer-Merwara, compared with 1911 (16·2), is due very greatly to the Urs Fair pilgrim population.

Distribution by main religions.

4. The table in the margin classifies the main religions, per hundred of the population, at each census from 1881, and the diagram on the opposite page illustrates the classification graphically.

| Year. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| | Hindu. | Jain. | Musalman. | Animist. | Hindu. | Jain. | Musalman. | Others. |
| 1881 | 87 | 4 | 9 | ... | 82 | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| 1891 | 84 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 80 | 5 | 14 | 1 |
| 1901 | 88 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 80 | 4 | 15 | 1 |
| 1911 | 83 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 78 | 4 | 16 | 2 |
| 1921 | 83 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 73 | 4 | 21 | 2 |

In Rajputana, the proportion of Hindus and Jains has been stationary for the last three decades, while that of Musalmans and Animists has fallen in the former religion and

risen in the latter, by one each over 1901. In Ajmer-Merwara, the rise in the proportion of Musalmans has been very steady. The reason for the abnormal rise this year has already been explained. Hindus, on the contrary, have shown a constant decline since 1881. Other religions are, however, coming into prominence. Their population was one in a hundred in 1881, and doubled in 1911.

Distribution by Natural Divisions.

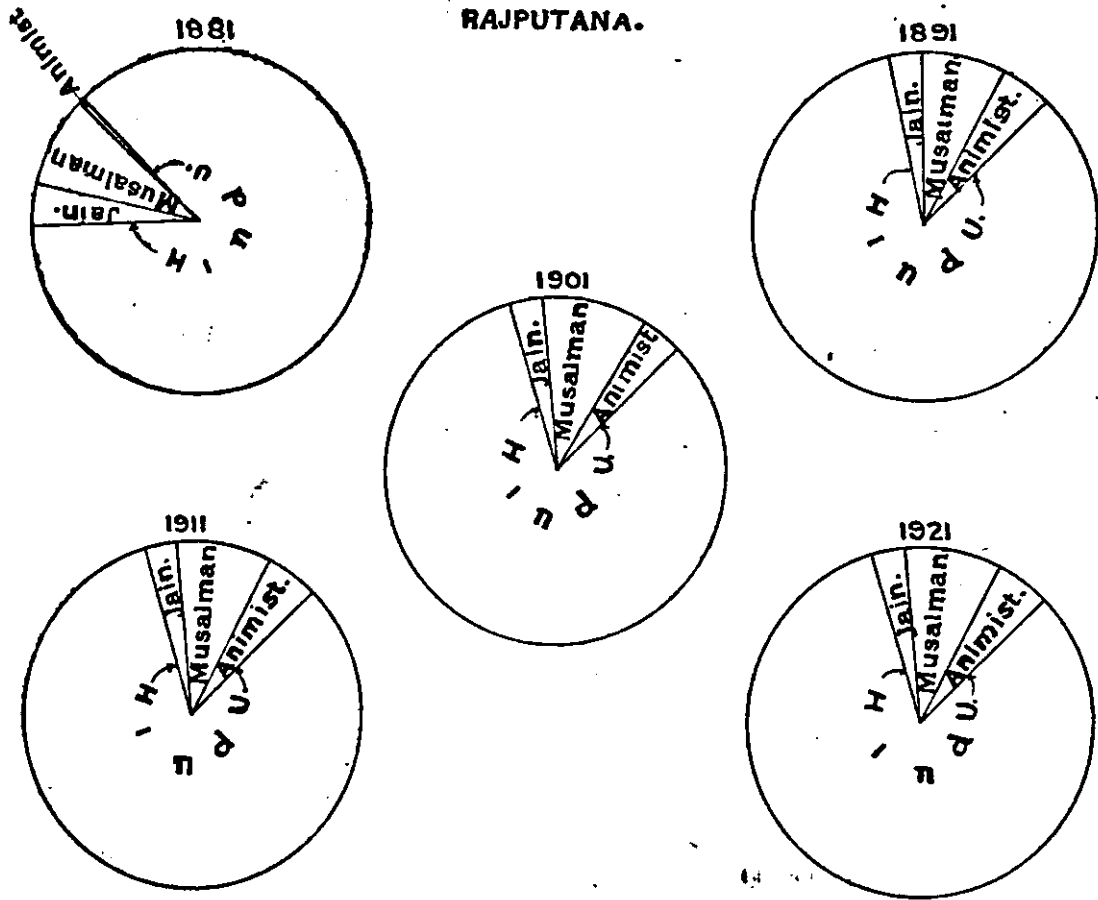
5. The main religious distribution by Natural Divisions is given in the margin. As in 1911, Hindus have been the strongest throughout. Among other religions, Musalmans are most numerous in the Eastern Division (in Rajputana) and in Ajmer-Merwara. Their numerical strength, compared with the total population, is not very large in the said areas, but their relative proportion to religions other than the Hindu, is overwhelming. Animists show a preponderance in the Southern Division. In relation to the total

| Natural Divisions. | PER TEN THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Animist. | Christian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Musalman. | Sikh. |
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division— | | | | | | |
| 1911 | 34 | 5 | 8,726 | 131 | 1,101 | 1 |
| 1921 | 23 | 6 | 8,743 | 115 | 1,109 | 1 |
| Southern Division— | | | | | | |
| 1911 | 1,064 | 6 | 7,144 | 520 | 364 | 1 |
| 1921 | 2,252 | 5 | 6,933 | 451 | 357 | ... |
| Western Division— | | | | | | |
| 1911 | 187 | 2 | 8,243 | 555 | 982 | 29 |
| 1921 | 80 | 3 | 8,472 | 496 | 961 | 32 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1911 | 79 | 108 | 7,749 | 405 | 1,616 | 18 |
| 1921 | 96 | 112 | 7,326 | 372 | 2,055 | 4 |

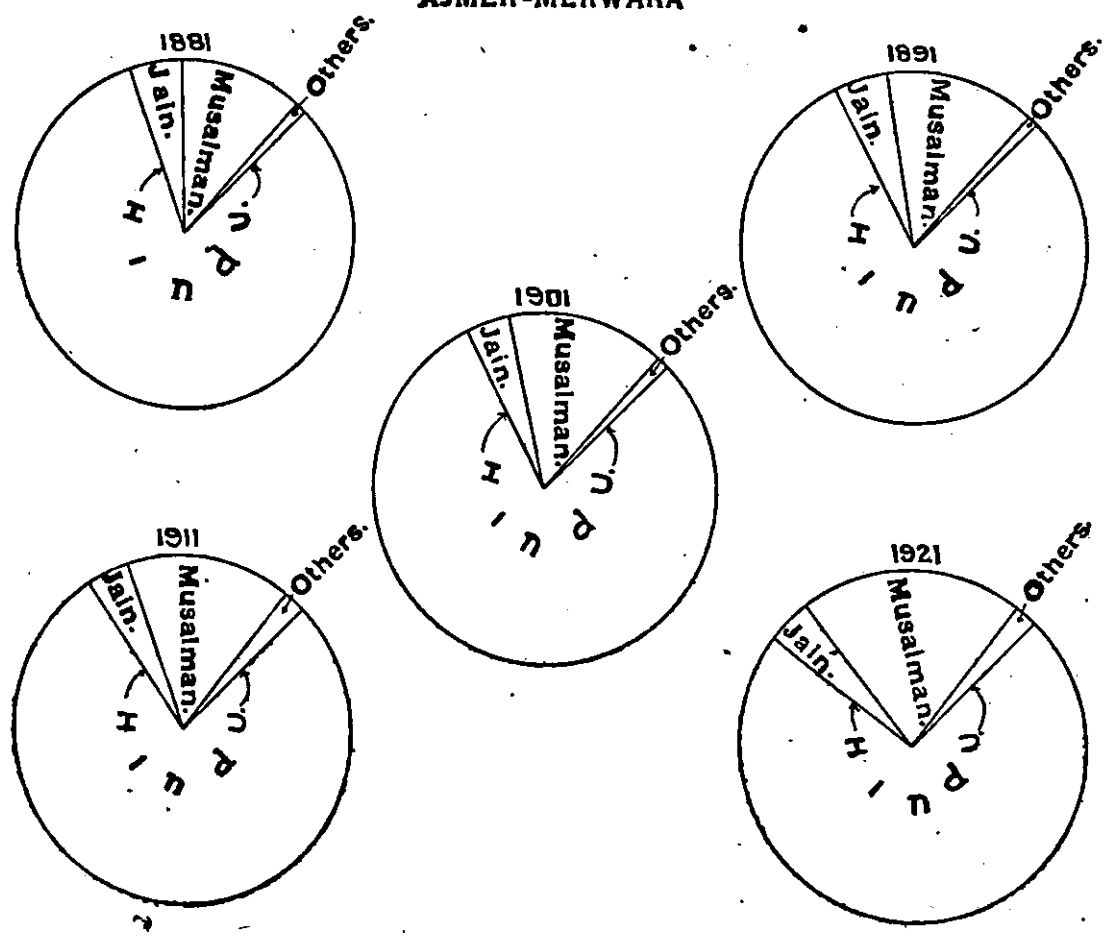
population, they stand on the same footing in this Division as Musalmans in

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE MAIN RELIGIONS SINCE 1881.

RAJPUTANA.

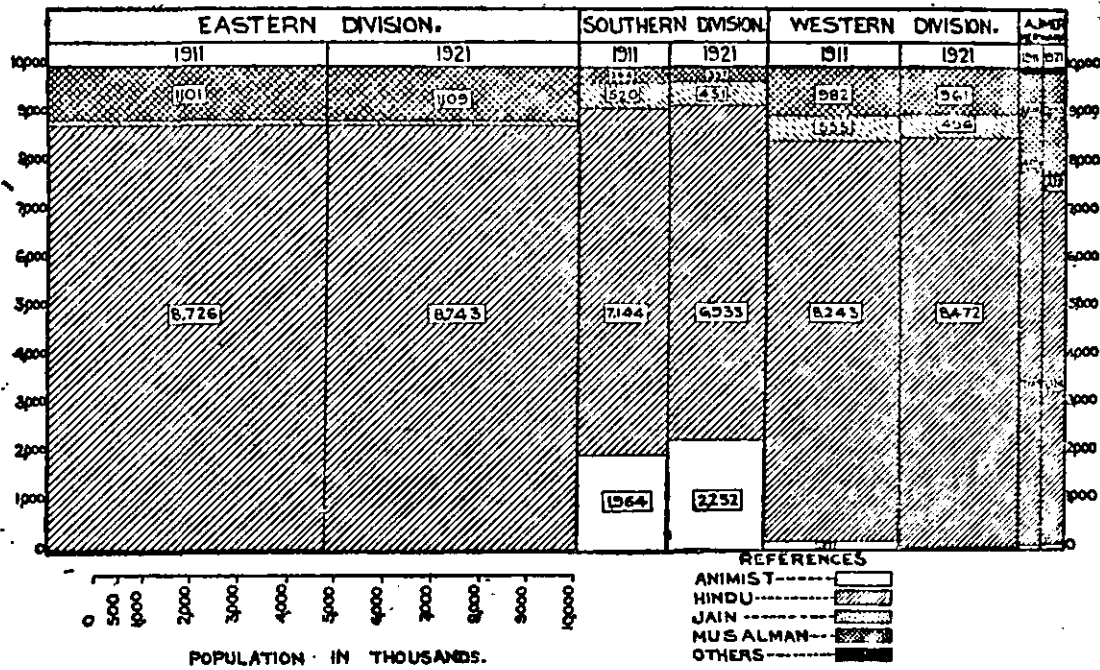


AJMER-MERWARA



Eastern and in Ajmer-Merwara. The diagram below indicates the relative strength of the main religions in each Natural Division.

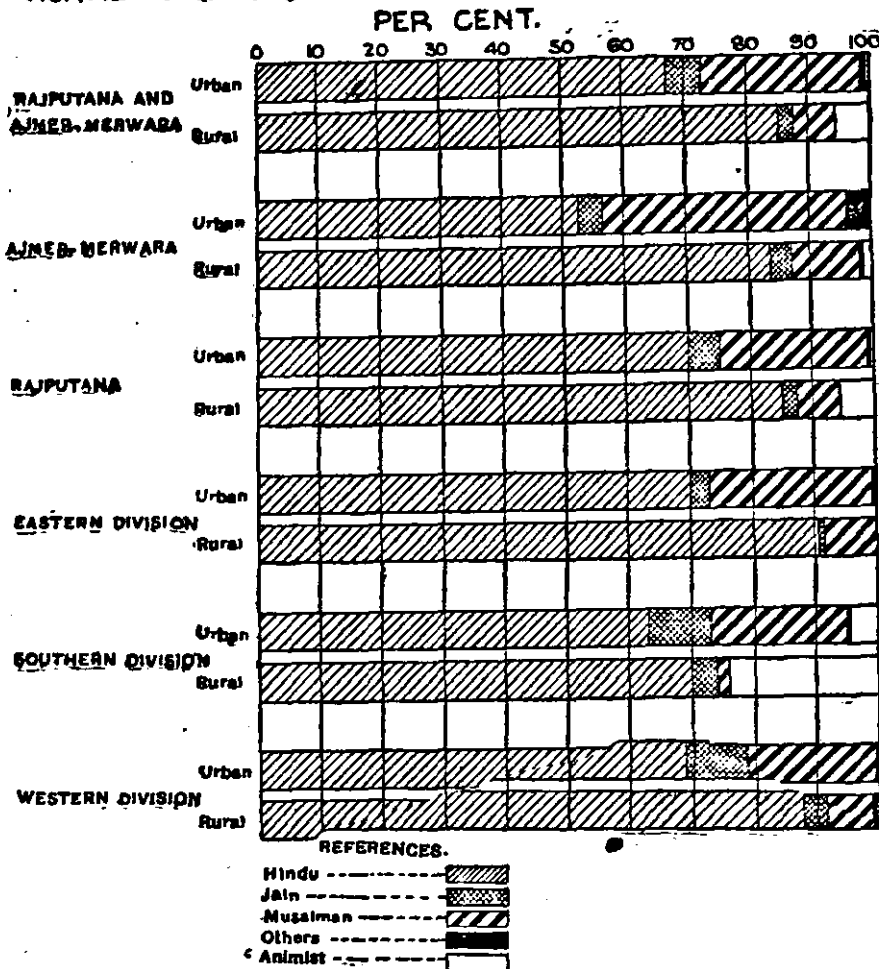
RAJPUTANA-AJMER-MERWARA.
 COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS
 IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION.



Animists are prominent in the Southern Division and practically invisible in others. Musalmans are by far the lowest in number in the Southern Division. They, even when coupled with Jains, do not come up to the strength of Animists. Jains, Musalmans and Christians put together, stand to Animists in this division, in the ratio of about 1: 3. In the Eastern Division, the ratio of the Musalman to other religions combined (excluding the Hindu) is nearly 8: 1. In the Western, the strength of the Musalman religion to other religions is 2: 1—the Hindu of course excepted. In Ajmer-Merwara, the ratio of the Musalman to other religions (excluding the Hindu) put together is 7: 2. The ratio of the Hindu to all the other religions together, stands in the Eastern, Southern and Western Divisions (Rajputana) and in Ajmer-Merwara as 87: 13, 69: 31, 85: 15 and 73: 27 respectively.

6. The diagram below illustrates the distribution of population by main religions in Urban and Rural areas in Provinces and Natural Divisions. Distribution of the Urban and Rural population by Religion.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. BY PROVINCES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.



In the two Provinces, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, out of every ten thousand of urban population, there are 6,703 Hindus, 2,593 Musalmans, 571 Jains, 53 Animists and Christians each, and 27 others. Similar proportions in the rural population are; Hindus—8,508, Musalmans—697, Animists—539, Jains—241, Christians—3, and others—12. Taking each Province separately, it will be observed that, in Rajputana, the proportions in the urban areas are; Hindus—6,885, Musalmans—2,424, Jains—595, Animists—58, Christians—22, and others—16 per ten thousand, while in Ajmer-Merwara, they are 5,247, 3,951, 380, 300, 8, and 114, respectively. The corresponding numbers in the rural areas of Rajputana are; Hindus—8,514, Musalmans—681, Animists—555, Jains—236, Christians—2 and others—12; and in those of Ajmer-Merwara, 8,362, 1,110, 368, 139, 18, and 3 respectively.

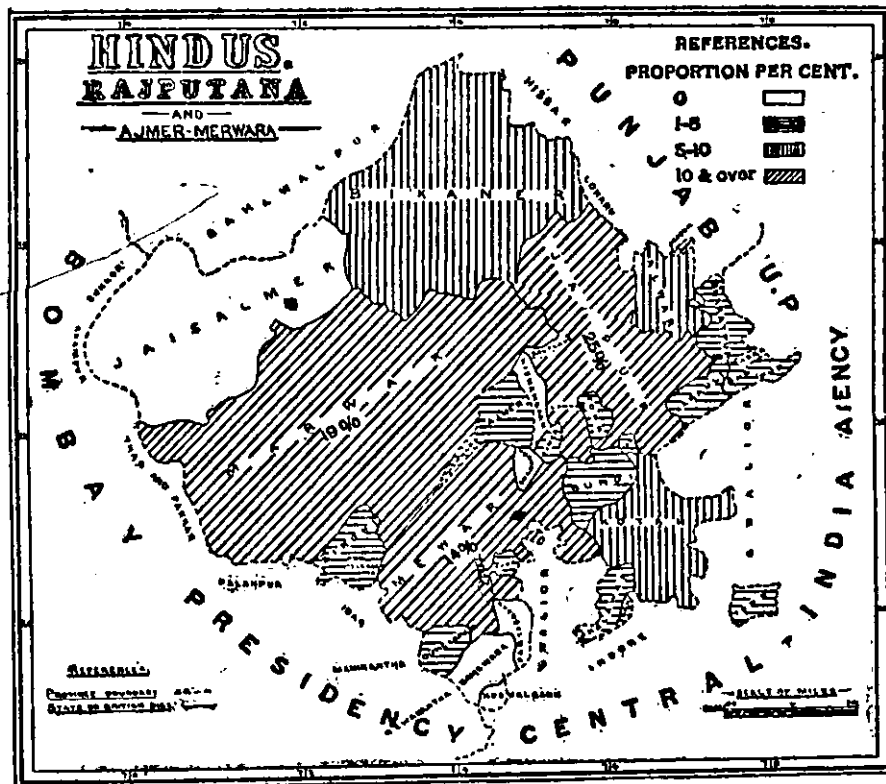
The characteristic feature of the distribution is, that Hindus, being attached more to agriculture, inhabit the rural areas in large numbers, while Musalmans and Jains, who seem to have an attraction for trade, commerce and industry, show an inclination for residing more in towns. Animists are hilly people and are therefore found in minority in the urban areas. They are found in much larger numbers in the Southern Division than in others, merely because that Division is mostly hilly. Of the total Animistic population, 95 per cent. live in the Southern Division. In the urban areas, they are generally employed as menials, such as grooms, etc., or as soldiers in the Military.

7. Definition of the term.—The term 'Hindu,' in modern times, includes persons born of parents, not belonging to some recognised religion other than Hinduism, who marry within the same limits, believe in God, respect the cow, Hindu.

and cremate the dead. It is applied to the remnants of a great religion and civilization as well as to sinners against the most essential rules laid down by the codes of religion and social law and to the reformers who profess to belong to that body merely in name.

Hinduism is a non-proselytizing religion, but the modern advocates of conversion, however, hold that Hinduism being the oldest religion and the followers of all the religions being the converts from this old faith, it is open to take them back into the Hindu society, and so they are prepared to overlook the first essential of Hinduism, *viz.*, birth; and, considering the tendency of the educated classes, it will not be strange if conversions to the Hindu community, or admissions, as they should be more properly called, should become, in the near future, more frequent.

Combined Provincial Distribution.—The total number of Hindus, excluding Aryas, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, and Brahmo-Samajists in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, is 8,529,333, that is, more than four-fifths of the whole population; 96 per cent. of them reside in Rajputana and 4 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The combined Provincial distribution of Hindus is illustrated by the map printed below:—



Jaipur alone accommodates about one-fourth of the Hindu population of the two provinces combined. Marwar comes next with 18 per cent. and Mewar stands third with 18. The per centage suddenly falls to about 6 per cent. as we proceed to Alwar, Bikaner and Kotah, while Bundi, Dholpur, Sirohi and Tonk each contribute between only 2 and 3 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara gives 4 per cent. and the balance of the Hindu population is distributed over the remaining States in per centages ranging from 3 downwards to 1.

It will be seen from the Subsidiary Table II, that Hindus are in a large majority in every State and District excepting the States of Dungarpur and Banswara, and the chiefship of Kushalgarh, where the Bhil population predominates.

Variations per cent. in the number of Hindus are given on the margin with comparative figures for the last censuses. They increased by 17 and 16 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara during the first decade, but the next succeeding decade was marked with a retrograde step showing minus proportions of 21 and 13. In the third decade, this religion showed once more a slight improvement of 7 and 2 respectively, only to fall again in the same proportions in Rajputana and in more than

| Census. | RATE OF VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1881-1891 | +17 | +16 |
| 1891-1901 | -21 | -13 |
| 1901-1911 | +7 | +2 |
| 1911-1921 | -7 | -7 |

three-folds in Ajmer-Merwara in 1911-21. Hindus, so to say, have not kept pace with the development which the Musalman population has shown. It is a noticeable fact that, ever since 1881, their proportion to the total population in both the Provinces, has gradually decreased and, even if we included other Indo-Aryan religions, it would still show a decline. This unsatisfactory result is due to general causes which have led to a decrease of 6.5 and 1.2 per cent. respectively in the total population, of the present decade, of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The heavy fall of per centage in Hindus (7.0) in Ajmer-Merwara this time is, as already discussed, only fortuitous, inasmuch as, if the pilgrim population were excluded, the general decrease in the total population would be lowered to 4.2 per cent.

8. Arya Samajism does not appear to have been recognised as a separate ^{Arya} religion in the Census

| Years. | RAJPUTANA. | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|--------------|------------|--------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1891 | 371 | 251 | 120 | 1,157 | 662 | 495 |
| 1901 | 682 | 376 | 256 | 366 | 225 | 141 |
| 1911 | 1,792 | 1,032 | 760 | 884 | 524 | 360 |
| 1921 | 3,143 | 1,752 | 1,391 | 1,509 | 882 | 627 |

of 1881, as the report for that census does not contain a mention thereof. The Samajists were first recorded in 1891, when their number was only 371 in Rajputana. They have since been constantly rising, as the figures on the margin would show.

Every State, except Bundi, Karauli, Lawa (Estate), Partabgarh, and Sirohi, has returned more or less of them. They are found in majority in the urban areas.

9. Only 22 Brahmos were returned in Rajputana against 82 in 1911 ^{Brahmo} while none in Ajmer-Merwara. These are distributed in Jaipur—2, Indergarh (Kotah)—19, and Kherwara Cantonment (Mewar)—1.

10. There is only one male Buddhist in Ajmer-Merwara, in the City of ^{Buddhist} Ajmer itself.

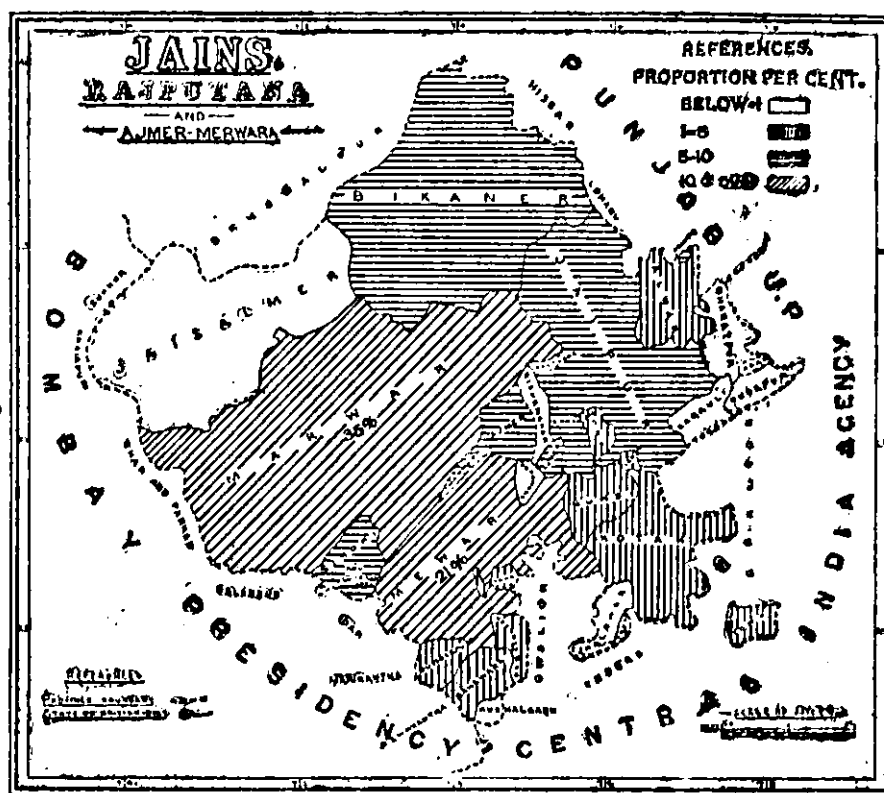
11. There are 298,144 Jains in the two Provinces combined, *viz.*, ^{Jain} 279,722 in Rajputana and 18,422 in Ajmer-Merwara, or about 15 per

| Province | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | Variations Per cent. | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | 1911-21 | 1881-1921 |
| Rajputana | 378,672 | 417,618 | 342,536 | 332,397 | 279,722 | -16 | -26 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 24,308 | 26,939 | 19,922 | 20,302 | 18,422 | -9 | -24 |

cent. less than at the last census (16 in Rajputana and 9 in Ajmer-Merwara). The main centres of

Jainism are Marwar and Mewar which together contribute 56 per cent. to their total population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara—the former 35 and the latter 21 per cent. In Jaipur, Bikaner, Sirohi and Ajmer-Merwara the proportions of Jains are 9, 8, 5 and 6 per cent. respectively. The remaining 16 in the

hundred are distributed in small numbers in the rest of the Province of Raj-



putana. The per centages of their decrease in these States since 1911, are 22, 5, 23, 5, 13 and 9 respectively. The most prominent decrease is in Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bundi, Dholpur, Kishangarh, Kotah and Tonk. Karauli alone shows a small increase. Causes of decrease in this religion follow those of the other religions.

Jains, as a community, are thrifty and business-like and therefore concentrate at centres of trade such as Bombay, Calcutta, etc. They come home either when the season is slack or for the performance of religious ceremonies and rites. The Jodhpur-Bikaner and the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways have offered facilities for emigration.

Sects of Jains.—The question of the recording of the sects of this religion was preliminarily left to the discretion of the States but, on the representation of the leading members of the "Terapanthi" and the decision of the Local Administration, it was determined that their sects should be entered

| Sect. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Swetambari | 55,969 | 8,613 |
| Digambari | 71,812 | 6,376 |
| Bastola or Dhundia | 48,046 | 2,392 |
| Terapanthi | 31,020 | 817 |
| Others | 73,375 | 324 |

in the Schedules, as given by the persons concerned. The table on the margin shows the strength of each sect. The two main divisions, viz., Digambari and Swetambari are universally recognised but the sub-classification of the minor groups under the one main head or the other is intricate.

12. Since 1911, the Sikhs have decreased by nearly 3 and 76 per cent. in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The decrease in Ajmer-Merwara

is attributable to the absence of the Sikh Regiment from Nasirabad and of the Sikh Cavalry from Deoli. Out of 8,703 Sikhs now in Rajputana, Bikaner claims 8,218 and Kotah 190. The rest are distributed in the other States. There are no Sikhs in Shahpura, Partabgarh, Lawa, Kushalgarh and Banswara.

| Year. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|-------|------------|----------------|
| 1911 | 8,958 | 922 |
| 1921 | 8,703 | 219 |

Their chief occupation is either Military, Police, or Public Works Department service, or service as workmen in Workshops at Ajmer.

13. Captain (now Colonel) Bannerman, in his Report on the Census of 1901, ^{Animistic.} observed in connection with the Animistic religion:—"The process of Hinduising has been in progress among the forest tribes for a long time, and the distinction between the tribal forms of faith and the lower developments of Hinduism, especially among those who live near and are in constant contact with the villages in the plains, is so faint that the record we have got, though valuable for the statistics it gives us of the sexes, ages and civil conditions of the forest and hill tribes, can hardly be supposed to really represent the number of persons who might properly be classed as Animistic."

Mr. Kealy, in 1911, attributed the entry of some of the Animists as Hindus, possibly correctly too, to a curious blend of the two religions, because of the forest tribes, *viz.*, the Bauries, Bhils, Minas and Grassias, being in constant touch with the ordinary Hindu.

The following extract from the report of the Local Census Superintendent, Kushalgarh, gives an idea of how the interpretation of instructions, elastic enough to insure entries sufficiently accurate in respect of the religion of forest and hill tribes, were wrongly construed and acted upon:—

"The Bhils, when asked about their religion, say that they are Hindus, but as they were entered in the specimen form of the Schedule given on the cover as Bhils under religion column No. 4 and caste column No. 8, the enumerator followed the instructions contained therein."

In Bundi, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Marwar and Tonk, the hill tribes have been correctly returned as Hindus on the strength of these very instructions.

The question of the inclusion or otherwise of Animists among Hindus has always been a matter of some consideration to a Census Superintendent for some decades, and it would save a lot of incongruity in census results, if this question is settled finally and once for all. In the new Bombay Presidency census this question seems to have been considered at length and the Reverend Enoch Hedberg, who is writing a note on the subject, comes to the conclusion that, since all the Bhils, even the most wild and backward, with the exception of a few who have become Mahomedan or Christian, declare themselves to be Hindus, they should be taken at their word and classified as such. He observes that Bhils observe caste, though their caste feeling is not very strong; that they celebrate the Hindu festivals; and that they worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. There may still, in most cases, be a noted difference between a common Bhil and an ordinary Hindu. But the difference is more of a racial or ethnological nature than a religious one and is rapidly disappearing. There is certainly much to be said for the theory that a Bhil or any one else should be taken at his word in religious matters, especially in a case like this where the distinction between Animism and Hinduism is often too subtle to be appreciated, even by educated people, and where there is in the vernaculars no readily understood word for Animism. So far one Province has apparently differed in practice from another, resulting in the fact that the number of those classed as Hindus by one has fallen short in one by the exclusion of Animists or has swelled in another by their inclusion. The 1911 Census Report for the Bombay Presidency stated that the vast majority of Bhils are outside the pale of Hinduism. Dr. Hedberg, however, hopes to prove his contention in some folklore notes, which he has apparently collected, and which should be of very considerable interest and lead to the final solution of the problem.

Variations.—The number of Animists this time has risen by 8 per cent. in Rajputana and by 19 in Ajmer-Merwara. The variations between 1921 and 1911 figures in the individual States, are exhibited in the margin.

| Province and Natural Division. | State. | 1921. | | 1911. | | ACTUAL VARIATION 1911-1921. | | VARIATION PER CENT. |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | Total | 246,969 | 238,440 | 228,495 | 220,188 | +18,474 | +18,252 | +8 |
| | Total | 244,523 | 236,146 | 229,505 | 218,194 | +15,025 | +17,952 | +8 |
| Western Division | Total | 4,248 | 3,507 | 39,500 | 24,615 | -24,252 | -21,048 | -85 |
| | Dikaver | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | +8 | +2 | ... |
| | Jaisalmer | 608 | 590 | 2,240 | 1,912 | -1,632 | -1,322 | -70 |
| | Marwar | 3,672 | 3,005 | 26,254 | 22,703 | -22,646 | -19,679 | -87 |
| Southern Division | Total | 231,084 | 223,704 | 187,000 | 183,708 | +44,118 | +43,001 | +24 |
| | Abu | 459 | 338 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswara | 58,235 | 59,168 | 47,323 | 49,511 | +10,912 | +10,657 | +23 |
| | Dungarpur | 48,145 | 46,997 | 37,623 | 30,768 | +10,522 | +10,049 | +27 |
| | Kushalgarh | 12,025 | 12,085 | 8,188 | 8,613 | +3,837 | +3,483 | +41 |
| | Mewar | 102,384 | 90,820 | 81,794 | 77,800 | +20,590 | +13,020 | +25 |
| | Partabgarh | 12,836 | 12,478 | 10,530 | 10,309 | +2,306 | +2,079 | +21 |
| | Sirohi | ... | ... | 2,998 | 2,123 | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern Division | Total | 6,201 | 5,875 | 10,042 | 9,876 | -3,841 | -4,001 | -39 |
| | Alwar | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | -17 | -14 | ... |
| | Bharatpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bundi | 44 | 33 | 2,375 | 2,287 | -2,331 | -2,225 | -98 |
| | Dholpur | 115 | 100 | ... | ... | +115 | +109 | ... |
| | Jalpur | 718 | 698 | 655 | 624 | -239 | -126 | -30 |
| | Jhalawar | ... | ... | 228 | 192 | -228 | -192 | ... |
| | Karauli | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | -6 | -2 | ... |
| | Kishangarh | 245 | 242 | 263 | 272 | -18 | -30 | -7 |
| | Kotah | 2,000 | 2,611 | 1,558 | 1,517 | +1,452 | +1,304 | +89 |
| | Lawa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahpura | 641 | 926 | 680 | 683 | -48 | -57 | -7 |
| | Tonk | 1,160 | 1,057 | 3,751 | 3,835 | -2,001 | -2,778 | -71 |
| Ajmer-Merwara Total | | 2,416 | 2,300 | 1,987 | 1,892 | +449 | +308 | +19 |

cent. in Rajputana and by 19 in Ajmer-Merwara. The variations between 1921 and 1911 figures in the individual States, are exhibited in the margin.

Southern Division.—Southern Division which properly speaking is a continuous range of hills, is the centre of the Animistic religion, where



95 per cent. of their total number reside. They are mostly Bhils but the Mina community also contributes a perceptible number to this religion. Of these 95 in the hundred, Mewar gives as high a proportion as 41 and Banswara 24. These are followed by Dungarpur with 19 and Partabgarh and Kushalgarh with 5 per cent. each. Sirohi presents a blank sheet—all the Grassias, etc., having been returned as Hindus. Kushalgarh shows the highest increase (41 per cent.). The number in this chiefship has risen from 17,100 to 24,120. Of these latter, 22,332 were born in the chiefship, and the rest were foreigners. Dungarpur also shows an increase of 19,671, of which only 2,405 were born

* Includes figures for Abu.

outside the State. Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh, show a rise of 40,110, 21,569, and 4,385 respectively. These also include a large number of State-born persons like Dungarpur and Kushalgarh. The increase in the figures of this religion is chiefly due to natural growth.

Western Division.—Bikaner has appeared with 10 this time. The rest of the States in this Division show a marked drop. Marwar returns only 6,577 against 48,957, and Jaisalmer 1,225 against 4,158.

Eastern Division.—Coming to the Eastern Division, it is found that Alwar, Jhalawar and Karauli, which had returned a few Animists last time, have given none this time, while Dholpur, which returned none in 1911, has registered 224 at this census. Amongst the other States of the Eastern Division, Kotah is the only one which gives a rise of 2,726. Bundi and Tonk show a big drop of 4,456 and 5,379 respectively. Shahpura indicates a slight decrease. The decrease in this religion, wherever it appears, is due to the hill tribes being recorded as Hindus, their general tendency being now to be classed as such.

14. For the purposes of census, Christians include (1) European and Allied Races, (2) Anglo-Indians and (3) Indians. The number of Europeans is artificially inflated by Anglo-Indians returning themselves as Europeans, as is evident from the fact that the number of those tabulated in Table XI under 'C born in Europe' is only 375 in Rajputana, but there is no means to enable an accurate estimate to be made of the number of persons thus wrongly classified.

Variations.—The Christian population of the Provinces has shown a steady increase ever since the first regular census in 1881. In that year, they numbered 2,225 and 1,294 in Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana respectively, and had multiplied to 2,653 and 1,862 respectively in 1891. A decade later, the number rose to 3,712 and 2,841, which went up to 5,432 and 4,256 in 1911. The present figures, viz., 5,531 and 4,911 for Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana respectively show that the progress this time has been only nominal. The present strength of Christians has thus almost tripled itself since 1881 in the two provinces combined, but, taking separately, it is four times as much in Rajputana and two times and a half in Ajmer-Merwara. The rise in Ajmer-Merwara has not been as high in this decade as in the one preceding it.

Rajputana.—Of the total number of Christians, 13 per cent. are Anglo-Indians and 70 per cent. Indian Christians; the remaining 17 belong to other European and Allied Races. The term 'Anglo-Indian' includes persons, being British subjects and resident in British India (i) of European descent, in the male line who is not a European or (ii) of mixed Asiatic and non-Asiatic descent, whose father, grand-father or more remote ancestor in the male line was born in the Continent of Europe, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the United States of America, and who is not a European.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The nationality of Christians returned in Ajmer-Merwara, is indicated in the margin. Indian Christians preponderate in Ajmer-Merwara.

| Nationality. | Persons. | Per centage. |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Europeans | 1,443 | 26 |
| Anglo-Indians | 746 | 14 |
| Indian Christians | 3,343 | 60 |

European and Allied Races.—Imperial Table XVI gives figures of European and Allied

Races (including Armenians) by race and age. Of these, about 94 per cent.

| Year. | BRITISH SUBJECT. | OTHERS. | TOTAL. |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| 1911 | 2,829 | 105 | 2,934 |
| 1921 | 2,204 | 78 | 2,282 |
| Actual variations | -625 | -27 | -652 |
| Variation per cent. | -22 | -26 | -22 |

are British subjects in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. The figures on the margin give the variations as indicated by the present decade against the figures of 1911 and amount in the aggregate to a shortage of

22 per cent. Definite conclusions regarding the causes of variations could be drawn if the figures in Table XVI of the present census and in the corres-

pending Table XVIII of the census of 1911 were available in one and the same age-periods.

| Denomination. | RAJPUTANA. | AJMER-MERWARA. |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Persons. | Persons. |
| Anglican Communion | 617 | 1,059 |
| Armenian | 3 | 1 |
| Baptist | 14 | 10 |
| Congregationalist | 1 | ... |
| Lutheran | 4 | ... |
| Methodist | 5 | 142 |
| Presbyterian | 53 | 26 |
| Protestant (Unsectarian) | 35 | 8 |
| Roman Catholic | 89 | 178 |
| Seet not returned | 19 | 18 |
| Total | 840 | 1,442 |

Denominations of European and Allied Races.—In the margin is given a list of the denominations under which the various sects have been grouped. In both Provinces, the Anglican Communion is most strongly represented, being 73 per cent. in Rajputana and 74 in Ajmer-Merwara. The next in numerical strength are Roman Catholics, being 11 per cent. in Rajputana and 12 in Ajmer-Merwara.

Anglo-Indians.—Anglo-Indians have shown a steady increase in every

| Province. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 1,090 | 844 | 1,230 | 1,387 |
| Rajputana | 444 | 508 | 529 | 641 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 636 | 341 | 710 | 746 |

decade excepting that of 1891-1901. As to their decrease in that decade, Mr. Bramley, who conducted the census operations in Ajmer-Merwara in 1901, wrote:—

“The Chaplain of Ajmer writes that the only way the decrease of Eurasians* can, in his opinion, be accounted for is on the assumption that many persons dislike the term ‘Eurasian’ and style themselves ‘Anglo-Indian’ in preference. That this view is accurate and accounts for the decrease to a certain extent is borne out by an examination of the Household Schedules for Ajmer itself. Thirteen persons returned themselves as Anglo-Indians and 48 as East-Indians. Even assuming all these were ‘Eurasians’ but were tabulated as Europeans a decrease of 234 remains to be accounted for.”

| Denomination. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|---|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| Anglican Communion | 296 | 273 | 212 | 383 |
| Baptist | ... | 4 | 10 | ... |
| Greek | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lutheran | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Methodist | 9 | 8 | 123 | 16 |
| Minor Protestant Denomination | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Presbyterian | 26 | 19 | 4 | 15 |
| Protestant (Unsectarian) | 21 | 4 | 20 | ... |
| Quaker | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Roman Catholic | 274 | 219 | 370 | 343 |
| Seet not returned | 14 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Indefinite belief | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | 641 | 529 | 746 | 710 |

Denominations of Anglo-Indians.—The Roman Catholic Church has by far the greatest number of Anglo-Indian adherents in Ajmer-Merwara and the Anglican Communion Church in Rajputana. Figures for 1911 have been given side by side of those of 1921 for the sake of comparison.

Armenians.—The number of Armenians returned at this census is as low as 4 (3 in Rajputana and 1 in Ajmer-Merwara) and requires no comment.

Birth-place.—The marginal statement compares the numerical strength of

| Birth-place. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. |
| England | 368 | 246 | 1,094 | 990 |
| Ireland | 41 | 28 | 52 | 48 |
| Scotland | 112 | 78 | 77 | 32 |
| France | 29 | 6 | 20 | 38 |
| Other places | 20 | 22 | 14 | 7 |

the persons born in Europe and enumerated in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with the figures of the previous census. It would appear that the figures shown under 1921 are almost in every case below those of 1911, and the apparent cause seems to be that persons called

back home on account of War could not be spared to return back to this Province by the close of the present decade.

* Those who were classed under Eurasians in 1901 are now classed under Anglo-Indians.

Indian Christians.—Every effort was made to obtain as correct a return of the denominations of Indian Christians as possible. Printed slips were issued to the Heads of the Missions working in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara for distribution amongst their respective adherents. These slips were to contain the name of the sects and were to be produced before the Enumerators for being transcribed correctly in the Schedule. Ambiguous entries of sect were corrected with reference to the denominations of the mission working in the locality to which they belonged.

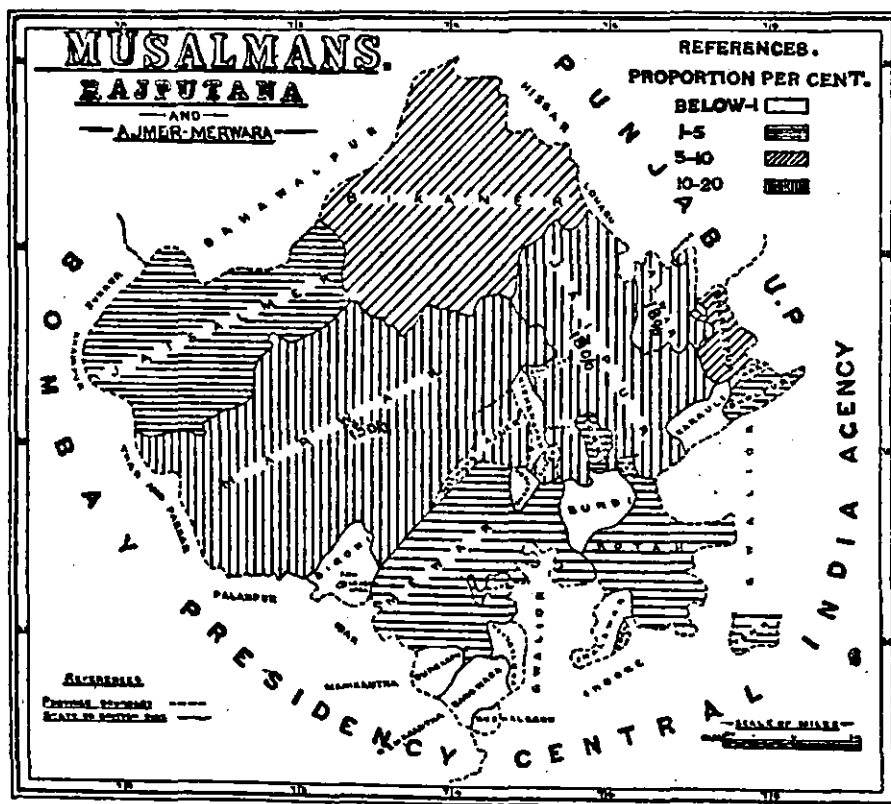
The marginal statement shows the advance made by Christian in the two Provinces, since 1911. There has been an addition of no less than 23 per cent. since 1911. The increase since 1891, is 431 per cent. in Rajputana and 177 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The increase is apparently due to the natural growth of population.

| Denomination. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Total 1921. | Total 1911. | Variations. |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Anglican Communion | 146 | 265 | 411 | 309 | +102 |
| Baptist | 29 | 1 | 30 | 19 | +11 |
| Lutheran | 15 | ... | 15 | 8 | +7 |
| Methodist | 1,278 | 745 | 2,023 | 1,441 | +582 |
| Minor Protestant Denomination | 3 | ... | 3 | 5 | -2 |
| Presbyterian | 1,338 | 1,520 | 2,858 | 2,710 | +148 |
| Protestant (Unsectarian) | 40 | 33 | 73 | 140 | -67 |
| Roman Catholic | 510 | 785 | 1,295 | 877 | +418 |
| Syrian (Romo-Syrian) | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | +1 |
| Salvationist | ... | ... | ... | 1 | -1 |
| Sect not returned | 66 | 14 | 80 | 5 | +75 |
| All Denominations | 3,480 | 3,349 | 6,778 | 5,515 | +1,263 |

The figures of vital statistics by religion are not available for Rajputana and are incomplete for Ajmer-Merwara.

There are some seven missions working in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and a brief note of their activities since their inauguration is attached as an Appendix.

15. *Distribution of Musalman population of the two Provinces combined.*—The next largest religion in numerical strength and wide diffusion after the Hindu is the Musalman. The map on the margin displays distribution by



States and Districts. Jaipur, Alwar and Marwar are the places where they are mostly to be found. Next to them come Ajmer-Merwara (10), Bharatpur (9), Bikaner (7), Mewar (5), and Kotah (4). Tonk, though a

Musalman State, ranks after them. Dholpur and Jaisalmer have each over 1 per cent. The remaining States have only a sprinkling of the followers

of the faith with per centages varying from '01 (Lawa) to ('81) Bundi. It would be of great interest to an inquisitive reader to know the genuine cause of the variations in the distribution from the historical point of view. Apparently, the cause seems to be that those States which have larger proportion of Musalmans had been subjected to constant invasions by Musalman Kings and utilised as rich fields for the conversion of the vanquished Armies to Islam. Large per centage of Musalman population in Jaipur, Alwar and Marwar is undoubtedly due to that cause.

Variation.—The figures in the margin, taken from the Subsidiary Table I, show that in Rajputana there has been a rise of 4 per cent. in the Musalman population since 1881, though the recent census resulted in a loss of 9 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara, on the other hand, shows a large increase, giving a per centage more than twice as much as that of the preceding decade: but this abnormal inflation is

merely due to the inclusion of the pilgrims to the Urs Fair.

Urban and Rural.—The figures on the margin show that the decrease in the Musalman population in the present decade is in the rural population alone and this is in line with the general trend of the population as a whole.

| Decade. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|-----------|------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| 1881—1891 | 326,799 | 664,552 | 36,446 | 37,819 |
| 1891—1901 | 318,220 | 611,436 | 37,768 | 34,263 |
| 1901—1911 | 313,755 | 667,070 | 42,431 | 38,614 |
| 1911—1921 | 319,316 | 681,026 | 65,075 | 36,701 |

Sects of Musalmans.—The only sect of importance is the Sunni, which alone contributes over 97 and 98 per cent. to the Musalman population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The rest are either Shia, Ahl-i-Hadis or such as have not returned their sect. The

majority of local converts to Islam record themselves as Sunnis. Of the local converts, many have retained their original caste names, a few of which are

| Sect. | | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|-------------|--|------------|----------------|
| Sunni | | 879,778 | 100,868 |
| Shia | | 19,101 | 1,190 |
| Ahl-i-Hadis | | 803 | 223 |
| Unspecified | | 659 | ... |

given in the margin. Further details will be found in Table XIII. The general

awakening of the political sense of Islam in India during the last decade has not been lost in Ajmer-Merwara, and branches of political institutions, like the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee, have commenced their activities only during the last two or three years.

Jew.

16. There are only 26 and 25 Jews in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Those in Rajputana are distributed in three States, *viz.*: Alwar (8), Jaipur (7), and Sirohi (11).

Zoroastrian.

17. Parsis number 336 and 211 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively against 342 and 262 in 1911. They are usually found in the Industrial and Trading Centres.

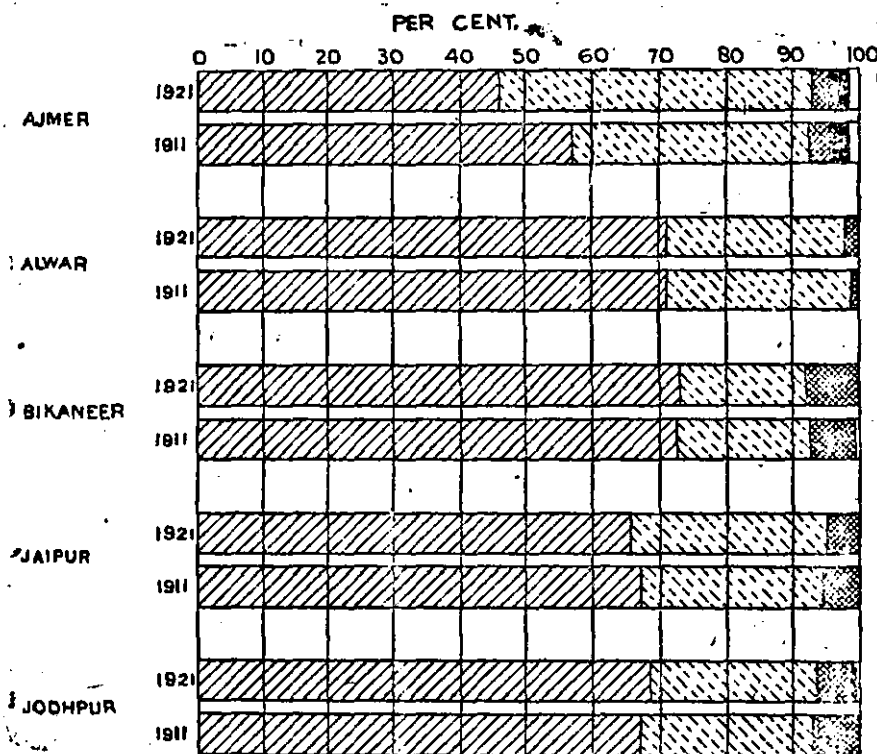
18. Under head "Others" 9 Chinese were registered in the Ajmer city. ^{Others.} They were silk merchants who usually visit India in this part of the year.

19. There are 11 cities in the two Provinces together, but for the purposes of ^{Distribution by Religion in Principal Cities.} discussion here, only the five biggest have been chosen. The numerical strength and the proportion per cent. of the population by religions is given on the margin, and the relation which each bears to the other is exhibited in the diagram below the table. A bird's-eye glance at the diagram would show that the inter-relations between the religions are everywhere, markedly similar this time to those that were at the last census. Ajmer is an exception, in as much as, the abnormal rise among Musalmans this time has reduced the proportion of Hindus, when compared with

| City. | Total population. | Hindu. | Musalman. | Jain. | Christian. | Others. |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|-------|------------|---------|
| Ajmer | 118,512 | 52,088 | 53,470 | 2,991 | 3,193 | 1,770 |
| | 100 | 46 | 47 | 2.5 | 3 | 1.5 |
| Alwar | 44,760 | 31,701 | 12,127 | 837 | 42 | 53 |
| | 100 | 71 | 27 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Bikaner | 39,410 | 50,848 | 13,238 | 5,294 | 146 | 84 |
| | 100 | 78 | 19 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Jai pur | 120,207 | 78,458 | 35,177 | 6,269 | 181 | 122 |
| | 100 | 65.5 | 29.5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Jodhpur | 73,480 | 50,410 | 18,125 | 4,161 | 343 | 441 |
| | 100 | 68.5 | 25 | 5.5 | ... | ... |

Note.—The proportions per cent, are given in Italics under the figures of actual population.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA IN 1921 AND 1911.



REFERENCES.
 Hindu -----
 Musalman -----
 Jain -----
 Christian -----
 Others -----

1911—the cause, as has been repeatedly explained, being the influx of the followers of the former religion to the Urs Fair. Other variations are so meagre as not to attract the notice of a casual observer.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution of the population by religions.

| Religion and Locality. | Actual number in 1921. | PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN | | | | | VARIATION PER CENT. | | | | Percentage of Net variation. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911-1921 | 1901-1911 | 1891-1901 | 1881-1891 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| (I) INDO ARYAN— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>1. Hindu (Brahmins)—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 8,529,338 | 8,249 | 8,288 | 8,811 | 8,339 | 8,724 | -8.7 | +6.5 | -20.5 | +17.1 | -7.4 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 862,632 | 7,320 | 7,749 | 7,977 | 8,064 | 8,162 | -6.6 | +3.1 | -12.0 | +16.2 | -3.5 |
| Rajputana | 8,166,601 | 8,296 | 8,811 | 8,327 | 8,851 | 8,750 | -6.7 | +6.7 | -20.6 | +17.2 | -7.0 |
| <i>2. Hindu (Arya)—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 4,652 | 50 | 2 | 1 | 1 | * | +73.8 | +162.9 | -33.4 | * | * |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1,500 | 81 | 16 | 8 | 21 | * | +70.5 | +141.5 | -68.4 | * | * |
| Rajputana | 3,152 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | * | +75.4 | +183.5 | +75.7 | * | * |
| <i>3. Sikh—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 8,923 | 9 | 99 | 2 | 1 | ... | -9.7 | +326.0 | +74.5 | +525.8 | +4,571.2 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 219 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 4 | -7.2 | +249.2 | +23.9 | +17.0 | +20.3 |
| Rajputana | 8,703 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | ... | -2.8 | +325.0 | +84.1 | +12,300.0 | +96,000.0 |
| <i>4. Jain—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 298,144 | 283 | 320 | 352 | 345 | 382 | -15.5 | -3.1 | -12.5 | +10.9 | -26.0 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 16,423 | 372 | 405 | 418 | 497 | 529 | -9.3 | +1.9 | -30.0 | +10.8 | -24.2 |
| Rajputana | 279,722 | 284 | 316 | 340 | 330 | 375 | -15.8 | -3.4 | -12.0 | +10.9 | -26.1 |
| (II) IRANIAN— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Parsee.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 547 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | -9.4 | +20.1 | +15.3 | +421.7 | +567.1 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 211 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | -19.5 | +60.8 | -17.2 | +164.0 | +181.3 |
| Rajputana | 336 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -1.8 | +0 | +42.4 | +3,300.0 | +4,700.0 |
| (III) SEMITIC— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>1. Mussalman—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 1,002,117 | 989 | 967 | 978 | 835 | 871 | -6.1 | +5.6 | -6.5 | +17.5 | +9.0 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 101,776 | 2,066 | 1,616 | 1,510 | 1,360 | 1,255 | +26.6 | +12.5 | -3.0 | +29.5 | +76.1 |
| Rajputana | 900,341 | 915 | 986 | 952 | 812 | 853 | -9.7 | +5.1 | -0.8 | +16.8 | +4.5 |
| <i>2. Christian—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 10,442 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | +7.8 | +47.8 | +44.2 | +29.2 | +186.7 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 5,531 | 112 | 108 | 78 | 50 | 48 | +1.8 | +46.3 | +36.4 | +20.6 | +146.5 |
| Rajputana | 4,911 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | +15.4 | +49.8 | +52.0 | +43.9 | +279.3 |
| <i>3. Jew—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -12.1 | +1,000.0 | +84.2 | * | * |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 25 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | -7.4 | ... | ... | -24.5 | -75.4 |
| Rajputana | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -16.1 | +520.0 | -66.7 | * | * |
| (IV) PRIMITIVE— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Animist.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 485,415 | 470 | 497 | 348 | 475 | * | +8.2 | 24.4 | -41.4 | * | * |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 4,736 | 96 | 79 | ... | ... | * | +19.0 | ... | ... | * | * |
| Rajputana | 480,679 | 488 | 422 | 366 | 490 | * | +8.1 | +23.3 | -41.4 | * | * |

NOTE.—Figures for 1891, 1881 and 1901 exclude figures for villages of Babalwas and Ratakhera, transferred to Bikaner from Hissar District, Punjab between 1901 and 1911, as their details by religions are not available.
* Figures for 1891 are not known.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the main religions by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts.

| Provinces, Natural Division and State or District. | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | AHMEDI. | | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | | | HINDU. | | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 470 | 407 | 349 | 475 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8,249 | 8,286 | 8,311 | 8,339 | 8,724 |
| Rajputana | 488 | 428 | 366 | 498 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8,296 | 8,311 | 8,327 | 8,351 | 8,750 |
| <i>Eastern Division*</i> | 28 | 84 | 28 | ... | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8,743 | 8,726 | 8,702 | 8,650 | 8,894 |
| Alwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7,409 | 7,480 | 7,464 | 7,589 | 7,704 |
| Bharatpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | 8,030 | 8,102 | 8,146 | 8,256 | 8,293 |
| Bundi | 4 | 207 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,311 | 9,003 | 9,132 | 9,336 | 9,506 |
| Dholpur | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 9,262 | 9,323 | 9,274 | 9,282 | 9,175 |
| Jaipur | 6 | 7 | 5 | ... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9,093 | 9,098 | 9,096 | 9,121 | 9,135 |
| Jhalwar | ... | 44 | 10 | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 8,917 | 8,788 | 8,652 | ... | ... |
| Karauli | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9,447 | 9,414 | 9,395 | 9,406 | 9,366 |
| Kishangarh | 63 | 61 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 8,893 | 8,790 | 8,758 | 8,804 | 8,097 |
| Kotah | 92 | 48 | 231 | ... | 13 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 9,103 | 9,140 | 8,950 | ... | ... |
| Lawa Estate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,930 | 8,900 | 8,798 | 8,845 | 9,210 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 888 | 412 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8,707 | 8,703 | 9,031 | 9,137 | 9,340 |
| Tonk | 77 | 250 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8,383 | 8,152 | 8,252 | 8,596 | 8,890 |
| <i>Southern Division †</i> | 2,252 | 1,964 | 2,015 | 1,684 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6,933 | 7,144 | 6,928 | 7,398 | 9,183 |
| Abu | 2,205 | Not available. | | | 677 | Not available. | | | ... | 5,194 | Not available. | | | ... |
| Banswara | 6,167 | 5,792 | 6,222 | 6,165 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,329 | 3,647 | 3,192 | 3,297 | 9,564 |
| Dungarpur | 4,964 | 4,080 | 3,885 | 4,048 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,801 | 4,566 | 5,002 | 5,261 | 8,708 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 8,271 | 7,771 | 7,269 | 8,295 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,817 | 1,679 | 2,036 | 1,858 | ... |
| Mewar | 1,448 | 1,280 | 1,806 | 2,048 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7,746 | 7,899 | 7,662 | 7,127 | 9,157 |
| Partabgarh | 3,772 | 3,388 | 2,218 | 3,036 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5,085 | 5,398 | 6,147 | 5,707 | 9,404 |
| Sirohi | ... | 284 | 1,178 | 150 | 28 | 43 | 40 | 26 | 13 | 8,838 | 8,429 | 7,272 | 8,574 | 8,652 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | 80 | 187 | 169 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8,472 | 8,243 | 8,296 | 8,603 | 8,091 |
| Bikaner | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 8,370 | 8,213 | 8,442 | 8,714 | 8,569 |
| Jaisalmer | 182 | 471 | 211 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,071 | 6,902 | 7,086 | 7,324 | 5,316 |
| Marwar | 30 | 288 | 218 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8,559 | 8,311 | 8,298 | 8,626 | 8,123 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 96 | 79 | ... | ... | 112 | 108 | 78 | 50 | 48 | 7,326 | 7,749 | 7,977 | 8,054 | 8,182 |

* Excludes Ajmer. † Excludes Merwara. ‡ Figures for 1881 not available.
 Note.—(1) Eastern Division figures for 1881 and 1891 include Jhalwar and Kotah, but owing to alterations of the boundaries of these States between 1891 and 1901 details by religion for the States themselves cannot be given.
 (2) Bikaner figures for 1881, 1891 and 1901 exclude figures for Babalwas and Rata Khara, transferred from Hissar District, Punjab, between 1891 and 1911, their details by religion are therefore not available.
 (3) Sirohi figures for 1891 to 1911 include those of Abu District.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the main religions by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts—concluded.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | JAIN. | | | | | MUSLIMAN. | | | | | SIKH. | | | | |
| | 1931. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1931. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1931. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 1 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 288 | 320 | 352 | 345 | 382 | 969 | 967 | 978 | 835 | 871 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Rajputana | 284 | 316 | 349 | 339 | 375 | 915 | 936 | 952 | 812 | 853 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| <i>Eastern Division*</i> | <i>115</i> | <i>131</i> | <i>146</i> | <i>146</i> | <i>137</i> | <i>1,109</i> | <i>1,101</i> | <i>1,122</i> | <i>1,001</i> | <i>967</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Alwar | 48 | 52 | 59 | 59 | 73 | 2,550 | 2,516 | 2,474 | 2,350 | 2,222 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bharatpur | 51 | 49 | 53 | 69 | 70 | 1,896 | 1,893 | 1,797 | 1,675 | 1,637 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bundi | 243 | 302 | 379 | 271 | 122 | 486 | 487 | 489 | 393 | 372 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dholpur | 78 | 77 | 86 | 95 | 100 | 650 | 694 | 609 | 623 | 725 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Jaipur | 126 | 146 | 168 | 167 | 188 | 703 | 743 | 726 | 709 | 674 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jhalawar | 257 | 258 | 347 | .. | .. | 813 | 806 | 981 | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Karauli | 30 | 27 | 30 | 23 | 39 | 521 | 557 | 574 | 571 | 504 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kishangarh | 281 | 364 | 449 | 443 | 559 | 759 | 778 | 788 | 751 | 754 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kotah | 87 | 100 | 109 | .. | .. | 693 | 697 | 696 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Lawa Estate | 557 | 554 | 599 | 679 | 288 | 513 | 542 | 603 | 476 | 507 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 299 | 342 | 362 | 370 | 124 | 470 | 508 | 591 | 493 | 536 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tonk | 222 | 261 | 242 | 232 | 168 | 1,817 | 1,394 | 1,504 | 1,172 | 1,141 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Southern Division†</i> | <i>451</i> | <i>520</i> | <i>655</i> | <i>575</i> | <i>549</i> | <i>357</i> | <i>364</i> | <i>395</i> | <i>345</i> | <i>316</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Abu | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,033 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banswara | 223 | 260 | 313 | 300 | .. | 272 | 295 | 278 | 238 | 436 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dungarpur | 287 | 346 | 585 | 430 | 875 | 447 | 421 | 427 | 261 | 418 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kashalgarh Chiefship | 174 | 233 | 332 | 189 | .. | 236 | 317 | 364 | 169 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mowar | 453 | 516 | 635 | 603 | 542 | 350 | 354 | 395 | 331 | 300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Partabgarh | 604 | 689 | 914 | 606 | .. | 537 | 571 | 723 | 661 | 535 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sirohi | 793 | 898 | 1,115 | 970 | 1,129 | 341 | 383 | 384 | 273 | 205 | .. | 4 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| <i>Western Division</i> | <i>496</i> | <i>555</i> | <i>625</i> | <i>563</i> | <i>628</i> | <i>961</i> | <i>989</i> | <i>903</i> | <i>831</i> | <i>991</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>29</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Bikaner | 357 | 355 | 400 | 316 | 431 | 1,133 | 1,311 | 1,130 | 962 | 999 | 135 | 117 | 25 | 3 | .. |
| Jaisalmer | 106 | 125 | 161 | 131 | 155 | 2,611 | 2,502 | 2,542 | 2,545 | 2,592 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marwar | 560 | 642 | 710 | 664 | 985 | 838 | 805 | 772 | 709 | 890 | 690 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 372 | 405 | 413 | 497 | 523 | 2,055 | 1,616 | 1,510 | 1,369 | 1,255 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 4 |

* Excludes Ajmer. † Excludes Merwara.
 Note.—(1) Eastern Division figures for 1881 and 1901 include Jhalawar and Kotah, but owing to alterations of the boundaries of these States between 1891 and 1901 details by religion for the States themselves cannot be given.
 (2) Bikaner figures for 1931, 1891 and 1901 exclude figures for Bawalwas and Rata Khers, transferred from Hisar District, Punjab, between 1901 and 1911, their details by religion are therefore not available.
 (3) Sirohi figures for 1891 to 1911 include those of Abu District.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Christians.— Number and variations.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | ACTUAL NUMBERS. | | | | | VARIATION PER CENT. | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1911 to 1921. | 1901 to 1911. | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | 1881 to 1921. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 10,442 | 9,688 | 6,553 | 4,545 | 3,519 | +7·8 | +47·8 | +44·2 | +29·2 | +196·7 |
| Rajputana | 4,911 | 4,256 | 2,841 | 1,862 | 1,294 | +15·4 | +49·8 | +52·6 | +43·9 | +279·5 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | <i>3,033</i> | <i>2,622</i> | <i>1,647</i> | <i>1,013</i> | <i>760</i> | <i>+17·6</i> | <i>+59·2</i> | <i>+63·6</i> | <i>+33·3</i> | <i>+305·7</i> |
| Alwar | 47 | 92 | 166 | 160 | 90 | -18·9 | -44·6 | ... | +84·4 | -47·8 |
| Bharatpur | 794 | 560 | 102 | 0 | 8 | +40·3 | +454·9 | +1,600·0 | -25·0 | +2,835·0 |
| Bundi | 20 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | -100·0 | ... | -100·0 | +185·7 |
| Dholpur | 33 | 41 | 26 | 6 | 27 | -19·5 | +57·7 | +333·3 | -77·8 | +22·2 |
| Jaipur | 1,250 | 1,326 | 925 | 706 | 553 | -5·1 | +43·4 | +31·0 | +27·9 | +123·1 |
| Jhalawar | 36 | 26 | 10 | 18 | 13 | +38·5 | +100·0 | -44·4 | +88·5 | +176·9 |
| Karauli | 19 | 28 | 22 | 13 | 17 | -32·1 | +27·3 | +69·2 | -23·5 | +11·8 |
| Kishangarh | 17 | 23 | 31 | 21 | ... | -26·1 | -25·8 | +47·6 | ... | ... |
| Kotah | 830 | 507 | 346 | 55 | 25 | +83·7 | +46·5 | +529·1 | +120·0 | +3,220·0 |
| Lawa Estate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahpura Chiefship | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | -100·0 | ... | -100·0 | -33·3 | -100·0 |
| Tonk | 28 | 12 | 18 | 20 | 18 | +133·3 | -33·3 | -10·0 | +11·1 | +55·6 |
| <i>Southern Division</i> | <i>1,015</i> | <i>1,043</i> | <i>875</i> | <i>642</i> | <i>312</i> | <i>-2·7</i> | <i>+15·2</i> | <i>+36·3</i> | <i>+105·8</i> | <i>+225·3</i> |
| Abn | 244 | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † |
| Banswara | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | -100·0 | +7,300·0 |
| Dungarpur | 11 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | +450·0 | -33·3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mewar | 170 | 287 | 243 | 187 | 180 | -24·5 | -2·5 | +77·4 | +5·4 | +37·7 |
| Partabgarh | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | -100·0 | +400·0 | ... | -100·0 |
| Sirohi | 434 | 804 | 624 | 504 | 179 | -46·0* | +28·8 | +28·8 | +181·6 | +142·5 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | <i>313</i> | <i>591</i> | <i>319</i> | <i>207</i> | <i>222</i> | <i>+37·6</i> | <i>+35·3</i> | <i>+54·1</i> | <i>-6·8</i> | <i>+568·2</i> |
| Bikauer | 191 | 151 | 95 | 21 | 14 | +26·5 | +53·9 | +352·4 | +50·0 | +1,264·3 |
| Jaisalmer | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | -100·0 | -100·0 |
| Marwar | 622 | 440 | 224 | 186 | 207 | +41·4 | +96·4 | +20·4 | -10·1 | +200·5 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 5,531 | 5,432 | 3,712 | 2,663 | 2,225 | +1·3 | +46·3 | +38·4 | +20·6 | +148·6 |

*1911 figures include figures of Abn also.

† Figures by religion are not available.

Note.—Eastern Division excludes Ajmer and Southern—Merwara.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religions of Urban and Rural population.

| Province and Natural-Division. | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE— | | | | | | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE— | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|--|------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|
| | Animist. | Christian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Musalman. | Others. | Animist. | Christian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Musalman. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 53 | 53 | 6,703 | 571 | 2,593 | 27 | 539 | 3 | 8,508 | 241 | 697 | 12 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 8 | 300 | 5,247 | 380 | 3,951 | 114 | 139 | 18 | 8,362 | 368 | 1,110 | 3 |
| Rajputana | 58 | 22 | 6,835 | 595 | 2,424 | 16 | 555 | 2 | 8,514 | 236 | 681 | 12 |
| Eastern Division | 6 | 18 | 7,019 | 293 | 2,650 | 14 | 26 | 4 | 9,033 | 85 | 850 | 3 |
| Southern „ | 43 | 54 | 6,280 | 1,017 | 2,190 | 16 | 2,404 | 1 | 6,988 | 403 | 203 | 1 |
| Western „ | 5 | 16 | 6,875 | 992 | 2,094 | 18 | 35 | 1 | 8,771 | 403 | 749 | 11 |

APPENDIX

Note on Christianity in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

General.—Of all the religions returned in this census, in these Provinces, the Christian religion is the only one which is promulgated through well organised societies and in a systematic way. Its agencies seem to possess ample financial resources to carry on its work of propaganda. It will be seen from the notes below, which are based on information kindly

- (1) The United Free Church of Scotland, 1860.
- (2) The Church of England Societies—
 - (a) Church Missionary Society, Bhil Mission, Kherwara, 1860.
 - (b) Church Missionary Society, Bharatpur, 1862.
- (3) The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.
 - (a) Ajmer, 1882 (Jaipur and Bikaner).
 - (b) Bharatpur, 1902.
- (4) The Roman Catholic Mission Church, Ajmer, 1862.
- (5) The Baptist Mission, Dholpur, 1880.
- (6) The Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Banawara, 1914.
- (7) The Irish Presbyterian Mission, Abu Road and Mount Abu.

supplied by the heads of the various missions working in these Provinces, that the oldest mission has been working here for over half a century. The spread of Christianity is not to be judged solely by the number of its converts, but by the influence it has had on persons who have come into direct touch with its teachings or have been influenced by its institutions. It must be admitted, without fear of contradiction, that these societies have been more conspicuous by the help they have rendered through medical and educational work than by preaching. There are some seven missions working in the two Provinces. On the margin are given their names with the year in which each started its work. All of the missions are part of large missions working elsewhere.

Efforts were made to ascertain the number of converts from the date of the commencement of each mission, but the information supplied is incomplete and it is not possible to use it with safety. The information given may be studied with caution. The short description herein inserted may not satisfy a keen critic but to an ordinary reader it will be of interest.

1. *The Presbyterian Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland.*—This is the oldest mission of all those which are at work in Rajputana. Reverend Dr. Shoolbred was its founder. He started his work in 1860 in Beawar—a town in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara. In the first decade of its work this mission was able to open branches at five places, viz.—Nasirabad (1861), Ajmer (1862), Todgarh (1863), Jaipur (1866), and Asapura (1870). The next decade saw these branches increased by three at (1) Deoli (1871), (2) Udaipur (1877) and (3) Alwar (1880). In the third decade two more branches were opened, one at Kotah (1889) and the other at Jodhpur (1885). There was then a lull till 1900 when the last branch was opened at Piploda in Marwar (1905). The aggregate number of persons converted to Christianity by this mission, in its several circles of activities from the very start, is said to be about 2,567. The preaching work is conducted through Indian and European preachers in churches, *bazzars*, *makhallas* and villages. A convert, before being baptised, is given regular instruction in the principles and doctrines of Christianity. He is further allowed time and opportunity to assimilate them according to the special circumstances of each case. The age at which conversion takes place is not available. The mission renders help to its followers, either by securing service or imparting industrial training. The number of such converts as were given such assistance could not be made available. The

| Institution. | Station. | Number bene- fited. |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| Hospital | Ajmer | 40,504 |
| | Ajmer (Women's) | 13,170 |
| | Nasirabad | 23,657 |
| | Jaipur | 16,283 |
| | Udaipur | 31,786 |
| | Piploda | 5,975 |
| Husband Memorial High School, Ajmer. | Ajmer (1924) | 342 |
| | Beawar | 242 |
| Mission High School . | Jaipur | 146 |
| | Nasirabad | 441 |
| A. V. Middle School . | Alwar | 119 |
| | Banikani | 191 |

mission holds an unique position by virtue of its manifold operations of public utility, other than conversion. It has vernacular schools attached to every mission station and Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Beawar, Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jaipur, Alwar and Banikani. The society renders valuable medical relief to the people of Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Piploda where it has established medical institutions of its own. The marginal statistics collected from the Protestant Missionary Directory for the year 1920-21 would show the extent of relief afforded to the public by its Medical and Educational Institutions. In addition to the above institutions of such a generous nature, it has Boarding Houses for boys in Nasirabad and

Beawar and for girls in Nasirabad and Piploda, as well as an industrial home for women in Beawar.

2. (a) *Church Missionary Society—Bhil Mission, Kherwara.*—This well-known society has the greater part of its work in Western India, Gujrat, and commenced work in Kherwara (Mewar, Rajputana) in 1889. The Reverend C. S. Thompson was the first Missionary in Rajputana. A branch was opened at Kotra in Mewar in 1891. The full number of converts could not be ascertained owing to old record not being available. The

three years' record (1918-1920) shows 47 converts. The activities of this mission are practically confined to the tracts inhabited by Bhils. The propaganda work is conducted by the missionary moving from village to village. The convert is taught by a catechist in his own home generally. The period of preparation varies from 6 months to a year or more. The society seems to aim at conversion by families and not by individual persons. The ages at which conversion takes place run from 18 to 40 years. The converts continue their agricultural vocation. Efforts were made to teach industrial work but without success. Few converts are engaged in service. Famine orphans of 1900 and 1902 were trained as school teachers and are working as such in the schools established by the mission. The number of teachers is about 15 or 20. The mission maintains a central school at Kherwara and village schools at Kagdar, Jhentra, Kotra, Bokla, Mewada and Kambi.

(b) *Church Missionary Society, Bharatpur.*—This mission inaugurated work at Bharatpur in 1902 and established a branch at Bayana in 1912. The Reverend James with Misses Patterson and Fowler were the first workers at the latter place. The mission succeeded in converting 13 men to Christianity from its start to 1920. 58 Indian Christians are now attached to this Church. The Evangelistic work is conducted by *bazar* preaching, distribution and sale of Christian literature amongst men, and regular Bible instruction to women in the *Zennanas*. Regular lessons are imparted to an enquirer before he or she is baptised at about the age of 25. If they possess sufficient education, they are given employment in schools, if not they are allowed to seek their own livelihood. There are 2 primary schools for boys and 2 for girls, 3 in Bharatpur and 1 in Bayana. There were 3 schools for boys till last year, but one of them was turned into a girl school lately. The highest average number of pupils on their rolls was 107 boys and 77 girls in 1917-1918. Besides their educational institutions, the mission carries on teaching work in *Zennanas*. There are 100 women under such training.

3. *Methodist Episcopal Mission of America.*—This is an American Mission of world wide activity. It made its first appearance at Bandikui whence it came to Ajmer in 1832. The first missionary to inaugurate work here was the Reverend W. F. C. Maysmith. Branches

(a) Ajmer-Merwara.
Jaipur.
Bikaner.

were opened at various places in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara between 1890 and 1900. The localities where this mission is working are—Phulera and Naraina in Jaipur, Rupraagar (Kishangarh) and Bikaner—in Rajputana, and Pisangan, Pushkar, Ajmer City and Tilaunia in the Ajmer-Merwara District. The Evangelistic work is carried on both in English and Vernacular, and the preaching work is conducted by paid agents and volunteers. Agents live at central places and tour in the surrounding villages. Instruction is imparted to an inquirer before he is baptised. The time of conversion depends upon his ability to comprehend the instruction given. Some are baptised after a few hours and others are kept waiting for several months or even years. The mission attempts the conversion of whole families, and it naturally follows that the majority of persons converted by this mission are minors, as the average family has more children than adult members. The mission expressed its inability to furnish the ages of its adherents. It helps its converts to a better social and economical position by securing service for them and by vocational schools but the majority remain at their original work. The society conducts boarding schools in Ajmer for boys and girls. It has a sanitarium for women in Tilaunia and for men in Ajmer. These institutions are mainly used for the benefit of Christians.

This is another branch of the mission last described. Its work was extended to Bharatpur in 1892 from Muttra, where it had already been established. The Reverend J. E.

(b) Bharatpur.

Scott was its founder. It stands third in regard to length of work in these Provinces. The mission, within five years after its commencement, established branches at Kumber (1894), and Bhusawar, Bayana and Rupbas (1897). The Nadbai branch was opened in 1910. Information as to the number of converts is not available in full but the mission had at its credit 494 converts in the 8 years (1907-1910 and 1917-1920). The preaching work is done by permanent preachers going from village to village. It does not encourage individual conversion unless the enquirer is fit to reply to certain required questions. The converts are mostly of mature age, ranging from 20 years old and upward. The mission maintains 4 primary schools with an average of 85 pupils at the places named above.

4. *Roman Catholic Mission.*—Father Daniel opened mission work in Ajmer in 1892. Branches were opened successively at Parbatpura near Ajmer and Jhalrapatan (Rajputana) in 1906, Bhawanikhera near Nasirabad in 1909 and Suket (Kotah State) in 1914. Their converts are few and spread over all ages. The preaching work is done at meetings in the Chapel. Nobody is allowed to be baptised unless he or she is willing to be thoroughly instructed. The mission aims at training the minds of the people, rather than registering their names, after some sort of initiation. They are usually left to their own resources. Educational work only is carried on. Four village schools are maintained at (1) Ajmer, (2) Parbatpura, (3) Bhawanikhera in Ajmer-Merwara and (4) Suket (Kotah State in Rajputana).

5. *Baptist Mission*.—Its founders were the Reverend D. Jones and the Reverend J. G. Potter, who started work at Dholpur in 1899. From the date of its inception to the decade ending 1920, the mission baptised only 15 persons. Evangelistic work is carried on amongst men and women through preaching in *bazars*, *Zennanas*, Schools and Hospitals. A convert is taught for 3 months before baptism. Converts are always looked after and some sort of service is provided for them. The mission has a school for Hindu and Mahomedan girls, and since its start has visited 300 houses in order to teach women. In 1908 Dispensary work was undertaken and in the following year a Doctor and an Evangelistic Missionary came to live in the city; for 3 years they lived in the city, until in 1913 a house was built at the State expense and handed over to the Baptist Mission. It receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month and a contribution of Rs. 300 for annual repairs from the State.

6. *The Canadian Presbyterian Mission*.—The work of this mission was begun as recently as 1914 in Banswara. The Reverend D. J. Cock, Miss Cock and Miss Campbell were its founders. The mission has since its start opened two branches, one in Sagwali in 1917 and another at Khaidar. 28 persons have since then embraced Christianity through its instrumentality. The work of the mission is still in its infancy. The work of instruction is carried on by the Missionary and trained Indian preachers. Christian principles are imparted to an inquirer before he or she is baptised. The length of training depends entirely on his or her mental and spiritual condition. Persons of adult age only are admitted as converts, the exact age not being available. The inhabitants of Banswara and other places, where the mission is working, are mostly Bhils and they earn their livelihood mostly by cultivation of the land. The mission gets opportunities of imparting better methods of agriculture, and at times of scarcity tries to render help in every possible way. The mission has opened two small elementary schools for Bhils and one Central Hospital and Dispensary.

7. *The Irish Presbyterian Mission—Abu Road and Mount Abu*.—Work is carried on by this Mission in Abu Road and Mount Abu. It is in charge of a Missionary resident in Deesa. A primary school is carried on at Abu Road and annual preaching tours are made among the neighbouring Grassia population. A primary school is also carried on in Mount Abu, where the Mission owns a Missionary Home of rest. Occasional services are conducted for the Christians attached to this Mission in both these places.

CHAPTER V.

Age.

Introductory.

1. The statistics of age are contained in Imperial Table VII of the Volume of Tables, where they are distributed according to civil condition and religion, *i.e.*, among unmarried, married and widowed of each religion. The figures in the Provincial Summary (Part A of the Table) are given separately for each year up to 5, after which they are arranged by quinquennial groups up to 70, and those for 70 and over clubbed together into one group. In figures for separate units and for cities (Parts B and C), these figures have been compressed. Proportional figures, illustrating more important features of the statistics, are given in the ten Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Nature of the Return of Age.

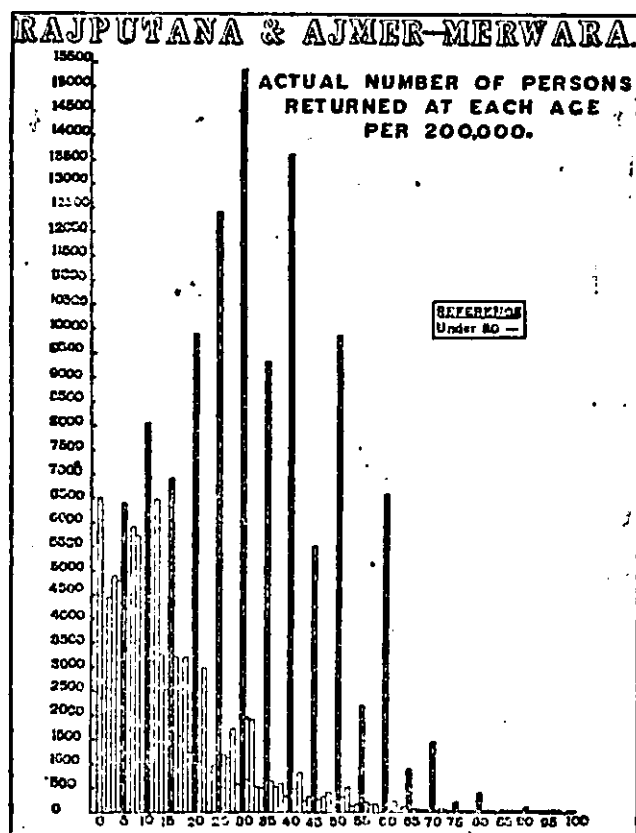
2. Instructions to Enumerators, for filling in the age column of the Census Schedule, briefly, were:—

Column 7—(Age). Enter the age which each person will be on 18th March, 1921. Enter the number of years actually completed. If an infant has not completed 12 months of life, enter the word 'infant'.

The rule was sufficiently clear and easily intelligible. It must not, however, be imagined that the entries are even approximately correct. [It is not only in India, that the entries of age are most unreliable, but the complaint appears to be general even in the Western Countries, due partly to carelessness and partly to deliberate concealment of true age. Mis-statement of age originates chiefly from ignorance and also from vanity and superstition. Where the age is not accurately known, there is a tendency to report it in numbers ending in 0s or 5s. The middle-aged wish, that they may be considered younger. Older people seem prone to overstate their age, in order to add to their prestige, which enhances with the advance

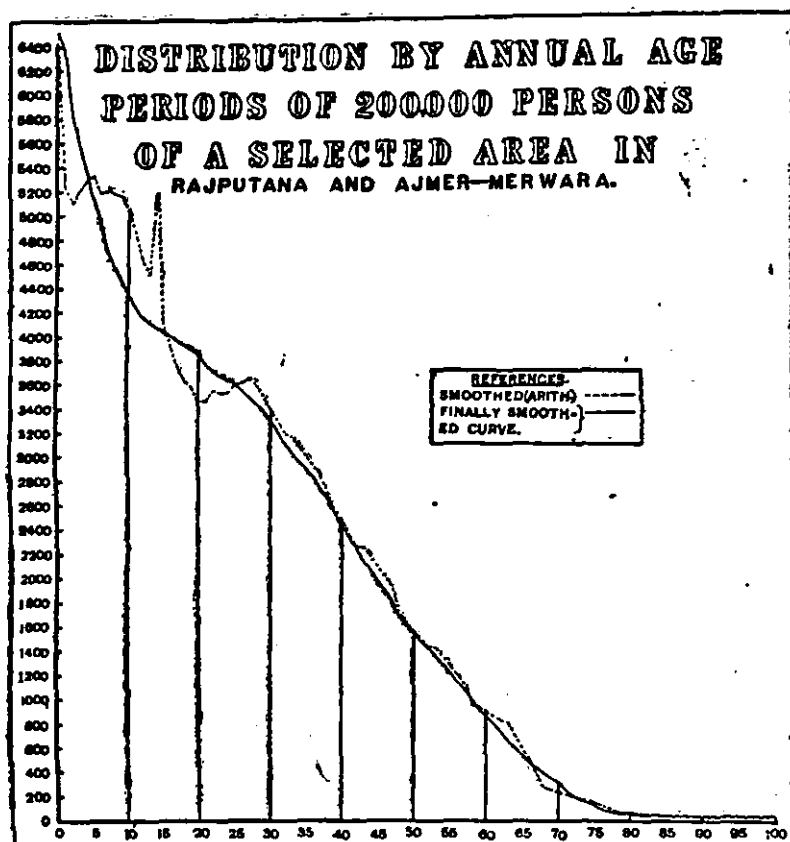
of age. There is a superstitious idea, that telling one's age correctly tends to reduce the span of life. The tendency of under-stating the age of an unmarried girl is based among Hindus on the stigma which attaches itself to a man whose daughter does not get married between 8 and 13 years of age.]

Subsidiary Table I shows the age-distribution of 100,000 of each sex of the Hindu and Musalman religions in a selected area. [Under normal conditions, the number returned under each age should descend in a gradual scale, in proportion as the age rises from (0) onward, unless disturbed by unusual factors, such as epidemics, migration, mis-statement, etc. But the examination of the Table shows figures heaped up at almost every multiple



of 2 or 5 and seldom at odd numbers. The figures are exaggerated most at the age of 30, next at 25, then at 35, 20, 10 and so on. The accumulation of figures at certain ages differs in sexes.] All these irregularities are well illustrated in the diagram on the margin.

3. The figures in Subsidiary Table I have been smoothed by Bloxam's method. ^{Smoothing of errors.}



The figures of intermediate and final smoothing, as also those smoothed by hand, have been shown against the actual figures in Subsidiary Table I- A. Corresponding figures for 1911 are printed in italics. These smoothed figures serve as a rough indication of a correct distribution by age of the population of the selected tracts. The variations between the curves of the final arithmetical smoothing and that done by hand have been graphically represented in the diagram on the margin.

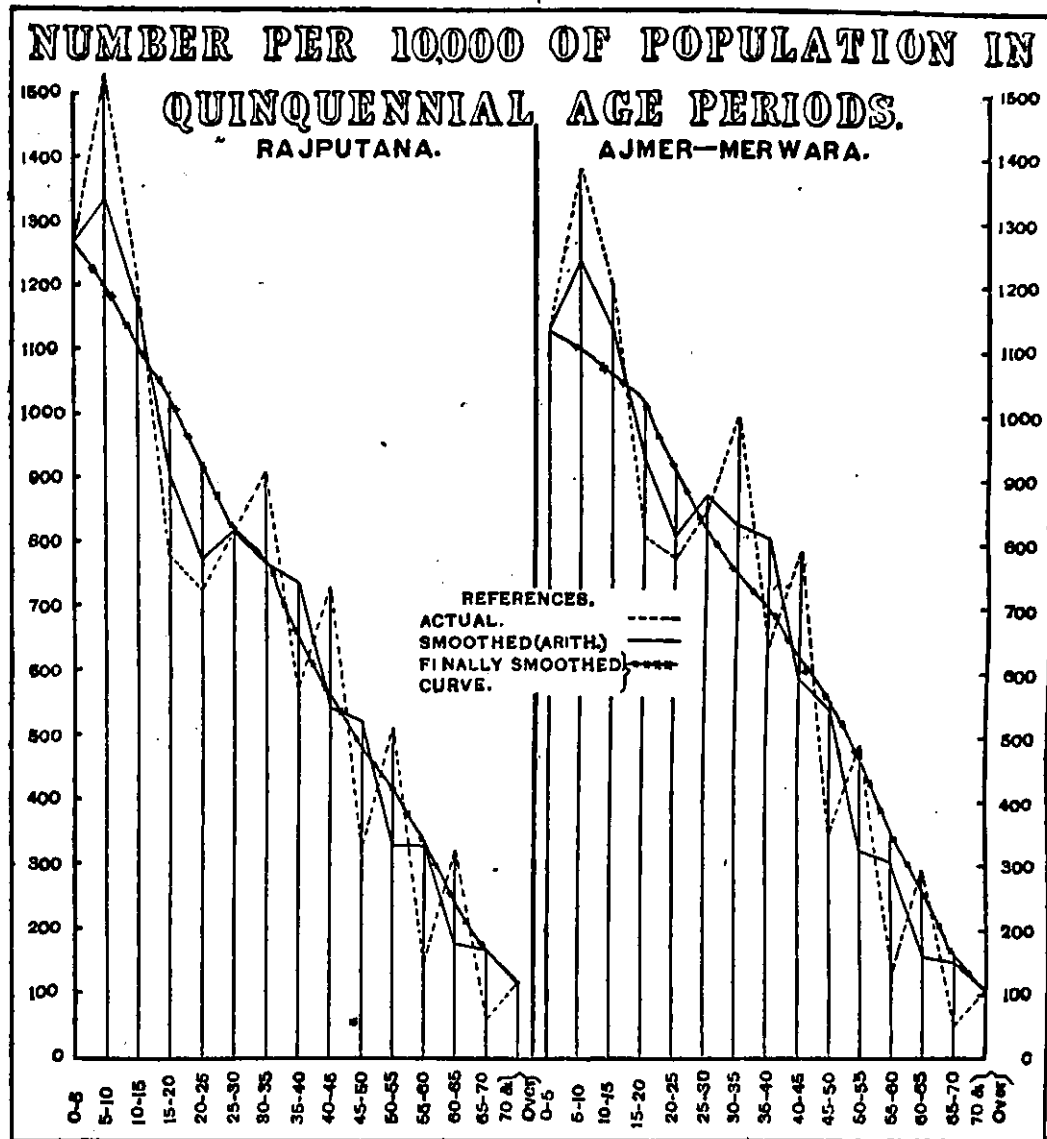
4. Where the inaccuracy of age is restricted to a margin of five years, its ^{Age Distribution of population by quinquennial periods.} effect can be reduced by the device of grouping the ages in quinquennial periods adopted in Imperial Table VII.

In the margin is given the table showing, separately for Rajputana and Ajmer-

| Age-period. | RAJPUTANA. | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number per 10,000 of population. | Smoothed figures (Arithmetical). | Smoothed from curve by hand. | Number per 10,000 of population. | Smoothed figures (Arithmetical). | Smoothed from curve by hand. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0-5 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 1,265 | 1,132 | 1,132 | 1,130 |
| 5-10 | 1,528 | 1,333 | 1,198 | 1,383 | 1,238 | 1,097 |
| 10-15 | 1,204 | 1,170 | 1,108 | 1,199 | 1,131 | 1,058 |
| 15-20 | 778 | 902 | 1,022 | 810 | 929 | 1,018 |
| 20-25 | 725 | 773 | 922 | 777 | 813 | 913 |
| 25-30 | 817 | 817 | 817 | 852 | 875 | 817 |
| 30-35 | 908 | 765 | 718 | 996 | 829 | 753 |
| 35-40 | 570 | 737 | 648 | 639 | 808 | 702 |
| 40-45 | 732 | 542 | 562 | 788 | 592 | 623 |
| 45-50 | 323 | 522 | 480 | 349 | 542 | 555 |
| 50-55 | 512 | 326 | 418 | 489 | 324 | 465 |
| 55-60 | 144 | 326 | 328 | 134 | 306 | 350 |
| 60-65 | 322 | 175 | 238 | 296 | 160 | 260 |
| 65-70 | 58 | 164 | 163 | 51 | 151 | 155 |
| 70 and over | 113 | 113 | 113 | 105 | 105 | 105 |

Merwara, the proportion of persons to 10,000 of the population at each quinquennial age-period. The figures arrived at by arithmetical smoothing and smoothing by hand are also shown opposite each age-period. The difference between the figures in columns 2 and 5 and that between those in columns 4 and 7, (give a vivid indication of the extent of irregularities in the age-statistics,) which exist in Imperial

Table VII, in spite of the grouping by quinquennial periods. The actual and smoothed curves drawn according to these statistics are printed in the graphs overleaf.



Tests of accuracy.

5. (1) *Concentration on ages ending in 5s or 0s.*—There are several methods of testing the extent of the concentration upon ages ending in 5s or 0s. Perhaps the one most satisfactory is to compare the number of persons between the ages of 23 and 62 years whose ages are returned as multiples of five with one-fifth of the total number of persons of those ages. These age-limits cover the period within which the tendency to concentrate on multiples of five is most marked. If there were no concentration upon the years ending in 5s or 0s, these two figures would be about equal. The greater the concentration the greater will be the ratio which the first of these figures bears to the second. The ratio thus gives a measurement of the degree of inaccuracy in the replies to the age inquiry. Such a calculation, made for the ages returned by single years for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined (*vide* Subsidiary Table I) is given in the margin. The index of the concentration on ages ending in 5s or 0s for females is 421 and that for males, 392. The same, on the total of the two (males and females), is 407 per cent. As might be expected, the concentration for males was lower than that for females. The total number of women reported at the ages of 68, 69, 71 and 72 combined was only 65, while the number reported at the age of 70

| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|----------|--------|----------|
| Number of persons between the ages 23—62 years, returning ages as multiples of five | 74,972 | 35,888 | 39,084 |
| One-fifth of total number of persons of each age between the years 23—62 inclusive | 18,432 | 9,145 | 9,287 |
| Index of concentration per cent., that number reported as multiples of five forms of one-fifth of total number aged 23—62 inclusive | 407 | 392 | 421 |

while the number reported at the age of 70

alone was 794. Subsidiary Table I, on which the above discussion is based, was compiled for the Hindu and Musalman religions only. The per centage of literates to the total population (including children aged 0-5) for these two religions combined, in both the Provinces, comes, for males and females together, to 3.1 (males 5.5 and females 0.4). Roughly speaking, the per centage of concentration conforms to the per centage of illiterates and results in the conclusion, that the principal factor leading to this inaccuracy is 'illiteracy,' or—in other words—'ignorance.'

The marginal table shows the concentration on multiples of five in relation to per centage of illiterates for certain foreign countries in comparison with that for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

| Name of Country. | Year in which census took place. | One-fifth of total number of persons aged 23-62 inclusive. | Total number of persons from 23 to 62 whose reported age was multiple of five. | Index of concentration on multiples of five. | Per centage of illiterates. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 1921 | 11,432 | 71,972 | 407 | 96.3 |
| United States | 1910 | 8,603,240 | 10,337,373 | 120 | 7.7 |
| England and Wales | 1901 | 3,039,175 | 3,037,840 | 100 | — |
| Canada | 1881 | 231,900 | 265,892 | 110 | 17.1 |
| New South Wales | 1901 | 118,027 | 132,799 | 112 | 4.9 |
| Spain | 1900 | 1,740,535 | 2,433,202 | 139 | 58.7 |
| Russian Empire | 1897 | 10,421,518 | 19,022,215 | 182 | 72.3 |
| Brazil | 1890 | 1,163,148 | 2,279,768 | 196 | 85.2 |

The proportions in columns 5 and 6 are not quite similar everywhere, but, it would appear, that all the countries show much less concentration than Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and so also much less proportion of illite-

rates. If the ratio of the figures in column 6 to those in column 5 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara is compared with that of the other countries, it would be found that the former is higher than Spain alone and almost in line with Canada.

(2) *Errors in reporting ages of children.*—Another test of accuracy of replies to the age inquiry can be made by a study of the distribution, by single years, of the ages of children under five years. The table below shows the distribution of the total children as also of those of the Hindu, the Musalman and

| Year. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | ALL RELIGIONS. | | HINDU. | | MUSALMAN. | | ANIMIST. | | ALL RELIGIONS. | | HINDU. | | MUSALMAN. | | ANIMIST. | |
| | Num. bet. | Per cent. | Num. bet. | Per cent. | Num. bet. | Per cent. | Num. bet. | Per cent. | Num. bet. | Per cent. | Num. bet. | Per cent. | Num. bet. | Per cent. | Num. bet. | Per cent. |
| Total | 1,908,585 | 100.0 | 1,214,028 | 100.0 | 118,457 | 100.0 | 57,525 | 100.0 | 56,002 | 100.0 | 42,953 | 100.0 | 12,120 | 100.0 | 600 | 100.0 |
| 0 | 204,823 | 20.5 | 248,718 | 20.5 | 20,404 | 20.1 | 16,071 | 19.7 | 14,344 | 25.5 | 10,004 | 25.7 | 2,523 | 24.0 | 126 | 19.0 |
| 1 | 145,743 | 11.7 | 117,879 | 11.0 | 15,000 | 13.4 | 7,800 | 9.7 | 7,355 | 13.2 | 5,453 | 13.0 | 1,500 | 14.0 | 68 | 10.0 |
| 2 | 227,574 | 19.1 | 182,903 | 19.0 | 21,911 | 18.6 | 15,878 | 19.5 | 10,951 | 19.5 | 8,177 | 19.2 | 2,100 | 20.0 | 120 | 19.0 |
| 3 | 279,265 | 23.4 | 226,485 | 23.4 | 24,923 | 21.4 | 21,003 | 25.0 | 12,370 | 21.9 | 9,521 | 22.3 | 2,075 | 20.5 | 103 | 20.4 |
| 4 | 249,180 | 20.8 | 228,505 | 22.5 | 23,100 | 20.3 | 20,587 | 25.3 | 11,142 | 19.9 | 8,535 | 20.0 | 1,931 | 19.0 | 165 | 23.8 |

the Animistic religions as recorded in 1921. If the enumeration were correct, one would expect to find the largest number of children under 1 year of age followed by a decrease in the number year by year. For the total population, the largest number is certainly that reported as under 1 year of age, but the proportions of persons returned at the ages of 0 to 2 are in very great discord with one another. Notwithstanding all the clear instructions on the subject, it is apparent that most of the children who were of the 1-2 age-period have been returned under age 0 and a few under 2-3, which accounts for the low proportion against the age-period 1. This discord is apparent not only under 'All religions,' but also in all the religions shown individually in the Table. For the Hindu and the Musalman the degree of accuracy is higher than for the Animist.

The table on the margin compares the per centage of persons in each year of

| Age. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Under 5 years. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 1 year . | 24.5 | 20.8 | 15.2 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 28.1 | 18.9 | 26.0 |
| 1 year . | 11.7 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 12.4 |
| 2 years. | 19.0 | 20.3 | 21.9 | 18.3 | 19.5 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 18.7 |
| 3 years. | 22.4 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 23.7 | 21.4 |
| 4 years. | 22.4 | 19.4 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 19.9 | 17.8 | 27.6 | 21.5 |

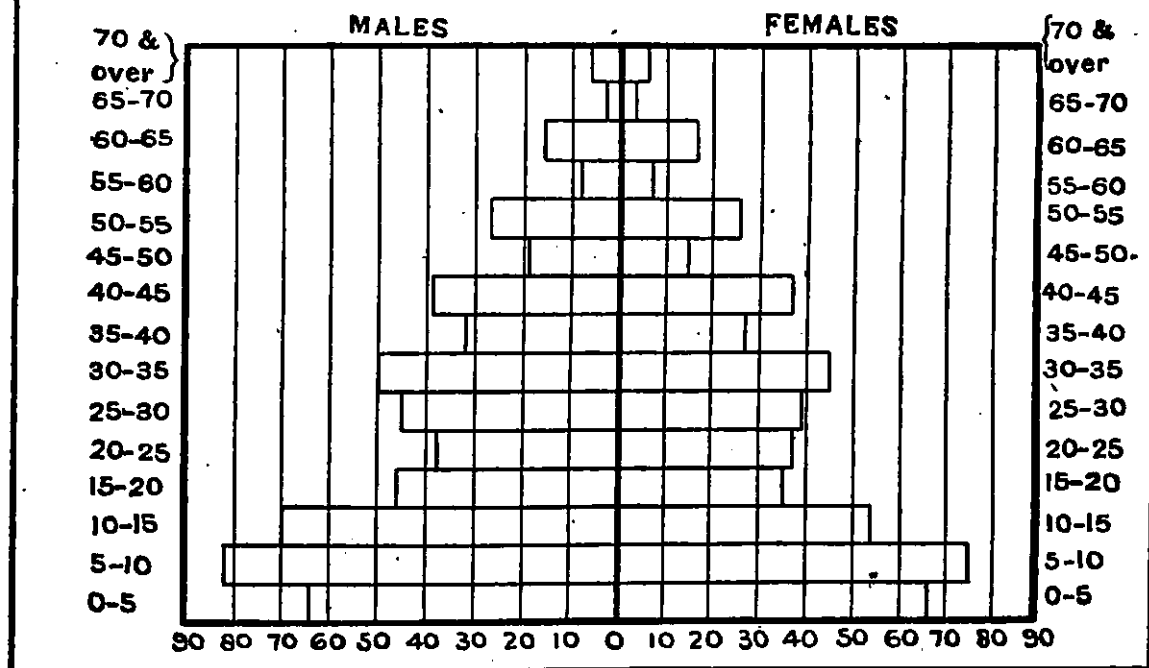
age with the total population under 5 at each Census since 1891. In all the enumerations the number of children reported as 1 year was lower not only

than that registered under 1 year but also than that in all the other ages. The difference was the greatest in 1911 both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Errors in the ages of children also occur owing to the use of double terms employed in reply to questions relating to the age of children—e.g., phrases like—'Baccha'; 'Ek derh baras'; 'Ek do baras'; 'Do dhai baras'; 'Dhai tin baras'. An enumerator, in using his discretion to drive at the correct figure from such complicated replies, can do nothing better than entering the age in whole numbers. 'Ek derh' may thus go into 'two years' or 'one year' and more often in the latter, if the child has not been weaned.

Distribution of the population by sex and age-periods.

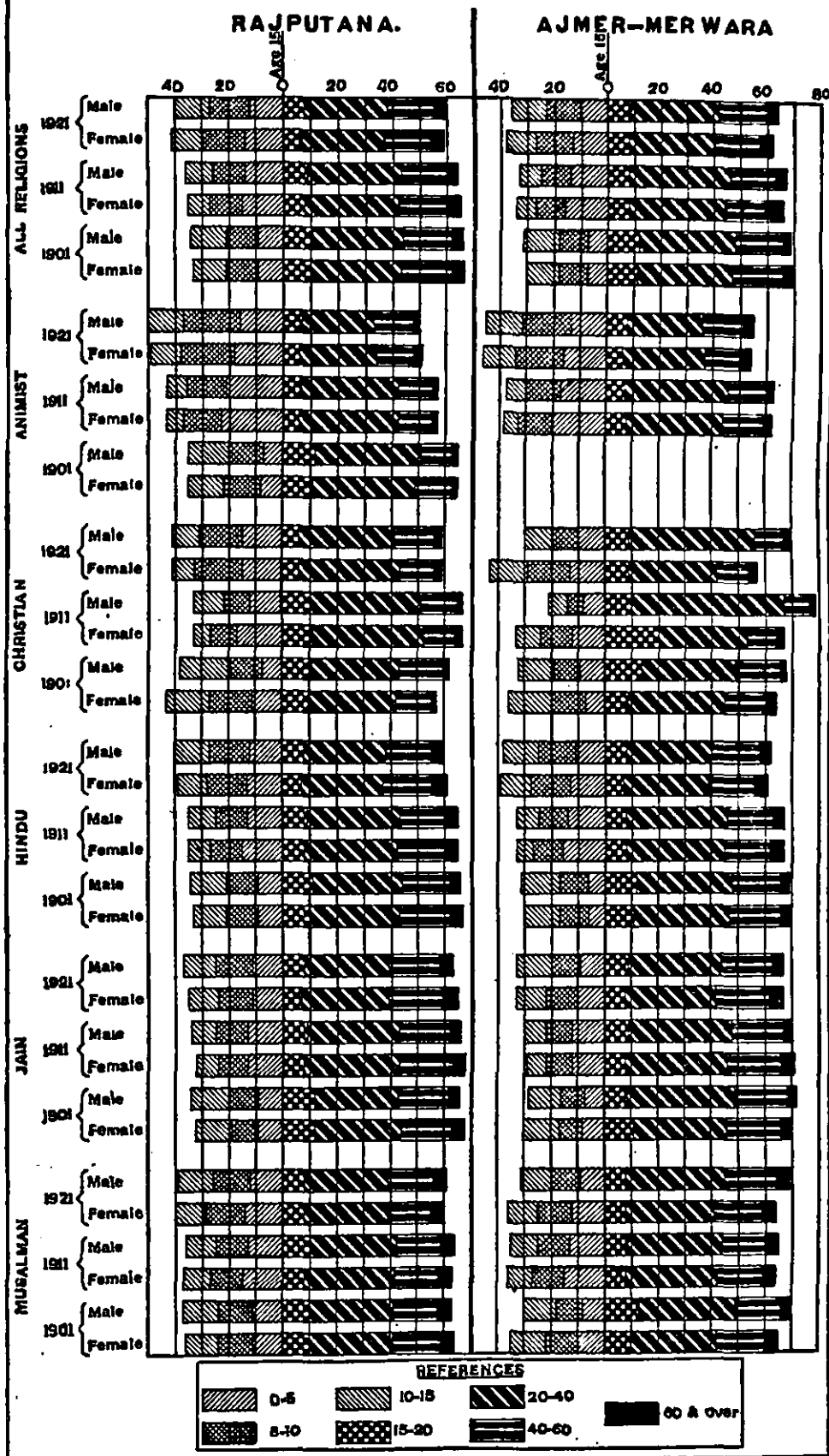
6. (a) *Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.*—Subsidiary Table II(a) presents the distribution of the Provincial population by sex and quinquennial age-periods. The same distribution for the Provinces together is exhibited in the diagram below. The special feature of the decade begins with the age-period

DISTRIBUTION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-PERIODS AND SEX OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA COMBINED—1921.



0-5 which exhibits a smaller proportion of children than that done by 5-10. Under normal circumstances, the highest indication should have been in the first period (0-5), but the mortality in the latter half of the decade among persons of the reproductive ages has to account for this. The proportion of females is

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN RELIGION IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA 1921, 1911, 1901. PER CENT.



slightly higher in the first age-group and in the one of 60—65 : in the rest it is either about equal to males or lower than them. The groups where it is considerably low are the 10—15, 25—30, 30—35, 35—40 and 45—50, and the result of this is apparent in the first age-group which, as has been said above, has a lower proportion both of males and females when compared with the one next above it.

(If, as has been said before, the age figures had not been vitiated by mis-statement of ages and by epidemics, which chose special age-periods for their ravages, and in certain cases more from one sex than from the other, the diagram should have presented the shape of a regular pyramid.)

(b) *Rajputana*.—Dealing first with only the 1921 figures, it will be seen that in Rajputana nearly one-eighth of the population is under 5 years of age, one-sixth—between 5 and 10, and one-fifth—between 10 and 20. Ages 20—55 claim nearly half the total and the survivors at ages 55 and over hardly reach one-sixteenth. (Comparing the sexes age by age (Imperial Table VII), it is found that the excess of females in ages 1—5 is maintained throughout, though unequally. Of the remaining age-periods, all, except 60—65 and 70 and over, show an excess of males over females.)

(c) *Ajmer-Merwara*.—In Ajmer-Merwara, the constitution is just the same as in Rajputana, excepting that in the decade under review the proportion of children under 5 is lower, being one-ninth against one-eighth in Rajputana. As to sex proportions, females exceed males only in the ages 1-4 and in the age-groups 60—65 and 70 and over and is almost in line with Rajputana.

7. The Swedish Statistician, Sundbärg, holds that in all the Western Countries

| Age period. | NUMBER OF PERSONS PER MILLE. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| | RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | |
| | All Religions. | By Natural Divisions. | | | By Religion. | | | All Religions. | By Religion. | | |
| | | Eastern. | Southern. | Western. | Animist. | Hindu. | Musliman. | | Animist. | Hindu. | Musliman. |
| 0—15 | 400 | 433 | 331 | 412 | 496 | 396 | 398 | 371 | 451 | 355 | 328 |
| 15—50 | 485 | 470 | 496 | 474 | 427 | 438 | 484 | 521 | 465 | 510 | 555 |
| 50 and over | 115 | 98 | 123 | 114 | 75 | 116 | 118 | 108 | 84 | 105 | 117 |

Sundbärg's theory regarding age distribution. the number of persons aged '15—50' is uniformly about half the total population, and that any variations which occur in age constitution, take place in the other two

main groups '0—15' and '50 and over'. Where the population is growing, the number in the former is much greater than in the latter ; but where it is stationary, the numbers in the two groups approach equality (India Report, 1911, para. 206, page 149). The conclusion arrived at by the Swedish Statistician, that the age-group '15—50' contains about half the total population is not exactly supported by the marginal figures. The proportions also vary both in Religions and in Natural Divisions.

8. The diagram on the opposite page exhibits the age distribution by sex, per cent. of the total population of each Province and of each main religion, and compares their civil condition in the three decades of 1901, 1911 and 1921. It further illustrates the proportions of males and females below 15 years of age to those above it. For the purposes of discussion here, persons under 15 years of age will be termed as children, those between 15 and 40—'adults,' and those again above 40—'old.'

For 'All Religions', the proportion of 'children' has been increasing from decade to decade, both in males and females, and again both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara—while that of the 'old' has remained practically stationary. The decline thus has been among the 'adults.' (Among Animists, the proportion of children in Rajputana has run up so high during the decade that it alone equi-balances that of the adults and of the old together on the scale. In 1921, the Christian females of Ajmer-Merwara seem to have exerted but the mark could not be reached. The pride of the Jain religion lies in the very high proportion of the old which no other religion has reached. Hindus are of course very near them. Contrary to Christians, Musalmans have retained the highest proportion of persons aged 60 and over.

Variation in age distribution.

9. Subsidiary Tables VI and II(a) show that there has been a great decrease in the proportion of children in all the various age-groups under 0—5 and in each of the two Provinces as compared with the previous decade, except in females of the 3—4 group. 0—10 also shows a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in Rajputana, but in Ajmer-Merwara it is four times as high as in the other Province. The largest decrease is noticed in the age-groups 15—40. Influenza has this time changed the ordinary course of things. As far as 'All ages' is concerned, the proportion of decrease is nearly equal in the Eastern and in the Western Divisions, but the Southern Division shows an increase of only 8 per cent. against 26 in 1911. The decrease among those under 10, in the Western Division (5·3), is higher than that in the Eastern (3·5). The increase in the Southern Division, *viz.* 9·9, is less than one-eleventh of what it was in the preceding decade, but is nearly double the decrease in the Western Division.

| State. | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATIONS IN 1911-21. | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Popula- tion. | Children under 10 years. |
| Bharatpur . | -11·2 | +1·0 |
| Bikaner . | -5·9 | +0·7 |
| Karauli . | -8·8 | +3·5 |
| Kotah . | -1·4 | +0·6 |

In Rajputana, there has been a decrease in the population of all the States in the Eastern and Western Divisions (excepting Shahpura in the former Division) but an increase in that of all those in the Southern. The increase or decrease in population is not affected by birth-rate alone, as the few examples in the table on the margin will show.

Splitting up the age-group 0—10 into two, it is found that there has been a loss in the age-group 0—5 in Rajputana to the extent of 18·1 per cent., while the succeeding group 5—10 has indicated a gain over 1911. Coming to the reproductive age-group, it would appear that the figures in the 15—40 period indicate a fall (Subsidiary Table VI). The inference, which one can draw from the above, (is that loss in the population of the reproductive age during the latter half of the decade has resulted in the abatement of the birth-rate during that half of the

| State. | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATIONS IN | |
|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Popula- tion. | Persons aged 60 and over. |
| Bikaner . | -5·9 | +13·4 |
| Jhalawar . | -0·1 | +31·5 |
| Karauli . | -8·8 | +5·1 |
| Kotah . | -1·4 | +15·8 |

decade—otherwise the figures in the age-group 0—5 should not have fallen so low.) The proportion of persons in the 10—15 age-group to the total population, as given in the Subsidiary Table VI, shows that there has been an increase all round, ranging from 7·1 in the Eastern Division to 104·3 per cent. in the Southern. The rise is the most marked in the latter. The number of persons of the ages 60 and over has increased by 1·4 per cent. since 1911 in the two Provinces combined (1·2 in Rajputana and 7·2 in Ajmer-Merwara). Excepting those noted on the margin, all the States in the Eastern

and Western Divisions show a decline in the number of old persons, but the rise in the Southern Division is such as, after counter-balancing the decrease in the other Divisions, raises the Provincial figure above par. In Ajmer-Merwara, the increase is undoubtedly due to the Urs Fair which attracted persons of advanced age.

10. *Definition.*—The 'Mean Age' is the average age of the persons who were alive on the date of the census and not the mean duration of life. It necessarily depends largely on the proportion of young children and of old persons to the population. An increase in the birth-rate will result in a larger proportion of children and will lower the mean age. Conversely, where the number of children is small and old persons are numerous, the mean age will be high. A high mean age may therefore mean, either a long average span of life, or a small proportion of children consequent on a low birth-rate, or both.

In Provinces.—The mean age of the total population calculated roughly in

| Year. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|--------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1891 . | 20·4 | 25·0 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| 1901 . | 25·4 | 25·9 | 25·5 | 26·3 |
| 1911 . | 24·8 | 25·2 | 25·0 | 25·2 |
| 1921 . | 24·6 | 24·8 | 25·3 | 25·2 |

the manner referred to in the India Administrative Volume, 1901 (page 309), for the present and the three preceding Censuses, is noted in the margin. The difference between the mean ages ascertained in the present Census and in those preceding it, has been only slight, except in the case of females in Ajmer-Merwara in the 1901 decade.

Mean Age.

In main religions.—For a comparison between the mean ages of the main religions in different localities and in the Censuses of 1921 and 1911, it is desirable to take only the figures of males, as the returns of their ages are comparatively more reliable. As shown in the marginal table, the

| Religion. | MEAN AGE. | | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, BOTH SEXES, PER 100 MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40. | | PROPORTION OF MALES, 60 AND OVER, PER 100 MALES AGED 15—40. | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindu— | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 103.8 | 167.9 | 11.2 | 9.5 |
| 1911 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 149.1 | 141.5 | 9.5 | 7.7 |
| Musalman— | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 24.6 | 26.8 | 178.7 | 149.7 | 13.5 | 10.6 |
| 1911 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 153.5 | 154.7 | 12.1 | 10.3 |
| Animistic— | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 21.1 | 22.7 | 254.1 | 198.3 | 8.0 | 9.3 |
| 1911 | 21.3 | 23.5 | 190.3 | 148.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 |

Hindu and the Musalman have a higher mean age than the Animistic in Rajputana, while in Ajmer-Merwara the Musalman has the highest.

11. The proportion of children of the age-period 0—10, per 100 married females of the reproductive age 15—40, may be taken as a fair test of the relative fecundity of the different communities. Subsidiary Table V-A shows these proportions for the three main religions, viz., Animist, Hindu and Musalman. The proportion has been the highest among Animists in both the Provinces, except in 1901, when they were enumerated in a non-synchronous way and children screened on superstitious grounds. Girls among Animists are usually married after the age of puberty to youths who are generally not much older than themselves. The proportion of young widows is thus comparatively small and the more so because those who become widows in the prime of life invariably marry again. This adds to the natural gift of the excessive fecundity possessed by them. Musalmans came next in the previous two decades, but in the one under review Hindus have superseded them. This retrograde step is limited not only to the proportion of children to married females, but also to persons aged 15—40, and, since the proportion of married females (15—40) to total females among Musalmans has not gone lower than that among Hindus, the only solution, in the absence of vital statistics, is to assume that there were proportionately more deaths among the Musalman children during the decade under report.

12. Rajputana.—The castes representing the various strata in society, have been selected for discussion under this heading. The figures on the margin show the number of children by sexes under 15 years of age, detailed under three groups, 0—5, 5—12 and 12—15. The labouring classes are more generally prolific than the classes in the higher strata of society—the main reason being that among all the castes indicated in the table in the margin as belonging to the lower strata of society;

| Caste. | PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES. | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 0—5. | | 5—12. | | 12—15. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | WELL-TO-DO CLASSES. | | | | | |
| Jat | 117 | 135 | 201 | 212 | 75 | 66 |
| Ahir | 116 | 144 | 208 | 198 | 70 | 59 |
| Sheikh | 108 | 132 | 189 | 191 | 71 | 58 |
| Brahman | 102 | 114 | 182 | 181 | 67 | 54 |
| Kayastha | 96 | 124 | 157 | 166 | 67 | 50 |
| Rajput | 94 | 105 | 190 | 180 | 73 | 57 |
| | LABOURING CLASSES. | | | | | |
| Chamar | 134 | 150 | 217 | 213 | 71 | 57 |
| Lodha | 134 | 142 | 194 | 216 | 73 | 71 |
| Kumhar | 128 | 143 | 209 | 212 | 67 | 61 |
| Dhobi | 125 | 131 | 206 | 195 | 68 | 57 |
| Koli | 126 | 151 | 198 | 198 | 66 | 57 |
| Teli | 116 | 134 | 210 | 204 | 76 | 63 |

widow marriage is permissible while, in the well-to-do classes, excepting Sheikhs,

| Caste. | NUMBER PER MILLE AGED | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | 15—40. | | 40-AND OVER. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | WELL-TO-DO CLASSES. | | | |
| Kayastha . | 413 | 400 | 267 | 260 |
| Rajput . | 408 | 387 | 235 | 271 |
| Ahir . | 404 | 374 | 202 | 225 |
| Sheikh . | 400 | 391 | 232 | 228 |
| Brahman . | 398 | 379 | 251 | 272 |
| Jat . | 392 | 359 | 215 | 228 |
| | LABOURING CLASSES. | | | |
| Lodha . | 396 | 386 | 203 | 185 |
| Teli . | 393 | 378 | 206 | 221 |
| Koli . | 389 | 386 | 221 | 208 |
| Dhobi . | 382 | 388 | 219 | 220 |
| Chamar . | 381 | 382 | 197 | 198 |
| Kumhar . | 380 | 362 | 216 | *222 |

Jats and Ahirs, such marriage is prohibited. The fecundity in the above three castes therefore far exceeds that among Brahmans, Kayasthas and Rajputs.

The most striking point in the figures on the margin is the fact that higher castes—Kayastha, Rajput, Ahir, Sheikh, Brahman and Jat show a larger proportion of old persons than that exhibited by the labouring classes. The high figure of old Brahman and Rajput women is specially noticeable, which also shows that longevity of life does not go hand in hand with fecundity. The classes which show a higher birth-rate exhibit a lower proportion of aged people.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The proportion of children of each sex in the castes belonging

| Caste. | NUMBER PER MILLE AGED | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 0—5. | | 5—12. | | 12—15. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | HIGHER STRATA OF SOCIETY. | | | | | |
| Kayastha . | 99 | 129 | 160 | 161 | 69 | 49 |
| Certain trading classes . | 92 | 100 | 156 | 161 | 73 | 63 |
| Brahman . | 85 | 103 | 144 | 157 | 67 | 50 |
| Rajput . | 72 | 104 | 134 | 160 | 62 | 51 |
| | LOWER STRATA OF SOCIETY. | | | | | |
| Raigar . | 133 | 147 | 229 | 221 | 77 | 62 |
| Lohar . | 125 | 139 | 187 | 197 | 81 | 58 |
| Khatik . | 118 | 140 | 218 | 218 | 70 | 54 |
| Balai . | 117 | 133 | 211 | 207 | 74 | 58 |
| Bhangi . | 116 | 124 | 193 | 198 | 65 | 64 |
| Kalal . | 107 | 112 | 182 | 212 | 78 | 75 |
| Kachhi . | 103 | 121 | 52 | 61 | 69 | 30 |
| Rebari . | 99 | 110 | 199 | 212 | 92 | 69 |
| | CHRISTIANS. | | | | | |
| Christian (Indian) | 109 | 122 | 205 | 208 | 97 | 140 |
| Christian (others) | 92 | 156 | 53 | 129 | 23 | 49 |

to the lower strata of society far exceeds that of those in the higher. The proportion of females in the age-group 0—5 is higher than that of males. This shows that, among castes under discussion, more female children are born than male. The marked feature in the figures of the marginal table is that Christians other than Indian show an exceptionally high proportion of females compared with males and the more so in the 5—12 group.

13. *Comparison with other Provinces.*—The marginal figures compare the

Birth-rate.

| Province. | BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. | | |
|--|---|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. |
| 1. Delhi | 24·88 | 23·24 | 48·12 |
| 2. Central Provinces and Berar . | 23·27 | 22·23 | 45·50 |
| 3. The Punjab | 22·99 | 20·83 | 43·82 |
| 4. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . | 22·01 | 20·22 | 42·23 |
| 5. Ajmer-Merwara | 20·43 | 18·16 | 38·59 |
| 6. Bombay | 17·76 | 16·43 | 34·19 |
| 7. Burma | 17·20 | 16·25 | 33·45 |
| 8. The North-West-Frontier Province . | 18·2 | 14·6 | 32·8 |
| 9. Bengal | 17·0 | 15·8 | 32·8 |
| 10. Assam | 16·65 | 15·60 | 32·25 |
| 11. Madras | 15·7 | 15·0 | 30·7 |
| 12. Bihar and Orissa | 19·9 | 18·9 | 28·8 |

NOTE.—Birth statistics for Rajputana are not available and the Province has therefore been left out of discussion.

birth-rate per 1,000 of the population in Ajmer-Merwara with that in some of the British Provinces in India. This, in Ajmer-Merwara, is comparatively high and the Province stands fifth in comparison. The proportion of male births has been a little higher than that of females.

Growth or Decline (Birth-rate).—One of the ways by which we can ascertain whether birth-rate is declining, is a comparison of the proportion of children of 0—5 age to the number of married women of child-bearing ages for a series of years. 15—40 years is that age.

(a) *Rajputana*.—These proportions are given on the margin. Taking the

| Province. | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN TO 1,000 MARRIED FEMALES OF 15—40. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Hindu. | | | Musalman. | | | Jain. | | | Animist. | | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
| Rajputana . . . | 556 | 813 | 843 | 709 | 813 | 839 | 575 | 764 | 765 | 445 | 1,151 | 1,146 |
| Ajmer-Merwara . . | 345 | 809 | 753 | 554 | 846 | 683 | 486 | 753 | 669 | ... | 863 | 880 |

Provinces individually, it will be seen that Rajputana has shown progress in every successive decade and in

all religions, except in one solitary instance of the present decade, in which the proportion of the Animist fell by 5 to the mille. This is due to a number of Bhis and Grassias having registered themselves as Hindus.

(b) *Ajmer-Merwara*.—The progress here has been seriously hindered during this decade in all the religions excepting the Animistic. This is due not to any natural causes, but to the temporary influx of people of beyond the 0—5 age to the Urs Fair. Since this Fair is visited by Hindus and Musalmans alike, all the religions excepting the Animistic have been affected and the Musalman the most.

14. The average number of children per family has on the whole fallen since 1891. In Rajputana, it was 1·53 in 1891 and fell to 1·08 in 1901, but rose to 1·14 in 1911 and yet slightly higher in the present Census, being 1·21. Similar averages in Ajmer-Merwara were 1·51 in 1891, ·79 in 1901, 1·06 in 1911 and the same again in the present Census. There was a serious drop in 1901 in Ajmer-Merwara but since then the average has been gaining ground.

Average number of children per family.

15. The crude average death-rate for Ajmer-Merwara during the past ten

| Year. | Death-rate per mille. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1911 | 44·41 |
| 1912 | 38·25 |
| 1913 | 25·85 |
| 1914 | 30·33 |
| 1915 | 26·03 |
| 1916 | 40·48 |
| 1917 | 102·96 |
| 1918 | 114·78 |
| 1919 | 28·67 |
| 1920 | 25·71 |
| Average | 47·53 |

Death-rate.

years, has been nearly 48 per annum per mille of the population. Similar figures for the whole of Rajputana are not available. This high average is the out-come of the havoc wrought by Plague and Influenza during the years 1917 and 1918, when the mortality rate soared as high as 103 and 115 per mille respectively, or more than twice as high as the annual average rate of the decade. Looking at the figures of the last 20 years (1900-1920), during a major portion of which the annual rate varied from 26 to 32 for the two sexes combined, it might be assumed that the normal lay between these two figures. It may therefore be asserted that, with the Census stand-point, 1913 and 1920 were the only favourable years. The year preceding the one in which the final Census was taken, was remarkably so, when the death-rate per mille was the lowest and must have influenced the population to a considerable extent.

Comparison with other Provinces.—The figures in the margin compare the death-rate in Ajmer-Merwara with that in the other British Provinces. It is very unfortunate that Ajmer-Merwara has fared the worst in this respect.

| Province. | DEATHS PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF | | |
|---|---|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. |
| 1. Madras | 28·3 | 25·0 | 25·6 |
| 2. Burma | 28·34 | 26·74 | 27·56 |
| 3. The North-West Frontier Province | 30·3 | 30·3 | 30·3 |
| 4. Bengal | 31·7 | 30·5 | 31·1 |
| 5. Assam | 31·81 | 30·67 | 31·2 |
| 6. Bihar and Orissa | 37·2 | 33·3 | 35·2 |
| 7. The Punjab | 34·56 | 39·02 | 36·56 |
| 8. Bombay | 36·22 | 37·58 | 36·88 |
| 9. The United Provinces | 40·12 | 40·27 | 40·19 |
| 10. Delhi | 38·23 | 47·85 | 42·99 |
| 11. Central Provinces and Berar | 46·14 | 42·24 | 44·18 |
| 12. <i>Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 45·88 | 49·40 | 47·53 |

Deaths by Age-periods.—The percentage of deaths which occurred in each age-period, in certain selected years in the decade, is given in the Subsidiary Table IX appended to this Chapter. The years selected for this Table were all such as indicated an abnormal mortality. The infant mortality has, as usual, been generally very high in contrast with the average of 'all ages' of the decade which was almost one-sixth of that among infants (both sexes), but this can be neutralized

by births. The average number of deaths among males of 60 years and over was 106·29 per mille.

The figures on the margin compare the death-rate per mille in the decade

| Decade. | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| | 15—20. | 20—30. | 30—40. | 15—20. | 20—30. | 30—40. |
| 1901-11 . | 13·8 | 17·9 | 23·0 | 19·5 | 21·8 | 24·8 |
| 1911-21 . | 17·3 | 21·7 | 27·4 | 28·1 | 28·3 | 31·6 |

under review and in that preceding it, among the child producing ages of both sexes. It would be seen that the death-rate in each and all of these periods, this time, has been comparatively higher than in 1901-1911 and, the more so,

among females where the variations are about twice as high as in males. This bespeaks of a rather gloomy future in so far as the multiplication of the indigenous population is concerned.

Vital Statistics and
Seasons.

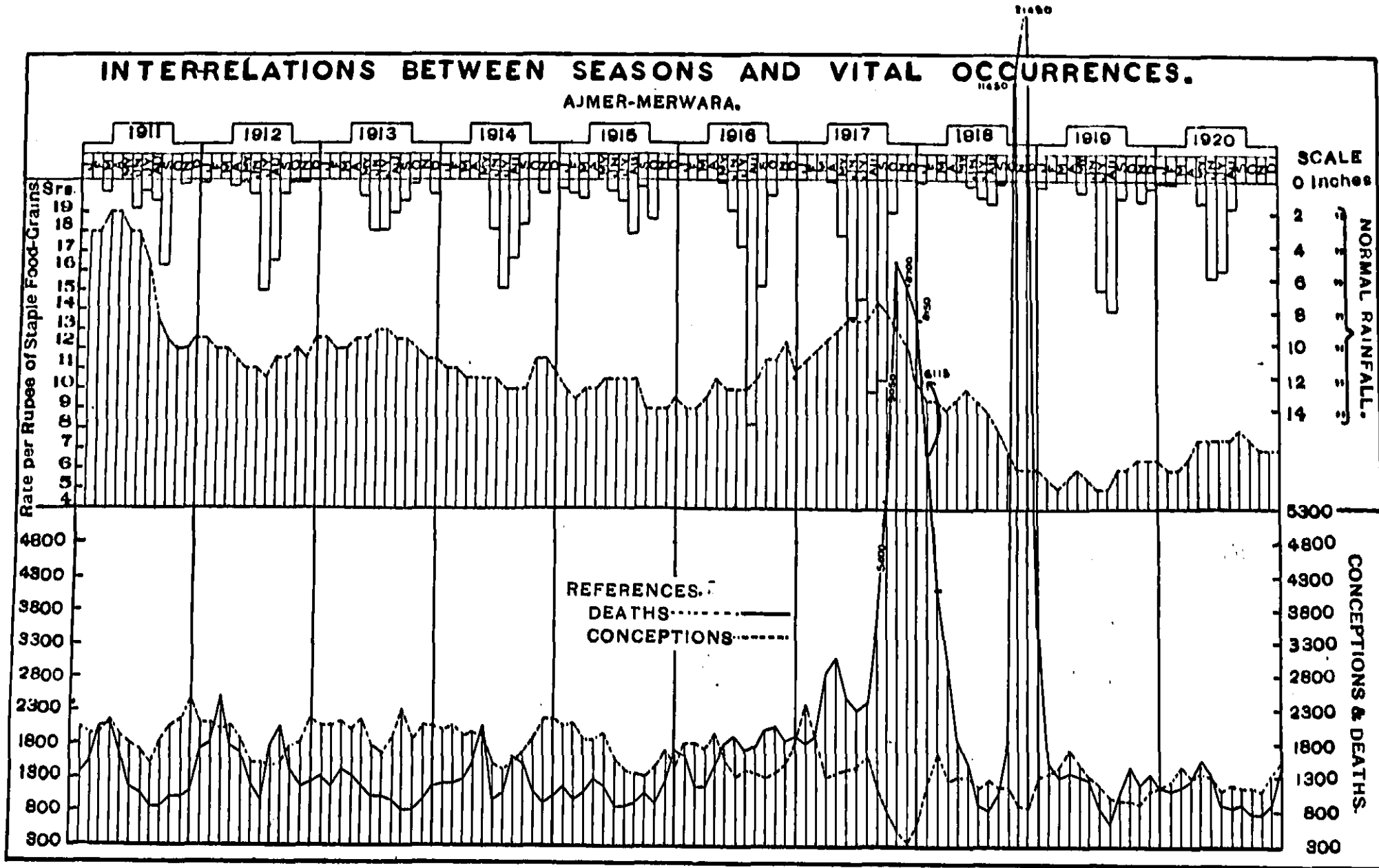
16. The diagram on the opposite page, illustrates some interesting inter-relations between seasons and vital occurrences in the Ajmer-Merwara Province.

Broadly speaking, mortality here is slightly high towards March but very low about August. It again rises towards the close of the year. March is generally the time when, with the change of weather, the standard of health is reduced, and minor ailments generally take serious form ending in fatality. The most favourable time for Malaria, Influenza or Plague is the close of the year. It will ordinarily be seen from the conception and the death curves, that the course of the one is the inverse of the other, *i.e.*, when the mortality curve rises, the conception curve falls and *vice versa*. The number of conceptions begins to decrease from about May to September.

Barring the years of paucity of rainfall or those of 1917 and 1918, which were of excessive mortality, the food curve takes a tendency to rise (*i.e.* food grains become cheaper) by the middle of the rainy season when prospects of food crops are known, and naturally when there is plenty to aid the recuperation of vitality, the chances of conceptions are greater. That this is so, can be seen from the comparison of the price and the conception curves, the rises and falls whereof are in most cases similar. The death and price curves do not seem to have much relation to one another.

INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN SEASONS AND VITAL OCCURRENCES.

AJMER-MERWARA.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

| Age. | Males. | Females. | Age. | Males. | Females. | Age. | Males. | Females. |
|------|--------|----------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|----------|
| 0 | 3,102 | 3,430 | 38 | 338 | 238 | 76 | 17 | 5 |
| 1 | 1,240 | 1,441 | 39 | 171 | 149 | 77 | 22 | 8 |
| 2 | 2,106 | 2,339 | 40 | 6,447 | 7,160 | 78 | 12 | 7 |
| 3 | 2,266 | 2,621 | 41 | 279 | 203 | 79 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | 2,261 | 2,536 | 42 | 493 | 310 | 80 | 164 | 233 |
| 5 | 3,280 | 3,118 | 43 | 147 | 96 | 81 | 7 | 2 |
| 6 | 2,498 | 2,470 | 44 | 186 | 137 | 82 | 31 | 5 |
| 7 | 2,889 | 3,029 | 45 | 2,822 | 2,698 | 83 | ... | 3 |
| 8 | 2,920 | 2,795 | 46 | 174 | 78 | 84 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 2,116 | 2,119 | 47 | 172 | 138 | 85 | 21 | 15 |
| 10 | 4,285 | 3,780 | 48 | 259 | 148 | 86 | 2 | ... |
| 11 | 1,535 | 1,575 | 49 | 128 | 80 | 87 | 1 | ... |
| 12 | 3,632 | 2,845 | 50 | 4,624 | 5,261 | 88 | 5 | 1 |
| 13 | 1,732 | 1,526 | 51 | 176 | 147 | 89 | ... | 1 |
| 14 | 1,393 | 1,137 | 52 | 313 | 206 | 90 | 59 | 41 |
| 15 | 3,816 | 3,086 | 53 | 88 | 50 | 91 | 3 | 1 |
| 16 | 1,695 | 1,509 | 54 | 93 | 59 | 92 | 2 | ... |
| 17 | 859 | 707 | 55 | 1,214 | 998 | 93 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 1,634 | 1,565 | 56 | 113 | 93 | 94 | ... | 2 |
| 19 | 675 | 552 | 57 | 99 | 56 | 95 | 5 | 7 |
| 20 | 4,308 | 5,609 | 58 | 101 | 59 | 96 | 1 | 3 |
| 21 | 584 | 457 | 59 | 52 | 30 | 97 | 1 | ... |
| 22 | 1,501 | 1,477 | 60 | 2,905 | 3,685 | 98 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 459 | 377 | 61 | 102 | 77 | 99 | ... | 1 |
| 24 | 557 | 396 | 62 | 145 | 89 | 100 | ... | 8 |
| 25 | 6,014 | 6,423 | 63 | 43 | 32 | 101 | ... | 1 |
| 26 | 657 | 524 | 64 | 113 | 25 | 102 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 633 | 482 | 65 | 469 | 434 | 103 | ... | ... |
| 28 | 882 | 840 | 66 | 47 | 15 | 104 | ... | ... |
| 29 | 281 | 282 | 67 | 39 | 14 | 105 | 1 | ... |
| 30 | 7,122 | 8,256 | 68 | 29 | 13 | 106 | ... | ... |
| 31 | 360 | 318 | 69 | 13 | 11 | 107 | ... | ... |
| 32 | 1,091 | 822 | 70 | 662 | 794 | 108 | ... | ... |
| 33 | 334 | 199 | 71 | 23 | 14 | 109 | ... | ... |
| 34 | 259 | 222 | 72 | 38 | 27 | 110 | ... | 1 |
| 35 | 4,740 | 4,603 | 73 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| 36 | 381 | 253 | 74 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| 37 | 316 | 192 | 75 | 107 | 103 | | | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IA.

Showing the adjustment of age-periods given in Subsidiary Table I.

| Age. | Census year. | Actual. | MALE AND FEMALE COMBINED. | | | Age. | Census year. | Actual. | MALE AND FEMALE COMBINED. | | |
|------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | | | ARITHMETICAL SMOOTHING. | | Additional smoothing by hand. | | | | ARITHMETICAL SMOOTHING. | | Additional smoothing by hand. |
| | | | Inter-mediate. | Final. | | | | | Inter-mediate. | Final. | |
| 0 | 1921 | 6,532 | 6,532 | 6,532 | 6,530 | 28 | 1,181 | 3,482 | 3,600 | 3,554 | |
| | 1911 | 7,444 | 7,444 | 7,444 | | | | 7,444 | 1,354 | | 4,061 | 4,100 | 3,676 |
| 1 | 1921 | 2,081 | 4,553 | 5,251 | 6,367 | 27 | 1,115 | 3,404 | 3,654 | 3,470 | |
| | 1911 | 3,013 | 5,210 | 5,967 | | | | 7,075 | 1,241 | | 3,902 | 4,081 | 3,531 |
| 2 | 1921 | 4,445 | 4,668 | 5,099 | 5,831 | 28 | 1,722 | 3,002 | 3,604 | 3,420 | |
| | 1911 | 5,172 | 5,248 | 5,580 | | | | 6,492 | 2,150 | | 4,205 |
| 3 | 1921 | 4,887 | 4,642 | 5,206 | 5,581 | 29 | 568 | 3,891 | 3,507 | 3,378 | |
| | 1911 | 5,812 | 4,889 | 5,376 | | | | 6,206 | 522 | | 4,023 | 3,772 | 3,410 |
| 4 | 1921 | 4,797 | 5,099 | 5,295 | 5,355 | 30 | 15,378 | 4,051 | 3,381 | 3,303 | |
| | 1911 | 4,800 | 5,108 | 5,128 | | | | 5,960 | 15,759 | | 4,191 | 3,559 | 3,309 |
| 5 | 1921 | 6,398 | 5,390 | 5,326 | 5,155 | 31 | 678 | 3,813 | 3,291 | 3,203 | |
| | 1911 | 5,646 | 5,016 | 4,905 | | | | 5,664 | 470 | | 3,877 | 3,423 | 3,191 |
| 6 | 1921 | 4,068 | 5,555 | 5,189 | 4,930 | 32 | 1,913 | 3,797 | 3,181 | 3,113 | |
| | 1911 | 4,108 | 4,720 | 4,557 | | | | 5,451 | 2,056 | | 3,869 | 3,254 | 3,090 |
| 7 | 1921 | 5,898 | 5,443 | 5,201 | 4,705 | 33 | 533 | 2,590 | 3,156 | 3,028 | |
| | 1911 | 4,715 | 4,329 | 4,407 | | | | 5,117 | 578 | | 2,513 | 3,195 | 3,010 |
| 8 | 1921 | 5,715 | 5,776 | 5,181 | 4,580 | 34 | 481 | 2,581 | 3,075 | 2,953 | |
| | 1911 | 4,330 | 4,191 | 4,280 | | | | 4,905 | 451 | | 2,546 | 3,104 | 2,857 |
| 9 | 1921 | 4,235 | 5,405 | 5,166 | 4,455 | 35 | 9,343 | 2,300 | 3,008 | 2,903 | |
| | 1911 | 2,845 | 3,849 | 4,211 | | | | 4,677 | 8,952 | | 2,210 | 3,037 | 2,800 |
| 10 | 1921 | 8,065 | 5,520 | 5,020 | 4,354 | 36 | 634 | 2,308 | 2,921 | 2,828 | |
| | 1911 | 4,959 | 3,950 | 4,062 | | | | 4,528 | 635 | | 2,244 | 2,946 | 2,657 |
| 11 | 1921 | 3,110 | 5,029 | 4,846 | 4,239 | 37 | 508 | 2,276 | 2,856 | 2,733 | |
| | 1911 | 2,395 | 3,615 | 3,955 | | | | 4,418 | 405 | | 2,202 | 2,583 | 2,526 |
| 12 | 1921 | 6,477 | 4,688 | 4,634 | 4,154 | 38 | 576 | 3,120 | 2,644 | 2,653 | |
| | 1911 | 5,264 | 3,553 | 3,848 | | | | 4,326 | 716 | | 3,257 | 2,658 | 2,433 |
| 13 | 1921 | 3,258 | 4,455 | 4,487 | 4,104 | 39 | 320 | 3,099 | 2,539 | 2,563 | |
| | 1911 | 2,612 | 3,853 | 3,888 | | | | 4,271 | 270 | | 3,204 | 2,555 | 2,331 |
| 14 | 1921 | 2,530 | 4,474 | 5,179 | 4,079 | 40 | 13,607 | 3,158 | 2,425 | 2,473 | |
| | 1911 | 2,585 | 4,129 | 3,899 | | | | 4,210 | 14,260 | | 3,288 | 2,438 | 2,230 |
| 15 | 1921 | 6,902 | 3,492 | 4,112 | 4,029 | 41 | 482 | 3,001 | 2,340 | 2,307 | |
| | 1911 | 6,407 | 3,462 | 3,982 | | | | 4,151 | 370 | | 3,192 | 2,355 | 2,166 |
| 16 | 1921 | 3,204 | 3,480 | 3,901 | 4,009 | 42 | 803 | 3,002 | 2,252 | 2,257 | |
| | 1911 | 3,778 | 3,849 | 3,994 | | | | 4,093 | 822 | | 3,185 | 2,268 | 2,093 |
| 17 | 1921 | 1,566 | 3,220 | 3,730 | 3,954 | 43 | 243 | 1,474 | 2,246 | 2,167 | |
| | 1911 | 1,927 | 3,535 | 4,034 | | | | 3,980 | 239 | | 1,396 | 2,277 | 2,019 |
| 18 | 1921 | 3,199 | 3,823 | 3,635 | 3,909 | 44 | 323 | 1,428 | 2,164 | 2,057 | |
| | 1911 | 4,546 | 4,772 | 4,109 | | | | 3,009 | 234 | | 1,373 | 2,188 | 1,936 |
| 19 | 1921 | 1,227 | 3,390 | 3,565 | 3,879 | 45 | 5,520 | 1,330 | 2,088 | 1,982 | |
| | 1911 | 1,417 | 4,309 | 4,164 | | | | 3,867 | 5,317 | | 1,264 |
| 20 | 1921 | 9,917 | 3,672 | 3,458 | 3,849 | 46 | 252 | 1,362 | 2,003 | 1,892 | |
| | 1911 | 12,592 | 4,765 | 4,139 | | | | 3,807 | 252 | | 1,301 |
| 21 | 1921 | 1,041 | 3,200 | 3,457 | 3,754 | 47 | 310 | 1,339 | 1,922 | 1,802 | |
| | 1911 | 1,064 | 4,080 | 4,193 | | | | 3,735 | 278 | | 1,287 | 1,932 | 1,676 |
| 22 | 1921 | 2,978 | 3,145 | 3,541 | 3,704 | 48 | 407 | 2,212 | 1,702 | 1,682 | |
| | 1911 | 4,207 | 4,060 | 4,198 | | | | 3,723 | 421 | | 2,295 | 1,700 | 1,594 |
| 23 | 1921 | 836 | 3,049 | 3,521 | 3,654 | 49 | 208 | 2,227 | 1,626 | 1,612 | |
| | 1911 | 1,119 | 4,390 | 4,259 | | | | 3,691 | 167 | | 2,286 | 1,629 | 1,496 |
| 24 | 1921 | 953 | 3,677 | 3,527 | 3,629 | 50 | 9,885 | 2,208 | 1,548 | 1,552 | |
| | 1911 | 1,320 | 4,448 | 4,191 | | | | 3,630 | 10,335 | | 2,321 | 1,555 | 1,436 |
| 25 | 1921 | 12,437 | 3,304 | 3,587 | 3,604 | 51 | 323 | 2,215 | 1,480 | 1,482 | |
| | 1911 | 14,241 | 3,855 | 4,180 | | | | 3,619 | 211 | | 2,272 | 1,491 | 1,330 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IA—continued.

Showing the adjustment of age-periods given in Subsidiary Table I—continued.

| Age. | Census year. | Actual. | MALE AND FEMALE COMBINED. | | | Age. | Census year. | Actual. | MALE AND FEMALE COMBINED. | | | |
|------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----|
| | | | ARITHMETICAL SMOOTHING. | | Additional smoothing by hand. | | | | ARITHMETICAL SMOOTHING. | | Additional smoothing by hand. | |
| | | | Inter-mediate. | Final. | | | | | Inter-mediate. | Final. | | |
| 52 | 1921 | 519 | 2,203 | 1,407 | 1,421 | 78 | { | 1921 | 19 | 95 | 71 | 68 |
| | 1911 | 451 | 2,270 | 1,422 | 1,367 | | | 1911 | 11 | 103 | 86 | 74 |
| 53 | 1921 | 138 | 669 | 1,416 | 1,371 | 79 | { | 1921 | 6 | 92 | 66 | 58 |
| | 1911 | 176 | 633 | 1,423 | 1,191 | | | 1911 | 3 | 103 | 84 | 64 |
| 54 | 1921 | 152 | 645 | 1,346 | 1,276 | 80 | { | 1921 | 397 | 93 | 60 | 48 |
| | 1911 | 167 | 620 | 1,333 | 1,130 | | | 1911 | 482 | 104 | 79 | 58 |
| 55 | 1921 | 2,212 | 573 | 1,275 | 1,226 | 81 | { | 1921 | 9 | 90 | 56 | 46 |
| | 1911 | 2,171 | 556 | 1,244 | 1,024 | | | 1911 | 7 | 103 | 77 | 56 |
| 56 | 1921 | 206 | 577 | 1,199 | 1,161 | 82 | { | 1921 | 36 | 89 | 51 | 42 |
| | 1911 | 147 | 555 | 1,152 | 941 | | | 1911 | 16 | 103 | 56 | 55 |
| 57 | 1921 | 155 | 563 | 1,129 | 1,076 | 83 | { | 1921 | 3 | 17 | 48 | 37 |
| | 1911 | 131 | 539 | 1,063 | 817 | | | 1911 | 5 | 14 | 64 | 64 |
| 58 | 1921 | 160 | 1,439 | 956 | 996 | 84 | { | 1921 | ... | 15 | 41 | 33 |
| | 1911 | 169 | 1,306 | 879 | 737 | | | 1911 | 4 | 13 | 46 | 53 |
| 59 | 1921 | 82 | 1,433 | 921 | 901 | 85 | { | 1921 | 36 | 8 | 35 | 31 |
| | 1911 | 75 | 1,301 | 844 | 686 | | | 1911 | 37 | 10 | 38 | 52 |
| 60 | 1921 | 6,590 | 1,449 | 885 | 851 | 86 | { | 1921 | 2 | 9 | 29 | 29 |
| | 1911 | 6,009 | 1,313 | 806 | 644 | | | 1911 | 3 | 10 | 30 | 51 |
| 61 | 1921 | 179 | 1,432 | 855 | 786 | 87 | { | 1921 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 25 |
| | 1911 | 121 | 1,297 | 774 | 594 | | | 1911 | 2 | 9 | 24 | 48 |
| 62 | 1921 | 234 | 1,443 | 822 | 743 | 88 | { | 1921 | 6 | 22 | 15 | 24 |
| | 1911 | 216 | 1,295 | 742 | 546 | | | 1911 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 47 |
| 63 | 1921 | 75 | 306 | 800 | 651 | 89 | { | 1921 | 1 | 22 | 14 | 22 |
| | 1911 | 63 | 251 | 717 | 444 | | | 1911 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 46 |
| 64 | 1921 | 138 | 282 | 699 | 601 | 90 | { | 1921 | 100 | 23 | 13 | 21 |
| | 1911 | 67 | 238 | 624 | 346 | | | 1911 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 29 |
| 65 | 1921 | 903 | 246 | 598 | 526 | 91 | { | 1921 | 4 | 22 | 12 | 15 |
| | 1911 | 787 | 209 | 530 | 325 | | | 1911 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 24 |
| 66 | 1921 | 62 | 240 | 496 | 478 | 92 | { | 1921 | 2 | 22 | 12 | 14 |
| | 1911 | 59 | 207 | 435 | 215 | | | 1911 | 4 | 18 | 11 | 23 |
| 67 | 1921 | 53 | 217 | 394 | 416 | 93 | { | 1921 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 13 |
| | 1911 | 71 | 197 | 341 | 198 | | | 1911 | ... | 5 | 11 | 21 |
| 68 | 1921 | 42 | 327 | 270 | 386 | 94 | { | 1921 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| | 1911 | 51 | 281 | 228 | 174 | | | 1911 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 18 |
| 69 | 1921 | 24 | 322 | 248 | 341 | 95 | { | 1921 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| | 1911 | 19 | 274 | 210 | 145 | | | 1911 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 17 |
| 70 | 1921 | 1,456 | 325 | 228 | 318 | 96 | { | 1921 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| | 1911 | 1,206 | 272 | 183 | 141 | | | 1911 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 16 |
| 71 | 1921 | 37 | 321 | 211 | 254 | 97 | { | 1921 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | 1911 | 23 | 266 | 177 | 133 | | | 1911 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 15 |
| 72 | 1921 | 65 | 319 | 194 | 206 | 98 | { | 1921 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 1911 | 60 | 261 | 163 | 135 | | | 1911 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 12 |
| 73 | 1921 | 25 | 70 | 183 | 181 | 99 | { | 1921 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 1911 | 21 | 56 | 163 | 128 | | | 1911 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| 74 | 1921 | 12 | 67 | 162 | 156 | 100 and over. | { | 1921 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| | 1911 | 13 | 53 | 149 | 126 | | | 1911 | 24 | 22 | 14 | 24 |
| 75 | 1921 | 210 | 60 | 141 | 133 | 76 | { | 1921 | 22 | 59 | 119 | 83 |
| | 1911 | 162 | 43 | 133 | 120 | | | 1911 | 10 | 41 | 117 | 108 |
| 77 | 1921 | 30 | 57 | 98 | 78 | 77 | { | 1921 | 30 | 57 | 98 | 78 |
| | 1911 | 9 | 39 | 102 | 98 | | | 1911 | 9 | 39 | 102 | 98 |

SUBSIDIARY

Age Distribution of 10,000

| Age. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0-1 | 295 | 326 | 372 | 405 | 131 | 144 | 328 | 370 |
| 1-2 | 140 | 157 | 141 | 159 | 122 | 138 | 147 | 159 |
| 2-3 | 224 | 260 | 276 | 313 | 192 | 210 | 245 | 269 |
| 3-4 | 261 | 309 | 314 | 355 | 204 | 223 | 286 | 327 |
| 4-5 | 268 | 301 | 273 | 290 | 228 | 240 | 330 | 339 |
| Total 0-5 | 1,188 | 1,358 | 1,376 | 1,522 | 877 | 955 | 1,336 | 1,464 |
| 5-10 | 1,517 | 1,541 | 1,212 | 1,186 | 1,204 | 1,233 | 1,387 | 1,365 |
| 10-15 | 1,290 | 1,109 | 972 | 798 | 1,339 | 1,172 | 1,134 | 958 |
| 15-20 | 841 | 708 | 923 | 789 | 1,111 | 992 | 867 | 754 |
| 20-25 | 689 | 766 | 899 | 995 | 903 | 973 | 786 | 849 |
| 25-30 | 825 | 807 | 957 | 942 | 907 | 871 | 882 | 853 |
| 30-35 | 901 | 915 | 947 | 965 | 906 | 915 | 924 | 937 |
| 35-40 | 588 | 550 | 569 | 524 | 570 | 548 | 569 | 533 |
| 40-45 | 710 | 756 | 718 | 779 | 741 | 813 | 703 | 740 |
| 45-50 | 341 | 302 | 335 | 305 | 350 | 332 | 338 | 307 |
| 50-55 | 501 | 524 | 534 | 563 | 491 | 541 | 473 | 504 |
| 55-60 | 153 | 135 | 147 | 128 | 190 | 176 | 170 | 158 |
| 60-65 | 292 | 354 | 273 | 347 | 411 | 489 | 441 | 567 |
| 65-70 | 59 | 57 | 50 | 47 | | | | |
| 70 and over | 105 | 122 | 88 | 110 | | | | |
| Mean age | 24.6 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 25.0 |

NOTE 1. 1891 figures for Rajputana are not available. Those for Ajmer-Merwara, and, in both Provinces, those for 1891 and 1901, have been taken from the report for 1901.

SUBSIDIARY

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex in Natural

| Age. | WESTERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | SOUTHERN | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | | 1921. | | 1911. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0-5 | 1,185 | 1,306 | 1,420 | 1,531 | 931 | 1,007 | 1,513 | 1,603 | 1,297 | 1,465 | 1,721 | 1,874 |
| 5-10 | 1,541 | 1,546 | 1,195 | 1,164 | 1,038 | 1,061 | 1,470 | 1,451 | 1,731 | 1,709 | 1,301 | 1,203 |
| 10-15 | 1,399 | 1,258 | 984 | 839 | 1,443 | 1,376 | 1,198 | 1,142 | 1,333 | 1,111 | 724 | 568 |
| 15-20 | 817 | 695 | 947 | 799 | 1,271 | 1,177 | 766 | 701 | 800 | 642 | 843 | 706 |
| 20-40 | 2,983 | 2,943 | 3,356 | 3,373 | 2,914 | 2,894 | 2,897 | 2,793 | 2,877 | 2,933 | 3,649 | 3,627 |
| 40-60 | 1,635 | 1,687 | 1,694 | 1,746 | 1,886 | 1,939 | 1,660 | 1,680 | 1,635 | 1,710 | 1,525 | 1,665 |
| 60 and over | 440 | 565 | 404 | 548 | 517 | 546 | 496 | 630 | 327 | 430 | 237 | 357 |
| Mean age | 24.1 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 23.2 | 23.8 | 23.3 | 24.0 |

NOTE 1. 1891 figures are not available.

2. The 1891 and 1901 figures for Eastern Division exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.

3. The 1891 figures in the Southern Division exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

TABLE II(a).

of each sex in each Province.

| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | | 1881. | |
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 271 | 311 | 390 | 441 | 130 | 126 | 344 | 396 | 386 | 435 |
| 135 | 166 | 146 | 168 | 65 | 66 | 171 | 182 | 224 | 247 |
| 199 | 248 | 285 | 321 | 136 | 138 | 251 | 290 | 299 | 223 |
| 225 | 275 | 315 | 362 | 155 | 167 | 284 | 328 | 305 | 339 |
| 210 | 243 | 257 | 268 | 187 | 188 | 293 | 318 | 307 | 319 |
| 1,040 | 1,243 | 1,393 | 1,560 | 673 | 685 | 1,343 | 1,504 | 1,431 | 1,583 |
| 1,334 | 1,441 | 1,122 | 1,135 | 1,086 | 1,120 | 1,393 | 1,418 | 1,273 | 1,280 |
| 1,267 | 1,117 | 818 | 677 | 1,367 | 1,242 | 1,131 | 981 | 874 | 719 |
| 854 | 758 | 863 | 782 | 1,172 | 1,084 | 842 | 780 | 882 | 821 |
| 772 | 784 | 1,035 | 1,091 | 1,112 | 1,166 | 747 | 818 | 1,015 | 1,051 |
| 882 | 817 | 1,083 | 1,014 | 1,002 | 935 | 880 | 846 | 1,003 | 966 |
| 904 | 998 | 1,014 | 1,001 | 908 | 917 | 960 | 937 | 983 | 983 |
| 677 | 593 | 613 | 527 | 581 | 542 | 559 | 510 | 573 | 508 |
| 780 | 795 | 677 | 751 | 830 | 865 | 741 | 770 | 641 | 715 |
| 385 | 307 | 340 | 307 | 328 | 311 | 354 | 278 | 318 | 287 |
| 470 | 511 | 529 | 559 | 484 | 546 | 466 | 501 | 462 | 509 |
| 142 | 126 | 147 | 123 | 154 | 157 | 144 | 115 | 160 | 133 |
| 260 | 230 | 254 | 334 | | | | | | |
| 50 | 52 | 70 | 45 | 303 | 430 | 440 | 542 | 385 | 465 |
| 93 | 119 | 42 | 94 | | | | | | |
| 25.3 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 24.5 |

2. 1891 and 1901 figures exclude Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
 3. 1891 figures for Rajputana exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

TABLE II(b).

Divisions. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara Combined.

| DIVISION. | | | | EASTERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1901. | | 1891. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | |
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 575 | 637 | 1,307 | 1,485 | 1,139 | 1,324 | 1,244 | 1,398 | 932 | 1,016 | 1,215 | 1,378 |
| 1,196 | 1,192 | 1,583 | 1,472 | 1,417 | 1,468 | 1,192 | 1,191 | 1,282 | 1,306 | 1,272 | 1,275 |
| 1,455 | 1,221 | 1,212 | 963 | 1,225 | 1,041 | 1,046 | 856 | 1,260 | 1,064 | 1,071 | 852 |
| 1,270 | 1,057 | 888 | 792 | 866 | 742 | 937 | 813 | 906 | 888 | 897 | 769 |
| 3,893 | 3,832 | 3,184 | 3,252 | 3,084 | 3,134 | 3,291 | 3,385 | 3,299 | 3,355 | 3,299 | 3,361 |
| 1,441 | 1,786 | 1,457 | 1,590 | 1,767 | 1,735 | 1,821 | 1,825 | 1,806 | 1,848 | 1,778 | 1,789 |
| 170 | 275 | 279 | 446 | 502 | 556 | 469 | 532 | 425 | 521 | 468 | 576 |
| 24.6 | 26.5 | 22.7 | 24.0 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 25.3 | 25.6 |

4. The 1901 figures for the Western Division have been taken from the report of 1901.
 5. Ajmer was included in the Eastern and Merwara in the Southern Division in 1911, while this time both Ajmer and Merwara have been included in the Eastern Division.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex

| Age | RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 1,594 | 1,801 | 2,105 | 2,273 | 670 | 836 | 1,437 | 1,603 |
| 5-10 | 2,108 | 2,021 | 1,485 | 1,378 | 1,336 | 1,372 | 1,708 | 1,540 |
| 10-15 | 1,309 | 1,120 | 720 | 584 | 1,466 | 1,277 | 1,245 | 996 |
| 15-20 | 701 | 609 | 736 | 657 | 1,220 | 1,092 | 876 | 809 |
| 20-40 | 2,570 | 2,805 | 3,489 | 3,602 | 3,923 | 3,837 | 3,183 | 3,321 |
| 40-60 | 1,446 | 1,325 | 1,285 | 1,261 | 1,239 | 1,365 | 1,272 | 1,373 |
| 60 and over | 263 | 719 | 180 | 250 | 146 | 221 | 219 | 358 |
| Mean age | 21.1 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 23.3 | 23.6 | 21.6 | 22.7 |
| 2. CHRISTIAN. | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 1,482 | 1,557 | 1,204 | 1,737 | 764 | 1,104 | 1,291 | 1,506 |
| 5-10 | 1,585 | 1,779 | 1,038 | 996 | 1,167 | 1,604 | 1,118 | 1,383 |
| 10-15 | 1,024 | 859 | 1,121 | 617 | 1,925 | 1,553 | 915 | 1,089 |
| 15-20 | 554 | 602 | 938 | 1,110 | 1,065 | 1,036 | 800 | 1,248 |
| 20-40 | 3,499 | 3,668 | 4,109 | 4,110 | 3,165 | 3,192 | 3,507 | 3,464 |
| 40-60 | 1,535 | 1,269 | 1,420 | 1,148 | 1,703 | 1,307 | 2,225 | 1,224 |
| 60 and over | 321 | 266 | 170 | 292 | 211 | 204 | 144 | 86 |
| Mean age | 23.9 | 22.4 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 24.1 | 21.9 | 25.7 | 21.2 |
| 3. HINDU. | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 1,164 | 1,331 | 1,349 | 1,499 | 869 | 941 | 1,327 | 1,460 |
| 5-10 | 1,496 | 1,528 | 1,196 | 1,173 | 1,186 | 1,216 | 1,383 | 1,369 |
| 10-15 | 1,290 | 1,102 | 970 | 790 | 1,334 | 1,168 | 1,136 | 950 |
| 15-20 | 851 | 707 | 931 | 789 | 1,112 | 982 | 855 | 747 |
| 20-40 | 3,020 | 3,043 | 3,389 | 3,433 | 3,283 | 3,313 | 3,162 | 3,167 |
| 40-60 | 1,720 | 1,744 | 1,753 | 1,803 | 1,796 | 1,895 | 1,694 | 1,728 |
| 60 and over | 459 | 545 | 412 | 513 | 418 | 495 | 443 | 573 |
| Mean age | 24.6 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 26.1 | 24.5 | 25.0 |
| 4. JAIN. | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 1,157 | 1,100 | 1,319 | 1,248 | 864 | 894 | 1,471 | 1,394 |
| 5-10 | 1,378 | 1,251 | 1,235 | 1,124 | 1,105 | 1,022 | 1,349 | 1,204 |
| 10-15 | 1,268 | 1,128 | 923 | 813 | 1,405 | 1,285 | 1,111 | 1,005 |
| 15-20 | 775 | 737 | 838 | 793 | 1,228 | 1,168 | 810 | 796 |
| 20-40 | 3,076 | 3,221 | 3,404 | 3,503 | 3,137 | 3,208 | 2,995 | 3,120 |
| 40-60 | 1,877 | 1,982 | 1,871 | 1,987 | 1,888 | 1,939 | 1,804 | 1,884 |
| 60 and over | 469 | 581 | 410 | 532 | 373 | 486 | 460 | 597 |
| Mean age | 25.5 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 25.2 | 26.4 | 24.7 | 26.0 |
| 5. MUSALMAN. | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 1,203 | 1,394 | 1,317 | 1,469 | 1,034 | 1,147 | 1,325 | 1,483 |
| 5-10 | 1,442 | 1,483 | 1,233 | 1,236 | 1,321 | 1,296 | 1,308 | 1,323 |
| 10-15 | 1,286 | 1,155 | 1,112 | 903 | 1,311 | 1,202 | 1,087 | 931 |
| 15-20 | 845 | 756 | 958 | 851 | 1,019 | 967 | 891 | 783 |
| 20-40 | 3,045 | 3,068 | 3,157 | 3,256 | 3,127 | 3,081 | 3,207 | 3,226 |
| 40-60 | 1,655 | 1,006 | 1,725 | 1,689 | 1,722 | 1,760 | 1,600 | 1,682 |
| 60 and over | 524 | 540 | 498 | 536 | 466 | 547 | 492 | 572 |
| Mean age | 24.6 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.9 |

1. Figures for 1881 for Rajputana are not available.

2. Figures for Hindu in Columns 8, 9, 16 and 17 include figures for Arya Samajist.

3. 1891 Census of Rajputana exclude estimated Dhila and Geringia.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Age Distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

| Castes. | Locality. | MALES—NUMBER PER MILLA AGED | | | | | FEMALES—NUMBER PER MILLA AGED | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | | 0-5. | 5-12. | 12-15. | 15-40. | 40 and over. | 0-5. | 5-12. | 12-15. | 15-40. | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Ahrir . | Rajputana . | 116 | 208 | 70 | 404 | 202 | 144 | 198 | 59 | 374 | 223 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 62 | 181 | 57 | 553 | 197 | 133 | 189 | 48 | 442 | 218 |
| 2. Balal . | Rajputana . | 119 | 214 | 66 | 377 | 224 | 140 | 210 | 52 | 375 | 223 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 117 | 211 | 74 | 385 | 213 | 133 | 207 | 58 | 390 | 212 |
| 3. Bambhi . | Rajputana . | 134 | 227 | 88 | 354 | 197 | 138 | 226 | 68 | 345 | 213 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 110 | 197 | 84 | 376 | 233 | 127 | 195 | 56 | 396 | 226 |
| 4. Bhangi . | Rajputana . | 128 | 220 | 71 | 376 | 205 | 147 | 211 | 58 | 365 | 199 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 116 | 193 | 65 | 451 | 175 | 124 | 198 | 64 | 434 | 180 |
| 5. Brahman | Rajputana . | 102 | 182 | 67 | 398 | 251 | 114 | 181 | 54 | 379 | 272 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 85 | 144 | 67 | 464 | 240 | 103 | 157 | 50 | 425 | 265 |
| 6. Certain trading Castes (Mahajans). | Rajputana . | 112 | 186 | 71 | 393 | 238 | 115 | 179 | 63 | 389 | 254 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 92 | 156 | 73 | 447 | 232 | 100 | 161 | 63 | 426 | 251 |
| 7. Chamari . | Rajputana . | 134 | 217 | 71 | 331 | 197 | 150 | 213 | 57 | 362 | 198 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 131 | 233 | 70 | 375 | 191 | 134 | 223 | 53 | 333 | 192 |
| 8. Christian (Indian). | Rajputana . | 165 | 149 | 131 | 408 | 167 | 169 | 171 | 97 | 421 | 142 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 109 | 205 | 97 | 476 | 113 | 122 | 203 | 140 | 403 | 123 |
| 9. Christian (Others). | Rajputana . | 134 | 179 | 61 | 399 | 227 | 122 | 195 | 60 | 441 | 182 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 92 | 53 | 23 | 655 | 177 | 156 | 129 | 49 | 474 | 192 |
| 10. Dhobi . | Rajputana . | 125 | 206 | 68 | 362 | 219 | 131 | 195 | 57 | 338 | 229 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 114 | 224 | 35 | 373 | 199 | 139 | 215 | 55 | 373 | 213 |
| 11. Gujar . | Rajputana . | 112 | 200 | 76 | 399 | 213 | 129 | 206 | 64 | 375 | 226 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 103 | 224 | 32 | 331 | 205 | 121 | 219 | 70 | 360 | 210 |
| 12. Jai . | Rajputana . | 117 | 201 | 75 | 392 | 215 | 135 | 212 | 66 | 359 | 223 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 97 | 193 | 76 | 429 | 200 | 113 | 193 | 63 | 399 | 227 |
| 13. Kaohhi | Rajputana . | 122 | 207 | 71 | 394 | 206 | 143 | 211 | 57 | 393 | 196 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 103 | 52 | 69 | 633 | 133 | 121 | 61 | 30 | 546 | 242 |
| 14. Kalal . | Rajputana . | 120 | 199 | 80 | 339 | 212 | 127 | 209 | 58 | 330 | 226 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 107 | 182 | 76 | 411 | 224 | 112 | 212 | 75 | 346 | 255 |
| 15. Kayastha | Rajputana . | 96 | 157 | 67 | 413 | 237 | 124 | 166 | 50 | 400 | 260 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 99 | 160 | 69 | 440 | 232 | 129 | 161 | 49 | 415 | 246 |
| 16. Khati . | Rajputana . | 114 | 206 | 75 | 373 | 233 | 133 | 169 | 60 | 373 | 240 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 100 | 132 | 77 | 407 | 234 | 116 | 176 | 54 | 419 | 235 |
| 17. Khatik | Rajputana . | 123 | 219 | 76 | 332 | 195 | 150 | 215 | 61 | 337 | 137 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 113 | 213 | 70 | 399 | 195 | 140 | 213 | 54 | 397 | 191 |
| 18. Koli | Rajputana . | 126 | 193 | 66 | 339 | 221 | 131 | 193 | 57 | 336 | 203 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 131 | 163 | 57 | 465 | 139 | 140 | 169 | 54 | 443 | 139 |
| 19. Kumhar | Rajputana . | 123 | 209 | 67 | 330 | 216 | 143 | 212 | 61 | 362 | 222 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 121 | 206 | 73 | 392 | 203 | 127 | 197 | 63 | 363 | 245 |
| 20. Lodha . | Rajputana . | 134 | 194 | 73 | 396 | 203 | 142 | 216 | 71 | 330 | 135 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 110 | 230 | 57 | 334 | 199 | 141 | 202 | 61 | 400 | 206 |
| 21. Lohar . | Rajputana . | 120 | 212 | 79 | 374 | 215 | 133 | 209 | 65 | 366 | 222 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 125 | 137 | 31 | 335 | 222 | 139 | 197 | 53 | 333 | 223 |
| 22. Mali . | Rajputana . | 121 | 199 | 69 | 397 | 214 | 141 | 193 | 53 | 337 | 221 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 114 | 191 | 63 | 401 | 226 | 123 | 173 | 43 | 404 | 247 |
| 23. Raigar . | Rajputana . | 131 | 220 | 69 | 377 | 203 | 155 | 223 | 55 | 379 | 133 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 133 | 229 | 77 | 374 | 137 | 147 | 221 | 62 | 331 | 139 |
| 24. Rajput | Rajputana . | 94 | 190 | 73 | 403 | 235 | 105 | 130 | 57 | 337 | 271 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 72 | 134 | 62 | 515 | 217 | 104 | 130 | 61 | 421 | 264 |
| 25. Rangrez | Rajputana . | 123 | 179 | 71 | 390 | 232 | 143 | 202 | 74 | 359 | 222 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 107 | 211 | 43 | 435 | 204 | 122 | 206 | 73 | 366 | 223 |
| 26. Hoberi . | Rajputana . | 122 | 225 | 34 | 334 | 206 | 132 | 217 | 70 | 357 | 224 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 99 | 199 | 92 | 401 | 209 | 110 | 212 | 59 | 373 | 241 |
| 27. Shaikh . | Rajputana . | 103 | 139 | 71 | 400 | 232 | 132 | 191 | 53 | 391 | 223 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 72 | 130 | 57 | 433 | 253 | 106 | 169 | 47 | 421 | 247 |
| 28. Tali . | Rajputana . | 116 | 210 | 75 | 393 | 206 | 134 | 204 | 63 | 373 | 221 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . | 117 | 131 | 72 | 410 | 220 | 132 | 137 | 57 | 333 | 251 |

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on Imperial Table XIV, not on XIII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

| Caste. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------|--|---|-----------------------------|---|----------|--|
| | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100 | | PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40. | | No. of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages. | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100 | | PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40. | | No. of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages. |
| | Persons aged 15—40. | Married females aged 15—40. | Males. | Females. | | Persons aged 15—40. | Married females aged 15—40. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Ahir | 85.0 | 225.9 | 59.1 | 69.2 | 32.0 | 46.0 | 154.5 | 35.6 | 49.3 | 37.4 |
| 2. Bahl | 89.7 | 217.8 | 59.3 | 59.5 | 32.0 | 86.3 | 208.6 | 55.4 | 54.2 | 24.0 |
| 3. Bhamhal | 105.2 | 276.0 | 55.6 | 61.9 | 25.8 | 81.6 | 185.3 | 62.1 | 57.0 | 39.7 |
| 4. Bhargal | 89.7 | 216.7 | 54.7 | 51.7 | 33.0 | 79.9 | 178.6 | 29.7 | 41.5 | 32.3 |
| 5. Bhatnagar | 74.4 | 214.7 | 69.1 | 71.0 | 29.1 | 54.4 | 167.0 | 51.7 | 62.5 | 32.4 |
| 6. Certain trading castes (Maha-jans) | 75.6 | 202.5 | 69.6 | 65.1 | 22.7 | 53.3 | 173.0 | 62.0 | 59.2 | 31.9 |
| 7. Chamar | 86.3 | 223.0 | 51.0 | 50.0 | 33.0 | 85.1 | 215.0 | 59.8 | 49.3 | 34.0 |
| 8. Christian (Indian) | 77.6 | 199.0 | 41.0 | 33.7 | 34.5 | 73.4 | 247.0 | 23.9 | 31.9 | 28.0 |
| 9. Christian (other) | 75.3 | 228.2 | 57.0 | 41.2 | 39.7 | 31.1 | 294.5 | 27.1 | 49.0 | 39.3 |
| 10. Dhobi | 85.4 | 204.4 | 57.5 | 50.0 | 33.3 | 82.1 | 221.2 | 62.8 | 50.4 | 30.4 |
| 11. Gajar | 89.1 | 229.6 | 53.4 | 69.3 | 32.1 | 85.2 | 217.9 | 53.6 | 65.2 | 39.3 |
| 12. Jat | 87.8 | 226.4 | 54.9 | 63.7 | 30.6 | 72.9 | 199.7 | 49.5 | 59.7 | 38.2 |
| 13. Kachhal | 84.7 | 208.3 | 62.3 | 49.7 | 34.4 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 44.4 | 45.6 |
| 14. Kahl | 85.1 | 215.0 | 54.7 | 59.7 | 31.1 | 89.5 | 219.3 | 34.3 | 73.7 | 29.9 |
| 15. Kayastha | 66.2 | 183.9 | 64.5 | 65.0 | 22.2 | 63.5 | 175.0 | 52.5 | 59.3 | 34.9 |
| 16. Khatri | 85.5 | 212.3 | 60.0 | 63.4 | 31.6 | 69.4 | 173.4 | 57.6 | 66.0 | 35.6 |
| 17. Khatri | 82.6 | 216.7 | 51.0 | 48.1 | 33.6 | 87.1 | 206.9 | 49.0 | 48.0 | 34.2 |
| 18. Koli | 86.7 | 209.6 | 54.9 | 54.0 | 32.7 | 65.4 | 152.6 | 49.7 | 62.2 | 49.6 |
| 19. Kumbhar | 69.1 | 2.148 | 59.9 | 61.5 | 30.9 | 35.6 | 228.6 | 51.8 | 66.0 | 25.9 |
| 20. Ladha | 87.0 | 217.4 | 51.1 | 47.0 | 33.4 | 89.0 | 226.3 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 32.3 |
| 21. Lohar | 81.6 | 229.2 | 67.6 | 69.6 | 30.8 | 84.2 | 219.9 | 57.7 | 53.4 | 32.3 |
| 22. Mah | 64.1 | 213.2 | 54.0 | 57.0 | 32.6 | 75.2 | 133.7 | 56.4 | 61.1 | 34.4 |
| 23. Rajgar | 90.3 | 229.0 | 53.6 | 49.7 | 32.8 | 86.7 | 229.5 | 59.0 | 49.3 | 32.5 |
| 24. Rajput | 71.2 | 225.0 | 57.4 | 79.1 | 29.9 | 49.1 | 178.0 | 42.0 | 62.9 | 38.0 |
| 25. Rangrot | 66.0 | 219.2 | 69.5 | 61.3 | 31.4 | 79.2 | 275.6 | 47.0 | 62.4 | 28.4 |
| 26. Sahani | 99.4 | 209.2 | 59.2 | 69.0 | 27.9 | 79.1 | 241.5 | 59.1 | 63.6 | 27.9 |
| 27. Shastri | 79.1 | 209.7 | 69.2 | 59.4 | 33.2 | 49.5 | 159.9 | 51.7 | 57.3 | 37.1 |
| 28. Yadi | 85.9 | 213.3 | 49.5 | 59.3 | 32.3 | 76.4 | 199.1 | 53.5 | 65.4 | 32.4 |

Note.—The figures in this Table are based on Imperial Table XIV and on XIII.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 60 and over to those

| Province, Natural Division, and State or District. | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, BOTH SEXES, UNDER 10 | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|---------|---|-------|-------|
| | PER 100 PERSONS AGED 15—40. | | | | PER 100 MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40. (a) | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 73.0 | 61.9 | 48.3 | 69.8 | 187.6 | 151.0 | 130.2 |
| Rajputana. | 73.6 | 62.1 | 48.9 | 69.7 | 188.8 | 151.3 | 131.8 |
| <i>Eastern Division. (b)</i> | 68.7 | 59.3 | 52.1 | 62.0 | 174.4 | 143.2 | 131.6 |
| Alwar | 71.0 | 63.7 | 67.4 | 64.1 | 181.6 | 152.2 | 158.6 |
| Bharatpur | 63.5 | 54.1 | 63.0 | 50.4 | 168.0 | 137.1 | 155.5 |
| Bundi | 77.2 | 67.8 | 35.4 | 67.9 | 196.7 | 169.2 | 101.1 |
| Dholpur | 66.2 | 58.3 | 62.7 | 63.0 | 177.8 | 147.6 | 157.1 |
| Jaipur | 66.9 | 58.2 | 51.7 | 61.8 | 168.3 | 138.9 | 128.8 |
| Jhalawar | 68.5 | 56.8 | 36.4 | 62.5 | 177.1 | 142.5 | 106.2 |
| Karauli | 70.4 | 57.1 | 50.6 | 67.4 | 186.6 | 145.9 | 143.9 |
| Kishangarh | 66.8 | 55.1 | 30.4 | 72.0 | 171.9 | 130.1 | 95.7 |
| Kotah | 72.8 | 61.6 | 42.8 | 59.8 | 180.0 | 144.7 | 116.2 |
| Lawa Estate | 68.3 | 55.1 | 36.9 | 66.4 | 169.6 | 132.4 | 89.1 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 75.0 | 63.4 | 32.5 | 74.8 | 181.1 | 151.9 | 87.9 |
| Tonk | 74.8 | 64.1 | 39.0 | 66.2 | 182.7 | 152.6 | 105.2 |
| <i>Southern Division. (c)</i> | 85.4 | 68.9 | 35.6 | 73.5 | 211.5 | 166.0 | 106.6 |
| Abu District (d) | 46.1 | ... | ... | ... | 139.2 | ... | ... |
| Banswara | 106.8 | 79.0 | 44.3 | (e)66.1 | 252.7 | 185.0 | 122.7 |
| Dungarpur | 98.5 | 72.1 | 35.9 | 62.0 | 230.1 | 170.7 | 111.6 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 110.2 | 84.1 | 51.7 | (f) | 267.2 | 204.7 | 167.9 |
| Mewar | 80.9 | 66.9 | 32.6 | 74.8 | 203.1 | 163.0 | 100.7 |
| Partabgarh | 83.3 | 64.6 | 34.9 | 53.9 | 202.2 | 156.3 | 102.8 |
| Sirohi | 84.5 | 73.0 | 48.8 | 82.2 | 210.6 | 171.2 | 132.1 |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | 74.8 | 62.6 | 43.8 | 84.2 | 202.2 | 156.9 | 143.5 |
| Bikaner | 75.0 | 60.9 | 49.3 | 73.6 | 200.1 | 156.5 | 132.6 |
| Jaisalmer | 70.8 | 61.9 | 61.0 | 84.2 | 247.9 | 174.2 | 181.5 |
| Marwar | 74.8 | 63.2 | 48.2 | 88.0 | 201.6 | 156.4 | 146.0 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 61.7 | 57.5 | 37.8 | 71.9 | 164.1 | 143.7 | 99.8 |

(a) 1891 figures are not available.

(b) Ajmer has been excluded from the 1921 figures.

(c) Merwara has been excluded from the 1921 figures.

(d) Figures for Abu District are not available for previous censuses when they were included in Sirohi.

TABLE V.

aged 15—40 ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

| PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40. | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES. (c) | | |
|--|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|---|-------|-------|
| 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 11.7 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 31.4 | 36.6 | 34.1 |
| 11.9 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 31.3 | 36.7 | 34.0 |
| 13.0 | 13.4 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 32.8 | 37.0 | 36.0 |
| 14.9 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 32.3 | 34.9 | 34.5 |
| 12.0 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 34.5 | 36.5 | 35.6 |
| 10.3 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 30.5 | 38.0 | 35.5 |
| 12.7 | 14.8 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 33.1 | 36.3 | 35.3 |
| 13.7 | 15.7 | 11.8 | 14.2 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 15.6 | 33.0 | 36.8 | 36.3 |
| 15.4 | 13.7 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 30.9 | 37.8 | 35.2 |
| 12.5 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 13.5 | 33.3 | 37.1 | 36.2 |
| 8.4 | 11.4 | 7.0 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 13.5 | 32.6 | 38.0 | 38.3 |
| 11.8 | 12.7 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 32.3 | 39.2 | 35.6 |
| 9.7 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 34.6 | 38.4 | 40.1 |
| 9.0 | 14.2 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 14.7 | 31.9 | 38.7 | 38.8 |
| 11.1 | 13.0 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 14.7 | 32.4 | 37.7 | 35.9 |
| 8.9 | 14.8 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 11.2 | 30.1 | 37.7 | 34.8 |
| 5.1 | 6.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30.1 | --- | --- |
| 8.2 | 12.9 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 4.7 | (e) 4.6 | (e) 9.8 | 28.5 | 36.3 | 35.7 |
| 7.5 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 30.2 | 37.6 | 33.1 |
| 8.7 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 8.0 | (f) | (f) | 27.8 | 33.6 | 29.4 |
| 8.9 | 11.8 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 11.1 | 30.3 | 38.0 | 34.6 |
| 8.6 | 11.1 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 31.2 | 38.6 | 34.7 |
| 11.3 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 29.6 | 36.6 | 34.9 |
| 11.6 | 15.5 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 18.0 | 29.2 | 35.6 | 29.6 |
| 14.2 | 18.1 | 9.7 | 13.7 | 9.3 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 29.3 | 35.2 | 33.5 |
| 8.8 | 13.6 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 25.0 | 33.2 | 29.0 |
| 10.8 | 14.7 | 9.3 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 29.3 | 35.9 | 28.4 |
| 9.6 | 12.9 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 13.9 | 32.6 | 33.6 | 37.7 |

(e) Includes Kumbhgarh Chiefship.

(f) Included in Banswara.

NOTE.—(1) 1891 and 1901 figures exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Firawa and Sironj.

(2) 1891 figures exclude estimated Bhils and Grazias.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

| Religion, Province and Natural Division. | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, BOTH SEXES, PER 100 | | | | | | PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40. | | | | | | NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.* | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--|-------|-------|
| | PERSONS AGED 15—40. | | | MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40. | | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animist | 112.2 | 85.1 | 41.7 | 253.5 | 189.9 | 125.0 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 30.0 | 38.8 | 34.8 |
| Hindu | 71.9 | 60.8 | 47.8 | 186.0 | 148.7 | 127.9 | 11.7 | 14.5 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 11.4 | 31.4 | 36.9 | 34.5 |
| Musalman | 69.0 | 63.6 | 57.3 | 176.0 | 153.6 | 153.8 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 33.0 | 36.1 | 32.4 |
| Rajputana. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animist | 112.4 | 85.3 | 41.7 | 254.1 | 190.3 | 125.0 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 30.1 | 38.7 | 34.8 |
| Hindu | 72.3 | 61.0 | 48.4 | 186.9 | 149.1 | 129.6 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 31.3 | 36.8 | 34.3 |
| Musalman | 71.4 | 63.8 | 58.5 | 178.7 | 153.5 | 156.3 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 32.7 | 36.0 | 32.2 |
| Eastern Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animist | 94.1 | 81.7 | 43.8 | 205.9 | 175.6 | 127.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 33.9 | 40.3 | 34.1 |
| Hindu | 68.8 | 59.3 | 52.4 | 175.4 | 142.9 | 132.1 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 32.7 | 37.1 | 36.0 |
| Musalman | 69.0 | 62.5 | 60.7 | 168.3 | 147.6 | 148.6 | 14.5 | 9.3 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 33.8 | 36.0 | 34.6 |
| Southern Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animist | 113.1 | 86.3 | 39.9 | 255.4 | 192.7 | 118.9 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 30.0 | 38.7 | 35.9 |
| Hindu | 79.7 | 66.2 | 34.2 | 201.8 | 161.9 | 103.9 | 8.6 | 12.7 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 30.0 | 37.5 | 34.2 |
| Musalman | 88.2 | 59.8 | 39.1 | 173.4 | 143.0 | 109.5 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 33.7 | 39.5 | 36.0 |
| Western Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animist | 99.3 | 79.3 | 57.1 | 262.6 | 186.5 | 183.1 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 13.4 | 28.4 | 37.0 | 26.9 |
| Hindu | 74.8 | 61.4 | 47.3 | 203.5 | 154.8 | 137.2 | 11.5 | 15.8 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 29.2 | 36.0 | 30.4 |
| Musalman | 84.2 | 68.0 | 58.2 | 226.3 | 170.7 | 204.4 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 16.2 | 29.8 | 35.0 | 24.3 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animist | 87.6 | 69.1 | ... | 198.3 | 148.6 | ... | 9.3 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 7.7 | ... | ... | 33.6 | 42.3 | ... |
| Hindu | 66.1 | 58.0 | 36.8 | 167.9 | 141.5 | 95.1 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 33.4 | 39.2 | 38.3 |
| Musalman | 50.0 | 61.2 | 43.4 | 149.7 | 154.7 | 124.1 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 11.1 | 35.2 | 37.1 | 35.2 |

* 1891 figures not available.

NOTE.—(1) 1891 and 1901 figures exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.

(2) 1891 figures exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age-periods.

| Province and Natural Division. | Period. | VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | | All ages. | 0-10. | 10-15. | 15-40. | 40-60. | 60 and over. |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | 1911-21 | -6.3 | -1.4 | +27.8 | -16.3 | -8.3 | +1.4 |
| | 1901-11 | +6.6 | +33.3 | -25.3 | +4.2 | +3.0 | +8.9 |
| | 1891-1901 | -18.6 | -38.1 | -2.3 | -10.6 | -13.0 | -27.6 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1911-21 | -1.2 | -4.4 | +57.5 | -10.9 | +1.3 | +7.2 |
| | 1901-11 | +5.1 | +53.5 | -39.6 | +0.8 | -1.7 | +20.0 |
| | 1891-1901 | -12.1 | -44.5 | +8.4 | +5.1 | -4.3 | -34.3 |
| Rajputana | 1911-21 | -6.5 | -1.2 | +26.6 | -16.6 | -8.8 | +1.2 |
| | 1901-11 | +6.9 | +32.5 | -24.5 | +4.4 | +3.2 | +8.5 |
| | 1891-1901 | -19.0 | -37.8 | -2.8 | -11.3 | -13.4 | -27.3 |
| Eastern Division | 1911-21 | -9.7 | -3.5 | +7.1 | -16.4 | -13.3 | -3.2 |
| | 1901-11 | +0.1 | +10.4 | -17.6 | -1.3 | +0.3 | +6.6 |
| | 1891-1901 | -9.7 | -20.3 | +8.8 | -7.4 | -7.6 | -18.1 |
| Southern Division | 1911-21 | +8.1 | +9.9 | +104.3 | -11.1 | +13.5 | +38.0 |
| | 1901-11 | +26.0 | +113.6 | -39.2 | +11.5 | +24.8 | +68.5 |
| | 1891-1901 | -34.4 | -60.2 | -19.3 | -18.7 | -30.6 | -59.7 |
| Western Division | 1911-21 | -9.8 | -5.3 | +31.4 | -20.8 | -12.9 | -4.6 |
| | 1901-11 | +9.8 | +44.5 | -28.3 | +12.7 | -1.3 | -2.3 |
| | 1891-1901 | -25.2 | -60.0 | -9.9 | -13.8 | -14.4 | -29.1 |

NOTE.—The figures for Ajmer-Merwara are excluded from the Natural Divisions.
 * Includes figures for unspecified age-periods.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex in Ajmer-Merwara.

| Year. | NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1911-20 PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1911. | | |
|----------------|--|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1911 | 48 | 25 | 23 |
| 1912 | 47 | 25 | 22 |
| 1913 | 43 | 23 | 20 |
| 1914 | 47 | 25 | 22 |
| 1915 | 44 | 23 | 21 |
| 1916 | 39 | 20 | 19 |
| 1917 | 37 | 20 | 17 |
| 1918 | 26 | 14 | 12 |
| 1919 | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| 1920 | 28 | 15 | 13 |

Figures for Rajputana are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported death-rate by sex in Ajmer-Merwara.

| Year. | NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1911-20 PER 1,000 OF SEX CONCERNED OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1911. | | |
|----------------|---|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1911 | 44 | 44 | 45 |
| 1912 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| 1913 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1914 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| 1915 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1916 | 40 | 39 | 42 |
| 1917 | 103 | 97 | 110 |
| 1918 | 115 | 107 | 123 |
| 1919 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| 1920 | 26 | 26 | 25 |

Figures for Rajputana are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Reported death-rate by sex and age, in decade and in selected years per mille being at same age according to the Census of 1911.

AJMER-MERWARA.

| Age. | AVERAGE OF DECADES. | | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1916. | | 1917. | | 1918. | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Ages | 45.88 | 40.40 | 44.21 | 44.04 | 37.02 | 38.96 | 39.31 | 41.80 | 96.85 | 109.37 | 107.25 | 123.32 |
| Under 1 year | 278.05 | 252.81 | 274.45 | 289.04 | 360.93 | 325.62 | 298.17 | 238.92 | 232.15 | 299.78 | 340.6 | 394.1 |
| 1—5 | 68.42 | 87.74 | 102.26 | 102.87 | 91.67 | 84.06 | 107.80 | 117.05 | 224.28 | 243.23 | 112.95 | 106.93 |
| 5—10 | 22.87 | 23.37 | 17.30 | 15.61 | 13.59 | 13.55 | 18.48 | 18.13 | 70.77 | 80.18 | 60.29 | 66.03 |
| 10—15 | 18.17 | 24.24 | 7.17 | 7.09 | 9.09 | 11.68 | 11.12 | 13.13 | 58.10 | 69.73 | 65.82 | 91.15 |
| 15—20 | 17.27 | 28.06 | 11.93 | 16.87 | 8.80 | 17.34 | 8.97 | 13.53 | 37.27 | 54.08 | 67.76 | 110.01 |
| 20—30 | 21.72 | 23.34 | 17.06 | 20.34 | 10.69 | 13.61 | 9.83 | 13.03 | 41.23 | 49.19 | 95.17 | 127.97 |
| 30—40 | 27.44 | 31.57 | 21.50 | 20.04 | 11.59 | 13.27 | 14.11 | 13.96 | 54.79 | 61.92 | 112.60 | 139.70 |
| 40—50 | 38.78 | 31.38 | 30.42 | 12.98 | 22.03 | 17.24 | 23.90 | 15.79 | 75.90 | 70.36 | 125.06 | 109.06 |
| 50—60 | 55.89 | 50.22 | 53.00 | 44.40 | 39.45 | 35.39 | 42.05 | 35.32 | 115.01 | 107.10 | 133.43 | 134.93 |
| 60 and over | 100.29 | 93.33 | 88.62 | 61.03 | 61.55 | 50.31 | 102.65 | 91.73 | 251.44 | 239.96 | 226.16 | 212.03 |

NOTE.—(1) Figures for Rajputana are not available.

(2) The proportional figures for selected years have been taken from Volume III—Statistics of British India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population in Ajmer-Merwara.

| Disease. | ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN | | | | | | | | | | | Average annual rate per mille of population. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | Total of ten years | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11. | 12 | 13 |
| Cholera | 50 | 13 | .. | 9 | 3 | 861 | 12 | 7 | 59 | 1 | 1,016 | 0.20 |
| Small-pox | 1,432 | 3,050 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 705 | 1,275 | 27 | 78 | 325 | 6,933 | 1.38 |
| Plague | 845 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 11,415 | 3,719 | 47 | .. | 15,579 | 3.11 |
| Fever | 16,666 | 12,936 | 10,886 | 12,726 | 10,585 | 15,350 | 34,300 | 30,722 | 11,054 | 9,413 | 182,700 | 36.44 |
| Deaths from all causes | 21,182 | 19,178 | 12,960 | 15,208 | 13,662 | 20,206 | 51,623 | 57,553 | 14,675 | 12,302 | 238,319 | 47.53 |

NOTE.—Figures for Rajputana are not available.

CHAPTER VI.

Sex.

I.—General.

1. Separate figures are given for each sex throughout the Census Tables, according to the subject dealt with; the Tables most relevant to the consideration of the statistics in this Chapter are I, II, VII and XI and, for individual castes, IX, XIII and XIV. Reference to Statistics.

The following Subsidiary Tables illustrate the more salient features of the returns :—

- I.—General proportions of the Sexes by Provinces, Natural Divisions, States or Districts.
- II.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses, separately for (1) Rajputana and (2) Ajmer-Merwara.
- III.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by certain religions for Natural Divisions of Rajputana and for Ajmer-Merwara.
- IV.—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain Selected Castes.
- V.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex in Ajmer-Merwara during the years 1891 to 1920.
- VI.—Number of deaths of each Sex at different ages for Ajmer-Merwara.

II.—Actual Population.

2. The population of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara consists of males and females as given below :— Sex Proportion in the Provinces.

| Province. | Males. | Females. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rajputana | 5,184,891 | 4,659,493 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 269,566 | 226,705 |

In other words, there are 899 and 837 females to every thousand males in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively.

3. *With other Countries.*—The proportion of sexes in these Provinces is quite different from Comparison of Statistics.

| Country. | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Portugal | 1,107 |
| 2. Norway | 1,099 |
| 3. England and Wales | 1,068 |
| 4. Scotland | 1,063 |
| 5. Denmark | 1,061 |
| 6. Sweden | 1,046 |
| 7. Italy | 1,037 |
| 8. Austria | 1,036 |
| 9. France | 1,034 |
| 10. Switzerland | 1,034 |
| 11. The German Empire | 1,026 |
| 12. The Netherlands | 1,021 |
| 13. Belgium | 1,017 |
| 14. Ireland | 1,004 |
| 15. Japan | 979 |
| 16. The Union of South Africa | 946 |
| 17. India | 944 |
| 18. The United States of America | 943 |
| 19. The Australian Commonwealth | 926 |
| 20. Rajputans | 899 |
| 21. New Zealand | 895 |
| 22. Ceylon | 887 |
| 23. The Dominion of Canada | 886 |
| 24. Ajmer-Merwara | 837 |

NOTE.—The figures for Foreign Countries have been taken from the Report of England and Wales for 1911.

what it is in most of the other parts of the world for which reliable statistics are available. Excluding the places named at Nos. 15 to 24, the proportion of females out-numbers that of males, the position secured by Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara being so low as twentieth and last respectively. The only places which are lower in proportion than Rajputana are New Zealand, Ceylon and the Dominion of Canada.

With other Provinces in India.—The table in the margin compares the proportion of females in the

| Province. | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bihar and Orissa | 1,029 |
| 2. Madras | 1,023 |
| 3. Central Provinces | 1,002 |
| 4. Burma | 975 |
| 5. Central India | 954 |
| 6. Bengal | 932 |
| 7. Assam | 926 |
| 8. Bombay | 919 |
| 9. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh | 909 |
| 10. Rajputana | 899 |
| 11. North-West Frontier Province | 848 |
| 12. Ajmer-Merwara | 837 |
| 13. Punjab | 828 |
| 14. Baluchistan | 735 |
| 15. Delhi | 733 |
| 16. Andamans and Nicobars | 303 |

Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with the main Provinces in India. The proportion here is greater only than in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Delhi, and Andamans and Nicobars. The other British Provinces surpass Rajputana

in this comparison. Ajmer-Merwara is yet two places lower than Rajputana.

By Natural Divisions.—Among the Natural Divisions, as in 1911, the Southern Division has the highest proportion of females, viz. 949, the Eastern comes next with 910 and the Western—last with 894. These figures are all higher than those for Ajmer-Merwara (837). The high figure in the Southern Division is greatly due to the large proportion of Bhil population among whom females are numerous. This again is the only Division in which the proportion of females is higher in the Natural population than in the Actual.

III.—Natural Population.

Sex Proportion.

4. *In Provinces.*—The proportion of females in Natural population is lower than that in the Actual by 14 to every thousand males in Rajputana, and higher by 10 in Ajmer-Merwara. Of the persons born and enumerated within these Provinces, 9,601,382 in the former and 385,381 in the latter, 4,509,289 and 174,494 were females, giving a proportion of 886 and 827 respectively to every thousand males. Similar proportions among immigrants were 1,625 and 888, and among emigrants 882 and 1,088 respectively. The proportion of females in the Natural population, therefore, is 885 in Rajputana and 847 in Ajmer-

| | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | SEX DETAILS. | | | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. | SEX DETAILS. | | | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| Actual population | 5,184,891 | 4,659,498 | 9,844,389 | 899 | 269,566 | 225,705 | 495,271 | 837 |
| Deduct Immigrants | 92,290 | 149,943 | 242,233 | 1,625 | 57,449 | 51,003 | 108,452 | 888 |
| Add Emigrants | 461,623 | 407,288 | 868,911 | 882 | 20,325 | 22,112 | 42,437 | 1,088 |
| Natural Population | 5,554,224 | 4,916,833 | 10,471,057 | 885 | 232,442 | 196,814 | 429,256 | 847 |

Notes.—Immigrants include persons born in Aden and enumerated in the Provinces.

Rajputana, while reverse is the case in Ajmer-Merwara, where it exceeds in the Natural. Another striking feature of the figures is, that females exceed males among immigrants in Rajputana, while they are in excess among emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara. The reasons seem to be that, (1) more males come into Ajmer-Merwara for labour, (2) the immigrant male population of Ajmer-Merwara is considerably swelled by troops who are often without their women-folk in Ajmer, Nasirabad and Deoli, and (3) the pilgrims at the present Urs Fair were mostly males.

In Natural Divisions.—Except the Southern Division, where females are in greater proportion in the Natural population than in the Actual, all the others follow the line of the parent Province. In the Southern Division this excess has been mainly contributed by Mewar, where the variation between the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the Natural and the Actual population is plus 63 in favour of the former.

In Ajmer-Merwara the proportion, as has been said above, is higher in the Natural population than in the Actual.

Merwara, as exhibited in the marginal table. The proportion of females in the Natural population is lower than that in the Actual in

IV.—Migration.

5. Provincial—(1) (Rajputana).—Among immigrants from the adjoining Provinces, the proportion of females from Ajmer-Merwara was twice as high as that of males, while that of those from the Punjab, was a little less than that from the former. The figures in the margin show in order, the proportion in question of immigrants from the contiguous Provinces and prove that more women are brought in as brides.

| Immigrants from contiguous Provinces. | Males. | Females. | Proportion of females per 1,000 males. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|--|
| Ajmer-Merwara | 6,648 | 12,968 | 1,951 |
| Punjab | 21,660 | 41,718 | 1,925 |
| Gwalior | 20,624 | 32,421 | 1,572 |
| United Provinces | 22,022 | 34,566 | 1,570 |
| Central India | 10,702 | 16,763 | 1,546 |
| Bombay | 6,766 | 7,986 | 1,180 |

(2) Ajmer-Merwara.—Rajputana is the only contiguous Province and the proportion of female to one thousand male immigrants from that Province comes up to 1,201. Thus Ajmer-Merwara receives fewer number of females in exchange of what it gives to Rajputana.

(3) Natural Divisions (Rajputana).—The migration of females between the Natural Divisions of Rajputana is indicated in the margin. The Eastern Division draws more on the other two Divisions than it gives—the import being 163 females in exchange for every 100 it exports. The rest of the Divisions suffer loss in the transaction to the extent of 33 and 28 per cent. In other words, the Western Division exchanges 100 emigrant for 72 immigrant females and the Southern for 67.

| Division | Emigrants from | Immigrants to |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Eastern Division | 21,850 | 35,525 |
| Southern " | 15,976 | 10,773 |
| Western " | 20,808 | 21,566 |

V.—Variation in Sex Proportion.

6. There were 899 females to 1,000 males in Rajputana and 837 in Ajmer-Merwara in the Actual Population.

| Province. | PROPORTIONS PER MILE. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | |
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| Rajputana | 922 | 895 | 949 | 904 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 720 | 902 | 819 | 910 |

Ajmer-Merwara are concerned. They show a rise of 1.3 per cent., while females a drop of 4.0, the loss in the total population being 1.2 per cent. only. Both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara as also both in the Urban and Rural areas, the proportion of females shows a fall, as compared with 1911, but the prominent feature is that in Rajputana more females live in the urban areas than in the rural, while in Ajmer-Merwara the reverse is the case. The same conditions which prevailed in 1911 do prevail even now in both the Provinces.

The proportion of females per mille at different enumerations is noted on the margin. The relative position of females rose from 905 per thousand in 1901 to 909 in 1911, but the figures of the recent census show a drop to 899 in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, they have been continually falling during the last three decades.

| Census. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Total. | Eastern Division. | Southern Division. | Western Division. | |
| 1901 | 905 | 898 | 933 | 905 | 900 |
| 1911 | 909 | 900 | 946 | 904 | 884 |
| 1921 | 899 | 910 | 949 | 894 | 837 |

7. The figures in the margin over leaf show the proportion of females in the Natural population.

Rajputana.—The proportion in the Actual population, which showed a rise in 1911, fell in 1921, while that in the Natural decreased in both the decades. The net provincial loss during the 20 years amounted to 17 per thousand. The Eastern and the Western Divisions followed the Province—though the

extent of the net decrease was heavier—being 32 and 22 respectively, but the Southern Division deviated from the line and showed an improvement in both the decades—the net gain being 19 to a thousand males. The variations per mille in the Natural population of 1921 and 1911 is—49 in respect of males and 62 in that of females, or 13 more in the latter. This should naturally reduce the proportion of females to males in

| Province and Natural Division. | Proportion of females per 1,000 males in | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| Rajputana | 885 | 898 | 902 |
| Eastern Division | 807 | 886 | 899 |
| Southern Division | 962 | 954 | 943 |
| Western Division | 876 | 893 | 898 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 847 | 815 | 874 |

1921 to about the same extent, and so it does, as will be seen from the difference between the Provincial proportions of 1921 and 1911.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Contrary to Rajputana, in Ajmer-Merwara the proportion of females in the Natural population, which had fallen in 1911, has improved during the present decade. The cause of the rise in the proportion is the comparatively higher reduction in the Natural population of males than in that of females—being 140 and 106 per mille respectively, as compared with 1911—*i.e.*—the reduction in females was less by 34 per mille—which is about the same as indicated in the table above.

In States and Districts.

8. *In Actual and Natural population.*—The set of four maps, which faces this, depicts the proportion of sexes in the Actual population and in the Natural. The two maps on the upper half relate to the former and those on the lower to the latter. The remarkable features are:—

- (1) that Jaisalmer, Mount Abu, Ajmer-Merwara, Bikaner, Marwar, Jaipur, Alwar, Sirohi, Bundi, Kotah and Dungarpur have retained uniform positions both in the Actual and the Natural population,
- (2) that Lawa, Shahpura, Tonk, Kishangarh and Partabgarh have lost more grades than one in the Natural population,
- (3) that Mewar is the solitary instance which has gained two grades in the Natural population, and
- (4) that Banswara is another solitary instance which has indicated females in excess both in the Actual and the Natural population.

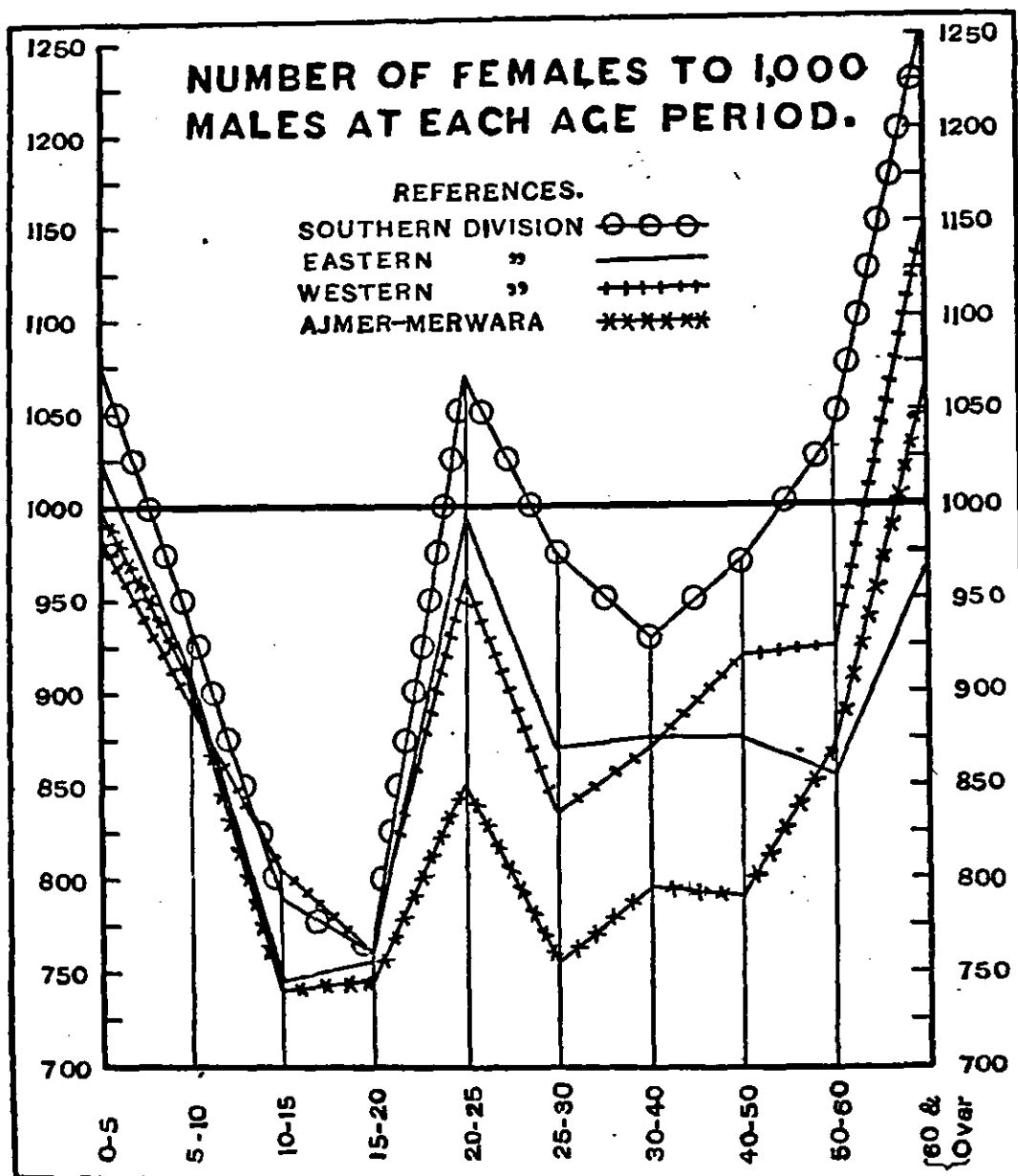
VI.—Distribution by Age.

Actual Population.

9. As shown in the Subsidiary Table III and as illustrated graphically in the diagram on page 139, there is no age-period which exhibits higher proportion of females in any of the Natural Divisions or in Ajmer-Merwara. The only periods in which the curves protrude beyond the thick straight line, which stands for equal proportions of the sexes, are those of 0-5, 20-25, 50-60 and 60 and over. Taking these periods *serialim*, it will be seen that in the first, Ajmer-Merwara indicates equal proportions, while the Southern and the Eastern Divisions higher and the Western lower than 1,000. In the second age-period the Southern Division alone gives a higher proportion of females and so does it in the third. In the last, *viz.* the 60 and over group, the Eastern Division only has the misfortune of lagging so much behind as not to even approach the thick straight line. Southern Division has done itself the credit of displaying higher female proportions than those indicated by its rivals in one and all age-periods, excepting the 10-15 in which the Western slightly went ahead. Ajmer-Merwara, on the other hand, has generally lagged behind.

It will further be seen from the Subsidiary Table III, that in the age-period 0-1 the proportion of males is generally comparatively higher, which means that male-births exceeded female-births. From the very next group 1-2, the proportion of males begins to gradually sink till the 3-4 years period, where—after signs of revival are apparent. The marked deficiency of females at the age-periods 10-15 and 15-20 seems due (1) to higher mortality among them at the time of puberty, when there is a general derangement, the effects of which are often intensified by premature co-habitation and parturition and (2) to the under-statement of their ages if still unmarried. The point so commonly urged, that this deficiency is due also to the omission of females from the returns owing to their parents and guardians avoiding to give information about their women-folk, is open to argument. If this assertion is put to a fair test, it will have to be admitted that Musalmans, who

are more strict in the observance of the *Purdah* system, conceal their women-folk more than Hindus, but in every Natural Division the proportion of Musalman



‘females to males is higher than that of Hindu females. Ajmer-Merwara is undoubtedly an exception, due to the advent of more Musalman males. This hypothesis has therefore no legs to stand upon. The universal rise in the age-period 20-25 is the most prominent feature in the diagram, and the only solution to explain the cause of this can be, that the women-folk love the term ‘*Bis pachhis baras ki*’ for the declaration of their age, though they may actually be a year below 20 or a year above 25.

10. (1) *Rajputana*.—The figures in the Subsidiary Table II, have been worked out by Provinces and not by States. In 1921, compared with 1911, all the age-periods up to ‘10-15’ excepting ‘1-2,’ exhibit improvement in the proportion of females. Thereafter the decline in the three succeeding groups is so high, that it has affected the total of ‘0-30’ which indicates a loss of 5. ‘30-35’ also shows a decline, succeeded by a period indicating a slight rise which is followed by those exhibiting a fall up to the age-period ‘50-55.’ The rest of the groups show alternate rise and fall. Compared with 1901, the first period shows no change, ‘1-2’ exhibits decline, while the rest down to ‘4-5’ show improvement. Decline shows itself in the next three age-groups followed by a rise in the proportions up to ‘25-30,’ but the net result in the total of ‘0-30’ is favourable to the decade under review. After this, the combination of groups in 1901 is not similar to that in 1921, and comparison is therefore impracticable. The fact, that the age-period ‘15-20’ has shown no improvement during the last twenty years, proves

the want of proper midwifery. This is generally the period of first conception for females, which is naturally followed by much labour at confinement, and skilful handling is therefore essential. The decline in the proportion of females in age-period 20-35 is attributable chiefly to the ravages of Plague and Influenza, which selected their victims more from the delicate sex than from the stronger and again more from among the adults.

(2) *Ajmer-Merwara*.—The figures on the margin—abstracted from the Subsidiary Table II,—represent only those age-periods in which the proportion of females to 1,000 males has fallen in comparison with that in its preceding decade. There is a rise in the proportion in the rest of the age-periods. In the age-groups comprised in the period 15-30, it has been constantly falling since 1901 for the same reasons as those explained under Rajputana.

| Age Group. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-------|
| 0-1 | 874 | 999 | 960 |
| 15-20 | 833 | 801 | 743 |
| 20-25 | 943 | 932 | 850 |
| 25-30 | 840 | 827 | 776 |
| 30-35 | } Figures for these age-groups are not available. | 873 | 837 |
| 35-40 | | 760 | 733 |
| 40-45 | | 981 | 854 |
| 45-50 | | 797 | 667 |
| 50-55 | | 1,103 | 1,094 |
| 55-70 | | 963 | 864 |
| 70 and over | | 1,182 | 1,073 |

These figures represent only those age-periods in which the proportion of females to 1,000 males has fallen in comparison with that in its preceding decade. There is a rise in the proportion in the rest of the age-periods. In the age-groups comprised in the period 15-30, it has been constantly falling since 1901 for the same reasons as those explained under Rajputana.

VII.—Religion and Caste.

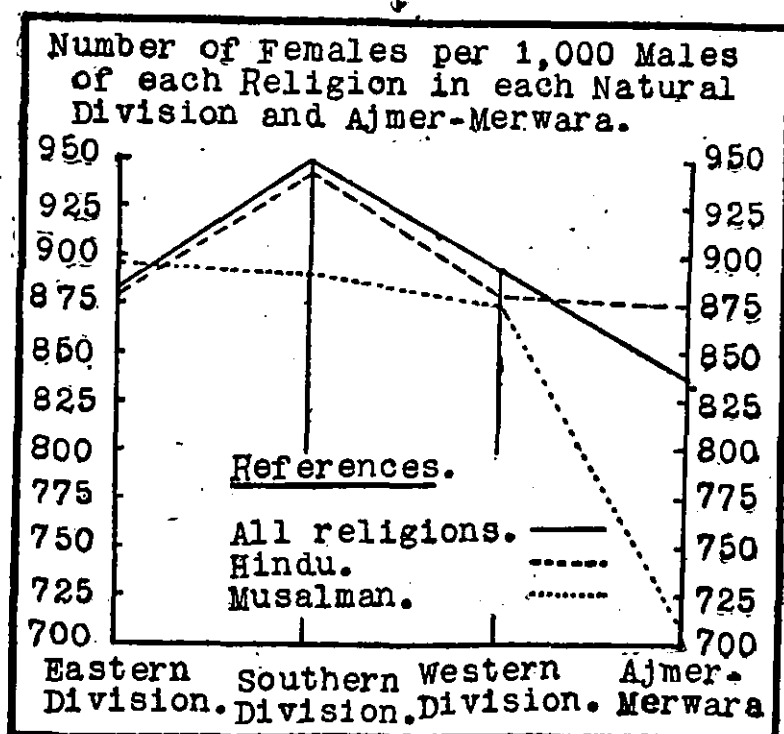
10. *In Provinces*.—The table on the margin deals with the proportion of females to one thousand males in the Actual population. In Rajputana, the proportion among Animists, Jains and Christians has increased against the 1911 figures, while it has dropped both amongst Hindus and Musalmans. In Ajmer-Merwara, Christians alone show a rise. It is only in Rajputana that Jain females exceed males.

All Ages.

| Religion. | FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES BY RELIGION (ACTUAL POPULATION) IN | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Rajputana. | | Ajmer-Merwara. | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| Animistic | 968 | 903 | 944 | 1,003 |
| Hindu | 891 | 921 | 876 | 897 |
| Jain | 1,073 | 1,054 | 872 | 878 |
| Musalman | 880 | 905 | 708 | 840 |
| Christian | 876 | 767 | 732 | 667 |

NOTE.—Similar figures for the Natural Population are not available.

11. *In Natural Divisions*.—The marginal diagram illustrates the proportion of females to 1,000 males of the main religions in the Natural Divisions and in Ajmer-Merwara.



The plain line indicates 'All Religions' and we have to see how the main religions respectively correspond with it. In the Natural Divisions, dashed line, which represents the Hindu, closely follows the plain line and naturally too, as this religion is the backbone of the population. The proportion of the Musalman

women is slightly higher in the Eastern Division but materially low in the Southern. In the Western, it corresponds more with that of the Hindu than with that of 'All Religions'—though slightly lower than the former. In Ajmer-Merwara, the proportion of Hindu females runs over the curve of 'All Religions.'

12. (a) *Rajputana*.—The noticeable feature in proportions of sexes by religions, as exhibited in the Subsidiary Table II, is the higher proportion of females to males in the Jain religion, in which it preponderates in all the age-groups, excepting '5-10,' '10-15,' '45-50' and '55-60.' Next to it is the Animistic, whose females exceed males at no less than six periods. The rest do not seem to have entered into the competition. The highest proportion indicated by any religion and at any age-period is also claimed by the Jain, wherein the females are about a time and a half above the males at the '60-65' group. The lowest figure, on the contrary, is exhibited by the Christian, in which females are only two-fifths of a thousand in the '65-70' group. At both the extremes of life—barring the Christian and the Musalman—females exceed in all the religions. Of the exceptions, the Christian has a preponderance of males at both ends, while the Musalman only at the concluding extreme. For a comparison of these figures with those of the preceding decades, the reader is referred to the Subsidiary Table mentioned above.

(b) *Ajmer-Merwara*.—The abnormally low proportion of females among the Musalman is due to the Fair having attracted Musalman males in disproportionately large numbers, and it would therefore be just fair to leave that religion out of discussion. Of the rest, the Animist has defeated the Jain in this Province in so far as the former shows a higher proportion of females than males in seven age-groups while the latter in only four. The Animist has again the record proportion of females in the age-group '70 and over'—being more than one and a quarter times above par. In the prime of life, none but Animists have indicated a fairly high proportion of females. The general progress from decade to decade can be seen from the Subsidiary Table II.

13. The Subsidiary Table IV has been prepared for both the Provinces combined, and shows that there is a general deficiency of females amongst all, excepting Certain Trading Castes which include the Jain.

In the Hindu Castes, of which 23 have been selected, the proportion (excluding those of Certain Trading Castes) ranges from 961 in Kalal to 772 in Rajput per thousand males and, among Musalman castes, it varies from 987 in Dhobi to 787 in Rajput. The table on the margin compares the proportions in the castes common to both the Hindu and the Musalman religions.

| Caste. | Hindu. | Musalman. |
|------------------|--------|-----------|
| Dhobi | 922 | 987 |
| Kalal | 961 | 917 |
| Kumhar | 930 | 888 |
| Lohar | 928 | 897 |
| Rajput | 772 | 787 |
| Teli | 941 | 909 |

VIII.—Vital Occurrences.

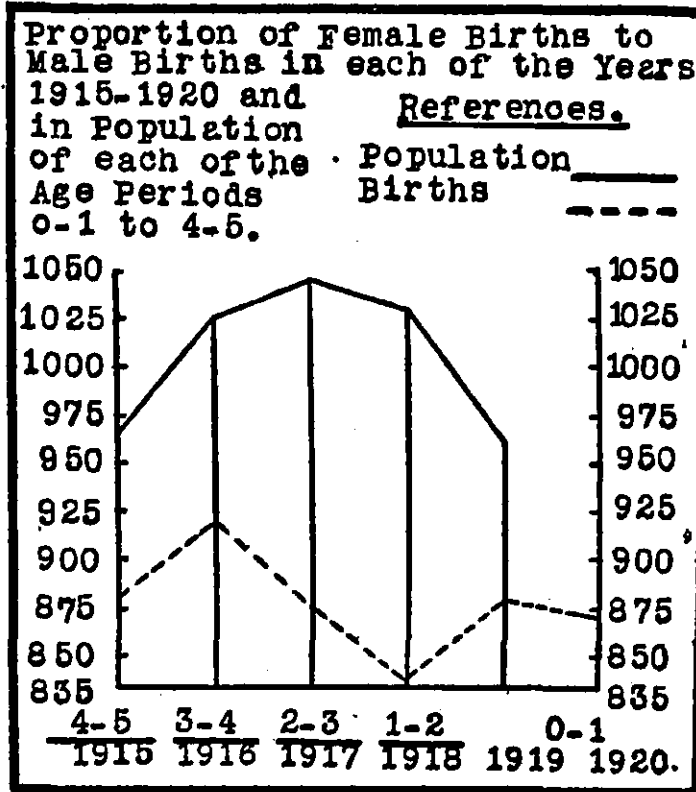
14. Complete vital statistics in the States in Rajputana being not available, discussion in this part, as in other Chapters, has to be restricted to Ajmer-Merwara only. Eliminating the factor of migration, the proportion of sexes is determined by their respective birth and death-rates.

| Particulars. | 1911-1921. | 1901-1911. | 1891-1901. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of females per 1,000 males (Actual population). | 837 | 884 | 900 |
| Number of female-births per 1,000 male-births. | 889 | 865 | 856 |
| Number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths. | 951 | 947 | 841 |

The number of female-births per 1,000 male-births in the present decade was 889, compared with 865 and 856 in the two preceding decades, and the corresponding proportions of female-deaths were 951, 947 and 841 respectively. Excepting in the decade of 1891-1901, the proportion of female-deaths was always higher than that of their births. This rise in the proportion of female-births in 1891-1901 has not only been overwhelmed by a considerably greater rise in the proportion of their deaths in the subsequent decades but has also resulted in the present deplorable fall to the extent of 63 in every thousand of males since 1901. So far, therefore, as the vital statistics go, they have a close correspondence with the results of the census in the shape of sex proportions.

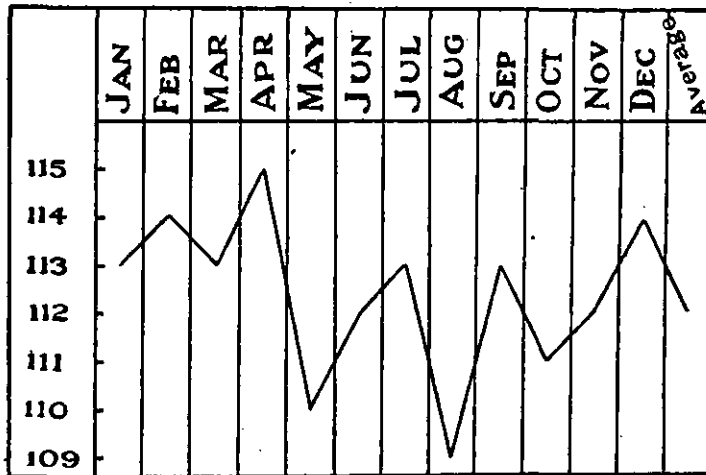
Fluctuations in the proportions at Birth.

15. The plain lines in the marginal diagram, which are based on the figures of Ajmer-Merwara, represent the proportions of female children to 1,000 male in the censused population, while the dashed line, female-births (in the same proportions to males) in each of the six years 1915-1920 inclusive. In respect of the former, it will be seen that females in the '0-1' group fall short of males by 40 in the mille. In the next year, they are found to exceed males by 29, progressing yet further in the third to 1,044 against every 1,000 males. This rise is due to only two apparent causes, (1) over-much care of male infant, resulting in the death of the child caused by climatic exposure at any careless moment and (2) dentition, which female children can undergo much better than male. The fall beyond this age-group is attributable (1) to the comparative neglect shown to a female child if the next babe in arms of the mother happens to be a male one, and (2) the premature weaning of the female child and putting her to diet, which she is not quite fit to digest. The curves in the variegated proportions at birth are similar to the fruiting of the gardens which are said to yield more fruits in certain years than in others.



16. The curves in the marginal diagram show, which month of the year is more favourable to male than to female birth. April seems to be the most propitious and August the most ominous. The curves rise and fall alternately excepting in the months of July and December.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MALE TO 100 FEMALE BIRTHS.



NOTE.—The proportion, represent the average of ten years ending 1920.

Season of gestation and sex at birth.

Sex Ratios at Birth and Death.

17. At Birth.—Mr. De Jastrzebski, in his Paper on Sex Ratios, lays stress on the fact that "race is a factor and an important one in its effect on masculinity at birth." The table in the margin, exhibits the proportions of males to 1,000 females at the time of birth among Hindus, Musalmans and

| Religion. | BIRTHS BY RACE AND SEX 1916-1920 IN AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|-----------|--|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS. | | Proportion of males to 1,000 females. |
| | Males. | Females. | |
| Hindu | 34,803 | 30,894 | 1,134 |
| Musalman | 6,697 | 5,801 | 1,154 |
| Christian | 161 | 144 | 1,118 |

Christians. The highest rate of male-birth is found among Musalmans and the lowest among Christians. Masculinity at birth thus varies with religion.

At Death.—The table in the margin gives the rate of male-deaths to 100 female-deaths in Ajmer-Merwara and the four Indian States in Rajputana, for which statistics are available, and compares the same with those of the European Countries, figures for which have been borrowed from the paper above alluded to. It will be seen, that 108 and 105 males died per every 100 females in Dholpur and in Ajmer-Merwara respectively; in the rest of the Indian States there was a considerable excess in male-deaths.

| Province, State or Country. | Number of male-deaths to 100 female-deaths. |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Ireland | 99 |
| Dholpur (Rajputana) | 108 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 105 |
| Italy | 106 |
| Scotland | 106 |
| Sweden | 109 |
| Netherlands | 109 |
| Norway | 110 |
| Denmark | 110 |
| Jhalawar (Rajputana) | 110 |
| Tonk (Rajputana) | 111 |
| Franco | 112 |
| Karauli (Rajputana) | 113 |
| England and Wales | 113 |

deaths in Ajmer-Merwara and the four Indian States in Rajputana, for which statistics are available, and compares the same with those of the European Countries, figures for which have been borrowed from the paper above alluded to. It will be seen, that 108 and 105 males died per every 100 females in Dholpur and in Ajmer-Merwara respectively; in the rest of the Indian States there was a considerable excess in male-deaths.

To quote Mr. De Jastrzebski, "The progress of a generation through life has not inaptly been compared to the march of an army which throughout is subjected to a deadly fire from the enemy." The incidence of this fire is not divided equally over the whole course of life; it is much more concentrated at certain ages than at others. To prove this, Mr. De Jastrzebski has divided the population of European Countries into four stages, viz., *infancy* covering the age-period from birth to the age of 5 years; *childhood* from 5 to 15; *adult life* from 15 to 65; and *the aged* covering the period of those who survive beyond the age of 65. In this discussion, the same divisions of life will be adopted, but the last period will be taken as 60 and over.

Proportion per cent. of male to female-deaths. Infancy—years 0-5.

AGE 0-1.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Jhalawar | 139 | } Rajputana | Denmark | 126 |
| Dholpur | 128 | | England and Wales | 125 |
| Tonk | 120 | | Netherlands | 123 |
| Karauli | 113 | | Norway | 122 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 108 | | Italy | 111 |

AGE 1-5.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Dholpur | 123 | } Rajputana | Denmark | 111 |
| Jhalawar | 131 | | Norway | 110 |
| Karauli | 108 | | England and Wales | 105 |
| Tonk | 102 | | Italy | 99 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 99 | | | |

It will be seen, that within the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the latter Province indicates the lowest proportion of deaths in both the groups (0-1 and 1-5)—nor has the proportion gone higher in comparison with other countries. Jhalawar, on the contrary, presents the highest proportion of male-deaths in both the groups.

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Childhood—5-15 years.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Dholpur | 133 | } Rajputana | Netherlands | 103 |
| Tonk | 131 | | England and Wales | 99 |
| Jhalawar | 112 | | Denmark | 96 |
| Karauli | 110 | | Norway | 94 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 104 | | Italy | 90 |

All the States and the District of Ajmer-Merwara show an excess of male-deaths at this stage of life though in varying degrees.

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Adult life—15-60 years.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------------|-------------------|-----|
| Dholpur (Rajputana) | 95 | } Rajputana. | Tonk | 105 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 103 | | Karauli | 109 |
| Jhalawar (Rajputana) | 103 | | | |

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Aged 60 years and over.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|------------------|--------------------------------|----|
| Karauli | 120 | } Rajpu- tana | Ajmer-Merwara | 97 |
| Dholpur | 87 | | Jhalawar (Rajputana) | 84 |
| Tonk | 105 | | | |

The figures of European Countries for these ages are not available for comparison. Male-deaths exceed female-deaths in the 15-60 group except in ✓ Dholpur. Females among *the aged* die in greater proportions in Dholpur, Jhalawar and Ajmer-Merwara.

✓ To summarize—males die in larger numbers in the first year of birth than in the second age-period. The number slightly rises in the third, to fall successively in the rest.

Effects of epidemics and famine upon sexes.

18. It has been suggested that epidemics have different influences upon each sex. Famine and scarcity fall more heavily on men than on women, while Plague and Influenza attack women more than men. Vital statistics not being completely available for Rajputana, the discussion in this part is based only on the Ajmer-Merwara figures.

Of the epidemics, Plague and Influenza played an active part in this decade. It is seen that the former made its appearance in 1917 and the latter in the succeeding year. In respect of these diseases, the general belief is that they attack people in the prime of life. In the returns of deaths by specific diseases, want of figures by age-periods is felt to be a sad omission for discussions of this nature. Separate figures by age for Influenza are not available as they are amalgamated with fever. But, since Malaria is also said to take off more women than men, the defect last mentioned will not much interfere with the discussion nor lead to chances of incorrect conclusions being drawn. With a view therefore to obtain the approximate number of deaths from Plague and Influenza respectively in the years 1917 and 1918, the following procedure had to be adopted:—

The normal years of the decade were 1911-1916 and then again 1919-1920.

| Year. | DEATHS IN AGE-PERIODS 15-40. | |
|---|---|----------|
| | Males. | Females. |
| 1911 | 2,060 | 2,068 |
| 1912 | 1,307 | 1,470 |
| 1913 | 1,114 | 1,202 |
| 1914 | 993 | 1,173 |
| 1915 | 971 | 1,092 |
| 1916 | 1,371 | 1,396 |
| 1919 | 1,465 | 1,614 |
| 1920 | 1,459 | 1,480 |
| TOTAL | 10,740 | 11,495 |
| Average or (Normal death-rate) | 1,343 | 1,437 |
| Deaths in 1917 | 5,552 | 5,056 |
| Deduct normal deaths | 1,343 | 1,437 |
| Balance being deaths from Plague | 4,209 | 4,219 |
| | Proportion of female-deaths to male-deaths 1,002. | |
| Deaths in 1918 | 11,797 | 13,391 |
| Deduct normal deaths | 1,343 | 1,437 |
| Balance being deaths from Influenza | 10,454 | 11,954 |
| | Proportion of female-deaths to male-deaths 1,143. | |

All the deaths in age-groups 15-40 during the normal years were totalled separately for males and females respectively, and averages struck, which were assumed to represent normal figures. The normal death figures were then deducted from the figures of the total deaths in the affected years, viz., 1917 and 1918. The balances were taken to be the approximately accurate figures of deaths from Plague and Influenza. The proportions of female-deaths to male-deaths were then calculated and were found to be 1,002 for Plague and 1,143 for Influenza. These results do not seem to be conclusive in establishing the

theory in respect of Plague in Ajmer-Merwara as an excess of 2 in a thousand is so nominal as merits being ignored. Influenza figures of course give an excess of 143 in female-deaths to every thousand of male-deaths. This excess can safely be taken to confirm the theory that the epidemic like Influenza does really prove more fatal to females than males.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Variations and general proportions of the sexes by Provinces, Natural Divisions, States or Districts.

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES. | | | | | | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION IN ACTUAL POPULATION. | | | | | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION. | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|---|----------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1921. | 1911-21. | | 1901-1911. | | 1891-1901.* | | 1911-1921. | |
| | Actual population. | Natural population. | Actual population. | Natural population. | Actual population. | Natural population. | Actual population excluding Rajputs. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| RAJPUTANA. | 899 | 885 | 909 | 898 | 905 | 902 | 500 | - 6.0 | - 7.1 | + 6.6 | + 7.1 | -19.7 | -12.4 | - 4.9 | - 6.2 |
| <i>Eastern Division.</i> | 910 | 887 | 900 | 886 | 893 | 899 | 338 | - 8.8 | - 7.9 | + 0.5 | + 0.7 | -17.1 | - 9.1 | - 8.2 | -10.2 |
| Ajmer | 885 | 895 | 914 | 890 | 923 | 890 | 888 | -10.1 | -12.9 | - 4.0 | - 4.9 | + 6.7 | + 9.2 | - 6.9 | - 6.3 |
| Bharatpur | 823 | 781 | 849 | 845 | 870 | 901 | 824 | - 9.9 | -12.7 | - 9.8 | -12.0 | - 3.6 | - 0.3 | -13.6 | -20.1 |
| Hundi | 916 | 929 | 932 | 947 | 930 | 929 | 918 | -13.8 | -15.2 | +27.6 | +27.9 | -43.1 | -40.9 | -10.5 | -12.2 |
| Dholpur | 811 | 784 | 825 | 798 | 836 | 799 | 819 | -12.1 | -14.5 | - 2.3 | - 3.6 | - 6.1 | + 0.5 | -15.1 | -21.9 |
| Jajpur | 882 | 876 | 903 | 900 | 862 | 908 | 892 | -10.4 | -12.4 | - 1.4 | - 0.2 | - 6.7 | - 4.9 | - 9.4 | -11.8 |
| Jhalawar | 912 | 881 | 924 | 852 | 929 | 830 | 914 | + 0.6 | - 0.8 | + 7.1 | + 6.4 | -41.9 | -38.6 | .. | + 3.4 |
| Kanoli | 816 | 780 | 831 | 795 | 837 | 798 | 818 | - 8.0 | - 9.7 | - 6.2 | - 6.6 | + 0.9 | - 0.8 | - 7.9 | - 9.7 |
| Kilangarh | 903 | 839 | 907 | 802 | 918 | 826 | 906 | -10.6 | -11.1 | - 3.7 | - 4.6 | -27.0 | -23.1 | - 9.7 | - 5.6 |
| Kotah | 927 | 921 | 935 | 940 | 940 | 962 | 929 | - 1.2 | - 2.0 | +17.6 | +17.0 | -25.1 | -23.2 | - 0.1 | - 2.1 |
| Lawa Estate | 887 | 623 | 969 | 584 | 1,014 | 525 | 890 | - 7.9 | -15.8 | - 1.8 | - 6.2 | -23.1 | -17.6 | + 0.6 | + 7.2 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 931 | 784 | 927 | 780 | 921 | 824 | 941 | + 0.9 | + 2.2 | +10.7 | +11.5 | -33.2 | -32.7 | + 4.6 | + 5.2 |
| Tonk | 930 | 812 | 939 | 858 | 939 | 894 | 933 | - 4.6 | - 5.5 | +11.0 | +10.9 | -29.6 | -25.5 | - 1.7 | + 0.8 |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | 849 | 962 | 846 | 964 | 933 | 943 | 955 | + 7.9 | + 8.3 | +25.1 | +26.9 | -34.9 | -33.3 | + 8.4 | + 9.4 |
| Mount Abu District | 680 | 714 | 636 | ‡ | 709 | ‡ | 685 | -18.1 | -12.6 | +10.2 | - 1.1 | +24.7 | +44.6 | ‡ | ‡ |
| Banswara | 1,013 | 1,007 | 1,027 | { 1,013 1,006 } | 1,028 | 1,024 | 1,015 | +15.9 | +14.3 | +11.0 | +10.9 | -14.3 | - 7.7 | +15.3 | +14.7 |
| Dungarpur | 988 | 966 | 1,012 | 1,003 | 1,000 | 1,003 | 988 | +20.4 | +17.4 | +58.1 | +60.0 | + 1.2 | + 2.1 | +18.6 | +14.1 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 1,001 | 983 | 1,000 | 962 | 971 | ‡ | 997 | +33.0 | +32.0 | +33.1 | +38.2 | ‡ | ‡ | +31.4 | +35.8 |
| Mewar | 933 | 1,001 | 929 | 963 | 915 | 935 | 944 | + 6.2 | + 7.2 | +24.7 | +26.6 | -40.5 | -40.3 | + 7.0 | + 8.2 |
| Partabgarh | 969 | 888 | 976 | 863 | 998 | 935 | 970 | + 7.4 | + 6.6 | +21.9 | +19.2 | -43.2 | -38.3 | + 9.4 | +12.7 |
| Sirohi | 925 | 929 | 932 | 899 | 904 | 876 | 938 | + 1.3 | + 0.6 | +21.0 | -24.6 | -18.3 | -19.3 | + 0.4 | + 3.7 |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | 834 | 876 | 904 | 833 | 905 | 893 | 912 | - 8.3 | -10.3 | + 9.3 | + 9.7 | -25.7 | -25.0 | - 7.6 | - 9.3 |
| Bikaner | 897 | 871 | 887 | 888 | 908 | 907 | 915 | - 6.4 | - 5.3 | +21.2 | +19.4 | -30.4 | -29.0 | - 1.7 | - 3.6 |
| Jaisalmer | 786 | 783 | 821 | 738 | 863 | 745 | 829 | -21.9 | -25.2 | +23.1 | +17.2 | -37.2 | -35.9 | -19.2 | -14.3 |
| Marwar | 886 | 882 | 914 | 902 | 906 | 903 | 913 | - 9.7 | -11.4 | + 5.9 | + 6.8 | -23.6 | -23.2 | - 9.0 | -11.0 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 837 | 847 | 894 | 815 | 900 | 874 | 842 | + 1.3 | - 4.9 | + 6.0 | + 4.1 | -12.9 | -11.1 | -14.0 | -10.6 |

* Estimated Births and Deaths omitted in Dunsapur, Kushalgarh, Mewar, Sirohi, Southern Division and Rajputana in 1891.
 † Figures adjusted due to the separation of Mount Abu from Sirohi. ‡ Figures of Natural population of previous decades not available.
 § Figures of Natural population of Mount Abu being not available, these figures could not be adjusted and therefore include those of Mount Abu.
 ¶ Includes Kushalgarh figures. †† Included in Banswara.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses.

| Age. | All Religions. | | | Animst. | | | Christian. | | | Hindu.† | | | Jain. | | | Musalman. | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 901 | 989 | 991 | 1,069 | 1,025 | 759 | 812 | 1,139 | 1,130 | 936 | 988 | 987 | 986 | 989 | 1,037 | 996 | 984 | 1,024 |
| 1-5 | 1,068 | 1,022 | 1,020 | 1,044 | 1,061 | 1,180 | 1,046 | 1,133 | 1,118 | 1,004 | 1,017 | 1,004 | 1,052 | 1,055 | 992 | 1,014 | 1,037 | 1,116 |
| 5-10 | 1,041 | 1,029 | 992 | 1,149 | 1,080 | 1,263 | 1,159 | 1,005 | 795 | 1,034 | 1,026 | 891 | 1,012 | 887 | 1,121 | 1,047 | 1,031 | 980 |
| 10-15 | 1,085 | 1,030 | 990 | 1,119 | 1,079 | 1,218 | 1,119 | 747 | 1,238 | 1,130 | 1,032 | 977 | 1,044 | 1,003 | 1,029 | 1,063 | 1,028 | 1,012 |
| 15-20 | 1,013 | 907 | 953 | 1,055 | 962 | 1,152 | 907 | 824 | 1,120 | 1,007 | 984 | 941 | 1,032 | 992 | 1,014 | 1,035 | 987 | 963 |
| Total 0-5 | 1,024 | 1,006 | 985 | 1,091 | 1,040 | 1,166 | 920 | 1,100 | 1,024 | 1,018 | 1,003 | 974 | 1,020 | 996 | 1,041 | 1,030 | 1,009 | 1,010 |
| 5-10 | 912 | 889 | 919 | 928 | 890 | 960 | 983 | 735 | 974 | 910 | 845 | 920 | 973 | 960 | 930 | 915 | 907 | 893 |
| 10-15 | 772 | 747 | 792 | 826 | 782 | 814 | 735 | 422 | 509 | 761 | 735 | 781 | 928 | 928 | 920 | 798 | 763 | 835 |
| 15-20 | 750 | 778 | 808 | 840 | 860 | 837 | 952 | 907 | 639 | 741 | 765 | 794 | 1,021 | 997 | 956 | 795 | 803 | 864 |
| 20-25 | 999 | 1,006 | 975 | 1,259 | 1,168 | 1,026 | 1,366 | 1,029 | 985 | 985 | 993 | 970 | 1,169 | 1,169 | 1,054 | 933 | 1,014 | 971 |
| 25-30 | 879 | 896 | 870 | 1,117 | 1,025 | 905 | 1,016 | 699 | 653 | 864 | 883 | 862 | 1,071 | 1,071 | 1,002 | 842 | 896 | 875 |
| Total 0-30 | 889 | 894 | 883 | 978 | 975 | 930 | 963 | 791 | 766 | 879 | 885 | 875 | 1,026 | 1,016 | 975 | 899 | 904 | 903 |
| 30-35 | 913 | 927 | 896 | 958 | 902 | 845 | 897 | 797 | 685 | 903 | 919 | 898 | 1,174 | 1,099 | 1,029 | 916 | 959 | 866 |
| 35-40 | 841 | 838 | 860 | 865 | 860 | 845 | 865 | 648 | 685 | 835 | 834 | 898 | 1,025 | 987 | 1,029 | 935 | 818 | 866 |
| 40-45 | 957 | 985 | 950 | 890 | 909 | 977 | 753 | 823 | 537 | 955 | 983 | 947 | 1,222 | 1,237 | 1,043 | 932 | 978 | 982 |
| 45-50 | 797 | 829 | 828 | 1,892 | 1,892 | 977 | 551 | 586 | 537 | 792 | 828 | 947 | 982 | 969 | 1,043 | 762 | 764 | 982 |
| 50-55 | 940 | 959 | 954 | 903 | 1,038 | 1,163 | 891 | 753 | 559 | 939 | 956 | 950 | 1,221 | 1,193 | 1,018 | 885 | 896 | 927 |
| 55-60 | 790 | 789 | 851 | 951 | 990 | 1,163 | 834 | 450 | 559 | 789 | 787 | 950 | 1,221 | 1,193 | 1,018 | 702 | 806 | 927 |
| 60-65 | 1,090 | 1,157 | 1,076 | 1,152 | 1,383 | 1,417 | 795 | 1,074 | 686 | 1,091 | 1,158 | 1,064 | 1,431 | 1,460 | 1,312 | 980 | 1,034 | 1,070 |
| 65-70 | 874 | 894 | 1,076 | 1,250 | 1,234 | 1,417 | 400 | 1,800 | 686 | 880 | 874 | 1,064 | 1,078 | 937 | 1,312 | 851 | 867 | 1,070 |
| 70 AND OVER | 1,050 | 1,139 | 1,076 | 1,211 | 1,208 | 1,417 | 889 | 1,778 | 686 | 1,063 | 1,156 | 1,064 | 1,247 | 1,433 | 1,312 | 911 | 976 | 1,070 |
| Total 30 and over | 915 | 938 | 943 | 938 | 938 | 945 | 737 | 715 | 613 | 901 | 933 | 941 | 1,145 | 1,115 | 1,069 | 872 | 905 | 923 |
| Total all ages (Actual population) | 899 | 909 | 905 | 966 | 968 | 935 | 876 | 797 | 709 | 891 | 921 | 899 | 1,073 | 1,054 | 1,006 | 889 | 905 | 911 |
| Total all ages (Natural population) | 885 | 898 | 902 | 966 | 968 | 935 | 876 | 797 | 709 | 891 | 921 | 899 | 1,073 | 1,054 | 1,006 | 889 | 905 | 911 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 960 | 999 | 874 | 1,109 | 890 | .. | 914 | 759 | 600 | 957 | 1,023 | 828 | 1,084 | 979 | 1,206 | 941 | 904 | 966 |
| 1-5 | 1,029 | 1,010 | 912 | 1,267 | 1,250 | .. | 894 | 825 | 741 | 1,048 | 1,018 | 915 | 851 | 944 | 827 | 992 | 1,037 | 920 |
| 5-10 | 1,044 | 994 | 911 | 1,304 | 1,146 | .. | 1,000 | 1,163 | 438 | 1,050 | 998 | 913 | 1,021 | 963 | 986 | 1,022 | 1,001 | 971 |
| 10-15 | 1,024 | 1,014 | 966 | 1,383 | 1,223 | .. | 1,207 | 1,417 | 571 | 1,029 | 1,021 | 948 | 1,081 | 946 | 951 | 976 | 963 | 1,082 |
| 15-20 | 966 | 923 | 904 | 1,095 | 1,259 | .. | 824 | 860 | 744 | 973 | 912 | 879 | 1,129 | 909 | 1,021 | 910 | 967 | 996 |
| Total 0-5 | 1,000 | 989 | 915 | 1,220 | 1,208 | .. | 980 | 997 | 616 | 1,004 | 994 | 895 | 1,042 | 956 | 1,022 | 966 | 951 | 990 |
| 5-10 | 905 | 894 | 928 | 904 | 970 | .. | 1,170 | 1,809 | 1,039 | 907 | 892 | 912 | 915 | 895 | 875 | 886 | 881 | 1,034 |
| 10-15 | 739 | 731 | 817 | 774 | 692 | .. | 1,091 | 845 | 877 | 747 | 730 | 797 | 731 | 694 | 898 | 892 | 745 | 890 |
| 15-20 | 743 | 801 | 833 | 700 | 1,121 | .. | 831 | 1,323 | 483 | 765 | 803 | 861 | 805 | 711 | 979 | 866 | 783 | 693 |
| 20-25 | 850 | 932 | 943 | 1,331 | 1,129 | .. | 274 | 334 | 957 | 971 | 975 | 1,006 | 958 | 931 | 850 | 637 | 893 | 711 |
| 25-30 | 778 | 827 | 840 | 1,137 | 952 | .. | 851 | 373 | 942 | 836 | 847 | 875 | 810 | 803 | 613 | 594 | 809 | 727 |
| Total 0-30 | 839 | 876 | 874 | 969 | 1,038 | .. | 738 | 666 | 809 | 868 | 888 | 885 | 866 | 841 | 879 | 738 | 856 | 896 |
| 30-35 | 897 | 873 | 863 | 843 | 863 | .. | 779 | 587 | 531 | 909 | 879 | 902 | 837 | 907 | 763 | 641 | 634 | 833 |
| 35-40 | 733 | 760 | 891 | 974 | 633 | .. | 579 | 523 | 531 | 772 | 772 | 902 | 837 | 768 | 763 | 590 | 737 | 833 |
| 40-45 | 854 | 931 | 915 | 791 | 945 | .. | 767 | 1,020 | 589 | 904 | 988 | 920 | 925 | 1,062 | 937 | 703 | 943 | 934 |
| 45-50 | 607 | 797 | 914 | 532 | 1,237 | .. | 698 | 744 | 589 | 698 | 813 | 920 | 729 | 800 | 800 | 562 | 724 | 934 |
| 50-55 | 909 | 932 | 992 | 1,070 | 1,274 | .. | 1,023 | 690 | 608 | 955 | 952 | 1,082 | 1,048 | 1,049 | 1,000 | 754 | 818 | 808 |
| 55-60 | 745 | 733 | 992 | 1,118 | 859 | .. | 770 | 417 | 608 | 803 | 758 | 1,082 | 833 | 714 | 536 | 613 | 653 | 808 |
| 60-65 | 1,094 | 1,163 | 1,273 | 1,182 | 1,126 | .. | 849 | 1,000 | 1,442 | 1,186 | 1,198 | 1,368 | 1,297 | 1,443 | 1,193 | 829 | 973 | 959 |
| 65-70 | 864 | 963 | 1,273 | 1,182 | 1,126 | .. | 607 | 900 | 1,442 | 977 | 1,000 | 1,368 | 1,297 | 1,443 | 1,193 | 829 | 973 | 959 |
| 70 AND OVER | 1,073 | 1,182 | 1,273 | 1,350 | 474 | .. | 667 | 619 | 1,442 | 1,240 | 1,293 | 1,368 | 1,297 | 1,443 | 1,193 | 778 | 916 | 959 |
| Total 30 and over | 835 | 897 | 945 | 898 | 934 | .. | 718 | 673 | 632 | 890 | 911 | 967 | 881 | 927 | 857 | 686 | 835 | 875 |
| Total all ages (Actual population) | 837 | 834 | 900 | 944 | 1,003 | .. | 782 | 667 | 755 | 876 | 897 | 915 | 872 | 878 | 878 | 706 | 840 | 942 |
| Total all ages (Natural population) | 847 | 815 | 874 | 944 | 1,003 | .. | 782 | 667 | 755 | 876 | 897 | 915 | 872 | 878 | 878 | 706 | 840 | 942 |

NOTE.—The 1901 figures for Rajputana exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Shronj Parganas of Tonk.

* Figures not available.

† Including Basmoo in Rajputana.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by certain religions for Natural Divisions of Rajputana and for Ajmer-Merwara.

| Age. | EASTERN DIVISION. | | | SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | | WESTERN DIVISION. | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|
| | All reli- gions. | Hindu. | Musal- man. | All reli- gions. | Hindu. | Musal- man. | All reli- gions. | Hindu. | Musal- man. | All reli- gions. | Hindu. | Musal- man. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0-1 . . . | 987 | 984 | 1,007 | 1,027 | 1,017 | 922 | 974 | 973 | 992 | 960 | 957 | 941 |
| 1-2 . . . | 1,015 | 1,015 | 1,016 | 1,010 | 993 | 1,039 | 989 | 983 | 996 | 1,029 | 1,048 | 992 |
| 2-3 . . . | 1,027 | 1,021 | 1,058 | 1,123 | 1,121 | 1,059 | 1,003 | 1,004 | 1,016 | 1,044 | 1,050 | 1,022 |
| 3-4 . . . | 1,060 | 1,057 | 1,085 | 1,128 | 1,134 | 1,113 | 1,015 | 1,019 | 1,004 | 1,024 | 1,023 | 976 |
| 4-5 . . . | 1,029 | 1,025 | 1,058 | 1,046 | 1,038 | 1,132 | 950 | 946 | 967 | 966 | 973 | 910 |
| Total 0-5 . . . | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,043 | 1,073 | 1,067 | 1,051 | 984 | 984 | 994 | 1,000 | 1,004 | 966 |
| 5-10 . . . | 910 | 908 | 917 | 937 | 935 | 966 | 897 | 894 | 898 | 905 | 907 | 886 |
| 10-15 . . . | 747 | 743 | 778 | 791 | 772 | 838 | 804 | 787 | 832 | 739 | 747 | 692 |
| 15-20 . . . | 753 | 747 | 796 | 762 | 733 | 803 | 758 | 731 | 789 | 743 | 765 | 666 |
| 20-25 . . . | 997 | 993 | 1,018 | 1,071 | 1,027 | 917 | 961 | 943 | 918 | 850 | 971 | 637 |
| 25-30 . . . | 868 | 865 | 890 | 973 | 939 | 866 | 835 | 818 | 795 | 756 | 836 | 594 |
| Total 0-30 . . . | 882 | 878 | 905 | 928 | 908 | 918 | 874 | 862 | 878 | 839 | 868 | 738 |
| 30-40 . . . | 873 | 872 | 879 | 928 | 923 | 828 | 871 | 851 | 848 | 797 | 853 | 622 |
| 40-50 . . . | 873 | 872 | 891 | 972 | 1,000 | 867 | 921 | 906 | 849 | 792 | 835 | 659 |
| 50-60 . . . | 856 | 857 | 841 | 1,034 | 1,078 | 775 | 924 | 909 | 857 | 871 | 920 | 709 |
| 60 and over . . . | 966 | 978 | 889 | 1,249 | 1,275 | 970 | 1,146 | 1,148 | 981 | 1,061 | 1,173 | 780 |
| Total 30 and over . . . | 883 | 894 | 877 | 988 | 1,005 | 848 | 929 | 913 | 867 | 835 | 890 | 686 |
| Total all ages (Actual popu- lation) . . . | 882 | 880 | 895 | 949 | 943 | 890 | 894 | 880 | 874 | 837 | 876 | 708 |
| Total all ages (Natural po- pulation) . . . | 867 | † | † | 962 | † | † | 876 | † | † | 847 | † | † |

* Figures do not include immigrants from and emigrants to outside India.

† Figures for Hindu and Musalman are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

| Castes. | ACCORDING TO IMPERIAL TABLE XIII. | | NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES ACCORDING TO IMPERIAL TABLE XIV. | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | Females per 1,000 males in all ages. | Serial order according to proportion of women. | All ages. | 0—5. | 5—12. | 12—15. | 15—20. | 20—40. | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| HINDU. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahir | 832 | 30 | 832 | 1,036 | 796 | 698 | 627 | 825 | 927 |
| Balai | 916 | 17 | 916 | 1,073 | 895 | 721 | 701 | 983 | 914 |
| Bambhi | 888 | 25 | 888 | 914 | 923 | 688 | 716 | 904 | 959 |
| Bhangi | 930 | 10 | 929 | 1,065 | 894 | 771 | 816 | 986 | 906 |
| Brahman | 921 | 14 | 920 | 1,033 | 916 | 740 | 773 | 905 | 997 |
| Certain trading castes (Mahajan Hindu) | 943 | 7 | 942 | 1,032 | 940 | 842 | 759 | 960 | 990 |
| Certain trading castes (Mahajan Jain) | 1,060 | 1 | 1,060 | 1,030 | 984 | 934 | 1,005 | 1,095 | 1,148 |
| Chamar | 940 | 9 | 940 | 1,048 | 924 | 748 | 780 | 993 | 946 |
| Dhobi | 922 | 13 | 922 | 971 | 875 | 745 | 813 | 968 | 971 |
| Gujar | 837 | 29 | 837 | 966 | 859 | 702 | 676 | 826 | 886 |
| * Jat | 841 | 28 | 840 | 969 | 885 | 731 | 681 | 799 | 895 |
| Kachhi | 888 | 26 | 888 | 1,044 | 909 | 707 | 782 | 916 | 843 |
| Kalal | 961 | 3 | 961 | 1,010 | 1,031 | 679 | 847 | 961 | 1,023 |
| Kayastha | 824 | 31 | 824 | 1,057 | 866 | 603 | 707 | 822 | 815 |
| Khati | 915 | 18 | 914 | 1,061 | 841 | 727 | 747 | 987 | 945 |
| Khatik | 960 | 4 | 960 | 1,130 | 943 | 761 | 881 | 1,000 | 910 |
| Koli | 909 | 19 | 909 | 1,087 | 914 | 783 | 762 | 940 | 858 |
| Kumhar | 930 | 11 | 930 | 1,038 | 942 | 849 | 768 | 924 | 952 |
| Lodha | 895 | 23 | 895 | 952 | 980 | 879 | 914 | 862 | 817 |
| Lohar | 928 | 12 | 928 | 1,082 | 917 | 750 | 685 | 953 | 980 |
| Mali | 908 | 21 | 908 | 1,058 | 903 | 690 | 720 | 938 | 934 |
| Raigar | 952 | 5 | 952 | 1,112 | 958 | 754 | 837 | 994 | 898 |
| Rajput | 772 | 34 | 772 | 863 | 728 | 600 | 614 | 768 | 897 |
| Robari | 918 | 15 | 918 | 994 | 884 | 706 | 818 | 921 | 1,007 |
| Teli | 941 | 8 | 941 | 1,087 | 923 | 728 | 784 | 923 | 1,048 |
| MUSALMAN. | | | | | | | | | |
| † Dhobi | 987 | 2 | 987 | 1,058 | 932 | 878 | 896 | 1,055 | 980 |
| † Kalal | 917 | 16 | 917 | 1,020 | 798 | 1,007 | 754 | 918 | 1,020 |
| † Kumhar | 888 | 27 | 883 | 895 | 789 | 609 | 858 | 650 | 1,435 |
| Lohar | 897 | 22 | 897 | 991 | 898 | 711 | 858 | 997 | 806 |
| † Rajput | 787 | 33 | 787 | 976 | 830 | 741 | 675 | 710 | 827 |
| Raigor | 895 | 24 | 895 | 1,003 | 1,001 | 961 | 756 | 839 | 861 |
| Sheikh | 810 | 32 | 810 | 1,034 | 863 | 670 | 751 | 771 | 792 |
| † Teli | 909 | 20 | 909 | 1,032 | 876 | 859 | 910 | 889 | 919 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Christian (Indian) | 950 | 6 | 950 | 1,041 | 1,023 | 1,029 | 940 | 878 | 906 |
| Christian (Others) | 569 | 35 | 570 | 746 | 956 | 857 | 551 | 444 | 547 |

* Includes figures for Sikh religion.

† Includes Ajmer-Merwara figures not shown separately in Imperial Table XIV, but included in the Total.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual Number of Births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

AJMER-MERWARA.

| Year. | NUMBER OF BIRTHS. | | | NUMBER OF DEATHS. | | | Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former + Defect --. | Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former + Defect --. | Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter + Defect --. | Number of female-births per 1,000 male-births. | Number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1891 . . . | 6,408 | 5,158 | 11,566 | 6,062 | 4,910 | 10,972 | - 1,250 | - 1,152 | + 594 | 806 | 810 |
| 1892 . . . | 4,764 | 3,703 | 8,467 | 11,949 | 10,182 | 22,131 | - 1,061 | - 1,767 | -13,664 | 777 | 853 |
| 1893 . . . | 6,915 | 5,835 | 12,550 | 6,744 | 5,893 | 12,637 | - 1,230 | - 851 | - 87 | 815 | 874 |
| 1894 . . . | 9,393 | 8,069 | 17,479 | 9,064 | 7,761 | 16,825 | - 1,307 | - 1,303 | + 654 | 861 | 856 |
| 1895 . . . | 10,254 | 6,884 | 19,138 | 7,858 | 6,756 | 14,614 | - 1,370 | - 1,102 | + 4,524 | 866 | 860 |
| 1896 . . . | 9,277 | 8,496 | 17,773 | 8,193 | 7,128 | 15,321 | - 781 | - 1,065 | + 2,452 | 916 | 870 |
| 1897 . . . | 9,069 | 8,602 | 18,271 | 6,931 | 6,454 | 13,385 | - 1,007 | - 477 | + 4,886 | 890 | 931 |
| 1898 . . . | 8,573 | 7,549 | 16,122 | 6,440 | 5,565 | 12,005 | - 1,024 | - 875 | + 4,117 | 881 | 864 |
| 1899 . . . | 9,200 | 7,832 | 17,032 | 9,948 | 8,065 | 18,013 | - 1,368 | - 1,833 | - 961 | 851 | 811 |
| 1900 . . . | 4,402 | 3,556 | 7,958 | 35,995 | 29,072 | 65,067 | - 846 | - 6,923 | -57,109 | 808 | 808 |
| Total 1891-1900 . . . | 78,855 | 67,501 | 146,356 | 199,194 | 91,736 | 290,930 | -11,354 | -17,398 | -54,614 | 856 | 841 |
| 1901 . . . | 4,175 | 3,504 | 7,679 | 8,321 | 7,477 | 15,798 | - 671 | - 844 | - 8,119 | 839 | 899 |
| 1902 . . . | 9,213 | 7,994 | 17,207 | 8,216 | 7,456 | 15,672 | - 1,210 | - 760 | + 1,535 | 868 | 907 |
| 1903 . . . | 7,601 | 6,460 | 14,061 | 7,159 | 6,561 | 13,720 | - 1,141 | - 598 | + 341 | 850 | 916 |
| 1904 . . . | 8,529 | 7,468 | 15,997 | 6,843 | 6,306 | 13,149 | - 1,061 | - 537 | + 2,348 | 876 | 923 |
| 1905 . . . | 9,564 | 8,238 | 17,802 | 8,449 | 7,883 | 16,332 | - 1,326 | - 566 | + 1,470 | 861 | 933 |
| 1906 . . . | 7,335 | 6,454 | 13,789 | 7,876 | 7,491 | 15,367 | - 881 | - 385 | - 1,578 | 890 | 951 |
| 1907 . . . | 8,076 | 6,805 | 14,881 | 7,303 | 6,828 | 14,131 | - 1,271 | - 475 | + 750 | 843 | 935 |
| 1908 . . . | 10,823 | 9,438 | 20,261 | 9,719 | 9,374 | 19,093 | - 1,335 | - 345 | + 1,168 | 872 | 965 |
| 1909 . . . | 9,698 | 8,823 | 18,021 | 12,162 | 12,130 | 24,292 | - 1,375 | - 32 | - 6,271 | 858 | 997 |
| 1910 . . . | 10,802 | 9,553 | 20,355 | 11,997 | 11,895 | 23,892 | - 1,249 | - 112 | - 3,527 | 884 | 991 |
| Total 1901-1910 . . . | 85,316 | 74,237 | 160,053 | 88,945 | 83,391 | 172,336 | -11,579 | - 4,654 | -11,383 | 865 | 947 |
| 1911 . . . | 11,984 | 10,716 | 22,700 | 11,099 | 10,063 | 21,162 | - 1,268 | - 1,016 | + 1,518 | 894 | 908 |
| 1912 . . . | 12,416 | 11,193 | 23,609 | 10,014 | 9,164 | 19,178 | - 1,223 | - 850 | + 4,431 | 901 | 915 |
| 1913 . . . | 11,368 | 10,298 | 21,666 | 6,864 | 6,096 | 12,960 | - 1,060 | - 768 | + 8,696 | 905 | 888 |
| 1914 . . . | 12,393 | 11,122 | 23,515 | 7,898 | 7,310 | 15,208 | - 1,271 | - 588 | + 8,307 | 897 | 925 |
| 1915 . . . | 11,672 | 10,281 | 21,953 | 6,850 | 6,202 | 13,052 | - 1,391 | - 648 | + 8,901 | 881 | 905 |
| 1916 . . . | 10,115 | 9,283 | 19,398 | 10,465 | 9,831 | 20,296 | - 832 | - 534 | - 898 | 918 | 939 |
| 1917 . . . | 9,835 | 8,620 | 18,455 | 25,782 | 25,841 | 51,623 | - 1,215 | + 59 | -33,168 | 876 | 1,002 |
| 1918 . . . | 7,185 | 6,029 | 13,214 | 28,549 | 29,004 | 57,553 | - 1,156 | + 455 | -44,339 | 839 | 1,016 |
| 1919 . . . | 8,021 | 7,042 | 15,063 | 7,627 | 6,748 | 14,375 | - 979 | - 679 | + 688 | 878 | 885 |
| 1920 . . . | 7,443 | 6,484 | 13,927 | 6,974 | 5,918 | 12,892 | - 959 | - 1,056 | + 1,035 | 871 | 849 |
| Total 1911-1920 . . . | 193,438 | 91,058 | 284,496 | 132,128 | 118,197 | 250,325 | -11,374 | - 4,925 | -44,329 | 889 | 951 |

NOTE.—Figures for Rajputana are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

AJMER-MERWARA.

| Ages | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | | 1918. | | 1919. | | 1920. | | TOTAL. | | Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 0-1 | 3,289 | 3,107 | 3,749 | 3,378 | 2,599 | 2,187 | 2,920 | 2,634 | 2,517 | 2,228 | 3,016 | 2,982 | 4,398 | 4,396 | 2,511 | 2,376 | 1,944 | 1,703 | 1,923 | 1,536 | 28,871 | 26,227 | 908 |
| 1-5 | 2,623 | 2,433 | 2,447 | 2,212 | 1,163 | 1,110 | 1,849 | 1,783 | 1,305 | 1,191 | 2,880 | 3,080 | 5,987 | 6,400 | 3,015 | 2,787 | 1,378 | 1,226 | 957 | 659 | 23,604 | 23,066 | 978 |
| 5-10 | 474 | 395 | 406 | 362 | 197 | 191 | 240 | 171 | 193 | 135 | 552 | 484 | 2,114 | 2,141 | 1,801 | 1,763 | 398 | 359 | 308 | 280 | 6,633 | 6,241 | 934 |
| 10-15 | 246 | 199 | 198 | 186 | 96 | 129 | 98 | 180 | 109 | 115 | 242 | 209 | 1,156 | 1,110 | 1,433 | 1,451 | 181 | 161 | 197 | 168 | 3,956 | 3,858 | 975 |
| 15-20 | 351 | 413 | 302 | 319 | 173 | 244 | 126 | 238 | 188 | 202 | 206 | 249 | 856 | 995 | 1,556 | 2,034 | 173 | 240 | 185 | 229 | 3,965 | 5,163 | 1,302 |
| 20-30 | 906 | 965 | 693 | 674 | 611 | 549 | 449 | 567 | 398 | 507 | 554 | 645 | 2,324 | 2,435 | 5,366 | 6,335 | 565 | 719 | 569 | 633 | 12,244 | 14,029 | 1,146 |
| 30-40 | 804 | 690 | 502 | 477 | 431 | 409 | 418 | 368 | 435 | 383 | 611 | 502 | 2,373 | 2,226 | 4,875 | 5,023 | 737 | 655 | 705 | 618 | 11,830 | 11,350 | 955 |
| 40-50 | 884 | 584 | 597 | 429 | 533 | 353 | 432 | 359 | 496 | 319 | 647 | 393 | 2,055 | 1,751 | 3,386 | 2,714 | 724 | 480 | 697 | 426 | 10,501 | 7,808 | 744 |
| 50-60 | 848 | 705 | 711 | 567 | 633 | 443 | 635 | 508 | 663 | 503 | 758 | 596 | 2,073 | 1,719 | 2,405 | 2,163 | 605 | 438 | 623 | 387 | 10,074 | 8,046 | 799 |
| 60 and over | 675 | 592 | 599 | 560 | 524 | 525 | 631 | 549 | 596 | 619 | 999 | 1,021 | 2,447 | 2,671 | 2,301 | 2,300 | 872 | 739 | 800 | 753 | 10,344 | 10,339 | 1,004 |

NOTE.—Rajputana figures are not available.

CHAPTER VII.

Civil Condition.

1. The statistics pertaining to the Civil condition of the population, living ^{Data for discussion.} in the two Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, are given in the Imperial Tables VII and XIV. In the former, they are shown in combination with sex, age and religion, and in the latter, with sex, age and caste. The more important features of the statistics are exhibited in the five Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

2. The Enumerators were told in the Manual to enter (1) each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as either married, unmarried or widowed, (2) divorced persons as widowed, if they had not re-married, (3) prostitutes and concubines as unmarried, and (4) as married, persons who were recognized as such by custom, even though they had not gone through the full ceremony of marriage. They were further instructed to accept the statements made to them by the persons concerned and, as instructions were simple and clear and the training of Enumerators thorough, the answers recorded by them in the Schedules may be accepted as accurate. ^{Meaning of Statistics.}

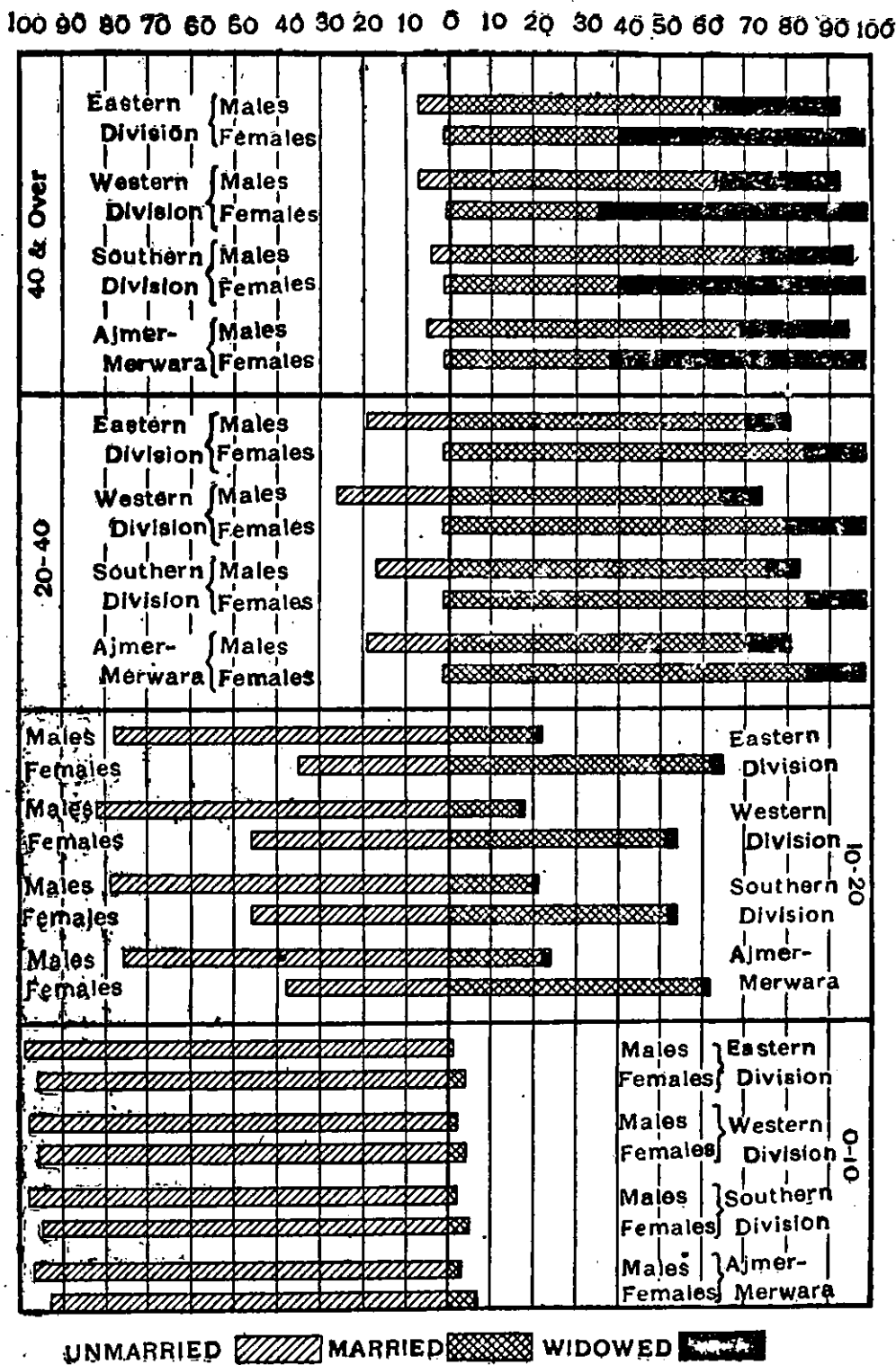
3. The subject has already been discussed at length in 1911. In these Provinces, the majority of the population is Hindu among whom the responsibility of marriage takes a form more religious than social, and this must therefore necessarily affect the population of all religions combined. In Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, the distribution of the population by civil condition is as under :— ^{Universality of Marriage.}

| Sex. | PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| Males and females together | 435 | 426 | 139 |
| Males | 509 | 397 | 94 |
| Females | 352 | 458 | 190 |

On the face of the above figures, the universality of marriage becomes questionable, when the proportion of the unmarried (both sexes) is as high as 435 in the mille. It would be right to say that, though the above figures are correct, they are as misleading as those of literacy, unless the population of 0-5 is cast out of account, as the proportion of the married and the widowed in this group is as low as 4 in the mille. Eliminating these persons, the proportions per 1,000 of the population will be for both sexes together—unmarried, 355 ; married, 486 ; and widowed, 159. The proportion of the unmarried is thus reduced by 80 in a thousand. The proportion of the unmarried in the next group 5-10 is also very high, and, if the persons in that group are also eliminated, the unmarried will decrease by an appreciable proportion. The discussion by religion will be taken up later, but, taking 'All Religions' together, the universality of marriage is fairly established, and is demonstrated by the diagram in para. 5 *infra*.

In Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara.—The age of a person, in this discussion, has been divided into four stages; viz., 'Childhood,' covering the period from 0-10; 'Boyhood' or 'Girlhood,' 10-20; 'Adult,' 20-40; and 'The aged,' 40 and over. This distribution is suitable to depict the civil condition. If child marriage were not in vogue, the right half of the diagram below in the 0-10 period

Marital Conditions in the Natural Divisions of Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara.



would have been blank, but both sexes have transgressed the line of division throughout and this is mostly the case in Ajmer-Merwara.

By Religion.—The figures in the margin, which exhibit the proportions of

| Religion. | PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED TO 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH RELIGION OVER THE AGE OF 40. | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Rajputana. | | Ajmer-Merwara. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Animist | 26 | 12 | 27 | 8 |
| Christian | 76 | 45 | 128 | 88 |
| Hindu | 71 | 5 | 43 | 3 |
| Jain | 121 | 4 | 132 | 8 |
| Musalman | 40 | 9 | 59 | 15 |

the unmarried to one thousand of each sex living at the age of 40 years and over, amongst the main religions in each of the two Provinces, further prove the universality of marriage. The proportions exhibited both by males and females among Christians and by males alone among Jains are relatively very high in both the Provinces. They are, in fact, exceptions which may be attri-

buted, in the case of Christians, to want of religious obligations to marry, and to greater freedom to live a life of celibacy. Among Jains, there are two causes which result in the high proportion of male bachelors. The first is the inability of the bridegroom or his parents to pay the bride's party the *Dapa* money (bride's price), which increases in amount as the girl advances in age, and which is not infrequently beyond the means of the aspirant to the girl's hand, and the second cause is the shortage of girls. The proportion of the Hindu unmarried males is also high and has been swelled to no small degree by the members of Certain Trading Castes (*Mahajan*), whose proportions, as given in the margin (*vide* Subsidiary Table V), are in line with those of Jains.

| | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| Rajputana | 124 | 4 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 117 | 6 |

In Musalmans, the corresponding proportions in both the sexes are higher in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana. This is attributable to the advent of beggars and prostitutes to the fair who are generally unmarried. Animists call for no comment.

Comparison with adjoining Provinces.—The table on the margin compares

| Province. | PER CENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Punjab | 54 | 40 | 37 | 46 | 9 | 14 |
| Rajputana | 51 | 35 | 40 | 46 | 9 | 19 |
| Bombay | 48 | 34 | 45 | 48 | 7 | 18 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 47 | 33 | 44 | 48 | 9 | 19 |
| United Provinces | 45 | 32 | 46 | 51 | 9 | 17 |

the civil condition in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara with that in the adjoining Provinces. Ajmer-Merwara lies in the heart of Rajputana and no part of it, therefore, touches any other Province in India. The figures show that, among the unmarried, the

Punjab ranks the first in both sexes, Rajputana second and Ajmer-Merwara last but one. The United Provinces come to the fore among the married of both the sexes, whilst Rajputana is last with Ajmer-Merwara immediately before it. Taking widowers, Bombay distinguishes itself by showing the lowest proportion, each of the rest exhibiting 2 per cent. in excess of it. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara both, on the other hand, bring discredit upon themselves by showing the largest proportion of widows—credit being once again gained by the Punjab, which gives the lowest proportion.

4. The Provinces have now been under the influence of Western education for over a century, and it is for us to see whether it has produced any effect, even after the lapse of such a long time, on the marital condition. Details of population by civil condition prior to 1901 are not available in Rajputana. The starting point for the subject under discussion, can, therefore, only be fixed at 1901. The figures in the margin overleaf, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table II, give the distribution, by civil condition, of 1,000 of each sex of the population, for 1921. Corresponding figures for the two preceding decades are also given

Effect of Artificial and Social Conditions of the West on the Civil condition.

side by side. It will be seen that the number of married

| Province. | PROPORTION PER 1,000 FOR ALL AGES. | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| Rajputana | 395 | 439 | 432 | 457 | 501 | 499 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 441 | 454 | 464 | 485 | 510 | 516 |

persons of both sexes rose in 1911 in Rajputana, but fell during this decade. The married life is covered mostly by the age-periods 15-40 and 40 and over in males, and by 10-15, 15-40 and 40 and over in females. All the periods this time

show a fall in the proportions of the married and a rise in those of the widowed. This, in itself, leads to the conclusion, that the fall in the married is due to the effect of epidemics which generally attack people in the prime of life. In respect of Ajmer-Merwara, besides the reasons given above, immigration is another influencing factor.

It should not, however, be overlooked in this connection, that bachelors over 40 years of age have remained unmarried, because they could not pay the bride's price which has since risen in proportion to the rise in prices. This social evil has got such a strong hold over several communities, that the advocates of reform have so far, with all their efforts, failed to combat it successfully.

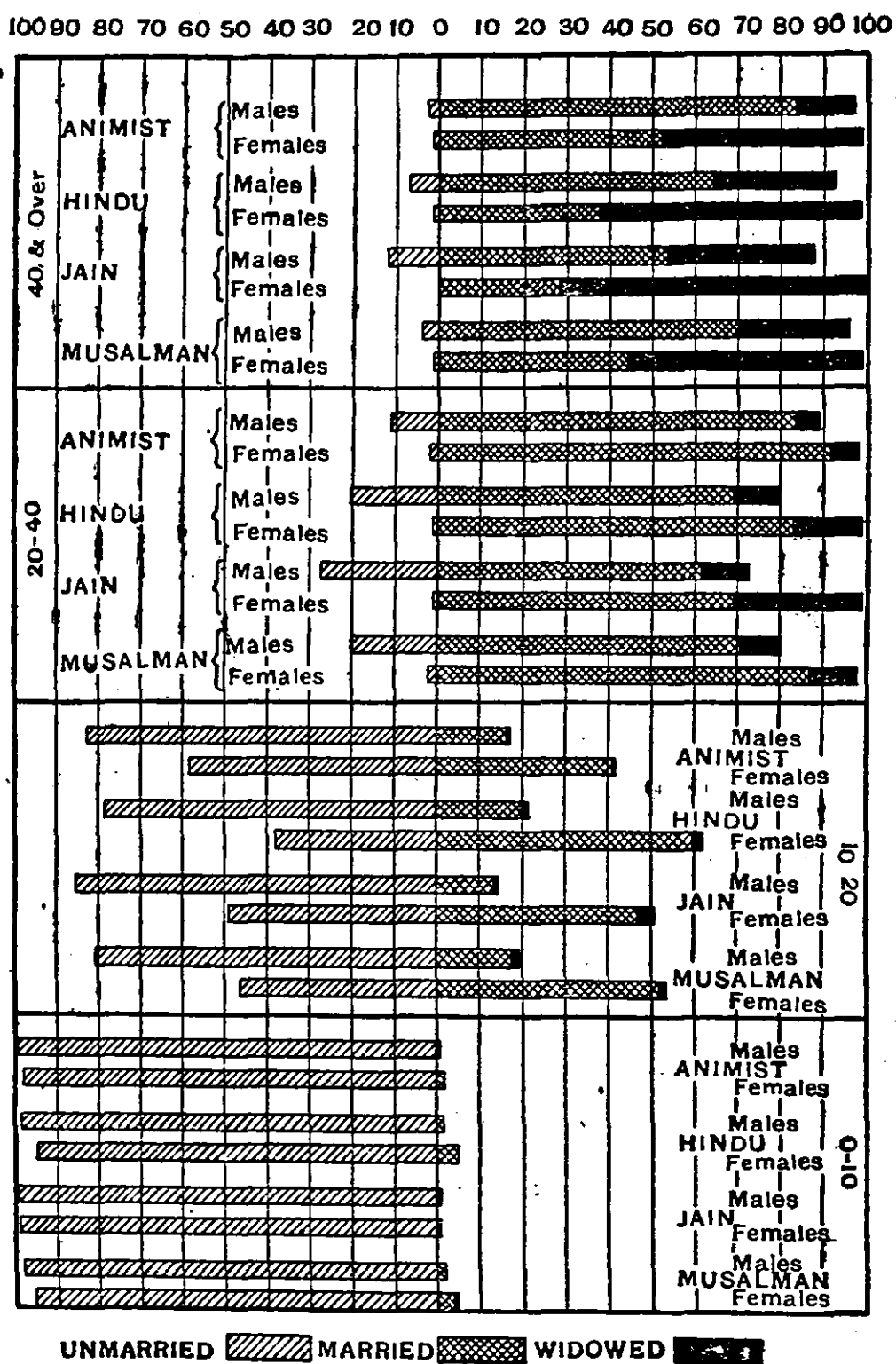
In the Report of 1911, a number of castes have been mentioned among which the *Dapa* custom is openly recognized, and the contagion has since spread to some others also. This practice alone does not answer for the entire number of males remaining unmarried at such an advanced age as 40 and over; physical or mental defects or religious mania and the shortage of females may also claim a certain proportion. It is thus clear, that neither has the spread of English education (which is still only in its infancy—the proportion of the literates in English being so low as 5 in the mille in males and 5 in females in both the Provinces combined) incited any prudential checks on marriages, nor has the influence of any artificial, social or economic conditions kept these limited few in celibacy amongst communities other than the Christian.

Civil Condition by Religion.

| Religion. | PER MILLE OF THE POPULATION. | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | Un-married. | Married. | Widowed. | Un-married. | Married. | Widowed. |
| All Religions . . . | 509 | 397 | 94 | 352 | 458 | 190 |
| Animist . . . | 567 | 303 | 40 | 483 | 420 | 97 |
| Christian . . . | 624 | 335 | 41 | 527 | 389 | 84 |
| Hindu . . . | 507 | 396 | 97 | 343 | 462 | 195 |
| Jain . . . | 538 | 347 | 115 | 329 | 384 | 287 |
| Musalman . . . | 494 | 417 | 89 | 369 | 474 | 157 |

5. The marginal distribution of the population by civil condition and religion shows that the religion which claims the most married and widowed in the two Provinces combined, is the Hindu in both the sexes.

The diagram below depicts the distribution of the population according



to civil condition and by certain age-groups in the main religions for the two Provinces combined. The age-groups employed in it are slightly at variance with those in the Subsidiary Table II. Giving these age-groups the same names as in para. 3 *supra* under the Sub-Head 'In Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara', it is found that the Hindu children show the largest proportion (about 6 per cent.) of married females, while the Musalman follow it with about 3 per cent. This latter religion has the highest proportion of widows. The Jain females and the Animistic males have the credit in this stage of life.

In the 'Boyhood' or 'Girlhood' stage, the proportion of the married and the widowed to the unmarried is the highest, both in males and females, in the Hindu—and the lowest, in males, in the Jain, and in females, in the Animistic. Widows are most prominent among the Jain.

In the 'Adult age,' maids are found only for name's sake; though bachelors exceed 25 per cent. in the Jain, and about 20 each in the Hindu and the Musalman. The proportion of widows is pitifully high in the prime of life in the Jain and the Hindu, and naturally the lowest among the Animistic who have the privilege of marrying again.

The record of all the religions and of all the age-periods is beaten by the Jain females in the group of 'The aged' not in one but in all conditions—i.e., no maids, the fewest of the married, and the most of the widowed. It must excite pity, when one learns that about three-quarters of the Jain population at this stage is clothed in black, which is emblematic of widowhood. The Hindu too has no fewer widows than 60 per cent. and the Musalman about 50. Among the Animist, both sexes display the lowest proportion in widowhood—though not much to their credit, as the stretch of life is the lowest among them.

Variations.

6. *In Provinces.*—The present distribution, by civil condition, of the total population is compared below with that of the past Census.

| Province and year. | UNMARRIED. | | MARRIED. | | WIDOWED. | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Rajputana— | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 2,651,196 | 1,647,049 | 2,046,415 | 2,129,155 | 487,280 | 883,289 |
| 1911 | 2,723,755 | 1,590,523 | 2,418,819 | 2,512,649 | 372,701 | 911,985 |
| Actual variation . | —72,559 | + 56,526 | —372,404 | —383,494 | +114,579 | —28,696 |
| Variation per cent. . | —2·7 | +3·6 | —15·4 | —15·3 | +30·7 | —3·1 |
| Ajmer-Merwara— | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 125,736 | 73,563 | 118,907 | 109,505 | 24,923 | 42,637 |
| 1911 | 125,606 | 72,739 | 120,869 | 120,045 | 19,723 | 42,413 |
| Actual variation . | +130 | +824 | —1,962 | —10,540 | +5,200 | +224 |
| Variation per cent. . | ... | +1·1 | —1·6 | —8·8 | +26·4 | +0·5 |

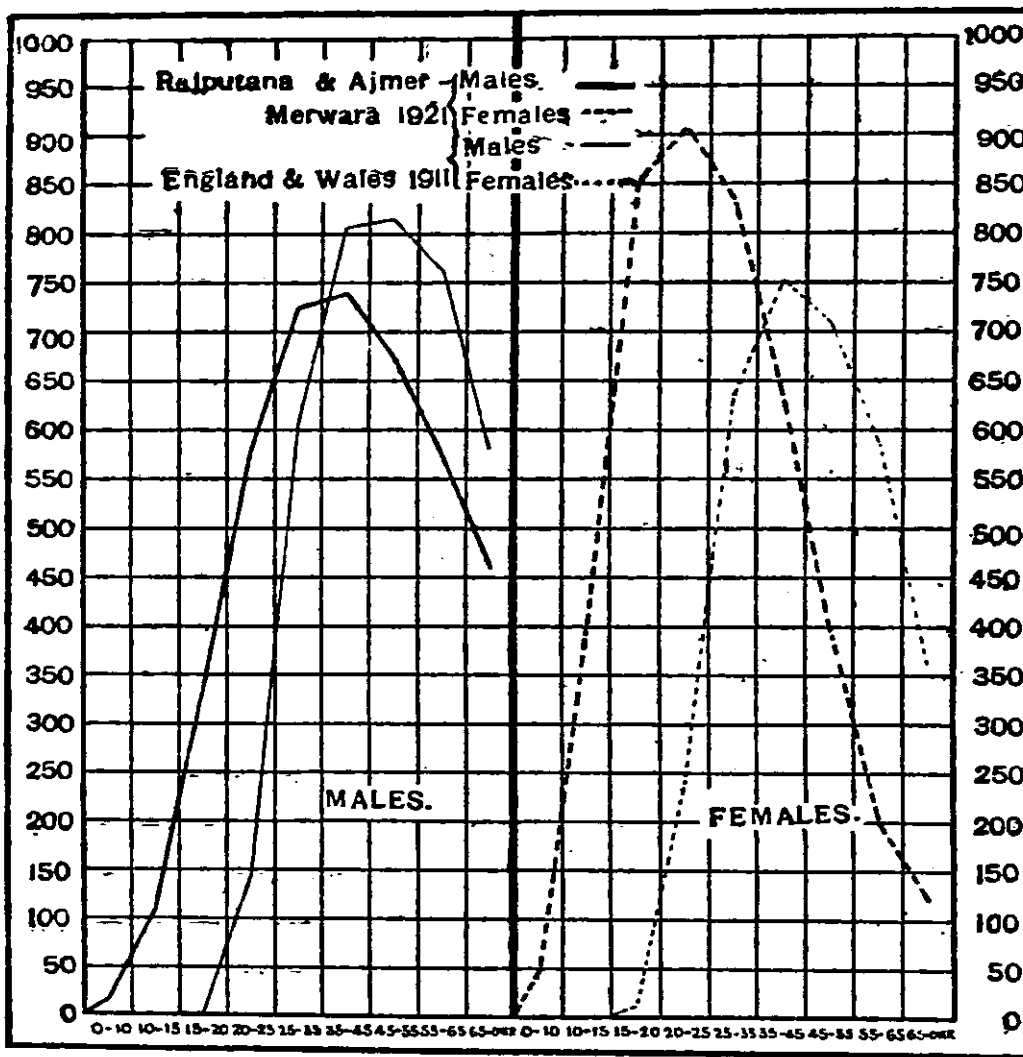
Rajputana.—Unmarried males exceed unmarried females by about 38 per cent., though, when compared with the males of 1911, they exhibit a fall by about 3 per cent. Unmarried females have increased by about 4 per cent. over 1911. On the other hand, married females have exceeded married males by about 4 per cent., though, when compared with the females of 1911, the loss in them is 15·3, which is practically the same as that in males. Widows are nearly double the widowers who have risen by 31 per cent. over 1911.

Ajmer-Merwara.—It has been repeatedly mentioned that the figures of this Province were greatly disturbed by pilgrims to the Urs Fair, and the variations therein are, therefore, to be taken with caution. Unmarried males are about 70 per cent. in excess of unmarried females. The variations since 1911, in the proportion of both sexes, are so small as to be practically negligible—0 per cent. in males and —1 in females. Unlike Rajputana, married males here exceed married females. When compared with 1911 in their own sex, males show a loss of about 2 per cent. and females that of 9. The number of the married, in both sexes in 1911, was almost equal. Widows number 75 per cent. more than widowers, but both of them have increased by '5 and 26 per cent. respectively since 1911.

7. The diagram below compares, by sexes the marital condition in the two

Comparison of conjugal life with England and Wales.

Proportion of the married per mille at each age-period (1) in England and Wales in 1911 and (2) in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

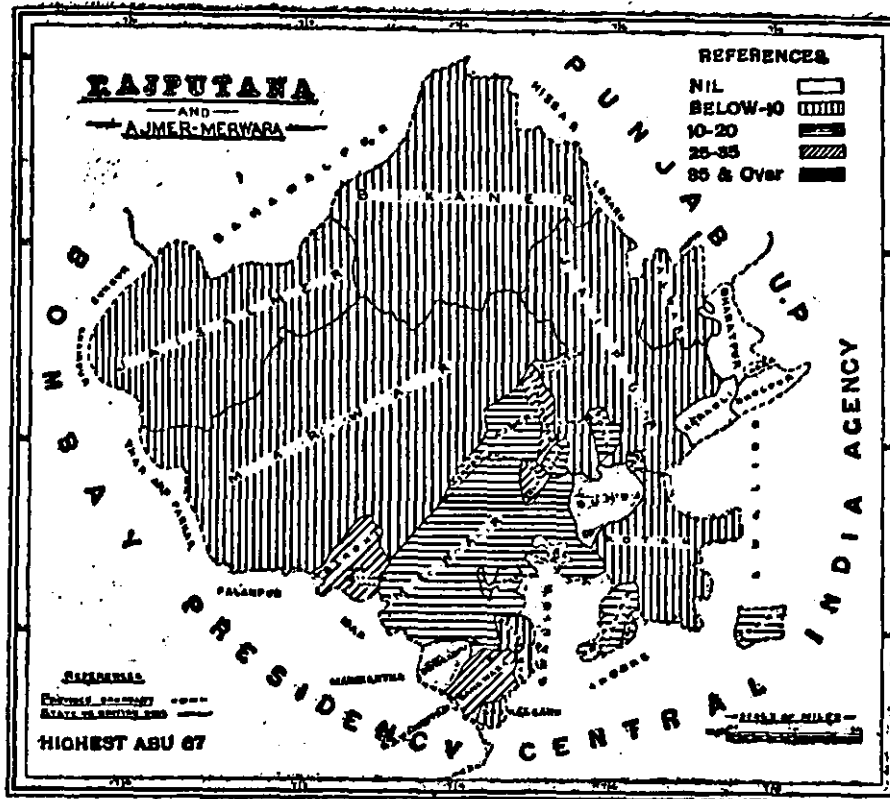


Provinces combined in this decade, with those in England and Wales in 1911. The most striking feature is, that marriage among both sexes in these Provinces commences from the very first age-group 0-10, while in England and Wales from 15-20. Again, it is found that, here the proportion of married males reaches its zenith in the age-group 35-45, while in England and Wales at 45-55. In England and Wales, the proportion in the age-group 60 and over is 570 per mille, the corresponding proportion in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara being only 460. The highest proportion among females is found in these Provinces in the age-group 20-25, while in England and Wales in that of 35-45. The proportions in the last group of life (65 and over) here and in England and Wales are about 125 and 360 per mille respectively.

Infant Marriage.

8. The expression 'Infant marriage' is applied here to the marriage of female children under 5 years of age. The map in the margin indicates by different symbols the extent to which it prevails in each State or District.

Married Girls under Five years of age.



the extent to which it prevails in each State or District. Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi and Durgapur are the only States which can boast of immunity from this evil custom, while Abu has the infamy of possessing the highest proportion—being 67

per thousand of the total girls of the same age. Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Marwar, Jaipur, Alwar, Pertabgarh and Kotah display such marriages below 10 per cent. each; Mewar, Tonk and Jhalawar, between 10-20; and Banswara, Kishangarh and Sirohi, no fewer than between 25 and 35.

The figures on the margin, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I, compare these proportions by sex and religion, with the previous Census, in each of the two Provinces separately. It will be seen, that such marriages, which

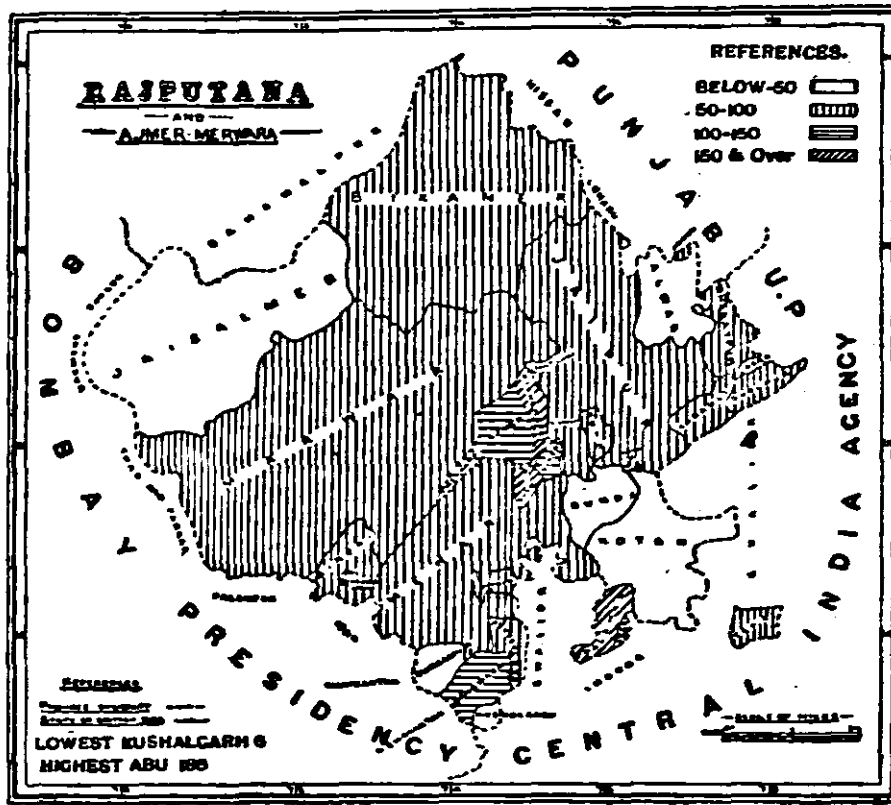
| Province. | NUMBER OF MARRIED UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 1,000 OF | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | All religions. | | Animist. | | Christian. | | Hindu. | | Jain. | | Musalman. | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| Rajputana— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Females | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 5 |
| Ajmer-Merwara— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 6 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Females | 10 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 10 | .. | 21 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 7 |

should have shown signs of decrease with the advance of times, have increased during the decade—the most noticeable is the appearance of 3 and 10 to the thousand among Christians in the males of Rajputana and the females of Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Among the selected castes (Subsidiary Table V), the first seven, showing the highest proportion of married female infants in Rajputana, are *Telis* and *Kalals*, (16) each; *Rangrez*, 13; *Rebaris* and *Gujars*, 12 each; and *Balais* and *Jats*, 11 each; while in Ajmer-Merwara they are *Kumhars*, 63; *Balais*, 60; *Gujars*, 53; *Bambhi*, 47; *Jats* and *Rebaris*, 45 each; and *Khatiks* and *Telis*, 40 each. It is thus evident, that this social evil is confined generally to the lower strata of society, and particularly to such as have hardly come in touch with education.

Early Marriage.

9. The second age-group (5-10), marriages wherein are styled 'Early marriages,' shows the highest proportion of married girls, in Rajputana, among the Hindu—being (83), followed by the Musalman (66), Animist (28), Christian (20) and Jain (12). Corresponding proportions in Ajmer-Merwara are, among the Hindu (119), Animist (99), Musalman (74), Jain (13) and Christian (3),

The map in the margin shows, by various delineations, the proportion of married girls 5-10 years of age per 1,000 girls of the same age-period.



of 5-10 years of age to 1,000 girls of the same age in each State or District of the Provinces. Abu gives the highest proportion (186), while Kushalgarh, the lowest (6). In the same category with Abu, are Jhalawar, Kishanagarh and Shahpura, which

show proportions of 150 and over. Ajmer-Merwara and Banswara are slightly better off, but the credit is with Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bundi, Kotah and Dungarpur, where as low a proportion as below 50 to a thousand is found. Having done with the analysis of the figures of the married females in the age-groups 0-5 and 5-10, it seems desirable that figures of the 10-15 group be included and the result under the head 'Early marriage' be drawn from those of all the three first age-groups of life (0-15) together. It is with this aim, that the proportions of married males and females per thousand of their sex population and age in the combined groups

| Religion. | PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS UNDER 15 YEARS TO EVERY 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX AT THESE AGES. | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|----------------|-------|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | Rajputana. | | Ajmer-Merwara. | | Rajputana. | | Ajmer-Merwara. | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| Ashudh | 25 | 11 | 60 | 26 | 66 | 30 | 136 | 79 |
| Christian | 15 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Hindu | 44 | 30 | 33 | 44 | 132 | 132 | 152 | 126 |
| Jain | 18 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 105 | 78 | 94 | 32 |
| Muslim | 40 | 37 | 45 | 34 | 122 | 111 | 130 | 108 |

are given on the margin for the two Censuses. Looking at the figures of Rajputana, the proportion of females has increased in all the five religions and so has that of males (Jain males excluded). Ajmer-Merwara too has moved

in the same direction in both sexes, excepting in the case of Jain males and Christian females, whose proportions have not varied. The proportion of the Christian males in Ajmer-Merwara, this time, is four times and a half as much as that in 1911, and this is what makes the problem more enigmatic. The increase in the proportion of the married in all the three groups up to 15 years of age in both sexes is indicative of some deep-rooted cause in the social fabric of the communities that incites the continuance of early marriages. The custom of early marriage is clearly of Hindu origin, and is based on religious grounds; but, as shown by the figures analysed above, it is no longer confined to that religion alone. It is equally prevalent among the Musalman and that too to no small extent. The other religions here discussed are also no exceptions. The prevalence of this custom among the other religions is believed, to be partly due to Hindu

influence and associations. Early marriage among Christians may be attributed to a very high proportion, in the population of this religion, of converts from Hinduism, who do not find it easy to renounce the deep-seated sentiment of the function of early marriage. This custom amongst the well-to-do Musalmans is said to be due to the strict *Purdah* system which they observe.

| PROPORTION PER MILLE. | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Caste. | Rajputana. | Caste. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Bhangi | 201 | Gujar | 361 |
| Khatik | 191 | Khatri | 338 |
| Jat | 187 | Robari | 330 |
| Teli | 173 | Rangroz | 318 |
| Balal | 168 | Jat | 301 |
| Gujar | 163 | Kalal | 293 |
| Robari | 160 | Bambhi | 235 |
| Kumhar | 155 | Khatik | 225 |
| Dhobi | 151 | Dhobi | 218 |
| | | Mali | 207 |
| | | Kumhar | 205 |
| | | Teli | 190 |
| | | Chamar | 186 |
| | | Balal | 162 |

Early marriages are largely extant amongst the lower castes than amongst the higher ones. The proportion of married females of the ages 5-12 is more than 150 to a thousand among the castes noted in the margin (*vide* Subsidiary Table V). These castes include the members of the Musalman religion as well. The figures show, that early marriages are much more in common in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana.

An enquiry was made to collect information as to the existence of any rules to improve upon the marriageable age or to regulate akin customs. Out of the

21 States, Estates and Chiefships in Rajputana, replies from 12 were in the negative. Those received from the rest were to the effect that no new rules were issued during the decade, while those which existed did not restrict the marriageable age of a girl beyond 13 years. Alwar has passed an Act limiting the minimum age of a girl at marriage to 12 years during this decade. Reformed societies have no doubt been formed in most of the important castes among Hindus. The *Rajput Sabha*, the *Brahman Maha-Sabha*, the *Mahajan Sabha* and the *Khatri Conference* are all attempting to raise the marriageable age but their practical effect on the statistics seems little.

Widowhood.

10. The more universal marriage is, the more numerous must cases of widowhood be. In the two Provinces combined, Hinduism together with Jainism is the foremost of all religions among the married in both sexes and so also among the widowed. The Musalman comes after the Hindu and the Animistic next. The Christian exhibits the lowest proportion of widows.

Taking the Provinces separately—the order remains the same, except that in Ajmer-Merwara, the Animistic religion shows higher proportion of widows than the Christian. Coming to widowhood in infancy (0-5 period)—the table below will be found expressive of the improvement or otherwise made, by each religion during the three successive decades, both by males and by females in each of the two Provinces:—

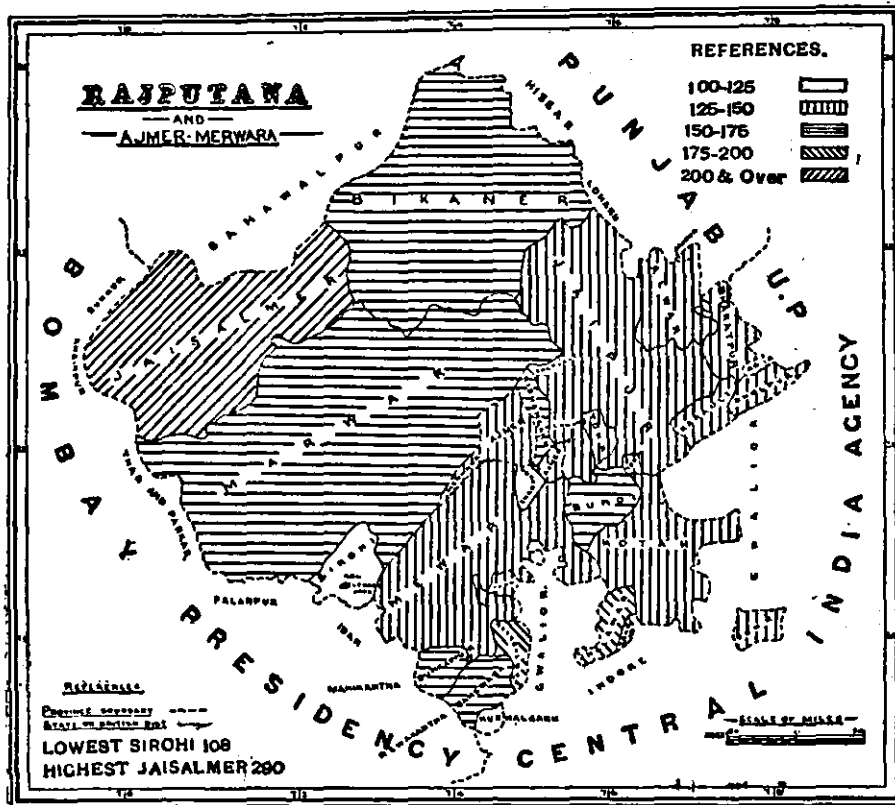
| Religion. | PROPORTION OF WIDOWED PER THOUSAND OF EACH SEX IN THE AGE-PERIOD 0-5. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Males. | | | | | | Females. | | | | | |
| | Rajputana. | | | Ajmer-Merwara. | | | Rajputana. | | | Ajmer-Merwara. | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| Animist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Christian | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Hindu | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Musalman | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

There is thus no decrease in the number of widows or widowers either in any of the religions or in any of the two Provinces. On the contrary, evidences of degeneration are apparent and in Ajmer-Merwara comparatively greater. In the age-group 10-15 wherein, as has elsewhere been remarked, most Hindu girls get married, the proportion of widows is the highest, while among the Christian girls—it is the lowest in both Provinces. In the last two periods, *viz.*, 15-40 and 40 and

over, Jain widows predominate. It is noticed, that while the Hindu contributes a larger share towards widowhood in the early age-periods, the Jain does so towards the later periods (15 and over).

The map printed below, exhibits the proportion of Hindu widows per 1,000

Proportion of Hindu widows per 1,000 females of the same religion.



females of the same religion found in each State or District. It will be seen that the lowest proportion (108 per thousand), is in Sirohi and the highest (290) in Jaisalmer.

11. The efforts of the social reformers have all proved futile during the decade, as none of the castes, other than those in which widow re-marriage was permissible, joined hands with them. Resolutions were moved in their conferences by some castes but to no fruitful end. Among the selected castes in Subsidiary Table V, those indicating a proportion of 100 and over of widowers to 1,000 males are *Kayastha* (130), *Brahman* and *Mahajan* each (129), *Rebari* (117), *Lodha* (116), *Kachhi* (113), *Jat* (111), *Khati* (108), *Koli*, *Rajput*, *Rangrez* and *Gujar* (107 each), *Dhobi* (105), *Teli* (103) and *Ahir* (100) in Rajputana ; and *Jat* (138), *Ahir* and *Brahman* (126 each), *Mahajan* and *Rebari* (123 each), *Gujar* (118), *Rangrez* (104) and *Khati* (103) in Ajmer-Merwara.

Widow re-marriage among certain castes.

| Caste. | RAJPUTANA. | | Caste. | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|----------|------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | | 1921. | 1911. |
| Brahman | 283 | 263 | Ahir | 204 | ... |
| Kayastha | 220 | 212 | Brahman | 276 | 281 |
| Mahajan | 273 | 259 | Jat | 220 | ... |
| Rajput | 270 | 261 | Kalal | 225 | ... |
| Rebari | 221 | ... | Khati | 208 | ... |
| | | | Lodha | 204 | ... |
| | | | Mahajan | 278 | 276 |
| | | | Mali | 220 | 210 |
| | | | Rajput | 279 | 274 |
| | | | Rebari | 262 | ... |
| | | | Teli | 212 | ... |

NOTE.—The blanks in the 1911 column indicate that the proportions were below 200.

that many others have entered the category since 1911.

On the margin are noted the castes which present more than 200 widows per 1,000 females, together with their proportions in 1911. It will be seen that the number of widows has increased practically in every caste and

TABLE I

religion and main age-periods at each of the last three censuses.

| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | Sex and age-periods. | Religion. |
|----------------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------------------|----------------|
| UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | | | |
| 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | MALES. | |
| 993 | 994 | 998 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0-5 | All Religions. |
| 995 | 996 | 991 | 41 | 22 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 5-10 | |
| 851 | 876 | 846 | 137 | 116 | 125 | 12 | 22 | 43 | 10-15 | |
| 629 | 622 | 640 | 345 | 296 | 317 | 53 | 71 | 86 | 15-20 | |
| 190 | 226 | 209 | 713 | 703 | 705 | 97 | 182 | 178 | 20-40 | |
| 52 | 49 | 82 | 722 | 770 | 739 | 225 | 377 | 364 | 40-60 | |
| 41 | 46 | 57 | 561 | 577 | 579 | 398 | 377 | 364 | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | |
| 980 | 998 | 993 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0-5 | All Religions. |
| 899 | 917 | 902 | 106 | 80 | 89 | 5 | 11 | 25 | 5-10 | |
| 875 | 859 | 610 | 411 | 430 | 366 | 14 | 29 | 60 | 10-15 | |
| 91 | 101 | 173 | 890 | 870 | 767 | 29 | 115 | 149 | 15-20 | |
| 11 | 11 | 26 | 845 | 874 | 825 | 144 | 535 | 563 | 20-40 | |
| 6 | 6 | 16 | 457 | 459 | 416 | 537 | 887 | 850 | 40-60 | |
| 8 | 8 | 7 | 116 | 107 | 113 | 876 | 887 | 850 | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | MALES. | |
| 1,000 | 997 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Animals. |
| 948 | 985 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 850 | 895 | .. | .. | 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 562 | 745 | .. | .. | 404 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 106 | 184 | .. | .. | 823 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 30 | 15 | .. | .. | 820 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 12 | 15 | .. | .. | 560 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | |
| 984 | 998 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Animals. |
| 901 | 928 | .. | .. | 99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 625 | 511 | .. | .. | 367 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 113 | 63 | .. | .. | 860 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 13 | 11 | .. | .. | 906 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | 583 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 121 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | MALES. | |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Christians. |
| 1,000 | 990 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 945 | 957 | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 990 | 957 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 615 | 701 | .. | .. | 362 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 141 | 94 | .. | .. | 737 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 81 | 81 | .. | .. | 656 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | |
| 990 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Christians. |
| 998 | 996 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 994 | 959 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 746 | 747 | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 171 | 250 | .. | .. | 229 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 101 | 130 | .. | .. | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 31 | 113 | .. | .. | 123 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | MALES. | |
| 992 | 998 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Hindus. |
| 949 | 943 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 833 | 840 | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 696 | 661 | .. | .. | 154 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 165 | 210 | .. | .. | 378 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 45 | 83 | .. | .. | 781 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 34 | 46 | .. | .. | 719 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | |
| 978 | 986 | 991 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Hindus. |
| 875 | 907 | 889 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 639 | 624 | 580 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 69 | 71 | 165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 5 | 6 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 2 | 4 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 6 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | MALES. | |
| 998 | 999 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Jains. |
| 994 | 996 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 959 | 943 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 672 | 735 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 276 | 302 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 137 | 148 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 108 | 122 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | |
| 996 | 997 | 995 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Jains. |
| 968 | 973 | 973 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 718 | 634 | 801 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 51 | 67 | 203 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 12 | 6 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 9 | 3 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 5 | 5 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | MALES. | |
| 996 | 999 | 992 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Muslims. |
| 974 | 974 | 969 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 896 | 899 | 874 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 705 | 738 | 750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 218 | 217 | 275 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 61 | 33 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 50 | 34 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | |
| 988 | 998 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0-5 | Muslims. |
| 923 | 940 | 947 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5-10 | |
| 661 | 646 | 715 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10-15 | |
| 138 | 157 | 256 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15-20 | |
| 23 | 23 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20-40 | |
| 16 | 16 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40-60 | |
| 14 | 12 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 and over | |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 males at certain

RAJPUTANA AND

| Religion, Province and Natural Divisions. | ALL AGES. | | | 0-5. | | | 5-10. | | |
|---|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | |
| All Religions | 500 | 397 | 94 | 996 | 4 | ... | 976 | 22 | 2 |
| Animist | 567 | 393 | 40 | 998 | 2 | ... | 990 | 9 | ... |
| Christian | 624 | 335 | 41 | 997 | 2 | 1 | 993 | 6 | 1 |
| Hindu | 507 | 396 | 97 | 996 | 3 | 1 | 975 | 23 | 2 |
| Jain | 538 | 347 | 115 | 998 | 2 | ... | 992 | 7 | 1 |
| Musalman | 494 | 417 | 89 | 989 | 10 | 1 | 972 | 26 | 2 |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 511 | 395 | 94 | 996 | 4 | ... | 977 | 21 | 2 |
| Animist | 567 | 393 | 40 | 998 | 2 | ... | 990 | 9 | 1 |
| Christian | 546 | 404 | 50 | 995 | 3 | 2 | 988 | 10 | 2 |
| Hindu | 508 | 395 | 97 | 997 | 3 | ... | 976 | 22 | 2 |
| Jain | 540 | 346 | 114 | 998 | 2 | ... | 992 | 7 | 1 |
| Musalman | 500 | 410 | 90 | 989 | 11 | ... | 972 | 27 | 1 |
| Eastern Division. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 493 | 404 | 103 | 995 | 4 | 1 | 980 | 18 | 2 |
| Animist | 512 | 437 | 51 | 991 | 8 | 1 | 971 | 27 | 2 |
| Christian | 540 | 411 | 49 | 992 | 4 | 4 | 989 | 7 | 4 |
| Hindu | 493 | 403 | 104 | 997 | 3 | ... | 982 | 16 | 2 |
| Jain | 509 | 355 | 136 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 983 | 15 | 2 |
| Musalman | 483 | 421 | 96 | 984 | 15 | 1 | 969 | 29 | 2 |
| Southern Division. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 522 | 410 | 68 | 995 | 5 | ... | 973 | 25 | 2 |
| Animist | 568 | 393 | 39 | 998 | 2 | ... | 991 | 9 | ... |
| Christian | 600 | 354 | 46 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| Hindu | 509 | 416 | 75 | 994 | 6 | ... | 965 | 33 | 2 |
| Jain | 534 | 355 | 111 | 997 | 2 | 1 | 990 | 8 | 2 |
| Musalman | 469 | 464 | 67 | 995 | 5 | ... | 974 | 24 | 2 |
| Western Division. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 542 | 304 | 94 | 998 | 2 | ... | 973 | 25 | 2 |
| Animist | 600 | 338 | 62 | 995 | 5 | ... | 987 | 12 | 1 |
| Christian | 497 | 446 | 57 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 963 | 37 | ... |
| Hindu | 540 | 304 | 96 | 998 | 2 | ... | 971 | 27 | 2 |
| Jain | 562 | 333 | 105 | 999 | 1 | ... | 996 | 4 | ... |
| Musalman | 547 | 368 | 85 | 996 | 4 | ... | 976 | 23 | 1 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 466 | 441 | 93 | 993 | 6 | 1 | 955 | 41 | 4 |
| Animist | 500 | 438 | 62 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 947 | 51 | 2 |
| Christian | 688 | 279 | 33 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| Hindu | 466 | 439 | 95 | 992 | 7 | 1 | 948 | 47 | 5 |
| Jain | 511 | 362 | 127 | 998 | 2 | ... | 994 | 4 | 2 |
| Musalman | 445 | 472 | 83 | 996 | 4 | ... | 973 | 24 | 3 |

TABLE II.

ages in each main religion and Natural Division.

AJMER-MERWARA.

| 10-15. | | | 15-40. | | | 40 AND OVER. | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 883 | 110 | 7 | 301 | 616 | 83 | 67 | 653 | 280 |
| 920 | 78 | 2 | 227 | 725 | 48 | 25 | 837 | 138 |
| 951 | 49 | ... | 545 | 422 | 33 | 101 | 751 | 148 |
| 878 | 115 | 7 | 301 | 613 | 86 | 69 | 644 | 287 |
| 959 | 37 | 4 | 359 | 551 | 90 | 122 | 539 | 339 |
| 889 | 105 | 6 | 304 | 618 | 78 | 42 | 698 | 260 |
| 885 | 108 | 7 | 302 | 615 | 83 | 67 | 652 | 281 |
| 921 | 77 | 2 | 228 | 724 | 48 | 26 | 837 | 137 |
| 959 | 41 | ... | 320 | 625 | 55 | 76 | 780 | 144 |
| 880 | 113 | 7 | 304 | 611 | 85 | 71 | 642 | 287 |
| 959 | 37 | 4 | 358 | 552 | 90 | 121 | 542 | 337 |
| 888 | 106 | 6 | 303 | 617 | 80 | 40 | 693 | 267 |
| 884 | 109 | 7 | 291 | 621 | 88 | 72 | 631 | 297 |
| 876 | 118 | 6 | 207 | 742 | 51 | 25 | 812 | 163 |
| 932 | 68 | ... | 295 | 642 | 63 | 77 | 797 | 126 |
| 883 | 110 | 7 | 290 | 621 | 89 | 75 | 626 | 299 |
| 931 | 64 | 5 | 376 | 627 | 97 | 172 | 476 | 352 |
| 887 | 107 | 6 | 284 | 632 | 84 | 36 | 690 | 274 |
| 877 | 118 | 5 | 268 | 663 | 69 | 45 | 741 | 214 |
| 922 | 76 | 2 | 225 | 727 | 48 | 25 | 840 | 135 |
| 1,000 | ... | ... | 418 | 547 | 35 | 92 | 741 | 167 |
| 858 | 136 | 6 | 274 | 651 | 75 | 46 | 725 | 229 |
| 965 | 30 | 5 | 368 | 550 | 82 | 102 | 566 | 332 |
| 872 | 122 | 6 | 260 | 678 | 62 | 28 | 783 | 189 |
| 892 | 101 | 7 | 352 | 564 | 84 | 74 | 631 | 295 |
| 926 | 74 | ... | 406 | 532 | 62 | 28 | 758 | 214 |
| 972 | 28 | ... | 291 | 659 | 50 | 55 | 771 | 174 |
| 888 | 105 | 7 | 351 | 564 | 85 | 75 | 629 | 296 |
| 967 | 31 | 2 | 338 | 570 | 92 | 101 | 568 | 331 |
| 895 | 99 | 6 | 360 | 565 | 75 | 54 | 672 | 274 |
| 851 | 137 | 12 | 279 | 639 | 82 | 51 | 692 | 257 |
| 850 | 129 | 21 | 210 | 728 | 62 | 27 | 778 | 195 |
| 945 | 55 | ... | 678 | 303 | 19 | 128 | 720 | 152 |
| 833 | 154 | 13 | 256 | 657 | 87 | 43 | 688 | 289 |
| 959 | 38 | 3 | 361 | 545 | 94 | 132 | 501 | 367 |
| 896 | 97 | 7 | 308 | 622 | 70 | 59 | 730 | 211 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 females at certain

RAJPUTANA AND

| Religion, Province and Natural Divisions. | ALL AGES. | | | 0—5. | | | 5—10. | | |
|---|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 352 | 458 | 190 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 919 | 77 | 4 |
| Animist | 483 | 420 | 97 | 998 | 4 | ... | 970 | 29 | 1 |
| Christian | 527 | 389 | 84 | 995 | 5 | ... | 987 | 11 | 2 |
| Hindu | 343 | 462 | 195 | 991 | 8 | 1 | 912 | 84 | 4 |
| Jain | 329 | 384 | 287 | 996 | 3 | 1 | 983 | 12 | 5 |
| Musalman | 369 | 474 | 157 | 987 | 12 | 1 | 929 | 66 | 5 |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 353 | 457 | 190 | 991 | 8 | 1 | 920 | 76 | 4 |
| Animist | 484 | 420 | 96 | 996 | 4 | ... | 971 | 28 | 1 |
| Christian | 491 | 429 | 80 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 977 | 20 | 3 |
| Hindu | 344 | 460 | 196 | 991 | 8 | 1 | 913 | 83 | 4 |
| Jain | 330 | 384 | 286 | 996 | 3 | 1 | 963 | 12 | 5 |
| Musalman | 372 | 472 | 156 | 987 | 12 | 1 | 929 | 66 | 5 |
| Eastern Division. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 334 | 478 | 188 | 993 | 6 | 1 | 925 | 71 | 4 |
| Animist | 408 | 474 | 118 | 986 | 14 | ... | 918 | 80 | 2 |
| Christian | 491 | 432 | 77 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 975 | 25 | ... |
| Hindu | 332 | 477 | 191 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 924 | 72 | 4 |
| Jain | 285 | 424 | 291 | 992 | 7 | 1 | 967 | 25 | 8 |
| Musalman | 360 | 486 | 154 | 988 | 10 | 2 | 930 | 66 | 4 |
| Southern Division. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 388 | 440 | 172 | 984 | 15 | 1 | 921 | 76 | 3 |
| Animist | 486 | 419 | 95 | 996 | 4 | ... | 972 | 26 | 2 |
| Christian | 539 | 407 | 54 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 986 | 14 | ... |
| Hindu | 360 | 448 | 192 | 980 | 19 | 1 | 897 | 99 | 4 |
| Jain | 349 | 379 | 272 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 983 | 11 | 6 |
| Musalman | 367 | 490 | 143 | 964 | 45 | 1 | 922 | 74 | 4 |
| Western Division. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 363 | 429 | 208 | 994 | 6 | ... | 911 | 85 | 4 |
| Animist | 464 | 408 | 128 | 992 | 8 | ... | 957 | 39 | 4 |
| Christian | 439 | 442 | 119 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 983 | ... | 17 |
| Hindu | 360 | 433 | 207 | 994 | 6 | ... | 904 | 92 | 4 |
| Jain | 335 | 371 | 294 | 999 | 1 | ... | 990 | 7 | 3 |
| Musalman | 403 | 432 | 165 | 994 | 6 | ... | 930 | 64 | 6 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 326 | 485 | 189 | 980 | 19 | 1 | 889 | 106 | 5 |
| Animist | 403 | 473 | 124 | 984 | 13 | 3 | 901 | 99 | ... |
| Christian | 562 | 361 | 87 | 990 | 10 | ... | 997 | 3 | ... |
| Hindu | 320 | 488 | 192 | 978 | 21 | 1 | 875 | 119 | 6 |
| Jain | 308 | 404 | 288 | 996 | 2 | 2 | 986 | 13 | 1 |
| Musalman | 334 | 500 | 166 | 988 | 11 | 1 | 923 | 74 | 3 |

TABLE II—contd.

ages in each main religion and Natural Division.

AJMER-MERWARA—contd.

| 10-15. | | | 15-40. | | | 40 AND OVER. | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 588 | 397 | 15 | 29 | 836 | 135 | 6 | 389 | 605 |
| 760 | 236 | 4 | 61 | 883 | 56 | 11 | 521 | 468 |
| 950 | 44 | 6 | 235 | 713 | 52 | 66 | 529 | 405 |
| 561 | 423 | 16 | 25 | 835 | 140 | 6 | 381 | 613 |
| 771 | 215 | 14 | 23 | 721 | 258 | 4 | 253 | 713 |
| 663 | 327 | 10 | 48 | 858 | 94 | 10 | 442 | 548 |
| 589 | 396 | 15 | 29 | 835 | 136 | 6 | 389 | 605 |
| 761 | 235 | 4 | 61 | 883 | 56 | 12 | 522 | 466 |
| 929 | 71 | ... | 176 | 782 | 42 | 45 | 554 | 401 |
| 592 | 422 | 16 | 25 | 834 | 141 | 5 | 382 | 613 |
| 774 | 211 | 15 | 23 | 720 | 257 | 4 | 285 | 711 |
| 663 | 326 | 11 | 48 | 857 | 95 | 9 | 443 | 548 |
| 535 | 449 | 16 | 24 | 847 | 129 | 7 | 402 | 591 |
| 632 | 361 | 7 | 34 | 892 | 74 | 7 | 473 | 520 |
| 916 | 84 | ... | 168 | 795 | 37 | 41 | 547 | 412 |
| 519 | 464 | 17 | 21 | 846 | 133 | 7 | 397 | 596 |
| 557 | 422 | 21 | 14 | 738 | 248 | 4 | 296 | 700 |
| 649 | 341 | 10 | 44 | 870 | 86 | 10 | 451 | 539 |
| 642 | 347 | 11 | 39 | 841 | 120 | 7 | 398 | 595 |
| 765 | 231 | 4 | 62 | 883 | 55 | 11 | 524 | 465 |
| 977 | 23 | ... | 265 | 695 | 40 | 68 | 661 | 271 |
| 588 | 399 | 13 | 33 | 833 | 134 | 6 | 374 | 620 |
| 815 | 172 | 13 | 25 | 746 | 229 | 3 | 280 | 717 |
| 659 | 332 | 9 | 43 | 878 | 79 | 6 | 467 | 527 |
| 639 | 344 | 17 | 31 | 802 | 167 | 3 | 356 | 641 |
| 744 | 247 | 9 | 53 | 827 | 120 | 5 | 501 | 494 |
| 912 | 88 | ... | 92 | 843 | 65 | 41 | 486 | 473 |
| 620 | 362 | 18 | 27 | 808 | 165 | 3 | 354 | 643 |
| 820 | 187 | 13 | 25 | 696 | 279 | 4 | 284 | 712 |
| 692 | 296 | 12 | 60 | 816 | 124 | 5 | 417 | 578 |
| 575 | 411 | 14 | 26 | 852 | 122 | 7 | 379 | 614 |
| 625 | 367 | 8 | 30 | 901 | 69 | 8 | 433 | 559 |
| 904 | 27 | ... | 294 | 644 | 62 | 88 | 503 | 409 |
| 538 | 446 | 16 | 17 | 857 | 126 | 3 | 371 | 626 |
| 718 | 273 | 9 | 20 | 737 | 243 | 8 | 252 | 740 |
| 661 | 331 | 8 | 46 | 866 | 88 | 15 | 432 | 553 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by Civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

| Religion and Age. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
| | Un-married. | Married. | Widowed. | Un-married. | Married. | Widowed. | Un-married. | Married. | Widowed. | Un-married. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ALL RELIGIONS— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 9,862 | 130 | 12 | 9,537 | 440 | 23 | 9,718 | 254 | 28 | 9,312 | 657 | 31 |
| 10—15 | 8,851 | 1,084 | 65 | 8,890 | 8,969 | 151 | 8,513 | 1,870 | 117 | 5,748 | 4,110 | 142 |
| 15—40 | 8,020 | 6,146 | 835 | 239 | 8,348 | 1,363 | 2,793 | 6,386 | 821 | 261 | 8,515 | 1,224 |
| 40 and over | 674 | 6,515 | 2,811 | 59 | 3,891 | 6,050 | 511 | 6,913 | 2,571 | 65 | 3,793 | 6,142 |
| Animist— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 9,986 | 61 | 3 | 9,824 | 169 | 7 | 9,681 | 306 | 13 | 9,410 | 577 | 13 |
| 10—15 | 9,204 | 774 | 22 | 7,614 | 2,345 | 40 | 8,505 | 1,290 | 205 | 6,250 | 3,674 | 76 |
| 15—40 | 2,279 | 7,241 | 480 | 613 | 8,325 | 562 | 2,090 | 7,276 | 628 | 292 | 9,020 | 668 |
| 40 and over | 255 | 8,373 | 1,372 | 113 | 5,221 | 4,666 | 267 | 7,778 | 1,955 | 75 | 4,336 | 5,529 |
| Christian— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 9,913 | 62 | 25 | 9,882 | 105 | 13 | 10,000 | .. | .. | 9,940 | 60 | .. |
| 10—15 | 9,590 | 410 | .. | 9,290 | 710 | .. | 9,448 | 532 | .. | 9,648 | 268 | 89 |
| 15—40 | 3,205 | 5,249 | 546 | 1,757 | 7,824 | 419 | 6,776 | 3,028 | 198 | 2,945 | 6,437 | 618 |
| 40 and over | 781 | 7,799 | 1,440 | 454 | 5,540 | 4,008 | 1,233 | 7,195 | 1,522 | 877 | 5,029 | 4,094 |
| Hindu— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 9,849 | 139 | 12 | 9,497 | 480 | 23 | 9,676 | 292 | 82 | 9,223 | 741 | 36 |
| 10—15 | 8,804 | 1,128 | 68 | 8,621 | 4,216 | 163 | 8,330 | 1,537 | 733 | 5,384 | 4,455 | 161 |
| 15—40 | 8,036 | 6,109 | 855 | 251 | 8,342 | 1,407 | 2,558 | 6,566 | 876 | 172 | 8,565 | 1,263 |
| 40 and over | 705 | 6,422 | 2,873 | 65 | 3,816 | 6,129 | 433 | 6,881 | 2,686 | 85 | 3,708 | 6,257 |
| Jain— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 9,944 | 48 | 3 | 9,891 | 81 | 28 | 9,954 | 36 | 10 | 9,906 | 73 | 16 |
| 10—15 | 9,590 | 373 | 37 | 7,741 | 2,114 | 145 | 9,594 | 332 | 24 | 7,179 | 2,734 | 87 |
| 15—40 | 3,535 | 5,519 | 396 | 223 | 7,200 | 2,572 | 3,607 | 5,447 | 946 | 198 | 7,369 | 2,435 |
| 40 and over | 1,207 | 5,423 | 3,370 | 30 | 2,853 | 7,111 | 1,324 | 5,004 | 3,672 | 80 | 2,516 | 7,404 |
| Musalman— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 9,794 | 195 | 11 | 9,573 | 396 | 31 | 9,836 | 149 | 15 | 9,534 | 446 | 20 |
| 10—15 | 8,879 | 1,059 | 62 | 6,631 | 3,262 | 107 | 8,954 | 971 | 75 | 6,508 | 3,307 | 85 |
| 15—40 | 3,027 | 6,178 | 795 | 481 | 8,667 | 952 | 3,030 | 6,223 | 698 | 455 | 8,681 | 834 |
| 40 and over | 401 | 6,981 | 2,668 | 89 | 4,433 | 5,473 | 590 | 7,298 | 2,112 | 149 | 4,918 | 5,533 |

Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each

| Caste. | Locality— B—Rajputana. A—Ajmer-Merwara. | DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | | ALL AGES. | | | 0-5 | | | 5-12. | | | 12-20. | | | 20-40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
| | | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Ahr | R | 504 | 396 | 100 | 990 | 9 | 1 | 948 | 49 | 3 | 617 | 354 | 29 | 204 | 685 | 111 | 96 | 598 | 308 |
| | A | 426 | 448 | 126 | 988 | 17 | .. | 921 | 79 | .. | 677 | 310 | 13 | 276 | 582 | 142 | 48 | 645 | 307 |
| Balal | R | 461 | 462 | 77 | 998 | 6 | 1 | 954 | 43 | 3 | 639 | 844 | 17 | 107 | 806 | 87 | 25 | 756 | 210 |
| | A | 452 | 464 | 84 | 996 | 3 | 1 | 928 | 66 | 3 | 673 | 297 | 30 | 109 | 806 | 86 | 21 | 734 | 245 |
| Bambhl | R | 546 | 376 | 78 | 998 | 2 | .. | 948 | 48 | 4 | 768 | 298 | 24 | 185 | 715 | 100 | 112 | 658 | 230 |
| | A | 424 | 496 | 80 | 972 | 23 | .. | 918 | 77 | 5 | 591 | 365 | 44 | 122 | 827 | 61 | 32 | 736 | 242 |
| Bhangi | R | 490 | 425 | 85 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 941 | 54 | 5 | 644 | 318 | 38 | 127 | 773 | 100 | 85 | 675 | 240 |
| | A | 443 | 477 | 80 | 992 | 8 | .. | 917 | 78 | 5 | 593 | 362 | 25 | 140 | 763 | 97 | 26 | 742 | 232 |
| Brahman | R | 507 | 384 | 129 | 996 | 4 | .. | 971 | 27 | 2 | 725 | 245 | 30 | 277 | 602 | 121 | 121 | 535 | 344 |
| | A | 466 | 408 | 126 | 998 | .. | 2 | 974 | 23 | 3 | 695 | 239 | 19 | 277 | 606 | 117 | 90 | 572 | 338 |
| Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan). | R | 514 | 357 | 129 | 996 | 3 | 1 | 977 | 17 | 6 | 697 | 253 | 50 | 257 | 620 | 123 | 194 | 625 | 351 |
| | A | 489 | 388 | 123 | 996 | 2 | 2 | 985 | 10 | 2 | 757 | 237 | 6 | 249 | 639 | 112 | 117 | 628 | 355 |
| Chamar | R | 474 | 436 | 90 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 952 | 45 | 3 | 624 | 341 | 35 | 101 | 707 | 102 | 23 | 701 | 271 |
| | A | 452 | 477 | 71 | 990 | 9 | 1 | 924 | 69 | 7 | 593 | 370 | 26 | 61 | 853 | 86 | 13 | 779 | 266 |
| Christian (Indian) | R | 533 | 408 | 69 | 998 | 4 | 3 | 981 | 15 | 4 | 801 | 103 | 6 | 182 | 747 | 71 | 63 | 746 | 192 |
| | A | 607 | 276 | 23 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 982 | 18 | .. | 955 | 45 | .. | 535 | 451 | 14 | 16 | 784 | 200 |
| " (Others) | R | 577 | 396 | 27 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 369 | 595 | 36 | 98 | 837 | 65 |
| | A | 679 | 283 | 38 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 675 | 294 | 31 | 207 | 675 | 118 |
| Dhobl | R | 458 | 437 | 105 | 995 | 4 | 1 | 945 | 50 | 5 | 635 | 322 | 43 | 119 | 771 | 110 | 36 | 670 | 204 |
| | A | 464 | 433 | 98 | 993 | 7 | .. | 913 | 84 | 3 | 652 | 333 | 15 | 121 | 734 | 145 | 23 | 718 | 259 |
| Gujar | R | 488 | 405 | 107 | 993 | 7 | .. | 947 | 51 | 2 | 657 | 304 | 30 | 198 | 674 | 128 | 59 | 652 | 289 |
| | A | 409 | 473 | 118 | 991 | 10 | .. | 898 | 179 | 13 | 469 | 500 | 31 | 122 | 737 | 141 | 36 | 628 | 336 |
| Jat | R | 494 | 395 | 111 | 997 | 3 | .. | 936 | 60 | 4 | 693 | 313 | 24 | 209 | 663 | 123 | 66 | 699 | 325 |
| | A | 413 | 448 | 138 | 984 | 14 | 2 | 816 | 100 | 24 | 484 | 462 | 44 | 192 | 650 | 158 | 43 | 593 | 364 |
| Kachhl | R | 466 | 421 | 113 | 996 | 3 | 1 | 960 | 38 | 2 | 616 | 353 | 31 | 120 | 741 | 150 | 35 | 636 | 329 |
| | A | 328 | 586 | 86 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 833 | 167 | .. | .. | 931 | 69 | .. | 635 | 375 |
| Kalal | R | 479 | 437 | 84 | 992 | 8 | .. | 940 | 57 | 3 | 666 | 306 | 28 | 157 | 745 | 98 | 64 | 704 | 232 |
| | A | 425 | 483 | 92 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 902 | 98 | .. | 574 | 410 | 16 | 187 | 761 | 102 | 33 | 707 | 260 |
| Kayastha | R | 456 | 414 | 130 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 982 | 18 | .. | 715 | 246 | 39 | 225 | 667 | 108 | 69 | 595 | 336 |
| | A | 443 | 473 | 84 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 991 | 9 | .. | 699 | 292 | 9 | 176 | 743 | 81 | 43 | 720 | 237 |
| Khatl | R | 485 | 407 | 108 | 982 | 18 | .. | 955 | 41 | 4 | 635 | 305 | 40 | 187 | 604 | 119 | 55 | 656 | 296 |
| | A | 397 | 500 | 103 | 982 | 18 | .. | 856 | 133 | 11 | 537 | 427 | 36 | 152 | 739 | 109 | 20 | 724 | 256 |
| Khatik | R | 458 | 458 | 84 | 995 | 5 | .. | 914 | 83 | 3 | 533 | 382 | 35 | 102 | 803 | 90 | 28 | 714 | 258 |
| | A | 418 | 510 | 72 | 986 | 14 | .. | 895 | 92 | 13 | 473 | 491 | 36 | 71 | 890 | 69 | 11 | 770 | 219 |
| Koll | R | 453 | 440 | 107 | 998 | 2 | .. | 961 | 37 | 2 | 637 | 323 | 40 | 110 | 776 | 115 | 24 | 670 | 297 |
| | A | 410 | 521 | 69 | 998 | 2 | .. | 965 | 33 | 2 | 667 | 317 | 16 | 74 | 852 | 74 | 17 | 778 | 206 |
| Kumhar | R | 482 | 425 | 93 | 994 | 6 | .. | 951 | 46 | 3 | 458 | 623 | 19 | 139 | 757 | 104 | 75 | 650 | 266 |
| | A | 427 | 478 | 95 | 984 | 16 | .. | 899 | 93 | 6 | 577 | 390 | 33 | 87 | 794 | 119 | 19 | 730 | 251 |
| Lodha | R | 486 | 398 | 116 | 990 | 11 | 9 | 940 | 47 | 4 | 500 | 383 | 52 | 201 | 653 | 141 | 96 | 600 | 304 |
| | A | 409 | 427 | 74 | 971 | 14 | 15 | 968 | 25 | 7 | 703 | 297 | .. | 144 | 793 | 63 | 32 | 706 | 262 |
| Lohar | R | 500 | 413 | 87 | 997 | 3 | .. | 949 | 48 | 3 | 708 | 271 | 21 | 175 | 721 | 104 | 44 | 708 | 243 |
| | A | 471 | 459 | 70 | 994 | 3 | 3 | 943 | 52 | 5 | 670 | 302 | 23 | 178 | 755 | 67 | 23 | 776 | 201 |
| Mail | R | 476 | 428 | 96 | 995 | 4 | 1 | 966 | 32 | 2 | 696 | 259 | 45 | 144 | 755 | 101 | 31 | 700 | 269 |
| | A | 432 | 477 | 91 | 991 | 9 | .. | 935 | 56 | 9 | 662 | 318 | 30 | 119 | 785 | 96 | 16 | 739 | 245 |
| Raigar | R | 486 | 436 | 78 | 996 | 3 | 1 | 973 | 26 | 1 | 639 | 278 | 33 | 103 | 815 | 82 | 25 | 734 | 241 |
| | A | 501 | 427 | 72 | 995 | 4 | 1 | 978 | 21 | 1 | 764 | 219 | 17 | 80 | 833 | 87 | 12 | 766 | 232 |
| Rajput | R | 571 | 322 | 107 | 993 | 6 | 1 | 979 | 17 | 4 | 809 | 116 | 75 | 377 | 537 | 86 | 159 | 566 | 284 |
| | A | 508 | 400 | 92 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 984 | 14 | 2 | 827 | 149 | 24 | 344 | 579 | 77 | 138 | 603 | 259 |
| Rangrez | R | 455 | 438 | 107 | 992 | 6 | .. | 930 | 65 | 5 | 614 | 352 | 34 | 184 | 722 | 114 | 48 | 662 | 290 |
| | A | 487 | 409 | 104 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 918 | 82 | .. | 640 | 303 | 55 | 216 | 676 | 108 | 85 | 617 | 298 |
| Rebarl | R | 520 | 363 | 117 | 984 | 3 | 33 | 944 | 49 | 7 | 739 | 235 | 26 | 205 | 634 | 161 | 60 | 650 | 300 |
| | A | 435 | 442 | 123 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 969 | 126 | 5 | 557 | 432 | 11 | 162 | 679 | 159 | 48 | 612 | 340 |
| Shelkh | R | 409 | 437 | 94 | 995 | 3 | 2 | 944 | 53 | 3 | 708 | 267 | 25 | 202 | 707 | 91 | 41 | 698 | 261 |
| | A | 400 | 513 | 87 | 996 | 4 | .. | 940 | 54 | 6 | 740 | 244 | 16 | 215 | 701 | 84 | 68 | 735 | 197 |
| Tel | R | 460 | 437 | 103 | 993 | 6 | 1 | 939 | 56 | 5 | 601 | 363 | 36 | 180 | 743 | 122 | 44 | 672 | 234 |
| | A | 420 | 487 | 93 | 988 | 12 | .. | 921 | 71 | 8 | 611 | 374 | 15 | 106 | 787 | 127 | 35 | 761 | 216 |

TABLE V.

sex at certain ages for selected castes.

| DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| ALL AGES. | | | 0-5. | | | 5-12. | | | 12-20. | | | 20-40. | | | 40 AND OVER. | | |
| Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| 350 | 480 | 161 | 991 | 8 | 1 | 854 | 182 | 4 | 214 | 742 | 44 | 11 | 860 | 129 | 12 | 478 | 515 |
| 288 | 508 | 204 | 956 | 34 | .. | 840 | 144 | 10 | 172 | 790 | 32 | .. | 823 | 177 | .. | 373 | 627 |
| 341 | 496 | 163 | 989 | 11 | .. | 827 | 168 | 5 | 196 | 782 | 22 | 12 | 872 | 116 | 6 | 437 | 557 |
| 327 | 499 | 174 | 939 | 60 | .. | 832 | 162 | 6 | 220 | 762 | 18 | 8 | 862 | 135 | 4 | 396 | 600 |
| 398 | 425 | 176 | 993 | 7 | .. | 879 | 117 | 4 | 399 | 566 | 85 | 5 | 880 | 165 | 3 | 416 | 581 |
| 304 | 520 | 176 | 953 | 47 | .. | 745 | 235 | 20 | 243 | 730 | 18 | 18 | 850 | 132 | 4 | 436 | 560 |
| 375 | 484 | 141 | 900 | 9 | 1 | 867 | 128 | 6 | 276 | 694 | 30 | 10 | 885 | 105 | 33 | 450 | 517 |
| 326 | 545 | 129 | 976 | 24 | .. | 797 | 201 | 2 | 291 | 699 | 10 | 11 | 891 | 98 | .. | 487 | 513 |
| 290 | 418 | 283 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 879 | 115 | 6 | 180 | 739 | 81 | 8 | 717 | 275 | 3 | 303 | 689 |
| 267 | 457 | 270 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 874 | 118 | 8 | 168 | 777 | 55 | 9 | 743 | 248 | 2 | 305 | 693 |
| 323 | 404 | 273 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 945 | 50 | 5 | 251 | 683 | 66 | 8 | 711 | 231 | 4 | 303 | 693 |
| 297 | 425 | 278 | 993 | 6 | 1 | 958 | 40 | 2 | 245 | 712 | 43 | 12 | 716 | 272 | 6 | 276 | 718 |
| 362 | 482 | 156 | 995 | 5 | .. | 854 | 140 | 6 | 214 | 750 | 36 | 9 | 854 | 127 | 4 | 441 | 555 |
| 342 | 488 | 170 | 971 | 26 | 3 | 809 | 186 | 6 | 213 | 767 | 20 | 3 | 868 | 129 | 4 | 349 | 647 |
| 483 | 430 | 87 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 975 | 22 | 3 | 749 | 247 | 4 | 86 | 865 | 49 | 13 | 513 | 474 |
| 576 | 331 | 93 | 985 | 15 | .. | 989 | 11 | .. | 876 | 113 | 11 | 151 | 733 | 96 | 37 | 493 | 470 |
| 511 | 425 | 64 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 985 | 15 | .. | 875 | 125 | .. | 170 | 783 | 44 | 107 | 631 | 280 |
| 524 | 403 | 73 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 891 | 109 | .. | 214 | 751 | 35 | 173 | 520 | 307 |
| 332 | 493 | 175 | 991 | 8 | 1 | 845 | 151 | 4 | 205 | 771 | 24 | 20 | 854 | 126 | 17 | 409 | 574 |
| 339 | 500 | 161 | 952 | 38 | .. | 778 | 213 | 4 | 265 | 729 | 6 | .. | 901 | 99 | 8 | 394 | 598 |
| 335 | 494 | 171 | 988 | 12 | .. | 833 | 163 | 4 | 227 | 733 | 40 | 7 | 856 | 187 | 5 | 448 | 547 |
| 275 | 548 | 177 | 946 | 53 | 1 | 825 | 351 | 14 | 142 | 825 | 33 | 6 | 862 | 133 | 2 | 380 | 618 |
| 339 | 484 | 177 | 989 | 11 | .. | 806 | 187 | 7 | 228 | 730 | 33 | 7 | 851 | 142 | 3 | 427 | 570 |
| 269 | 511 | 220 | 955 | 45 | .. | 680 | 301 | 19 | 181 | 753 | 36 | 8 | 815 | 132 | 2 | 324 | 674 |
| 346 | 488 | 166 | 997 | 3 | .. | 865 | 181 | 4 | 131 | 833 | 36 | 6 | 863 | 131 | 1 | 386 | 613 |
| 212 | 606 | 182 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 250 | 750 | .. | .. | 867 | 133 | .. | 500 | 500 |
| 346 | 457 | 197 | 983 | 16 | 1 | 847 | 148 | 5 | 251 | 720 | 29 | 21 | 815 | 164 | 17 | 351 | 632 |
| 296 | 450 | 225 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 707 | 293 | .. | 260 | 740 | .. | .. | 820 | 180 | .. | 325 | 675 |
| 315 | 465 | 220 | 998 | 2 | .. | 923 | 73 | 4 | 254 | 710 | 36 | 9 | 797 | 194 | 7 | 408 | 587 |
| 316 | 511 | 173 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 937 | 63 | .. | 232 | 763 | 16 | 25 | 823 | 152 | .. | 513 | 487 |
| 327 | 491 | 192 | 992 | 3 | .. | 845 | 148 | 7 | 211 | 745 | 44 | 14 | 830 | 156 | 9 | 416 | 575 |
| 242 | 550 | 208 | 967 | 33 | .. | 654 | 338 | 8 | 161 | 869 | 30 | 2 | 832 | 166 | 2 | 374 | 624 |
| 351 | 495 | 144 | 990 | 10 | .. | 806 | 191 | 3 | 229 | 740 | 31 | 15 | 870 | 115 | 8 | 435 | 557 |
| 335 | 505 | 160 | 960 | 40 | .. | 760 | 225 | 15 | 207 | 772 | 21 | 23 | 849 | 128 | .. | 407 | 593 |
| 361 | 482 | 167 | 998 | 4 | .. | 892 | 105 | 3 | 236 | 730 | 34 | 8 | 873 | 119 | 6 | 443 | 551 |
| 306 | 533 | 161 | 990 | 8 | 2 | 871 | 124 | 5 | 119 | 852 | 29 | 4 | 867 | 99 | 2 | 361 | 637 |
| 359 | 468 | 178 | 989 | 10 | 1 | 840 | 155 | 5 | 238 | 730 | 32 | 11 | 852 | 137 | 24 | 403 | 573 |
| 309 | 492 | 199 | 986 | 63 | 1 | 786 | 205 | 9 | 235 | 732 | 33 | 6 | 814 | 180 | 7 | 423 | 570 |
| 380 | 470 | 150 | 995 | 5 | .. | 899 | 98 | 3 | 257 | 705 | 38 | 8 | 862 | 130 | 7 | 427 | 566 |
| 345 | 451 | 204 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 866 | 134 | .. | 200 | 773 | 27 | 11 | 789 | 200 | .. | 339 | 661 |
| 367 | 459 | 174 | 989 | 10 | 1 | 868 | 128 | 4 | 307 | 665 | 28 | 20 | 842 | 138 | 7 | 415 | 578 |
| 357 | 478 | 165 | 983 | 13 | 4 | 866 | 122 | 12 | 332 | 646 | 22 | 17 | 870 | 113 | 8 | 437 | 555 |
| 343 | 471 | 186 | 993 | 6 | 1 | 867 | 128 | 5 | 209 | 756 | 35 | 8 | 837 | 155 | 6 | 396 | 598 |
| 283 | 497 | 220 | 985 | 15 | .. | 786 | 207 | 7 | 152 | 814 | 34 | 4 | 836 | 160 | 4 | 343 | 653 |
| 382 | 463 | 150 | 995 | 5 | .. | 874 | 114 | 12 | 216 | 765 | 19 | 13 | 861 | 126 | 5 | 430 | 565 |
| 388 | 441 | 171 | 993 | 7 | .. | 935 | 63 | 2 | 249 | 731 | 20 | 7 | 842 | 151 | 3 | 360 | 637 |
| 319 | 411 | 270 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 921 | 72 | 7 | 320 | 664 | 76 | 13 | 746 | 241 | 5 | 315 | 680 |
| 290 | 431 | 279 | 993 | 7 | .. | 913 | 77 | 10 | 289 | 664 | 47 | 8 | 749 | 243 | 3 | 234 | 713 |
| 370 | 487 | 143 | 983 | 13 | 4 | 854 | 143 | 3 | 305 | 679 | 16 | 12 | 881 | 107 | 30 | 477 | 493 |
| 350 | 472 | 178 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 667 | 318 | 15 | 369 | 631 | .. | 24 | 753 | 223 | 82 | 411 | 507 |
| 361 | 413 | 221 | 960 | 12 | 23 | 841 | 156 | 3 | 352 | 613 | 30 | 6 | 770 | 224 | 2 | 337 | 662 |
| 278 | 460 | 202 | 935 | 65 | .. | 670 | 330 | .. | 220 | 740 | 40 | .. | 705 | 296 | 5 | 296 | 705 |
| 345 | 482 | 173 | 992 | 7 | 1 | 868 | 126 | 6 | 292 | 673 | 35 | 19 | 859 | 122 | 12 | 422 | 566 |
| 303 | 525 | 173 | 954 | 15 | 1 | 873 | 121 | 6 | 279 | 699 | 22 | 30 | 870 | 100 | 13 | 445 | 537 |
| 335 | 486 | 179 | 984 | 16 | .. | 822 | 173 | 5 | 220 | 745 | 35 | 11 | 854 | 135 | 5 | 397 | 600 |
| 294 | 494 | 212 | 960 | 40 | .. | 803 | 190 | 7 | 181 | 794 | 25 | 5 | 820 | 165 | 2 | 371 | 626 |

CHAPTER VIII.

Literacy.

Part I.—Introductory.

Reference to Statistics.

1. The figures, on which discussions in this Chapter are based, are contained in the Imperial Tables VIII and IX. In the former, statistics are given for the Provinces, States, Districts and Cities for General Literacy and Literacy in English by Religion and Age-periods. The latter gives details of General Literacy and Literacy in English for certain selected castes in each of the two Provinces. Proportional figures illustrating the more salient features of the returns are embodied in the eight Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter.

Meaning of Statistics.

2. The instructions for filling in columns 14 and 15 of the Schedule, relating to Literacy, were the same as in 1911 and are given below :—

“Column 14—Enter the word ‘Literate’ against all persons who can themselves both read and write a letter in some language other than English. Against persons who cannot do so, make a cross in this column.”

“Column 15—Enter the word ‘English’ against all persons who can themselves both read and write a letter in English. This column will remain blank for those who can not do so.”

The principle of calculating proportions of literates to total population has been changed this time in as much as the persons of the ages 0-5 have been eliminated from the population. Persons in the 0-5 age-period are not supposed to be literate and the result of their inclusion, therefore, would be to lower the proportion of the Literates to an undue extent.

Part II.—Distribution of General Literacy.

Provinces.

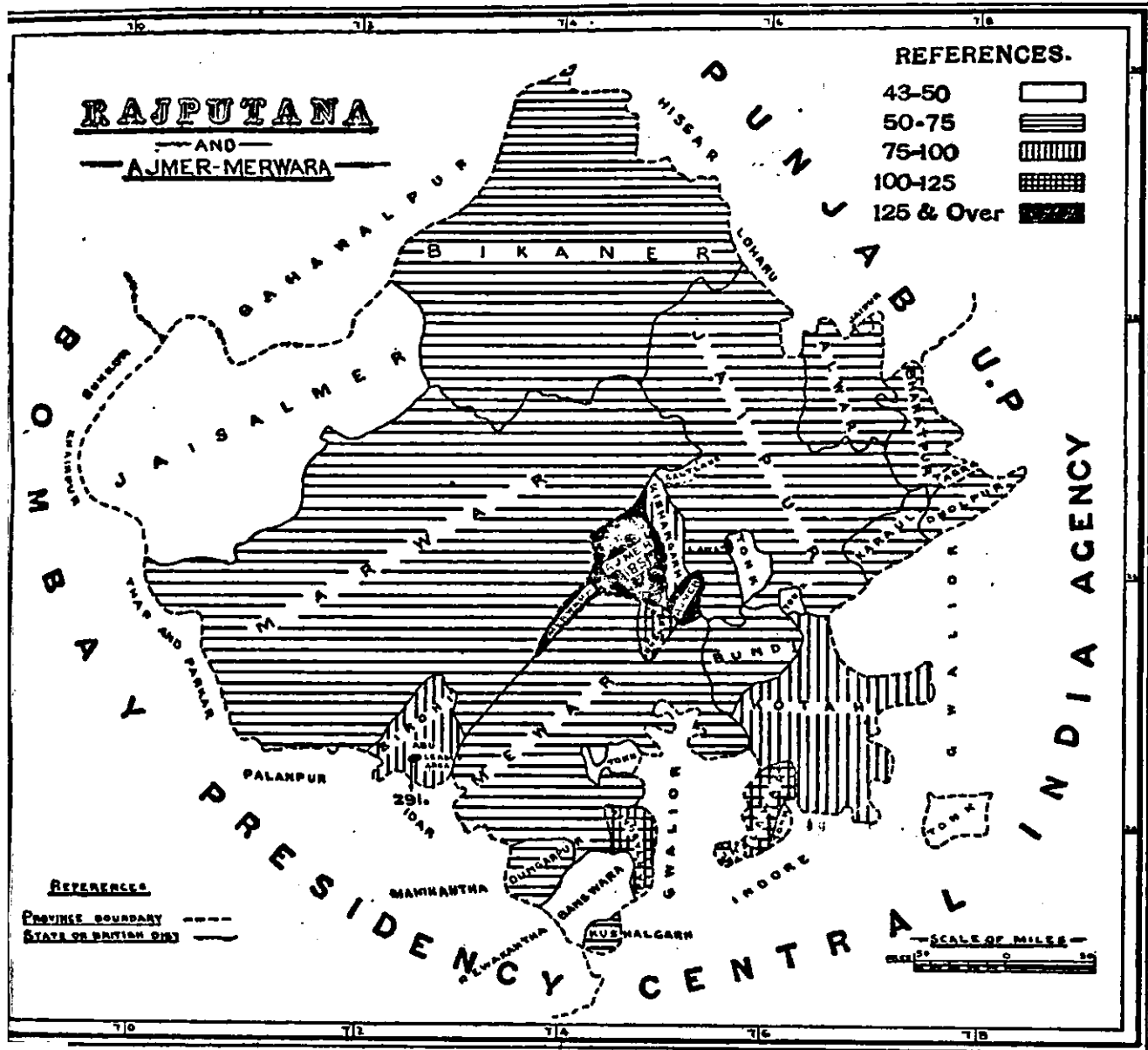
3. *Rajputana.*—Of the total population of Rajputana (9,844,384) only 331,725 are literates, *i. e.*, in every 1,000 of the total population, only 39 can satisfy the test. Of the male population, 68 per mille can read and write, while the proportion of female literates, to their sex population, is as low as 5 per mille.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The total population of Ajmer-Merwara is 495,271 (269,566 males and 225,705 females). Of these 49,762 (44,658 males and 5,104 females) can read and write letters. In other words 113 in every 1,000 are literates (185 males and 28 females).

Locality.

4. The map printed on the opposite page shows the extent of Literacy among males in each of the Districts and States. The numerical strength of females being small, it is not considered necessary to illustrate their local distribution by a similar map. Units in this map have been classified into five categories—the lowest containing 43—50 in the mille and the highest 125 and over. Tonk gives the minimum proportion of 43, while Abu District the maximum—291. The case of the Abu District is peculiar. In consequence of its being the seat of the Local Administration and a Military Sanitarium, it has the highest proportion of literates, which is nearly four times as high as the Provincial figure.

Distribution of male literates by States and Districts.



5. The proportion per mille of the sex population in the religions dealt with in the Subsidiary Table I, are given separately for each of the two Provinces in the table on the margin. Briefly reviewing the figures, the Christian (Others)

| RELIGION. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
| | Proportion. | Order. | Proportion. | Order. | Proportion. | Order. | Proportion. | Order. |
| Animist. | .. | 10 | .. | 9 | 3 | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Arya | 551 | 5 | 222 | 5 | 635 | 5 | 290 | 5 |
| Brahmo. | 800 | 3 | 333 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Christian— | | | | | | | | |
| Indian | 478 | 6 | 435 | 3 | 449 | 6 | 414 | 3 |
| Others | 959 | 1 | 932 | 1 | 978 | 1 | 975 | 1 |
| Hindu | 56 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 140 | 8 | 15 | 8 |
| Jain | 582 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 789 | 3 | 60 | 6 |
| Musliman | 66 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 187 | 7 | 18 | 7 |
| Parsi | 899 | 2 | 828 | 2 | 786 | 4 | 707 | 2 |
| Sikh | 84 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 794 | 2 | 303 | 4 |

By Religion. hold the first position, uniformly in both sexes and in both the Provinces, and the Animist—the last. The other main features are (1) that Parsi females rank second in their sex, (2) that

the Arya occupy a uniform position in both sexes and in both the Provinces, and (3) that, excepting the Sikh, all the remaining religions exhibit no material change in their position in the two Provinces.

By Age-Periods.

6. The marginal figures, which represent proportion of literates to 1,000 of their sex in each age-period, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I, show that the last two groups in both the Provinces do not give lower figures for both sexes than indicated by the 'All Age' group. The proportion of female literates in all the groups is much higher in Ajmer-Merwara than in the other Province, which is indicative of better educational facilities provided

for that sex in the former Province. It should not, however, be inferred that Ajmer-Merwara does not afford equal facilities for the other sex.

Part III.—Distribution of English Literacy.

By Provinces.

7. *Rajputana*—In Rajputana, 15,393 males and 1,171 females are literates in English, giving a proportion to every one thousand of their sex population of three in males with *nil* in females. The ratio between the sexes is one female to every twenty males; but among the few educated females one in as many as sixteen has English qualifications.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The corresponding figures for this Province are:—

| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|--|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Total Population | 495,271 | 269,566 | 225,705 |
| Literates in English | 9,905 | 8,792 | 1,113 |
| Proportion of the above to every one thousand of their respective sex population | 23 | 36 | 6 |
| Ratio of female to male literates in English | .. | 8 | 1 |
| Ratio of female literates in English to female literates | | One to about every five. | |

By Natural Divisions.

8. This part of the discussion has its data in Subsidiary Table IV, which gives the proportion of literates in English per 10,000 of the sex and age population and

| Province or Natural Division. | ALL AGES 5 AND OVER. | | 5-10. | | 10-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 AND OVER. | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 0 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 80 | 8 | 64 | 6 |
| Rajputana | 34 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 56 | 4 | 42 | 3 |
| Eastern Division | 35 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 55 | 4 | 43 | 4 |
| Southern Division | 20 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 27 | 3 |
| Western Division | 42 | 2 | 3 | .. | 26 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 52 | 2 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 364 | 56 | 48 | 24 | 206 | 63 | 524 | 91 | 452 | 59 |

the figures on the margin have been borrowed from it. Though the discussion will be confined to the Natural Divisions alone, yet for facility of comparison the Provincial figures have also been reproduced. Before touching the comparison, the salient features which help to swell the proportion may be referred to briefly. Conditions in the Eastern Division are fairly normal. The Southern is populated by a vast majority of the aboriginal tribes, who keep themselves aloof from the literates. Thanks to the foreign element in Mount Abu, the Kherwara and Kotra Cantonments in Mewar and in the Sirohi State, as many as 20 males and 3 females appear against this Division. The Railway and the Lawrence Schools for European and Anglo-Indian boys at Mount Abu have materially helped in bringing the proportion to the present figures in the 5-10 age-group and the immigrants to the proportion of 27 for males and 3 for females in the last group. In the Western Division, which indicates the highest proportion of male literates under 'All

Ages,' there are two big Cities, viz., Jodhpur and Bikaner, the inhabitants whereof are very enterprising and mostly traders. Since their business is not confined to their own locality and is scattered over almost all the big trade centres of India, English education, being the most convenient medium of dealing with persons of all creeds and nationalities, is a necessary adjunct in their case. Jodhpur, moreover, affords comparatively far more educational facilities than any of the other Cities in Rajputana. Jaisalmer is practically illiterate. In Ajmer-Merwara, a very high proportion of the literates is lent by immigrants. Even eliminating the foreign element from the population, Ajmer-Merwara would rank first, the Eastern Division—second, the Western—third, and the Southern—the last.

9. *In Provinces.*—The proportions, per mille, of the population of both sexes By Religions. (by religion) who are literate in English have been abstracted on the margin from

| RELIGION. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
| | Pro-portion. | Order of Precedence. | Pro-portion. | Order of Precedence. | Pro-portion. | Order of Precedence. | Pro-portion. | Order of Precedence. |
| Arya | 178 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 325 | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| Brahmo | 400 | 3 | 111 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Christian— | | | | | | | | |
| Indian | 232 | 4 | 152 | 3 | 218 | 4 | 145 | 3 |
| Others | 947 | 1 | 918 | 1 | 978 | 1 | 946 | 1 |
| Hindu | 3 | 8 | .. | 7 | 28 | 8 | .. | 5 |
| Jain | 11 | 6 | .. | 7 | 38 | 7 | .. | 5 |
| Mussalman | 5 | 7 | .. | 7 | 39 | 6 | .. | 5 |
| Parsi | 635 | 2 | 311 | 2 | 104 | 5 | 272 | 2 |
| Sikh | 11 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 341 | 2 | .. | 6 |

the Subsidiary Table I. The chief features are that (1) Christian (Others), as in general literacy, rank first and Hindus last of all, (2) Parsi females rank second and even put

their male partners (who rank fifth) in the back-ground in Ajmer-Merwara, and (3) among the purely Indian religions, though the Brahmo exhibit the highest proportions, yet, as they are nowhere to be found in Ajmer-Merwara and in Rajputana their actual number is only 11 each for males and females, they cannot claim credit for the high position they have attained. Excluding these, the Arya claim to be on the top in both the sexes and rightly too.

Part IV.—Distribution of Literacy in Cities.

10. *By Age.*—The proportion of literates is always higher in Cities. It is Provincial. in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, 259 in males and 39 in females to every one thousand of their sex population, compared with the combined Provincial figure of 74 and 6 for males and females respectively in 1911 (*vide* Subsidiary Table I). The proportions of persons who are literate in any of the languages, as also those who are literate in English, to every 1,000 of their sex population, are given on the margin, separately for the two Provinces with

| Province. | Class of Literacy. | 5-10. | | 10-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 AND OVER. | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. |
| Rajputana | Literate | 41 | 13 | 179 | 34 | 271 | 47 | 235 | 32 |
| | Literate in English. | 3 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 63 | 3 | 36 | 2 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | Literate | 107 | 52 | 266 | 102 | 375 | 123 | 355 | 71 |
| | Literate in English. | 24 | 13 | 89 | 27 | 166 | 31 | 116 | 20 |

'10—15' and '15—20'. The figures in the age-group '20 and over' represent the cumulative result of education of several previous decades. Keeping this in view, the high proportions of literates in the '10—15' or '15—20' groups are creditable to the decade and predict a bright future. Female education also seems to be making satisfactory progress.

By Religion.—The figures of proportions in this connection are to be found in the Subsidiary Table III. Animistic males of Rajputana give a nominal proportion of 3 in the mille of their own population with none in the other sex. Ajmer-Merwara has an unexpectedly high proportion of 24 in males, though, where females are concerned, it is as bad as in its sister Province. Christians (both Indian and others together) have most literates amongst them in both sexes, as

The age-groups, which give some idea of the extent to which literacy has spread during the decade, are

also in both the Provinces. These are followed by Jains who show a very respectable figure for males in both the Provinces. Females, though second to none except Christians, make a poor display. Hindus of the Cities in the combined Provinces as also in each separately have a slightly better strength of literates than Musalmans, though the latter supersede the former when the comparison stretches beyond the limit of Cities.

In principal Cities..

11. The principal Cities in the Rajputana Province are (1) Jaipur, (2) Jodhpur, (3) Bikaner and (4) Alwar and in the Ajmer-Merwara Province—only Ajmer. The proportions of literates and of literates in English, to a thousand of their sex population in each of the age-periods and in each of the Cities, are exhibited below. It will be seen that among the Cities mentioned in the Table which lie

| Cities. | Literacy. | ALL AGES. | | 5-10. | | 10-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 AND OVER. | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Males. | Fe- males. | Males. | Fe- males. | Males. | Fe- males. | Males. | Fe- males. | Males. | Fe- males. |
| Ajmer . . . | General . . . | 323 | 77 | 107 | 52 | 266 | 102 | 375 | 123 | 354 | 71 |
| | English . . . | 108 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 90 | 27 | 157 | 32 | 116 | 20 |
| Jaipur . . . | General . . . | 232 | 26 | 54 | 17 | 167 | 29 | 260 | 35 | 265 | 25 |
| | English . . . | 36 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 67 | 4 | 36 | 2 |
| Jodhpur . . . | General . . . | 294 | 56 | 51 | 17 | 205 | 53 | 321 | 77 | 360 | 59 |
| | English . . . | 62 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 47 | 3 | 106 | 2 | 60 | 4 |
| Bikaner . . . | General . . . | 201 | 23 | 32 | 8 | 131 | 19 | 223 | 31 | 245 | 25 |
| | English . . . | 26 | 1 | 2 | .. | 23 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 28 | 1 |
| Alwar . . . | General . . . | 278 | 25 | 41 | 12 | 175 | 28 | 261 | 34 | 343 | 26 |
| | English . . . | 31 | 2 | 4 | .. | 28 | .. | 53 | 3 | 33 | 2 |

in Rajputana, but excluding Ajmer which lies in Ajmer-Merwara, Jodhpur gives better results than those shown by any other City. This leads to the conclusion that Cities other than those under discussion have taken a larger share in the formation of the Provincial figures and that the spread of literacy in Cities is not dependent in these Provinces upon the volume of population or area.

Part V.—Comparisons and Variations.

Comparison with other
Provinces in India.

12. Comparing the statistics of general literacy with other Provinces in India, it is found that Ajmer-Merwara is superior to all but two, viz., Burma and Delhi. Rajputana is sadly backward, Central India alone being below it. There is, however, an improvement of 7 per mille in the proportion of the literates over 1911. In English literacy, Rajputana stands last as it was in 1911, while Ajmer-Merwara has also given its top seat to Delhi, the figures of which were included in the Punjab, in 1911. Both the Provinces have, however, the satisfaction of a rise

| GENERAL LITERACY IN MAIN PROVINCES. | | | ENGLISH LITERACY IN MAIN PROVINCES. | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------|--|------------------------------------|-------|
| Province. | LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. | | Province. | LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | | 1921. | 1911. |
| Burma . . . | 314 | 222 | Delhi . . . | 38 | ... |
| Delhi . . . | 122 | ... | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 23 | 14 |
| Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 113 | 72 | Bengal . . . | 19 | 13 |
| Bengal . . . | 104 | 77 | Bombay . . . | 12 | 12 |
| Madras . . . | 98 | 75 | Madras . . . | 11 | 8 |
| Bombay . . . | 83 | 69 | Assam . . . | 10 | 6 |
| Assam . . . | 72 | 47 | Burma . . . | 10 | 6 |
| Bihar and Orissa . . . | 51 | 39 | The North-West Frontier Province . . . | 9 | 6 |
| The Punjab . . . | 45 | 37 | The Punjab . . . | 7 | 6 |
| The Central Provinces and Berar . . . | 43 | 33 | The Central Provinces and Berar . . . | 5 | 4 |
| The United Provinces . . . | 42 | 34 | The United Provinces . . . | 4 | 3 |
| The North-West Frontier Province . . . | 41 | 34 | Central India . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Rajputana . . . | 39 | 32 | Bihar and Orissa . . . | 4 | 3 |
| Central India . . . | 36 | 26 | Rajputana . . . | 2 | 1 |

Note.—Delhi figures were included in the Punjab in 1911.

in the proportions of their literates by 1 in the mille in Rajputana and by 9 in Ajmer-Merwara. Ajmer-Merwara has moreover persisted in remaining ahead of the oldest British Provinces in India, of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

13. *Rajputana*.—The ratio of literates between the Urban and Rural areas

| Year. | PROPORTION PER MILLE. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|---|
| | LITERACY IN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rajputana. | | | | | | Ajmer-Merwara. | | | | | |
| | Urban. | | | Rural. | | | Urban. | | | Rural. | | |
| Total. | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. | Males. | Fe-males. | |
| 1921 | 108 | 190 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 2 | 204 | 304 | 64 | 49 | 80 | 4 |
| 1911 | Not available. | | | | | | 153 | 245 | 41 | 41 | 75 | 3 |

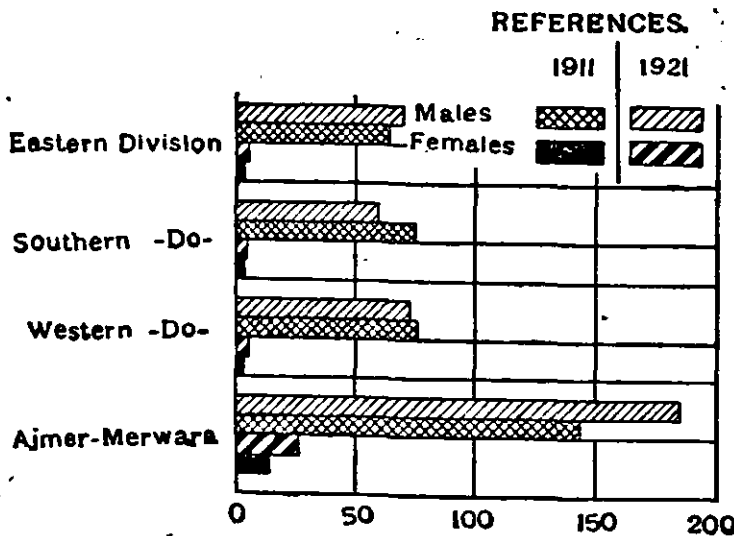
Literacy in Urban and Rural Areas.
 roughly is 5:1 (5:1 among males and 10:1 among females) and between the sexes 10:1 in the Urban and 21:1 in the Rural. Female education is thus

comparatively backward in the Province and more so in the Rural area.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The proportion of total literates in the Urban area is as high as four times that in the Rural. Of the females of the Urban area, one out of every sixteen can read and write a letter, while of those of the Rural, one only in as many as 234 can do so. Comparing the figures of 1921 with those of 1911, it is noticed that improvement is more marked in females than in males, in both the areas, although the proportion of female literates in the Rural area is still insignificant. The causes of the low proportion of literates in the Rural areas briefly are, that:—

- (1) the extensive demand for young boys and children for labour in the field, for tending cattle and for attending to odd jobs of work about the house, and particularly at the time when adults are engaged in sowing, weeding and reaping the harvest. The moment a boy reaches the stage of reasonable intelligence, he becomes a useful economic asset to the family in other ways besides those mentioned and the utility of further study ceases to be apparent. This works as a set-back to the spread of literacy and in many cases happens to lead to the effacement of the benefits of education already received.
- (2) there is little in the Rural areas to operate as an incentive towards education. The major portion of the population grows up practically illiterate, and inducement to education is therefore seriously impaired.
- (3) home education is a thing almost unknown, and
- (4) the exclusion of the depressed communities from the benefit of education leaves a palpable proportion of the population uneducated.

14. The diagram on the margin is expressive of the extent to which literacy



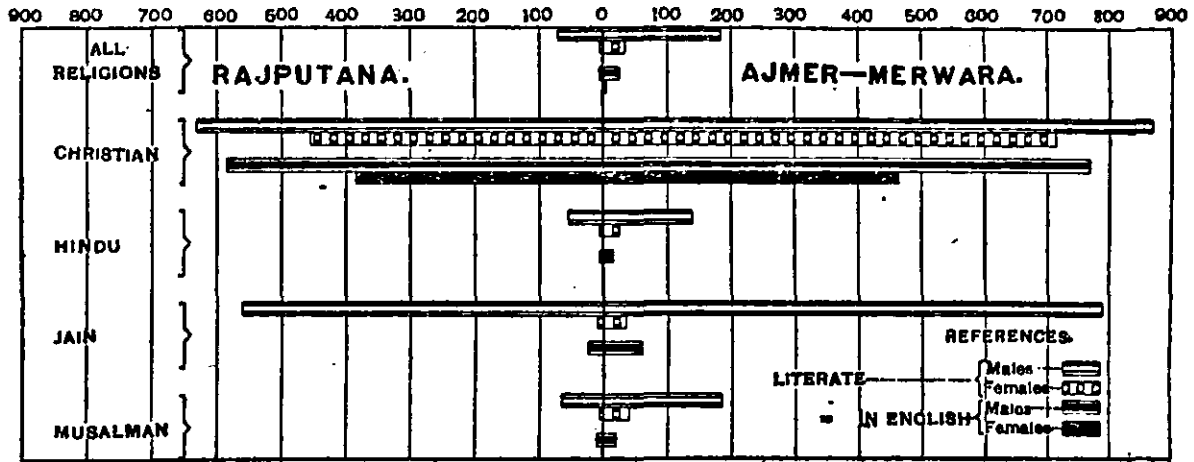
Comparison of Literacy between the Natural Divisions and with Ajmer-Merwara.
 has permeated the population of the two sexes in each of the Natural Divisions of Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. The delineations in the diagram are the outcome of the proportions, per mille of the sex population, in the Subsidiary Table II. The diagram further discloses how far education has spread since the last decade.

Viewing all the units in the diagram, it is very satisfactory to note that education among females is progressing by long strides. That males show so little improvement is regrettable. The high proportion of literates in Ajmer-Merwara, compared with the Natural

Divisions of Rajputana, is mainly due to the employment of the educated immigrants in the various Courts and Offices at Ajmer. Males of the Eastern Division have also made some progress but the Western and the Southern are very backward and the latter the more so. It is fortunate for the Southern Division that it has in its jurisdiction the State of Sirohi and the District of Abu which occupy unique positions in respect of literacy. If the literates in them are excluded, the proportion of males in the Division will be lowered to 25 or to about that of the females of Ajmer-Merwara, and that of females to the insignificant figure—2 in the thousand.

Comparison between English and General Literacy by Main Religions.

15. The diagram below indicates graphically the number per mille of the population by sex and religion in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara who are literate



and of those who are literate in English. Of the four religions presented in the diagram, the Hindu seems to be the most backward and the Christian the most advanced, in both the sexes and in both the Provinces. In General Literacy, the Jain takes the second place in every respect—Musalman females of Ajmer-Merwara excepted. The chief feature, respecting the English Literacy, is that except the Christian, female literates do not appear on the graph in any of the religions. Males in each religion occupy the same position in the English Literacy as they do in the General.

16. The table below vividly exhibits the progress made in literacy during

| | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION 1911-1921. | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
| | Males. | | Females. | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | All ages 5 and over. | 10 and over. | All ages 5 and over. | 10 and over. | All ages 5 and over. | 10 and over. | All ages 5 and over. | 10 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Population . . . | — 6.0 | — 7.4 | — 7.1 | — 9.4 | — 1.2 | + 3.2 | — 4.0 | — 3.8 |
| General Literacy . . . | — 4.6 | — 5.5 | + 50.7 | + 46.8 | + 35.2 | + 32.0 | + 60.9 | + 58.3 |
| English Literacy . . . | + 34.6 | + 33.9 | + 42.7 | + 41.3 | + 42.6 | + 41.5 | + 55.2 | + 57.3 |
| Illiteracy . . . | — 6.1 | — 7.6 | — 7.9 | — 9.6 | — 3.5 | — 2.6 | — 4.9 | — 4.9 |

the decade as also whether, and the extent to which, it is keeping pace with population. Supposing the population had remained stationary; and (1)(a) literacy figures had shown a decline, or (b) illiteracy figures had shown an increase in the present decade, no room would have been left for doubt that education was on the wane; and (2) (a) literacy figures had indicated a rise, or (b) illiteracy figures had shown a fall, the converse deduction would have been inevitable. But the present figures of the male population of Rajputana show a fall of 6 and 7.4 per cent. and the General Literacy figures of only 4.6 and 5.5, while of illiteracy—high

than in the population. Thus, it may be safely deduced that education among the males of Rajputana, is not only keeping pace with the population but is moving faster. On the strength of the above argument it can be asserted that English Literacy in both the sexes and in both the Provinces is very much on the increase and so is female education in other languages also. Males of Ajmer-Merwara show a decline in column 6 and a slight increase in column 7, against 'Population' but an increase of no less than 35 and 33 per cent. respectively against 'General Literacy' and a moderately fair decline of 3.5 and 2.6 against 'Illiteracy'. This also indicates a very hopeful sign of the spread of literacy in this Province. It has been suggested, that progress in the general spread of education can best be gauged by looking to the number of persons of each sex who are literate in the age-group 15—20, as those in this group are expected to furnish a good guide to determining the number of children, who have been under effective instruction during the preceding quinquennium and have attained the census standard of literacy.

The figures in the margin taken from Subsidiary Table V compare the literates

| Province of Natural Division. | MALES. | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|----------|-------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|
| | 15-20. | | | 20 AND OVER. | | | 15-20. | | | 20 AND OVER. | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Rajputana | 80 | 71 | + 9 | 90 | 88 | + 2 | 7 | 4 | + 3 | 5 | 3 | + 2 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 211 | 160 | +51 | 227 | 171 | +56 | 44 | 37 | + 7 | 28 | 14 | +14 |
| Eastern Division | 80 | 67 | +13 | 89 | 82 | + 7 | 7 | 4 | + 3 | 5 | 3 | + 2 |
| Southern Division | 72 | 71 | + 1 | 82 | 95 | -13 | 7 | 4 | + 3 | 5 | 4 | + 1 |
| Western Division | 86 | 77 | + 9 | 99 | 96 | + 3 | 8 | 4 | + 4 | 6 | 4 | + 2 |

of 1921 with those of the previous decade in each Province and Natural Division. It would appear that the proportion in the 15—20 group has increased

throughout and the more so in females. If, with a view to ascertain whether education is progressing, it is necessary to compare the figures in the 15—20 group with those in the 20 and over and to see whether the variations of increase in the former group exceed those in the latter, the variations in columns 4 and 7 may be compared. It will then be found that, Ajmer-Merwara excluded, the adolescents give better results than the adults. Ajmer-Merwara was affected chiefly on account of the Urs Fair having attracted more adults of both sexes.

17. (a) *Males (i) General Literacy.*—Detailed statistics relating to literacy in selected castes are given in the Subsidiary Table VI. The discussion here will be restricted to such castes as have at least ten male literates per mille of their population, figures for which are reproduced below and compared with those

Selected Castes.

| Caste. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1921. | | 1911. | |
| | Proportion. | Order of precedence. | Proportion. | Order of precedence. | Proportion. | Order of precedence. | Proportion. | Order of precedence. |
| Ahir | 19 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 171 | 7 | 104 | 5 |
| Balaj | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 19 | 15 | 13 |
| Bambhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Bhangi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 17 | 25 | 11 |
| Brahman | 189 | 3 | 177 | 3 | 526 | 3 | 442 | 3 |
| Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan). | 498 | 1 | 515 | 2 | 757 | 2 | 705 | 2 |
| Chamar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 18 | 25 | 11 |
| Christian (Indian) | 478 | 2 | 556 | 1 | 770 | 1 | 724 | 1 |
| Dhobi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Gujar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 21 | 11 | 15 |
| Jat | 12 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 50 | 13 | 42 | 8 |
| Kachhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 481 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Kalal | 80 | 4 | 64 | 4 | 275 | 6 | 74 | 7 |
| Khati | 22 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 117 | 8 | 83 | 6 |
| Khatik | 11 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 61 | 12 | 34 | 10 |
| Koli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 11 | ... | ... |
| Kumhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 15 | 17 | 12 |
| Lodha | 11 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 41 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Lohar | 21 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 71 | 10 | 5 | 16 |
| Mali | 13 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 67 | 11 | 34 | 10 |
| Rajput | 57 | 5 | 46 | 5 | 282 | 5 | 185 | 4 |
| Teli | 38 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 72 | 9 | 40 | 9 |

for 1911. The most noticeable feature of the decade is that the Mahajans of Rajputana have ousted the Indian Christians from the position of pride, which they persistently held. In Ajmer-Merwara, Christians still retain the first rank—though Mahajans here too have shown marked progress, as is proved from the fact that the difference between the proportion of the two communities has been reduced from 19 in 1911 to 13 in this decade. Brahmans, though they have progressed since the last decade, are still third as before in each of the two Provinces. They should as a matter of fact have appeared the foremost of all in each decade and in each Province as, according to the Vedas, they belong to the priestly class and were in the Vedic time even the law-givers. But, with the advance of time, they gave up their status and took to the mean profession of begging and hence the singularly low proportion of literates in them. They, however, have the consolation that they have lost no ground since the last decade. In Rajputana, Malis and Jats have exchanged places, while Lodhas have lost one place and the rest adhere to their previous positions. In Ajmer-Merwara, Kachhis, who were below the standard in 1911, to admit of their appearance on the list, have this time secured an elevated position and stand fourth, while all the remaining castes except Bambhis, Kalals and Lohars, as also those mentioned in the beginning of the paragraph, have all failed to retain their respective positions. Another conclusion, which can be derived from the figures in the Subsidiary Table, is that the depressed classes are very much more freely educated in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana.

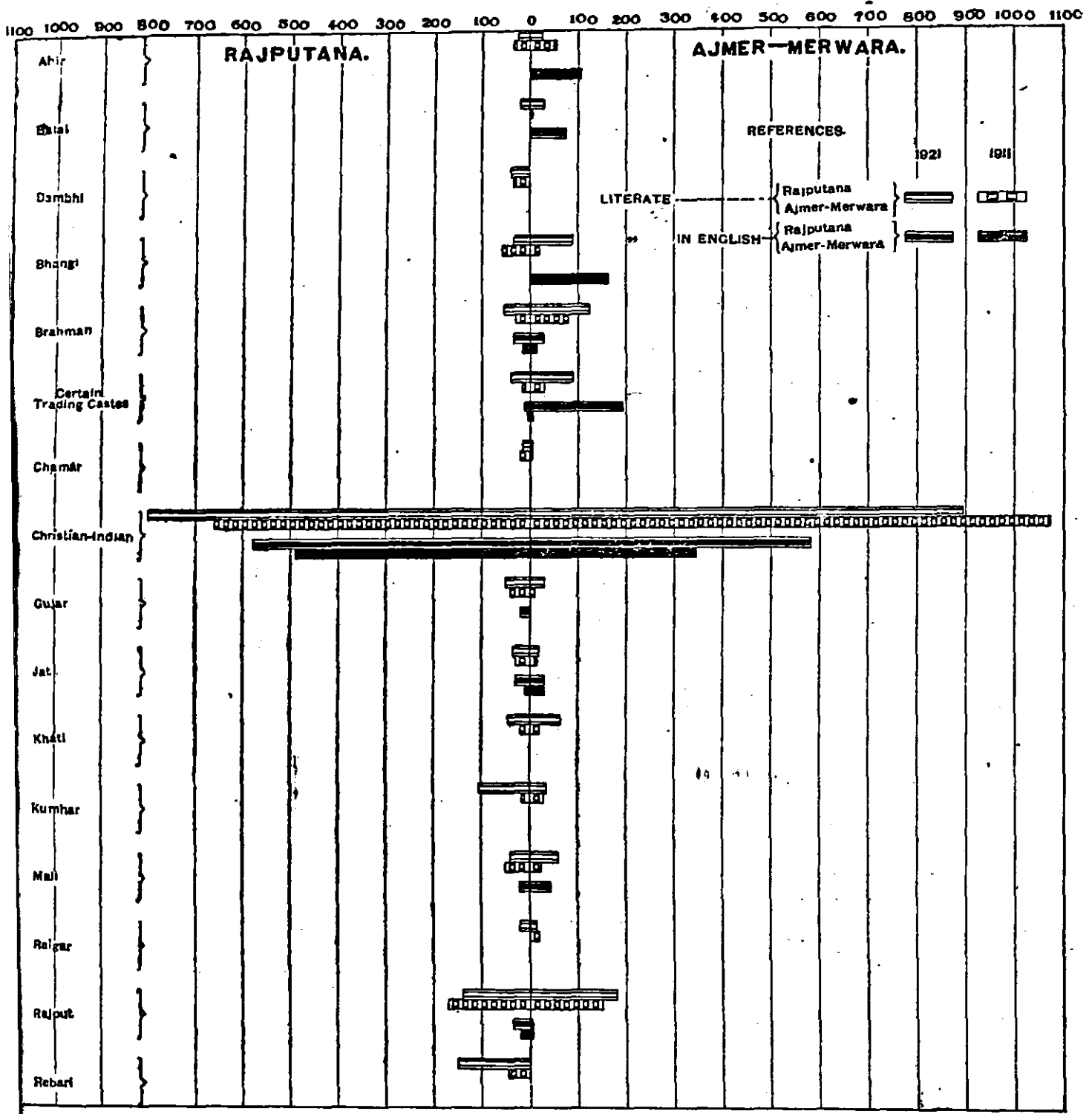
(ii) *Literacy in English.*—The restriction for enabling a caste to be admitted

| Caste. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1921. | | 1911. | |
| | Proportion. | Order of precedence. | Proportion. | Order of precedence. | Proportion. | Order of precedence. | Proportion. | Order of precedence. |
| Ahir | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 6 | 31 | 5 |
| Brahman | ... | ... | ... | ... | 122 | 3 | 93 | 2 |
| Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan) | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 92 | 4 | 39 | 3 |
| Christian (Indian) | 232 | ... | 181 | ... | 472 | 1 | 326 | 1 |
| Kachhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 154 | 2 | 24 | 6 |
| Kalal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 7 | ... | ... |
| Khati | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | 12 | 7 |
| Rajput | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 5 | 35 | 10 |

to the list above is the same as that fixed for the General Literacy, *i.e.*, only such castes (out of those in Subsidiary Table VI) could claim a position in it which had ten or more males who were literate in English among every thousand in their folds. This seems to have proved a very stiff condition for Rajputana. Only the Indian Christians and the Mahajans have been able to fulfil it. The Indian Christians, as should be expected, stand first and Mahajans—the second. Similarly, as in Rajputana, the Indian Christians of Ajmer-Merwara are in possession of the first position. Kachhis, who were as far back as sixth in 1911, have come up second. Brahmans, though they have lost a place this time, present a comparatively good proportion of literates amongst them. Kalals, have for the first time, entered the list. The remaining castes deserve no particular mention.

(b) *Females.*—The diagram on the opposite page exhibits the proportion of female literates to a thousand of male literates of the selected castes mentioned in Subsidiary Table VI, both, (1) in any language and (2) in English, in each of the two Provinces. It also shows the progress made by each caste since 1911.

Since the diagram is in itself very expressive, no attempt will be made to enter into a discussion. The salient features are that (1) Ahirs and Bhangis of Ajmer-Merwara have no female literate in English this time though they had a very fair proportion in the previous decade, (2) Balais in Ajmer-Merwara and Gujars in Rajputana and Malis in both the Provinces have shown female literates in English for the first time in this decade, (3) Balais and Raigars of Rajputana have done the same in respect of literates in any language as Balais have done in respect of those in English, and (4) Ahir females of both the Provinces, Bhangi, Chamar, Mali and Rajput females of Rajputana and Indian Christian and Raigar females of Ajmer-Merwara, have made a poor display this time. Female education on the whole is progressive.



Part VI.—Statistics of Education Department.

18. Subsidiary Table VII embodies all the statistics of education contained in the returns of that Department. Figures for the previous decades are not available for Rajputana. General.

Rajputana.—There are as many as 1,847 primary and elementary schools, both private and public, with 57,869 scholars. Instruction in them is imparted to the masses in Vernacular subjects, which are useful to them in every day life. The next higher stage of education is the secondary, which is given in 154 schools to 20,056 scholars. The aggregate number of scholars attending both these and the elementary schools, comes to 77,925, which gives a proportion of 27 per mille of the total population of 5—15 years of age.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Primary education has made a rapid progress—the number of public schools having risen in the last ten years from 54 to 109 and that of scholars from 1,816 to 5,217. Private institutions are increasing yet faster.

19. Subsidiary Table VIII shows that 214 pupils in Rajputana and 60 in Ajmer-Merwara passed the various University examinations in 1920-1921, as compared Results of University Examinations.

with 534 in Rajputana and 61 in Ajmer-Merwara in 1911. The per centages of success have fallen from 56 to 41 and from 59 to 32 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Those in 1891 and 1901 were:—

| | 1891. | 1901. |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Rajputana | 88 | 57 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 43 | 40 |

Female Education.

20. *General.*—General discussion on this subject has been made in appropriate places. The object of this part is simply to deal with the most particular features of female education. Subsidiary Table VII shows that there were 90 and 39 schools for girls in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively, with 4,926 and 2,045 students receiving education in them. Out of these, 56 were public institutions, including the aided and 34 private in Rajputana and 15 and 24 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Girls on the rolls in these institutions are given below

| | Public. | Private. | Total. |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Rajputana | 3,341 | 1,585 | 4,926 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 972 | 1,073 | 2,045 |

These figures show that out of every thousand females, 1 in Rajputana and 9 in Ajmer-Merwara are scholars. Their relation with the females of 5—15 years of age rises to 3 and 35 in the mille. The period 5—15 is just about the stage at which Indian girls go to school. Figures for even the total number of institutions (both male and female) for the preceding decade not being available for Rajputana, the extent of improvement made by that Province during the decade cannot be ascertained. Looking at the figures of Ajmer-Merwara, which show how marked is the popularity, even of private institutions, it can be said with some certainty that private enterprise in this Province is also doing much towards the spreading of female education, and yet there is ample room for further expansion. Special statistics have been collected for certain girls schools in both the Provinces, respecting the age, civil condition and religion of their students and are given below. In every hundred girl students, 77 are Hindus, 16 Jains, 6 Musalmans

| Province and age period. | HINDU. | | | MUSALMAN. | | | JAIN. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | OTHERS. | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 2,578 | 682 | 80 | 255 | 84 | .. | 578 | 61 | 12 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0-10 | 1,771 | 166 | 4 | 135 | 5 | .. | 299 | 13 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10-15 | 717 | 359 | 27 | 102 | 21 | .. | 265 | 20 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15-20 | 81 | 111 | 15 | 17 | 3 | .. | 11 | 12 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 and over | 4 | 26 | 34 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 890 | 55 | 23 | 89 | 4 | .. | 180 | 2 | .. | 390 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 0-10 | 619 | 5 | .. | 70 | 3 | .. | 112 | .. | .. | 143 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10-15 | 259 | 24 | 1 | 18 | 1 | .. | 67 | 2 | .. | 174 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15-20 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 and over | .. | 10 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |

and 1 Christian in Rajputana, and 59, 11, 6 and 24 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. In Rajputana, the majority of students, viz., 80 per cent. are unmarried, 18 married and 2 widowed. In Ajmer-Merwara, the corresponding proportions are unmarried—94, married—4, and widowed—2. Widows and married girls are sent to schools in larger numbers by Hindus, Musalmans, and Jains, but others do not seem to allow their widows to attend school.

By Caste.—Castes contributing more than 20 students in the two Provinces combined are given below:—

| Caste. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| Brahman | 875 | 221 | 1,096 |
| Mahajan | 1,356 | 438 | 1,794 |
| Kayastha | 152 | 15 | 167 |
| Bastard Classes | 37 | 15 | 52 |
| Rajput | 105 | 55 | 160 |
| Sunar | 117 | 26 | 143 |
| Khatri | 37 | 20 | 57 |
| Mali | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| Nai | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Christian | 38 | 364 | 402 |
| Darzi | 24 | 15 | 39 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion.

| RELIGION. | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH AND ARE AGED 5 AND OVER. | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|---|--------|----------|
| | ALL AGES 5 AND OVER. | | | 5-10. | | 10-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 AND OVER. | | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. |
| | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 39 | 68 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 80 | 7 | 90 | 5 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Animist | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Arya | 408 | 551 | 222 | 205 | 152 | 619 | 229 | 654 | 363 | 598 | 217 | 105 | 178 | 9 |
| Brahmo | 500 | 800 | 333 | — | — | — | — | — | 333 | 800 | 500 | 214 | 400 | 111 |
| Christian (Total) | 609 | 630 | 586 | 431 | 412 | 545 | 614 | 538 | 536 | 713 | 643 | 424 | 457 | 385 |
| (a) Indian * | 458 | 478 | 435 | 280 | 294 | 346 | 424 | 356 | 333 | 582 | 501 | 194 | 232 | 152 |
| (b) Others † | 947 | 959 | 932 | 861 | 777 | 965 | 944 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 976 | 962 | 934 | 947 | 918 |
| Hindu | 32 | 56 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 67 | 5 | 74 | 4 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Jain | 282 | 562 | 23 | 89 | 10 | 430 | 18 | 682 | 34 | 695 | 25 | 5 | 11 | — |
| Musalman | 39 | 66 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 38 | 8 | 68 | 13 | 87 | 10 | 3 | 5 | — |
| Parsi | 865 | 899 | 828 | 357 | 769 | 840 | 947 | 875 | 857 | 982 | 806 | 477 | 635 | 311 |
| Sikh | 53 | 84 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 54 | 11 | 85 | 11 | 108 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions | 113 | 185 | 26 | 41 | 13 | 136 | 31 | 211 | 44 | 227 | 26 | 23 | 36 | 6 |
| Animist | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 5 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Arya | 526 | 685 | 290 | 492 | 178 | 713 | 526 | 798 | 435 | 706 | 228 | 125 | 325 | 11 |
| Christian (Total) | 829 | 871 | 770 | 495 | 508 | 828 | 827 | 924 | 863 | 929 | 821 | 613 | 717 | 466 |
| (a) Indian * | 433 | 449 | 414 | 212 | 240 | 346 | 424 | 356 | 333 | 582 | 501 | 184 | 218 | 145 |
| (b) Others † | 977 | 978 | 975 | 1,472 | 1,291 | 700 | 742 | 928 | 963 | 969 | 939 | 969 | 978 | 946 |
| Hindu | 82 | 140 | 15 | 26 | 6 | 103 | 15 | 167 | 25 | 176 | 15 | 13 | 23 | — |
| Jain | 453 | 739 | 60 | 275 | 36 | 755 | 76 | 867 | 109 | 882 | 55 | 19 | 38 | — |
| Musalman | 119 | 187 | 18 | 34 | 5 | 108 | 19 | 189 | 41 | 228 | 18 | 24 | 39 | — |
| Parsi | 747 | 786 | 707 | 437 | 308 | 625 | 846 | 800 | 727 | 891 | 764 | 232 | 194 | 272 |
| Sikh | 625 | 794 | 303 | 265 | 266 | 786 | 333 | 769 | 600 | 893 | 265 | 224 | 341 | — |

* Includes Gooenas.

† Separate figures of population of Christian (Others) and of literates among them for the group 5-10 are not available in any of the Imperial Tables. Those of population have therefore been obtained by deducting those under age-group 0-5 in Imperial Table XIV from those of 0-10 in the Imperial Table VIII, and are 36 for males and 55 for females. Again, since persons under 5 years of age are not supposed to read and write a letter, the figures of literates in the age group 0-10 in Imperial Table VIII, viz., 53 males and 71 females, were taken to represent literates of 5 to 10 years of age. The proportion of literates to 1 000 of the population under this group thus comes to 1,472 males and 1,291 females which are, on the face of them, fallacious. It is thus very probable that, while making entries in the house-hold schedules which were supplied to this class of the population, children, under 5 years of age were also entered as literates.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by age and sex and by Province, Natural Division, State or District.

| PROVINCE; NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT. | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | ALL AGES 5 AND OVER. | | | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 AND OVER. | |
| | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 42 | 74 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 49 | 5 | 86 | 9 | 97 | 6 |
| <i>Cities</i> | 160 | 259 | 39 | 53 | 20 | 195 | 45 | 294 | 61 | 301 | 39 |
| Rajputana. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 39 | 68 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 80 | 7 | 90 | 5 |
| <i>Cities</i> | 144 | 241 | 31 | 41 | 13 | 179 | 34 | 271 | 47 | 285 | 32 |
| Eastern Division. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 40 | 70 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 47 | 5 | 80 | 7 | 89 | 5 |
| <i>Cities</i> | 137 | 232 | 28 | 41 | 13 | 180 | 31 | 258 | 43 | 270 | 28 |
| Alwar | 37 | 67 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 43 | 3 | 105 | 4 | 82 | 3 |
| Bharatpur | 38 | 65 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 51 | 5 | 72 | 8 | 81 | 5 |
| Bundi | 34 | 61 | 4 | 3 | ... | 32 | 3 | 65 | 6 | 87 | 5 |
| Dholpur | 31 | 52 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 58 | 8 | 66 | 5 |
| Jaipur | 40 | 71 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 43 | 4 | 72 | 6 | 93 | 5 |
| Jhalawar | 70 | 119 | 15 | 25 | 6 | 119 | 25 | 164 | 31 | 138 | 13 |
| Karauli | 37 | 63 | 3 | 5 | ... | 38 | 3 | 74 | 4 | 83 | 4 |
| Kishangarh | 50 | 90 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 64 | 7 | 103 | 6 | 116 | 6 |
| Kotah | 46 | 81 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 68 | 8 | 102 | 12 | 99 | 8 |
| Lawa Estate | 56 | 93 | 13 | 11 | ... | 43 | 17 | 103 | 29 | 121 | 14 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 66 | 119 | 9 | 28 | 4 | 116 | 12 | 142 | 12 | 144 | 10 |
| Tonk | 24 | 43 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 44 | 4 | 61 | 3 |
| Southern Division. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 33 | 60 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 40 | 4 | 72 | 7 | 82 | 6 |
| <i>Cities</i> | 168 | 289 | 29 | 41 | 19 | 199 | 35 | 355 | 48 | 345 | 28 |
| Mount Abu District | 222 | 291 | 116 | 111 | 69 | 297 | 169 | 311 | 101 | 317 | 120 |
| Banswara | 25 | 47 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 38 | 4 | 55 | 8 | 69 | 4 |
| Dungarpur | 36 | 63 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 51 | 9 | 82 | 11 | 87 | 10 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 29 | 52 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 56 | 6 | 57 | 6 | 67 | 5 |
| Mewar | 29 | 54 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 63 | 5 | 74 | 3 |
| Partabgarh | 67 | 121 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 107 | 13 | 144 | 15 | 162 | 11 |
| Sirohi | 49 | 86 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 66 | 7 | 117 | 14 | 110 | 9 |
| Western Division. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 41 | 73 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 85 | 8 | 99 | 6 |
| <i>Cities</i> | 152 | 250 | 39 | 42 | 13 | 170 | 37 | 277 | 55 | 304 | 42 |
| Bikaner | 42 | 73 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 44 | 4 | 84 | 10 | 98 | 7 |
| Jaisalmer | 29 | 49 | 2 | 8 | ... | 30 | ... | 49 | 6 | 68 | 2 |
| Marwar | 41 | 74 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 86 | 7 | 101 | 6 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 113 | 185 | 26 | 41 | 13 | 136 | 31 | 211 | 44 | 227 | 26 |
| <i>Cities</i> | 226 | 323 | 77 | 107 | 52 | 266 | 102 | 375 | 123 | 355 | 71 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by main Religion, sex and Province, Natural Division, State or District.

| PROVINCE; NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT. | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | ANIMIST. | | CHRISTIAN. | | HINDU. | | JAIN. | | MUSALMAN. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | ... | 766 | 681 | 60 | 4 | 578 | 25 | 80 | 10 |
| Cities | 4 | ... | 776 | 706 | 269 | 32 | 632 | 30 | 176 | 25 |
| Rajputana. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | ... | 630 | 586 | 56 | 3 | 562 | 23 | 66 | 9 |
| Cities | 3 | ... | 577 | 542 | 257 | 28 | 610 | 32 | 136 | 24 |
| Eastern Division. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | ... | 602 | 581 | 64 | 4 | 570 | 30 | 60 | 7 |
| Cities | ... | ... | 539 | 516 | 256 | 28 | 631 | 57 | 131 | 19 |
| Alwar | ... | ... | 917 | 824 | 81 | 3 | 496 | 36 | 17 | 1 |
| Bharatpur | ... | ... | 140 | 108 | 67 | 4 | 604 | 46 | 39 | 6 |
| Bundi | ... | ... | 923 | 857 | 47 | 3 | 524 | 18 | 91 | 10 |
| Dholpur | ... | ... | 833 | 1,000 | 48 | 3 | 231 | 12 | 88 | 16 |
| Jaipur | ... | ... | 842 | 824 | 63 | 3 | 594 | 23 | 67 | 7 |
| Jhalawar | ... | ... | 273 | 167 | 90 | 11 | 661 | 85 | 253 | 35 |
| Karauli | ... | ... | 1,000 | 818 | 66 | 3 | 713 | 57 | 73 | 4 |
| Kishangarh | ... | ... | 500 | 750 | 68 | 4 | 666 | 24 | 125 | 8 |
| Kotah | 4 | ... | 663 | 890 | 70 | 5 | 629 | 66 | 143 | 16 |
| Lawa Estate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 13 | 738 | 19 | ... | ... |
| Shahpura Chiefship. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 7 | 770 | 52 | 125 | 15 |
| Tonk | ... | ... | 700 | 667 | 23 | 1 | 437 | 15 | 109 | 14 |
| Southern Division. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | ... | 798 | 745 | 41 | 3 | 522 | 18 | 185 | 31 |
| Cities | 3 | ... | 738 | 750 | 252 | 19 | 589 | 57 | 291 | 35 |
| Mount Abu District | 54 | ... | 908 | 862 | 243 | 37 | 875 | 385 | 368 | 90 |
| Banswara | ... | ... | 294 | 525 | 70 | 5 | 655 | 21 | 244 | 39 |
| Dungarpur | ... | ... | 833 | 1,000 | 60 | 4 | 685 | 11 | 369 | 128 |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 1 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 209 | 23 | 859 | 18 | 265 | 28 |
| Mewar | 1 | ... | 693 | 642 | 35 | 2 | 456 | 14 | 139 | 13 |
| Partabgarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 124 | 8 | 734 | 55 | 209 | 34 |
| Sirohi | ... | ... | 885 | 799 | 37 | 4 | 670 | 25 | 201 | 13 |
| Western Division. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | ... | 500 | 420 | 51 | 4 | 590 | 23 | 44 | 6 |
| Cities | ... | ... | 603 | 549 | 261 | 28 | 596 | 116 | 110 | 35 |
| Bikaner | ... | ... | 453 | 294 | 64 | 4 | 468 | 35 | 41 | 4 |
| Jaisalmer | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 2 | 455 | 19 | 5 | ... |
| Marwar | 1 | ... | 517 | 454 | 46 | 3 | 616 | 20 | 51 | 8 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | ... | 871 | 770 | 140 | 15 | 789 | 60 | 187 | 18 |
| Cities | 24 | ... | 853 | 775 | 337 | 63 | 788 | 167 | 253 | 29 |

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of 5 years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY

English education by age, sex and Province,

| PROVINCE; NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT. | LITERATE | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | 1921. | | | | | | | |
| | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 AND OVER. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 5 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 80 | 8 | 64 | 6 |
| Rajputana. | 3 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 56 | 4 | 42 | 3 |
| Eastern Division. | 4 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 55 | 4 | 43 | 4 |
| Alwar | 5 | .. | 22 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 38 | 2 |
| Bharatpur | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 34 | 5 | 34 | 2 |
| Bundi | 1 | 1 | 8 | .. | 18 | 2 | 33 | 1 |
| Dholpur | 1 | .. | 34 | .. | 60 | 1 | 47 | 3 |
| Jaipur | 7 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 54 | 6 | 48 | 5 |
| Jhalawar | .. | .. | 31 | 2 | 344 | 3 | 74 | 1 |
| Karauli | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | 15 | 1 |
| Kishangarh | 3 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 40 | 4 | 50 | 3 |
| Kotah | 3 | .. | 21 | 1 | 71 | 2 | 47 | 6 |
| Lawa Estate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| Shahpura Chiefship | .. | .. | 89 | 4 | 187 | 6 | 81 | 1 |
| Tonk | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 15 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| Southern Division. | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 27 | 3 |
| Mount Abu District | 787 | 490 | 2,051 | 1,125 | 1,317 | 588 | 1,197 | 627 |
| Banwara | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 21 | .. | 14 | 3 |
| Dungarpur | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 17 | .. |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | .. | .. | 41 | .. | 108 | .. | 27 | .. |
| Mewar | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Partabgarh | .. | .. | 34 | .. | 111 | .. | 44 | .. |
| Sirohi | 17 | 15 | 24 | 12 | 60 | 27 | 83 | 15 |
| Western Division. | 3 | .. | 26 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 53 | 2 |
| Bikaner | 2 | .. | 29 | 2 | 79 | 1 | 57 | 2 |
| Jaisalmer | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| Marwar | 3 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 81 | 2 | 52 | 2 |
| Ajmer-Marwara. | 48 | 24 | 208 | 63 | 524 | 81 | 452 | 59 |

TABLE IV.

Natural Division, State or District.

| IN ENGLISH PER 10,000. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | | 1911. | | | | | | | | | | 1901. | |
| ALL AGES 5 AND OVER. | | 5-10. | | 10-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 AND OVER. | | ALL AGES 5 AND OVER. | | ALL AGES 5 AND OVER. | |
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 50 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 48 | 5 | 43 | 4 | 35 | 3 | 23 | 3 |
| 34 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 21 | 2 |
| 35 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 15 | 1 |
| 32 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| 26 | 2 | 2 | .. | 22 | .. | 60 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 22 | 1 |
| 22 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 27 | 2 | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | 8 | .. |
| 40 | 2 | 2 | .. | 17 | 2 | 52 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 39 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 29 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 13 | 2 |
| 79 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 48 | .. | 44 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 20 | 1 |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 16 | .. | 17 | .. | 14 | .. | 6 | 1 |
| 36 | 3 | .. | .. | 23 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 41 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 25 | 1 |
| 38 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 9 | .. |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 9 | .. | 8 | .. |
| 78 | 1 | .. | .. | 56 | .. | 56 | 7 | 39 | .. | 36 | .. | 25 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 23 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| 20 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 22 | 4 |
| 1,281 | 664 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 10 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 11 | 1 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 9 | 2 | 10 | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | .. |
| 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| 39 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 44 | .. | 29 | .. | 24 | .. | 10 | .. |
| 59 | 16 | 41 | 24 | 98 | 43 | 102 | 37 | 129 | 27 | 109 | 29 | 95 | 30 |
| 42 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 34 | 1 |
| 46 | 2 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 47 | .. | 30 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| 8 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 17 | 3 | 11 | .. | 10 | .. | 5 | .. |
| 41 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 42 | 1 |
| 364 | 56 | 25 | 22 | 165 | 36 | 367 | 62 | 316 | 35 | 269 | 36 | 177 | 31 |

* Figures not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Progress of Education by Age.

| PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT. | NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|----------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---|
| | ALL AGES 10 AND OVER. | | | | | | | | 15-20. | | | | | | 20 AND OVER. | | | | | | |
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | Females. | | | Males. | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 88 | 88 | 79 | | 6 | 4 | 3 | | 86 | 74 | 78 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 97 | 92 | 87 | 6 | 4 | 3 | |
| Rajputana.* | 81 | 79 | 75 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 80 | 71 | 76 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 90 | 88 | 83 | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| Eastern Division.* | 81 | 78 | 69 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 80 | 67 | 64 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 89 | 82 | 65 | 5 | 3 | 1 | |
| Alwar | 78 | 64 | 68 | Not available. | 3 | 2 | 2 | Not available. | 105 | 46 | 63 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 82 | 77 | 76 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Bharatpur | 75 | 72 | 55 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 72 | 91 | 48 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 81 | 74 | 60 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Bundi | 74 | 61 | 55 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 65 | 46 | 52 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 87 | 67 | 64 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Dholpur | 61 | 46 | 34 | | 5 | 8 | 1 | | 1 | 58 | 43 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 66 | 50 | 39 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Jaipur | 82 | 79 | 69 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 72 | 71 | 57 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 93 | 89 | 66 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Jhalawar | 137 | 91 | 78 | | 17 | 7 | 2 | | 2 | 164 | 90 | 62 | 31 | 9 | 3 | 138 | 95 | 91 | 13 | 7 | 2 |
| Karauli | 75 | 61 | 53 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 74 | 46 | 47 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 83 | 72 | 61 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Kishangarh | 105 | 107 | 101 | | 6 | 6 | 5 | | 5 | 103 | 105 | 91 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 116 | 113 | 115 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Kotah | 94 | 74 | 35 | | 8 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 102 | 71 | 30 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 99 | 79 | 40 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Lawa Estate | 111 | 89 | 35 | | 16 | 14 | 4 | | 4 | 163 | 52 | 38 | 29 | 9 | 13 | 121 | 107 | 43 | 14 | 17 | 3 |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 139 | 121 | 115 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 142 | 113 | 96 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 144 | 128 | 133 | 10 | 4 | 5 | | |
| Tonk* | 52 | 53 | 75 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 44 | 60 | 53 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 61 | 50 | 89 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Southern Division. | 73 | 88 | 91 | | 5 | 4 | 3 | | 72 | 71 | 75 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 82 | 95 | 107 | 5 | 4 | 3 | |
| Mount Abu District | 314 | | | | 125 | | | | 311 | | | 101 | | | 317 | | | 120 | | | |
| Banswara | 61 | 70 | 50 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | | 55 | 59 | 46 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 69 | 79 | 56 | 4 | 4 | 2 | |
| Dungarpur | 79 | 77 | 79 | | 10 | 4 | 1 | | 82 | 60 | 61 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 87 | 85 | 99 | 10 | 5 | 10 | |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | 63 | 65 | 75 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | | 57 | 56 | 76 | 6 | 4 | | 67 | 67 | 79 | 5 | 5 | 3 | |
| Mewar | 65 | 84 | 88 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 63 | 66 | 72 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 74 | 92 | 105 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Partabgarh | 149 | 123 | 100 | | 12 | 5 | 1 | | 144 | 115 | 99 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 162 | 131 | 114 | 11 | 5 | 1 | |
| Sirohi | 101 | 129 | 153 | | 9 | 9 | 7 | | 117 | 115 | 130 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 110 | 138 | 174 | 9 | 9 | 7 | |
| Western Division. | 87 | 87 | 104 | | 6 | 4 | 4 | | 85 | 77 | 116 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 99 | 96 | 110 | 6 | 4 | 4 | |
| Bikaner | 87 | 71 | 59 | | 7 | 3 | 2 | | 84 | 62 | 56 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 98 | 78 | 67 | 7 | 4 | 3 | |
| Jaisalmer | 69 | 75 | 70 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 49 | 65 | 70 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 68 | 86 | 83 | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| Marwar | 88 | 94 | 118 | | 6 | 4 | 4 | | 86 | 83 | 132 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 101 | 103 | 124 | 0 | 4 | 4 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Education by Caste.

| CASTE. | LOCALITY. | NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|--|--------|----------|
| | | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Abir | Rajputana | 11 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 9 | ... |
| | Ajmer-Merwara | 108 | 171 | 7 | 191 | 311 | ... |
| Balai | R. | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | A. | 14 | 26 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 1 |
| Bambhi | R. | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| | A. | 24 | 48 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Bhangi | R. | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | A. | 23 | 40 | 4 | 14 | 22 | 4 |
| Brahman | R. | 104 | 189 | 11 | 49 | 90 | 3 |
| | A. | 333 | 526 | 85 | 707 | 1,224 | 45 |
| Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan) | R. | 258 | 498 | 19 | 59 | 116 | 1 |
| | A. | 448 | 757 | 83 | 592 | 916 | 209 |
| Chamar | R. | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 21 | ... |
| | A. | 19 | 36 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Christian (Indian) | R. | 458 | 478 | 435 | 1,944 | 2,317 | 1,522 |
| | A. | 732 | 770 | 693 | 3,784 | 4,724 | 2,838 |
| Dhobi | R. | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| | A. | 12 | 20 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Gujar | R. | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| | A. | 11 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 19 | ... |
| Jat | R. | 7 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 4 | ... |
| | A. | 28 | 50 | 1 | 15 | 27 | 1 |
| Kachhi | R. | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | A. | 309 | 481 | ... | 988 | 1,538 | ... |
| Kalal or Kalwar | R. | 42 | 80 | 3 | 17 | 33 | ... |
| | A. | 144 | 275 | 4 | 87 | 150 | 18 |
| Khatri | R. | 12 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 9 | ... |
| | A. | 67 | 117 | 9 | 63 | 117 | ... |
| Khatik | R. | 6 | 11 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| | A. | 34 | 61 | 6 | 9 | 18 | ... |
| Koli | R. | 3 | 5 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| | A. | 37 | 67 | 3 | 25 | 49 | ... |
| Kumhar | R. | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| | A. | 24 | 44 | 2 | 21 | 41 | ... |
| Lodha | R. | 6 | 11 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| | A. | 26 | 41 | 10 | 28 | 53 | ... |
| Lohar | R. | 11 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ... |
| | A. | 40 | 71 | 5 | 18 | 34 | ... |
| Mali | R. | 7 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 7 | ... |
| | A. | 37 | 67 | 4 | 42 | 77 | 4 |
| Raigar | R. | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | A. | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajput | R. | 37 | 57 | 10 | 21 | 36 | 2 |
| | A. | 202 | 282 | 78 | 298 | 489 | 4 |
| Rebari | R. | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | A. | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teli | R. | 16 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| | A. | 38 | 72 | 3 | 6 | 11 | ... |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the returns of Education Department.

| CLASS OF INSTITUTION. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 1921. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | |
| | NUMBER OF | | | | | | | | | |
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| PUBLIC. | 911 | 43,337 | 141 | 3,524 | 90 | 5,930 | 66 | 5,477 | 61 | 5,354 |
| Arts Colleges | 3 | 247 | 1 | 67 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 266 | 1 | 411 |
| Secondary Schools | 119 | 16,188 | 29 | 3,163 | 23 | 3,830 | 14 | 2,269 | 11 | 1,837 |
| Primary Schools | 728 | 25,776 | 109 | 5,217 | 54 | 1,816 | 50 | 2,932 | 47 | 3,032 |
| Training Schools | 1 | 5 | 2 | 67 | 2 | 45 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 24 |
| All other special Schools | 60 | 1,671 | .. | .. | 5 | 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PRIVATE. | 1,172 | 36,896 | 146 | 6,977 | 96 | 3,143 | 92 | 2,180 | 116 | 3,945 |
| Secondary Schools | 35 | 3,808 | 2 | 123 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Primary Schools | 238 | 9,841 | 31 | 956 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All other special Schools | 11 | 706 | 1 | 115 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Advanced | 7 | 229 | 3 | 405 | 4 | 296 | 20 | 252 | 33 | 1,168 |
| Elementary | 881 | 22,252 | 109 | 4,373 | 92 | 2,852 | 72 | 1,923 | 83 | 2,777 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,083 | 80,783 | 287 | 14,501 | 186 | 9,073 | 158 | 7,657 | 177 | 9,299 |

NOTE.—Female figures included in 1921 as below.

| CLASS OF INSTITUTION. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| PUBLIC. | 56 | 3,467 | 15 | 973 |
| Secondary Schools | 4 | 766 | 6 | 676 |
| Primary Schools | 44 | 2,306 | 8 | 393 |
| Training Schools | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| All other special Schools | 8 | 395 | .. | .. |
| PRIVATE. | 34 | 1,459 | 24 | 1,073 |
| Secondary Schools | 1 | 36 | .. | .. |
| Primary Schools | 29 | 1,244 | 2 | 110 |
| Elementary Schools | 4 | 179 | 22 | 954 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Main results of University Examinations, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

| EXAMINATIONS. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | 1920-21. | | 1910-11. | | 1900-01. | | 1890-01. | | 1920-21. | | 1910-11. | | 1900-01. | | 1890-01. | |
| | Candidates. | Passed. | Candidates. | Passed. | Candidates. | Passed. | Candidates. | Passed. | Candidates. | Passed. | Candidates. | Passed. | Candidates. | Passed. | Candidates. | Passed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Matriculation (Entrance) | 424 | 176 | 511 | 321 | 293 | 181 | 27* | 26 | 120 | 36 | 75 | 44 | 45 | 18 | 31 | 15 |
| First or Intermediate examination in Arts or Science. | 63 | 26 | 202 | 147 | 156 | 77 | 9 | 9 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| Ordinary Bachelor's Degree | 35 | 12 | 77 | 53 | 75 | 43 | 7 | 3 | 30 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Degree of Bachelor of Science | 1 | .. | 29 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ordinary Master of Arts Degree | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Degree of Master of Science | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* Excludes figures of Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Kota.
NOTE.—The B. A. Class at Ajmer was started in 1896-97.

CHAPTER IX.

Language.

1. The figures relating to languages are given in the Imperial Table X; and the four Subsidiary Tables, illustrating the salient features of the statistics, will be found at the end of this Chapter. Data for discussion.

2. The rules, for filling up the Language column in the Schedule, laid stress on the point, that the language to be entered was to be that which each person ordinarily used in his own home, and, in the case of infants and deaf-mutes, that of their mothers. The rules were clear and fairly well-understood. But, for obvious reasons, it was not always easy to obtain an accurate return of the actual languages spoken by the people in their own homes. The hobby of the educated classes, to make one language the *lingua franca* for India, seems to have added to the other difficulties which came in the way of obtaining accurate statistics. For instance, Enumerators in Alwar entered Hindi for Mewati, which is spoken by the majority of the people living there and thus considerably reduced the number of Mewati speakers against 1911. So far as possible, mistakes were eliminated by careful enquiries which were also made at the time of classification in the abstraction offices. Accuracy of returns.

3. According to the Linguistic Survey, the Vernaculars spoken in India (excluding those unclassified), are divided into four families, five sub-families and 31 groups. These groups are again sub-divided into 177 languages, and these again into 525 dialects. Classification according to Linguistic Survey.

4. Languages, spoken in these Provinces, all fall under the Indo-European family, the Aryan Sub-family, the Indo-Aryan Branch and the Inner Sub-branch and almost all in the Central group, in-as-much-as about 990 out of every thousand persons speak the languages which are comprised in that group. The figures below give the number of speakers in the Aryan Sub-family of the Indo-European family in its various branches and groups. General Linguistic Distribution.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Eranian Branch | .. | .. | 1,379 |
| Eastern Group | 1,379 | .. | .. |
| 2. Dardic or Pisacha Branch | .. | .. | 85 |
| Dard Group | 85 | .. | .. |
| 3. Indo-Aryan Branch | .. | .. | 10,333,108 |
| Outer Sub-branch | .. | 63,772 | .. |
| North-Western Group | 56,494 | .. | .. |
| Southern Group | 2,523 | .. | .. |
| Eastern Group | 4,755 | .. | .. |
| Mediate Sub-branch | .. | 3 | .. |
| Inner Sub-branch | .. | 10,269,333 | .. |
| Central Group | 10,268,561 | .. | .. |
| Pahari Group | 772 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | 10,334,572 |

As already stated, the Central Group includes practically all the languages recognized as Vernaculars of the States or Districts in these Provinces. The most

| Language. | 1921. | 1911. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Central Group.</i> | | |
| Rajasthani | 7,578,180 | 8,708,879 |
| Western Hindi | 2,127,621 | 1,705,760 |
| Bhili | 421,905 | 485,166 |
| Punjabi | 21,045 | 36,679 |
| Gujarati | 19,808 | 19,715 |
| Khandeshi | 2 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 10,268,561 | 10,956,210 |

important of the languages, forming the Vernaculars of the Provinces, are the Rajasthani, the Western-Hindi and the Bhili. Sindhi, Punjabi and Gujarati are also spoken, but each of them contributes only a very small proportion. All these languages, with the exception of the Sindhi are offshoots of the Central Group.

On the margin are given the number of speakers of the languages in the Central Group, returned in this Census, together

with those in 1911. The variations will be discussed later.

Distribution by Provinces, Natural Divisions & States or Districts.

5. It will be seen from the figures contained in the Subsidiary Table II, that

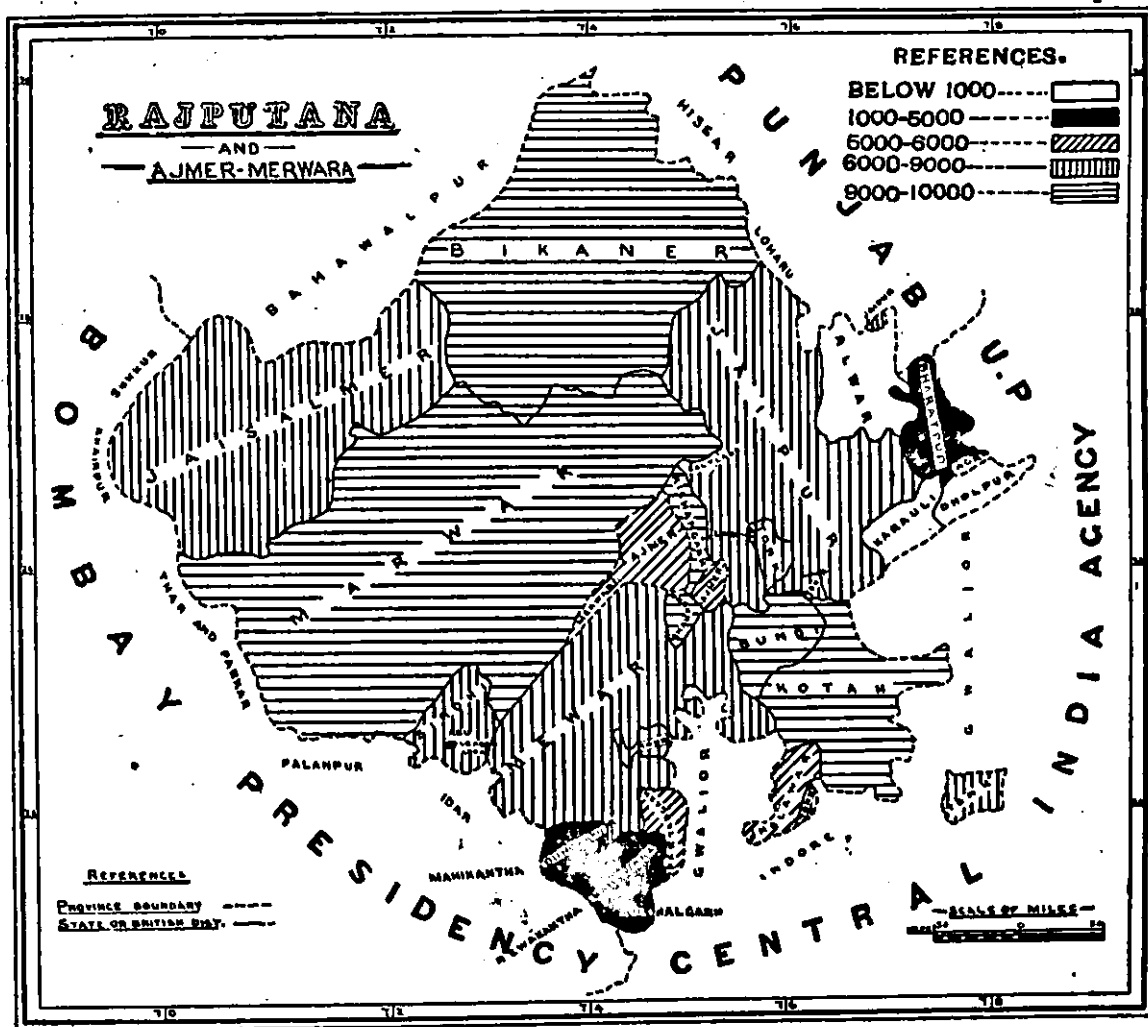
| Language. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Province. | Eastern Division. | Southern Division. | Western Division. | |
| Rajasthani | 7,510 | 6,353 | 7,778 | 9,651 | 5,764 |
| Western Hindi | 1,958 | 3,624 | 110 | 39 | 4,035 |
| Bhili | 428 | 2 | 2,034 | 17 | 9 |
| Other Vernaculars of India. | 102 | 19 | 75 | 293 | 135 |
| English | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 52 |
| Other languages | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |

out of every ten thousand speakers in the two Provinces combined, 7,426 speak Rajasthani, 2,058—Western Hindi, 408—Bhili, 104—other Vernacular languages of India and 4—the English language. The speakers of the remaining languages are so few that they do not provide a proportion in an integral number.

Similar proportions for the Provinces separately and for the Natural Divisions of Rajputana are given on the margin. Ajmer-Merwara is inhabited by persons speaking languages of multifarious descent. The prominent points in the distribution of the population of each State by language are—that Rajasthani predominates in all the States, except Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and Kushalgarh; and that in the first four of these States, Western-Hindi is prevalent and in the last, Bhili. Bhili is the next commonly spoken language in the States of the Southern Division.

Distribution of the speakers of Rajasthani in States and Districts.

6. The map below indicates the distribution per ten thousand of the population, who speak the Rajasthani language in the States and Districts. Kotah, Bundi, Marwar, Kishangarh, Shahpura, Lawa, and Bikaner contain the highest proportion of these and Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur the lowest.



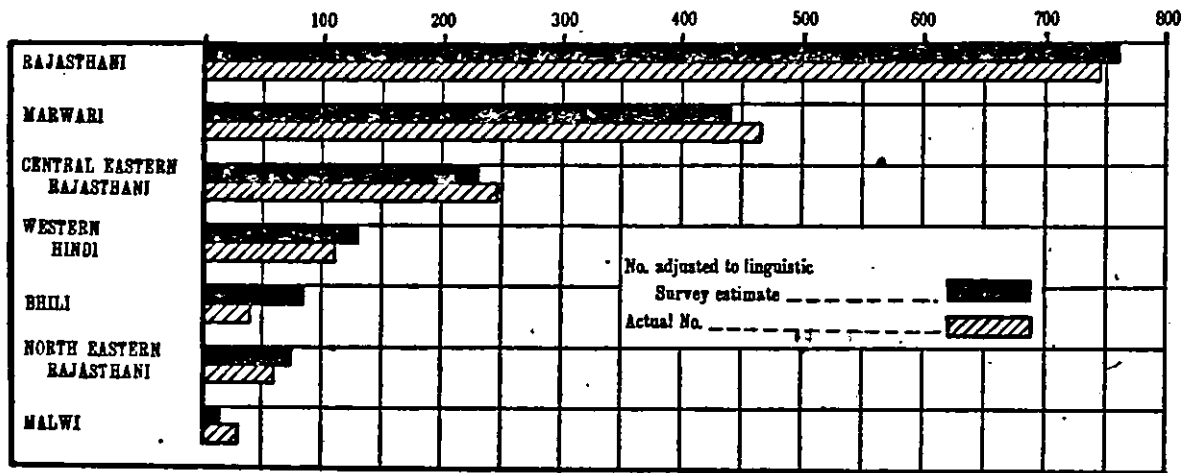
7. It would appear from the marginal table and the diagram below it, that

| Language. | Linguistic Survey estimated figures of 1891. | Present Census figures adjusted according to those in column 2. | Actual figures returned in 1921. | Variation per cent. between columns 3 and 4. |
|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Rajasthani . . . | 9,535,009 | 7,577,038 | 7,456,216 | -1.6 |
| Marwari . . . | 5,645,621 | 4,385,481 | 4,653,556 | +6.1 |
| Central-Eastern Rajasthani. | 2,842,200 | 2,278,432 | 2,465,413 | +8.2 |
| North-Eastern Rajasthani. | 855,654 | 768,863 | 60,333 | -92.2 |
| Malvi . . . | 191,534 | 144,262 | 276,914 | +92.0 |
| Bhili . . . | 972,300 | 856,647 | 420,391 | -50.9 |
| Western-Hindi . . . | 1,619,419 | 1,314,006 | 1,096,464 | -16.6 |

NOTE.—Only such dialects have been mentioned as have been recognized as Vernaculars of the Provinces.

Comparison between the figures of the present Census and those of the Linguistic Survey. of the languages recognized as the Vernaculars of the Provinces, the three, viz., the Rajasthani, the Bhili and the Western Hindi, which are the most commonly spoken show losses in the numbers of their speakers by 1.6, 50.9 and 16.6 per cent. respectively. Going into details, we find that, of the dialects of the Rajasthani language, the gain and loss are most marked under Malvi and North-Eastern Rajasthani; Marwari and Central-Eastern Rajasthani also show minor acquisitions.

NUMBER (0000's omitted) OF PERSONS IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA SPEAKING LANGUAGES RECOGNISED AS VERNACULAR OF THE PROVINCES.



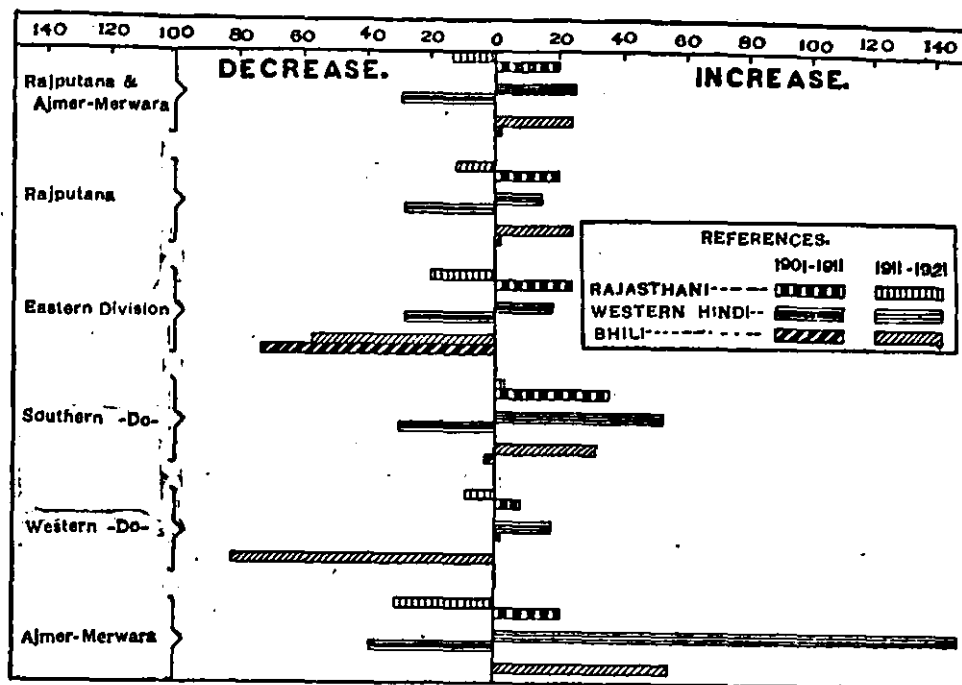
A comparison of the speakers of the recognized Vernaculars of the Provinces according to the Linguistic Survey of 1891, with those as adjusted to Survey figures and as actually returned at this Census, is made by States and Districts in the Subsidiary Table IV. The dialects under Rajasthani, viz., Marwari, Central-Eastern and North-Eastern Rajasthani have sufficiently large numbers of speakers to justify their claim to the position of an independent language. The Survey figures, though based on the Census of 1891, do not invariably agree with the Census figures of that year.

8. The table in the margin and the diagram overleaf give some indication

| Province and Natural Division. | Language. | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | | 1911-1921. | 1901-1911. |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara | Rajasthani . . . | -13 | +20 |
| | Western-Hindi . . . | +25 | -29 |
| | Bhili . . . | +24 | +2 |
| Rajputana . . . | Rajasthani . . . | -12 | +20 |
| | Western-Hindi . . . | +19 | -28 |
| | Bhili . . . | +24 | +2 |
| Eastern Division . . . | Rajasthani . . . | -20 | +24 |
| | Western-Hindi . . . | +18 | -28 |
| | Bhili . . . | -57 | -73 |
| Southern Division . . . | Rajasthani . . . | +3 | +36 |
| | Western-Hindi . . . | +53 | -30 |
| | Bhili . . . | +32 | -3 |
| Western Division . . . | Rajasthani . . . | -9 | +8 |
| | Western-Hindi . . . | +18 | +2 |
| | Bhili . . . | -82 | .. |
| Ajmer-Merwara . . . | Rajasthani . . . | -31 | +21 |
| | Western-Hindi . . . | +147 | -39 |
| | Bhili . . . | +55 | .. |

Comparison of the speakers of the main vernaculars with two previous Censuses. of the extent to which the number of speakers has been varying from decade to decade. The changes are attributable, generally to three causes, viz., (1) comparatively careful entry of languages in the Schedules, (2) improvement in the classification of languages, and (3) variations in population. Classification of languages was attempted in the first instance in 1901, and was naturally imperfect; improvement was made in it in 1911 on the basis of experience gained in the preceding decade. The variations between 1901—1911 in the two Provinces combined under

Variation per cent. in the number of speakers in the three main Vernaculars of the Provinces.



Rajasthani and Western-Hindi were universally on the side of increase in the former and decrease in the latter, excepting that the Western-Hindi displayed a gain of about 2 per cent. in the Western Division. The decrease under Bhili was most marked in the Eastern Division, but there was an increase of 2 per cent. in the Province of Rajputana. The present decade reverses the order; there is a gain under Western-Hindi everywhere, and a loss under Rajasthani except in the Southern Division where it shows an increase of 3 per cent.

In the absence of complete figures of 1891, of the speakers of several languages, it is not possible to find out, how far the number of speakers returned in 1901 was accurate. Taking the figures of 1901 as the starting point, we find that in the decade ending in 1911 the Rajasthani, and, in that under review, the Western Hindi, exhibited an inclination towards a rise. It may perhaps not be out of place to mention, that *lingua franca* hobby was not so strong in the previous decade.

'Hindustani' (Hindi and Urdu), a dialect of the Western Hindi, in the words of Sir George Grierson, "is primarily the language of the Upper Gangetic Doab, and is also the *lingua franca* of India, capable of being written in both Persian and *Devanagari* characters." It was carried everywhere in India by the lieutenants of the Moghal Empire. The minds of the Hindu educated classes are now biased in favour of Hindi and those of the Musalman in favour of Urdu. As far as Hindustani is used for the verbal expression of ideas there is almost no difference between Hindi and Urdu: the sharp distinction between them comes out only in literary works.

Comparison of speakers of other languages.

9. Of the languages, other than the main Vernaculars of the Provinces, Punjabi is the recognized Vernacular of that portion of the Bikaner State which adjoins the Punjab. Gujarati and Sindhi are spoken in those parts of Rajputana which adjoin Gujarat and Sindh. The rise and fall in the numbers of persons speaking these three languages, is mostly due to the variations in population. None of the other languages ever returned more than 5,000 speakers in any of the last three decades (*vide* Subsidiary Table I).

Dialects.

10. Information about minor dialects was not collected this time. The discussion in this part refers only to such of the dialects as have been recognized as separate dialects. Their figures, as in 1911, have been tabulated and shown in the Imperial Table X.

Rajasthani.—Rajasthani contains five dialects—Marwari, Central-Eastern Rajasthani, North-Eastern Rajasthani, Malvi and Nimadi. Marwari is the Vernacular of 11 States and Districts, Central-Eastern Rajasthani of 8, and North-Eastern Rajasthani and Malvi each of 3 (*vide* Subsidiary Table IV). The number of speakers returned under them are—Marwari 4,653,556, Central-Eastern Rajasthani 2,465,413, North-Eastern Rajasthani 60,333 and Malvi 276,914. Banjari or Labhani dialect, which was treated in 1911 as a dialect of the Gypsy

Languages, has this time been included in Rajasthani. The number of speakers returned under it is 5,079. The fifth dialect Nimadi is not spoken in these Provinces.

Western-Hindi.—The Western-Hindi has five separate dialects—Hindustani, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha, Kanauji and Bundeli. Of these, Braj Bhakha or Anterbedi in its form 'Braj Bhakha merging into Rajasthani' is alone the Vernacular of these Provinces. There is no State or District where Hindustani is not spoken more or less. Separate figures as shown in the Imperial Table X are, for Hindustani 1,866,800 (Hindi 1,726,131 and Urdu 140,669), Braj Bhakha 232,981, Dangi (a form of Braj Bhakha) 26,495 and Bangaru 1,345.

Bhili.—Of the various dialects of the Bhili language, the speakers of Bhili, Wagdi and Grassia are severally shown in the Imperial Table X. Bhili and Wagdi are both the Vernaculars of Mewar, Banswara, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur and Partabgarh; Grassia, of Sirohi and Marwar; and *Magra-ki-boli*, of the Merwara Sub-District of Ajmer-Merwara.

11. The several dialects, so far as information goes, are mutually intelligible to their speakers, though there are local words and phrases in each of them, which are not easily understood outside the State where they are spoken. Their mutual intelligibility grows weaker and weaker, as the distance between the speakers of the various dialects increases and the inter-communication between them decreases. Intelligibility of dialects

12. No non-Aryan language being indigenous to these Provinces, the phenomenon of its replacement by any Aryan language is not noticeable here. But it will be seen from the Subsidiary Table III, which gives a comparison of the tribal languages, that Bhils, Grassias and Banjaras, who inhabit these Provinces, still persist in retaining their tribal languages. Displacement of languages

13. Boys at school learn a language and when they go home, they spread it by expressing their ideas through it. The extent to which it spreads depends upon the number of people coming in contact with one another. Considerable facilities are now-a-days available for travelling, and lecturers and speakers have easy access into the interior of the country. The circulation of papers has considerably increased and persons with scanty education have a taste for them. Recruitment and the movement of troops during the course of the Great War is a factor which should not be lost sight of in this connection, as it also had its share in bringing people speaking different dialects together, and thus causing the introduction of words of one dialect into the other. The literature, as distinguished from the language—the means of communication of ideas—may not be strengthened, but it cannot be denied that all these factors go far towards levelling up the languages, and encouraging the ultimate use of a common tongue. Influence of education and travelling on languages.

14. The number of English speaking persons returned in this Census was 4,264 against 4,204 in 1911, and 2,862 in 1901. English language.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by language according to Census.

| Family. | Sub-Family. | Branch and Sub-Branch. | Group and Sub-Group. | Language. | NUMBER SPEAKING LANGUAGE. | | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. 1911-21. | Where chiefly spoken. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | 1921. | 1911. | Per hundred thousand of population of Provinces 1921. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,335,023 | 11,027,199 | 99,955 | -6.3 | |
| <i>I. Austric Family</i> | <i>Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family.</i> | <i>Munda</i> | .. | <i>Kherwari</i> | .. | 9 | .. | -200.0 | |
| <i>II. Tibeto-Chinese Family.</i> | <i>Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family.</i> | <i>Assam-Burmese Branch.</i> | <i>Burma</i> | <i>Burmese</i> | 9 | 1 | .. | +100.0 | |
| <i>III. Dravidian Family.</i> | .. | .. | <i>Dravida</i> | .. | 313 | 349 | 3 | -8.5 | |
| | | | | Tamil | 220 | 242 | 2 | -9.6 | |
| | | | | Malayalam | 7 | 1 | .. | +600.0 | |
| | | | | Kanarese | 9 | 20 | .. | -55.0 | |
| | | | <i>Intermediale.</i> | .. | .. | 8 | .. | -100.0 | |
| | | | | Gondi | .. | 8 | .. | -100.0 | |
| | | | <i>Andhra</i> | .. | 77 | 71 | 1 | +8.5 | |
| | | | | Telegu | 77 | 71 | 1 | +8.5 | |
| <i>IV. Indo-European Family.</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,334,579 | 11,006,166 | .. | -6.3 | |
| | <i>Aryan Sub-Family.</i> | .. | .. | .. | 10,334,572 | 11,026,166 | 99,951 | -6.3 | |
| | | <i>A. Iranian</i> | .. | .. | 1,379 | 1,768 | 13 | -19.3 | |
| | | | <i>Eastern Afghanistan.</i> | <i>Pashtu</i> | 1,077 | 783 | 10 | +41.2 | |
| | | | <i>Baluchistan Sub-group.</i> | <i>Baluchi</i> | 302 | 945 | 3 | -63.0 | |
| | | <i>B. Dardic or Pisacha.</i> | <i>Dard</i> | .. | 85 | 58 | 1 | +46.6 | |
| | | | | <i>Kashmiri</i> | 85 | 58 | 1 | +46.6 | |
| | | <i>C. Indo-Aryan</i> | .. | .. | 10,333,198 | 11,024,499 | 99,937 | -6.3 | |
| | | <i>(I) Outer Sub-Branch.</i> | .. | .. | 63,772 | 67,499 | 617 | -5.5 | |
| | | | <i>North-Western</i> | .. | 56,494 | 53,907 | 546 | -4.1 | |
| | | | | <i>Lahnda or Western-Punjabl.</i> | 874 | 746 | 8 | +17.2 | |
| | | | | <i>Sindhl.</i> | 55,620 | 58,161 | 538 | -4.4 | |
| | | | <i>Southern</i> | <i>Mardhi</i> | 2,593 | 2,718 | 25 | -7.1 | |
| | | | <i>Eastern</i> | .. | 4,755 | 5,876 | 46 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | <i>Oriya</i> | 9 | 6 | .. | +50.0 | |
| | | | | <i>Bihari</i> | 3,729 | 4,960 | 26 | -24.8 | |
| | | | | <i>Bengali</i> | 1,014 | 910 | 10 | +11.4 | |
| | | | | <i>Assamese</i> | 8 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | <i>(II) Mediate Sub-Branch.</i> | .. | .. | 3 | 53 | .. | -34.3 | |
| | | | | <i>Eastern Hindi</i> | 3 | 53 | .. | -94.3 | |
| | | <i>(III) Inner Sub-Branch.</i> | .. | .. | 10,269,333 | 10,956,548 | 99,339 | -6.3 | |
| | | | <i>Central</i> | .. | 10,268,561 | 10,958,310 | 99,313 | -6.3 | |
| | | | | <i>Western Hindi</i> | 2,127,621 | 1,708,760 | 20,577 | +24.7 | Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jaipur and Karauli. |
| | | | | <i>Punjabi</i> | 21,045 | 36,679 | 204 | -42.6 | |
| | | | | <i>Gujarati</i> | 19,808 | 19,715 | 193 | +0.5 | |
| | | | | <i>Bhili</i> | 421,905 | 485,166 | 4,080 | -13.0 | |
| | | | | <i>Khandeshi</i> | 2 | 11 | .. | -81.8 | |
| | | | | <i>Rajasthani</i> | 7,678,180 | 8,708,879 | 74,200 | -11.8 | Throughout the Province. |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—continued.

Distribution of total population by language according to Census.

| Family. | Sub-Family. | Branch and Sub-Branch. | Group and Sub-Group. | Language. | NUMBER SPEAKING LANGUAGE. | | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. 1911-21. | Where chiefly spoken. |
|--|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | 1921. | 1911. | Per hundred thousand of population of Provinces 1921. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA—contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>IV. Indo-European Family—contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Pahari | .. | 772 | 638 | 7 | +21.0 | |
| | | | | Eastern | 247 | 72 | 2 | +243.1 | |
| | | | | Central | 525 | 565 | 4 | -7.1 | |
| | | | | Western | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | Gipsy | 135 | 688 | 1 | -80.4 | |
| <i>V. Unclassed Languages.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND AFRICA. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>I. Indo-European Family.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aryan | | | | 107 | 7 | 1 | .. | |
| | | | | | 107 | 37 | 1 | .. | |
| | | Iranian | | | 107 | 37 | 1 | .. | |
| | | | Persian | | 107 | 37 | 1 | .. | |
| | | | | Pendian | 107 | 37 | 1 | +189.2 | |
| <i>II. Semitic.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 97 | 64 | 1 | +51.6 | |
| | | | | Arabic | 89 | 45 | 1 | +97.8 | |
| | | | | Hebrew | 8 | 19 | .. | -57.9 | |
| <i>III. Hamitic.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | African | .. | 4 | .. | .. | |
| <i>IV. Mongolian.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 19 | 10 | .. | +20.0 | |
| | | | Ural Altaic | | 1 | 8 | .. | -37.5 | |
| | | | | Turkish | 1 | 8 | .. | -37.5 | |
| | | | Japanese | | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | Japanese | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | | | Mono-syllabic | | 11 | 1 | .. | +1000.0 | |
| | | | | Chinese | 11 | 1 | .. | +1000.0 | |
| C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Indo-European Family.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 4,417 | 4,513 | 43 | -2.1 | |
| | | | | | 4,417 | 4,513 | 43 | -2.1 | |
| | | | Greek | | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | Greek | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | | | Romantic | | 144 | 293 | 1 | -51.6 | |
| | | | | French | 27 | 62 | .. | -66.6 | |
| | | | | Spanish | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | Portuguese | 117 | 234 | 1 | -50.0 | |
| | | | Celtic | | 5 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | | | Scotch | 5 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | | Balto-Slavonic | | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | Russian | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | | | Teutonic | | 4,368 | 4,213 | 42 | +1.3 | |
| | | | | English | 4,264 | 4,204 | 42 | +1.4 | |
| | | | | Danish | 4 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | | | German | .. | 9 | .. | .. | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the population of each State or District.

| Province; Natural Division and State or District | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Rajasthani. | Western Hindi. | Bhili. | Other vernaculars of India. | English. | Other languages. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 7,426 | 2,058 | 408 | 104 | 4 | .. |
| Rajputana. | 7,510 | 1,958 | 428 | 102 | 2 | .. |
| <i>Eastern Division.</i> | <i>6,353</i> | <i>3,624</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Alwar | 25 | 9,971 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Bharatpur | 1,189 | 8,802 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. |
| Bundi | 9,892 | 40 | 15 | 44 | .. | .. |
| Dholpur | 5 | 9,979 | .. | 16 | .. | .. |
| Jaipur | 8,701 | 1,284 | .. | 12 | 3 | .. |
| Jhalawar | 5,579 | 4,297 | 4 | 120 | .. | .. |
| Karauli | 264 | 9,723 | .. | 13 | .. | .. |
| Kishangarh | 9,938 | 43 | .. | 19 | .. | .. |
| Kotah | 9,491 | 448 | 4 | 55 | 1 | 1 |
| Lawa (Estate) | 9,918 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shahpura (Chiefship) | 9,970 | 13 | .. | 17 | .. | .. |
| Tonk | 8,976 | 907 | 10 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| <i>Southern Division.</i> | <i>7,778</i> | <i>110</i> | <i>2,034</i> | <i>75</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Mount Abu District | 2,282 | 3,724 | 2,160 | 1,218 | 586 | 50 |
| Banswara | 3,777 | 31 | 6,170 | 22 | .. | .. |
| Dungarpur | 4,324 | 559 | 4,963 | 154 | .. | .. |
| Kushalgarh (Chiefship) | 1,010 | 195 | 8,607 | 188 | .. | .. |
| Mewar | 8,908 | 32 | 1,013 | 49 | .. | .. |
| Partabgarh | 5,895 | 225 | 3,723 | 157 | .. | .. |
| Sirohi | 8,858 | 194 | 759 | 173 | 16 | .. |
| <i>Western Division.</i> | <i>9,651</i> | <i>39</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>293</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Bikaner | 9,400 | 82 | .. | 518 | .. | .. |
| Jaisalmer | 8,125 | .. | 7 | 1,868 | .. | .. |
| Marwar | 9,797 | 25 | 23 | 154 | 1 | .. |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 5,764 | 4,085 | 9 | 185 | 52 | 5 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Comparison of Tribes and Tribal Languages.

RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

| Tribes. | STRENGTH OF TRIBE (TABLE XIII.) | | Language. | NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE. | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | | ACTUAL. | | PER CENTAGE. | |
| | | | | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Bhil | 556,343 | 455,419 | Bhili | 400,861 | 314,274 | 72.1 | 69.0 |
| Grassia | 24,910 | 17,419 | Gilasia (Grassia) | 9,479 | 7,614 | 38.1 | 43.7 |
| Banjāra and Labhāni | 27,454 | 27,122 | Banjāri or Labhāni | 5,079 | 4,313 | 18.5 | 15.9 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Showing the number of speakers of languages which are the Vernaculars of these Provinces in each State or District according to Linguistic Survey Estimate and as actually registered at the Census of 1921.

| State or District. | Vernacular Language or Dialect. | NUMBER OF SPEAKERS ACCORDING TO | | Actual figures according to Imperial Table X 1921. | Actual Variation between columns 4 and 5. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | | Linguistic Survey estimate. | Estimate made on the Census figures of 1921. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 304,300 | 277,881 | 166,488 | -111,393 | |
| | Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) | 135,200 | 100,042 | 118,766 | +18,724 | |
| | Bhili | 44,500 | 34,840 | 468 | -34,372 | |
| | Others | 58,358 | 82,508 | 209,549 | +127,041 | |
| | Total | 542,358 | 495,271 | 495,271 | .. | |
| Alwar | Rajasthani (North-Eastern Rajasthani). | 768,000 | 692,217 | 1,714 | -690,503 | |
| | Others | 9,786 | 8,937 | 699,440 | +690,503 | |
| | Total | 767,786 | 701,154 | 701,154 | .. | |
| Bikaner | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 536,000 | 424,956 | 619,830 | +194,874 | |
| | Punjabi | 22,000 | 17,442 | 17,308 | -134 | |
| | Others | 274,065 | 217,287 | 22,547 | -194,740 | |
| | Total | 832,065 | 659,685 | 659,685 | .. | |
| Banswara | Bhili | *211,600 | 219,486 | 142,554 | -76,932 | * Includes speakers in Kushalgarh. |
| | Others | 41 | 38 | 78,970 | +76,932 | |
| | Total | 211,641 | 219,524 | 219,524 | .. | |
| Bharatpur | Rajasthani (North-Eastern Rajasthani) | 80,000 | 62,026 | 57,644 | -4,382 | |
| | Western-Hindi | 542,303 | 420,456 | 436,974 | +16,518 | |
| | Others | 18,000 | 13,955 | 1,819 | -12,136 | |
| | Total | 640,303 | 496,437 | 496,437 | .. | |
| Bundi | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 24,000 | 15,184 | 91,652 | +76,468 | |
| | Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) | †330,000 | 216,008 | 141,296 | -74,712 | † Includes speakers in Shahpura. |
| | Others | 5,321 | 4,006 | 2,250 | -1,756 | |
| | Total | 359,321 | 235,198 | 235,198 | .. | |
| Dholpur | Western-Hindi | 262,335 | 215,325 | 229,237 | +13,912 | |
| | Others | 17,555 | 14,409 | 497 | -13,912 | |
| | Total | 279,890 | 229,734 | 229,734 | .. | |
| Dungarpur | Bhili | 165,000 | 188,814 | 93,930 | -94,884 | |
| | Others | 400 | 458 | 95,342 | +94,884 | |
| | Total | 165,400 | 189,272 | 189,272 | .. | |
| Jaipur | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 547,281 | 453,257 | 484,010 | +30,753 | |
| | Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) | 1,586,539 | 1,313,968 | 1,549,711 | +235,743 | |
| | Do. (North-Eastern Rajasthani) | 17,654 | 14,621 | 975 | -13,646 | |
| | Western-Hindi | 674,781 | 558,852 | 300,223 | -258,629 | |
| | Total | ‡2,823,966 | ‡2,338,902 | 2,338,902 | .. | |
| Jaisalmer | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 100,150 | 58,559 | 54,964 | -3,595 | |
| | Others | 15,551 | 9,093 | 12,688 | +3,595 | |
| | Total | 115,701 | 67,652 | 67,652 | .. | |
| Jhalawar | Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani). | 25,706 | 16,350 | 279 | -16,071 | |
| | Do. (Malvi) | 86,556 | 55,098 | 52,692 | -2,406 | |
| | Others | 38,835 | 24,734 | 43,211 | +18,477 | |
| | Total | 151,097 | 96,182 | 96,182 | .. | |
| Karauli | Western-Hindi | 140,000 | 119,373 | 130,030 | +10,657 | |
| | Others | 16,587 | 14,357 | 3,700 | -10,657 | |
| | Total | 156,587 | 133,730 | 133,730 | .. | |

NOTE.—The figures in column 4 have been arrived at by Rule of Three.
 † Difference of 1,896 between the sum of the figures against the various dialects and those against 'Total' is due to the proportional excess over the relative figures against the dialects in column 3.
 ‡ The sum of the figures against the various dialects exceed the figures shown against 'Total' by 2,289.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*continued.*

Showing the number of speakers of languages which are the Vernaculars of these Provinces in each State or District according to Linguistic Survey Estimate and as actually registered at the Census of 1921.

| State or District. | Vernacular Language or Dialect. | NUMBER OF SPEAKERS ACCORDING TO | | Actual figures according to Imperial Table X 1921. | Actual Variations between columns 4 and 5. | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|----------|
| | | Linguistic Survey estimate. | Estimate made on the Census figures of 1921. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Kishangarh | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 30,000 | 18,579 | 1,515 | — 17,064 | |
| | Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) | 93,000 | 57,596 | 75,712 | + 18,116 | |
| | Others | 2,516 | 1,559 | 507 | — 1,052 | |
| | Total | 125,516 | 77,734 | 77,734 | .. | |
| Kotah | Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani). | 553,395 | 485,095 | 474,420 | — 10,675 | |
| | Do. (Malvi) | 80,978 | 70,984 | 115,740 | + 44,756 | |
| | Others | 184,398 | 73,981 | 39,900 | — 34,081 | |
| | Total | 718,771 | 630,060 | 630,060 | .. | |
| Lawa (Estado) | Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani). | 3,360 | 2,262 | 2,231 | — 31 | |
| | Others | .. | .. | 31 | + 31 | |
| | Total | 3,360 | 2,262 | 2,262 | .. | |
| Marwar | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 2,426,590 | 1,767,640 | 1,797,803 | + 30,163 | |
| | Bhili | 75,100 | 54,706 | 4,278 | — 50,428 | |
| | Others | 27,188 | 19,296 | 39,561 | + 20,265 | |
| | Total | 2,528,878 | 1,841,642 | 1,841,642 | .. | |
| Mewar | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 1,445,000 | 1,070,347 | 1,226,553 | + 156,206 | |
| | Bhili | 381,500 | 282,586 | 139,795 | — 142,791 | |
| | Others | 36,626 | 27,130 | 13,715 | — 13,415 | |
| | Total | 1,863,126 | 1,380,063 | 1,380,063 | .. | |
| Partabgarh | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 5,000 | 3,814 | 318 | — 3,496 | |
| | Bhili | 79,000 | 60,264 | 25,810 | — 34,454 | |
| | Others | 3,975 | 3,032 | 40,932 | + 37,950 | |
| | Total | 87,975 | 67,110 | 67,110 | .. | |
| Sirohi | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 169,300 | 168,096 | 164,022 | — 4,074 | |
| | Bhili | 15,600 | 15,489 | 14,158 | — 1,333 | |
| | Others | 5,936 | 3,054 | 8,461 | + 5,407 | |
| | Total | 190,836 | 186,639 | 186,639 | .. | |
| Tonk | Rajasthani (Marwari) | 58,000 | 43,935 | 46,401 | + 2,466 | |
| | Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) | 115,000 | 87,111 | 102,998 | + 15,887 | |
| | Do. (Malvi) | 24,000 | 18,180 | 108,482 | + 90,302 | |
| | Others | 183,069 | 138,672 | 30,017 | — 108,655 | |
| | Total | 380,069 | 287,898 | 287,898 | .. | |

NOTE.—The figures in column 4 have been arrived at by Rule of Three.

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities.

1. The statistics of Infirmities are embodied in the Imperial Tables XII and XII-A. The former table classifies the afflicted by sex and age and the latter by sex and caste. Data for discussion.

Proportional statements will be found at the end of this Chapter, showing:—

I.—Distribution of the infirm per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four Censuses.

II.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex for the last four Censuses.

III.—Distribution of the number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and the number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

IV.—Distribution of the number afflicted per 100,000 persons in certain selected castes and the number of females per 1,000 males.

2. There was no material deviation made this time from the instructions issued at the Census of 1911 in respect of the entries of infirmities in the Schedules. The wording of the instructions acted upon at the preceding Census led the Enumerators, who are generally of very poor educational qualifications, to understand that only those persons were to be recorded as infirm, who had any of the infirmities from birth, although the words 'from birth' in the instructions were meant to be applied to the case of deaf-mutes only. The words 'from birth' had therefore to be expunged. True deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and it should therefore hardly be expected that this change would affect the statistics at all. Instructions for recording infirmities.

3. It should be unhesitatingly admitted at the out-set, that the statistics of infirmities can not be absolutely accurate and reliable, chiefly because the Census staff consisted of an improvised agency without medical knowledge. Possibly, in the returns of insanity, persons not really insane but merely weak-minded may have been entered, as well as those who were idiots or who suffered from violent forms of mental derangement. Similarly, amongst the blind may have been included those who were not totally so, but also those whose sight had become impaired by old age. Apart from errors made by Enumerators, there is no doubt that the returns were incomplete in other respects also. In cases of insanity or leprosy, the temptation to conceal the ailment in the earlier ages was considerable. It is often believed that in both cases the diseases, at least in their primary stages, are amenable to treatment, and there are parents who do not like to acknowledge the infirmity of their children unless the disease assumes a serious form. Besides, this part of the census work is regarded, especially by those belonging to the higher strata of society, as an unfair inquisition. The people are naturally disinclined to give the Enumerators an opportunity of having an insight into the defects of their family, and their reluctance is all the more intense, in the case of their women and yet more particularly in that of their daughters of marriageable age. The statistics of infirmities are therefore, next to the returns of Age, the least satisfactory of those obtained by the Census. Accuracy.

4. The total number of persons suffering from each infirmity, at each of the last Variations since 1891.

| Infirmity. | Rajputana. | | | | Ajmer-Merwata. | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Insane . . | 1,219 | 1,426 | 967 | 3,097 | 93 | 95 | 70 | 87 |
| | <i>12</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>25</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>16</i> |
| Deaf-mute : | 2,577 | 3,069 | 1,794 | ... | 138 | 82 | 110 | 175 |
| | <i>26</i> | <i>29</i> | <i>18</i> | <i>...</i> | <i>28</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>23</i> | <i>32</i> |
| Blind . . | 19,709 | 22,346 | 7,605 | 38,279 | 1,308 | 1,370 | 585 | 1,053 |
| | <i>200</i> | <i>212</i> | <i>77</i> | <i>314</i> | <i>264</i> | <i>273</i> | <i>123</i> | <i>194</i> |
| Leprosy . . | 405 | 650 | 461 | 1,708 | 13 | 11 | 25 | 27 |
| | <i>4</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>5</i> |
| TOTAL . . | 23,910 | 27,491 | 10,827 | 43,084 | 1,552 | 1,558 | 790 | 1,342 |

Note.—The figures in italics represent proportions per-100,000 of the population.
* Not available.

four consecutive Censuses, is noted on the margin. The rise and fall in the number of afflicted persons at the alternate Censuses clearly indicate that variations follow with the population.

Rajputana.—Of the Provincial total variation (1911-21) of 3,581, Jaipur State alone claims for more than one-third. The afflicted persons in that State this time were 3,933 against 5,698 in the year 1911, giving a decrease of 1,765. This decrease, when distributed over all the infirmities, presents the following figures :—

| Infirmity. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation actual. | Variation per cent. |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Insane | 272 | 396 | —124 | —32 |
| Deaf-mute | 485 | 681 | —196 | —29 |
| Blind | 3,140 | 4,561 | —1,421 | —31 |
| Leper | 36 | 60 | —24 | —40 |
| TOTAL | 3,933 | 5,698 | —1,765 | —31 |

It would have been advantageous if the local authorities, who were addressed to show causes for the abnormal variations, could have fully explained them. They ascribe the decrease to general causes. Jaipur, no doubt, is well served with dispensaries and has in its employ good medical officers. The decrease, in the number of the blind there, is mainly due to the relief given by cataract operations.

Ajmer-Merwara.—There is a heavy increase under Deaf-Mutism and a slight increase under Leprosy since 1911. A very large proportion of the persons, suffering from these infirmities, depend for maintenance upon charity and therefore assemble in large numbers at sacred places, where benevolence is freely shown. Ajmer contains the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib, which is an object of pilgrimage for Musalmans and attracts people from all parts of the Country, all the year round, but particularly at the Fair called the *Urs Mela*, which happened to fall this time on the day just preceding the date on which the final census was taken. This accounts largely for the increase in the number of deaf-mutes and lepers.

Comparison [with figures of other Provinces.

5. This subject is, however, robbed of half of its interest if its discussion

| Province and State. | Total afflicted. | Insane. | Deaf-Mute. | Blind. | Leper. |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| United Provinces | 147,221 | 7,175 | 22,878 | 105,072 | 12,296 |
| | <i>312</i> | <i>158</i> | <i>200</i> | <i>2,316</i> | <i>271</i> |
| Punjab | 96,906 | 7,087 | 22,758 | 65,051 | 2,737 |
| | <i>468</i> | <i>34</i> | <i>110</i> | <i>314</i> | <i>13</i> |
| Bombay | 85,254 | 11,179 | 14,662 | 49,706 | 9,707 |
| | <i>441</i> | <i>57</i> | <i>76</i> | <i>257</i> | <i>51</i> |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1,552 | 93 | 138 | 1,308 | 13 |
| | <i>313</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>28</i> | <i>264</i> | <i>3</i> |
| Gwalior State | 8,423 | 456 | 1,415 | 6,134 | 418 |
| | <i>264</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>44</i> | <i>193</i> | <i>13</i> |
| Rajputana | 23,910 | 1,219 | 2,577 | 19,709 | 405 |
| | <i>243</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>200</i> | <i>4</i> |
| Central India | 14,159 | 824 | 1,749 | 10,637 | 949 |
| | <i>236</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>29</i> | <i>177</i> | <i>16</i> |

Note 1.—The names of Provinces and States are arranged in the order of proportion of their afflicted to the total population.

Note 2.—Figures in italics below the actual figures represent the proportion of the actual numbers to 100,000 of total population.

The only infirmity in which it has two units below it, is 'Blindness,' but in all the rest it stands last. Even in Blindness there is a slight improvement this time, as, at the last Census, the proportion per 100,000 of population was 212 whereas it has this time come down to 200.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer-Merwara unfortunately stands high in comparison among the total afflicted and more particularly in respect of the congregation of the Blind. The cause for this has been explained elsewhere in this Chapter in detail.

is confined to the sphere of the Province alone without a comparison being drawn with the figures of other countries or at least with those of the adjoining Provinces. This latter comparison is therefore made on the margin.

Rajputana.—

Rajputana stands last but one in respect of 'Total afflicted'

6. Eighty-two per cent. or more than four-fifths of the total number of the afflicted in Rajputana are Blind, 5 per cent. Insane, 11 per cent. Deaf-Mute, and the rest Leper. The figures discussed below have been taken from the Subsidiary Table I. In respect of Insanity, the Western Division shows the highest number of males—17 per 100,000, the Southern with 16 comes next and the Eastern occupies the last place on the list, having only 15. The proportion of females, afflicted by this infirmity, is much lower in each Division, the Eastern and the Western Divisions have an equal proportion (8), while the Southern—though less in area and population—has the highest (11).

Relative prevalence of each infirmity in Natural Divisions of Rajputana.

The following table gives the proportion of infirmities, other than Insanity,

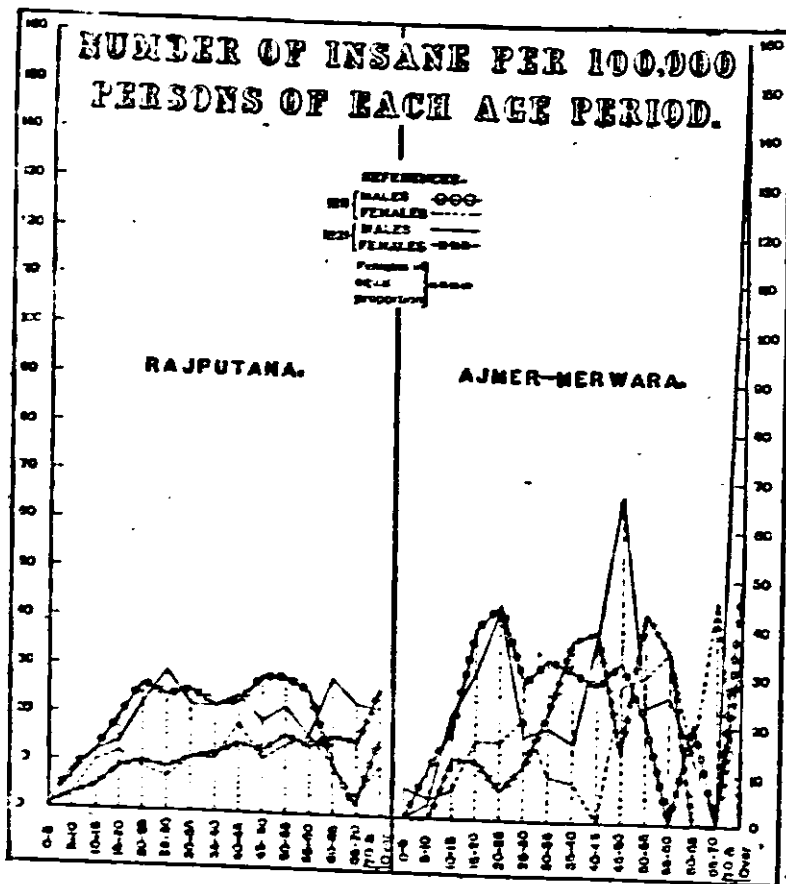
| Infirmity. | EASTERN DIVISION. | | SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | WESTERN DIVISION. | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Deaf-Mutes | 27 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 48 | 29 |
| Blind | 170 | 220 | 98 | 134 | 239 | 330 |
| Lepers | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 4 |

per 100,000 of the population by Sex and Natural Division. It is noticed that the proportion of females is lower under Deaf-Mutism and Leprosy and higher under Blindness. The causes have already been explained under head 'accuracy' in para. 3 *supra*. There may be other causes, organic or otherwise, which make females more immune to Deaf-Mutism and Leprosy.

Insanity.

7. The marginal diagram shows, by age-periods, the number of insane persons

Provincial Distribution by sex and age.



of both sexes per 100,000 of the population for each of the Provinces. Taking Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara together, it is evident that Insanity is more prevalent among men than women, the ratio being about 2 : 1. The number of the Insane is very small in early ages, because Insanity is the infirmity of the mature. It is naturally not so common among children with undeveloped minds. In several cases, the question whether

a person of doubtful intelligence is or is not of sound mind, remains undetermined till after 10 years of age. It usually develops in males between the ages of 20 to 45, which is the period when mental equilibrium is most liable to be affected by passions, domestic troubles and worries, sickness, or struggle for existence. In females, this development is more prominent in the declining age. The decrease in the number of Insane males begins after the age of 45.

Provincial
Variation.

8. The marginal figures exhibit the actual number of persons of unsound mind, registered since 1891.

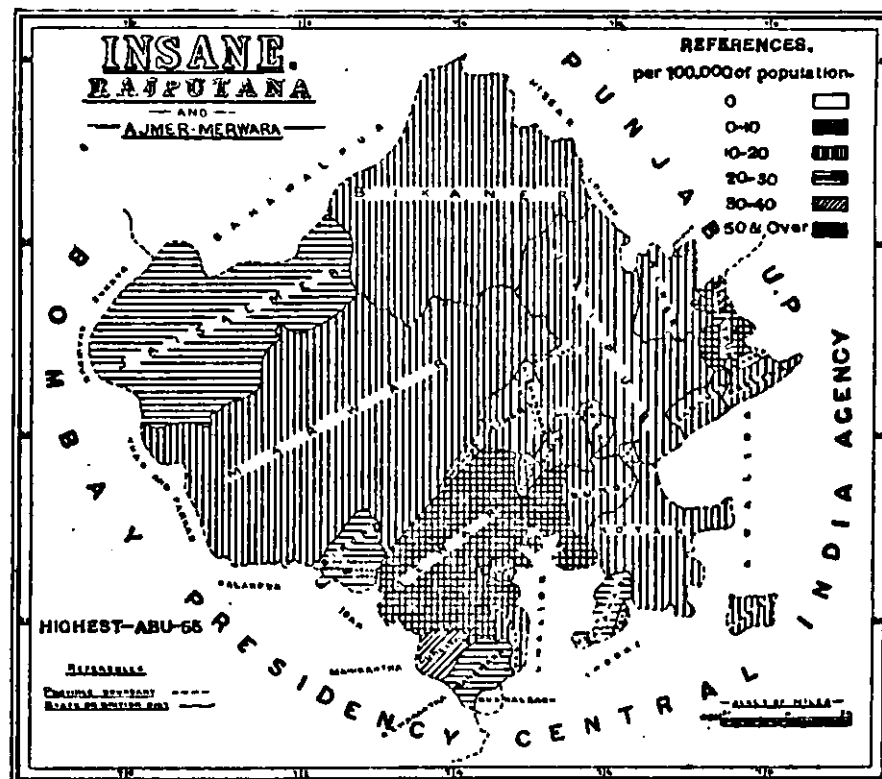
| Years. | RAJPUTANA. | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1891 | 3,097 | 2,024 | 1,073 | 87 | 64 | 23 |
| | <i>26</i> | <i>32</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>22</i> | <i>9</i> |
| 1901 | 967 | 591 | 376 | 70 | 60 | 10 |
| | <i>10</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>24</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 1911 | 1,426 | 973 | 453 | 95 | 66 | 29 |
| | <i>14</i> | <i>18</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>12</i> |
| 1921 | 1,219 | 826 | 393 | 93 | 60 | 33 |
| | <i>12</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>22</i> | <i>16</i> |

Note.—The figures in italics represent the proportion per 100,000 of the sex population.

that relief is afforded to such infirm by their being brought to the Dargah situated in the City of Ajmer to make offerings and to touch the tomb of the Saint.

Distribution by States
and Districts.

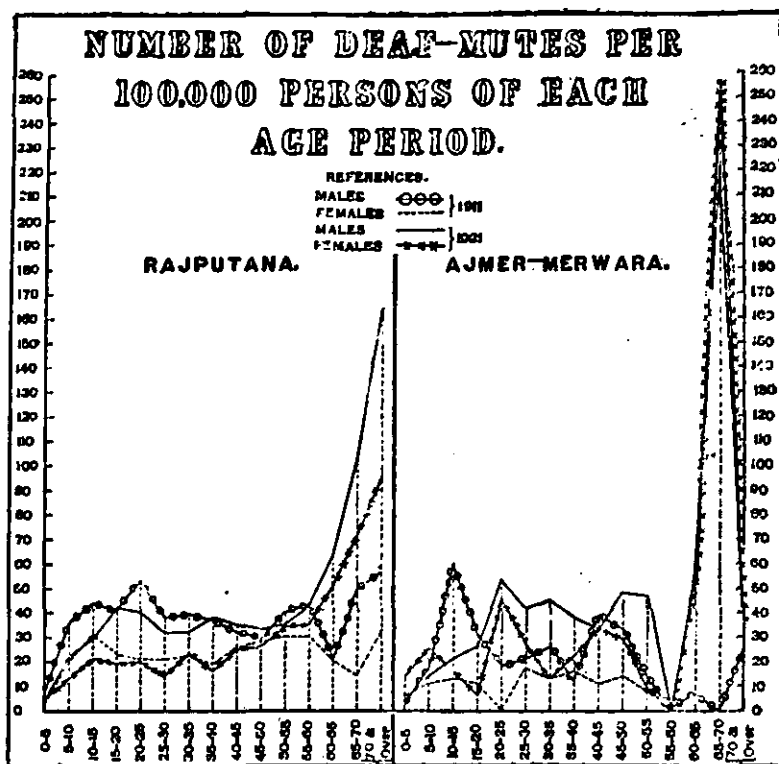
9. The map below shows the internal distribution of the total Insane (both male and female) in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Detailed figures by sex and for previous decades may be seen in the Subsidiary Table I. The highest



proportion is indicated by the Abu District, viz., 55 per 100,000 of the population. No unit is free from insane persons. The lowest proportion (i.e., below 10) is, however, indicated by Bharatpur and Mewar.

Deaf-Mutism.

10. The diagram on the margin presents, in a very vivid shape, the rise and fall in the figures of Deaf-Mutes at every quinquennial age-period, among the sexes in the decade under review and in the one preceding it. As one might naturally expect, the highest point on the curve must be that which indicates the period 5-10, but the one preceding it could not indicate a low figure. Normally, an infant begins to speak between the ages of 1 and 2, but instances are not wanting in which the power of speech is delayed till five years and after. If, therefore, the tendency of the parents had not been to screen the infirmity in their children till it became an open secret, the expectations of the statistician could have been realized. The statistics, as they are, indicate a rise all round in the age-period 5-10, which continues till 10-15, except among females of 1921 in Ajmer-Merwara. In the subsequent periods, the rise or fall is not uniform in the decade or among the sexes. In the declining ages, the rise is very marked and reaches to as high a point as 164 among males of 1921 in Rajputana in the 70 and over age-period, and yet higher to 257 among females of 1921 in Ajmer-Merwara in the age-period 65-70. The chief features at variance in the two Provinces are that, in Rajputana, the last age-period has claimed the highest number in all the instances, while in Ajmer-Merwara the highest peak, if we assume the diagram to be a series of broken hills, is at the 65-70 period of 1921. There were again no females beyond the age-period 55-60 in 1911, and the proportion of males too at the last stage was not very high. The inclusion of persons who have lost the power of speech or the sense of hearing in their old age raises the proportion after the age of 50 for both the sexes. The figures of actual proportions for the 1921 census will be found in the Subsidiary Table III.



Provincial Distribution by sex and age

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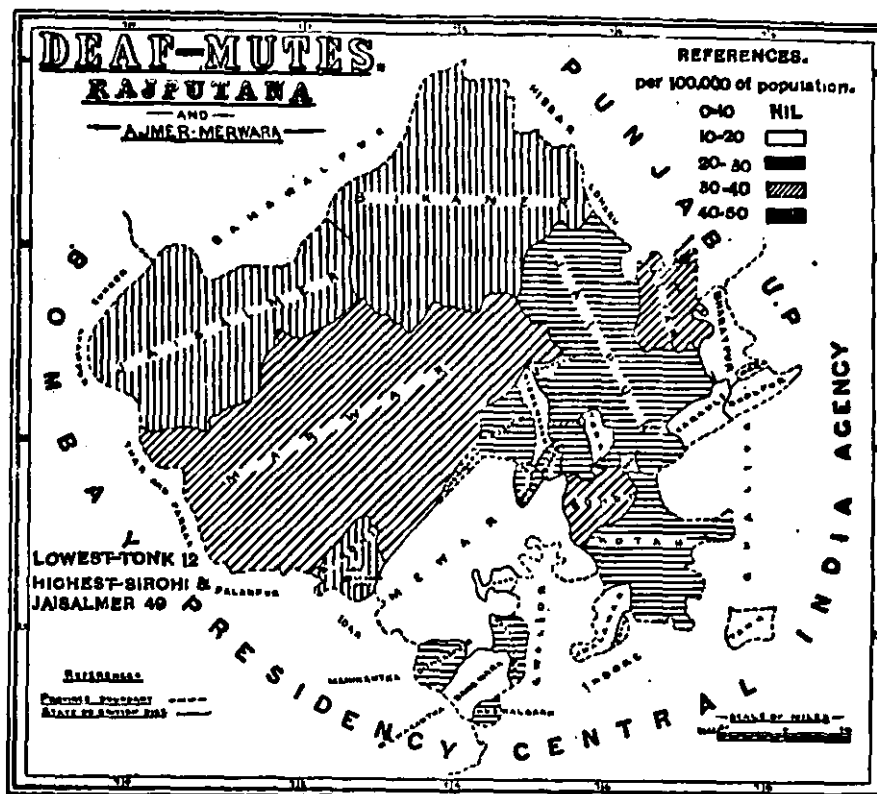
Deaf-Mutism is more prevalent among males than among females; the proportion of females to 1,000 males of All Ages suffering from this infirmity being 571 in Rajputana and 624 in Ajmer-Merwara.

The number of persons, registered as afflicted from this infirmity, is much below that returned in 1911 in both the Provinces combined. It would therefore not be unreasonable to presume that the inclusion of persons who contracted the infirmity after birth is very limited. The proportion of males to one hundred thousand of the Deaf-Mutes of the same sex in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined is only 32, while of that of females to their own sex—20, which is much lower than that arrived at in England and Wales in 1911, viz., 47 and 37 respectively.

11. The map overleaf exhibits this distribution. There is no State which gives a proportion of Deaf-Mutes lower than 12 to 100,000 of its population which number occurs in Tonk. The lowest group is that of 10-20 which includes (1) Banswara, (2) Bharatpur, (3) Dholpur, (4) Jhalawar, (5) Karauli, (6) Kishangarh, (7) Mewar, and (8) Tonk. Jaisalmer and Sirohi have the highest proportion of

Distribution by States and Districts.

these infirms, being 49 each, but the category of the 40-50 in which they fall, also includes Bikaner.



Distribution of Deaf-Mutes in the City of Ajmer by Religion and Occupation.

12. Statistics of Deaf-Mutes have been specially worked out for the City of Ajmer, to find out their religion and the means of their livelihood. The total number of Deaf-Mutes is 20, of whom 11 are males and 9 females, and are distributed by religion as follows:—

| Religion. | Male. | Female. |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| Hindu | 3 | 2 |
| Musalman | 7 | 7 |
| Christian | 1 | .. |

It seems that Deaf-Mutes were found in by far the more larger proportion among the Musalman in this Census. Those belonging to the City itself were 6 males and 4 females, and those to Rajputana—only 2 males. All the rest were outsiders—the United Provinces contributing the most (4). The marginal table presents the occupations followed by them. One-half of the twenty Deaf-Mutes (8 males and 2 females) were Actual Workers..

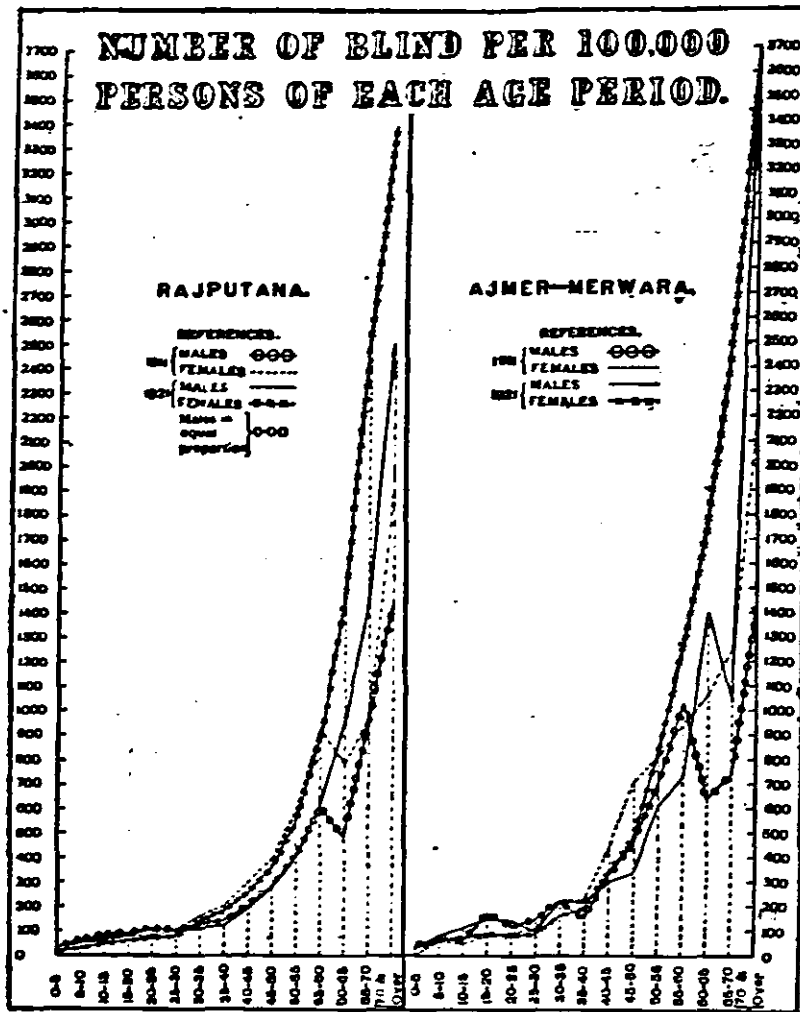
| Occupation. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|--|----------|--------|----------|
| Total | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 37. Dyeing, Bleaching, and Printing, etc. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 137. Tobacco, Opium, Ganja, etc. sellers. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 168. Temple service . | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 181. Cooks, Water-carriers, Door-keepers, Watchmen, etc. | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 189. Beggars, Vagrants, Witches, etc. | 3 | 1 | 2 |

Blindness.

Distribution by Provinces.

13. General.—In Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, 177 males and 233 females per 100,000 have been returned as Blind. 200 persons per 100,000 of the Provincial population are Blind in Rajputana and 264 in Ajmer-Merwara. Unlike other infirmities, in Blindness, females exceed males in Rajputana, the proportion of the former to 1,000 of the latter being 1,194. In Ajmer-Merwara, only 955 females are Blind against one thousand males.

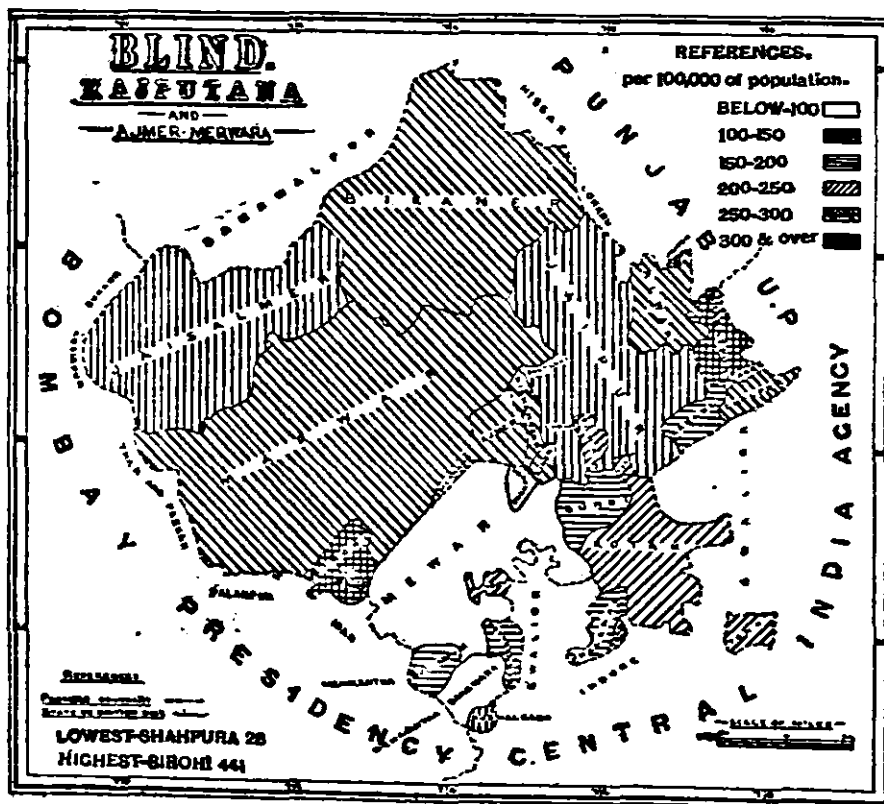
By Sex and Age-Periods.—It will be seen from the diagram on the margin,



which gives the proportion of the Blind per 100,000 persons of each quinquennial age-period, that this infirmity is very seldom, if ever, congenital, as so few as 27 males and 21 females in Rajputana and 29 of each sex in Ajmer-Merwara are found in the 0-5 age-group. The figures of those who were born blind would likely have been very much lower, as it is quite possible that a fairly large number, out of those given above, might have become blind in the first four years of their life, which is

particularly the period when small-pox—the general cause of blindness—is most likely to attack. With very few exceptions, the curves rise with the advance of age—the highest point being invariably in the last age-group 70 and over.

14. As will be seen from the following map, the Provinces have been Local Distribution.



divided into six classes. The highest proportion of Blind is in Sirohi—being 441 to 100,000 of the total population, and the lowest in Shahpura—28. The class containing 250-300 per 100,000 covers nearly one-fifth of the total area of the Provinces.

Correlation of Rainfall with Blindness.

15. The following figures favour the proposition, that the prevalence of this infirmity varies inversely with the rainfall :—

| Natural Division. | Blind per 100,000 persons. | Average rainfall. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Eastern Division | 194 | 26.21 |
| Southern Division | 115 | 34.47 |
| Western Division | 281 | 9.62 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 264 | 19.39 |

The Western Division, having the least rainfall of all, has the highest proportion (281), while the Southern Division, with the highest rainfall, has the lowest proportion of the Blind (115). The Eastern occupies the middle position. Ajmer-Merwara, of course, differs slightly.

Occupation and Birth-place of the Blind.

16. Statistics have been specially compiled for the City of Ajmer, showing the occupations followed by the Blind, their Civil Condition, as well as the places from which they have immigrated. The following table shows the distribution of the Blind into Workers and Dependants by Religion :—

| Workers or Dependants. | HINDU. | | | MUSALMAN. | | | JAIN. | | | ARYA. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|
| | Per-sons. | Males. | Fe-males. | Per-sons. | Males. | Fe-males. | Per-sons. | Males. | Fe-males. | Per-sons. | Males. | Fe-males. | Per-sons. | Males. | Fe-males. |
| Dependants. | 63 | 22 | 41 | 01 | 35 | 26 | 2 | .. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Actual Workers | 34 | 23 | 11 | 135 | 112 | 23 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |

Of the Actual Workers 173 in number, 110 are Beggars, Religious mendicants and Vagrants. Forty-two earn their livelihood by actual manual labour of some sort—the rest, viz., 21, subsist on income derived from such occupations as do not involve physical exertion. The distribution by Civil Condition is given below :—

| Sex. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
|-------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Males | 54 | 52 | 32 |
| Females | 2 | 9 | 24 |

Among females, widows are the most in number, who have to work. Such Blind as are residents of the City itself number 40 (32 males and 8 females). Those coming from Rajputana are 22 (males 16 and females 6), Kishangarh supplying as many as 8 persons. Of such again as come from the adjoining provinces 34 belong to the Punjab and 33 to the United Provinces. The rest come in small numbers from other places.

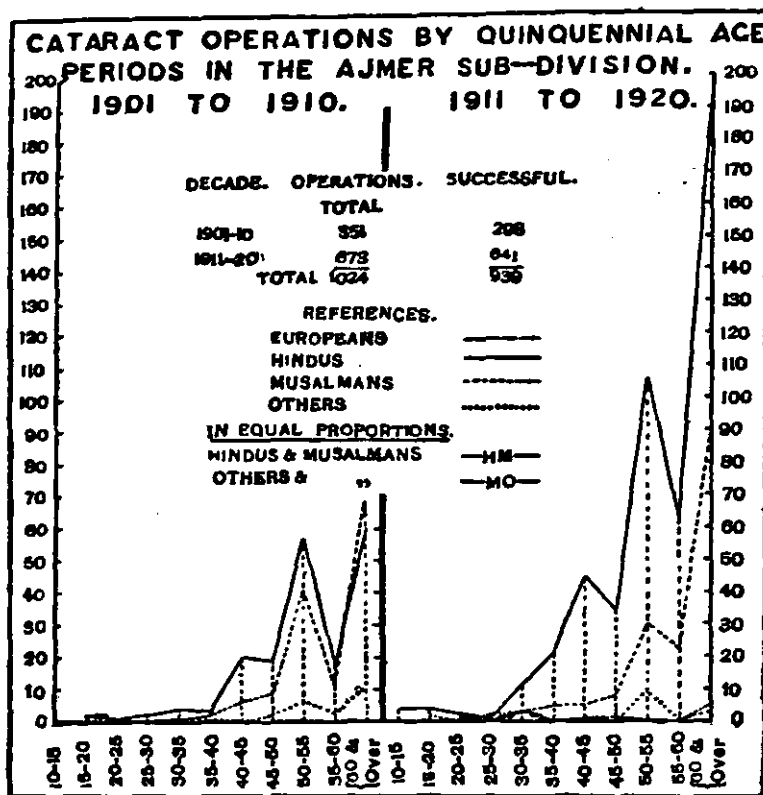
Cataract.

17. Cataract is the very common cause of Blindness in old age. In this disease, the sight gradually diminishes till the patient becomes blind for all practical purposes: the blindness being due to a gradually increasing opacity of the crystalline lens in the eye, which, in normal persons, is as clear as glass.

It is also occasionally found in infants, persons suffering from Diabetes, and is sometimes the result of injury. The public are generally evincing greater interest and confidence in the operation for the removal of cataract lenses and in other eye operations, and the result is that the proportion of Blind shows a general fall everywhere.

It was intended to discuss this subject *in extenso* and enquiries were therefore made to ascertain the statistics of cataract operations performed in each dispensary in the Provinces, during the decade under review and the one preceding it, and the number of those which proved successful.

The information was required to be supplemented by details of age-period, religion, and caste. The enquiries, however, led to no satisfactory results, as figures for like periods or in like categories were not forthcoming. The diagram on the margin therefore presents by quinquennial age-periods, cataract operations performed in the Ajmer Sub-division (Ajmer-Merwara) only during the decades 1901-10 and 1911-20. Since no operations were found to have been done in the age-periods 0-5 and 5-10, the age-grouping in the diagram begins from 10-15. The analysis of the operations by religion is given below:—



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| Decade. | NUMBER OF OPERATIONS. | | | | | Successful operations. | Proportion per cent. of successful operations. |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|------------------------|--|
| | Christian (European). | Hindu. | Musalman. | Others. | Total. | | |
| 1901-10 | ... | 186 | 141 | 24 | 351 | 298 | 85 |
| | ... | 53 | 40 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1911-20 | 8 | 483 | 162 | 20 | 673 | 641 | 9 |
| | 1 | 72 | 24 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |

Note.—Figures in italics indicate the proportion per cent. of operations by religion to total operations.

It will be seen that the present decade shows a very marked progress both in respect of the number of operations performed and in that of the proportion of those proving successful. The proportion of operations amongst Hindus increased in the second decade when it decreased in all others. It would be unsafe to infer from this that Hindus are more susceptible to this disease.

The distribution of the operations by age-periods is, as said above, quite apparent from the diagram. The chief feature, which seems to be due more to chance than to reason, is that in both the decades and in every religion, there is a fall in the curve of the 55-60 group, compared with the one preceding and the one succeeding it. There is otherwise generally a rise in each successive quinquennial period.

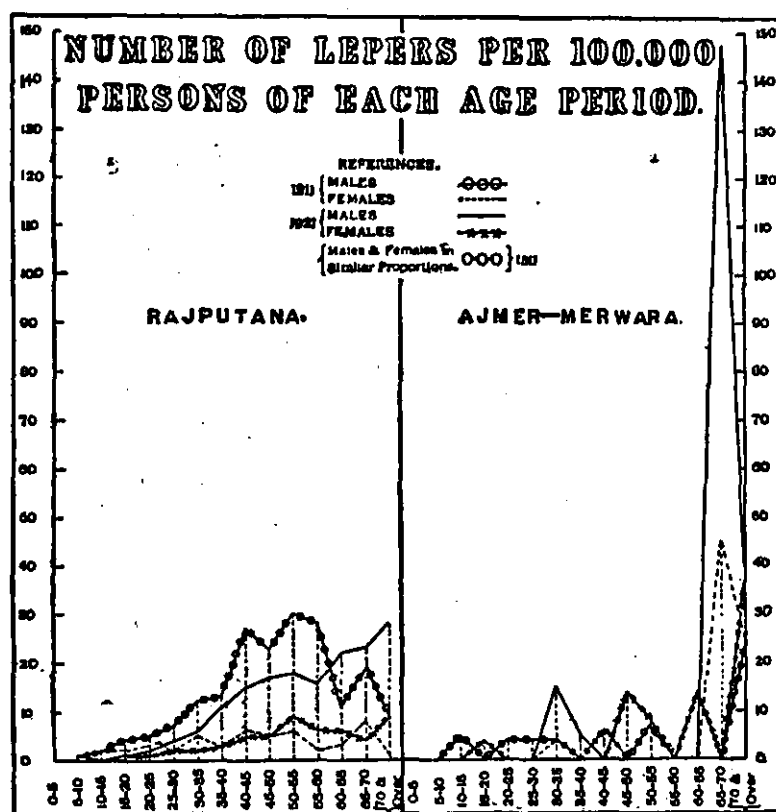
Leprosy.

Provincial.

18. *General.*—In 1921, there were 418 Lepers in both the Provinces combined—405 in Rajputana and 13 in Ajmer-Merwara. In 1911, the figures were 650 for the former Province and 11 for the latter. The number of Lepers has decreased nearly by 37 per cent. in the two Provinces combined. The details by sex are given in the margin. The decrease is almost entirely among the males. The proportion of females to one thousand males is 346 in Rajputana and 625 in Ajmer-Merwara.

| Province. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Rajputana | 405 | 301 | 104 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| TOTAL—1921 | 418 | 309 | 109 |
| TOTAL—1911 | 661 | 522 | 139 |
| Variation | —243 | —213 | +30 |

By Sex and Age.—The diagram showing the distribution and comparing the



curves with those of the preceding decade is given in the margin. The general and unquestionable conclusion, which can be derived from it, is that this disease is never congenital as the curves only commence from the second age-group. The chief characteristic in Ajmer-Merwara is that, in the 65-70 group, males of 1921 attained the highest point when females were at the zero point and, conversely in 1911, females rose to

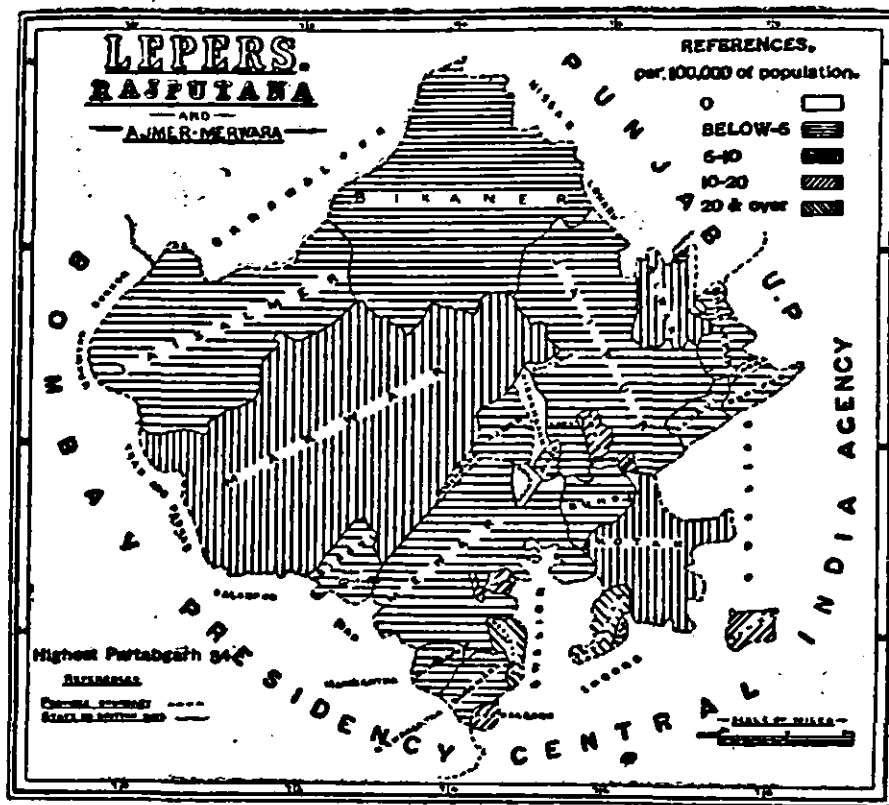
the highest point, leaving their male partners behind. The curves of the Provinces are otherwise so undulating that they do not permit of any definite conclusions being drawn as to which of the sexes suffers most and at which of the age-periods.

Distribution by State and District.

19. The map overleaf shows the distribution by States and Districts. The Provincial figure for Lepers per hundred thousand is 4 this time, against 6 in 1911, in Rajputana, and 3 against 2 in Ajmer-Merwara. The units which show a lower figure than the Provincial average are 12, and those which show equal figure—3. The rest have a higher proportion. Abu, Shahpura, and Kishangarh are the units quite free from Lepers. The States which show the highest proportion of 20 and over, are Partabgarh and Jhalawar. In the next, lower category of 10-20

| State. | 1921. | 1911. |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Alwar | 36 | 33 |
| Jhalawar | 19 | 14 |
| Mowar | 24 | 23 |
| Partabgarh | 23 | 22 |
| Kushalgarh | 4 | ... |

come Kushalgarh and Tonk; Alwar, Marwar and Kotah are in the 5-10; and the rest in the category—below 5. The States which show any increase are given in the margin. This increase is apparently due to correct differentiation between Leucoderma or 'White Leprosy' on the one hand and the Leprosy under discussion on the other.



Infirmities by Selected Castes.

20. The proportions, in this relation, for the present decade will be found in the Subsidiary Table IV, which also gives figures for each sex by each infirmity and in certain selected castes, as also their sex proportions: General distribution.

Among Insanes, the proportion is the highest in Ahir males and Bambhi females of Ajmer-Merwara—their actual number being only 3 and 1 respectively.

Rajputana has the highest proportion of Deaf-Mutes, both in males and females of the Sadhu caste (104 and 85 respectively).

The proportion of the Blind is the highest in the Sadhu caste in the males (732) of Ajmer-Merwara and in the females (613) of Rajputana. 'Begging' is the most lucrative occupation for the Blind as they can easily excite the sternest heart to charity.

Among Lepers, the Bambhi and the Sunar males of Rajputana and the Pathan males of Ajmer-Merwara have the highest proportion of 12 each, and the Koli females of Ajmer-Merwara—29.

Blindness alone seems to be the common infirmity of the females, as they are generally found in small proportions in other infirmities.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

| Province, Natural Division, and State or District. | INSANE. | | | | | | | | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | | BLIND. | | | | | | | | LEPER. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 16 | 18 | 18 | 32 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 19 | 32 | 35 | 21 | | 20 | 21 | 15 | | 177 | 188 | 90 | 268 | 233 | 245 | 81 | 365 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | |
| Rajputana | 16 | 18 | 18 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 19 | 32 | 36 | 22 | | 20 | 22 | 15 | | 173 | 185 | 78 | 273 | 230 | 242 | 79 | 372 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | |
| Eastern Division | 15 | 18 | 9 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 27 | 36 | 18 | | 17 | 22 | 11 | | 170 | 185 | 76 | 240 | 220 | 239 | 32 | 286 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | |
| Alwar | 15 | 15 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 44 | 39 | 38 | | 30 | 22 | 21 | | 237 | 238 | 160 | 310 | 379 | 311 | 171 | 362 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Bharatpur | 7 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 50 | 18 | | 17 | 26 | 14 | | 235 | 225 | 63 | 192 | 385 | 362 | 47 | 221 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 21 | .. | 3 | 2 | 6 | |
| Bundi | 14 | 18 | 8 | 49 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 22 | 34 | 28 | 7 | | 26 | 24 | 7 | | 163 | 169 | 37 | 265 | 201 | 179 | 42 | 329 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 1 | .. | 9 | |
| Dholpur | 17 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 19 | 37 | 33 | | 15 | 20 | 12 | | 208 | 160 | 109 | 265 | 375 | 297 | 118 | 368 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | |
| Jaipur | 16 | 20 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 26 | 32 | 10 | | 15 | 19 | 7 | | 128 | 160 | 59 | 219 | 141 | 187 | 67 | 235 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Jhalawar | 22 | 22 | 6 | 51 | 17 | 17 | .. | 30 | 26 | 22 | 32 | | 7 | 22 | 12 | | 181 | 94 | 56 | 391 | 216 | 121 | 41 | 392 | 23 | 24 | 13 | 68 | 11 | 4 | .. | 30 | |
| Karauli | 12 | 9 | 8 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 32 | 20 | 23 | 39 | | 10 | 14 | 25 | | 160 | 111 | 83 | 242 | 240 | 146 | 104 | 379 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 17 | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | |
| Kishangarh | 17 | 35 | 17 | 66 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 45 | 20 | 31 | 38 | | 16 | 19 | 34 | | 235 | 232 | 230 | 529 | 282 | 338 | 237 | 693 | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | |
| Kotah | 17 | 20 | 3 | 35 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 27 | 29 | 38 | 14 | | 21 | 29 | 11 | | 173 | 200 | 43 | 227 | 240 | 267 | 36 | 288 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | |
| Lawa Estate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 94 | .. | .. | | 167 | 230 | 523 | 232 | 282 | 475 | .. | 61 | .. | .. | .. | 174 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Shahpura Chiefship | 16 | 24 | 5 | 30 | 13 | 22 | 5 | 13 | 20 | 37 | 9 | | 39 | 4 | 5 | | 205 | 224 | 27 | 162 | 360 | 215 | 15 | 220 | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Tonk | 17 | 21 | 12 | 57 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 18 | 47 | 16 | | 5 | 39 | .. | | 176 | 216 | 37 | 260 | 231 | 275 | 39 | 329 | 15 | 20 | 1 | 38 | 5 | 12 | .. | 16 | |
| Southern Division | 16 | 16 | 3 | 31 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 22 | 23 | 3 | | 16 | 15 | 6 | | 98 | 96 | 28 | 152 | 134 | 107 | 17 | 187 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | .. | 6 | |
| Banswara | 29 | 26 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 17 | .. | .. | 21 | 50 | .. | | 16 | 37 | .. | | 63 | 101 | 5 | 58 | 112 | 178 | 3 | 37 | 6 | 11 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | |
| Dungarpur | 33 | 20 | 4 | 23 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 25 | 10 | | 22 | 21 | 6 | | 133 | 67 | 24 | 99 | 204 | 94 | 23 | 86 | 4 | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 3 | 2 | 8 | |
| Kushalgarh Chiefship | .. | 9 | 24 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 27 | 24 | | 21 | 9 | 36 | | 69 | 123 | 49 | 137 | 171 | 63 | 13 | 210 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 70 | |
| Mewar | 11 | 15 | 3 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 26 | 4 | | 12 | 13 | 1 | | 61 | 81 | 21 | 132 | 69 | 70 | 5 | 145 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | |
| Pantnagarh | 26 | 16 | 4 | 69 | 6 | 3 | .. | 24 | 44 | 25 | 12 | | 12 | 23 | 4 | | 126 | 101 | 35 | 166 | 200 | 126 | 12 | 152 | 53 | 44 | .. | 89 | 15 | 26 | .. | 43 | |
| Sirohi | 30 | 18 | 8 | 51 | 25 | 7 | 8 | 39 | 55 | 20 | 42 | | 42 | 6 | 37 | | 360 | 211 | 93 | 452 | 530 | 302 | 100 | 801 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 36 | 4 | 4 | .. | 13 | |
| Abu District | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 69 | .. | .. | | 93 | .. | .. | .. | 137 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Western Division | 17 | 18 | 23 | 44 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 28 | 43 | 42 | 37 | | 29 | 24 | 29 | | 229 | 244 | 109 | 403 | 330 | 340 | 109 | 647 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 34 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 13 | |
| Bikaner | 20 | 29 | 20 | 53 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 37 | 63 | 49 | 40 | | 30 | 29 | 30 | | 243 | 282 | 175 | 468 | 327 | 413 | 204 | 768 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 44 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | |
| Jaisalmer | 22 | 41 | 3 | 53 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 21 | 53 | 66 | 33 | | 44 | 50 | 9 | | 114 | 204 | 61 | 179 | 151 | 221 | 47 | 240 | 3 | 4 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | |
| Marwar | 15 | 14 | 24 | 40 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 25 | 42 | 38 | 34 | | 27 | 22 | 30 | | 240 | 232 | 91 | 91 | 336 | 318 | 53 | 626 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 31 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 10 | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 22 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 32 | 23 | 29 | | 33 | 9 | 16 | | 248 | 248 | 120 | 131 | 283 | 301 | 135 | 309 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

| Age. | NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000. | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES. | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--|------------|--------|--------|
| | INSANE. | | DEAF-MUTE. | | BLIND. | | LEPER. | | INSANE. | DEAF-MUTE. | BLIND. | LEPER. |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL AGES | 16 | 9 | 32 | 20 | 173 | 230 | 6 | 2 | 476 | 571 | 1,194 | 348 |
| 0-5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 21 | .. | .. | 833 | 1,412 | 801 | .. |
| 5-10 | 7 | 3 | 22 | 13 | 51 | 34 | 1 | .. | 414 | 529 | 610 | 750 |
| 10-15 | 12 | 5 | 29 | 21 | 65 | 51 | .. | .. | 321 | 558 | 600 | .. |
| 15-20 | 14 | 9 | 42 | 19 | 75 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 492 | 352 | 580 | 750 |
| 20-25 | 22 | 10 | 40 | 20 | 105 | 72 | 2 | 1 | 458 | 497 | 684 | 714 |
| 25-30 | 29 | 9 | 32 | 14 | 103 | 83 | 4 | 2 | 274 | 387 | 706 | 474 |
| 30-35 | 22 | 11 | 32 | 23 | 111 | 132 | 6 | 2 | 461 | 653 | 1,079 | 345 |
| 35-40 | 22 | 12 | 38 | 16 | 122 | 183 | 11 | 3 | 455 | 350 | 1,280 | 200 |
| 40-45 | 24 | 14 | 35 | 25 | 190 | 258 | 15 | 5 | 557 | 680 | 1,300 | 346 |
| 45-50 | 19 | 13 | 33 | 26 | 273 | 364 | 17 | 5 | 576 | 627 | 1,064 | 233 |
| 50-55 | 22 | 16 | 35 | 34 | 399 | 543 | 18 | 9 | 714 | 933 | 1,277 | 457 |
| 55-60 | 16 | 14 | 42 | 35 | 607 | 877 | 16 | 6 | 692 | 667 | 1,141 | 308 |
| 60-65 | 28 | 16 | 64 | 50 | 953 | 1,453 | 22 | 6 | 605 | 856 | 1,661 | 303 |
| 65-70 | 33 | 15 | 102 | 71 | 1,434 | 2,495 | 23 | 4 | 571 | 613 | 1,521 | 143 |
| 70 and over | 22 | 26 | 164 | 95 | 2,498 | 3,393 | 28 | 9 | 1,250 | 607 | 1,426 | 333 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL AGES | 22 | 15 | 32 | 23 | 248 | 283 | 3 | 2 | 550 | 624 | 955 | 625 |
| 0-5 | .. | .. | 4 | 14 | 29 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 4,000 | 1,000 | .. |
| 5-10 | 3 | .. | 14 | 25 | 84 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | 1,800 | 600 | .. |
| 10-15 | 21 | 12 | 21 | 16 | 105 | 67 | .. | .. | 429 | 571 | 472 | .. |
| 15-20 | 30 | 12 | 26 | 6 | 152 | 88 | .. | 4 | 236 | 167 | 429 | .. |
| 20-25 | 43 | 6 | 53 | 45 | 135 | 79 | .. | .. | 111 | 727 | 500 | .. |
| 25-30 | 17 | 11 | 42 | 27 | 101 | 87 | .. | .. | 500 | 500 | 667 | .. |
| 30-35 | 19 | 22 | 45 | 13 | 224 | 155 | 15 | .. | 1,000 | 250 | 583 | .. |
| 35-40 | 16 | 37 | 38 | 22 | 219 | 187 | 5 | .. | 1,667 | 429 | 625 | .. |
| 40-45 | 38 | 39 | 33 | 33 | 303 | 340 | .. | .. | 875 | 857 | 953 | .. |
| 45-50 | 67 | 14 | 48 | 29 | 337 | 476 | .. | 14 | 143 | 400 | 943 | .. |
| 50-55 | 24 | 43 | 47 | 9 | 607 | 842 | .. | 8 | 1,667 | 167 | 1,260 | .. |
| 55-60 | 26 | 35 | .. | .. | 734 | 126 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | 1,286 | .. |
| 60-65 | 14 | .. | 57 | 52 | 1,414 | 1,779 | .. | 14 | .. | 1,000 | 1,384 | .. |
| 65-70 | .. | .. | 222 | 257 | 1,035 | 2,481 | 148 | .. | .. | 1,000 | 2,071 | .. |
| 70 and over | 160 | 38 | 40 | 37 | 3,643 | 3,657 | 40 | 37 | 250 | 1,000 | 1,077 | 1,000 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Infirmities in selected castes.

| CASTE. | LOCALITY. | NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000. | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES. | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--|------------|--------|--------|
| | | INSANE. | | DRAP-MUTE. | | BLIND. | | LEPER. | | INSANE. | DRAP-MUTE. | BLIND. | LEPER. |
| | | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | Males. | Fe-males. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Ahr . . . | Rajputana . . . | 4 | 8 | 41 | 12 | 135 | 143 | 7 | .. | 1,500 | 220 | 883 | .. |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 239 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Balai . . . | Rajputana . . . | 13 | 8 | 24 | 10 | 130 | 211 | 8 | 4 | 571 | 400 | 1,486 | 500 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | 50 | 19 | 10 | 368 | 363 | .. | .. | .. | 500 | 923 | .. |
| Bambhi . . . | Rajputana . . . | 8 | 4 | 28 | 17 | 192 | 291 | 12 | 13 | 429 | 542 | 1,348 | 1,000 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | 100 | 101 | .. | 101 | 299 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 | .. |
| Bhangi . . . | Rajputana . . . | 19 | 18 | 29 | 33 | 287 | 342 | 7 | .. | 875 | 1,083 | 1,118 | .. |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 374 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhil . . . | Rajputana . . . | 14 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 58 | 109 | 10 | 2 | 684 | 930 | 1,780 | 207 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 201 | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 857 | .. |
| Brahman . . . | Rajputana . . . | 29 | 10 | 41 | 26 | 271 | 344 | 5 | 1 | 322 | 582 | 1,173 | 211 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 38 | 29 | 46 | 29 | 258 | 325 | 8 | .. | 600 | 500 | 1,000 | .. |
| Chamar . . . | Rajputana . . . | 9 | 9 | 20 | 16 | 155 | 233 | 4 | 3 | 938 | 750 | 1,417 | 846 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 16 | .. | 65 | 49 | 162 | 360 | .. | .. | .. | 750 | 2,200 | .. |
| Daroga . . . | Rajputana . . . | 14 | 8 | 40 | 32 | 221 | 340 | 8 | 2 | 571 | 800 | 1,550 | 250 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 23 | .. | 46 | 48 | 137 | 429 | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 3,000 | .. |
| Gujar. . . | Rajputana . . . | 6 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 111 | 154 | 5 | 1 | 625 | 510 | 1,153 | 231 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 12 | 7 | .. | 14 | 152 | 271 | .. | .. | 500 | .. | 1,538 | .. |
| Jat . . . | Rajputana . . . | 9 | 6 | 26 | 13 | 114 | 178 | 3 | .. | 578 | 425 | 1,310 | 67 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 7 | 8 | 50 | 17 | 192 | 364 | .. | .. | 1,000 | 286 | 1,593 | .. |
| Khati . . . | Rajputana . . . | 11 | 3 | 27 | 28 | 202 | 249 | 8 | .. | 250 | 950 | 1,133 | .. |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 329 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 | .. |
| Koli . . . | Rajputana . . . | 10 | 7 | 8 | 35 | 191 | 304 | 2 | 2 | 600 | 4,000 | 1,443 | 1,000 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 53 | 57 | .. | 57 | 214 | 373 | .. | 29 | 1,000 | .. | 1,625 | .. |
| Kumhar . . . | Rajputana . . . | 17 | 8 | 30 | 22 | 179 | 225 | 3 | 3 | 462 | 696 | 1,330 | 1,250 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 28 | 15 | 55 | 30 | 166 | 315 | .. | .. | 500 | 500 | 1,750 | .. |
| Lohar . . . | Rajputana . . . | 29 | 3 | 34 | 34 | 210 | 253 | 5 | 6 | 91 | 923 | 1,111 | 1,000 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 127 | 330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,333 | .. |
| Mali . . . | Rajputana . . . | 10 | 9 | 29 | 22 | 142 | 187 | 8 | 2 | 765 | 688 | 1,191 | 214 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 44 | .. | 15 | 32 | 117 | 190 | .. | 16 | .. | 2,000 | 1,500 | .. |
| Moo . . . | Rajputana . . . | 9 | 6 | 31 | 25 | 116 | 230 | 6 | 1 | 571 | 720 | 1,716 | 200 |
| Mina . . . | Rajputana . . . | 10 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 94 | 130 | 3 | 1 | 536 | 323 | 1,227 | 250 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 177 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nai . . . | Rajputana . . . | 17 | 10 | 47 | 30 | 267 | 361 | 4 | 7 | 538 | 568 | 1,205 | 1,667 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 31 | .. | .. | 35 | 311 | 490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,400 | .. |
| Pathan . . . | Rajputana . . . | 25 | 13 | 39 | 20 | 160 | 237 | 6 | 2 | 462 | 450 | 1,293 | 333 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 35 | .. | 23 | .. | 396 | 313 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. |
| Raigar . . . | Rajputana . . . | 10 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 170 | 214 | .. | .. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,194 | .. |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 20 | 32 | 20 | 11 | 286 | 299 | .. | .. | 1,500 | 500 | 1,000 | .. |
| Rajput . . . | Rajputana . . . | 19 | 9 | 33 | 13 | 144 | 177 | 7 | 2 | 343 | 316 | 954 | 217 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 24 | .. | .. | 18 | 243 | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. |
| Robari . . . | Rajputana . . . | 16 | 2 | 34 | 32 | 196 | 415 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 818 | 1,952 | 500 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 300 | 581 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,667 | .. |
| Sadhu . . . | Rajputana . . . | 83 | .. | 104 | 85 | 704 | 613 | 10 | .. | .. | 550 | 581 | .. |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | .. | 77 | 47 | 732 | 569 | .. | .. | .. | 500 | 632 | .. |
| Sheikh . . . | Rajputana . . . | 27 | 18 | 63 | 30 | 227 | 219 | 3 | .. | 571 | 408 | 831 | .. |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | 51 | 20 | 42 | 20 | 381 | 253 | 4 | 13 | 250 | 300 | 422 | 2,000 |
| Sunar . . . | Rajputana . . . | 39 | 19 | 36 | 39 | 232 | 269 | 12 | 6 | 462 | 1,000 | 1,078 | 500 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara . . . | .. | 69 | .. | 69 | 289 | 139 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 400 | .. |

CHAPTER XI.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Introductory.

✓ 1. The treatment of Castes has this time been confined to those castes only, which contributed 2 per mille or more to the population of the two Provinces combined, and the list has thus been cut down to a great extent. Certain castes, viz., Merāt-Gorāt, Merūt-Kaṭhāt, Lakhera, Manihar, Mochi, Rangrez, Sānsi, Moghia, and Rāwat, being of particular local interest, have been added to the list, though their number was below the fixed standard. The figures for the remaining castes have been shown under head 'Others'. Only 86 castes have thus been dealt with in detail in the Imperial Table XIII.

Instructions for writing the column of Caste.

2. Instructions to Enumerators for filling up column 8 (Castes) were the same as at the last census; only, under orders from the Government of India, all concerned were directed not to press the Sikhs to name their castes, if they objected to do so.

Accuracy of the return of Caste.

3. Instructions were very comprehensive and easily intelligible. Enumerators were local persons and generally acquainted with those whom they had to enumerate, and misrepresentations were therefore very few. With a view to allow no room for the tabulation of doubtful names of castes, a list of castes recorded in 1911 with their sub-castes and synonyms, etc., was issued to the State Census Superintendents, and they were required to prepare similar lists of the castes actually returned in the Census of 1921. These lists were carefully scrutinized in the Provincial Census Superintendent's Office and orders passed for the amalgamation of such castes as had been wrongly registered as separate castes. On the basis of these lists, Table XIII was compiled by the State Census Superintendents. It is therefore hoped that the Imperial Table XIII presents a fairly accurate classification of castes—a few instances of course excepted.

Data for Discussion.

4. The chief table on which discussion in this Chapter is based, is Table XIII; part (i) whereof gives the Provincial Summary, and part (ii) figures by Religion for each Province, State or District. An index of castes, showing how some of them have been amalgamated in the Table, has been prepared and printed as Appendix L to the Administrative Volume of the Report. Subsidiary Table I, appended to this Chapter, classifies castes according to their Occupations with which they are traditionally connected, and Subsidiary Table II compares the figures of the principal Groups with the corresponding figures of the previous censuses.

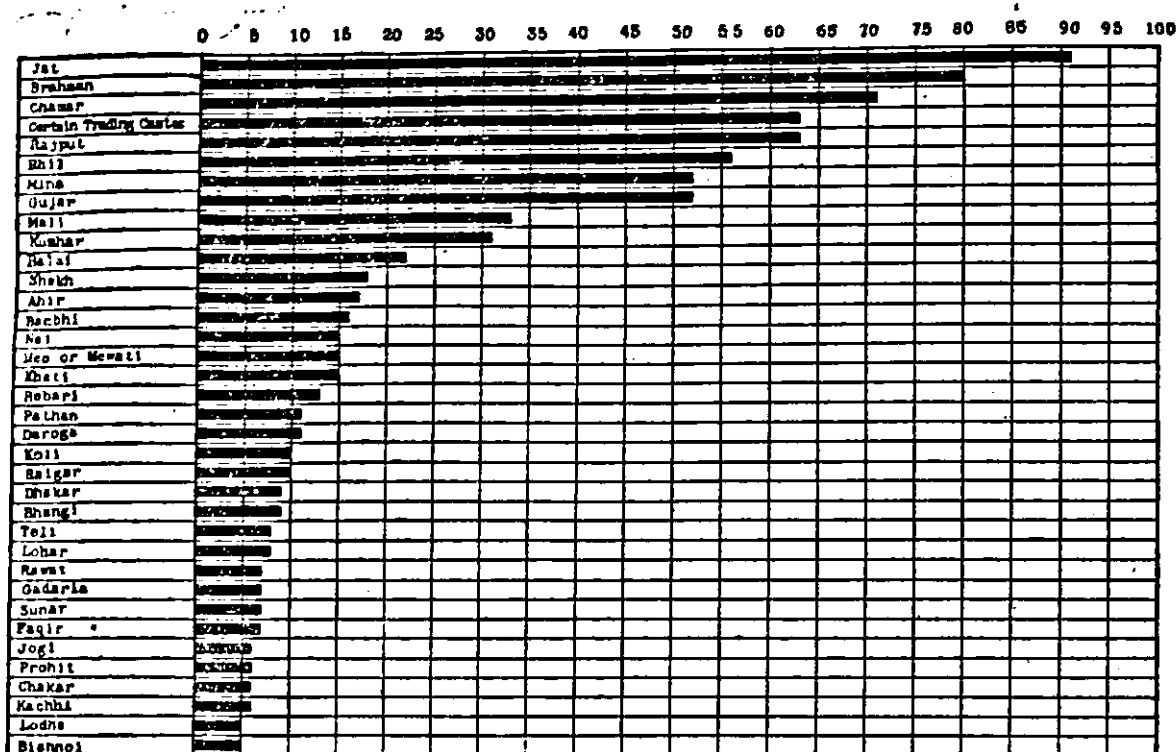
Attempt to change Caste Names.

5. At each Census, opportunity is taken by persons belonging to castes of lower status to rank themselves in one of the higher and, with this object in view, applications are made to the Superintendents of Census Operations of the Provinces where they are mostly to be found. The more important of the instances which came up this time are quoted below:—

(a) *Kalals* claimed to be classed as *Shoundika Kshatriya*, (b) *Malis* as *Saini Rajput*, (c) *Sādhus* of Beawar (in Ajmer-Merwara District) of the *Ramanuj Sampradāy* as *Shrī Vaishnav Rankawat Brahman*, (d) *Khatīs* (carpenters) as *Jangida Maithil Brahman*, (e) *Lakheras* (bangle-makers) as *Rajput*, (f) *Sunars* (gold-smiths) as *Mairh Kshatriya*, (g) *Kachhis* as *Kachwaha Rajput*, and (h) *Rāwats* of Merwara as *Chauhan Rajput*.

Since Census records enter existing conditions, and as it is beyond the province of census to decide definitely which caste a community should be relegated to, these petitions had all to be filed. The presentation of such petitions leads to one conclusion and only one that people still persist in sticking to the caste system.

6. The relative strength of the castes, containing 50,000 individuals or more in the Provinces together, is given in the diagram below:—



NOTE.—(1) The indications in the diagram correspond with the figures in the Imperial Table XIII, and not with those in Subsidiary Table II, as figures for certain Parganas have been excluded from the latter for comparison with previous Censuses.
 (2) 0000s have been omitted from the top figures in the diagram.

The first five castes have retained their respective position which they held in 1911; changes have, however, taken place in the position of other castes. Variations per cent. are exceedingly high in the figures of the following castes, being 20 per cent. or more:—

| | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>Decrease—</i> Rajputana. Chakar and Sheikh. Ajmer-Merwara. Chakar.</p> | <p><i>Increase—</i> Rajputana. Bhil and Prohit. Ajmer-Merwara. Pathan and Sheikh.</p> |
|--|---|

The increase in the Musalman castes of Pathan and Sheikh in Ajmer-Merwara and the decrease in that of the Sheikh of Rajputana is mainly due to immigration to the fair at Ajmer. Decrease is more general among castes belonging to the lower strata of society, who seem to have managed to get themselves registered in castes, which they thought were higher than theirs. Increase in the Bhil caste is mostly due to the fecundity possessed by it.

7. The most important Groups in the Subsidiary Table I are discussed below:—

Group I.—Land-holding Class.

The principal land-holding caste is that of Rajputs, who number 612,587 in Rajputana, and 13,772 in Ajmer-Merwara. As already explained, several communities claim to be Rajputs. There are some castes whose septs are identical with those of the Rajput, and which may have Rajput blood in them, but they have now degenerated into lower castes. Darogas or Chakars (cross breed) wish to

| Name of Caste. | STRENGTH. | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Rajput | 612,587 | 13,772 | -10.9 | -3.7 |
| Kaim-khani. | 30,894 | 521 | +9.0 | -3.9 |

pass off as Rajputs now. Pure Rajputs are found everywhere in these Provinces, but the majority of them inhabit Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Dholpur, Kotah, Sirohi, Ajmer-Merwara, Dungarpur and Tonk. About one-eighteenth of Rajputs in Rajputana and one-fourth in Ajmer-Merwara either

did not return their septs or returned such as were found doubtful. The septs returned and their respective numerical strength are given on the margin. The

| Sept. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Rāthor | 154,353 | 4,364 |
| Chauhan | 91,760 | 1,026 |
| Kachwaha | 83,216 | 1,052 |
| Sisodia or Gahlot | 71,388 | 1,206 |
| Jadon, Jadu or Yadu | 60,201 | 579 |
| Panwar or Parmar | 33,792 | 292 |
| Solankhi | 20,609 | 255 |
| Tanwar | 18,012 | 192 |
| Parihar or Padihar | 14,350 | 140 |
| Jhala | 4,143 | 4 |
| Gaur | 3,915 | 432 |
| Bais | 183 | ... |

first four of these are most numerous both in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. The chief homes of Rāthors are Marwar, Bikaner, Mewar and Jaipur. Chauhans inhabit mostly Marwar, Mewar, Jaipur, Alwar and Sirohi. Kachwahas are most numerous in Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar and Bikaner; Sesodias in Mewar and Marwar; Jadons in Marwar, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Karauli and Jaipur; and Panwars in Marwar, Dholpur, Mewar and Jaisalmer. The largest decrease among Rajputs is found in Bikaner—38 per cent.—which has been explained by the Local Census Superintendent as follows:—

“Owing to famine, and the scarcity of water, rain and fodder many of the Rajputs have gone to the neighbouring Districts with their cattle and were absent from the State on the 18th March 1921.”

✓ The only other caste in this group is the Kaim-khani, which has its origin in the Hindu religion. The members of this caste embraced Islam in the time of the Musalman Kings, and are found in large numbers in Bikaner, Jaipur and Marwar.

✓ *Group II.—Cultivators (including growers of special products).*

In this group, the most important caste is that of Jats. Jats are the principal cultivators in Jaipur, Marwar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Mewar, Alwar and Ajmer-Merwara.

| Name of caste. | STRENGTH. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Jat | 883,716 | 25,896 | -4.8 | -15.1 |
| Mali | 316,632 | 13,176 | -6.1 | -8.1 |
| Meo or Mewati | 152,550 | 239 | -7.9 | +38.2 |
| Dhakar | 90,443 | 519 | -3.1 | -17.1 |
| Kāchhi | 56,919 | 91 | -6.2 | +18.2 |
| Lodha | 53,329 | 1,221 | +13.4 | +7.2 |
| Bishnoi | 52,843 | 14 | -0.1 | +366.7 |
| Patel | 49,682 | 7 | -11.0 | +16.7 |
| Kunbi | 48,522 | 309 | +0.7 | -25.0 |
| Sindhi | 47,799 | 61 | +43.6 | ... |
| Dāngi | 43,984 | ... | +15.4 | ... |
| Sirvi | 42,081 | ... | -17.5 | ... |
| Sondhia | 30,932 | ... | -2.4 | ... |
| Kir | 20,775 | 1,229 | -4.2 | +26.2 |
| Rāwat | 18,324 | 53,280 | +33.1 | +11.2 |

Malis, second in numerical strength, are mostly found in Jaipur, Marwar, Kotah, Alwar, Mewar, Bharatpur, Bundi and Ajmer-Merwara. They claim their origin from Rajputs and assert, that gardening was their main occupation, that the root of the word Mali is 'mal' meaning 'cultivation,' and that their septs correspond with those of Rajputs. Like Malis, Kāchhis also claim their descent from Kachwaha Rajputs. Meos or Mewatis are the chief cultivators in Alwar and Bharatpur. They were originally Rajputs

but converted to Islam during the Musalman rule. Dhākars are found in large numbers in Kotah and Mewar, and belong both to the Hindu and the Musalman religions. Kāchhis and Lodhas are castes nearly akin to each other. Kāchhis are, in large numbers, in Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah and Tonk. Lodhas are the principal cultivators in Kotah and Dungarpur. Bishnois represent 3 per cent. of the total strength of the group. They form a caste of the Sectarian type and are found in large numbers in Marwar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. The chief home of Rāwats is Ajmer-Merwara, where one in every ten persons belongs to this caste. Of the 18,324 Rāwats in Rajputana, Marwar claims 10,518 and Mewar 7,658; the rest are distributed over other States.

The only castes which gave variations of 20 per cent. and over, are, in Rajputana, Sindhi (+43.6) and Rāwat (+33.1) and, in Ajmer-Merwara, Meo or Mewati (+38.2), Bishnoi (+366.7), Kunbi (-25.0) and Kir (+26.2). None of the castes mentioned above against Ajmer-Merwara is of any importance in respect of numerical strength. In Rajputana, the increase among Sindhis is mainly found in Marwar, due to immigration and natural causes, and that among Rāwats due apparently to a number of Mers having got themselves registered in this caste.

Group IV.—Forest and Hill Tribes.

This is the Group next in importance to Group II and contributes nearly 11

| Name of caste. | STRENGTH. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Raj-putana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Raj-putana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Bhil | 549,531 | 6,812 | +22.4 | +4.7 |
| Mina | 515,241 | 3,939 | -7.7 | -6.7 |
| Grassia | 24,910 | ... | +43.0 | ... |
| Mer | 8,554 | 14,589 | -37.6 | -33.1 |
| Merāt-Kathāt | 1,354 | 17,731 | -39.8 | +0.6 |
| Merāt-Gorāt | 175 | 1,990 | +573.1 | -1.7 |

per cent. to the total population of Rajputana and 9 per cent. to that of Ajmer-Merwara. The castes which play an important part in it are the Bhil and the Mina in Rajputana and the Mer and the Merāt-Kathāt in Ajmer-Merwara. Bhils are found in Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Marwar, Partabgarh, Kotah and Kushalgarh (Chiefship) in large numbers. In Rajputana the increase shown by them this

time amounts to more than one-fifth as much as their population in 1911 and is due to their being by nature very prolific as also to their more accurate enumeration. Minas are mostly found in Jaipur, Mewar, Kotah, Alwar, Karauli, Bundi, Marwar, Tonk, Bharatpur and Dholpur. Grassias muster strong in Sirohi (13,370) and are also found in Mewar and Marwar. The causes for such a large excess in their population this time are the same as those for Bhils. Mers and Merāts-Gorāt and Merāts-Kathāt are numerically unimportant in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, the decrease among Mers is due to the cause assigned to increase in Rāwats under Group II.

Group V.—Graziers and Dairymen.

In this Group, Gujars are the most numerous in both the Provinces. They

| Name of caste. | STRENGTH. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | | Locality where chiefly found. |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| | Raj-putana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Raj-putana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | |
| Gujar | 484,180 | 31,912 | -3.2 | -9.0 | Jaipur, Mewar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kotah, Ajmer-Merwara, Marwar, Bundi, Dholpur, Tonk, and Karauli. |
| Ahli | 163,311 | 2,137 | -3.4 | +21.4 | Alwar and Jaipur. |
| Rebari | 123,653 | 1,862 | -4.8 | -8.4 | Marwar and Sirohi. |
| Gadaria | 71,373 | 23 | +9.6 | -39.5 | Mewar. |

are chiefly breeders of cattle but not good agriculturists, and therefore settle in places where there are large stretches of unculturable land eminently suited for pasturage. Rebaris and Gadarias keep camels, sheep and goats, in large numbers, and often remain away from their homes with their flock for grazing them. The high per centage of decrease in Ajmer-Merwara in the Gada-

ria caste, seems mainly due to this cause.

Group VII.—Priests and Devotees.

Brahmans, who by virtue of their traditional occupation belong to this class

| Name of caste. | STRENGTH. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Raj-putana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Raj-putana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Brahman | 772,156 | 23,643 | -16.3 | -1.7 |
| Fakir | 64,219 | 2,767 | +16.2 | +58.0 |
| Jogi | 61,749 | 2,267 | -8.0 | -10.5 |
| Prohit | 61,731 | 202 | +67.1 | +13.5 |
| Bairagi | 49,597 | 69 | -14.5 | -99.8 |
| Swami | 32,273 | 60 | -3.0 | -81.9 |
| Sadhu | 32,202 | 4,706 | +206.1 | +1.5 |
| Gosain | 27,526 | 941 | -1.0 | +4.2 |

are, in point of numerical strength, exceeded only by Jats in Group II. Even Rajputs fall below them in this respect. Brahmans have numerous endogamous divisions, but, as it was not intended to deal with them, details of these divisions were not ascertained. They are found in all the States or Districts in more or less numbers. Even in the Abu District, which is simply a hill station, their number is 131. In point of numerical strength, Jaipur comes first followed by

Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Kotah, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Ajmer-Merwara. In Rajputana, they are generally in the employ of the States, where a certain per centage of them live on cultivation and begging and the rest on stipends, etc., from the Charity Department. Prohits are Brahmans and so are the Dākots, but both of them are treated as separate castes for Census purposes. In the last Census, some of the States included these two

among Brahmans and the rest tabulated them separately, but this time they have been classified separately everywhere. This explains the loss in Brahmans and gain in Prohitis in both the Provinces. Fakirs have been returned both as Hindus and Musalmans and are found in each and every State in more or less numbers. The largest number of them is found in Alwar. The per centage of increase among Fakirs in Ajmer-Merwara is as high as 58 which is due to Urs Fair. Both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the variations are very excessive in this group which can be due to nothing but to change of caste names by the enumerated.

Group XII.—Traders and Pedlars.

This group is composed of only the Mahājans, otherwise termed as 'Certain trading castes' in the Census classification, who are found all over India. It is composed of many endogamous groups, over 125 of which have been returned here at the present Census. Of these, only six, which have a fair number of representatives, have been entered in the Imperial Table XIII, and are noted on the

| Name of caste. | STRENGTH. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Oswāl | 180,954 | 12,396 | -14 | -13 |
| Agarwāl | 168,156 | 8,752 | -16 | +4 |
| Mahesri | 69,094 | 4,297 | -24 | -21 |
| Khandelwāl | 50,022 | 2,080 | -21 | +12 |
| Porwāl | 20,628 | 3 | -10 | +200 |
| Saraogi | 28,291 | 1,923 | -26 | -40 |
| Others | 70,205 | 2,915 | -4 | +118 |

margin. Oswāls, who are the most numerous of all the sub-castes and inhabit Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner, and Ajmer-Merwara, are mostly Jain by religion. The Jain Oswāls number, in Rajputana—174,818, and in Ajmer-Merwara—12,260. Agarwāls, who are next in importance, are usually Hindus, but some of them have also returned themselves as Jains, Aryas or Sikhs.

They are scattered over the whole of the two Provinces, and reside principally in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bikaner, Alwar, Ajmer-Merwara, Marwar and Kotah. Khandelwāls are most numerous in Jaipur and Mewar, and Mahesris in Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer-Merwara. Porwāls have a large number of them in Marwar, and Saraogis in Jaipur. Other classes are most numerously met with in Mewar.

Group XXV.—Leather Workers.

In Rajputana, there is a big drop among Meghwāls this time, and a rise among

| Name of caste. | STRENGTH. | | VARIATION PER CENT. | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Chamār | 696,904 | 12,278 | -5.1 | -8.0 |
| Bāmbhī | 159,276 | 1,995 | +19.0 | -21.8 |
| Raigar | 76,841 | 19,134 | -5.8 | -3.6 |
| Meghwāl | 15,059 | 1 | -73.8 | ... |

Bāmbhīs. This is partly due to the vagaries of classification and partly to natural growth. For instance, as many as 42,150 Meghwāls were registered in Marwar in 1911 but none this time, while Balāis have increased there by 10,985. This shows that Meghwāls have also returned themselves as Balāis or Chamārs. The chief homes of Megh-

wāls are Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Chamārs are 73 per cent. of the total strength of this group in Rajputana, Bāmbhīs 17, Raigars 8 and Meghwāls 2. Bāmbhīs are most numerous in Marwar, and Chamārs are found in large numbers in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Kotah, Mewar, Bikaner, Tonk, Dholpur, Karauli and Ajmer-Merwara. Raigars mostly inhabit Jaipur, Ajmer-Merwara and Marwar.

Group XXVIII.—Minor Castes.

| Religion. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| Animist | 2,137 | 310 |
| Arya | 209 | 254 |
| Brahmo | 2 | ... |
| Buddhist | ... | 1 |
| Hindu | 298,361 | 12,212 |
| Jain | 828 | 86 |
| Jew | 26 | 25 |
| Musalman | 154,678 | 13,037 |
| Parsi | 336 | 211 |
| Sikh | 1,070 | 149 |
| Chinese | ... | 9 |

This group includes minor castes comprising 457,645 and 26,294 souls and representing 81 and 191 in every thousand of the population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The distribution of these castes by religion is given on the margin.

Groups III, VI, VIII-XI, XIII-XXIV, XXVI, and XXVII.

The castes covered by these groups being, either unimportant or insignificant in proportion to total population, have been left out of discussion.

8. The table on the margin gives details of the European and Allied Races, as also of Anglo-Indians, in the two Provinces. Compared with 1911, European and Allied Races have decreased by 29 and 18 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, while the Anglo-Indians have increased by 21 and 5 per cent. Causes of variations in this respect have been explained in para. 14, Chapter IV (Religion) of this Report.

| PROVINCE. | EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES. | | | ANGLO-INDIANS. | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 2,282 | 1,680 | 702 | 1,387 | 758 | 629 |
| Rajputana | 840 | 479 | 361 | 641 | 331 | 310 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1,442 | 1,101 | 341 | 746 | 427 | 319 |

variations in this respect have been explained in para. 14, Chapter IV (Religion) of this Report.

The table on the margin shows the scattered nature of the distribution of the

| Division. | State. | EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES. | | | | | ANGLO-INDIANS. | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Below 20. | 20-50. | 50-100. | 100-300. | Over 300. | Below 20. | 20-50. | 50-100. | 100-300. | over 300. |
| Eastern Division. | Alwar | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bharatpur | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bundi | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dholpur | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jhalawar | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kishangarh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kota | .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Southern Division. | Jaipur | .. | .. | .. | .. | 315 | .. | .. | .. | 368 | |
| | Tonk | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Abu | .. | .. | .. | 193 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Dungarpur | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Western Division. | Kushalgarh | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Mewar | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Sirohi | .. | .. | .. | 124 | .. | .. | .. | 151 | .. | |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | Bikaner | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Marwar | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | |
| TOTAL | | 62 | 87 | 79 | 317 | 1,757 | 82 | .. | 60 | 1,114 | |

NOTE.—These figures represent the actual censused population.

Anglo-Indians in the two Provinces combined, Europeans 14 per cent. and Anglo-Indians 27 are found in Jaipur, 8 and 1 in Abu, 5 and 11 in Sirohi, 3 and 4 in Marwar, and 63 and 54 in Ajmer-Merwara. The rest are distributed over the remaining States. In Ajmer-Merwara the largest number of them reside in the City of Ajmer.

9. No discussion about the depressed classes has been attempted, as problems connected with them have not yet come into prominence socially or politically in these Provinces.

10. Figures given below present the strength and the actual number of speakers of the respective Tribal Languages in the two Provinces combined :—

| Tribal Caste. | Strength. | | Language. | Number of speakers. | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | | 1921. | 1911. |
| Bhil | 556,343 | 455,419 | Bhili | 400,361 | 314,274 |
| Grassia | 24,910 | 17,419 | Grassia | 9,479 | 7,614 |
| Banjara and Labhāna | 27,454 | 27,122 | Banjāri or Labhāni | 5,079 | 4,313 |

It appears that such members of these tribes as have either taken service in the Military or been converted to other religion, or such as constantly come in contact with educated persons, are taking to other languages. The rest still persist in sticking to their own Tribal Language.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their Traditional occupations.

| Group and Caste. | STRENGTH. | | Group and Caste. | STRENGTH. | |
|--|------------|----------------|--|------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I.—LAND-HOLDERS | 643,481 | 14,203 | XII.—TRADERS AND PEDLARS | 596,350 | [32,366 |
| Kāim-Khāni | 65.3 | 23.7 | Certain trading castes (Mahājan) | 60.6 | 65.3 |
| Rajput | 30,894 | 521 | | 596,350 | [32,366 |
| | 612,587 | 13,772 | XIII.—CARRIERS BY PACK-ANIMALS | 21,509 | 318 |
| II.—CULTIVATORS (INCLUDING GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS). | 1,908,531 | 98,042 | Banjāra | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Bishnoi | 193.9 | 193.9 | 21,509 | 318 | |
| Dāngi | 52,843 | 14 | XIV.—BARBERS | 148,827 | [6,069 |
| Dhākar | 43,984 | ... | Nāi | 15.1 | 12.3 |
| Jāt | 90,443 | 519 | | 148,827 | 6,069 |
| Kāochhi | 883,716 | 25,896 | XV.—WASHERMEN | 40,739 | 2,413 |
| Kir | 56,919 | 91 | Dhobi | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Kunbi | 20,775 | 1,229 | | 40,739 | 2,413 |
| Lodha | 48,522 | 309 | XVI.—WEAVERS, CARDERS AND DYERS | 350,016 | 30,309 |
| Māli | 53,329 | 1,221 | Balāi | 35.6 | 61.2 |
| Moo or Mewāti | 316,632 | 13,176 | Chhipa | 203,091 | 20,512 |
| Patel | 152,550 | 239 | Koli | 33,880 | 1,787 |
| Rāwat | 49,682 | 7 | Rangrez | 96,785 | 7,230 |
| Sindhi | 18,324 | 53,280 | | 16,260 | 780 |
| Sirvi | 47,799 | 61 | XVII.—TAILORS | 41,268 | 2,125 |
| Sondhia | 42,081 | ... | Darzi | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| | 30,932 | ... | | 41,268 | 2,125 |
| III.—LABOURERS | 23,015 | 1,375 | XVIII.—CARPENTERS | 179,225 | 6,271 |
| Dhānak | 2.3 | 2.8 | Khāti | 18.2 | 12.7 |
| | 23,015 | 1,375 | Sutār | 142,804 | 6,249 |
| IV.—FOREST AND HILL TRIBES | 1,099,765 | 45,061 | | 36,421 | 22 |
| Bhil | 111.6 | 91.0 | XIX.—POTTERS | 299,055 | 13,871 |
| Grassia | 549,531 | 6,812 | Kumhār | 30.3 | 28.0 |
| Mer | 24,910 | ... | | 299,055 | 13,871 |
| Merāt-Gorāt | 8,554 | 14,589 | XX.—BLACK-SMITHS | 74,040 | 4,475 |
| Merāt-Kathāt | 175 | 1,990 | Lohār | 7.5 | 9.0 |
| Mina | 1,354 | 17,731 | | 74,040 | 4,475 |
| | 515,241 | 3,939 | XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER-SMITHS | 63,998 | 3,169 |
| V.—GRAZERS AND DAIRYMEN | 842,467 | 35,934 | Sunār | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| Ahir | 85.6 | 72.6 | | 63,998 | 3,169 |
| Gadaris | 163,311 | 2,137 | XXII.—OIL PRESSERS | 79,216 | 4,126 |
| Gujar | 71,373 | 23 | Teli | 8.0 | 8.3 |
| Rebādi | 484,130 | 31,912 | | 79,216 | 4,126 |
| | 123,653 | 1,862 | XXIII.—TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS. | 39,172 | 1,298 |
| VI.—HUNTERS AND FOWLERS | 67,899 | 2,886 | Kalāl | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Bāuri | 6.9 | 5.8 | | 39,172 | 1,298 |
| Nāik | 24,381 | 297 | XXIV.—BUTCHERS | 80,600 | 4,643 |
| | 43,518 | 2,589 | Kasai | 8.2 | 9.4 |
| VII.—PRIESTS AND DEVOTERS | 1,101,453 | 34,655 | Khatik | 29,150 | 1,000 |
| Bairāgi | 111.9 | 70.0 | | 51,450 | 3,643 |
| Brāhman | 49,597 | 69 | XXV.—LEATHER WORKERS | 948,080 | 33,408 |
| Fakir | 772,156 | 23,643 | Bāmbhi | 96.3 | 67.5 |
| Gosāin | 64,219 | 2,767 | Chamār | 159,276 | 1,995 |
| Jogi | 27,526 | 941 | Meghwāl | 696,904 | 12,278 |
| Prohit | 61,749 | 2,267 | Raigar | 15,059 | 1 |
| Sādhu | 61,731 | 202 | | 76,841 | 19,134 |
| Swāmi | 32,202 | 4,706 | XXVI.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS | 184,292 | 10,095 |
| | 32,273 | 60 | Bhisti | 18.7 | 20.4 |
| VIII.—GENEALOGISTS | 28,042 | 655 | Chākar | 23,557 | 1,487 |
| Bhāt | 2.8 | 1.3 | Daroga | 59,902 | 20 |
| | 28,042 | 655 | | 100,833 | 8,579 |
| IX.—BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS | 31,436 | 314 | XXVII.—SWEEPERS | 80,429 | 5,800 |
| Chāran | 3.2 | 0.6 | Bhangi | 8.2 | 11.7 |
| | 31,436 | 314 | | 80,429 | 5,800 |
| X.—WRITERS | 21,466 | 2,481 | XXVIII.—OTHERS | 795,278 | 94,691 |
| Kāynatha | 2.2 | 5.1 | | 80.8 | 191.2 |
| | 21,466 | 2,481 | | | |
| XI.—MUSICIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS, MIMES AND JUGGLERS. | 54,935 | 6,128 | | | |
| Dholi | 5.8 | 12.4 | | | |
| Sargara | 28,794 | 5,381 | | | |
| | 26,141 | 747 | | | |

NOTE.—The number in italics below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per mille to the total population of the Province.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., since 1891, by Provinces.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Locality. E—Rajputana. A—Ajmer-Merwara. | PERSONS. | | | | PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. | | | Per cent- age of net varia- tion, 1891-1921. | Reasons for marked variation. |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|--|--|
| | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911-1921. | 1901-1911. | 1891-1901. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| ALL CASTES | Rajputana | 9,944,151 | 10,372,787 | 9,722,201 | 11,908,504 | -12.8 | +6.7 | -15.9 | -24.6 | |
| | Ajmer-Merwara. | 418,542 | 501,205 | 478,312 | 542,268 | -16.9 | +5.1 | -15.1 | -22.2 | |
| Ahr | E | 157,284 | 163,119 | 159,434 | 156,464 | -3.6 | +2.3 | +1.9 | +0.5 | |
| Anglo-Indian | E | 641 | 529 | 522 | 394 | +21.2 | +1.3 | +32.5 | +62.7 | |
| | A | 746 | 719 | 341 | 636 | +5.1 | +106.2 | -46.4 | +17.3 | |
| Bairagi | E | 48,304 | 56,513 | 78,301 | 151,083 | -14.5 | -25.8 | -69.7 | -68.1 | Included Sanjogi in 1901 and 1901. |
| Bali | E | 201,405 | 196,143 | 313,174 | 232,481 | +2.8 | -37.4 | +10.9 | -28.6 | Partly included Bam- bhi in 1901. |
| | A | 20,512 | 23,773 | 22,356 | 31,909 | -13.7 | +6.3 | -29.9 | -35.7 | |
| Bambhi | E | 159,276 | 133,780 | 4,363 | 208,084 | +19.1 | +2,964.8 | -97.9 | -23.5 | Partly included in Bali in 1901. |
| Banjara | E | 19,046 | 21,547 | 17,005 | 20,041 | -11.6 | +28.7 | +15.1 | -4.1 | |
| Bauri | E | 24.3 g | 30,927 | 30,291 | .. | -21.2 | +2.1 | .. | .. | Included in Moghis in 1891. |
| Bhangl | E | 79,079 | 83,870 | 77,218 | 82,040 | -5.7 | +8.6 | -5.9 | -3.6 | |
| | A | 5,800 | 5,281 | 7,123 | 5,923 | +7.8 | -24.8 | +20.2 | -2.2 | |
| Bhat | E | 27,955 | 34,512 | 34,085 | 65,135 | -19.6 | +1.2 | -47.7 | -57.1 | Probably included Edo in 1891. |
| Bhil | E | 548,147 | 447,335 | 339,786 | 605,426 | +22.5 | +31.7 | -43.9 | -9.5 | |
| | A | 6,312 | 6,509 | 5,325 | 7,752 | +4.7 | +22.2 | -31.3 | -12.1 | |
| Bhildi | E | 23,475 | 24,707 | 13,200 | 12,408 | -5.0 | +35.8 | +46.7 | +89.2 | Partly returned as Sheikh in 1901 and 1901. |
| Bhawal | E | 52,843 | 52,879 | 49,202 | 57,064 | -0.1 | +7.3 | -13.6 | -7.4 | |
| Brahman | E | 764,086 | 814,505 | 1,020,619 | 1,140,311 | -16.4 | -10.9 | -10.5 | -33.0 | Partly included Dakot Garods, Prohis, and Kevag in 1901 and 1901. |
| Certain trading castes (Mahajan). | A | 23,643 | 24,042 | 25,005 | 23,646 | -1.7 | -4.2 | -12.4 | -17.5 | |
| | E | 592,154 | 708,238 | 751,891 | 869,508 | -15.6 | -6.4 | -13.6 | -31.9 | |
| Chakir | A | 32,366 | 34,470 | 37,027 | 44,743 | -6.1 | -6.9 | -17.2 | -27.7 | |
| | E | 59,397 | 177,381 | 163,715 | 211,996 | -66.2 | +8.3 | -22.6 | -71.7 | Partly included De- roga, Hazuri and Gola in 1911, 1901 and 1891. |
| Chamir | A | 29 | 9,222 | 6,983 | 10,891 | -99.7 | +33.0 | -35.2 | -99.7 | |
| | E | 675,430 | 784,413 | 716,949 | 796,380 | -8.0 | +2.4 | -6.4 | -11.9 | Partly included Sar- gara, Bali and Bala in 1901 and 1891. |
| Chama | A | 12,278 | 13,351 | 19,350 | 17,391 | -9.0 | -31.0 | +11.3 | -29.4 | |
| | E | 31,431 | 37,567 | 26,001 | 48,430 | -16.3 | -1.1 | -21.5 | -35.1 | |
| Chitpa | E | 33,288 | 37,013 | 43,183 | 58,019 | -10.1 | -14.3 | -25.6 | -42.6 | Possibly included Nigar of Rangren in 1891. |
| Christian (Indians) | E | 3,435 | 2,384 | 1,271 | 645 | +43.7 | +87.6 | +97.1 | +431.0 | |
| | A | 3,343 | 2,730 | 2,382 | 1,509 | +22.5 | +15.6 | +95.4 | +179.5 | |
| Dangi | E | 38,966 | 33,408 | 30,578 | 684 | +16.6 | +9.3 | +4,370.5 | +5,596.8 | Not known how re- turned in 1891. |
| Dauri | E | 40,322 | 44,235 | 43,854 | 51,100 | -8.9 | +1.4 | -14.7 | -21.2 | |
| Dhakar | E | 87,226 | 89,496 | 78,944 | 77,216 | -2.5 | +13.4 | +2.2 | +13.0 | |
| Dhank | E | 23,015 | 25,321 | 32,003 | 65,723 | -9.8 | -20.3 | -51.3 | -65.0 | Not known how re- turned in 1891. |
| Dhobi | E | 39,185 | 44,132 | 47,835 | 44,185 | -11.3 | -7.6 | +8.5 | -11.3 | |
| | A | 29,542 | 30,698 | 23,171 | 57,455 | -7.0 | +8.9 | -51.0 | -50.3 | |
| European Race. | A | 5,281 | 5,373 | 970 | 6,535 | +0.1 | +454.4 | -85.2 | -17.7 | |
| | E | 636 | 1,179 | 970 | 767 | -29.2 | +21.5 | +26.5 | +9.9 | |
| Fakir | A | 1,462 | 1,755 | 1,009 | 836 | -17.8 | +73.9 | +20.4 | +72.1 | |
| | E | 63,344 | 54,219 | 41,944 | 22,674 | +16.8 | +32.1 | +25.8 | +93.9 | Partly included Sadha in 1921. |
| Gadhri | E | 70,023 | 63,952 | 51,975 | 17,178 | +9.5 | +23.5 | +201.5 | +387.7 | Possibly partly in Rehari in 1891. |
| Gadha | E | 27,005 | 27,332 | 22,415 | 44,480 | -1.2 | -15.7 | -27.1 | -36.3 | |
| Gandhi | E | 24,910 | 17,419 | 13,297 | 14,958 | +43.0 | +41.7 | -18.0 | +68.2 | |
| Gujar | E | 460,235 | 496,055 | 492,731 | 572,599 | -3.2 | +7.2 | -19.2 | -16.1 | |
| | A | 31,912 | 35,059 | 36,707 | 39,072 | -9.0 | -4.5 | -3.6 | -16.2 | |
| Jat | E | 893,546 | 929,223 | 845,919 | 1,056,398 | -4.8 | +9.7 | -19.9 | -16.4 | |
| | A | 25,394 | 30,497 | 27,952 | 36,324 | -15.1 | +9.1 | -23.0 | -28.7 | |
| Jogi | E | 69,973 | 66,321 | 69,571 | 49,267 | -8.1 | +9.5 | +22.9 | +23.6 | |
| Kachhi | E | 49,586 | 62,376 | 59,838 | 82,116 | -5.3 | +3.0 | -2.5 | -4.6 | |
| Kalmikhi | E | 39,394 | 23,349 | 21,284 | 19,949 | +9.0 | +33.3 | +6.6 | +54.9 | |

which contributed to errors, was the fine distinction between a traditional and an actual occupation which caused some confusion. Accurate distinction between the Principal and the Subsidiary occupations was rather too much to be expected from Enumerators, who are generally of limited intelligence and who, because of the honorary nature of their duties, do not seem to have bothered themselves with the test of income. Since the apprehension of mistakes was greater at the time of tabulation, when thousands of occupations actually returned were to be condensed and brought within the limited scope of 191 groups, every one of the twenty-two Deputy Superintendents was asked to furnish a list of occupations actually returned at the census. These lists were carefully scrutinized on receipt, and were returned after posting the correct number of group according to the Classification Scheme. The figures, under the broad divisions of Classes, Sub-classes and in most cases the orders of occupations, may therefore be accepted with some confidence, but those under individual Groups should be taken with caution.

Scheme of Classification.

3. Changes made in the classification of occupations between the Censuses held in 1901 and 1911 have been explained at length in para 3, Chapter XI of the Census Report of 1911, and it is therefore not considered necessary to recapitulate them here. The Scheme of Classification adopted this time is mainly the same as that followed in 1911. The slight changes made in it are due to raising the number of Orders from 55 to 56—

- (1) by combining old Orders 18 and 19 into one, *viz.*, 18, and naming it 'Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries,'
- (2) amalgamation of Orders 40 and 41 and giving the combined Order number 40 'Trade of other sorts,' and
- (3) the creation of three new Orders, *viz.*, (i) '19, Transport by air,' (ii) '43, Air force,' and (iii) '56, Other unclassified unproductive Industries.'

The variation in the number of Groups is, in the main, due to the splitting up of certain Groups of 1911, with a view to more accurate classification. Thus, the 1911 Group 4 (Farm servants and field labourers) is now split into Group 4 (Farm servants) and Group 5 (Field labourers); and Group 13 of 1911 (Raising of small animals) now appears as Group 15 (Birds, bees, etc.) and Group 16 (Silk-worms). In a few cases, occupations have been conveyed from one Order to another. For example; Bristles workers, Brush-makers and persons occupied with feather, have been removed from Order 6 (Textile industries) to Order 7 (Hides, skins and hard materials from the Animal Kingdom); Thatchers have been transferred from Order 15 (Building industries) to Order 8 (Wood industries); plough and agricultural implement-makers have been carried from Order 9 (Metal industries) to (Wood or metal) according to the material of which the implements are made; (Makers of glass bangles and beads) have been transferred from Order 18 (Industries of luxury) to Order 10 (Ceramics); (Saddlers and harness-makers) have been transferred from Order 16 (Construction of means of transport) to Order 7 (Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); (Manufacturers of ice) have been transferred from Order 17 (Production and transmission of physical forces) to Order 11 (Chemical products and analogous); (Newspaper managers and editors and journalists) have been transferred from Order 18 (Industries of luxury) to Order 50 (Letters and arts and sciences); (Trade in thatch) has been transferred from Order 36 (Trade in building materials) to Order 28 (Trade in wood); (Conjurors, acrobats, etc.,) have been transferred from Order 41 (Trade of other sorts) to Order 50 (Letters and arts and sciences).

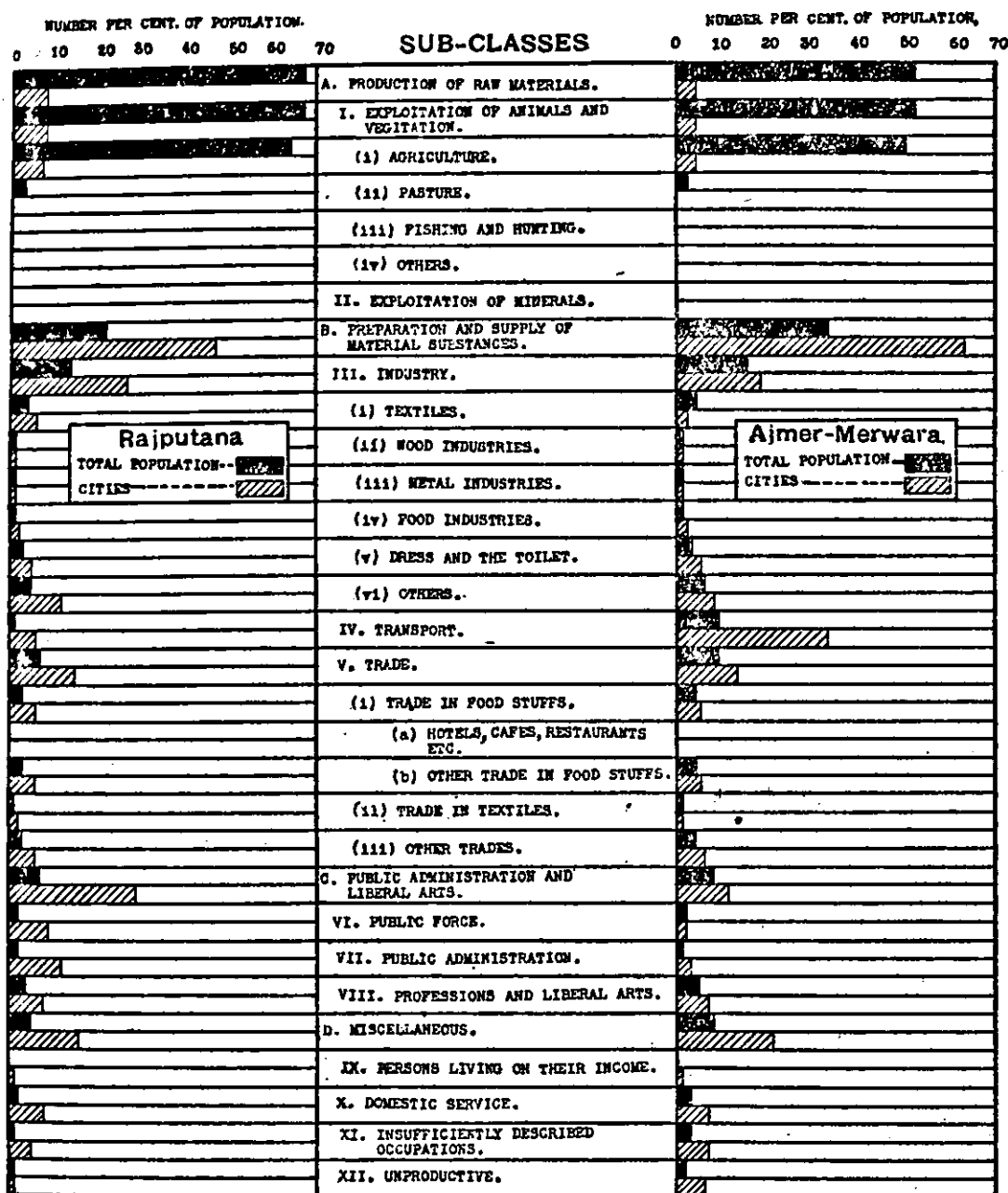
General distribution of population by occupation.

| Class. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|--|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total. | Per cent. age. | Total. | Percent. age. |
| A—Production of raw materials | 6,561,623 | 66 | 258,987 | 52 |
| B—Preparation and supply of material substances. | 2,147,766 | 22 | 160,883 | 32 |
| C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts. | 662,219 | 7 | 37,233 | 8 |
| D—Miscellaneous | 472,776 | 5 | 38,168 | 8 |

4. The marginal statement gives the actual and proportional figures for the four main classes of occupations in the two Provinces. In both the Provinces, a great majority of the people are dependant on Agriculture and pursuits akin to it. The proportion of persons maintaining themselves by

Agriculture is greater in Rajputana than in Ajmer-Merwara.

The diagram below illustrates the general distribution of population of



the Provinces and Cities by occupation. The proportions per cent. of the persons engaged in principal occupations and who form 5 or more than five per cent. of the total population in each Province, are compared with those of 1911 in the table on the margin.

| Class. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|---|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation. | 60 | 65 | 52 | 55 |
| III—Industry | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| IV—Transport | ... | ... | 9 | 7 |
| V—Trade | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Others | 13 | 12 | 15 | 13 |

It will be seen, that in Rajputana the variations do not exceed one per cent., which shows that people have not changed their occupations. In Ajmer-Merwara, however, Agriculture shows a fall of 3 per cent. and Industry of 2 and the rest show a rise.

is more prevalent in all the Divisions of Rajputana, and specially in the Southern, than in Ajmer-Merwara. Industry is represented mostly in the Western Division of Rajputana and Commerce in Ajmer-Merwara.

5. The table on the margin shows the proportion per cent. of the main religions found in the principal occupations in Ajmer-Merwara. In order that the reader may understand the relevancy of the figures, it

| Sub-class. | Hindu. | Musliman. | Jain. | Christian. | Animist. |
|---|--------|-----------|-------|------------|----------|
| I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation. | 60.9 | 30.5 | 11.2 | 5.2 | 64.2 |
| II—Industry. | 15.2 | 17.9 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 2.0 |
| III—Transport. | 0.4 | 14.9 | 1.9 | 42.2 | 1.1 |
| IV—Trade. | 4.9 | 10.9 | 69.1 | 6.4 | 22.9 |
| V—Public works. | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 1.3 |
| VII—Professions and Liberal Arts. | 4.2 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 16.9 | 2.2 |
| X—Domestic services. | 2.2 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 1.3 |

religious found in the principal occupations in Ajmer-Merwara. In order that the reader may understand the relevancy of the figures, it

may be mentioned that Hindus constitute 73, Muslims 21, Jains 4 and Others 2 per cent. of the total population. To 'Others,' Christians contribute 1 per cent. and the rest, including Animists, another 1 per cent. The discussion will therefore be confined chiefly to Hindus and Muslims. The percentage of Hindus engaged under Sub-class I is far higher than that of Muslims, and this explains the weakness of their representation in other occupations. About 69 per cent. of Muslims are available for pursuits other than Agriculture against only 49 of Hindus. Jains have practically the monopoly of Trade. The higher percentages of Christians in Transport and Public works are due respectively to their employment in large numbers in Railways and in the British regiment stationed at Nasirabad.

6. This discussion is intended to show the extent to which castes have retained their Traditional occupations—the subject dealt with in the Imperial Table XXI and in the Subsidiary Table VIII attached to this Chapter. *Rajputs*, who are soldiers by tradition, seem to have practically given up their original occupation and to have devoted themselves, for obvious reasons, to other pursuits. Out of every 1,000, as few as 8 are found in Public Force. 43 support themselves by Income from Rent of Land, 76 by Cultivation of all kinds and the remaining follow other occupations in small numbers. Similarly, *Brahmans* have degenerated themselves into being Cultivators, Field labourers, etc.; only 23 in a thousand retain their Traditional occupation. *Gujars*, who are traditionally Herdsmen, retain their original occupation in the proportion of only 9 per mille. 928 of them follow miscellaneous occupations and 63 work as Field labourers and Wood-cutters, etc. *Khatris*, who were originally distillers, are being driven to seek other occupations for their livelihood, owing to the restrictions placed upon their trade by the Excise policy of the present day. They have taken mostly to Agricultural occupations in which as many as 436 in a thousand are found. *Dhows*, *Telis*, *Lohars*, *Khatris* and *Bhambas* alone seem to adhere to their respective traditional occupations. The rest of the castes have more or less deviated from their original vocations and taken to other occupations.

Castes following selected occupations.—Some interesting information, as to the extent to which various castes follow certain selected occupations, is furnished by the Imperial Table XXI—B. The groups selected for this table in the two Provinces were 8 in number. Of these, the largest number of workers was returned under Group 27—'Cotton sizing and weaving' (111,424), in which the first five numerically strong castes *viz.* *Koli*, *Bania*, *Bambhis*, *Chamars* and *Jatias* give proportions of 33, 23, 21, 9 and 6 per cent. respectively. In the next Group 28 'Cotton spinning' which returned 91,424 workers, *Maharans*, with 26 per cent., top the list, then come *Brahmans* (13), *Shetias* (5), *Rajputs* and *Bambhis* (4 each). In Group 29 'Workers in precious stones' (25,331), *Sumars* predominate with 82 per cent. *Lohars* mostly follow the occupations grouped under 43 'Other workers in Iron and Makers of implements.' Their proportion to the total number of Workers is 44 per cent. Group 25 'Cotton Ginning and Pressing' chiefly maintains *Pindaris* 43 per cent., *Tats* 19 per cent., *Shetias* 7 per cent., *Brahmans* and *Pindaris* 3 per cent. each. Group 22 'Other minerals' mainly supports *Chamars* 16 per cent.; *Khatris* 12; *Shetias* 11; and *Khatris* 4. In Group 49 'Workers in Brass, Copper, etc.,' *Patwaris* muster strong (57 per cent.), followed by *Sumars* and *Shetias* (6 per cent. each).

Caste and Race of Gazetted Officers.—The religions and castes of the Gazetted Officers serving under the British Government in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, with their respective actual numbers, are given on the margin and show which of them take larger share in the administration. The proportions in this service are—the Hindu, 53 per cent.; the Christian, 20 per cent.; the Musalman, 19 per cent.; the Sikh, 7 per cent.; and the Parsi, 1 per cent. Among the castes in the Hindu religion, the *Rajput* and the *Jat* preponderate.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|
| <i>Christian</i> — | | <i>Musalman</i> — | |
| European | 25 | Rajput | 7 |
| Anglo-Indian | 2 | Pathan | 6 |
| Indian | 2 | Sheikh | 4 |
| TOTAL | 29 | Others | 10 |
| <i>Hindu</i> — | | TOTAL | 27 |
| Rajputs | 23 | <i>Sikh</i> — | |
| Jat | 20 | Sikh | 10 |
| Kayastha | 8 | <i>Zoroastrian</i> — | |
| Vaish | 6 | Parsi | 1 |
| Khattri | 6 | GRAND TOTAL | 144 |
| Brahman | 6 | | |
| Bhargava | 2 | | |
| Gujar | 2 | | |
| Prabhu | 1 | | |
| Ahir | 1 | | |
| Rawat | 1 | | |
| Bengali | 1 | | |
| TOTAL | 77 | | |

Caste of Income Tax assesses.—Some idea of the distribution of wealth in Ajmer-

| Caste, Trade and Race. | Profes- sions. | Manu- facturers. | Commerco or Trade. | Ownors of Property. | Total. |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| <i>Hindu</i> | 84 | 1 | 163 | 18 | 264 |
| Agarwal | 14 | ... | 50 | 2 | 66 |
| Bhargava | 7 | ... | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Bijabargi | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Brahmad | 25 | ... | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| Chhipa | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Gujrati Mod | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Kalal | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Kayastha | 13 | ... | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Khandelwal | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 |
| Khati | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 |
| Khattri | 9 | ... | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| Mahesri | 1 | ... | 23 | ... | 24 |
| Oswal | 3 | ... | 54 | 5 | 62 |
| Rajput | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Saraogi | 2 | ... | 20 | 1 | 23 |
| <i>Musalman</i> | 9 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 22 |
| Moghal | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Saiyod | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Shoikh | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| <i>Zoroastrian</i> | 3 | ... | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| Parsi | 8 | ... | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| <i>Sikh</i> | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sikh | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| <i>Christian</i> | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Anglo-Indian | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| European | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Indian | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 159 | 2 | 178 | 18 | 357 |

Merwara among different castes can be gathered from the castes of the Income-Tax assesses given on the margin. Out of the total number of assesses, the largest numbers are given by *Agarwals* (66), *Oswals* (62), *Europeans* (36), *Brahmans* (27), *Mahesris* (24), and *Saraogis* (23); their proportions per cent. being 18, 17, 10, 8, 7

and 6 respectively. Europeans and *Brahmans* derive their income mostly from professional pursuits, and the rest from Commerce and Trade. *Agarwals'* share in both of them is not insignificant. There is only one assessee who follows the occupation of Manufacture. *Oswals* represent about one-fourth of the total number of Owners of Property.

Workers and Depend-
ants.

7. *Rajputana.*—In Rajputana, there are 58 Workers to 42 Dependants (*vide* Subsidiary Table I). The Dependants are most numerous (3 to every Worker) among those who follow the occupation of Brokerage, Commission and Export Agency. It is not possible to say whether this is due to fecundity or there being many drones or hangers on in such families, in consequence of their prosperity. Of the other occupations, Dependants bulk largely among persons engaged in (1) Law; (2) Means of transport; (3) Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance; (4) Trade in Textiles; or (5) Trade in Chemical products. Among all these every Worker has approximately 2 Dependants. The proportion of Dependants is naturally the smallest among inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms-houses (5 per cent. only). Among workers in Salt and those supported by Textile Industry, Trade in Fuel, and Forestry, there is only one Dependant to every two Workers. The classes which follow these occupations are such in which women and children also work and which employ to a certain extent such immigrants as leave their Dependants behind.

in Rajputana and 159 in Ajmer-Merwara. This means that in Cities, the number of female-workers is a little below half the Provincial figure, and naturally so, as in the Rural areas most of the females work in the fields. Female-workers generally preponderate in certain occupations such as Rice-pounding; Butter, Cheese and Ghee making; Midwifery; Helping in Cultivation; Dealers in Hay, Fire-wood and Charcoal, etc. The map on page 231 *ante* exhibits the proportion of female to 1,000 male-workers in each State and District. The States showing a proportion of 800 and over are Dungarpur, Banswara and Kushalgarh. Banswara tops them all and gives a proportion of 915. The major portion of population in the States above mentioned belong to the Animistic religion—the women of which take an active part in work. The lowest proportion of workers (*i.e.*, below 500) is found in Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Abu, the last showing as low a proportion as 331. The position of Abu is peculiar. It being a summer hill resort, more male foreigners go there.

Main occupations followed in the Provinces.

9. The proportional figures of the principal occupations followed in these Provinces, as given in Imperial Table XVII, can be seen in the Subsidiary Table I appended to this Chapter, and the inter-censal variations in Subsidiary Table VII. Certain Groups of 1911 have been split up this time and, with a view to affect possible comparison, figures for 1921 for the split up groups corresponding with the relative groups of the Census of 1911 have been added together. For instance, old Group 8 which included 'Wood-cutters; Fire-wood, Lac, Catechu, Rubber, etc., collectors; and Charcoal-burners,' has this time been split up into two, *viz.*, 9 'Wood-cutters; Fire-wood, Catechu, Rubber, etc., collectors; and Charcoal-burners', and 10 'Lac collectors.' The figures of the present groups have been totalled up and placed against those of the old Group 8 in Subsidiary Table VII.

Sub-class I. 'Exploitation of animals and vegetation.'—This Sub-class covers 2 Orders and 18 Groups. Of these two Orders, Order 1(a) 'Ordinary Cultivation' is the most important both in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. It is composed of

| Group. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|---|------------|----------------|
| I—Income from rent of Agricultural land | 347 | ... |
| II—Ordinary Cultivators | 3,806 | 136 |
| II—(a) Helpers in Cultivation | 1,571 | 83 |
| IV—Farm servants | 91 | 1 |
| V—Field Labourers | 447 | 20 |

five groups, of which the main groups with the actual number (000s omitted) supported by them are given on the margin. Farm servants and Field labourers were classified separately in 1901 and were mixed together in 1911,

but have again been split up this time. The terms 'Rent payers' and 'Rent receivers' have been fully explained in the Census Report of 1911. Persons receiving rent of agricultural land have been distinguished from those receiving rent of land which is not agricultural. Persons supported by 'Ordinary Cultivation' form 64 per cent. of the population of Rajputana and 50 per cent. of that

| GROUPS. | VARIATION IN PER- CENTAGE. | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| I—Income from rent of Agricultural land | —40.2 | —33.6 |
| II—Ordinary Cultivators | +0.4 | —6.4 |
| IV and V—Farm servants and Field labourers | —19.1 | —31.9 |

NOTE.—Figures have been taken from Subsidiary Table VII.

of Ajmer-Merwara. The figures on the margin show that there has been a decrease in all the groups both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, except in the group, 'Ordinary Cultivators' in the former Province. Loss is prominent in 'Rent receivers' in both the Provinces. The decrease among persons living upon income from rent of Agricultural land, which is out of proportion to the general decrease in population, seems due to the fact that many, who derived income principally from land under their own cultivation, returned themselves as 'Rent payers (cultivators)' instead of 'Rent receivers.' The loss under 'Field labourers' and 'Farm servants,' which is also disproportionate to the general decrease, is apparently due partly to their having registered themselves as 'General labourers' under Group 187 'Labourers and Workmen otherwise

unspecified' and partly to heavy mortality on account of epidemics. The average acreage of land actually under cultivation in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is 374,044 giving roughly an incidence of 3 acres to an ordinary cultivator and 18 to a field labourer and farm servant.

Subsidiary Occupations combined with Agriculture. Rajputana.—Subsidiary Table V exhibits the important subsidiary occupations followed by persons, whose principal occupation is Agriculture. The Subsidiary occupation most popular with Landlords or Rent receivers is 'Ordinary Cultivation' which gives a proportion of 1,213 to every 10,000 of the total population. The next favourite Subsidiary occupation is 'Helpers in Cultivation' [Group 2(a)] and 'Beggars, Vagrants, etc.' (Group 189). Among those whose Principal occupation is Rent paying, *i.e.*, who are Cultivators, 72 in 10,000 work as 'Helpers' and 75 as 'Farm servants and Field labourers.' The most popular of the Subsidiary occupations with them is 'Keeping and Breeding of Cattle,' in which their proportion is 89 per 10,000. In the remaining two Principal occupations, *viz.*, 'Helpers in Cultivation' and 'Field labourers and Farm servants' the proportions of persons who combine any other occupation with their Principal occupations are very low. The highest proportion in 10,000 indicated in the former by those who add to their income by Farm Service and Field Labour (Groups 4 and 5) and Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (Groups 11 and 12) as their Subsidiary occupation is 48 each, and in the latter by those who follow 'Ordinary Cultivation' (Group 2)—71.

Ajmer-Merwara.—As in Rajputana, the most common Subsidiary occupation of 'Rent receivers' here also is Ordinary Cultivation, in which their proportion is 1,130 per 10,000. Next to it comes that of the 'Traders of all kinds' (647), followed by 'Beggars, Vagrants, etc.' (376). 'Rent payers,' *i.e.*, those who pay rent for the land they cultivate, mostly combine the occupations 'Farm servants' and 'Field labourers,' (124); 'Cattle Breeding,' (419) and 'Beggars and Vagrants, etc.,' (106); as their Subsidiary occupations. Of the persons whose Principal occupation is 'Helping in Cultivation' without taking any remuneration, the only Subsidiary occupation which gives a palpable proportion in 10,000 is that of 'Farm servants' and 'Field Labourers' (142). The Subsidiary occupation most popular with 'Farm servants' and 'Field labourers' is 'Helping in Cultivation' (315).

Occupations combining Agriculture as a Subsidiary occupation.—Subsidiary Table IV gives the proportional figures of the Partially Agriculturists, *i.e.*, those whose principal means of livelihood is not Agriculture. About 11 per cent. in Rajputana and 8 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara have returned themselves as such. Their proportion to the total number of Actual Workers in Rajputana comes to 36 per mille, and in Ajmer-Merwara to 38. The proportion of 'Partially Agriculturists' is the highest in the occupations falling under Class C 'Public Administration and Liberal Arts,' in which 120 and 157 per mille in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively depend upon some sort of Agricultural occupation as a secondary means of their support. In Rajputana, Sub-class VIII 'Professions and Liberal Arts' gives the greatest proportion, 131 per mille. On the other hand, Ajmer-Merwara shows the highest proportion (246) of such workers under Sub-class VI 'Public Force.' In Rajputana too, it is not insignificant. Class B 'Preparation and Supply of Material Substances' is the Class which gives the next largest proportions of 'Partially Agriculturists,' *viz.*, 117 and 185 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. In this class, Sub-class III, Order 8 'Wood Industries' exhibits the highest proportion of Partially Agriculturists, 244 in Rajputana and 268 in Ajmer-Merwara.

Non-agricultural occupations having closer relation with Agriculture are :—

| Occupation. | Natural Division. | Proportion per mille. |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Wood-Industries | Western Division | 407 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara | 268 |
| Industries of Dress and the Toilet | Western Division | 275 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara | 134 |
| Public Force | Western Division | 252 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara | 246 |
| Professions and Liberal Arts | Western Division | 196 |
| | Ajmer-Merwara | 139 |
| Persons living on their income | Ajmer-Merwara | 229 |
| | Eastern Division | 124 |

It is generally believed that people taking Agriculture as a more respectable occupation, return themselves as Agriculturists, although their principal means of support may be some Non-agricultural occupation, and that the figures in the Imperial Tables cannot give a correct estimate of the population dependant upon Agriculture. It is therefore suggested that, in order to estimate the total population actually dependant upon Agricultural pursuits, it will be fairly safe to count as half-agricultural all persons who combine Agricultural and other occupations without reference to the distinction between their Principal or Subsidiary occupa-

| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|--|------------|----------------|
| 1—Persons returning Agriculture as their Principal occupation | 3,782,275 | 160,191 |
| 2—Deduct Agriculturists combining Non-agricultural occupations as their subsidiary occupation | —145,790 | —12,964 |
| 3—Balance—Purely Agriculturists | 3,636,485 | 147,227 |
| 4—Add the sum of half the population under 2 above and half the Partially Agriculturists in columns 7 and 8 of the Imperial Table XVII-A, Part II at Page 184 (Table Volume) | 174,184 | 12,129 |
| 5—Total Agriculturists | 3,810,669 | 159,356 |
| 6—Total number of Actual workers in the Provinces (Table XVII-A) | 5,684,578 | 294,307 |
| 7—Percentage of total Agricultural Workers to total Workers (all told) as arrived at by the above process | 67 | 54 |
| 8—Percentage of total Agricultural Workers to total Workers as actually returned | 67 | 54 |

tion. The table on the margin explains the process by which an estimate of the Actual Workers supported by Agriculture has been arrived at. Agents, Estate managers, Clerks, Rent collectors, etc. (Order 1, Group 3) have been included in the category of Agriculturists, their number being insignificant. The resultant proportion is the same as that arrived at by calculating the percentage of persons returned as supported by Agriculture at the time of Census to the total Actual Workers. It will thus be seen that people, in these Provinces, do not seem to have returned Agriculture as their principal occupation because of its being considered respectable.

Sub-Class III. Industry.—This is the next important Sub-class after 'Pasture and Agriculture.' It supports about 14 per cent. of the total population in Rajputana and 15 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara, and shows a decrease of about 12 per cent. in the former and of 11 per cent. in the latter, since 1911. This decrease is greater than the general decrease in the population. The cause appears to be, that several seasonal factories, such as those of Ginning and Pressing, had ceased to work before the date of Census and the labourers concerned had taken to other callings. This presumption is supported by the fact that there is a fall of nearly 16 and 15 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara among those following occupations under Group 25 'Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing' of this Sub-class. The Orders numerically important in this Sub-class in both the Provinces are 6 'Textiles' and 13 'Industries of Dress and the Toilet.'

Cotton Weaving Industry.—In 1911, 'Cotton Spinning, Sizing, and Weaving' formed one Group, but it has now been split up into two, viz., 26 'Spinning' and 27 'Sizing and Weaving.' The total number of persons supported by these Groups shows a decrease of 4 per cent. in Rajputana but an increase of 5 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The number of Actual Workers returned under each Group are given on

| GROUP. | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 26 Cotton Spinning | 2,957 | 85,778 | 49 | 2,923 |
| 27 Cotton Sizing | 72,516 | 36,994 | 2,458 | 1,588 |
| TOTAL | 75,473 | 122,772 | 2,507 | 4,511 |

the margin. It will be seen that 'Spinning' falls practically to the lot of women. The majority of Spinners have been returned from Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar and Kotah. In 'Sizing' and 'Weaving,' Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar and Mewar

have returned numerous Workers. Taking the two Groups together, for comparison with the figures of the previous Census, it is noticed that the number of Workers has increased by 25 per cent. in Mewar and by 20 per cent. in Marwar. Jaipur and Kotah show a decrease of 18 and 1 per cent. respectively. *Julaha, Balai and Koli*

are the three principal castes, whose traditional occupation is 'Weaving and Sizing.' The percentages of their respective populations of persons in these castes following this occupation is 19 and 17 among *Balais* and 63 and 17 among *Kolis* respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Castes not traditionally connected with but taking the largest share in this Industry, according to the Imperial Table XXI-B, are in (1) 'Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing' both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the *Sheikh*; in Rajputana alone the *Teli*; and in Ajmer Merwara alone the *Mali*, the *Raigar*, the *Rajput* and the *Brahman*; in (2) 'Spinning,' both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the *Brahman* and the *Sheikh*; and in Rajputana alone, the *Pinara*, the *Rajput* and the *Oswal*; and in (3) 'Sizing and Weaving,' in both the Provinces, the *Bambhi*; and in Rajputana alone, the *Chamar*. The *Chamar* weavers are found mostly in Alwar and Jaipur. Only those castes have been discussed in which Workers form 5 per cent. or more of their respective population.

Industries of Dress and the Toilet.—In consideration of the numerical strength of Workers, the most important occupations followed under this Industry, in both the Provinces, are those shown under Groups 77, 'Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, Darners and Embroiderers on linen'; 78, 'Shoe, Boot and Sandal-makers'; 80, 'Washing, Cleaning and Dyeing'; and 81, 'Barbers, Hair-dressers and Wig-makers.'

| GROUP AND OCCUPATION. | VARIATION PER CENT. 1911-21. | | | | LOCALITY WHERE CHIEFLY FOUND. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| | RAJPUTANA. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
| | Persons supported. | Actual Workers. | Persons supported. | Actual Workers. | |
| 77—Tailors, Milliners, etc. | -9.5 | -14.3 | +4.9 | +0.2 | Ajmer-Merwara, Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar, Alwar and Bikaner. |
| 78—Shoe and Boot-makers. | -4.4 | -9.1 | -10.5 | +0.2 | Jaipur, Mewar, Marwar, Alwar, Kota and Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 80—Washing and Cleaning, etc. | -10.2 | -15.6 | -30.7 | -23.4 | Jaipur, Mewar, Marwar, Kota, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 81—Barbers, Hair-dressers, etc. | -10.6 | -11.0 | -22.0 | -17.4 | Jaipur, Mewar, Marwar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Ajmer-Merwara. |

The table on the margin exhibits the percentage of variations in the total number of persons supported by Occupations falling under these Groups as well as of the Actual Workers in them. The places where the followers of these occupations are chiefly found are also noted in the last column.

Sub-class IV. Transport.—Subsidiary Table IX shows the number of persons in each of the two Provinces, who were employed on Railways and in the Irrigation, Postal and Telegraph Departments respectively on the date of Census. Details are also given of (1) the classes of appointments and (2) the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians in each of them. Railways employ, directly or indirectly, 39,856 persons against 31,153 in 1911, or nearly 61 per cent. of the total number of workers returned under Sub-class IV 'Transport.' Of the total number of employes, 982 are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the rest Indians. In the Irrigation Department, there are 5,685 persons, of whom only two are Anglo-Indians or Europeans and both of them are in the Officer grade. The Supervising and Clerical staff consists of 91 and 75 persons respectively, and the rest are either labourers, contractors or mates, etc. The Postal Department employs 2,260 persons, of whom only 3 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The Telegraph Department provides for 37 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 167 Indians. On the margin are given the number of persons employed by the Public Works Department in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara in its various classes.

| Particulars. | TOTAL. | Number directly employed. | Number employed through contractors, etc. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---|
| Supervising staff | 879 | 588 | 291 |
| Mates and Mistries | 992 | 517 | 475 |
| Masons | 920 | 452 | 468 |
| Builders | 4,583 | 1,451 | 3,102 |
| Diggers | 9,133 | 4,876 | 4,257 |
| Labourers (Unspecified) | 1,432 | 331 | 1,101 |
| TOTAL | 17,939 | 8,245 | 9,694 |

Sub-Class V. Trade.—This Sub-class consists of 17 Orders and 34 Groups and supports 689 and 859 per 10,000 of the population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The Orders which support the largest number of persons are; 33, 'Other Trade in Food-stuffs'; 24, 'Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance'; and 26, 'Trade in Textiles.'

Other Trade in Food-stuffs.—The Groups which provide for the most numerous persons under this Order are 132 and 136. Almost two-thirds of the persons, occupied under this Order, fall under these Groups. Actual Workers supported

| Group. | Actual workers in 1921. | Variation 1911-21. | Locality where chiefly found. |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 132—Grocers and Sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments— | | | |
| Rajputana | 56,744 | —43 | Jaipur, Marwar, Mowar, Bikaner and Ajmer. Morwara. |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 4,046 | —16 | |
| 136—Grain and pulse-dealers | | | |
| Rajputana | 27,537 | +68 | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 275 | —38 | |

by them are given on the margin. Group 132 shows losses in both the Provinces, while Group 136-A, gain in Rajputana and loss in Ajmer-Merwara. It is very likely that exchange has taken place in these Groups. Altogether, 34,080 and 2,042 persons in Rajputana

and Ajmer-Merwara respectively were counted as Actual Workers under head 'Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance.' Both the Provinces show a decline—Rajputana of 44 per cent. and Ajmer-Merwara of 21 per cent. There is a very limited number of Banks and Insurance Companies here. Most of the Workers in this Group are Money-lenders.

Trade in Textiles.—Dealers in Piece-goods, Wool, Cotton, Silk and other Textiles are largely found in Jaipur, Marwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Mewar and Alwar in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. They have increased by 34 and 43 per cent. in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively.

Sub-Class VI. Public Force.—This Sub-class is not so numerically important in these Provinces as those already discussed, but the figures of recruitment during

| Caste. | TOTAL. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Place from which mostly recruited. |
|---------------------|--------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Rajput | 9,868 | 9,182 | 181 | Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar and Bikaner. |
| Jat | 9,853 | 9,817 | 36 | Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar and Jodhpur. |
| Gujar | 6,711 | 6,683 | 78 | Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Dholpur. |
| Mina | 2,810 | 2,747 | 63 | Jaipur, Dholpur, Jodhpur and Sirohi. |
| Mer-Merat | 5,703 | 581 | 5,172 | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Ahir | 1,158 | 1,155 | 3 | Alwar and Jaipur. |
| Musalman | 7,895 | 7,764 | 141 | Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur. |
| Sikh | 59 | 59 | .. | .... |
| Others | 3,602 | 3,314 | 288 | .... |
| TOTAL | 47,154 | 41,192 | 5,962 | |

the Great War, given in the margin, might be of interest. They relate to the period from August 1914 to July 1919. The age for recruitment is believed to be between 18

and 25 years. Census statistics do not give figures of the population for these ages but figures are available for the age-groups between 15 and 25 years. The period of 15—25 years has therefore been taken to represent the age of recruitment. The total male population of this age-group returned in this Census was 793,001 in Rajputana and 43,882 in Ajmer-Merwara. Calculated on these figures, the percentage of recruits was 5 and 14 respectively. It was the highest in *Rajputs* and *Jats* in Rajputana and in *Mers* and *Merats* in Ajmer-Merwara.

Part II. Industry.

Introductory.

10. As in 1911, special Industrial returns were obtained from the Managers of Industrial Establishments. The scope of enquiry was, however, extended this time. In 1911, the term 'Industrial Establishment' covered the institutions employing 20 persons and over. In the present Census, the definition was so altered as to bring all such establishments, as employed 10 persons or more, within the purview of an 'Industrial Establishment.' Instead of one in 1911, two Schedules styled A and B were required to be furnished this time by Managers of Factories. Schedule A was more or less similar to the Industrial Schedule of 1911, but the information required was rather more detailed in some respects. It required particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the nature of principal and subsidiary articles produced, and the power employed. Schedule B included particulars about the number, sex, age, caste and birth-

place of the operatives, both skilled and unskilled. These Schedules had to do nothing with the General Census Schedules and were distributed to the Managers of the Industrial establishments, who were told to fill them up within the month ending 30th April, 1921, which was the date fixed for their collection. The information contained in these Schedules was tabulated in the Imperial Table XXII, which had seven parts, as detailed below:—

- *Part I.*—Provincial Summary, giving the number of establishments of each kind with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff and the number and sex of the skilled and unskilled employes.
- Part II.*—Showing the distribution of the number employed in each class of Industries by States and Districts.
- Part III.*—Classifying the Industrial establishments according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of owners and managers.
- Part IV.*—Giving the caste or race and birth-place of Skilled Workmen.
- Part V.*—Giving similar information for Unskilled Labourers.
- Part VI.*—Giving details of the Power employed in Industrial establishments.
- Part VII.*—Showing the number of Looms in use in Textile establishments.

The statistics contained in these Tables, are summarised in the last eight Sub-diary Tables (X to XVII) appended to this Chapter.

11. Industries may be classified as (1) 'Primary' and (2) 'Secondary.' Primary industries are those, which deal with the products of the earth in their natural state, and Secondary those which convert the out-put of Primary industries into articles ready for consumption. The total number of Industrial establishments, majority of which are Primary, as registered during this Census, was 244 in Rajputana and 73 in Ajmer-Merwara. These industries employed 19,175 persons in Rajputana and 20,410 in Ajmer-Merwara, forming 2 and 4 per cent. of the respective total population of these Provinces. Of these, the Industrial establishments employing 20 persons and over, numbered 143 in Rajputana and 53 in Ajmer-Merwara, against 44 and 20 respectively in 1911. There is no organized department of Industries either in Rajputana or in Ajmer-Merwara. In the absence of any record, special enquiries had to be made for ascertaining the number and locality of each Industrial establishment and for compiling the preliminary register thereof, which entailed many difficulties. In addition to this, enquiries were also made about the prominent Cottage industries in the two Provinces. The number of Industrial concerns included in the Industrial Establishment Register, excluding Jau Industries, came up to 335 in Rajputana and 142 in Ajmer-Merwara, while Schedules actually received numbered only 212 and 72 respectively. The deficit represents the factories which either happened to be closed on the day of enumeration or in which the number of workers had fallen below the standard.

| INDUSTRY. | NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN | | PERSONS EMPLOYED IN | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| Mines | 9 | 26 | 409 | 238 |
| Quarries of hard rock | 54 | — | 4,053 | — |
| Limestone | 41 | 19 | 2,041 | 2,015 |
| Lignite | 2 | — | 112 | — |
| Wood | 5 | 2 | 25 | 48 |
| Brack | 12 | 1 | 716 | 31 |
| Glass and Earthen-ware | 4 | — | 153 | — |
| Chemical works | 11 | — | 2,112 | — |
| Paper industries | 19 | 6 | 530 | 147 |
| Leases | 1 | 2 | 43 | 48 |
| Furniture | 3 | 2 | 42 | 26 |
| Building | 11 | — | 2,823 | — |
| Private Printing | 25 | 7 | 2,161 | 10,395 |
| Printing Presses | 4 | 1 | 504 | 26 |
| Laundry | 16 | 8 | 418 | 511 |
| Jau Factories | 12 | 1 | 1,602 | 142 |

The table in the margin, gives the principal kinds of establishments registered in the two Provinces, together with the number of persons employed therein. Those using mechanical power are 61 in Rajputana and 27 in Ajmer-Merwara. The rest are worked by hand. Of those using mechanical power in Rajputana, 44 are worked by steam, 11 by electricity, 4 by oil, and

1 each by water and gas. In Ajmer-Merwara, 20 are worked by steam, 6 by oil and one each by gas and electricity. The largest Industrial establishments in Rajputana are, (1) Quarries of hard rock, (2) Means of Transport, (3) Industries connected with Building Materials, (4) Textiles, and (5) Chemical works. In Ajmer-Merwara, such establishments are (1) Means of Transport, (2) Textiles, and (3) Mines.

Rajputana.—Mines.—Of the eight Mines in Rajputana one, viz., the Colliery at Palana, in the Bikaner State, has special interest attached to it and may be mentioned. It was started in 1898 and is only a small concern. The aggregate out-put up to March, 1922, was 436,223 tons with a working expense of Rs. 3-6-9 per ton. The coal is of lignite variety and is consumed in the Province or is exported to the Punjab. The number of persons working on the date of Census was, Supervising staff 7, Skilled workmen 13 and Unskilled 143, total 163. Females work only as unskilled labourers and numbered 15.

Hard Rock Quarries.—Quarries of hard rock gave employment to 4,053 persons, of whom 214 were females, generally working as carriers. These Quarries are classified as (1) Ordinary stone quarries and (2) Lime-stone and Marble quarries. The former are all worked by hand. Of the latter, which are 19 in number, only 1 uses steam power and provides for 611 persons all told—Skilled and Unskilled labourers and Supervising staff. These quarries lie in Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah, Kishangarh, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi. The red and white stones of Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur and Marwar are famous for masonry and roofing purposes.

Transport.—Industrial establishments connected with Transport consist of 19 small Railway, Tram and Motor Car Workshops, which carry out ordinary repairs and fit machinery, etc. Eleven of these are worked by hand, and 8 by machinery (7 employing steam and 1 electric power). The biggest of the mechanical works employing 2,169 persons is situated in Marwar. There are two Motor Car works, one of which lies in Kotah and the other in Alwar, employing 66 and 76 persons respectively.

Building.—Industries connected with Building number 11. Seven of these are Sand-stone works, two Marble and cement works and two Lime-kilns. Marble and Cement establishments use power, and employ 1,793 persons. The Marble establishment works in Marwar and the Cement in Bundi. The Bundi Cement works, a unique concern in Rajputana and situated in the town of Lakheri of the Bundi State, merits special mention. It was started in 1913 by a Limited Company styled 'The Bundi Portland Cement Limited.' The mechanical power used consists of 3 steam engines (1,200 H. P.) and 3 generators (475 K. V. A. each). The industry is perennial and employs 1,705 workmen (258 Skilled and 1,447 Unskilled). Skilled labour is mostly imported.

Textiles.—Textile industries consist of 41 concerns, as detailed on the margin.

| Name. | Number. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing | 23 |
| Wool industries | 14 |
| Others | 4 |
| TOTAL | 41 |

Of the Wool industries, only one for baling wool uses power. All the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories excepting one are worked by steam, and only two of these had 200 to 400 workers in them at the time of Census. No Weaving or Spinning Mills were returned.

Chemical Works.—These include (1) Salt-refineries—6, (2) Saltpetre-refineries—4, and (3) Aerated Water factory—1; and 2,119 persons including 680 females are employed on them. Four Salt-refineries are worked by steam power and the one Aerated Water factory uses electricity. The two Salt-refineries in the '400 over' class provide for 1,096 persons—the rest are small concerns.

Ajmer-Merwara. Transport.—Seven establishments were registered under head 'Industries connected with Means of Transport and Communication.' One of these is a Motor Workshop which is worked by hand. Of the rest, which all lie in Ajmer and are driven by machinery worked either by steam or electricity and are owned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the biggest two are the Locomotive and the Carriage and Wagon Shops. They have in their employ 16,138 men and use steam power. There is not a single female worker in these Shops.

Textiles.—Textile factories are 19 in number, 14 of which are for Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing cotton, 2 for Spinning and Weaving and the remaining 3 for Lace and Embroidery. The three last-named are Non-mechanical and are all situated in the City of Ajmer. The other Textile establishments are mostly located in the Beawar town. The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills employ 1,335 males and 126 females. Females chiefly work in the reeling department.

Mines.—Although the strength of Workers in Mines is not sufficient to claim special mention, yet it will be interesting to note that mining is briskly developing here, in-as-much as the number of establishments employing 20 persons and over has risen from 2 in 1911 to 20 this time.

12. The table in the margin classifies the establishments according to size and compares them with 1911. The first group is the creation of this Census only. Industries have generally grown in both the Provinces. Largest number of establishments, both using power and not using power, fall under Classes I

| SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT. | STEAM POWER. | | NOT USING POWER. | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------|----|-------|
| | Establishments. | Persons employed. | ORDINARY INDUSTRIES. | | | | JAIL INDUSTRIES. | | | |
| | | | Establishments. | Persons employed. | Establishments. | Persons employed. | | | | |
| | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | | |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments | 23 | 69 | 4,266 | 2,972 | 11 | 132 | 1,624 | 7,611 | 22 | 1,062 |
| I 1-20 | 11 | 4 | 366 | 613 | — | 61 | — | 973 | 1 | 11 |
| II 21-50 | 11 | 27 | 366 | 673 | 4 | 32 | 134 | 1,343 | 1 | 52 |
| III 51-100 | 11 | 19 | 908 | 1,296 | 2 | 29 | 220 | 1,329 | 1 | 301 |
| IV 101-200 | 4 | 20 | 343 | 2,449 | 2 | 9 | 216 | 1,273 | 1 | 627 |
| V 201-500 | 2 | 2 | 53 | 772 | 1 | 5 | 224 | 1,432 | 1 | 230 |
| VI 500 and over | 2 | 5 | 1,560 | 5,423 | 1 | 2 | 564 | 10,462 | 1 | 579 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments | 21 | 28 | 11,546 | 11,971 | 5 | 46 | 225 | 1,228 | 1 | 163 |
| I 1-20 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 17 | — | 22 | — | — |
| II 21-50 | 3 | 21 | 120 | 373 | 2 | 21 | 102 | 713 | — | — |
| III 51-100 | 3 | 6 | 229 | 674 | 2 | 3 | 114 | 153 | — | — |
| IV 101-200 | 3 | 5 | 624 | 576 | — | 1 | — | 164 | 1 | 143 |
| V 201-500 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| VI 500 and over | 5 | 4 | 10,293 | 11,500 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

and II in the two Provinces together. Taking all classes together, those using power are mostly Textile industries. In Non-mechanical establishments, Stone-quarries occupy prominent position in Rajputana and Mines in Ajmer-Merwara. The average number of workers per Mechanical establishment is 165 and that per Non-mechanical, 50 in Rajputana; and 678 and 29 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Excluding the Jail industries, 22 out of 212 in Rajputana, and 16 out of 72 in Ajmer-Merwara are Seasonal. Most of the Seasonal factories are Cotton Ginning and Cleaning Factories using Steam Power, and majority of them work from November to end of April.

13. Subsidiary Table X separates the Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff from the working classes, and gives details of the sex of employés as abstracted on the margin. The highest number of females is found under 'Unskilled Workmen' and they work mostly in Stone Quarries, Mines, Building and Textile Industries. Salt work is also a favourite occupation with them. Skilled workmen are found in Industries connected with Chemical works and Jail factories. In Rajputana, 13 per cent. of the total Workers are females, while in Ajmer-Merwara the corresponding percentage is only 4. Among the adult Unskilled workers (aged 14 and over), their ratio to males is 3 : 10 in Rajputana and 2 : 13 in Ajmer-Merwara. The number of children below 14 employed in Industries was 1,455 in Rajputana, and 349 in Ajmer-Merwara, of

| | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Rajputana. | | | |
| Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff | 1,296 | 1,294 | 4 |
| Skilled Workmen | 8,153 | 7,304 | 249 |
| Unskilled Workmen | 9,784 | 7,575 | 2,209 |
| TOTAL | 19,173 | 16,713 | 2,462 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | | | |
| Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff | 6,593 | 6,592 | — |
| Skilled Workmen | 8,290 | 8,271 | 19 |
| Unskilled Workmen | 5,317 | 4,606 | 711 |
| TOTAL | 20,110 | 19,469 | 730 |

NOTE.—Jail industries included.

Statistics of Employés.

whom 346 and 56 respectively were girls. Girls are mostly found working in Quarries of hard rock, and Textiles, Chemical products and Building Industries. Boys work in these as also in the Transport Industry.

Subsidiary Table XI compares with 1911 the statistics of industries employing 20 or more persons. In Rajputana, it is found that the percentages of Skilled workers and of those employed in Direction and Supervision to the total number of persons employed in industries engaging 20 persons and over have risen from 28 to 39 and from 5 to 6 respectively, while that of Unskilled labourers has fallen from 67 to 55. The increase under Direction and Supervision is due to the rise in the number of Companies and is in consonance with the increase in the number of persons employed. The proportion of adult female workers per 1,000 adult male workers has dropped from 159 to 148 and that of children of both sexes increased from 48 to 95. In Ajmer-Merwara, the percentages of workers, Skilled and Unskilled, have both fallen; the former from 61 to 41 and the latter from 36 to 26. There is an abnormal rise in the Direction and Supervision staff due to increase in the number of the Companies, etc. The proportion of female to male Workers has fallen from 90 to 34 per 1,000 and that of children (both sexes) from 26 to 17.

14. Subsidiary Table XII classifies the organization of establishments accord-

Industrial Establishments classified according to class of Owners and Managers.

| Type of Organization. | TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1. Under Local Government or Local authority | 80 | 4 |
| 2. Registered Companies | 12 | 31 |
| (a) With European or Anglo-Indian Direction | 8 | 10 |
| (b) With Indian Direction | 3 | 19 |
| (c) With Direction of different races | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Privately owned | 132 | 38 |
| (a) By Europeans and Anglo-Indians | ... | 4 |
| (b) By Indians | 122 | 33 |
| (c) By joint owners of different races | 10 | 1 |

NOTE.—Includes Jail industries.

| Managed by | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians | 17 | 10 |
| Hindus | 128 | 30 |
| Musalmans | 41 | 15 |
| Parsis | 12 | 7 |
| Sikhs | 5 | ... |
| TOTAL | 203 | 62 |

NOTE.—Figures have been abstracted from the Imperial Table XXII, Part III.

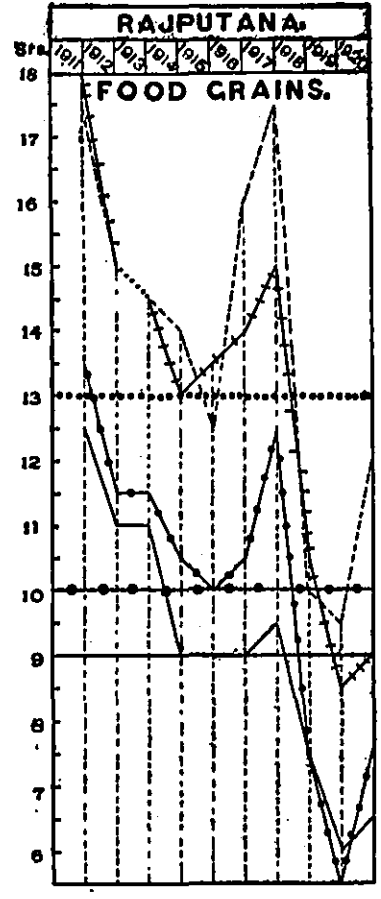
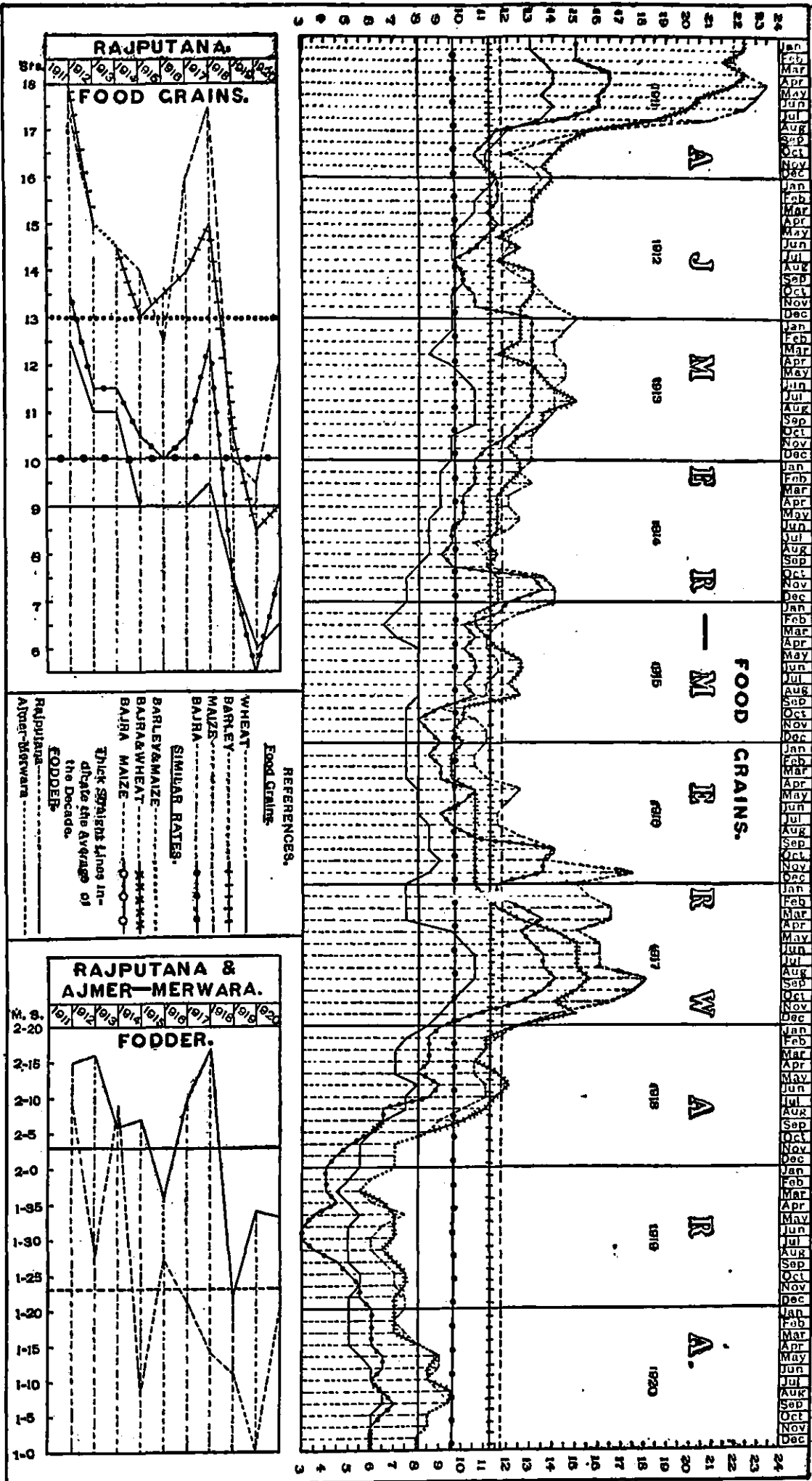
Skilled and Unskilled Labour.

15. Imperial Table XXII, Part IV, classifies the Skilled Workmen according to their Industrial occupation and gives the place of their origin.

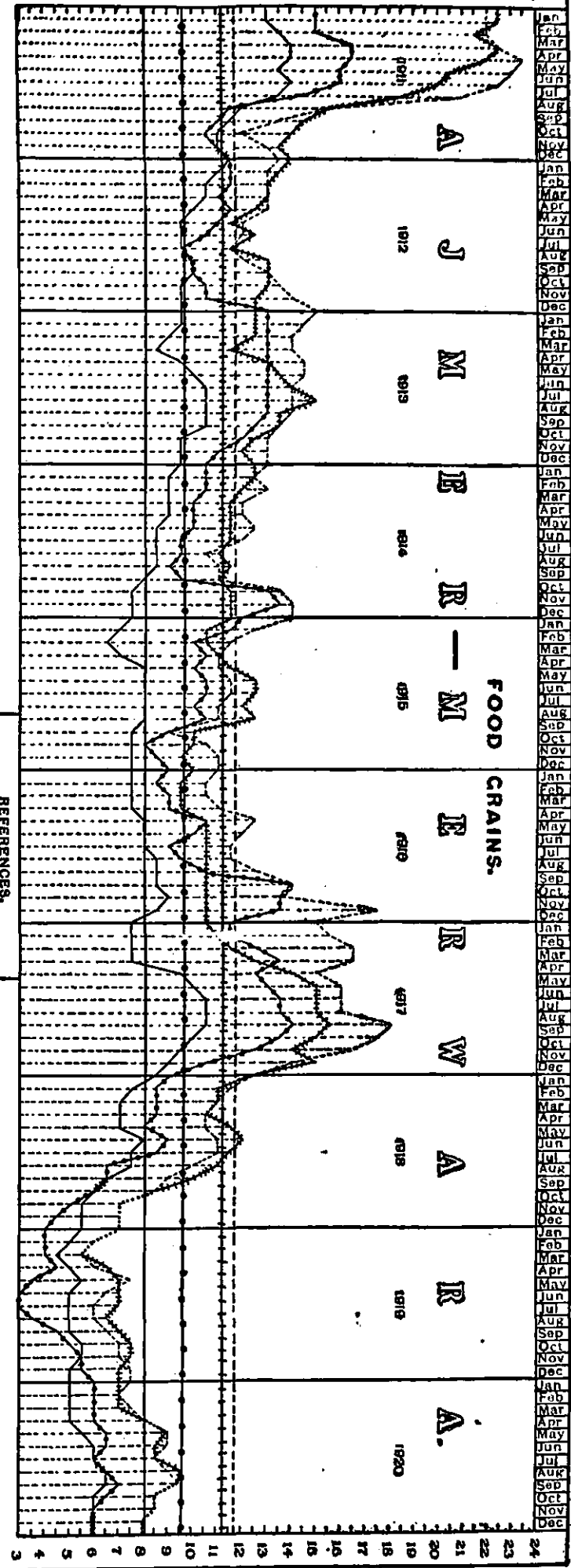
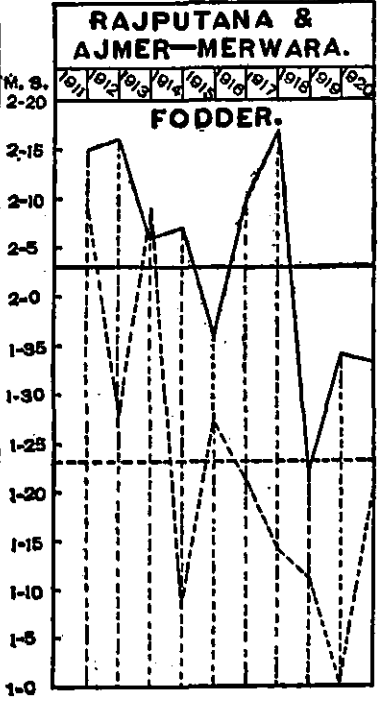
Rajputana.—Transport, being an Industry of first rate importance in respect of the diversified character of persons employed in it, both as regards caste and place of origin, deserves detailed discussion here. It employs 1,823 persons, the largest contributors among whom are the Artisan, like Fitters (880), Carpenters (303), Firemen (154), and Painters (103). It will be seen from the marginal statement,

| Caste. | Total. | Fitters. | Carpenters. | Firemen. | Painters. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Musalman | 394 | 266 | 56 | 54 | 18 |
| Brahman | 185 | 109 | 67 | 2 | 7 |
| Rajput | 95 | 78 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| Mali | 52 | 37 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Lohar | 37 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Daroga | 52 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 9 |
| Raigar | 9 | 2 | ... | 7 | ... |
| Khati | 139 | 6 | 133 | ... | ... |

that even the higher *Hindu* caste like *Brahmans* have taken to works which were usually done by the low castes before. *Musalmans* and *Malis* take the largest share in this Industry as Unskilled Workers. Of the Skilled Workmen, 74 per cent. were born in the Province, 15 in contiguous Provinces and the rest in those



REFERENCES.
Food Grains:
WHEAT.....
BARLEY.....
MAIZE.....
BAJRA.....
SIMILAR RATES.
BARLEY&MAIZE.....
BARLEY&WHEAT.....
BAJRA MAIZE.....
Thick straight lines indicate the average of the Decade.
FODDER:
Rajputana.....
Ajmer-Merwara.....



far off. To those coming from outside, the United Provinces contributed about half. The majority of the Unskilled labourers belonged to the State or District within which they were employed.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Like Rajputana, here too, the Transport Industry is most important. It employs 6,668 Skilled Workmen. The castes which contribute 5 per cent. or over to the total number of Workers are *Musalmans* (1,408), *Khatris* (585), Indian Christians (519), *Brahmans* (481), and *Rajputs* (344). Of the *Musalmans* Workers, 201 are Fitters, 141 Oilmen, 101 Pattern makers, 158 Dressers, 83 Carriage examiners, 82 Polish makers and 80 Painters. The majority of *Khatris* follow their own profession. The Indian Christians are 93 Fitters, 57 Painters, 48 Carriage examiners, 42 Drivers and 41 Pattern makers. *Brahmans* are distributed as Dressers 53, Pattern makers 52, Polish makers 47, Fitters 41, Bolt cutters 28, and Carriage examiners 25. Of the *Rajputs*, 93 are Fitters, 28 Rivetters, 21 Painters, and 19 each Polish and Pattern makers. Further details will be found in the Imperial Table quoted above.

Thirty-five per cent. of the Skilled Workers belong to the Province itself, and the remaining 65 are outsiders, contributed mostly by the United Provinces (24), Rajputana (15), the Punjab (9), and other places (17). About half the Unskilled Workers from outside come from the contiguous Province of Rajputana and not less than 30 per cent. from the non-contiguous Province of the United Provinces.

16. Subsidiary Table XV shows that out of 70 Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in the Industrial establishments in Rajputana, 9 are Managers, 47 Supervisors, 2 Clerks and 12 Skilled Workmen. Of the 311 in Ajmer-Merwara, 306 stand on the list of Supervising staff, and 4 on that of Clerical. The remaining one is a Skilled Workman. Practically all of them in both the Provinces, are in Railway service.

17. The Imperial Table XXII, Part VI, deals with information regarding Power employed in establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas or Water. The figures in

| Kind of Power. | NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Rajputana. | | Ajmer-Merwara. | |
| | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. |
| Total | 31 | 49 | 14 | 27 |
| Steam | 30* | 14 | 13* | 20 |
| Oil | — | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Gas | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |

*Includes one using both Steam and Electric power.

the margin show that, since 1911, such establishments have increased by a time and a half in Rajputana and have almost doubled in Ajmer-Merwara. Bulk of the Power generated is derived from Steam-engines. Oil-engines have come into existence in Raj-

putana during the present decade only. There are seven establishments in Rajputana which have installed Prime-movers for generating Electric power on their own premises. Of the 16 engines in the above seven establishments, 12 are worked by steam and 4 by oil. The statistics for 1921 show that the total Electric power used in the establishments, which employ Electric power generated on the premises, was 2,135 *Kilowatts*, while the Horse power of the motors generating

Establishment using electric power generated on the premises 1
 Prime-movers worked by steam engines 5
 Power in *Kilowatts* 625

electricity outside the establishments which use it, aggregated 192. The corresponding information for Ajmer-Merwara is given on the margin. There is no establishment

which brings power from outside.

18. The Cotton Weaving establishments using Power are two, which are both located in Ajmer-Merwara and have 643 Looms in them. The rest of the Looms shown in Part VII of the Imperial Table XXII, belong mainly to Jail factories in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, there is only one Loom in Jail and four in private establishments. Six Looms used for weaving wool and jute have been returned by Jail in Banswara. One establishment from Kushalgarh also returns two Looms for jute-weaving.

19. Properly speaking, there is no public school for technical or industrial training in either of the Provinces, excepting the School of Arts at Jaipur in Rajputana. It was established in 1866 and Dr. C. S. Valentine was its first Principal.

When the Institution was opened, the staff of teachers was imported from the Madras School of Arts. Free education is imparted to all, without distinction of caste or creed, in various subjects, such as engraving, enamelling on metals (including gold and silver), clay-work, glazed art-pottery, wood-work and turnery, black-smithy, drawing and designing, sculpture and stone-carving, etc., etc. The average number of students on the roll varies from 100 to 125 a day and the course of studies extends to three years. The average expenditure on the maintenance of this Institution is stated to be Rs. 12,000 a year. In Ajmer-Merwara, there is one small private institution for commercial training and a Mission Industrial home at Beawar for teaching embroidery and needle-work to women.

Labour.

20. *Class.*—Labour is either Permanent, Seasonal or Periodical:—

- (a) Labour of a Permanent type is generally found in factories, such as the Portland Cement Works at Bundi, the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Workshops at Jodhpur, etc., in Rajputana, and the Railway Workshops in the City of Ajmer and the two Weaving Mills in the town of Beawar in Ajmer-Merwara.
- (b) Field labour, and labour in industries of Cotton Ginning and Pressing, and Stone-quarries, etc., etc., are Seasonal. They work only for certain months in the year. Most of the labourers connected with Agriculture, resort to them when their own work on the field is over.
- (c) Labour employed on Railways, Public Works (Civil and Railway) and Irrigation works is mostly Periodical.

Statistics.—The table on the margin shows the number of labourers recorded

| Group. | NUMBER OF LABOURERS. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total sup-ported. | 1921. | | | 1911. | | | Total. |
| | | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Total sup-ported. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Field Labourers . . R | 91,849 | 80,095 | 23,210 | 53,224 | Separate figures not available. | | | |
| A | 1,051 | 622 | 69 | 721 | | | | |
| Farm Servants . . R | 486,780 | 122,088 | 209,775 | 331,863 | | | | |
| A | 19,582 | 5,380 | 9,840 | 15,176 | | | | |
| TOTAL . . R | 578,138 | 152,093 | 232,994 | 385,087 | 664,970 | 205,150 | 204,383 | 409,498 |
| A | 20,633 | 5,982 | 9,915 | 15,897 | 30,297 | 9,156 | 14,348 | 23,504 |
| Labourers working on } R | 8,330 | 3,453 | 2,237 | 5,090 | 10,293 | 2,842 | 5,021 | 7,863 |
| Roads and Bridges. } A | 426 | 125 | 11 | 136 | 700 | 334 | 155 | 489 |
| Labourers working on } R | 2,093 | 1,127 | 239 | 1,366 | 1,068 | 1,105 | 220 | 1,331 |
| Railways. } A | 2,010 | 1,501 | .. | 1,501 | 229 | 128 | 4 | 132 |
| Unspecified Labour . R | 117,411 | 37,848 | 38,007 | 75,855 | 71,971 | 22,439 | 29,499 | 51,938 |
| A | 8,323 | 2,778 | 2,296 | 5,074 | 4,297 | 1,320 | 1,462 | 2,802 |
| TOTAL . . R | 705,072 | 194,521 | 273,477 | 467,998 | 740,292 | 231,501 | 329,129 | 560,630 |
| A | 31,392 | 10,366 | 12,222 | 22,608 | 35,583 | 10,938 | 15,089 | 26,027 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 737,364 | 204,907 | 285,699 | 490,606 | 784,785 | 242,439 | 345,118 | 587,557 |
| Unskilled Labourers ac- } R | .. | 7,575 | 2,209 | 9,784 | .. | 3,078 | 792 | 3,870 |
| ording to Imperial } A | .. | 4,006 | 711 | 5,317 | .. | 3,363 | 960 | 4,323 |
| Table XXII. | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL . | .. | 12,181 | 2,920 | 15,101 | .. | 6,441 | 1,752 | 8,193 |

R = Rajputana.

A = Ajmer-Merwara.

specific occupation but attach themselves to where they can find a living, and can also be made use of for Agricultural purposes in case of extra demand. Looking at the statistics given above, there does not appear to be any shortage of labour. If it is well-organized it can help the development of industries to a great extent.

Recruitment.—Recruitment of labour entails no difficulty, though the system varies from place to place. Generally, labourers remain on the look out and present themselves for employment on the occurrence of vacancies. The Railway Workshops at Ajmer report that the number of such applicants always exceeds vacancies. In some places labour is recruited through contractors.

Working Hours.—In the Railway Workshops, the working time limit is from 8 hours to 9 hours a day, with an interval for rest. In the States of Rajputana, working hours vary in factories, but in Ajmer-Merwara the period of working is for males 12 hours and females 11 hours a day, with an hour's interval for rest. Children are half-timers.

in this Census under several Labour Groups. Skilled workmen are drawn from the professionals and have not therefore been included in this discussion. The first two Groups are composed of persons, who are in one way or the other attached to cultivation. The remaining Groups consist of such as have no

Physique.—Enquiries do not support the idea that a labourer in a factory ordinarily becomes physically exhausted after a few years' time. Many are said to work and live a good long life. Changes in the *personnel* of a factory are mainly due, either to domestic causes, or to attempts for bettering prospects elsewhere. The only exceptions suggested from Marwar are of labourers in founderies, boiler-shops, wood-sawing, and mouldering departments, etc., where their life is said to shorten by 25 to 50 per cent. of that of the labourers in other departments.

Easements.—Some instances of easements enjoyed by labourers are given below :—

In Ajmer, no house accommodation is generally provided for labourers. To suit their convenience they have inhabited sites close to their respective Workshops. A general hospital and a few dispensaries have been provided by the Railway. Labourers in the Beawar Mills, in Ajmer-Merwara, generally come from the adjoining villages and prefer to go back home in the evening. But accommodation has been provided for the imported labour by the Mills either free or on payment of a nominal rent. In Jodhpur, the labouring classes have settled in the suburbs.

Organization.—No labour organization has been reported to be in existence in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, a Labour Union has, however, been recently established, with the object of strengthening the labour, *vis a vis* the employer.

21. Prices and Wages play an important part in Labour and the conditions thereof, which prevailed during the decade, are discussed here. Trend of Prices and Wages.

(a) *Prices.* (i) *Food-grains.*—The diagram on the opposite page delineates the condition of prices of staple food-grains and fodder, in the two Provinces, during the decade. The staple food-grains of the Provinces are *Bajra*, Barley, Maize and Wheat. Figures for prices by months were not available for Rajputana. For Ajmer-Merwara, monthly rates were available for all the ten years of the decade. The figures for the two Provinces had therefore to be graphed separately. The average annual rate of food-grains in Ajmer-Merwara is given in the marginal

| Years. | GRAIN. | | | | FODDER. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Maize. | Barley. | <i>Bajra</i> . | |
| | Srs. Cts. | Srs. Cts. | Srs. Cts. | Srs. Cts. | Mds. Srs. |
| 1911 | 12 6 | 17 14 | 17 15 | 13 8 | 2 9 |
| 1912 | 10 5 | 12 14 | 12 10 | 10 15 | 1 28 |
| 1913 | 9 2 | 13 8 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 2 9 |
| 1914 | 8 11 | 12 0 | 11 10 | 10 4 | 1 8 |
| 1915 | 7 2 | 11 15 | 10 11 | 10 14 | 1 27 |
| 1916 | 8 7 | 11 14 | 10 11 | 10 0 | 1 21 |
| 1917 | 7 15 | 13 7 | 11 14 | 10 6 | 1 14 |
| 1918 | 6 6 | 9 2 | 9 4 | 7 9 | 1 11 |
| 1919 | 6 5 | 6 9 | 6 12 | 4 7 | 1 0 |
| 1920 | 6 2 | 7 9 | 7 12 | 5 13 | 1 20 |
| TOTAL | 80 13 | 116 12 | 111 9 | 96 2 | 15 27 |
| Average | 8 1 | 11 11 | 11 8 | 9 10 | 1 23 |

table. It will be seen that the opening year of the decade gave the greatest quantity of every kind of grain for the rupee. Aspects began to take serious turn from the next year, or speaking more

accurately from the month of September 1911, when rates suddenly fell very low. The year 1917 gave hopes of revival, but it only proved to be like the last flicker of an extinguishing light, as the succeeding years were so bad that prices went much above normal—the worst being the year 1919. The cause usually ascribed to rise in prices is the growing demand of food-grains and other necessaries of life, shortage of yield, and increase in the cost of production. Economists may, however, hold that the sole cause of the difficulty is the expansion of the World's Currency. When the number of coin in circulation is small, its value is high and prices go low and *vice versa*.

(ii) *Fodder.*—The most curious thing which at once strikes the eye, is that the curves representing the two Provinces in the diagram are diametrically opposed to each other. Apparently no price-current record of this stuff is kept in any of the Indian States, and the figures supplied do not seem to be any the reliable. Bharatpur, Shahpura, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh and Abu have not even supplied their figures. Any comparison between the curves of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara would thus be useless. The Ajmer-Merwara curves are generally in harmony with those of food-grains.

(b) *Wages.* (1) *Rajputana.*—Endeavours were, this time, made to collect information regarding Wages but unfortunately the reports received from the Industrial Census Officers contained practically nothing of any sterling value; excepting Jaipur, not a single State has supplied figures for even two or three years consecutively. The figures for Wages and Prices of common articles of food supplied by the Industrial Census Officer, Jaipur, and which are quoted on the margin,

| Year. | DAILY WAGES OF | | | | Rate per rupee of staple-food. |
|-------|----------------|----------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | Mistry. | Workman. | Cooly. | Mason. | |
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | |
| 1911 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 2½ | 0 5 | 17 14 |
| 1912 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 2½ | 0 5 | 14 6 |
| 1913 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 2½ | 0 5 | 13 14 |
| 1914 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 2½ | 0 5 | 12 4 |
| 1915 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 0 5½ | 12 11 |
| 1916 | 0 9 | 0 8 | 0 3 | 0 6½ | 12 0 |
| 1917 | 0 9 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 13 10 |
| 1918 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 0 5 | 0 8 | 10 9 |
| 1919 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 8 6 |
| 1920 | 1 0 | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 14 | 8 7 |

give some indication of the trend which Wages have taken during the decade. They show that Wages have risen not only in proportion to the rise in

Prices but far in excess. The staple-food in Jaipur is Barley, excepting in *Shekhawati*, where *Bajra* is commonly used.

(2) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—A Wage Survey was carried out in the years 1911 and 1917 of the decade in 60 selected villages. Agricultural labourers are generally paid in cash at daily rates, excepting for harvesting crops and sometimes for cleaning grain when payment is generally made in grain or at times in its equivalent in cash. The average wage-rate for this class of work prevailing in 1917 was 3 to 4 annas, as compared with 2 to 4 in 1911. The interval of about four years between the last Wage Census and the date of the present Population Census, has much altered the state of affairs. The wages now prevailing are far above those which obtained in 1917. The village artisan still works in return for a share of grain delivered at harvest time.

| Class of labour. | Beawar Factories and Mills. (Monthly wages.) | | Railway Workshops at Ajmer. (Daily wages.) | |
|---------------------|--|--------|--|----------------|
| | 1910. | 1921. | 1912. | 1921. |
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | | |
| Black-smith | 20 0 | 42 0 | 6 to 16 annas. | 9 to 32 annas. |
| Fitter | 27 0 | 53 0 | 5 to 16 annas. | 8 to 32 annas. |
| Carpenter | 16 0 | 37 0 | 5 to 16 annas. | 9 to 32 annas. |
| Fireman | 20 0 | 34 0 | | Not available |
| Mason | 14 0 | 30 0 | 8 to 12 annas. | 7 to 20 annas. |
| Unskilled labourer— | | | | |
| Male | 7 8 | 15 0 | } 4 to 5 annas. | 6 to 9 annas. |
| Female | 4 8 | 9 0 | | |

The condition of urban rates is generally ascertained from the wages prevailing in Mills, Railway Workshops and Factories, where a regular record of them is maintained. The table on the margin shows those prevalent in the Railway Workshops at Ajmer and in the

Beawar Mills for certain skilled and unskilled labour.

(3) *Conclusion.*—The causes of enormous rise in wages are—

- A marked rise in the price of food-grains.
- Heavy mortality from Influenza among the labouring classes and mostly in Rural areas.
- The activity in the Building trade in towns and villages.

Thirty years ago a quantity of grain enough for food with a small amount in cash, a suit of some rough cloth per harvest, and an addition of *Khesla* (covering cloth) in winter were quite sufficient to attract a farm servant, but nothing less than from eight to ten rupees a month or a mixed payment in cash and kind equivalent thereto, will now induce a labourer to take up fixed engagement.

Money Orders issued and Paid.

22. The table on the next page gives the value of Money Orders issued from and paid into the various States of Rajputana and from and into Ajmer-Merwara during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21. The Post-Master-General has kindly supplied the figures with extra clerical labour on his staff. The figures, which are available, suggest the extent to which wages have flowed into Rajputana

in the first two years from the migrants from this Province for the support of their families whom they left behind. In the closing year of the decade, the value of the Money Orders issued is in excess of those paid, and if this continues in the succeeding years, the financial condition of the Province will show a different aspect. In Ajmer-Merwara, immigrants exceed emigrants and are mostly employed in the Railway Workshops and offices and remit their savings to their families abroad. In the year 1918-19, payment exceeded issues due to receipt of family allowances from persons in Military Service during the Great War.

| Province and State or District. | 1918-19. | | 1919-20. | | 1920-21. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Value of Money Orders | | Value of Money Orders | | Value of Money Orders | |
| | Issued. | Paid. | Issued. | Paid. | Issued. | Paid. |
| <i>Rajputana</i> | 6,729,239 | 9,217,229 | 7,730,491 | 9,151,443 | 9,967,918 | 9,897,301 |
| Mount Abu | 217,170 | 212,450 | 234,633 | 129,201 | 361,369 | 118,487 |
| Alwar | 383,355 | 1,243,566 | 409,514 | 1,147,125 | 426,546 | 1,173,300 |
| Banswara | 133,252 | 43,363 | 98,547 | 61,069 | 221,830 | 56,569 |
| Bharatpur | 397,557 | 490,914 | 272,236 | 469,115 | 340,859 | 502,456 |
| Eikaner | 815,601 | 1,334,235 | 916,656 | 1,128,217 | 1,208,174 | 1,152,365 |
| Bundi | 69,328 | 35,459 | 95,771 | 43,667 | 97,562 | 37,380 |
| Dholpur | 115,813 | 182,667 | 117,016 | 170,496 | 146,405 | 202,138 |
| Dungarpur | 45,515 | 55,966 | 128,639 | 71,256 | 263,563 | 109,261 |
| Jaipur | 1,246,382 | 3,303,823 | 1,578,382 | 3,443,015 | 2,067,450 | 3,714,756 |
| Jaisalmer | 44,300 | 44,585 | 92,792 | 54,123 | 221,690 | 45,051 |
| Jodhpur | 142,392 | 55,366 | 165,958 | 66,124 | 144,181 | 66,314 |
| Karauli | 41,757 | 73,828 | 45,322 | 73,426 | 59,717 | 88,505 |
| Kishangarh | 75,250 | 59,769 | 66,710 | 50,527 | 15,163 | 58,690 |
| Kota | 694,159 | 274,833 | 736,815 | 248,969 | 870,877 | 302,547 |
| Kumbhalgarh | 18,098 | 5,607 | 15,479 | 3,900 | 29,816 | 2,738 |
| Marwar | 663,419 | 988,254 | 803,286 | 1,036,770 | 1,067,836 | 1,049,260 |
| Mewar | 1,375,044 | 548,379 | 1,477,359 | 657,433 | 1,865,640 | 805,527 |
| Nizamnagar | 4,887 | 28,696 | 6,557 | 26,616 | 5,730 | 26,359 |
| Pali | 66,792 | 25,739 | 97,017 | 26,844 | 95,440 | 33,857 |
| Pilibhar | 76,969 | 14,735 | 73,007 | 14,979 | 109,861 | 19,806 |
| Sirohi | 70,717 | 54,760 | 85,143 | 56,556 | 115,096 | 72,659 |
| Tonk | 211,452 | 160,230 | 202,455 | 172,015 | 241,068 | 178,280 |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara</i> | 1,955,928 | 2,055,601 | 3,022,341 | 2,082,613 | 3,210,459 | 2,020,782 |

Part III.—Cottage Industry.

| Year. | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1911 | 294,122 | 47,546 |
| 1912 | 303,273 | 27,590 |
| 1913 | 468,926 | 42,191 |
| 1914 | 428,997 | 58,162 |
| 1915 | 574,790 | 51,816 |
| 1916 | 377,668 | 21,092 |
| 1917 | 382,500 | 42,758 |
| 1918 | 557,863 | 61,987 |
| 1919 | 1,05,225 | 26,215 |
| 1920 | 363,255 | 45,472 |
| TOTAL | 3,625,722 | 436,592 |

23. The statement on the margin Cotton Cultivation. shows the rough estimate of the area brought under cotton cultivation during the decade under reference in the two Provinces. Rajputana figures do not include such area in parts of the Banswara State. Taking the out-turn per acre at an average of 8 maunds, the estimated total yield should be 1,160,550 tons in the two Provinces combined, giving 386,850 tons of cleaned cotton. A major portion of this was exported, *via* Bombay, to Foreign Countries such as England, Japan, etc.

24. The condition of hand-loom weavers is generally presumed to have been Textile Industry. deteriorating from year to year and apparently the presumption seems to be well-founded. The figures on the margin overleaf exhibit the number of operatives in

| Industry. | Mill or hand. | OPERATIVES IN | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| | | Rajputana. | | Ajmer-Merwara. | |
| | | 1911. | 1921 | 1911. | 1921. |
| Cotton-Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing. | Mill . | 1,474 | 1,435 | 2,102 | 802 |
| | Hand . | 17,583 | 13,544 | 3,177 | 3,268 |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving. | Mill . | 502 | ... | 1,151 | 1,390 |
| | Hand . | 206,483 | 198,245 | 4,920 | 5,628 |

the more important branches of Cotton industry for the last two Censuses. Corresponding figures for the Censuses prior to 1911 are not available, owing to changes which have taken place from Census to Census in the Scheme of occu-

pational classification. The figures indicate that there is no Weaving Mill in Rajputana. There has been no increase in the number of Weaving Mills in Ajmer-Merwara. The same two Mills are still working here, as were in existence in 1911. There is a decrease of 23 per cent. in the number of persons working on hand-ginning in Rajputana, while an increase of 3 in Ajmer-Merwara. The large decrease in Rajputana is due to the fact that Cotton Ginning operations were nearly over at the time when Census was taken and workers had taken to other avocations. The number of Hand-ginning machines in these Provinces, as ascertained by special enquiry, was 53,807 in Rajputana and 11,802 in Ajmer-Merwara. The decrease among the Spinners and Weavers in Rajputana is less than the decrease in the general population—while 14 per cent. increase in them in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the impetus given to the industry in recent years. Of the total workers registered under Sub-class III 'Industry', 28 per cent. are working in Cotton Ginning, Cleaning, Pressing, Spinning and Weaving industries in the two Provinces combined. Of these, 25 per cent. are Hand-spinners and Hand-loom weavers and the remaining 3—Mill-workers. The value of the annual out-turn of hand-woven fabrics is a matter of many lacs of rupees. Of the Weavers and Spinners, only 7 per cent. work in Cities and the rest in Rural areas. Enquiries show that next to Agriculture, hand-loom weaving is one of the chief Cottage industries throughout Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The Industrial Officer, Marwar, reports that this industry has received great impetus during the last quinquennium and specially after the cessation of the Great European War, owing to the adverse condition of foreign markets, Railway and Shipping difficulties, depression in import and export of piece-goods and raw cotton, considerable rise in prices of piece-goods, *Swedish* movement, and availability of labour at moderate rates. This view is also shared by several other State Industrial Officers. A special count taken at this Census shows that in both the Provinces 91,328 hand-loom (89,741 in Rajputana and 1,587 in Ajmer-Merwara) were available for work. Of these, 3 per cent. were looms with fly-shuttle attachments. It will thus be seen that the hand-loom used in these Provinces are mostly of the type which has been in use for hundreds of generations and hardly any attempt has ever been made to improve them.

The figures of the length of cloth turned out by these looms and the value thereof are not available, and in their absence it is not possible to gauge the progress made by this industry. The figures of the sale of *Reza* cloth reported by the Industrial Officer, Jaipur, which are given in the margin, do, however, indicate

| Year. | Rupees. |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1912 | 103,937 |
| 1913 | 455,255 |
| 1914 | 414,556 |
| 1915 | 399,002 |
| 1916 | 631,005 |
| 1917 | 621,591 |
| 1918 | 658,649 |
| 1919 | 1,048,943 |

the rapidly increasing demand for hand-woven materials. Both the hand and the mill-spun yarn are used by weavers. Mill-turned thread is used in warp and hand-spun in woof. Attempt is being made to use the hand-spun thread throughout, though much time and labour is saved by using mill-yarn. The following quotation from the Industrial Officer of the Marwar State will give an idea of the quality and

cost of thread used :—

“ Mill-spun thread ordinarily used is from 4 to 12 count and rarely 16, but lately even up to 30 or 40 has been successfully tried. The local *Charkha* (spinning wheel) spun yarn is of the 4 to 6 count and sometimes up to 15. Proportion of the mill and hand-spun yarns now used

in making cloth is 60 and 40 per cent. respectively against 60 and 50. The local yarn sells at one rupee per seer, against 8 to 10 annas eight to ten years ago. The average rate of Indian and Foreign mill-yarn for the past nine years was seven annas per lb., but its post-war rate is about Rs. 5 per 9-lb. packet. Thus the price of Indian mill-yarn has risen of late by about 30 per cent., owing to rise in wages and strikes."

It is generally believed that a man assisted by a woman or a boy or a girl can set up a warp 130 cubits in length and one cubit in breadth in a day. A weaver is likely to weave 8 yards of cloth in a day of 6 to 8 hours. Women and children of about 10 years assist in such auxiliary works, as disentangling thread and warp, setting up warp and filling up shuttles. The weavers, who have no capital of their own to lay out on their business, work on piece-system, *i.e.*, they receive thread from cloth merchants, etc., and weave cloth therefrom at a remuneration of rupee one per *Reza*. A party of two weavers can earn, on an average, a rupee per day, an adult 10 annas and his assistant 6. Those who employ their own capital, get, by selling their cloth in open market, a profit of from 12 annas to a rupee per piece of *Reza* in addition to their wages. In other words, their earnings are enhanced by 75 per cent. which would otherwise have gone to the middleman. Spinning and Weaving is the only industry which can conveniently be joined with Agriculture. Agriculturists can devote their leisure hours to this industry and thereby augment their family income. This is one of the few industries which, as a private enterprise, can give employment to all the members of a family excepting the invalids and infants. In Scandinavia, hand-loom weavers are found in every village and the peasant women not only weave their own linen, but spin the thread they require for sewing purposes. It is generally believed that hand-loom weaving can, in no way, compete with mill weaving. But since, in spite of the present adverse conditions, the Cottage weaver, with poor raw materials spun by the Mills and his crude appliances, still manufactures and sells annually a very large quantity of cloth, this belief seems to be erroneous. If his trade be organized, so as to secure for him a portion of the profit of the trade, be equipped with up-to-date appliances, and be supplied with yarn of the quality used by the Mills, he would ere long be in a position to capture many of the markets which are now monopolised by the Mills.

The condition of family life, combined with the temperament of artisans in these Provinces, is such that people have a strong aversion to leave their home, unless forced by poverty and always prefer to stick to their village and lead a peaceful and clean life. This is a feature which will be still helpful to the development and improvement of the hand-loom industry if it is properly organized. In these circumstances, it is the most suicidal and fatuous policy to assume that the skilled handicrafts-man must be turned into a coolly minding a machine to earn his living.

25. *Rajputana*.—Wool can be had in appreciable quantities everywhere in Wool Industry.
Rajputana. Sheep, Goat and Camel-hairs are generally used in manufacturing articles. The articles more commonly manufactured of sheep-wool are Blankets, *Lohis* (inferior class of shawls) Carpets, *Darries*, *Dhoties*, Checks, *Patoo* cloth, Turbans and Felts, etc. Of these, Blankets are made everywhere. Bikaner is noted for its Carpets and *Lohis*. Marwar is the home of the rest, though Jaisalmer is also reported to manufacture fine Checks and *Patoos*, and Jaipur—Felts. Marwar claims an yearly export of about 66,000 maunds of wool and an yearly consumption within the State of about 15,000 maunds. About 31,000 hand-spinning wheels large or small are said to be in constant use there. Goat and Camel-hair fabrics are made in several States, but Marwar and Jaisalmer are famous for the superiority of their manufactures. Goat-hair is used in the manufacture of Oil-press filters, Mill-beltings, Paulins, Bags, Ropes, and other coarse materials. Camel-hair is employed for Carpets, Blankets, Ropes, Bags and Brushes. In Wool industries, females generally assist males in cleaning, spinning and partially in weaving. The castes which particularly follow this occupation are the *Gadaria*, *Jogi*, *Khatik*, *Bambhi* and *Jatiya*.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Only ordinary blankets are made here which hardly suffice even for the requirements of the Province.

26. There is no place in these Provinces, where this industry is not found. Dyeing.
Dyeing is of several kinds and may be classified mainly into (1) plain or single

colour, (2) multi-colour and (3) tie. The single-colour dyeing needs no explanation. The multi-colour dyeing may be sub-classified into Rain-bow colours, curves or stripes (*Laharia*) in various colours one matching the other, and in colours one different from the other on each side of the cloth (*Do-rukha*). Tie-dyeing (*Chundri-bandish*) is difficult and can only be done by expert hands. Outlines of birds, human beings and views are most artistically produced by tie-process. Tie-dyeing is practised chiefly in Jaipur and Kotah. Marwar reports that about Rs. 60,000 worth of tie-dyed cloth is exported from Jodhpur every year. The figures of export from other States are not available. The dyeing in different colours on each side of cloth is practically the monopoly of the Alwar State. The finer the cloth the better the effects of the colour. Dyeing of every sort is done both on cotton and silk fabrics. The industry is not limited to males but females also take active part in it from the very start to the finish. Foreign dyes are generally brought into use. The indigenous dyes mostly used are *Kasuma* (red) and Indigo.

Other Cottage Industries.

27. Other Cottage industries found in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara are—(1) Aerated Water and Ice Factory, (2) Bone, Ivory, Horn and Shell-work, (3) Basket-making, (4) Boot, Shoe and Sandal-making, (5) Button-making and Embroidery, (6) Curing hides, Tanning, etc., (7) Extraction of oils, (8) Enamelling on gold and silver, (9) Lacquer work, (10) Manufacture of leather articles, (11) Manufacture of iron implements and tools, (12) Paper-making, (13) Pottery, (14) Printing and Book-binding, (15) Rope and string-making, (16) Stamping on cloth, (17) Stone-carving, (18) Sugar extraction, (19) Tailoring, and (20) Work in brass, copper and bell-metal.

The number of Oil *Ghanis* (Oil-pressing machines), Sewing machines and Ice-cream machines in these Provinces are approximately 16,790; 7,125; and 161 respectively, while, Tailoring, Carpentry and Black-smithy establishments employing 2 or more but less than 10 workers are 2,979; 4,885 and 3,258.

Conditions of Rural Trade.

28. Every decent-sized village has a *bazar* of its own, which supplies every necessity of life to a greater or smaller extent. These *bazars* are located at central places and villages, within a radius of 6 to 7 miles, are benefited by them. In desert-sites, these *bazars* are far apart. Wholesale *bazars* are located at the headquarters of each *Tahsil* or *Hakumat* or *Nizamat* where a few luxuries can also be had. Periodical-*bazars* are also held in certain villages and are called *Hats*. There are days in the week fixed for them, when shop-keepers from other places assemble there and the villagers from close vicinities go to purchase their requirements. Bangles of glass, dyed cloth, utensils of Brass and Iron are the commodities extensively sold in such *Hats*. Vegetable and local fruits such as melon, etc., are also sold in abundance in such *bazars*, as they cannot be had in every village even during the season. Cheap cloth is also sold and purchased there. In some cases, clientele is regular and sales are also undertaken on credit. Vegetables are generally exchanged for grain. These *bazars* also serve as a public exhibition for local-made articles. Craftsmen find occasion of displaying the products of their ingenuity. About 200 periodical *Hats* or *bazars* are held at various places in most of the States in Rajputana but nowhere in Ajmer-Merwara. Most of the *Hats* are held weekly. On an average, 50 to 75 shops are brought at each *Hat*.

A map showing the main trade routes, both metalled and unmetalled (*Pakka* and *Kachcha*), Railways, and the different industries working in various places in each State or District will be found on the opposite page. The places which are most industrial in the Provinces are Ajmer and Beawar in Ajmer-Merwara and Jaipur and Jodhpur in Rajputana.

Jail Industry.

29. The Jails, where carpet-weaving and other Industrial works are carried on extensively in Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana, are respectively those at Ajmer and Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Kotah. Prisoners sentenced to long-term imprisonments and those short-term prisoners who are specially intelligent, are put to industrial works but *Sargaras*, *Nayakas* and similar other low class people are not employed. Cotton yarn is purchased from local markets or imported from Ahmedabad and other Spinning Mill-centres. Some of the Jails prepare their own wool-yarn while others import it from outside. Wool yarn of Bikaner is considered the best but proves very costly. Yarn is generally dyed in Jails. Dyes, both foreign and of indigenous Jail preparations are used; the former are only

used where high-class finish is required. It is generally accepted, that vegetable local dyes are both fast in color and cheaper. Indigo, Lac, *Kapila*, Turmeric, Alum, Pomegranate-husk, and Muriatic and Sulphuric acids are the chief ingredients of which vegetable dyes are made. Carpets and *Daris* are generally made to order. *Rezi* cloth is prepared for the use of convicts. One convict can weave an ordinary striped *Dari* at the rate of 1 to 36 inches a day, but one of intricate or multi-design pattern, not faster than from one to twelve inches a day. The manufacture of a woollen Carpet is done by stitches, up to 20 of which are used here, and a convict can turn out as much as one to four inches a day. If a loom with fly-shuttle is used a convict can turn out *Rezi*-cloth from 6 to 25 yards in a day of 7 to

| State. | Number of looms. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Alwar . . . | 12 without fly-shuttle. |
| Ajmer . . . | 3 " " |
| Bikaner . . . | 17 " " |
| Jaipur . . . | 14 " " |
| | 4 with " " |
| Kotah . . . | 18 without " " |
| | 2 with " " |
| Bharatpur . . . | 3 without " " |

9 hours. The statement on the margin shows the number of looms in use in each State Jail Industry. The Superintendents of Bharatpur and Jaipur Jails are of opinion that Jail industries are self-supporting and they can be turned into paying concerns if up-to-date machinery is introduced, but in that case prisoners would learn no handicraft to enable them to earn an honest living, which they now

do, by taking to a Cottage industry after their release.

The following quotation from the Report of the Superintendent of Bikaner Jail is interesting :—

“ The Jail Factories are working under a disadvantage owing to the constant change of their workmen. Old trained and expert hands are released and new raw workers are put in their place, whose training costs a good deal of time, energy and raw materials. This counts for the Jail factories not being self-supporting though advantageous as a propaganda. Free men working in similar industries could earn a living-wage if the Government or Society helped them to organize the Workshops. Many a released prisoner may be available to teach useful crafts to the idlers and become a good citizen if the society were willing to reclaim him and make provision for an honest employment for him. Depôts may be opened at suitable stations to push on the sale of the manufactures of such factories.”

Jaipur Jail alone made 883 carpets, 7,675 *Daris* and 178,125 yards of cloth of the value of Rs. 6,27,488 during 1912-21.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution by Occupation.

| 1. CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER. | RAJPUTANA. | | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---|--------------|--|-----------------|---|--------------|
| | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION. | | PER CENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF | | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION. | | PER CENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF | |
| | Persons supported. | Actual workers. | Actual workers. | Depend-ants. | Persons supported. | Actual workers. | Actual workers. | Depend-ants. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ALL OCCUPATIONS | 10,000 | 5,774 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 10,000 | 5,942 | 59.4 | 40.6 |
| A.—Production of raw materials | 6,666 | 4,030 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 5,229 | 3,418 | 65.4 | 34.6 |
| <i>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</i> | 6,649 | 4,020 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 5,199 | 3,399 | 65.4 | 34.6 |
| 1. Pasture and agriculture | 6,649 | 4,020 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 5,199 | 3,399 | 65.4 | 34.6 |
| (a) Ordinary cultivation | 6,373 | 3,247 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 4,996 | 3,237 | 64.8 | 35.2 |
| (b) Growers of special products and market gardening | 8 | 5 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 13 | 7 | 59.4 | 46.6 |
| (c) Forestry | 20 | 13 | 66.8 | 34.2 | 12 | 7 | 54.3 | 45.7 |
| (d) Raising of farm stock | 248 | 155 | 62.6 | 37.4 | 178 | 148 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| (e) Raising of small animals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Fishing and hunting | .. | .. | 62.7 | 37.3 | .. | .. | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| <i>II.—Exploitation of minerals</i> | 16 | 10 | 63.3 | 36.7 | 30 | 19 | 61.3 | 38.7 |
| 3. Mines | .. | .. | 49.7 | 50.3 | 1 | .. | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| 4. Quarries of hard rocks | 10 | 6 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 29 | 19 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| 5. Salt, etc. | 6 | 4 | 67.9 | 32.1 | .. | .. | 87.2 | 12.8 |
| B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. | 2,182 | 1,133 | 51.9 | 48.1 | 3,248 | 1,619 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| <i>III.—Industry</i> | 1,388 | 777 | 56.0 | 44.0 | 1,614 | 876 | 57.9 | 42.1 |
| 6. Textiles | 371 | 246 | 66.0 | 34.0 | 389 | 257 | 65.9 | 34.1 |
| 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom | 78 | 40 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 95 | 49 | 51.0 | 49.0 |
| 8. Wood | 119 | 57 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 89 | 46 | 51.9 | 48.1 |
| 9. Metals | 58 | 27 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 88 | 43 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
| 10. Ceramics | 130 | 73 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 97 | 59 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| 11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous | 40 | 21 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 40 | 23 | 58.2 | 41.8 |
| 12. Food industries | 54 | 32 | 58.7 | 41.3 | 66 | 37 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| 13. Industries of dress and the toilet | 312 | 167 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 308 | 171 | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| 14. Furniture industries | .. | .. | 49.7 | 50.3 | 1 | 1 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| 15. Building industries | 71 | 34 | 48.3 | 51.7 | 112 | 60 | 53.8 | 46.2 |
| 16. Construction of means of transport | .. | .. | 33.3 | 66.7 | .. | .. | 100.0 | .. |
| 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) | 1 | .. | 42.5 | 57.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries | 154 | 81 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 229 | 130 | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| <i>IV.—Transport</i> | 106 | 60 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 87 | 34 | 39.0 | 61.0 |
| 19. Transport by air | .. | .. | .. | 100.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20. Transport by water | 2 | 1 | 59.7 | 40.3 | .. | .. | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| 21. Transport by road | 57 | 29 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 183 | 70 | 62.6 | 37.4 |
| 22. Transport by rail | 42 | 18 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 781 | 267 | 36.6 | 63.4 |
| 23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services | 4 | 2 | 38.9 | 61.1 | 12 | 4 | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| <i>V.—Trade</i> | 699 | 306 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 358 | 402 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| 24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance | 101 | 35 | 34.2 | 65.8 | 120 | 42 | 34.3 | 65.7 |
| 25. Brokerage, commission and export | 10 | 4 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 8 | 4 | 46.5 | 53.5 |
| 26. Trade in textiles | 90 | 31 | 34.2 | 65.8 | 106 | 36 | 34.4 | 65.6 |
| 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs | 7 | 3 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 11 | 4 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| 28. Trade in wood | 3 | 1 | 53.1 | 46.9 | 4 | 3 | 74.7 | 25.3 |
| 29. Trade in metals | 1 | .. | 44.9 | 55.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles | .. | .. | 55.3 | 44.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31. Trade in chemical products | 1 | .. | 35.8 | 64.2 | 1 | 1 | 61.4 | 38.6 |
| 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. | 17 | 8 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 12 | 6 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| 33. Other trade in food stuffs | 313 | 153 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 346 | 169 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles | 5 | 2 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 12 | 7 | 54.3 | 45.7 |
| 35. Trade in furniture | 1 | 1 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 2 | 1 | 57.7 | 42.3 |
| 36. Trade in building materials | 1 | .. | 49.4 | 50.6 | 1 | .. | 12.5 | 87.5 |
| 37. Trade in means of transport | 20 | 9 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 32 | 11 | 35.2 | 64.8 |
| 38. Trade in fuel | 29 | 19 | 65.1 | 34.9 | 65 | 41 | 68.6 | 31.4 |
| 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences | 12 | 6 | 52.1 | 47.9 | 19 | 10 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| 40. Trade of other sorts | 78 | 34 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 119 | 69 | 57.3 | 42.7 |
| C.—Public administration and liberal arts | 673 | 334 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 752 | 436 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| <i>VI.—Public force</i> | 149 | 73 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 161 | 111 | 68.7 | 31.3 |
| 41. Army | 88 | 45 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 115 | 89 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| 42. Navy | .. | .. | 35.7 | 64.3 | .. | .. | .. | 100.0 |
| 43. Air force | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 44. Police | 61 | 27 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 46 | 22 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| <i>VII.—Public administration</i> | 161 | 86 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 136 | 68 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| <i>VIII.—Professions and liberal arts</i> | 363 | 196 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 456 | 258 | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| 46. Religion | 274 | 148 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 233 | 186 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| 47. Law | 5 | 1 | 20.1 | 79.9 | 11 | 3 | 30.7 | 69.3 |
| 48. Medicine | 18 | 7 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 25 | 12 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| 49. Instruction | 10 | 4 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 37 | 17 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| 50. Letters and arts and sciences | 61 | 30 | 58.6 | 41.4 | 150 | 88 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| D.—Miscellaneous | 480 | 277 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 771 | 470 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| <i>IX.—Persons living on their income</i> | 44 | 21 | 48.0 | 52.0 | 42 | 19 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| <i>X.—Domestic service</i> | 192 | 110 | 57.2 | 42.8 | 279 | 157 | 56.6 | 43.4 |
| <i>XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</i> | 143 | 85 | 59.3 | 40.7 | 259 | 147 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| <i>XII.—Unproductive</i> | 161 | 61 | 60.6 | 39.4 | 191 | 147 | 76.8 | 23.2 |
| 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses | 6 | 5 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 14 | 8 | 61.3 | 38.7 |
| 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes | 95 | 50 | 58.6 | 41.4 | 177 | 139 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| 56. Other unclassified non-productive industries | .. | .. | 45.5 | 54.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

| Occupation. | NUMBER PER MILE OF TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED IN | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Eastern Division. | Southern Division. | Western Division. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A.—Production of raw materials. (1—24) | 647 | 712 | 671 | 623 |
| <i>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation (1—16)</i> | 645 | 711 | 663 | 620 |
| (i) Agriculture (1—7) | 625 | 691 | 623 | 591 |
| (ii) Pasture (11—14) | 18 | 18 | 44 | 18 |
| (iii) Fishing and hunting (17—18) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (iv) Others (8—10, 15 and 16) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>II.—Exploitation of minerals (19—24)</i> | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (25—154) | 223 | 290 | 222 | 325 |
| <i>III.—Industry (25—102)</i> | 167 | 113 | 162 | 151 |
| (i) Textiles (25—38) | 41 | 26 | 37 | 30 |
| (ii) Wood Industries (42—45) | 13 | 9 | 13 | 9 |
| (iii) Metal Industries (46—51) | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| (iv) Food Industries (65—75) | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| (v) Industries of dress and the toilet (76—82) | 33 | 27 | 30 | 31 |
| (vi) Others (Orders 7, 10, 11, 14—15) | 49 | 38 | 51 | 57 |
| <i>IV.—Transport (104—120)</i> | 11 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| V.—Trade (121—154) | 65 | 79 | 69 | 86 |
| (i) Trade in food-stuffs (129—139) | 30 | 45 | 28 | 36 |
| (a) Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc. (129—130) | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 |
| (b) Other trade in food-stuffs (131—139) | 29 | 40 | 28 | 35 |
| (ii) Trade in textiles (142) | 9 | 6 | 12 | 11 |
| (iii) Other trades (Orders, 24, 25, 27—31 and 34—40) | 26 | 28 | 29 | 39 |
| C.—Public administration and liberal arts (155—179) | 76 | 67 | 66 | 75 |
| <i>VI.—Public Force (155—160)</i> | 18 | 13 | 10 | 17 |
| <i>VII.—Public Administration (161—164)</i> | 21 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| <i>VIII.—Professions and liberal arts (165—179)</i> | 36 | 34 | 39 | 45 |
| D.—Miscellaneous (180—181) | 55 | 31 | 48 | 77 |
| <i>IX.—Persons living on their income (180)</i> | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| <i>X.—Domestic service (181—183)</i> | 21 | 15 | 20 | 28 |
| <i>XI.—Incompletely described occupations (184—187)</i> | 18 | 6 | 13 | 26 |
| <i>XII.—Unproductive (188—191)</i> | 13 | 4 | 10 | 19 |

NOTE.—Figures in brackets indicate Group numbers of the Occupation Scheme unless otherwise stated.

Distribution of the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional population in

| Province, Natural Division and State or District. | AGRICULTURE (GROUP 1—7). | | | | EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS AND INDUSTRY (SUB-CLASSES II & III). | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------------|--|--|--|-------------|
| | Population supported by Agriculture. | Proportion of Agricultural population per 1,000 of total population. | PER CENTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF | | Population supported by Exploitation of minerals and Industry. | Proportion of population in Column 6 to 1,000 of total population. | PER CENTAGE ON POPULATION IN COLUMN 6 OF | |
| | | | Actual workmen. | Dependants. | | | Actual workmen. | Dependants. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA. | 6,530,668 | 631 | 60.5 | 38.5 | 1,467,898 | 141 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| Rajputana | 6,282,641 | 638 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 1,381,447 | 140 | 56.1 | 43.9 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | <i>3,269,729</i> | <i>625</i> | <i>60.1</i> | <i>39.9</i> | <i>776,253</i> | <i>149</i> | <i>57.1</i> | <i>42.9</i> |
| Alwar | 464,819 | 649 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 104,676 | 149 | 54.6 | 45.4 |
| Bharatpur | 331,778 | 668 | 52.5 | 47.5 | 65,465 | 132 | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| Bundi | 125,203 | 669 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 25,654 | 137 | 50.7 | 49.3 |
| Dholpur | 164,234 | 715 | 55.0 | 44.1 | 26,271 | 115 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Jaipur | 1,376,071 | 589 | 61.3 | 38.7 | 383,277 | 164 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| Jhalawar | 57,965 | 603 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 18,916 | 145 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| Karauli | 90,471 | 676 | 66.0 | 34.0 | 17,412 | 130 | 61.8 | 38.2 |
| Kishangarh | 46,194 | 594 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 12,231 | 157 | 56.9 | 43.1 |
| Kotah | 399,911 | 635 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 80,788 | 123 | 57.5 | 42.5 |
| Lawa Estate | 1,385 | 613 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 453 | 200 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Shahpura (Chiefship) | 33,514 | 696 | 65.7 | 34.3 | 5,816 | 121 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Tonk | 187,583 | 652 | 64.4 | 35.6 | 40,305 | 140 | 56.5 | 43.5 |
| <i>Southern Division</i> | <i>1,412,951</i> | <i>691</i> | <i>58.6</i> | <i>41.4</i> | <i>231,971</i> | <i>113</i> | <i>58.0</i> | <i>42.0</i> |
| Mount Abu District | 344 | 95 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 722 | 200 | 58.9 | 41.1 |
| Banswara | 153,006 | 804 | 58.6 | 41.4 | 14,086 | 77 | 47.5 | 52.5 |
| Dungarpur | 144,721 | 765 | 59.1 | 40.9 | 15,460 | 62 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| Kushalgarh (Chiefship) | 25,168 | 863 | 65.8 | 34.2 | 858 | 29 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| Mewar | 954,411 | 692 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 161,221 | 117 | 57.6 | 42.4 |
| Partabgarh | 47,404 | 706 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 5,930 | 88 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| Sirohi | 67,697 | 471 | 59.0 | 40.4 | 33,085 | 177 | 56.1 | 43.9 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | <i>1,599,861</i> | <i>683</i> | <i>62.4</i> | <i>37.6</i> | <i>373,223</i> | <i>145</i> | <i>54.3</i> | <i>45.7</i> |
| Bikaner | 470,667 | 714 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 62,329 | 94 | 51.9 | 48.1 |
| Jaisalmer | 18,517 | 274 | 37.1 | 62.9 | 14,230 | 210 | 42.3 | 57.7 |
| Marwar | 1,110,657 | 603 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 296,664 | 161 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 848,129 | 501 | 64.8 | 35.2 | 76,451 | 124 | 58.0 | 42.0 |
| CITIES IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA | 87,996 | 65 | 59.9 | 40.1 | 163,940 | 355 | 53.3 | 46.7 |

TABLE III.

Provinces, Natural Divisions and States or Districts.

| TRANSPORT AND TRADE (SUB-CLASS V & VI) | | | | PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS (SUB-CLASS VIII) | | | | OTHERS (GROUPS 1-15 OF SUB-CLASS 7 AND SUB-CLASSES VI, VII, IX, X, XI & XIII) | | | |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|------|
| Proportion of population in transport and trade. | PER CENTAGE OF POPULATION IN COLLECTIVE OF | | Population supported by professions and liberal arts. | Proportion of population in column 14 to 100 of total population. | PER CENTAGE OF POPULATION IN COLLECTIVE OF | | Population supported by others. | Proportion of other occupational population per 1.00 of total population. | PER CENTAGE OF OTHER OCCUPATIONAL POPULATION OF | | |
| | Actual workers. | Dependants. | | | Actual workers. | Dependants. | | | Actual workers. | Dependants. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 808,613 | 84 | 44-6 | 55-4 | 378,777 | 37 | 54-3 | 46-7 | 1,163,385 | 187 | 55-6 | 44-4 |
| 782,167 | 80 | 44-8 | 55-2 | 357,288 | 36 | 54-1 | 45-9 | 1,841,888 | 188 | 55-1 | 44-9 |
| 363,321 | 76 | 45-4 | 54-6 | 146,643 | 28 | 51-1 | 48-9 | 454,913 | 114 | 56-3 | 43-7 |
| 41,350 | 50 | 44-4 | 55-6 | 25,611 | 27 | 50-7 | 49-3 | 74,829 | 106 | 51-3 | 48-7 |
| 24,281 | 74 | 47-4 | 52-6 | 9,150 | 18 | 45-7 | 54-3 | 31,773 | 186 | 51-0 | 49-0 |
| 11,011 | 50 | 49-1 | 50-9 | 3,716 | 26 | 32-9 | 67-1 | 21,482 | 115 | 57-2 | 42-8 |
| 15,625 | 65 | 47-1 | 52-9 | 2,717 | 41 | 41-7 | 58-3 | 19,824 | 86 | 57-0 | 43-0 |
| 197,132 | 64 | 43-6 | 56-4 | 109,987 | 47 | 51-3 | 48-7 | 272,615 | 116 | 56-4 | 43-6 |
| 8,712 | 92 | 44-3 | 55-7 | 4,504 | 32 | 51-7 | 48-3 | 12,426 | 116 | 51-3 | 48-7 |
| 9,032 | 46 | 51-0 | 49-0 | 2,074 | 14 | 51-1 | 48-9 | 14,741 | 139 | 55-7 | 44-3 |
| 5,253 | 68 | 46-1 | 53-9 | 1,577 | 42 | 54-6 | 45-4 | 10,779 | 139 | 56-3 | 43-7 |
| 30,679 | 80 | 50-7 | 49-3 | 20,273 | 32 | 50-5 | 49-5 | 75,809 | 125 | 56-3 | 43-7 |
| 172 | 76 | 39-0 | 61-0 | 186 | 46 | 52-4 | 47-6 | 146 | 65 | 56-2 | 43-8 |
| 1,964 | 64 | 43-0 | 57-0 | 728 | 15 | 52-9 | 47-1 | 4,956 | 184 | 57-1 | 42-9 |
| 28,285 | 70 | 47-4 | 52-6 | 1,547 | 13 | 46-7 | 53-3 | 26,638 | 135 | 52-6 | 47-4 |
| 177,742 | 87 | 48-5 | 51-5 | 62,686 | 34 | 57-3 | 42-7 | 154,144 | 75 | 57-6 | 42-4 |
| 613 | 172 | 53-5 | 46-5 | 91 | 25 | 46-3 | 53-7 | 1,530 | 206 | 55-6 | 44-4 |
| 7,386 | 43 | 44-5 | 55-5 | 3,415 | 23 | 49-9 | 50-1 | 7,839 | 41 | 50-1 | 49-9 |
| 11,014 | 71 | 42-5 | 57-5 | 3,538 | 23 | 50-6 | 49-4 | 11,542 | 62 | 61-8 | 38-2 |
| 1,111 | 20 | 49-1 | 50-9 | 269 | 9 | 56-7 | 43-3 | 1,736 | 60 | 62-0 | 38-0 |
| 11,111 | 56 | 51-5 | 48-5 | 32,308 | 38 | 50-1 | 49-9 | 13,914 | 67 | 56-4 | 43-6 |
| 1,380 | 60 | 39-4 | 60-6 | 1,564 | 24 | 52-5 | 47-5 | 6,223 | 93 | 55-3 | 44-7 |
| 21,111 | 131 | 41-7 | 58-3 | 5,885 | 21 | 53-7 | 46-3 | 21,660 | 170 | 55-9 | 44-1 |
| 261,111 | 30 | 29-7 | 70-3 | 101,124 | 29 | 57-6 | 42-4 | 224,977 | 113 | 53-3 | 46-7 |
| 11,511 | 78 | 32-7 | 67-3 | 11,825 | 28 | 50-2 | 49-8 | 56,328 | 56 | 54-3 | 45-7 |
| 1,860 | 50 | 27-4 | 72-6 | 1,982 | 43 | 45-9 | 54-1 | 25,223 | 414 | 41-2 | 58-8 |
| 15,111 | 82 | 42-1 | 57-9 | 79,574 | 43 | 50-7 | 49-3 | 204,344 | 111 | 54-7 | 45-3 |
| 21,285 | 123 | 48-9 | 51-1 | 22,588 | 48 | 52-2 | 47-8 | 61,225 | 126 | 64-0 | 36-0 |
| 101,111 | 254 | 48-0 | 52-0 | 22,420 | 28 | 48-6 | 51-4 | 200,571 | 254 | 50-7 | 49-3 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Subsidiary Occupation).

| Occupation. | NUMBER PER MILLER WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS. | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | Rajputana. | Eastern Division. | Southern Division. | Western Division. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ALL OCCUPATIONS* | 88 | 89 | 87 | 86 | 154 | 75 |
| A.—Production of raw materials | 29 | 30 | 18 | 20 | 78 | 14 |
| <i>(I) Exploitation of animals and vegetation</i> | 28 | 29 | 12 | 20 | 76 | 13 |
| (i) Agriculture (Groups 1—7) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| (ii) Pasture | 91 | 94 | 41 | 70 | 164 | 81 |
| (iii) Fishing and hunting | 9 | 10 | .. | .. | 167 | .. |
| (iv) Others | 81 | 81 | 53 | 67 | 228 | 88 |
| <i>(II) Exploitation of minerals</i> | 100 | 106 | 107 | 22 | 119 | 44 |
| B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. | 115 | 117 | 87 | 90 | 203 | 85 |
| <i>(III) Industry</i> | 137 | 139 | 95 | 111 | 252 | 109 |
| (i) Textiles | 110 | 112 | 52 | 75 | 276 | 76 |
| (ii) Wood industries | 245 | 244 | 181 | 184 | 407 | 268 |
| (iii) Metal industries | 160 | 165 | 110 | 187 | 218 | 87 |
| (iv) Food industries | 53 | 56 | 56 | 28 | 91 | 18 |
| (v) Industries of dress and the toilet | 169 | 170 | 133 | 145 | 275 | 134 |
| (vi) Others | 126 | 127 | 90 | 107 | 199 | 112 |
| <i>(IV) Transport</i> | 37 | 45 | 46 | 28 | 67 | 14 |
| <i>(V) Trade</i> | 74 | 73 | 72 | 62 | 88 | 94 |
| (i) Trade in food-stuffs | 65 | 63 | 55 | 61 | 88 | 97 |
| (a) Hotels, Cafés, restaurants, etc. | 65 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 92 |
| (b) Other trade in food-stuffs | 65 | 63 | 55 | 61 | 88 | 97 |
| (ii) Trade in textiles | 70 | 74 | 82 | 53 | 69 | 100 |
| (iii) Other trades | 87 | 87 | 91 | 67 | 93 | 89 |
| C.—Public administration and liberal arts | 123 | 120 | 103 | 88 | 181 | 157 |
| <i>(VI) Public Works</i> | 133 | 125 | 119 | 35 | 252 | 246 |
| <i>(VII) Public Administration</i> | 85 | 85 | 90 | 51 | 91 | 80 |
| <i>(VIII) Professions and liberal arts</i> | 131 | 131 | 100 | 113 | 186 | 139 |
| D.—Miscellaneous | 55 | 57 | 57 | 30 | 70 | 38 |
| <i>(IX) Persons living on their income</i> | 80 | 74 | 124 | 23 | 54 | 220 |
| <i>(X) Domestic services</i> | 55 | 57 | 55 | 38 | 75 | 31 |
| <i>(XI) Insufficiently described occupations</i> | 35 | 37 | 35 | 15 | 53 | 31 |
| <i>(XII) Unproductive</i> | 73 | 78 | 81 | 36 | 86 | 37 |

* Excludes Groups 1 and 2 of Order 1 ' Pasture and Agriculture.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

| LANDLORD (RENT RECEIVERS). | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO FOLLOW IT. | |
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ordinary cultivators (2) | 1,213 | 1,130 |
| Helpers in cultivation 2 (a) | 101 | 10 |
| Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5) | 72 | 44 |
| Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25) | 18 | --- |
| Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27) | 18 | 60 |
| Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 44) | 10 | --- |
| Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48) | 8 | 3 |
| Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55) | 24 | 3 |
| Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78) | 11 | --- |
| Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81) | --- | 7 |
| Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes (121) | 50 | 151 |
| Grain and pulse dealers (136) | 5 | 64 |
| Other trades of all kinds (122-135 & 137-139) | 30 | 647 |
| Army—Imperial (155) | 5 | --- |
| Army—Indian States (156) | 22 | --- |
| Service of the State (161) | 13 | 67 |
| Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a) | 24 | 137 |
| Darbar officials and menials 162 (b) | | |
| Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c) | | |
| Priests, ministers, etc. (165) | 68 | 137 |
| Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and Veterinary Surgeons, and midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (171 & 172) | 5 | 3 |
| Professors and teachers of all kinds (173) | 5 | 7 |
| Peaks and servants connected with education (174) | 1 | --- |
| Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops (185) | 3 | 17 |
| Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189) | 101 | 376 |
| Others | 225 | 439 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

| CULTIVATORS (RENT-PAYERS). | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII. | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO FOLLOW IT. | |
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Income from rent of agricultural land (1) | 49 | 35 |
| Helpers in cultivation 2 (a) | 72 | 3 |
| Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5) | 75 | 124 |
| Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12) | 89 | 419 |
| Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25) | 5 | 22 |
| Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27) | 34 | 58 |
| Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 44) | 20 | 44 |
| Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48) | 6 | 10 |
| Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55) | 18 | 45 |
| Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78) | 29 | 83 |
| Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81) | 16 | 40 |
| Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes (121) | 12 | 17 |
| Grain and pulse dealers (136) | 3 | 14 |
| Other trades of all kinds (123-135 and 137-139) | 32 | 31 |
| Army—Imperial—(155) | 2 | 6 |
| Army—Indian States including Imperial Service Troops—(156 & 156 a). | 3 | ... |
| Village watchmen (160) | 15 | 12 |
| Service of the State (161) | 5 | 38 |
| Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a) } | 4 | 24 |
| Darbar officials and menials 162 (b) } | | |
| Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c) } | | |
| Priests, ministers, etc. (165) | 17 | 17 |
| Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (169) | 35 | 106 |
| Others | 185 | 628 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

| UNPAID HELPERS IN CULTIVATION. | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO FOLLOW IT. | |
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Income from rent of agricultural land (1) | 6 | 2 |
| Ordinary cultivators (2) | 28 | 5 |
| Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5) | 48 | 142 |
| Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12) | 48 | 14 |
| Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25) | 5 | 8 |
| Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27) | 37 | 12 |
| Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners etc. (43 & 44) | 4 | 5 |
| Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48) | 2 | 1 |
| Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55) | 7 | 14 |
| Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78) | 6 | 6 |
| Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81) | 7 | 8 |
| Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes (121) | 1 | 1 |
| Grain and pulse dealers (136) | ... | 1 |
| Other trades of all kinds (123-135 & 137-139) | 20 | 1 |
| Army—Imperial—(155) | 2 | 1 |
| Village watchmen (160) | 1 | ... |
| Service of the State (161) | ... | 1 |
| Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a) } | ... | 1 |
| Darbar officials and menials 162 (b) } | ... | 1 |
| Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c) } | ... | 1 |
| Priests, ministers, etc. (165) | 3 | 1 |
| Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189) | 10 | 18 |
| Others | 72 | 159 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—concl'd.

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

| FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS. | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO FOLLOW IT. | |
| | Rajputana. | Ajmer-Merwara. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Income from rent of agricultural land (1) | 9 | 20 |
| Ordinary cultivators (2) | 71 | 64 |
| Helpers in cultivation 2 (a) | 4 | 35 |
| Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5) | 43 | 3 |
| Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12) | 25 | 19 |
| Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25) | 7 | 7 |
| Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27) | 24 | 26 |
| Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 44) | 6 | ... |
| Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48) | 3 | ... |
| Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55) | 7 | 8 |
| Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78) | 15 | 20 |
| Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81) | 5 | 2 |
| Other trades of all kinds (123-135 and 137-139) | 12 | 2 |
| Village watchmen (160) | 3 | 7 |
| Service of the State (161) | ... | 1 |
| Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a) | } | 1 |
| Darbar officials and menials 162 (b) | | |
| Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c) | | |
| Priests, ministers, etc. (165) | 1 | ... |
| Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189) | 1 | 17 |
| Others | 129 | 274 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Occupation of females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups by Provinces.

| Group No. | Occupation | RAJPUTANA | | | JUNNER-PUNJWARA | | Number of females per 1,000 males |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | | NUMBER OF WORKING WOMEN | | Number of females per 1,000 males | NUMBER OF WORKING WOMEN | | |
| | | Males | Females | | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation | 2,286,894 | 1,887,328 | 221 | 82,271 | 75,888 | 281 |
| | <i>Order I.—Fishing and Agriculture</i> | 2,278,880 | 1,887,328 | 221 | 82,268 | 75,888 | 281 |
| 1 | Incomes from rest of agricultural land | 110,202 | 57,895 | 122 | 2,265 | 510 | 211 |
| 2 | Ordinary cultivation | 1,885,206 | 1,521,072 | 199 | 58,188 | 6,138 | 110 |
| 2a | Helps in cultivation | 889,764 | 1,086,888 | 2,310 | 24,271 | 57,228 | 2,328 |
| 4 | Rice sown | 21,045 | 22,210 | 114 | 622 | 68 | 111 |
| 5 | Field labourers | 121,088 | 208,775 | 1,716 | 5,120 | 2,848 | 1,847 |
| 3 | Wood cutters: fire-wood, charcoal, timber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners | 4,548 | 7,228 | 1,571 | 110 | 24 | 228 |
| 11 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers | 20,287 | 1,508 | 271 | 822 | 110 | 112 |
| 14 | Beesmen, sheepherds, goat-herds, etc. | 20,272 | 21,111 | 222 | 5,118 | 1,111 | 222 |
| | Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals | 6,528 | 2,422 | 228 | 222 | 221 | 228 |
| | Sub-Class III.—Industry | 621,118 | 228,228 | 628 | 28,228 | 18,228 | 222 |
| | <i>Order I.—Textiles</i> | 28,228 | 182,228 | 1,222 | 6,222 | 6,222 | 1,222 |
| 25 | Cotton spinning, drawing and pressing | 2,222 | 6,228 | 222 | 2,222 | 1,222 | 222 |
| 26 | Cotton spinning | 2,222 | 6,228 | 2,000 | 40 | 2,222 | 50,222 |
| 27 | Cotton drawing and winding | 22,228 | 28,228 | 211 | 2,222 | 1,222 | 628 |
| 28 | Wool carding and spinning | 110 | 228 | 7,222 | — | — | — |
| 29 | Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and spinning of textiles | 11,228 | 2,228 | 222 | 228 | 228 | 222 |
| 30 | Lace, crpe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and handloomly finished textile industries | 211 | 222 | 1,222 | 222 | 111 | 222 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Hides, skins and hair materials from the animal kingdom</i> | 22,228 | 18,228 | 228 | 1,222 | 228 | 222 |
| 32 | Skinner, currier, leather dresser, and leather dyer, etc. | 22,228 | 7,228 | 222 | 1,222 | 228 | 110 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Wood</i> | 22,228 | 18,228 | 228 | 1,222 | 228 | 222 |
| 33 | Carpenter, turner and joiner, etc. | 22,228 | 2,228 | 111 | 1,222 | 22 | 22 |
| 34 | Basket makers and other industries of waste material, including jute, and furniture and builders working with cane, reeds or similar materials | 2,018 | 6,228 | 1,222 | 111 | 228 | 1,222 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Metal</i> | 22,228 | 6,228 | 222 | 1,222 | 228 | 222 |
| 35 | Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally of cast-iron or steel | 22,228 | 1,222 | 222 | 1,222 | 228 | 222 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Copper</i> | 22,228 | 22,228 | 228 | 1,222 | 1,228 | 222 |
| 36 | Workers and makers pipe and bowl makers | 22,228 | 22,228 | 228 | 1,222 | 1,228 | 222 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Food industries</i> | 22,228 | 18,228 | 1,222 | 1,222 | 228 | 222 |
| 37 | Shoemakers and brushers and flour grinders | 22 | 11,228 | 22,228 | 22 | 222 | 1,222 |
| 38 | Baker, chow and glass makers | 22 | 2,228 | 11,228 | 22 | 22 | 222 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Industries of Stone and Minerals</i> | 22,228 | 6,228 | 228 | 6,228 | 1,228 | 222 |
| 39 | Miner, millstone, stone mason, diamond and cut-glass maker on floor | 11,228 | 11,228 | 228 | 1,228 | 222 | 222 |
| 40 | Shoe, hat and metal makers | 6,228 | 11,228 | 222 | 1,228 | 228 | 112 |
| 41 | Wooling, drawing and dyeing | 11,228 | 11,228 | 228 | 1,228 | 228 | 222 |
| 42 | Bakers, hat, dresser and wig makers | 22,228 | 2,228 | 228 | 1,228 | 228 | 222 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Building industries</i> | 22,228 | 6,228 | 228 | 1,228 | 228 | 222 |
| 43 | Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), masons of stone, plaster, glass, painters, etc. | 11,228 | 6,228 | 228 | 222 | 228 | 222 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Other miscellaneous and unclassified industries</i> | 22,228 | 22,228 | 228 | 6,228 | 1,228 | 222 |
| 44 | Workers in various trades and crafts, including furniture, jewelry, metal, glass, etc. | 22,228 | 1,228 | 22 | 1,228 | 22 | 22 |
| 45 | Scrapers, millwrights, etc. | 22,228 | 22,228 | 228 | 2,228 | 1,228 | 222 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*contd.*

Occupation of females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups by Provinces.

| Group No. | OCCUPATION. | RAJPUTANA. | | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | | NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. | NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. |
| | | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Sub-Class IV.—Transport | 43,321 | 5,627 | 130 | 16,110 | 794 | 49 |
| | Order 21.—Transport by road | 34,169 | 4,763 | 197 | 2,965 | 497 | 163 |
| 116 | Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers | 6,388 | 1,243 | 195 | 289 | 110 | 231 |
| | Order 22.—Transport by rail | 16,908 | 601 | 36 | 13,916 | 296 | 23 |
| 118 | Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies | 15,781 | 362 | 23 | 11,415 | 206 | 26 |
| | Sub-Class V.—Trade | 226,228 | 75,027 | 332 | 16,846 | 3,032 | 180 |
| 121 | Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance | 39,450 | 4,630 | 167 | 1,920 | 122 | 64 |
| 123 | Order 26.—Trade in textiles | 37,310 | 2,369 | 105 | 1,744 | 59 | 34 |
| | Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs | 105,527 | 44,561 | 422 | 6,954 | 1,316 | 189 |
| 132 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments | 50,705 | 6,039 | 110 | 3,823 | 218 | 57 |
| 133 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. | 3,765 | 5,005 | 1,329 | 550 | 217 | 388 |
| 135 | Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers | 4,270 | 0,031 | 2,326 | 674 | 507 | 841 |
| 136 | Grain and pulso dealers | 25,616 | 1,021 | 75 | 267 | 8 | 30 |
| 139 | Dealers in hay, grass and fodder | 12,678 | 20,435 | 1,612 | 143 | 66 | 462 |
| | Order 38.—Trade in fuel | 7,877 | 11,111 | 1,411 | 933 | 1,095 | 1,174 |
| | Order 40.—Trade of other sorts | 29,273 | 3,659 | 125 | 3,252 | 130 | 40 |
| 152 | General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified | 27,631 | 3,434 | 124 | 3,245 | 130 | 40 |
| | Sub-Class VI.—Public force | 69,256 | 1,269 | 18 | 5,449 | 28 | 5 |
| | Order 41.—Army | 43,429 | 330 | 9 | 4,384 | 13 | 4 |
| 156 | Army (Indian States) | 37,052 | 264 | 7 | 19 | 2 | 105 |
| | Order 44.—Police | 25,821 | 389 | 34 | 1,065 | 10 | 9 |
| 159a | Police (Indian States) | 12,653 | 30 | 2 | 51 | .. | .. |
| 180 | Village watchmen | 12,522 | 842 | 67 | 155 | 10 | 65 |
| | Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration | 60,543 | 4,302 | 71 | 2,121 | 259 | 23 |
| 162b | Darbar Officials and menials | 46,914 | 1,572 | 34 | 1,124 | 205 | 182 |
| 164 | Village officials and servants other than watchmen | 11,644 | 2,402 | 214 | 514 | 10 | 19 |
| | Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts | 141,816 | 51,544 | 368 | 9,313 | 3,865 | 361 |
| | Order 46.—Religion | 111,985 | 33,303 | 302 | 5,363 | 1,472 | 279 |
| 165 | Priests, ministers, etc. | 31,078 | 3,609 | 119 | 1,480 | 53 | 36 |
| 166 | Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. | 74,407 | 20,364 | 391 | 3,235 | 1,330 | 411 |
| | Order 48.—Medicines | 2,699 | 3,969 | 1,471 | 341 | 230 | 733 |
| 172 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. | 982 | 3,814 | 3,884 | 57 | 223 | 3,012 |
| | Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences | 31,995 | 13,390 | 609 | 2,306 | 1,532 | 346 |
| 178 | Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers | 18,127 | 12,717 | 702 | 2,448 | 1,425 | 582 |
| | Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income | 11,126 | 9,683 | 863 | 795 | 166 | 209 |
| | Sub-Class X.—Domestic service | 68,559 | 41,684 | 626 | 6,140 | 1,657 | 270 |
| 181 | Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants | 62,571 | 41,549 | 664 | 5,062 | 1,641 | 290 |
| | Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations | 45,294 | 32,423 | 850 | 4,870 | 2,398 | 493 |
| 185 | Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops | 6,913 | 198 | 20 | 1,937 | 100 | 52 |
| 187 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified | 37,848 | 36,007 | 1,004 | 2,778 | 2,296 | 826 |
| | Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive | 41,011 | 18,961 | 463 | 5,568 | 1,577 | 300 |
| | Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes | 36,386 | 13,533 | 609 | 5,249 | 1,557 | 318 |
| 189 | Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. | 36,355 | 18,035 | 496 | 5,249 | 1,657 | 316 |
| 190 | Procurers and prostitutes | 31 | 408 | 16,066 | .. | .. | .. |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Variation in selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

| Group No. | OCCUPATION. | Locality R—Rajputana, A—Ajmer-Merwara. | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN | | | VARIATION. | | | |
|-------------|---|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| | | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | Actual. | | % Per centage. | |
| | | | | | | 1911-21. | 1901-11. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation. | R | 6,545,835 | 6,818,829 | 5,634,601 | -278,794 | +1,185,028 | -4.0 | +21.0 |
| | | A | 257,514 | 275,632 | 259,144 | -18,118 | +16,488 | -6.6 | +6.4 |
| | <i>Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture</i> | R | 6,545,669 | 6,818,981 | 5,633,951 | -273,292 | +1,185,010 | -4.0 | +21.0 |
| | | A | 257,506 | 275,634 | 258,981 | -18,055 | +16,513 | -6.6 | +6.4 |
| 1 | Income from rent of agricultural land . | R | 347,265 | 580,907 | 484,245 | -233,642 | +146,662 | -40.2 | +33.8 |
| | | A | 7,070 | 10,647 | 59,595 | -3,577 | -48,948 | -33.6 | -82.1 |
| 2 | Ordinary cultivators | R | 3,805,540 | 3,788,813 | 4,576,724 | +16,736 | -797,911 | +0.4 | -17.2 |
| | | A | 130,036 | 145,323 | 156,072 | -9,287 | -10,749 | -6.4 | -6.9 |
| 3 | Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. | R | 12,729 | 23,753 | 2,290 | -11,024 | +21,473 | -46.4 | +941.8 |
| 4 & 5 | Farm servants and field labourers . | R | 538,138 | 664,070 | 451,866 | -126,832 | +213,104 | -19.1 | +47.2 |
| | | A | 29,033 | 30,297 | 36,778 | -9,664 | -6,481 | -31.9 | -17.6 |
| 7 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers. | R | 7,659 | 8,123 | 12,389 | -464 | -4,266 | -5.7 | -34.4 |
| 9 & 10 | Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal-burners and lac collectors. | R | 17,408 | 24,425 | 938 | -7,017 | +23,487 | -23.7 | +2,503.9 |
| 11 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers | R | 48,974 | 65,133 | 31,248 | -16,159 | +33,885 | -24.8 | +108.4 |
| 12 | Sheep, goat and pig breeders . . . | R | 49,822 | 48,108 | 30,609 | +1,624 | +17,589 | +3.4 | +57.5 |
| 13 | Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.). | R | 1,083 | 2,885 | 4,571 | -1,802 | -1,686 | -62.5 | -36.9 |
| 14 | Herdsmen, shepherds, goatiers, etc. | R | 144,051 | 95,524 | 87,287 | +48,527 | +8,237 | +50.8 | +9.4 |
| | <i>Order 2.—Fishing and hunting</i> | R | 166 | 668 | 650 | -502 | +18 | -75.1 | +2.8 |
| | | A | 8 | 38 | 163 | -30 | -125 | -73.9 | -76.7 |
| | Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals | R | 15,788 | 13,310 | 13,566 | +2,478 | -256 | +18.6 | -1.9 |
| | | A | 1,473 | 695 | .. | +778 | +695 | +111.9 | .. |
| | <i>Order 3.—Mines</i> | R | 157 | 357 | 5,973 | -200 | -5,616 | -56.0 | -94.0 |
| | <i>Order 4.—Quarries of hard rocks</i> | R | 9,537 | 5,376 | 2,772 | +3,961 | +2,804 | +71.0 | +101.2 |
| | | A | 1,464 | 691 | .. | +773 | +691 | +111.9 | .. |
| | <i>Order 5.—Salt</i> | R | 6,094 | 7,377 | 4,821 | -1,283 | +2,556 | -17.4 | +53.0 |
| | | A | .. | 4 | .. | -4 | +4 | -100.0 | .. |
| | Sub-Class III.—Industry | R | 1,365,859 | 1,547,057 | 1,420,878 | -181,398 | +126,181 | -11.7 | +8.9 |
| | | A | 74,978 | 84,701 | 65,605 | -9,723 | +19,096 | -11.5 | +29.1 |
| | <i>Order 6.—Textiles</i> | R | 365,272 | 390,622 | 335,709 | -25,250 | +54,813 | -6.5 | +16.3 |
| | | A | 19,277 | 19,216 | 14,100 | +61 | +5,116 | +0.3 | +36.3 |
| 25 | Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing . | R | 25,862 | 30,732 | 27,953 | -4,870 | +2,779 | -15.8 | +9.9 |
| | | A | 6,798 | 7,079 | 4,083 | -1,181 | +3,896 | -14.8 | +95.4 |
| 26 & 27 | Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving. | R | 294,329 | 306,939 | 254,009 | -12,610 | +52,030 | -4.1 | +20.4 |
| | | A | 9,611 | 9,138 | 8,520 | +473 | +618 | +5.2 | +7.3 |
| 31, 32 & 33 | Wool carding and spinning, and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets. | R | 4,881 | 5,653 | 5,904 | -772 | -341 | -13.7 | -5.7 |
| 37 | Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles. | R | 31,881 | 41,076 | 43,155 | -9,105 | -2,079 | -22.4 | -4.8 |
| | <i>Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.</i> | R | 76,717 | 94,932 | 79,064 | -18,215 | +15,868 | -19.2 | +20.1 |
| | | A | 4,720 | 5,150 | 8,140 | -430 | -2,990 | -8.3 | -36.7 |
| 39 | Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc. | R | 55,423 | 60,818 | 74,987 | -5,395 | -14,160 | -8.0 | -18.9 |
| 40 | Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress. | R | 10,738 | 32,977 | 3,280 | -13,239 | +20,697 | -40.1 | +905.4 |
| | <i>Order 8.—Wood</i> | R | 117,286 | 144,390 | 125,152 | -27,104 | +19,238 | -18.8 | +15.4 |
| | | A | 4,421 | 4,998 | 4,815 | -577 | +163 | -11.6 | +3.8 |
| 43 & 44 | Sawyers, and carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. | R | 97,962 | 119,565 | 113,152 | -21,603 | +6,413 | -18.1 | +5.7 |
| 45 | Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials. | R | 19,324 | 24,825 | 12,000 | -5,501 | +12,825 | -22.2 | +106.9 |
| | <i>Order 9.—Metals</i> | R | 57,217 | 67,420 | 60,128 | -10,203 | +7,292 | -15.1 | +12.1 |
| | | A | 4,379 | 4,171 | 3,543 | +208 | +628 | +5.0 | +17.7 |
| 46 | Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron. | R | 49,725 | 56,275 | 47,094 | -8,550 | +10,281 | -14.7 | +21.4 |
| 49 | Workers in brass, copper and bell metal | R | 6,210 | 6,447 | 4,510 | -228 | +1,028 | -3.5 | +42.7 |
| | <i>Order 10.—Ceramics</i> | R | 126,375 | 136,964 | 134,827 | -10,359 | +2,137 | -7.6 | +1.6 |
| | | A | 4,745 | 5,605 | 4,563 | -860 | +1,042 | -15.3 | +22.8 |
| 55 | Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers. | R | 125,962 | 135,030 | 127,108 | -9,074 | +7,928 | -6.7 | +6.2 |
| | | A | 4,746 | 5,616 | 4,450 | -771 | +1,066 | -14.0 | +24.0 |

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*contd.*

Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

| Group No. | OCCUPATION. | Locality R—Raj- putana, A—Ajmer- Marwar. | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN | | | VARIATION. | | | |
|-----------|---|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | Actual. | | Per centage. | |
| | | | | | | 1911-21. | 1901-11. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 61 & 62 | Order 11.—Chemical products, properly so called and analogous. | R | 39,454 | 46,440 | 54,184 | -9,982 | -7,738 | -15.1 | -14.3 |
| | | A | 1,970 | 2,558 | 4,888 | -379 | -2,330 | -23.6 | -47.7 |
| 63 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils. | R | 37,522 | 43,410 | 45,402 | -5,888 | -1,992 | -13.6 | -4.4 |
| | | A | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Order 12.—Food industries . . . | R | 53,319 | 64,440 | 68,005 | -11,130 | -3,558 | -17.3 | -5.2 |
| | | A | 3,269 | 3,530 | 3,779 | -261 | -249 | -7.4 | -6.6 |
| 66 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders. | R | 15,055 | 20,873 | 17,541 | -4,717 | +2,831 | -23.2 | +16.1 |
| 68 | Butchers | R | 16,746 | 21,016 | 21,536 | -4,270 | -520 | -20.3 | -2.4 |
| 72 | Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. | R | 7,517 | 8,098 | 6,917 | -1,481 | +2,081 | -16.5 | +30.1 |
| 73 | Brewers and distillers | R | 2,455 | 8,570 | 14,118 | -6,115 | -5,548 | -71.4 | -39.3 |
| 74 | Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet. | R | 307,327 | 334,507 | 347,635 | -27,180 | -13,138 | -8.1 | -3.8 |
| | | A | 16,230 | 18,230 | 10,229 | -2,091 | +8,001 | -16.4 | +78.2 |
| 77 | Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen. | R | 47,084 | 52,900 | 45,615 | -5,015 | +7,384 | -9.5 | +16.2 |
| 78 | Shoe, boot and sandal makers . . . | R | 120,430 | 125,501 | 151,531 | -5,071 | -26,030 | -4.1 | -17.2 |
| | | A | 4,559 | 5,005 | 1,366 | -536 | +3,729 | -10.5 | +273.0 |
| 80 | Washing, cleaning and dyeing . . . | R | 41,600 | 46,354 | 37,315 | -4,754 | +9,039 | -10.3 | +24.2 |
| 81 | Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers. | R | 96,788 | 108,101 | 104,082 | -11,403 | +4,109 | -10.6 | +3.9 |
| 82 | Order 14.—Furniture industries . . . | R | 103 | 228 | 267 | -127 | -19 | -57.7 | -14.6 |
| | | A | 41 | .. | 60 | +41 | -60 | +100.0 | -100.0 |
| 83 | Order 15.—Building industries . . . | R | 69,925 | 89,039 | 62,302 | -19,114 | +26,737 | -21.5 | +42.9 |
| | | A | 5,551 | 7,138 | 3,804 | -1,637 | +4,294 | -22.8 | +148.4 |
| 86 | Excavators and well sinkers . . . | R | 790 | 8,245 | 1,181 | -7,455 | +7,064 | -90.4 | +598.1 |
| 87 & 88 | Stone cutters and dressers, brick layers and masons. | R | 20,562 | 74,025 | 52,441 | -48,063 | +22,184 | -64.4 | +42.3 |
| | | A | 3,117 | 6,345 | 2,009 | -3,228 | +4,336 | -50.9 | +215.8 |
| 89 | Order 16.—Construction of means of transport. | R | 72 | 497 | 208 | -355 | +221 | -33.1 | +107.3 |
| | | A | 1 | 12 | 27 | -11 | -15 | -91.7 | -55.6 |
| 90 | Order 17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.). | R | 709 | 542 | 401 | +167 | +141 | +30.8 | +35.8 |
| | | A | .. | 35 | .. | -35 | +35 | -100.0 | .. |
| 91 | Order 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries. | R | 151,678 | 91,492 | 80,292 | +59,986 | +11,400 | +45.4 | +14.2 |
| | | A | 11,356 | 7,800 | 3,867 | +3,556 | +3,933 | +45.6 | +101.7 |
| 92 | Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. | R | 62,248 | 68,841 | 61,686 | -6,593 | +7,155 | -9.6 | +11.6 |
| | | A | 4,101 | 5,848 | 2,586 | -1,747 | +3,263 | -29.9 | +126.1 |
| 93 | Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads. | R | 14,641 | 21,186 | 17,554 | -6,545 | +3,632 | -30.9 | +20.7 |
| 102 & 103 | Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc., and sweepers, scavengers, etc. | R | 78,682 | 85,409 | 72,704 | -11,814 | +12,705 | -13.8 | +17.6 |
| | | A | 5,824 | 6,208 | 4,700 | -384 | +1,508 | -6.2 | +22.1 |
| 104 | Sub-Class IV.—Transport | R | 103,634 | 110,202 | 60,705 | -6,568 | +49,497 | -6.0 | +81.5 |
| | | A | 43,364 | 34,630 | 13,003 | +8,734 | +21,637 | +26.2 | +166.3 |
| 105 | Order 19.—Transport by water . . . | R | 1,746 | 1,343 | 918 | +403 | +427 | +30.0 | +46.9 |
| | | A | 9 | 95 | 37 | -86 | +8 | -20.5 | +9.2 |
| 106 | Order 20.—Transport by road | R | 56,453 | 73,772 | 41,830 | -17,319 | +31,942 | -23.5 | +76.4 |
| | | A | 6,580 | 6,784 | 3,813 | +796 | +2,972 | +13.8 | +105.7 |
| 111 & 112 | Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and labourers employed on roads and bridges. | R | 9,871 | 10,293 | 1,043 | -422 | +9,250 | -4.1 | +888.9 |
| 113 & 114 | Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) and other vehicles. | R | 10,616 | 15,216 | 8,570 | +1,400 | +6,646 | +9.2 | +77.5 |
| 116 | Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers. | R | 15,217 | 32,180 | 26,708 | -16,913 | +5,422 | -52.6 | +20.3 |
| 117 | Porters and messengers | R | 14,696 | 15,352 | 4,750 | -856 | +10,602 | -4.3 | +223.2 |
| 118 | Order 22.—Transport by rail | R | 41,607 | 31,319 | 15,190 | +10,348 | +16,129 | +33.0 | +106.2 |
| | | A | 36,178 | 27,869 | 9,724 | +8,389 | +18,085 | +30.1 | +186.0 |
| 119 | Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies. | R | 30,574 | 20,351 | 14,991 | +10,223 | +14,360 | +34.8 | +95.8 |
| 120 | Order 23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. | R | 3,763 | 3,763 | 2,769 | -5 | +999 | .. | +36.1 |
| | | A | 597 | 942 | 330 | -345 | +612 | -36.6 | +147.9 |

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Uhhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*contd.*

Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

| Group No. | Occupation. | Locality E—Laj-putana, A—Ajmer-Merwara. | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN | | | VARIATION. | | | |
|------------|---|---|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | Actual. | | Percentage. | |
| | | | | | | 1911-21. | 1901-11. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Sub-Class V.—Trade | E | 678,478 | 628,761 | 786,570 | -150,288 | +43,191 | -18.1 | +5.5 |
| | | A | 42,541 | 42,464 | 37,440 | - | -5,024 | - | +13.4 |
| 121 | Order 24.— <i>Govt. establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.</i> | E | 99,702 | 185,948 | 146,697 | -86,255 | +29,297 | -46.4 | +26.8 |
| | | A | 5,949 | 7,191 | 5,653 | -1,442 | -3,533 | -17.3 | +88.4 |
| 122 | Order 25.— <i>Inv. brgs. commission and export.</i> | E | 9,474 | 16,894 | 11,954 | -5,420 | -2,110 | -36.4 | +26.4 |
| | | A | 396 | 1,545 | 615 | -1,149 | -730 | -74.4 | +45.6 |
| 123 | Order 26.— <i>Trade in textiles</i> | E | 66,214 | 73,855 | 45,502 | +14,259 | +28,222 | -19.4 | +42.4 |
| | | A | 5,268 | 5,622 | 5,626 | -3,407 | -636 | -66.9 | -24.2 |
| 124 | Order 27.— <i>Trade in skins, leather and furs.</i> | E | 7,224 | 18,264 | 1,755 | -10,960 | +16,729 | -80.0 | +94.4 |
| | | A | 545 | 1,150 | 484 | -605 | -666 | -52.6 | +137.6 |
| 125 | Order 28.— <i>Trade in Wood</i> | E | 2,812 | 3,178 | 3,464 | -306 | -346 | -5.4 | -10.0 |
| | | A | 202 | 93 | 92 | +109 | -1 | -117.2 | +1.1 |
| 126 | Order 29.— <i>Trade in metals</i> | E | 704 | 961 | 500 | -257 | -451 | -26.7 | +92.9 |
| | | A | .. | 41 | 80 | -41 | -39 | -100.0 | -45.8 |
| 127 | Order 30.— <i>Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.</i> | E | 347 | 221 | 473 | +126 | -252 | +57.0 | -53.2 |
| 128 | Order 31.— <i>Trade in chemical products</i> | E | 573 | 676 | 1,898 | -103 | -1,222 | -15.2 | -64.4 |
| | | A | 57 | 39 | 1,553 | +16 | -1,619 | +46.2 | -97.6 |
| | Order 32.— <i>Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.</i> | E | 16,816 | 15,752 | 8,610 | -1,066 | -7,142 | +6.8 | +51.0 |
| | | A | 594 | 612 | 457 | -18 | +154 | -2.9 | +35.9 |
| 129 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice. | E | 16,623 | 14,958 | 7,541 | +1,965 | +7,117 | +13.4 | +94.4 |
| | | A | 536 | 467 | 295 | +69 | -172 | +14.5 | +55.0 |
| | Order 33.— <i>Other trade in food-stuffs.</i> | E | 304,222 | 395,869 | 424,479 | -87,647 | -24,561 | -22.1 | -6.7 |
| | | A | 17,322 | 20,194 | 21,147 | -3,072 | -1,649 | -15.2 | -4.9 |
| 132 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments. | E | 122,259 | 236,205 | 21,770 | -103,646 | +214,435 | -44.0 | +965.0 |
| | | A | 8,785 | 11,359 | 13,561 | -2,574 | -2,222 | -29.7 | -16.4 |
| 132 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. | E | 15,604 | 17,116 | 12,269 | -1,514 | +4,849 | -6.8 | +39.5 |
| 134 | Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar gur and Englishes. | E | 11,070 | 18,015 | 8,798 | -6,939 | +9,217 | -38.5 | +104.8 |
| 135 | Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arca nut sellers. | E | 20,754 | 24,079 | 266,035 | -3,225 | -241,956 | -13.8 | -90.9 |
| 136 | Grain and pulse dealers | E | 68,074 | 48,523 | 67,858 | +24,551 | -24,385 | +56.4 | -35.9 |
| 139 | Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs | E | 6,392 | 9,258 | 5,880 | -2,566 | +3,378 | -40.0 | +57.4 |
| 139 | Dealers in hay, grass and fodder | E | 47,754 | 43,334 | 35,410 | +4,420 | +7,924 | +10.2 | +22.4 |
| 140 | Order 34.— <i>Trade in clothing and toilet articles.</i> | E | 5,261 | 9,697 | 7,085 | -3,826 | +1,992 | -42.1 | +28.1 |
| | | A | 635 | 436 | 712 | +199 | -277 | +45.6 | -38.8 |
| | Order 35.— <i>Trade in furniture</i> | E | 1,260 | 2,564 | 4,475 | -1,304 | -1,911 | -50.9 | -42.3 |
| | | A | 123 | 283 | 323 | -160 | -45 | -26.5 | -13.7 |
| 143 | Order 35.— <i>Trade in building materials</i> | E | 765 | 2,238 | 2,658 | -1,533 | -260 | -63.1 | -9.8 |
| | | A | 48 | 7 | 250 | +41 | -223 | +63.7 | -97.0 |
| | Order 37.— <i>Trade in means of transport</i> | E | 19,632 | 8,788 | 12,056 | +10,844 | -3,278 | +121.4 | -27.2 |
| | | A | 1,591 | 1,250 | 1,209 | +341 | -41 | +27.3 | +3.4 |
| 147 | Order 38.— <i>Trade in fuel</i> | E | 28,744 | 37,677 | 32,333 | -8,933 | +5,344 | -20.7 | +16.5 |
| | | A | 3,196 | 2,729 | 1,345 | +476 | +1,375 | +17.3 | +162.2 |
| | Order 39.— <i>Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.</i> | E | 12,121 | 15,814 | 14,195 | -3,693 | +1,619 | -23.4 | +11.4 |
| | | A | 934 | 359 | 967 | -645 | -578 | +100.1 | -59.8 |
| 149 | Dealers in common hangles, lead neck-laces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. | E | 10,223 | 13,708 | 9,448 | -3,475 | +4,260 | -25.3 | +45.1 |
| | Order 40.— <i>Trade of other sorts</i> | E | 76,469 | 42,515 | 68,334 | +33,654 | -25,515 | +74.6 | -37.2 |
| | | A | 5,561 | 3,552 | 1,555 | +2,649 | +1,917 | +81.5 | +145.6 |
| 152 | General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified. | E | 72,063 | 29,725 | 58,463 | +42,333 | -28,735 | +142.4 | -49.2 |
| | Sub-Class VI.—Public Force | E | 148,732 | 149,019 | 192,498 | -2,287 | -43,479 | -1.5 | -22.6 |
| | | A | 7,970 | 8,865 | 6,121 | -895 | +2,734 | -10.1 | +44.6 |
| | Order 41.— <i>Army</i> | E | 66,426 | 66,458 | 134,608 | +368 | -48,159 | +0.4 | -35.8 |
| | | A | 5,711 | 6,447 | 4,235 | -736 | +2,214 | -11.4 | +52.3 |
| 155 | Army (Imperial) | E | 5,607 | 6,307 | 4,233 | -700 | +2,074 | -11.1 | +49.0 |
| 156 & 156a | Army (Indian States including Imperial Service Troops). | E | 63,180 | 63,151 | 131,960 | +29 | -48,809 | .. | -37.0 |
| | Order 42.— <i>Navv</i> | E | 7 | .. | 1 | +7 | -1 | +100.0 | -100.0 |
| | | A | 1 | .. | .. | +1 | .. | +100.0 | .. |
| | Order 44.— <i>Police</i> | E | 59,859 | 62,551 | 57,889 | -2,662 | +4,672 | -4.3 | +8.1 |
| | | A | 2,258 | 2,413 | 1,898 | -160 | +520 | -6.6 | +2.4 |
| 159a | Police (Indian States) | E | 27,894 | 23,564 | 25,403 | +4,080 | -1,539 | +16.9 | -6.1 |
| 160 | Village watchmen | E | 30,302 | 37,111 | 31,145 | -6,809 | +5,986 | -18.3 | +19.2 |

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Chhabra, Pirwa and Sironj Parganas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

| Group No. | OCCUPATION. | Locality R—Rajputana, A—Ajmer- Merwara. | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN | | | VARIATION. | | | |
|-----------|---|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | Actual. | | Per centage. | |
| | | | | | | 1911-21. | 1901-11. | 1911-21. | 1901-11. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration | R | 158,278 | 153,636 | 233,543 | +4,642 | -79,907 | +3.0 | -34.2 |
| | | A | 6,695 | 4,723 | 5,313 | +1,967 | -590 | +41.8 | -11.1 |
| | Order 46.—Public Administration | R | 158,278 | 153,636 | 233,543 | +4,642 | -79,907 | +3.0 | -34.2 |
| | | A | 6,695 | 4,723 | 5,313 | +1,967 | -590 | +41.8 | -11.1 |
| 162b | Darbar Officials and menials | R | 123,123 | 110,102 | 117,265 | +13,021 | -7,163 | +11.8 | -6.1 |
| 163 | Municipal and other local (not village) service. | R | 3,075 | 2,530 | 13,714 | +545 | -11,184 | +21.5 | -81.6 |
| 164 | Village Officials and servants other than watchmen | R | 30,153 | 39,342 | 91,017 | -9,189 | -51,675 | -23.4 | -56.8 |
| | Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts. | R | 387,209 | 388,899 | 192,948 | -31,690 | +185,957 | -8.1 | +101.6 |
| | | A | 22,568 | 18,005 | 11,580 | +3,563 | +7,125 | +18.7 | +60.0 |
| | Order 46.—Religion | R | 289,238 | 277,851 | 121,781 | -9,613 | +156,070 | -3.1 | +128.2 |
| | | A | 11,522 | 10,109 | 6,345 | +1,413 | +3,764 | +14.0 | +59.3 |
| 165 | Priests, ministers, etc. | R | 77,254 | 90,200 | 92,863 | -12,955 | -2,654 | -14.4 | -2.9 |
| 166 | Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. | R | 176,808 | 170,185 | 6,080 | +6,678 | +164,055 | +3.9 | +2,098.3 |
| | | A | 7,255 | 6,421 | 3,516 | +834 | +2,905 | +13.0 | +82.6 |
| 168 | Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers. | R | 13,875 | 13,093 | 14,712 | +782 | -1,619 | +6.0 | -11.0 |
| | Order 47.—Law | R | 6,322 | 6,501 | 5,393 | -1,179 | +1,108 | -18.1 | +20.5 |
| | | A | 563 | 443 | 645 | +120 | -202 | +27.1 | -31.3 |
| 169 | Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and Mukhtars. | R | 4,577 | 5,050 | 4,506 | -483 | +554 | -9.5 | +12.3 |
| | Order 48.—Medicine | R | 12,538 | 14,908 | 12,765 | -2,320 | +2,143 | -15.6 | +16.8 |
| | | A | 1,245 | 1,102 | 1,217 | +143 | -115 | +13.0 | -9.4 |
| 171 | Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons. | R | 5,757 | 5,691 | 5,049 | +66 | +642 | +1.2 | +12.7 |
| 172 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. | R | 6,831 | 9,217 | 7,716 | -2,385 | +1,501 | -25.9 | +19.5 |
| | Order 49.—Instruction | R | 9,667 | 3,041 | 6,239 | +1,626 | +2,808 | +20.2 | +53.5 |
| | | A | 1,822 | 1,696 | 903 | +126 | +788 | +7.4 | +86.3 |
| | Order 50.—Letters and Arts and Sciences | R | 60,394 | 81,598 | 47,764 | -21,204 | +33,834 | -26.0 | +70.5 |
| | | A | 7,410 | 5,555 | 2,765 | +1,741 | +2,390 | +13.1 | +104.5 |
| 177 | Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc. | R | 7,129 | 10,260 | 6,241 | -3,131 | +4,019 | -30.5 | +64.4 |
| 178 | Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers. | R | 50,190 | 66,440 | 38,587 | -16,250 | +27,853 | -24.5 | +72.2 |
| | | A | 5,980 | 5,147 | 2,538 | +833 | +2,609 | +16.2 | +102.8 |
| 180 | Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income. | R | 43,310 | 46,553 | 14,009 | -3,243 | +32,549 | -7.0 | +232.3 |
| | | A | 2,059 | 2,424 | 1,443 | -365 | +976 | -15.1 | +67.4 |
| | Sub-Class X.—Domestic service | R | 189,140 | 224,700 | 233,999 | -35,660 | -9,299 | -16.9 | -4.0 |
| | | A | 13,801 | 14,738 | 17,678 | -837 | -2,938 | -6.4 | -16.6 |
| 181 | Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants. | R | 181,161 | 208,665 | 223,536 | -27,434 | -14,941 | -13.2 | -6.7 |
| | | A | 12,820 | 13,173 | 16,701 | -353 | -3,528 | -2.7 | -21.1 |
| 182 & 183 | Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc., and private motor drivers and cleaners. | R | 7,979 | 16,105 | 10,463 | -8,126 | +5,642 | -50.5 | +53.9 |
| | Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations. | R | 141,151 | 92,517 | 572,668 | +48,634 | -480,151 | +52.6 | -83.8 |
| | | A | 12,840 | 8,152 | 50,654 | +7,688 | -45,502 | +149.2 | -89.8 |
| | Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation. | R | 141,151 | 92,517 | 572,668 | +48,634 | -480,151 | +52.6 | -83.8 |
| | | A | 12,840 | 8,152 | 50,654 | +7,688 | -45,502 | +149.2 | -89.8 |
| 185 | Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops. | R | 22,414 | 20,058 | 25,097 | +2,356 | -5,039 | +11.7 | -20.1 |
| 187 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. | R | 117,411 | 71,971 | 546,750 | +45,440 | -474,783 | +63.1 | 86.6 |
| | Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive | R | 99,175 | 158,144 | 368,324 | -59,969 | -212,190 | -36.5 | -57.6 |
| | | A | 8,488 | 8,361 | 8,613 | +1,107 | -252 | +13.2 | -2.9 |
| 188 | Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses. | R | 5,364 | 5,219 | 7,509 | +145 | -3,290 | +2.8 | -30.5 |
| | | A | 720 | 445 | 443 | +275 | +2 | +61.8 | +0.5 |
| | Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes. | R | 93,800 | 150,925 | 360,316 | -57,125 | -209,890 | -37.3 | -58.2 |
| | | A | 8,748 | 7,616 | 8,170 | +1,132 | -354 | +14.9 | -3.1 |

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Ohhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

| Caste and Occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. | Caste and Occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Ahr</i> | 1,000 | 79 | Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified. | 4 | 6 |
| Income from rent of land (agricultural) | 9 | 9 | Others | 187 | 27 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 603 | 67 | <i>Certain trading castes (Mahajans)</i> | 1,000 | 23 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 41 | 210 | Income from rent of land (agricultural) | 4 | 22 |
| Others | 447 | 68 | Cultivators of all kinds | 95 | 46 |
| <i>Bahel</i> | 1,000 | 79 | Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 14 | 2 |
| Income from rent of land (agricultural) | 8 | 221 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 6 | 192 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 481 | 38 | Owners, managers, clerks, etc. (Industries) | 2 | 317 |
| Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 11 | 48 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 81 | 997 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 159 | 172 | Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport). | 2 | 1 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 16 | 24 | Transport labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 2 | 1 |
| Labourers (exploitation of minerals) | 11 | 70 | Trade | 9 | 30 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 29 | 64 | Public Administration (others) | 18 | 1 |
| Transport labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 8 | 13 | Lawyers, doctors and teachers | 3 | 5 |
| Public Administration (others) | 7 | 4 | Professions and liberal arts (others) | 7 | 145 |
| Professions and liberal arts (others) | 6 | 23 | Persons living on their income | 41 | 132 |
| Domestic service | 16 | 16 | Domestic service | 21 | 21 |
| Others | 299 | 56 | Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified. | 7 | 3 |
| <i>Bambhi</i> | 1,000 | 82 | Others | 688 | 13 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 427 | 136 | <i>Chamar</i> | 1,000 | 80 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 138 | 276 | Income from rent of land (agricultural) | 1 | 6 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen, and herdsmen | 7 | 33 | Cultivators of all kinds | 531 | 81 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 13 | 200 | Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 4 | 11 |
| Others | 415 | 28 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 196 | 134 |
| <i>Bhagpt</i> | 1,000 | 33 | Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 14 | 23 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 23 | 66 | Labourers (Exploitation of minerals) | 4 | 22 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 16 | 38 | Owners, managers, clerks, etc. (Industries) | 1 | 13 |
| Others | 961 | 85 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 87 | 65 |
| <i>Brahman</i> | 1,000 | 54 | Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. (Transport). | 4 | 27 |
| Income from rent of land (agricultural) | 44 | 23 | Trade | 3 | 78 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 536 | 68 | Public Administration (others) | 2 | 1 |
| Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 3 | 3 | Domestic service | 8 | 89 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 42 | 248 | Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.; otherwise unspecified. | 1 | 49 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 8 | 29 | Others | 195 | 55 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 37 | 563 | <i>Christian</i> | 1,000 | 29 |
| Transport owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. | 5 | .. | Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport) | 190 | 2 |
| Transport labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 8 | 2 | Public Force (others) | 176 | 1 |
| Trade | 23 | 10 | Others | 634 | 51 |
| Public Force (others) | 8 | .. | <i>Dhobi</i> | 1,000 | 81 |
| Public Administration (others) | 21 | 2 | Cultivators of all kinds | 227 | 70 |
| Religious (Professions and liberal arts) | 23 | 33 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 58 | 110 |
| Lawyers, doctors and teachers | 6 | 5 | Others | 715 | 82 |
| Professions and liberal arts (others) | 4 | 12 | | | |
| Persons living on their income | 9 | 59 | | | |
| Domestic service | 32 | 39 | | | |

N.B.—The figures in this table are based on Imperial Table XXI, Part A.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

| Caste and Occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. | Caste and Occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Gujar</i> | 1,000 | 67 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 47 | 141 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 18 | 86 | Others | 788 | 49 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 63 | 174 | <i>Khatti</i> | 1,000 | 72 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 9 | 30 | Cultivators of all kinds | 256 | 90 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 3 | 193 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 126 | 182 |
| Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. (Transport). | 5 | 4 | Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 58 | 30 |
| Trade | 6 | 178 | Labourers (Exploitation of minerals) | 21 | 73 |
| Public Force (others) | 5 | .. | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 106 | 118 |
| Public Administration (others) | 5 | 6 | Trade | 77 | 25 |
| Domestic service | 7 | 57 | Others | 353 | 62 |
| Others | 879 | 64 | <i>Koli</i> | 1,000 | 69 |
| <i>Jat</i> | 1,000 | 69 | Cultivators of all kinds | 18 | 64 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 11 | 35 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 60 | 154 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 23 | 173 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 114 | 83 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 19 | 30 | Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 34 | 5 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 3 | 426 | Others | 774 | 68 |
| Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 2 | 5 | <i>Kumhar</i> | 1,000 | 76 |
| Public Force (others) | 4 | 1 | Cultivators of all kinds | 423 | 83 |
| Public Administration (others) | 2 | 1 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 64 | 212 |
| Domestic service | 5 | 54 | Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 13 | 46 |
| Others | 631 | 70 | Labourers (Exploitation of minerals) | 10 | 84 |
| <i>Kachhi</i> | 1,000 | 74 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 23 | 43 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 90 | 87 | Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 8 | 21 |
| Others | 910 | 73 | Trade | 4 | 45 |
| <i>Kalal</i> | 1,000 | 63 | Domestic service | 5 | 87 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 420 | 86 | Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified. | 3 | 487 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 64 | 145 | Others | 447 | 65 |
| Trade | 39 | 207 | <i>Lodha</i> | 1,000 | 71 |
| Others | 471 | 45 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 52 | 114 |
| <i>Kayastha</i> | 1,000 | 8 | Others | 948 | 69 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 65 | 16 | <i>Lohar</i> | 1,000 | 62 |
| Others | 935 | 8 | Cultivators of all kinds | 349 | 133 |
| <i>Khatti</i> | 1,000 | 65 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 74 | 273 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 104 | 112 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 31 | 116 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 54 | 489 | Others | 540 | 20 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 7 | 32 | | | |

N.B.—The figures in this table are based on Imperial Table XXI, Part A.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded.

Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

| Caste and Occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. | Caste and Occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Mali</i> | 1,000 | 77 | Cultivators of all kinds | 240 | 134 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 35 | 68 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 42 | 382 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 97 | 150 | Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 34 | 51 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 14 | 22 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 45 | 1 |
| Labourers (Exploitation of minerals) | 4 | 25 | Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 10 | 8 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 11 | 39 | Trade | 31 | 645 |
| Trade | 11 | 154 | Others | 589 | 75 |
| Public Force (others) | 3 | .. | <i>Sheikh</i> | 1,000 | 32 |
| Public Administration (others) | 5 | 1 | Income from rent of Agricultural land | 6 | 15 |
| Domestic service | 18 | 72 | Cultivators of all kinds | 168 | 49 |
| Others | 802 | 74 | Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 9 | 16 |
| <i>Rajgar</i> | 1,000 | 80 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 23 | 112 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 276 | 108 | Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 12 | 18 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 205 | 171 | Labourers (Exploitation of minerals) | 10 | 9 |
| Labourers | 14 | 80 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 214 | 66 |
| Artisans and other workmen | 32 | 87 | Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport). | 10 | 1 |
| Others | 473 | 48 | Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 46 | 4 |
| <i>Rajput</i> | 1,000 | 24 | Trade | 109 | 11 |
| Income from rent of Agricultural land | 43 | 22 | Public Force (others) | 47 | .. |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 76 | 29 | Public Administration (others) | 62 | .. |
| Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 6 | 5 | Religious | 7 | 2 |
| Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 25 | 100 | Lawyers, doctors and teachers | 6 | 2 |
| Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 36 | 10 | Professions and liberal arts (others) | 24 | 43 |
| Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 28 | 520 | Persons living on their income | 7 | 31 |
| Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki-bearers, etc. | 8 | 2 | Domestic service | 56 | 23 |
| Trade | 8 | 12 | Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.; otherwise unspecified. | 16 | 4 |
| Public Force (others) | 8 | .. | Others | 169 | 45 |
| Public Administration (others) | 10 | 3 | <i>Teli</i> | 1,000 | 71 |
| Professions and liberal arts (others) | 2 | 121 | Cultivators of all kinds | 369 | 97 |
| Persons living on their income | 5 | 86 | Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. | 64 | 180 |
| Domestic service | 28 | 17 | Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen | 11 | 33 |
| Others | 716 | 20 | Artisans and other workmen on Industries | 31 | 109 |
| <i>Rangrez</i> | 1,000 | 66 | Trade | 15 | 39 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 75 | 74 | Others | 510 | 50 |
| Others | 925 | 66 | | | |
| <i>Robert</i> | 1,000 | 33 | | | |

N.B.—The figures in this table are based on Imperial Table XXI, Part A.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART I.

Number of persons employed on Railways on the 18th March, 1921.

| PROVINCE. | Year. | PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------|---|----------|--|----------|---|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | | OFFICERS. | | SUBORDINATES DRAWING MORE THAN RS. 75 PER Mensem. | | SUBORDINATES DRAWING FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 75 PER Mensem. | | SUBORDINATES DRAWING UNDER RS. 20 PER Mensem. | | TOTAL. | | CONTRACTORS. | | CONTRACTORS' REGULAR EMPLOYEES. | | COOLIES. | | TOTAL. | | | |
| | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 1921 | 69 | 5 | 616 | 1,165 | 278 | 11,484 | 19 | 19,914 | 982 | 32,568 | .. | 90 | .. | 834 | .. | 5,382 | .. | 6,306 | 982 | 33,874 |
| | 1911 | 53 | 2 | 404 | 137 | 287 | 3,800 | 36 | 20,639 | 780 | 24,628 | 1 | 254 | 3 | 937 | .. | 4,550 | 4 | 5,741 | 784 | 30,369 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART II.

Number of persons employed in the Irrigation Department on the 18th March, 1921.

| PROVINCE. | Year. | PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|-------|
| | | OFFICERS. | | UPPER SUBORDINATES. | | LOWER SUBORDINATES. | | CLERKS. | | PEONS AND OTHER SERVANTS. | | COOLIES. | | TOTAL. | | CONTRACTORS. | | CONTRACTORS' REGULAR EMPLOYEES. | | COOLIES. | | TOTAL. | | | |
| | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 1921 | 2 | 10 | .. | 31 | .. | 60 | .. | 75 | .. | 379 | .. | 3,220 | 2 | 3,784 | .. | 35 | .. | 1,052 | .. | 612 | .. | 1,899 | 2 | 5,683 |
| | 1911 | 2 | 7 | .. | 20 | .. | 76 | Not available. | .. | 615 | .. | 170 | 2 | 797 | .. | 67 | .. | 472 | .. | 2,933 | .. | 3,462 | 2 | 4,259 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART III.

Number of persons employed in the Postal Department on the 18th March, 1921.

| PROVINCE. | Year. | SUPERVISING OFFICERS, ETC. | | POST MASTERS INCLUDING DEPUTY, ASSISTANT, SUB AND BRANCH POST MASTERS. | | MISCELLANEOUS AGENTS, SCHOOL MASTERS, STATION MASTERS, ETC. | CLERKS OF ALL KINDS. | | POST-MEN. | SKILLED LABOUR ESTABLISHMENT, ETC. | UN-SKILLED LABOUR ESTABLISHMENT, ETC. | ROAD ESTABLISHMENT CONSISTING OF OVERSEERS, RUNNERS, CLERKS AND BOOKING AGENTS, PORTMEN, SYCKS, COACHMEN, DEARRIES AND OTHERS. | TOTAL. | | RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. | | | | | COMBINED OFFICES. | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|----------|--|----------|---|------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|---|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Indians. | Indians. | Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Officers. | Clerks of all kinds. | Sorters. | Mail Guards, Mail Agents, Van Pipers, Porters, Etc. | Total. | Signalmen. | Messengers and other servants. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 1921 . | .. | 12 | 2 | 230 | 242 | 1 | 186 | 632 | 18 | 226 | 452 | 3 | 2,007 | 5 | 3 | 129 | 56 | 193 | 27 | 20 | 3 | 2,257 |
| | 1911 . | 1 | 10 | 1 | 242 | 197 | .. | 186 | 810 | Not available. | | 638 | 2 | 2,033 | Not available. | | | | | 47 | 92 | 2 | 2,172 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART IV.

Number of persons employed in the Telegraph Department on the 18th March, 1921.

| PROVINCE. | Year | SUPERVISING OFFICERS. | | SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MILITARY TELEGRAPHISTS AND OTHER EMPLOYÉS. | | CLERKS OF ALL KINDS. | | SKILLED LABOUR ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING FORKERS, INSTRUMENT MAKERS, CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, MECHANICS, SUB-INSPECTORS, LINEMEN AND LINE-RIDERS AND OTHER EMPLOYÉS. | UNSKILLED LABOUR ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING LINE COOLIES, CABLE GUARDS, BATTERY MEN, TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, FRONS AND OTHER EMPLOYÉS. | GRAND TOTAL. | |
|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|----------|--|----------|------------------------------|----------|--|---|------------------------------|----------|
| | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. | 1921 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 17 | 2 | 16 | 108 | 29 | 87 | 167 |
| | 1911 | 2 | | 50 | | 9 | | 93 | 203 | 356 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed (Rajputana).

| Industrial establishment. | Total number of establishments. | Districts where chiefly located. | GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males. | Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults. |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|----------|--------------------------------------|----|----------|----|------------------|----------|----------------------|-------|-----------|-----|---|---|
| | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL. | | DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL. | | | | SKILLED WORKMEN. | | UNSKILLED LABOURERS. | | | | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | Indians. | | Males. | Females. | Adults. | | Children. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| II.—MINES | 3 | Alwar, Bikaner and Shahpura . | 642 | 58 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 164 | .. | 307 | 52 | 52 | 6 | 106 | 107 |
| III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS . | 54 | Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah, Kishangarh, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi. | 3,839 | 214 | 4 | .. | 268 | .. | 1,901 | 7 | 1,502 | 160 | 164 | 47 | 45 | 56 |
| IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES. | 41 | Banswara, Bikaner, Bundi, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh and Shahpura. | 1,446 | 615 | 7 | .. | 169 | .. | 412 | 12 | 740 | 522 | 113 | 81 | 402 | 107 |
| V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES . | 2 | Marwar | 999 | 18 | .. | .. | 43 | 4 | 28 | .. | 21 | 9 | 7 | .. | 141 | 67 |
| VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES . . | 5 | Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi . . . | 125 | 2 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 71 | .. | 36 | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | 95 |
| VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES | 12 | Alwar, Dholpur, Jaipur and Marwar | 702 | 4 | 4 | .. | 49 | .. | 461 | .. | 186 | 4 | 2 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| VIII.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES. | 4 | Bharatpur and Kotah | 151 | 22 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 66 | 7 | 39 | 15 | 15 | .. | 190 | 109 |
| IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS. | 11 | Bharatpur and Marwar | 1,439 | 680 | 8 | .. | 75 | .. | 471 | 152 | 733 | 446 | 147 | 82 | 463 | 121 |
| X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES | 10 | Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Kotah, Kushalgarh, Marwar, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Sirohi. | 512 | 16 | 3 | .. | 36 | .. | 98 | .. | 322 | 18 | 3 | .. | 33 | 6 |
| XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS | 1 | Jaipur | 12 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. |
| XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES . . . | 3 | Mount Abu and Marwar | 40 | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 56 | 105 |
| XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDING. | 11 | Bharatpur, Marwar and Mewar . . | 2,069 | 754 | 6 | .. | 56 | .. | 396 | .. | 1,290 | 626 | 310 | 123 | 346 | 164 |
| XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. | 10 | Mount Abu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi. | 2,260 | 1 | 18 | .. | 168 | .. | 1,685 | .. | 839 | 1 | 250 | .. | .. | 52 |
| XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES | 6 | Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar and Mewar. | 497 | 7 | 2 | .. | 70 | .. | 264 | .. | 139 | 7 | 22 | .. | 16 | 46 |
| XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY . . . | 16 | Mount Abu, Bikaner, Banswara, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar and Mewar. | 418 | 1 | 1 | .. | 63 | .. | 312 | .. | 37 | 1 | 5 | .. | 3 | 12 |
| SAIL FACTORIES | 12 | Bikaner, Banswara, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Kotah, Kushalgarh, Marwar and Mewar. | 1,582 | 70 | 2 | .. | 52 | .. | 1,296 | 70 | 261 | .. | 1 | .. | 44 | 1 |
| Total | 224 | | 16,718 | 2,462 | 58 | .. | 1,148 | 4 | 7,924 | 249 | 6,465 | 1,663 | 1,109 | 346 | 126 | 82 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed (Ajmer-Merwara).

| Industrial Establishment. | Total number of establishments. | Districts where chiefly located. | GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males. | Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults. |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---|---|
| | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL. | | DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL. | | | | SKILLED WORKMEN. | | UNSKILLED LABOURERS. | | | | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | Indians. | | Males. | Females. | Adults. | | Children. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| II.—MINES | 24 | Ajmer-Merwara | 546 | 190 | 1 | .. | 58 | .. | 87 | .. | 381 | 155 | 69 | 33 | 323 | 163 |
| IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES. | 19 | .... | 1,025 | 480 | .. | .. | 176 | .. | 1,163 | 19 | 473 | 440 | 94 | 12 | 256 | 46 |
| VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES | 2 | .... | 46 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 57 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 116 |
| VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES | 1 | .... | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 18 | .. | 9 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 304 |
| X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES | 6 | .... | 141 | 5 | 1 | .. | 16 | .. | 18 | .. | 89 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 22 | 141 |
| XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS | 2 | .... | 48 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 38 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 171 |
| XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES | 2 | .... | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 43 |
| XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. | 7 | .... | 16,295 | .. | 305 | .. | 6,169 | .. | 6,072 | .. | 3,122 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | 2 |
| XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES. | 1 | .... | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 10 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY | 8 | .... | 475 | 36 | 3 | .. | 60 | .. | 216 | .. | 131 | 20 | 65 | 7 | 71 | 164 |
| JAIL FACTORIES | 1 | .... | 126 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | 30 | 17 | 2 | .. | 137 | 14 |
| Total | 78 | .... | 9,680 | 730 | 310 | .. | 6,493 | .. | 8,271 | 19 | 4,313 | 655 | 293 | 56 | 35 | 17 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921 (Rajputana).

| Establishments employing 20 or more persons. | INDUSTRIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| | All Industries. | II.—Mining. | III.—Quarries of hard rocks. | IV.—Textiles and connected Industries. | V.—Leather, etc., Industries. | VI.—Wood, etc., Industries. | VII.—Metal Industries. | VIII.—Glass and earthenware Industries. | IX.—Industries connected with chemical products. | X.—Food Industries. | XIII.—Industries connected with Building. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| A.—TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS { 1921 1911 | 143 44 | 7 1 | 34 1 | 31 .. | 2 .. | 2 .. | 8 5 | 4 .. | 9 .. | 9 5 | 8 .. | 17 3 | 5 4 | 9 3 |
| (i) Directed by Government or Local Authorities { 1921 1911 | 42 .. | .. .. | 4 .. | 6 .. | .. .. | 2 .. | 2 .. | 1 .. | 7 .. | 5 .. | .. .. | 6 .. | 4 .. | 5 .. |
| (ii) Directed by Registered Companies { 1921 1911 | 12 .. | .. .. | .. .. | 3 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1 .. | 8 .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| (iii) Owned by private persons { 1921 1911 | 89 .. | 7 .. | 30 .. | 22 .. | 2 .. | .. .. | 4 .. | 3 .. | 2 .. | 4 .. | 7 .. | 3 .. | 1 .. | 4 .. |
| (a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians { 1921 1911 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| (b) Indians { 1921 1911 | 83 .. | 7 .. | 25 .. | 21 .. | 2 .. | .. .. | 4 .. | 3 .. | 2 .. | 4 .. | 7 .. | 3 .. | 1 .. | 4 .. |
| (c) Others { 1921 1911 | 6 .. | .. .. | 5 .. | 1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED { 1921 1911 | 16,492 5,740 | 582 123 | 3,749 551 | 1,912 2,336 | 112 .. | 88 .. | 615 647 | 158 .. | 2,068 .. | 370 368 | 2,783 .. | 2,238 1,466 | 437 168 | 220 191 |
| (a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical { 1921 1911 | 981 266 | 18 8 | 223 6 | 152 122 | 47 .. | 4 .. | 35 34 | 11 .. | 70 .. | 57 27 | 58 .. | 153 34 | 67 20 | 47 15 |
| (b) Skilled workmen { 1921 1911 | 6,375 1,604 | 164 12 | 1,763 11 | 820 223 | 23 .. | 51 .. | 320 443 | 73 .. | 610 .. | 76 46 | 331 .. | 1,908 741 | 256 37 | 226 27 |
| (c) Unskilled labourers { 1921 1911 | 9,136 3,870 | 400 103 | 1,763 534 | 1,380 1,992 | 37 .. | 23 .. | 191 163 | 69 .. | 1,397 .. | 237 185 | 2,343 .. | 1,085 691 | 164 111 | 37 29 |
| (i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men { 1921 1911 | 148 152 | 110 84 | 44 353 | 374 367 | 141 .. | .. .. | 5 41 | 100 .. | 475 .. | 19 47 | 364 .. | .. .. | 15 .. | 3 .. |
| (ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults { 1921 1911 | 95 48 | 113 60 | 57 54 | 108 93 | 67 .. | 143 .. | 3 17 | 109 .. | 123 .. | 5 62 | 186 .. | 84 .. | 45 12 | 16 .. |

* Details not available.
NOTE.—Jail factories have not been included in this table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921 (Ajmer-Merwara).

| Establishments employing 20 or more persons. | INDUSTRIES. | | | | | | | | | | Jail Factories. |
|--|------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | All Industries. | II.—Miner. | IV.—Textiles and connected Industries. | VI.—Wood, etc., Industries. | VII.—Metal Industries. | X.—Food Industries. | XI.—Industries of Dress. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| A.—TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS. { 1921 1911 | 53 90 | 20 9 | 14 9 | 2 .. | 1 .. | 4 1 | 1 .. | 4 5 | 1 1 | 5 4 | 1 .. |
| (i) Directed by Government or Local Authorities { 1921 1911 | 4 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 6 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1 .. |
| (ii) Directed by Registered Companies { 1921 1911 | 25 .. | 12 .. | 6 .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1 .. | .. .. | 4 .. | .. .. | 2 .. | .. .. |
| (iii) Owned by private persons { 1921 1911 | 24 .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 2 .. | 1 .. | .. .. | 1 .. | .. .. | 1 .. | 3 .. | .. .. |
| (a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians { 1921 1911 | 4 .. | 4 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| (b) Indians { 1921 1911 | 19 .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 2 .. | 1 .. | .. .. | 1 .. | .. .. | 1 .. | 3 .. | .. .. |
| (c) Others { 1921 1911 | 1 .. | 1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. { 1921 1911 | 20,128 12,163 | 674 114 | 2,332 3,333 | 48 .. | 20 .. | 116 91 | 35 .. | 16,253 8,377 | 24 44 | 471 274 | 148 .. |
| (a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical { 1921 1911 | 6,762 418 | 50 6 | 168 80 | 8 .. | 1 .. | 9 1 | .. .. | 6,463 302 | 5 2 | 53 23 | .. .. |
| (b) Skilled workmen { 1921 1911 | 8,184 7,423 | 26 54 | 1,157 1,191 | 27 .. | 12 .. | 10 7 | 28 .. | 6,056 5,922 | 10 12 | 194 196 | 35 .. |
| (c) Unskilled labourers { 1921 1911 | 5,180 4,327 | 520 55 | 1,007 2,062 | 8 .. | 16 .. | 91 19 | 7 .. | 3,110 2,122 | 9 23 | 219 66 | 108 .. |
| (i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men. { 1921 1911 | 34 50 | 320 116 | 258 442 | 24 .. | .. .. | 42 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 77 .. | 127 .. |
| (ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults. { 1921 1911 | 17 26 | 170 76 | 47 60 | 116 .. | 204 .. | 172 .. | 250 .. | 1 10 | .. 153 | 160 69 | 14 .. |

* Details not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.

Organization of establishments (Rajputana).

| Type of organization. | INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total establishments. | II.—Mines. | III.—Quarries of hard rocks. | IV.—Textiles and connected Industries. | V.—Leather, etc., Industries. | VI.—Wood, etc., Industries. | VII.—Metal Industries. | VIII.—Glass and earthenware Industries. | IX.—Industries connected with chemical products. | X.—Food Industries. | XI.—Industries of Dress. | XII.—Furniture Industries. | XIII.—Industries connected with Building. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. | Jail Factories. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. Under the local Government or local authority | 80 | 1 | 11 | 8 | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 14 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | 5 | 6 | 12 |
| 2. Registered Companies | 12 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| (a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| (b) With Indian directors | 8 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (c) With directors of different races | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Privately owned | 132 | 7 | 43 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 10 | .. |
| (a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (b) By Indians | 122 | 7 | 34 | 29 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 10 | .. |
| (c) By joint owners of different races | 10 | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total of establishments | 224 | 8 | 54 | 41 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 16 | 12 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.

Organization of establishments (Ajmer-Merwara).

| Type of organization. | INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | Jail Factories. |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total establishments. | III.—Mines. | IV.—Textiles and connected Industries. | VI.—Wood, etc., Industries. | VII.—Metal Industries. | X.—Food Industries. | XI.—Industries of Dress. | XII.—Furniture Industries. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. Under the local Government or local authority. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 2. Registered Companies . . . | 31 | 14 | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | .. |
| (a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors. | 10 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| (b) With Indian directors . . | 10 | 12 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (c) With directors of different races. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 3. Privately owned | 38 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. |
| (a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (b) By Indians | 33 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. |
| (c) By joint owners of different races. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total of establishments . . . | 73 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Place of origin of Skilled Employés. (Rajputana.)

| BIRTH-PLACE. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKMEN. | | INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|--|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|---|----------|---|----------|--|----------|----------|
| | | | II.—MINES. | | III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS. | | | | IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES. | | VI.—WOOD, ETC.; INDUSTRIES. | | VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES. | | XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDING. | | XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. | | XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES. | | |
| | Collieries. | | (I) Stone quarries. | | (II) Lime-stone and marble quarries. | | Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills. | | Carpentry works. | | Machinery and Engineering Workshops. | | (II) Marble and Cement works. | | (I) Railway works. | | Gas and Electric Works. | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. In Rajputana | 3,098 | 10 | 18 | .. | 1,262 | .. | 454 | 7 | 167 | 8 | 47 | .. | 204 | .. | 224 | .. | 1,355 | .. | 252 | .. | |
| (1) States of employment. | 3,688 | 10 | 9 | .. | 1,254 | .. | 424 | 7 | 176 | 8 | 29 | .. | 129 | .. | 213 | .. | 1,198 | .. | 246 | .. | |
| (2) Other States | 310 | .. | 4 | .. | 8 | .. | 20 | .. | 11 | .. | 18 | .. | 75 | .. | 11 | .. | 157 | .. | 6 | .. | |
| 2. Outside the Province. | 999 | .. | .. | .. | 170 | .. | 6 | .. | 112 | .. | 24 | .. | 134 | .. | 64 | .. | 468 | .. | 12 | .. | |
| (1) United Provinces. | 499 | .. | .. | .. | 127 | .. | 1 | .. | 72 | .. | 17 | .. | 83 | .. | 62 | .. | 141 | .. | 6 | .. | |
| (2) The Punjab | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 1 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | |
| (3) Ajmer-Merwara | 144 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 17 | .. | 7 | .. | 22 | .. | 11 | .. | 79 | .. | 5 | .. | |
| (4) Others | 274 | .. | .. | .. | 52 | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 203 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| 3. Outside India | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Place of origin of skilled employes. (Ajmer-Merwara.)

| BIRTH-PLACE. | INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--|----------|---|----------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKMEN. | | II.—MINES. | | | | IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES. | | | | VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES. | | VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES. | | XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. | | XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY. | | |
| | | | (I) Iron mines (Pyrites). | | (II) Mica mines. | | (I) Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills. | | (II) Cotton spinning and weaving mills. | | Carpentry works. | | Iron foundries. | | (I) Railway works. | | (I) Printing presses. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1. In Ajmer-Merwara | 2,814 | 19 | 2 | .. | 16 | .. | 81 | .. | 637 | 19 | 28 | .. | 13 | .. | 1,915 | .. | 122 | .. | |
| 2. Outside the Province | 5,267 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 59 | .. | 877 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 4,753 | .. | 50 | .. | |
| (1) Rajputana | 1,246 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 34 | .. | 236 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 930 | .. | 28 | .. | |
| (2) Bombay Presidency | 330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 303 | .. | 2 | .. | |
| (3) Central India | 165 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| (4) United Provinces | 1,930 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 18 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,877 | .. | 10 | .. | |
| (5) The Punjab | 744 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 730 | .. | 4 | .. | |
| (6) Others | 852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 757 | .. | 5 | .. | |
| 3. Outside India | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.

Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers. (Ajmer-Merwara.)

| BIRTH-PLACE. | TOTAL NUMBER OF LABOURERS. | | INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|--|----------|---|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | II.—MINES. | | | | IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES. | | | | VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES. | | VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES. | | XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. | | XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY. | | |
| | (I) Iron mines (Pyrites). | | (II) Misc. mines. | | (I) Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills. | | (II) Cotton spinning and weaving mills. | | Carpentry works. | | Iron foundries. | | (I) Railway works. | | (I) Printing presses. | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1. In Ajmer-Merwara | 2,310 | 351 | 23 | .. | 187 | 86 | 132 | 231 | 104 | 82 | 6 | 2 | 6 | .. | 1,708 | .. | 64 | .. | |
| 2. Outside the Province . . . | 1,977 | 302 | .. | .. | 240 | 104 | 176 | 123 | 146 | 75 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1,344 | .. | 61 | .. | |
| (1) Rajputana | 867 | 278 | .. | .. | 171 | 80 | 134 | 125 | 96 | 75 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 416 | .. | 42 | .. | |
| (2) Bombay Presidency | 51 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 3 | .. | |
| (3) Central India | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | |
| (4) United Provinces | 678 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 20 | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 607 | .. | 12 | .. | |
| (5) The Punjab | 128 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123 | .. | .. | .. | |
| (6) Others | 197 | 24 | .. | .. | 60 | 24 | 22 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | .. | 4 | .. | |
| 3. Outside India | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVI.

Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Rajputana.

| WOMEN AND CHILDREN. | PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total number employed. | II.—Mines. | III.—Quarries of hard rocks. | IV.—Textiles and connected industries. | V.—Leather, etc., industries. | VI.—Wood, etc., industries. | VII.—Metal industries. | VIII.—Glass and earthenware industries. | IX.—Industries connected with Chemical products. | X.—Food industries. | XI.—Industries of Dress. | XII.—Furniture industries. | XIII.—Industries connected with Building. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. | Jail Factories. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Adult women | 2,116 | 25 | 79 | 253 | 6 | .. | 2 | 10 | 283 | 9 | .. | 1 | 296 | .. | 3 | .. | 33 |
| Children | 1,455 | 40 | 145 | 197 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 157 | 2 | .. | 3 | 301 | 172 | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| Male | 1,109 | 47 | 148 | 100 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 133 | 3 | .. | 4 | 280 | 225 | 20 | 4 | 1 |
| Female | 346 | 17 | 136 | 234 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 237 | .. | .. | .. | 370 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Ajmer-Merwara.

| WOMEN AND CHILDREN. | PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total number employed. | II.—Mines. | IV.—Textiles and connected industries. | VI.—Wood, etc., industries. | VII.—Metal industries. | X.—Food industries. | XI.—Industries of Dress. | XII.—Furniture industries. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. | Jail Factories. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Adult women | 674 | 230 | 694 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 25 |
| Children | 349 | 298 | 304 | 14 | 20 | 52 | 20 | 3 | 77 | .. | 206 | 6 |
| Male | 293 | 235 | 321 | 14 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 3 | 92 | .. | 222 | 7 |
| Female | 56 | 625 | 214 | 18 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 185 | .. |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVII.

Distribution of Power.

Rajputana.

| TYPE OF POWER USED. | INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|---------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| | Total establishments. | II.—Mines. | III.—Quarries of hard rocks. | IV.—Textiles and connected industries. | VII.—Metal industries. | VIII.—Glass and earthen-ware industries. | IX.—Industries connected with Chemical products. | X.—Food industries. | XIII.—Industries connected with Building. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Steam | 44 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Oil | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Water | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gas | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Electricity | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| (a) Generated on the premises | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| (b) Supplied from without | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

Ajmer-Merwara.

| TYPE OF POWER USED. | INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|----------------------------|------------|--|------------------------|---------------------|---|--|----------------------------|----|----------|
| | Total establishments. | II.—Mines. | IV.—Textiles and connected industries. | VII.—Metal industries. | X.—Food industries. | XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication. | XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces. | XVI.—Industries of Luxury. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Steam | 20 | .. | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Oil | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | |
| Water | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Gas | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Electricity | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| (a) Generated on the premises | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| (b) Supplied from without | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |