

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.
VOLUME II.

AJMER-MERWARA.

PART I.
REPORT.

BY

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PART I.
REPORT.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

	PAGE.
The date of the census. A brief description of Ajmer-Merwara. A brief retrospect of the operations. The abstraction, tabulation and compilation of the figures. The cost of the census. The attitude of the people. Conclusion ...	xv—xvii

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The provincial figures. The Ajmer district. Area, towns and villages. The Merwara district. Area, towns and villages. The density of the population in urban and rural areas. I. Urban areas—Ajmer city, Nasirabad, Kekri, Beawar. II. Rural areas—Ajmer, Merwara. Distribution of the population in towns and villages. House room ...	1—6
---	-----

Subsidiary Tables:—I. Density of the population. II. Distribution of the population between towns and villages. III. House room ...	7—9
---	-----

CHAPTER II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Vital history of the decade. Rainfall during the decade. Prices during the decade. Health of the decade—provincial figures—Cholera, Small-pox, Fever and bowel complaints. Injuries and other causes. General figures relating to mortality. The variation in relation to density. Immigration. Emigration. Variation in migration. Migration to Feudatory States. System of reporting vital statistics in urban areas. System of reporting vital statistics in rural areas. Method of dealing with vital statistic returns. Effects of famine on vital statistics. Comparison between actual and estimated population ...	10—20
--	-------

Subsidiary Tables:—I. Variation in relation to density since 1872. II. Immigration per 10,000 of population. III. Emigration per 10,000 of population. IV. Variation in migration since 1891. V. Migration to Feudatory States. VI. Comparison of actual and estimated population. VII. Mortality statement ...	21—27
---	-------

CHAPTER III.—RELIGION.

The religions returned. The Indo-Aryan group—I. Hindus—distribution. Figures since 1881 compared. The principal Hindu sects. Beliefs and standards of right and wrong among ordinary Hindus. II. Aryas—distribution. The decline in the number in Ajmer. The Merwara figures. The Dayanand Orphanage. III. Sikhs. IV. Jains—distribution. Figures since 1881 compared. Beliefs and standards of ordinary Jains. The Iranian group—The Zoroastrians. The Semitic group—I. Musalmans—distribution. Figures since 1881 compared. Beliefs and standards of ordinary Musalmans. The Dargah Khawaja Sahib. II. Christians—distribution. Figures since 1881 compared. Reasons for the increase. The Christian denominations. Reasons for the decline in the number of Eurasians. Orphanages and medical establishments ...	28—36
---	-------

Subsidiary Tables:—I. General distribution of population by religion. II. Distribution of religion by districts. III. Distribution of Christians by districts. IV. Distribution of Christians by race and denomination ...	37—41
--	-------

CHAPTER IV.—AGE.

	PAGE.
General figures. The actual recorded ages of 1,00,000 of each sex. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by religion. Fertility by religion	42—44
Subsidiary Tables :—I. Unadjusted age return of 1,00,000 of each sex in Ajmer. The same figures "Bloxamed." II. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by religion	45—52

CHAPTER V.—SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

PART I.—SEX.

General figures relating to sex. The general proportion of sexes. Proportion of females to 1,000 males at each age and by religion I.—Hindu, II. Jain, III. Musalman. Defect among females. Proportion of females in selected castes. Proportion of sexes in selected castes. Seasons deemed propitious for marriages	53—58
Subsidiary Tables :—I. General proportion of the sexes by districts and by city and towns. II. Number of females to 1,000 males by districts and religion. III. Actual defect of females by districts. IV. Number of females to 1,000 males under 5 years old by selected castes. V. Proportion of sexes in castes, numbering 5,000 and over	59—62

PART II.—CIVIL CONDITION.

General figures. Distribution of 10,000 of each sex by age and civil condition. Distribution by civil condition and main age periods of 10,000 of each sex since 1881. Effects of famine on marriage. Distribution by main age periods of 10,000 of each civil condition. Proportion of sexes by civil condition by religion. Distribution by civil condition of 10,000 of each sex by districts. Proportion of wives to husbands	63—66
Subsidiary Tables :—I. Distribution of 10,000 of each sex by age and civil condition. II. Distribution by civil condition and main age periods of 10,000 of each sex. III. Distribution by civil condition and main age periods of 10,000 of each sex at the three last censuses—(a) all Religions, (b) Hindu, (c) Musalman. IV. Distribution by main age periods of 10,000 of each civil condition by districts. VI. Proportion of sexes by civil condition by religion. VII. Distribution by civil condition of 10,000 of each sex by districts. VIII. Proportion of wives to husbands by religion and districts...	67—82

CHAPTER VI.—EDUCATION.

General education. Education by age, sex and religion. Education by selected castes. Progress of general education since 1881. Progress of English education since 1881	83—86
Subsidiary Tables :—I. Education by age and sex. II. Education by age, sex and religion—(a) Hindu, (b) Jain, (c) Musalman, (d) Christian. III. Education by age, sex and districts. IV. English education by age, sex and districts. V. Education by selected castes, tribes and races. VI. Progress of education since 1881, by districts	87—100

CHAPTER VII.—LANGUAGE.

Population by language. Distribution of principal languages. Comparison of language with birth-place. Publishing of books	101—102
Subsidiary Tables :—I. Population by language. II. Distribution of principal languages. III. Comparison of language with birth-place. IV. Number of books published in each language, 1891-1901	103—105

CHAPTER VIII.—INFIRMITIES.

	PAGE.
The record. The instructions. Figures since 1881 compared. Distribution of infirmities in 1901. Probable causes and distribution of insanity. Figures relating to insanity examined by age periods. Causes and distribution of deaf mutism. Figures relating to deaf mutes examined by age periods. Causes and distribution of blindness. Figures relating to blindness examined by age periods. Leprosy	106—109
Subsidiary Tables:—I. Average number afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by districts since 1881. VII. Proportion of females afflicted per 1,000 males at each age	110—112

CHAPTER IX.—CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

General observations,*probably the same now as when Colonel Tod wrote. Endogamy. Exogamy. Hypergamy. Infant marriage. Widow re-marriage. The scheme of social precedence.—I. Hindus, II. Musalmana. Variations in caste, tribe and race since 1881. Proportion of sexes in selected castes	113—123
Subsidiary Tables:—I. Caste, tribe and race by social precedence and religion. II. Variation in caste, tribe and race since 1881. III. Civil condition by age for selected castes. IV. Proportion of sexes in selected castes	124—136

CHAPTER X.—OCCUPATION.

General figures. The distribution of the agricultural population. The distribution of the industrial population. Distribution of the industrial population by domestic and factory industries. Distribution of the commercial population. Distribution of the professional population. Occupations by orders and selected occupations. Occupations of females by orders and selected occupations. Combined occupations	137—140
Subsidiary Tables:—I. General distribution by occupation. II. Distribution of the agricultural population by districts. III. Distribution of the industrial population by districts. IV. Distribution of the industrial population by domestic and factory industries. V. Distribution of the commercial population by districts. VI. Distribution of the professional population by districts. VII. Occupations by orders, 1901 and 1891. VIII. Selected occupations, 1901 and 1891. IX. Occupations of females by orders. X. Occupations of females by selected sub-orders and groups. XI. Combined occupations	141—150

*Caste, tribe and race.

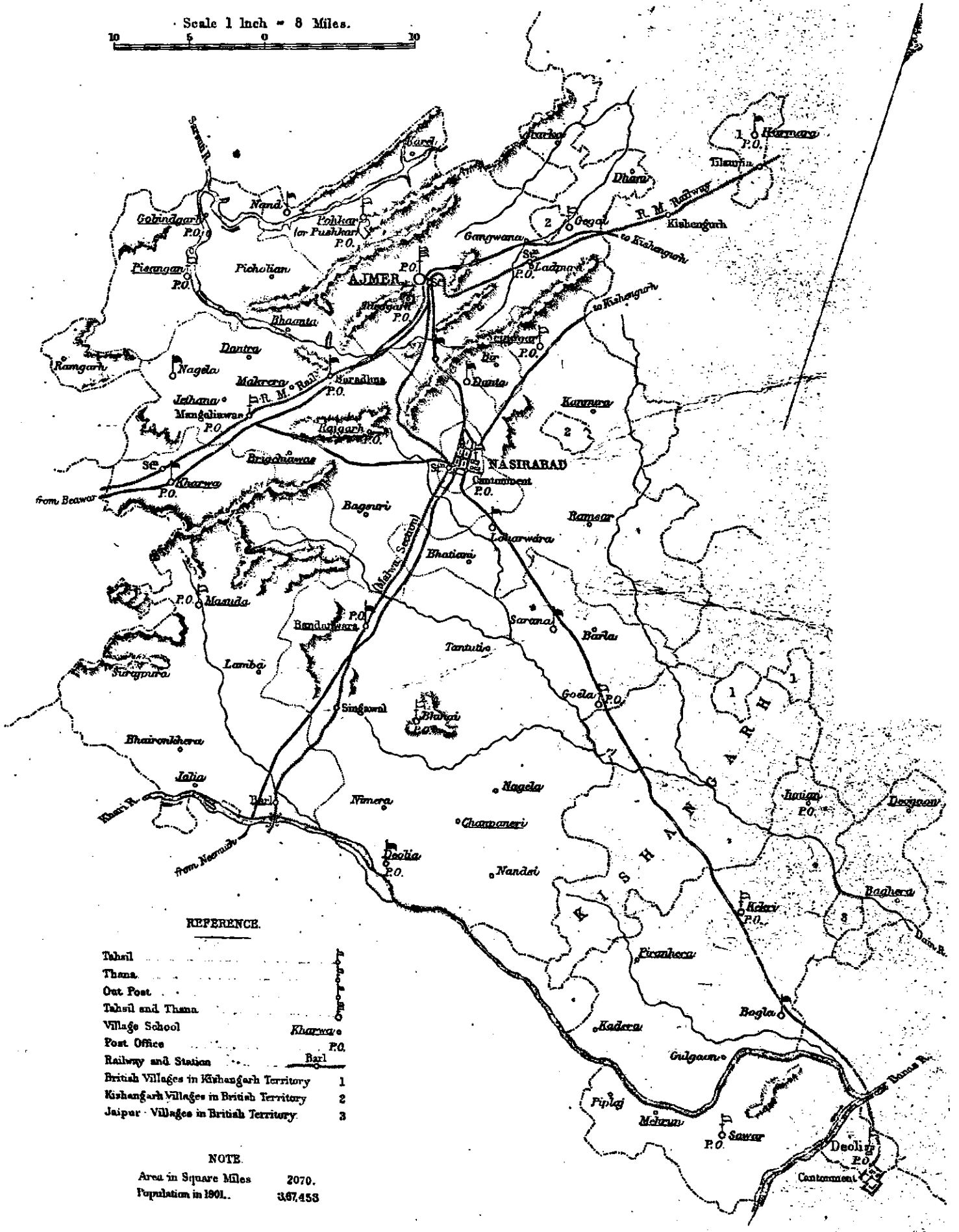
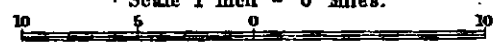
LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

	PAGE.
1. MAP OF THE AJMER DISTRICT	xii
2. MAP OF THE MERWARA DISTRICT	xiii
3. DIAGRAM SHOWING RAINFALL	<i>Facing page</i> 11
4. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PRICE OF WHEAT	" 11
5. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PRICE OF STAPLE FOOD GRAINS	" 11
6. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RATIO OF DEATHS	" 12
7. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RATIO OF BIRTHS	" 19
8. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE AGES OF 100,000 MALES IN AJMER AFTER SMOOTHING BY BLOXAN'S METHOD	" 50
9. DIAGRAM SHOWING THE AGES OF 100,000 FEMALES IN AJMER AFTER SIMILAR SMOOTHING	" 50

DISTRICT

AJMER

Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.



REFERENCE

- Tahsil
- Thana
- Out Post
- Tahsil and Thana
- Village School
- Post Office
- Railway and Station
- British Villages in Kishangarh Territory 1
- Kishangarh Villages in British Territory 2
- Jaipur Villages in British Territory 3

NOTE

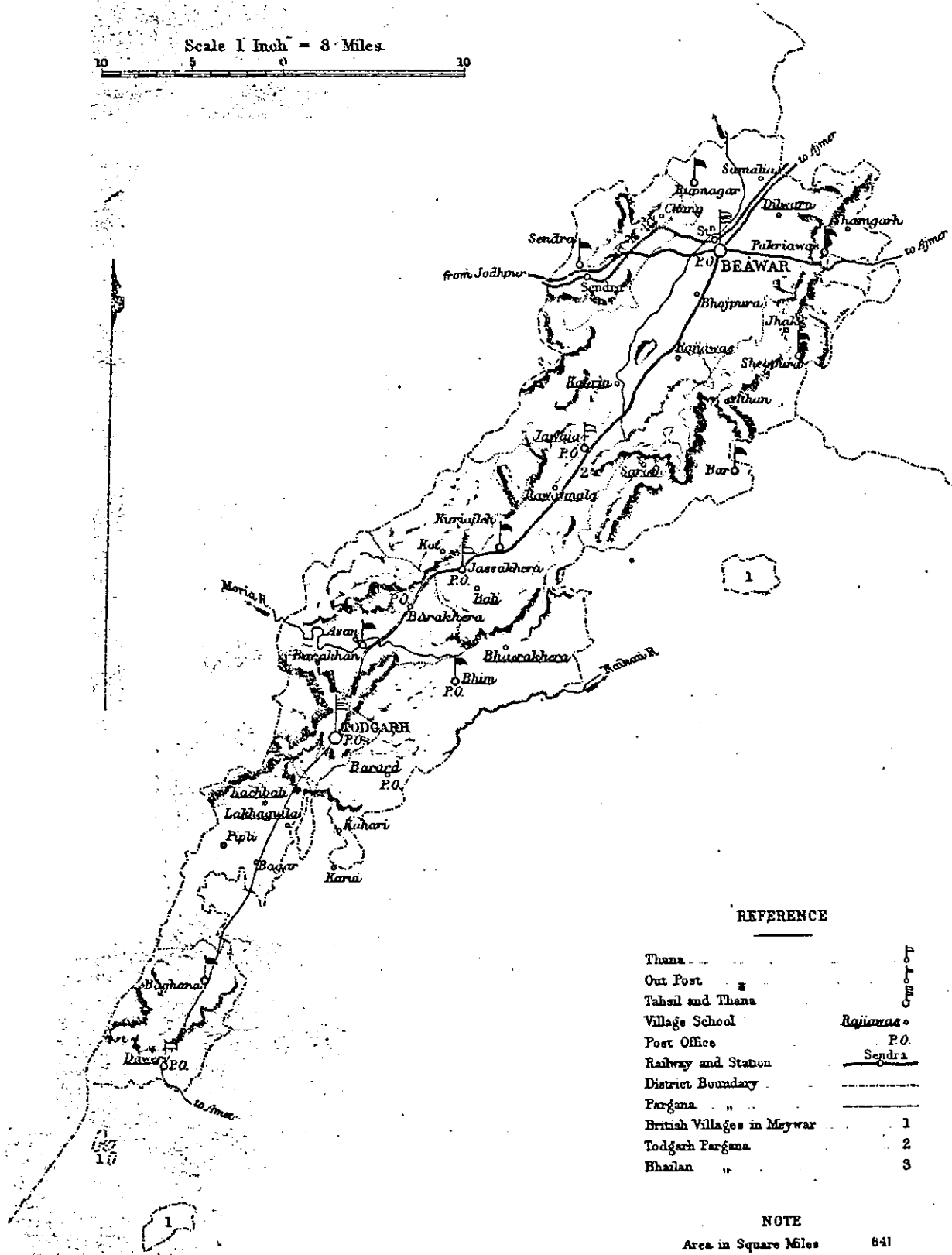
Area in Square Miles 2070.
 Population in 1901. 367,453

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DISTRICT

MERWARA

Scale 1 Inch = 3 Miles.



REFERENCE

Thana	—	Rajpootana
Out Post	■	
Tahsil and Thana	—	
Village School	—	Rajpootana
Post Office	—	P.O.
Railway and Station	—	Sendra
District Boundary	—	
Fargana	—	
British Villages in Meywar	—	1
Todgarh Fargana	—	2
Bhazlan	—	3

NOTE

Area in Square Miles	641
Population in 1901	108,459

INTRODUCTION.

THE census of 1901, the sixth of a series which commenced in 1865, The date of the census was taken on the night of the 1st March.

The small province of Ajmer-Merwara consists of two districts, each with a history of its own, which form an island in the heart of Rajputana. Ajmer is the larger district; it lies between north latitude $26^{\circ} 41' 0''$ and $25^{\circ} 41' 0''$ and east longitude $75^{\circ} 27' 0''$ and $74^{\circ} 17' 0''$, and has an area of 2,069.8 square miles. The district is bounded on the north by Marwar, on the south by Mewar and Merwara, on the east by Jaipur and Kishangarh and on the west by Marwar. The Aravali Range which commences at the "ridge" at Delhi becomes prominent in the northern corner of the district, and runs in a parallel succession of hills into Merwara. The range of hills which runs between Ajmer and Nasirabad marks the watershed of the continent of India. The rain which falls on one side drains into the Chambal, and so into the Bay of Bengal; that which falls on the other side into the Looni, which discharges itself into the Run of Cutch. The greater part of the Ajmer district is an open plain. The soil in parts is very sandy. The rural population is almost entirely agricultural. There are no streams worthy of being called rivers. The district has three towns—Ajmer, which has been considered a city for census purposes; Nasirabad, which is a fair-sized cantonment, and Kekri, a small town 49 miles from Ajmer. There is a small cantonment at Deoli, while Pushkar, 7 miles from Ajmer, partakes of a semi-urban character.

The Merwara district is a long, narrow, hilly strip of country, with a length of 70 miles and a breadth varying from 1 to 15 miles. The pargana of Beawar is enclosed by a double range of hills, which approach each other near Jawaja, 14 miles from Beawar, and meet a little further on, from whence they run in a succession of hills and valleys through the district, finally meeting the Vindhya mountains near Mount Abu. Merwara lies between north latitude $26^{\circ} 11' 0''$ and $25^{\circ} 23' 30''$, and east longitude $73^{\circ} 47' 30''$ and $74^{\circ} 30' 0''$, and has an area of 640.8 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Marwar and Ajmer, on the south by Mewar, on the east by Ajmer and Mewar, and on the west by Marwar. There is only one town, Beawar, the head-quarters of the district. The rural population is principally agricultural. Cultivation can only be carried on in valleys and openings between the hills. The climate, as in Ajmer, is hot and dry; the rainfall very precarious.

The administration of this tract is vested in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, who is ex-officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara. The controlling authority is the Commissioner, with the powers of a Sessions Judge, who has his head-quarters at Ajmer, and under whose direct management are placed the Jail, Education, Registration and Police.

The census operations commenced, it may be said, with the appointment of a Census Superintendent for Ajmer-Merwara in January 1900. Mr. Kemball, Assistant Superintendent Thagi and Dakaity, Rajputana Agency, was first appointed in a letter No. 4, dated the 16th January 1900, from the

*Based principally on that in the Ajmer-Merwara Settlement Report, 1876.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. He carried on the work till the 11th May 1900, when it was taken over by the writer of this Report. Rules were issued chapter by chapter for the guidance of the census agency, and followed the arrangement of the chapters in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, 1901. Dates were prescribed for the completion of the various operations leading up to the final enumeration, and though the severe outbreak of malarial fever, which followed the famine of 1899-1900, delayed the completion of the house numbering, and at one time threatened to seriously affect the instruction of the census staff and the preliminary enumeration, the various steps were completed in good time, and the final record is described by the Assistant Commissioners as accurate and satisfactory. They also record their opinions that the rules prescribed served their purpose well, and the dates fixed for the various operations were suitable. The provisional totals were reported by telegram to the Census Commissioner for India on the 6th March 1901. Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, since retired, was in charge of those for the Ajmer district, and Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, in charge of those for Merwara. The totals were made up with a considerable degree of accuracy. The Ajmer provisional total was 3,66,800, against a corrected total of 3,67,453, the Merwara figures being 1,09,530 and 1,09,459 respectively, which gives a difference of +18 per cent. for Ajmer and -06 per cent. for Merwara. The schemes for the preparation and sending in of the provisional totals worked very well, and my acknowledgments are due to the district officers for the time and trouble they bestowed in preparing those schemes, and to the officers in charge of the provisional totals for the careful way in which they conducted their work.

[The present census differs from the previous ones, inasmuch as the abstraction, tabulation and compilation were carried out at Cawnpore, under the supervision of the Census Superintendent, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. This was done in accordance with a suggestion from the Census Commissioner for India. I am not, therefore, in a position to give a "brief popular account of the slip system." The abstraction, tabulation and compilation of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Ajmer-Merwara figures were, I understand, carried out on exactly the same lines. A number of the Tables had to be sent back to the abstraction office for revision, which caused delay. The first finally corrected Table (Imperial Table VI) was received from Cawnpore on the 12th July 1901, and the last (Imperial Tables XV and XV-A) on the 13th February 1902. There are no records to show how long it took to compile the 1891 figures, and in the absence of data to enable me to form an opinion, no reliable comparison between the rapidity of the work done then and that done now is possible. The date on the 1891 Census Report is "1893," and if this is to be taken as an indication, the work in 1901 appears to have been very much more rapidly done than in 1891. I would here record my obligations to Mr. Burn, the Census Superintendent, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the time and trouble he bestowed on the preparation of the Ajmer-Merwara Tables.

The cost of the 1891 census was Rs. 5,758-15-1, excluding the cost of the Report. The final figures for the 1901 census have not been made up yet, but a fairly accurate estimate of the cost can be made. For purposes of comparison with 1891, the cost of printing this Report has not been taken into consideration. The expenditure during the financial year 1900-01 was Rs. 4,038-13-4, of which Rs. 1,749-10-9 were paid from Municipal and other funds. During 1901-02 the actual expenditure up to the time of writing this Introduction was Rs. 1,203-6-10. The actual cost of the census up to date therefore comes to Rs. 5,242-4-2, of which Rs. 3,492-9-5 have been defrayed

from Imperial and the balance from Municipal and such funds. To this expenditure should be added :—

I. The estimated expenditure for abstraction, tabulation and compilation, which comes to Rs. 2,194, and Rs. 310 for establishment and contingent charges till the close of census work.

The bonus to the Census Superintendent, which was Rs. 1,000 in 1891, and has been fixed at the same figure again. This brings the 1891 figures up to Rs. 6,758-15-1, and the 1901 figures up to Rs. 8,746-4-2, which gives Rs. 12-7-4 per thousand in 1891 against Rs. 18-5-5 per thousand at the present census. Enumeration and superintendence show an increase in the expenditure as compared with 1891, while abstraction and compilation show a decrease. The office establishment and printing charges have been heavier at this census than in 1891.

The attitude of the people was satisfactory. Only two prosecutions were instituted under the Census Act, one in the Ajmer city and one in Beawar. In each place an enumerator was dealt with and convicted. There were no popular rumours in connection with the census. The people are accustomed to a periodical enumeration, and they look upon it as the *hukam* of the Sirkar, which has to be obeyed. In the course of my rounds through the Ajmer city on the census night, I saw many persons sitting up with lamps alight waiting patiently for the enumerator to come round. In villages, while testing the preliminary enumeration, I found a spirit of willingness to cooperate with the census staff. I never heard a grumble or any feeling of suspicion mentioned in connection with the census, and was altogether struck by the satisfactory attitude of the populace.

The preparation of this Report has necessitated references on various points to several gentlemen, European and Native, official and non-official. For the willing help accorded to me whenever it was required, my grateful acknowledgments are due to all. I would record my special obligations to Mr. Tucker, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Commissioner of the Division, for his kind help throughout the census operations and also to Rao Bahadur Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, whose aid was at times invaluable, specially in connection with the preparation of the List of Social Precedence of Hindus.

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and
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER:

The 20th February 1902.