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Title of Thesis : **Social Demography of Turani and Rajput Families (1526-1707)**

Abstract

The study of the demographical aspects, such as births, marriages and deaths during the Mughal period, evinces about the lack of sufficient and concrete information appertaining to the ruling and non-ruling classes. It is, not withstanding to study these aspects on the basis of statistics. However, we do possess information's though that to cursory and scattered. On the basis of collected information. I have made a humble attempt to study this important social aspect.

I have shown the systematic study of the growth, size, composition, distribution the various perceptions of demography and family with special contest to Indian subcontinent the concept and the perception of family change over a period of time and contested with various social groups so as to have a mark on the society. Two racial groups Rajput and Turani, played considerably prominent role in the court of the Mughal emperors.

The next most important aspect, family, marriages, and gender. The research shows that the marriages of the ruling family were of social and political significance. The study goes on to suggest that the Mughal Emperors and Rajput chiefs and their family members established matrimonial relations with ruling families, men of political significance and other elite classes. Like other sovereigns, the Mughals and their nobles were polygamous by nature and had more than one wife. A large *haram* was deemed to signify the status of the nobles. Even the Rajput chiefs were polygamous and they had many wives in their 'antahpur'.

I have tried to know the number of wives, children, births and age at the time of deaths. Besides these statistical studies, I have also discussed the status of woman in the family, relation between husband and wife.

One can see from the following table, though the number of Rajput, Turani and Mughal varies but the average number of wives for single Rajput, single Turani and single Mughal comes to 8.61, 1.5 and 10 respectively. It is interesting that the Rajputs and the Mughals being rulers maintained more wives than the Turanis who were simply nobles.

Average Number of Wives

	Total Numbers	Average
Rajput (Rulers)	28	8.61
Turani (Nobles)	06	1.5
Mughal (Rulers)	06	10

In case of the sons borne to the Rajput and the Mughal rules are higher in number than the Turani nobles. The average works out has been shown in the table below. The Rajputs and the Mughals had 7.13 and 6.6 number of sons per person, while like the lower number of wives maintained by the Turani nobles had 2.37 sons, which is obviously less in number to the above categories.

Average Number of Sons.

	Total Numbers	Average
Rajput (Rulers)	30	7.13
Turani (Nobles)	29	2.37
Mughal (Rulers)	06	6.6

From the table as indicated below the maximum age at the time of death was 69 of Turani nobles. It is just in contrast to average number of wives and average number of sons, where Turanis had maintained less number of wives and had less number of sons but their age of death i.e. 69 in average is higher than the Rajputs (46.61 years) and Mughals (63.5 years).

Average Number of Death

	Total Numbers	Average
Rajput (Rulers)	21	46.61 years
Turani (Nobles)	05	69 years
Mughal (Rulers)	6	63.5 years

In Medieval period we find various diseases and illness. We can categorize deaths into two parts, deaths caused by natural ways and unnatural cause of deaths. The chroniclers have mentioned different causes of death, death caused by old age and illness. While there are some cases of accidents, poisoning, but the deaths were mostly caused by killings during the period under study.

We find various references of illness and diseases sometimes, we find the names of the diseases and sometimes we don't find the names of the particular disease. Thus, it was very difficult to identify the diseases to which a person suffered from. But we do find various names of the diseases that were spread during that period like Gases, Catarrhs, stones, Malaria, Fatigue, bowel disorder, fever calentures, stones, small pox, sunstroke, stomachache, stoppage of urine, Asthma, Paralysis, Cholera, and other epidemics.