6. In the form for All Mill Operatives (excluding Weavers), information was called for under the following heads :—

(1) Ticket number of operative ;
(2) Designation or Occupation ;
(3) Age and Sex, *i.e.*, whether Man, Woman or Child ;
(4) Actual number of days worked by regular worker on his own work ;
(5) Actual number of days worked by regular worker as a *double badli* ;
(6) Actual number of days worked by a separate *single badli*, if any ;
(7) Total production of (*a*) regular worker himself, (*b*) regular worker working as a *double badli*, or (*c*) a separate *single badli*, if any. (Each set of figures were to be entered on separate lines) ;
(8) Whether wages paid at Time rates or Piece rates ;
(9) Rate of payment ;
(10) Amount to be paid for work of (*a*) regular worker himself, or (*b*) regular worker working as a *double badli*, or (*c*) a separate *single badli*. (Each set of figures to be entered on separate lines) ;
(11) to (16) These were the same as numbers (13) to (18) in the form for Weavers.

7. The post-Census enquiries made into the figures returned for the 1921 and 1923 Wage Censuses showed that the tendency among those responsible for filling in the returns was to lump the earnings of regular workers with the wages earned for double-substitute work, although the instructions given in the prefatory notes in the forms used for both these enquiries definitely stated that earnings through double-substitute work should be omitted and not taken into consideration at all. During the 1926 Census it was considered advisable to call for these figures separately in order to avoid all possibility of the instructions with regard to this matter being misunderstood. On the same analogy, separate information was asked for with regard to the additional earnings of regular workers from double-substitute work. During the tabulation of the statistics furnished in the returns, earnings from double-substitute work were totally excluded from all calculations.

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8. As soon as the proposals made by the Labour Office for the manner in which the third Cotton Wages Census should be held were accepted by the Technical Sub-Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Labour Office addressed a comprehensive letter, on the same lines as that written to the Bombay Millowners' Association, to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The main difficulty in connexion with the procuring of accurate information for the Ahmedabad mills is the prevalence, at that centre, of payment of wages by the *hapta*, which is a generally uniform period of fourteen days for weavers and a period of fourteen to sixteen days for other Process Operatives. During the 1921 Enquiry information was asked for for the calendar month of May. The Labour Office has no information with regard to the manner in which the