of full time apprentice-one-loom weavers in Bombay. There were no special features regarding the widths of the looms allotted to, or the character of production turned out by, these one-loom weavers. The looms were of the same widths as those normally allotted to two-loom weavers and the qualities of cloth turned out were also similar. Enquiries made from the offices of the Agents of the respective mills in Bombay elicited the reply that many weavers in Sholapur are so inefficient that it is impossible to give them more than one loom.

114. The following table gives group averages in the same way as those presented for Head Jobbers and other Jobbers :—

Earnings of All Weavers

Centre	Basis of Payment	Total number returned	Average Earnings		Number working full time	Average monthly earnings of full time workers*
			Daily	Monthly		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Bombay ..	Time ..	3	2 15 9	76 8 8	1	85 0 0
	Piece ..	11,755	1 13 11	48 4 2	8,524	50 9 0
Ahmedabad	Piece ..	4,582	1 14 1	..	..	50 12 3
Sholapur ..	Piece ..	1,509	1 5 11	30 12 7	314	38 7 2

*For reasons already given, the Ahmedabad figure represents 27 times the daily earnings. For Sholapur the month = 26·7 days.

115. With reference to the effect of deductions from wages for spoilt cloth handed over to the workers please see Appendix C.

(3) *Ring Spinners*

116. It was stated in paragraph 79 that the work on Ring Spinning Frames is usually distributed between three different groups of workers : (1) Doffers who replace empty bobbins after the full ones are removed or doffed, (2) Tarwallas or Followers who attach the threads on the bobbins and set the machines in order for running, and (3) Siders or Piecers who attend the frames once they are started and piece broken threads together. No Tarwallas are employed in Ahmedabad. Ring Spinning is the one process in a cotton mill which offers employment to workers of both sexes in all age groups. Excluding Jobbers, Banders, Oilers and " Others ", the number of operatives in all age and sex groups returned as Siders, Tarwallas and Doffers amounted to 15,497 or 21·65 per cent. of the total number of workers covered by the Enquiry. Of these, 10,584 or 68·30 per cent. were men, 4,244 or 27·39 per cent. were women and 669 or 4·31 per cent. were children. The distribution of these workers by age and sex groups in the three occupations covered is shown in the following table :—