

but kept the subsequent increases separate. In the case of some occupations it was given in the form of a percentage on the basic rate and in others it was granted in the form of flat money values, say Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per month or at so much per *hapta* or at so much per week—the variations even here being considerable. Next to the *moghvari* allowance comes the deduction of $15\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. for the general wage-cut effected in the year 1923. Here also there is a wide variation in the method of its treatment. In the case of some occupations, $15\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. is deducted from the total arrived at after adding the *moghvari* allowance to the basic rate, in others it is deducted from a consolidated wage—the term “consolidated” in this case relating only to the consolidation of the basic rate with the allowance—and in still others there are flat consolidated rates without the addition of the allowance to a basic rate and the deduction for the percentage cut effected in 1923. Lastly, there is a good attendance bonus which always takes the form of a flat money value. It is true that the majority of the Ahmedabad mills grant such a bonus only to process operatives on time rates, but there are some mills where no such bonus is given. The amount of the bonus where it is given is not uniform in all mills even for the same occupation. In some cases it is computed at so much per *hapta* and in others at so much per week.

26. In the Ahmedabad mills wages in the case of piece workers and process operatives on time rates are calculated on a fortnightly basis and are paid about eight days after they are due. In the case of workers in the maintenance and watch and ward departments wages are calculated on a monthly basis and are paid about fifteen days after they are due. Some operatives engaged in “process” work are also paid on a monthly basis. The term “fortnightly” is used with reference to what is known as *haptas*. It has already been pointed out that a *hapta* is a period which varies from 14 to 16 days according to the convenience of each particular mill. It may begin or end on any day in the month. Even in the same mill the *hapta* is by no means uniform for all the departments of the mill. The number of days in a *hapta* whether it be of 14, 15 or 16 days is also by no means uniform for all mills in Ahmedabad. In the case of the mills in Bombay City, all the nineteen mills covered by the 1926 Enquiry worked uniformly for 27 days during the month selected for the Census. In the case of the Ahmedabad mills, the maximum number of working days in the two *haptas* taken for each of the sixteen mills covered, varied from 22 to 28, due partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the number of days in a *hapta* and partly to certain mills or departments of mills remaining closed when the other mills covered by the census were working. In the case of spinners the *hapta* usually consists of 16 days with 14 working days but in the two *haptas* covered by the Census there was a variation on account of the different periods covered by the *haptas* in the different mills. For example, in the case of single side Piecers in the Ring Spinning Department, the total number of male workers returned was 1,584. Out of this number, 898 worked in mills where the maximum number of working days was 28, in two *haptas*,