

DIFFICULTIES IN TABULATION OWING TO VARIATIONS IN METHODS
OF WAGE PAYMENTS

30. It has already been stated above that all the nineteen mills covered by the Census in Bombay City worked uniformly for 27 days in the selected month, *i.e.*, July 1926. It was possible, therefore, to compile accurate statistics for workers in the Bombay mills under the following heads.

(1) *Average number of days worked*, where the results uniformly relate to a possible 27 and permit, by deducting the figures for the average number of days worked by each occupation group from a possible 27, of arriving at accurate percentages for absenteeism for each group of workers without the necessity of undertaking separate calculations on the basis of a proportionate comparison with the total number of man-days that could be worked by each group ;

(2) *Average Daily Earnings* ascertained by dividing the total of the earnings of all the individuals included in a particular group by the aggregate of the numbers of days actually worked ;

(3) *Average Monthly Earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings of all the individuals included in a particular group by the total number included ;

(4) *Average Monthly Earnings of Full Time Workers* ascertained by dividing the total earnings of only those workers who worked uniformly for 27 days without any absence by the number of such workers in each group ;

(5) *Frequency of Monthly Earnings* ; and

(6) *Frequency of Attendance* according to the number of days worked by operatives in various departments in relation to a possible 27 which permits ascertaining percentages of the number of workers who worked full time to the total number of workers returned and for those who worked for different numbers of days during the month.

31. In the case of the two mills covered by the Enquiry at Sholapur one mill worked in July 1926 for 27 days and the other for 26 days. It is obvious that no accurate percentages for average absenteeism could be arrived at from the figures for the average number of days worked per month. The only accurate method of ascertaining correct figures for percentage absenteeism would be to take the percentage proportion of the difference between the possible man-days for each group and the actual number of days worked by the individuals in that group to the possible man-days for the group. This method has been followed in working out the figures for percentage absenteeism for different departments as presented in Tables VII, VIII and IX, but similar figures have not been worked out for different occupations except for weavers.

32. In the case of Ahmedabad no figures have been worked out for the average number of days worked by each occupation group, not because such figures could not be worked out, but because the figures