

and 49·65 for reelers. In Sholapur the corresponding percentages are 26·92 and 17·37 respectively. As between the two main groups of male workers, the percentages for the numbers who worked full time among both spinners and weavers in Ahmedabad are about the same, viz., 50 per cent. In Sholapur, only 20·83 per cent. weavers worked full time as against 43·36 per cent. spinners. In Bombay, spinners appear to be much more irregular than weavers and the difference between the two separate percentages is very striking—24·09 as against 72·50. It is very frequently stated that it is not possible to work out accurate statistics for the attendance of weavers in Bombay because their absence is not recorded on the musters in view of the prevailing practice of the weavers paying their own substitutes. This may be true under ordinary normal circumstances but when the Census was conducted every mill included in the Enquiry was specifically instructed to keep separate registers for the month of July 1926 for recording not only the attendances of all weavers but also the earnings secured by single substitutes or by double substitute work. Eighteen out of the 19 mills did this. In the remaining mill which employed about 400 odd weavers the management returned cent per cent. attendance for all weavers. When subsequent enquiries were made into this it was reported that the attendance of the weavers was so good in the mill that it was not considered necessary to make special entries in separate musters. It was also stated that payment of wages had been made in all cases on the basis of a full 27 days work.

60. Tables Nos. VII to IX, printed at pages 84 to 89 show, by Departments, separately for men, women and all adult operatives, and in the case of Ahmedabad and Sholapur, for children and all operatives including children, the figures for percentage absenteeism at each centre. These percentages are worked out on the basis of the aggregate number of days actually worked in relation to the aggregate of the possible man-days. No account is taken of "Grace" days. Frequency tables were not possible for these centres owing to the maximum number of working days varying from mill to mill, which would mean that 24 days represents the maximum in one case and three days absence in another.

61. The following table summarises the position with regard to percentage absenteeism for different age and sex groups at each centre:—

Age and Sex Group	Centre	Number of workers returned	Percentage absenteeism
Men .. ..	{ Bombay .. ..	38,349	7·13
	{ Ahmedabad .. ..	12,719	8·04
	{ Sholapur .. ..	3,761	12·49
Women .. ..	{ Bombay .. ..	12,072*	11·86*
	{ Ahmedabad .. ..	3,016	7·40
	{ Sholapur, .. ..	810	10·81

\* The corresponding figures excluding winders and reelers are 5,395—6·11 per cent.