

dealing with the question of full time attendance, figures for percentage absenteeism for weavers and spinners (siders) among men, and winders and reelers among women are set out in the subjoined table.

Occupation	Centre	Number of workers returned	Percentage absenteeism
Weavers (Men)	Bombay .. ..	11,758	4·36
	Ahmedabad .. ..	4,582	10·76
	Sholapur .. ..	1,509	15·07
Spinners (Siders) (Men)	Bombay .. ..	5,268	11·92
	Ahmedabad .. ..	1,604	7·91
	Sholapur .. ..	482	10·69
Winders (Women)	Bombay .. ..	4,633	15·63
	Ahmedabad .. ..	635	8·81
	Sholapur .. ..	260	12·24
Reelers (Women)	Bombay .. ..	2,044	18·45
	Ahmedabad .. ..	429	8·98
	Sholapur .. ..	380	10·76

64. The manner in which rotation of employment among winders and reelers affected the final absenteeism figures for female operatives and all adult operatives is brought out in a very striking manner from the figures given for these two occupation groups in the above table. It will be seen that in the case of reelers percentage absenteeism in Bombay was more than double that in Ahmedabad and in the case of winders, nearly double. Spinners were more regular in Ahmedabad and weavers were more regular in Bombay.

65. The following table shows the figures of percentage absenteeism worked out for all departments separately for men and women for each centre according as their earnings were derived from time rates or piece rates of wages :—

Centre	Percentage absenteeism for			
	Male operatives on		Female operatives on	
	Time rates	Piece rates	Time rates	Piece rates
Bombay .. ..	8·09	6·00	6·31	16·32
Ahmedabad .. ..	6·30	10·00	6·42	9·09
Sholapur .. ..	10·71	14·43	8·81	11·39

66. Workers who were partly on time rates and partly on piece rates were excluded. Children have also not been taken into consideration. The extent to which the figures for women workers in Bombay are biased on account of rotation of employment is again brought out by the high figure for absenteeism of women workers on piece rates.