

TABLE I

Counts of yarn spun	Percentages of production of yarn of each class to the total production of yarn in 1926 in	
	Bombay City	Ahmedabad
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1s to 10s .. .. .		
11s to 20s .. .. .	21·95	2·58
21s to 30s .. .. .	44·33	38·25
31s to 40s .. .. .	29·71	46·97
40s and above .. .. .	2·58	7·87
Waste, etc. .. .. .	1·11	4·33
	0·32	....
Total ..	100·00	100·00

95. It will be seen from the above table that whereas only 33·40 per cent. of the total amount of yarn produced in Bombay in 1926 is over 20s, in Ahmedabad it is 59·17 per cent.

TABLE II

Description of Woven Goods	Bombay City		Ahmedabad	
	Production in 1926	Percentage to total Production	Production in 1926	Percentage to total Production
	Pounds		Pounds	
Dhoties ..				
Shirting and Long-cloth.	26,738,000	10·57	52,664,000	47·97
	84,318,000	33·31	20,751,000	18·90
Dhoties, Shirting and Longcloth.	111,056,000	43·88	73,415,000	66·87
Other sorts ..	142,062,000	56·12	36,369,000	33·13
All sorts ..	253,118,000	100·00	109,784,000	100·00

96. In Ahmedabad the production of Dhoties amounted to 47·97 per cent. of the total production in Ahmedabad in 1926 as against 10·57 per cent. in the case of Bombay.

97. The last point which requires to be dealt with in considering the comparability of the figures as between Bombay and Ahmedabad is the average earnings of women workers. In Ahmedabad 680 out of 3,016 female operatives returned or 22·5 per cent. worked as Siders and their average earnings amounted to Rs. 0-15-1 per day as against Rs. 0-15-2 per day for male sidlers which shows that women in this occupation received the same rates of wages as men. In Bombay only 636 out of 12,072 women returned or 5·27 per cent. were employed as Siders, their average daily earnings amounting to Rs. 0-15-2 as against Rs. 1-0-3 for men or about an anna in the rupee less. The averages for all women workers in Bombay are, moreover, also affected by the rotation of employment given to Winders and Reelers.