

*Earnings of Doffers in the Slubbing, Inter and Roving Frame Department.*

Age and Sex Group	Centre	Total number returned	Average earnings		Number working full time	Average monthly earnings of full time workers*
			Daily	Monthly		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Men	Bombay	438	0 12 1	18 11 3	175	19 14 7
	Ahmedabad	183	0 10 7	..	..	17 13 9
	Sholapur	88	0 8 4	12 8 10	39	14 2 6
Women	Bombay	489	0 11 5	18 4 4	226	19 4 5
	Ahmedabad	182	0 10 4	..	..	17 7 0
Children	Ahmedabad	146	0 5 6	..	..	9 4 6
	Sholapur	24	0 4 0	5 14 11	10	6 14 1

\* For reasons already given, the Ahmedabad figure represents 27 times the daily earnings. For Sholapur the month = 26.7 days.

127. It will be noticed that although there is a variation of 8 pies in the average daily earnings of male and female Doffers in Bombay with the advantage in favour of the men, the average monthly earnings of men and women tend to approximate. This is again due to the better attendance figures put in by female Doffers, the average number of days worked by them being 25.7 as against 24.7 days worked by men. No women are employed as Doffers in Sholapur.

## FREQUENCY OF EARNINGS

(1) *Bombay*

128. Tables for frequencies of earnings for all the operatives in the nineteen mills selected for the Enquiry from Bombay have been compiled on the basis of net monthly earnings by Departments separately for male and female operatives and for all adult operatives. Table No. XIII (pages 112 to 115) gives the frequency of monthly earnings for men, Table No. XIV (pages 116 and 117) for women and Table No. XV (pages 118 to 121) for men and women together. The limits of earnings have been fixed in such a manner as to indicate the position of greatest density without any application of troublesome processes of grouping and calculations based on intricate formulæ.\* The lowest limit in the range for Bombay is 'below Rs. 10.' The progression is by one rupee stages to Rs. 14 and then by two-rupee stages to Rs. 50, five-rupee intervals to Rs. 100 and ten rupee intervals to Rs. 150 with "over Rs. 150" as the last item in the range. If the position of greatest density lies in a group within narrow limits, say Rs. 24 to Rs. 26 it is not necessary to apply the

\* The formula is applied after the most common group has been ascertained by a process of grouping. The formula for ascertaining the statistically correct mode is,—

$$Z = 1 + \frac{f_2 c}{f_2 + f_1} \quad \text{where}$$

$l$  is the lower limit of the class,

$c$  is the class interval,

$f_1$  is the number of items in the next lower class,

$f_2$  is the number of items in the next higher class, and

$z$  is the mode or the modal average.