

formula for ascertaining the statistically accurate modal average, but where the class interval is large it is often desirable to locate the mode within the limits of the class. The mode is useful in cases where it is desirable to eliminate extreme variations as it is the type that, to the ordinary mind, seems best to represent the group. But the disadvantages of a mode as a type are, that in many cases no single well-defined type actually exists, and it is not at all useful if it is desirable to give any weight to extreme variations.

129. An examination of the frequency tables will show that the rate of progression to the point of greatest density is, in most departments, fairly uniform in character and that the progression to the higher groups after the position of greatest density has been passed is on a gradually diminishing basis. There are cases, however, where there may be two or more points of greatest density, but, on the other hand, it is a statistical dogma that if the mode cannot be located by any arithmetical process it cannot be accurately determined by any method. In considering the frequency tables as they stand, the limits adjacent to the point of greatest density would represent the limits within which the earnings of the most predominant occupation in the department would fall, the extremes covering the higher paid operatives such as jobbers and those workers who have only put in a few days work in the month. In view of the inclusion of several occupations in a department it would not be of much utility to work out modal averages for each and every department. The points of greatest density could in the majority of the cases be placed at once even by a layman who knows nothing of statistical methods and practice and he would not go far wrong. Modal groups have, however, been ascertained for the more numerically important departments and the results are presented in the following two tables for male and female workers respectively :—

*Predominant Modal Classes for Monthly Earnings in Selected
Departments in Bombay*

(1) MEN

Department or Occupation	Total number returned	Modal Group of Monthly Earnings	Number of workers in the Modal group	Percentage of the number in the group to number returned
		Rs.		
Weavers	11,758	50 to 55	2,204	18·74
Ring Spinning	8,872	24 to 26	1,704	19·21
Slubbing, Inter and Roving	2,842	30 to 32	343	12·07
Carding Room	1,318	24 to 26	268	20·33
Blow Room	883	24 to 26	279	31·60
Drawing Frame	848	34 to 36	159	18·75
Drawing-In	820	24 to 26	73	8·90
Cloth Folding	1,482	24 to 26	320	21·59
Weaving, General	897	120 to 130	143	15·94