

**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**Third Regular Wages Survey**  
**OF THE**  
**PUNJAB**  
**TAKEN IN**  
**DECEMBER 1922.**



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# Punjab Wages Survey, 1922.

1. In order to adequately understand any material thing, The object of a wage census. an individual or institution it is first desirable to know the object for which that institution exists. And this is especially the case with statistics. Their value is often entirely dependent on the purpose for which they are compiled. But some statistical investigations are undertaken not to answer any definite questions or to throw light on any given problem, but to collect information which, though it has no immediate use, is likely to be needed ultimately by many investigators occupied with various questions. Such is a wage census. So long as we have no sufficient account of wages, we are badly informed as to one of the most important measurements of the social body, and economists and statisticians are continually hindered by the want of data essential for their work; but the census has no immediate practical use, for knowing the height of wages does not help us directly to regulate that height. In such an investigation our object will be to examine the figures, and give all the groupings and averages, which seem likely to be useful for any purpose. While doing this we shall imperceptibly pass to a different class of investigation. We shall aim at finding a structure underlying our multifarious details. We shall hope to find that the class, which our figures present at first sight, obeys laws, and to give a definite shape to our apparently featureless mass.\*

2. Such accounts of wages may serve one of two purposes. Reasons for making a wage census quinquennial They may attempt to measure fluctuations in the prosperity of the working classes year by year, or, neglecting short period fluctuations, they may attempt to record the slow changes in the standard rates of wages. The former was the object aimed at by the old half-yearly wages return which was made from 1873 to 1908. But short period fluctuations of this type can also be traced in the area and crop returns, in the exports of agricultural staples, in the consumption of piece-goods, salt and other excisable articles, and above all in the price fluctuations of the staple articles of food. It was therefore considered that a record of fluctuations over a larger period would be more valuable, and for this reason the wage census was made quinquennial.

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\* c. f. "Bowley's Elements of Statistics, Chapter II."

3. The accuracy of the return was at the same time increased. Previously the wage returns were based on rough estimates made by the *Tahsildar*. Such a method imposed on that official calculations which were far more suited to trained statisticians. The rural statistics tended also to reflect the conditions prevailing at tahsil headquarters rather than those obtaining in the normal villages. These elements of error are now avoided. The *kanungo*, a man in direct touch with rural conditions, is asked a number of simple questions which he can understand. His replies come straight to the Statistical Branch of the Director of Land Records' Office. They are free from any intermediate doctoring, though additional comments by the district authorities often provide valuable elucidations.

4. In such statistics it is necessary, as far as possible, to eliminate factors which are incapable of accurate classification. If the wages of workers of maximum efficiency are known the wages of workers of less efficiency can always be deduced. It simplifies the investigation therefore to confine it to workers of maximum efficiency (*i. e.*, healthy men between the ages of 20 and 45). From these the wages of the sick and infirm, women, children and the aged can always be deduced approximately. Similarly places or classes which are obviously abnormal should be eliminated. The investigation in rural areas is therefore confined to villages where the labour under investigation may be presumed to exist in a typical form. Villages within ten miles of a large town or two miles of any town are therefore excluded as the labour conditions are exceptional there. By selecting four villages from each *kanungo's* circle it is secured that they are typical of the whole province, not merely of parts which are specially accessible to *Tahsildars*. Very large and very small villages are also eliminated as involving somewhat exceptional conditions.

5. The factor of unemployment, too, is a serious item in many callings. In such cases therefore the reporting officer merely gives the daily rates of wages leaving the statistician to deduce the monthly or yearly wages after making the necessary allowance for holidays, laziness, and failure to get work. Probably a deduction of 10 per cent. in towns and 20 per cent. in villages should be made for unskilled labour, but no accurate statistics are available, and the question is one which might well be the subject of investigation at the next census.

6. Even if, however, the villages selected were not quite typical the census would still have a comparative value, as the same villages are (with slight exceptions due to changes in *kanungos'* circles) retained in successive censuses. As the measure of the rate of change of a wage is of more importance than the absolute value of the wage itself it is clear that the usefulness of these statistics is hereby enhanced considerably. The same reasoning applies to the selection of the particular month in which the enquiry is to be held. In order to save the errors involved by officials endeavouring to arrive at a yearly or half-yearly average, the actual wages in a definite month are reported. The month selected in the Punjab has been December, a time when work is neither very light nor very heavy.

7. The application of these principles resulted in statistical tables of greatly increased accuracy. A preliminary wages survey was held in December 1909 and two regular surveys in 1912 and 1917. The survey under report is the third and was made in December 1922 by Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, then Director of Land Records. In addition to the supervision exercised by him throughout, I have been able since taking over (16th April) to test the accuracy of the statistics in special cases.

8. The investigation relates to urban and rural areas and to unskilled and skilled labour. Records of urban wages are wanted for the principal centres of industry as distinguished from towns which are commercial centres only or seats of administration. The Punjab is mainly an agricultural province and Amritsar, Lahore and Delhi were the only places originally selected as satisfying the above conditions. When Delhi was transferred from the Punjab, Multan was substituted. It is also an industrial centre, though hardly comparable with Lahore or Amritsar.

9. Urban skilled industry was originally classed under heads which included all the more important manual workers. These heads corresponded with the classification adopted at the 1901 population census. Unfortunately this classification was changed at the 1911 population census. This rendered it impossible to get accurate figures from the population census for the total number of workers under each classification of the wages census. Accordingly in the 1912 wages census report no such figures were

given. In the 1917 report figures were given from the population census heads for the district which were considered most nearly to correspond to the classification of the wages census. But the inaccuracy involved thereby is so large as to render such figures entirely fallacious, and I have preferred to rely on the rough figures provided by Deputy Commissioners, which may be considered as accurate within an error of 50 per cent. at the outside, and which therefore do give a general idea of the relative importance of the class under consideration.

10. A further investigation into the numbers employed in each class seems desirable at the next wages census. For the present it is sufficient to remark generally on the relative smallness of the industrial population even in such selected centres as Lahore, Amritsar and Multan. The populations of such towns are mainly commercial and parasitic and the relative unimportance of industries must be always kept in mind in studying these statistics. The statistics do however illustrate the greatly increased cost of labour due to the rise in prices. The recent oscillations however in the prices of staple food grains render it difficult to form an estimate as to whether real wages are tending to rise or fall. Wages tend to follow prices but at a slower rate. Increased wages resulted from the high prices of food-grains in 1921, but reduced prices have not reduced wages in the same proportion and it may be asserted with some confidence that the urban labourer in December 1922 was better off than his predecessor in 1917. But clearly this gives no answer to the main question which the quinquennial survey set out to solve, *viz.*, what is the general trend of wages. Prices were rising in 1917 and real wages were therefore depressed; they were falling in 1922 and real wages were therefore enhanced. The general trend of wages can only be ascertained by observations extending over a larger period, when prices have become stabilised after the violent fluctuations caused by war conditions.\*

11. Rural wages in adjoining districts are (as might be expected) less than those of similar crafts in towns. But such figures conceal many important facts. The rural labourer or artizan gets many things free (in particular a house to live in) for which his urban brother has to pay. For the purposes of this survey rural lodgings have only been estimated at 4 annas a month, but it should be remembered that the town labourer must pay

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\* See graph giving yearly average prices of wheat and *jowar*, the principal food grains of the Province.

1909—1922.

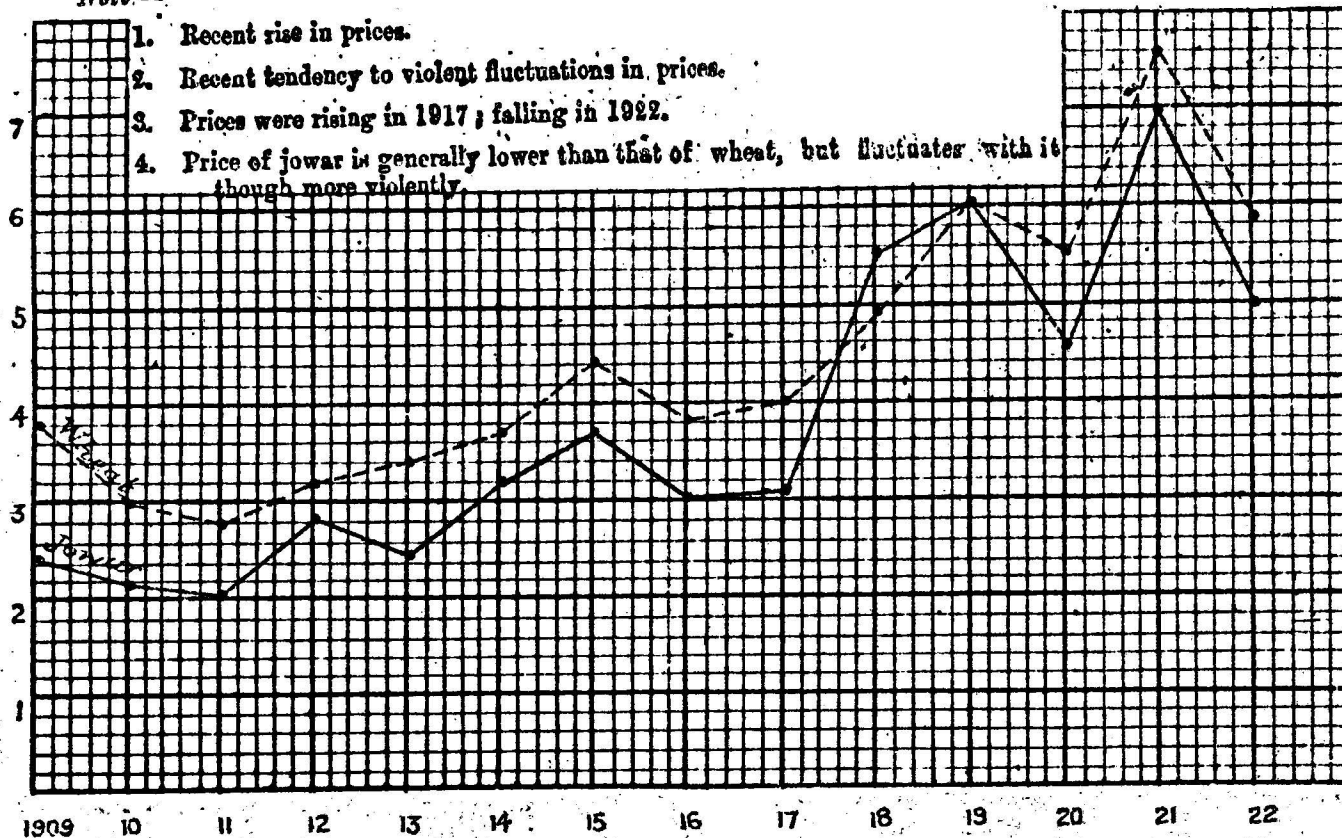
Wheat -----

Jowar \_\_\_\_\_

Note:—

1. Recent rise in prices.
2. Recent tendency to violent fluctuations in prices.
3. Prices were rising in 1917; falling in 1922.
4. Price of jowar is generally lower than that of wheat, but fluctuates with it though more violently.

Rupees per maund



at least Rs. 3 for a lodging not very much better. These differences more than cover the difference in wages. But the difference in outlook between the urban and rural labourer in the Punjab is so great that such comparisons are of doubtful value. The rural has less expert knowledge than the urban craftsman, but he is expected to be more of a handy man. He must be of a hardier type to stand the life; but if he can do so he is probably far better off. Yet though poets and philosophers continue to descant on the advantages of a country life, erring human nature continues to prefer the dissipation of the town. In making such comparisons we verge on the æsthetic and leave the strictly economic sphere which is the subject of this survey.

12. In rural areas the survey has been more detailed, the whole revenue staff of each district being available for this purpose. Here too, in order to allow for unemployment, daily rates are recorded; though in the case of ploughmen, who are actually paid by the harvest, a monthly average is worked out and recorded. Particular care has been taken in the survey of unskilled agricultural labourers as their wages form a minimum standard by which that of those following other pursuits may be measured. For the purpose of this survey such labourers include all the rural population who do not engage in agriculture or in any skilled craft. They provide a floating labour supply available to build a house for a *zamindar*, to mend a district board road, or to dig a new canal. They are generally of menial caste, though poor *zamindars* often join their ranks perforce.

13. Such labourers are now mainly paid in cash. Purely grain wages, which were only paid in 3 per cent. of the villages surveyed in 1909, are in this survey only recorded in 17 of the total number of 1857 villages surveyed. These villages were nearly all in hill tracts where the conditions are exceptional. In 39 per cent. of the total however the cash rate is still supplemented in some way. The supplements usually consist of one or two meals a day. The value of two meals is roughly 3 annas (one seer *ata* at 2 annas and one anna worth of *dal* or *gur*). Meals often take the form of parched grain in the Rawalpindi Division. This custom is, however, rarely found in other parts of the province. Tobacco is generally given in addition to food, except in Sikh districts. The estimates of the value of meals vary in different districts and even in different parts of a district. These differences sometimes appear to be due to the personal equations of the *kanungos* rather than to any actual dif-

Value of the survey as regards rural unskilled labour.

Supplements to cash wages for rural unskilled labourers.



ference in the quality of articles supplied. This may be inferred from the fact that such differences are associated with no difference in cash wages or any other conditions, and my own enquiries also go to confirm this inference. In order to eliminate such errors to some extent I have taken weighted averages of the estimated value of such supplements by districts and applied them over the whole district. I think I might have gone further with safety and even with advantage but I have preferred to take a more conservative course, as the time at my disposal for enquiry into the matter is limited.

14. At the time when the quinquennial wage census was prescribed, it was still possible to speak of the "typical" or "most common rate" of a particular occupation in a district. Customary rates were still prevalent, and to that extent might be called typical rates. But the only accurate way of describing a group of wages is by means of what is known as a frequency curve. This shows at a glance all the characteristics of a group. Frequency curves for unskilled labour throughout the Province for the three survey years are appended. They graphically illustrate the gradual disappearance of "typical rates." The wages for 1912 are none of them very far from the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  anna group, which includes the "predominant" rate of 6 annas. In 1917 the maximum group has advanced to the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  anna group including the predominant rate of 8 annas, but there is less concentration and a large number of typical villages are in lower groups. In 1922 the wage limits have greatly extended. There are now two maximum groups ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  annas and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  annas) including the two predominant rates of 8 and 12 annas. It is hardly any longer possible to talk of a typical but only of a "predominant" rate or "mode." The statements in Table C give the same information, figures for the years 1917 and 1912 having been given for purposes of comparison. It will be noted that wages tend to group themselves round even annas and particularly round multiples of 4 annas (i.e., 8 and 12 annas); but apart from that the number of instances for any wage tends to rise to a maximum and then to fall. For the purposes of table B the most common rate is taken as the "typical" one, though it is not necessarily the true average of the district. All the rates included within an anna interval are reckoned as one rate for this purpose. Such predominant rates are technically known as "modes" and they are in statistics regarded as averages.\* By grouping the wages together in anna intervals it has

What is a "typical" wage rate?

\*See Bowley's *Elementary Manual of Statistics*, Chapter III.

## RURAL UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Frequency curves (deduced from table D)

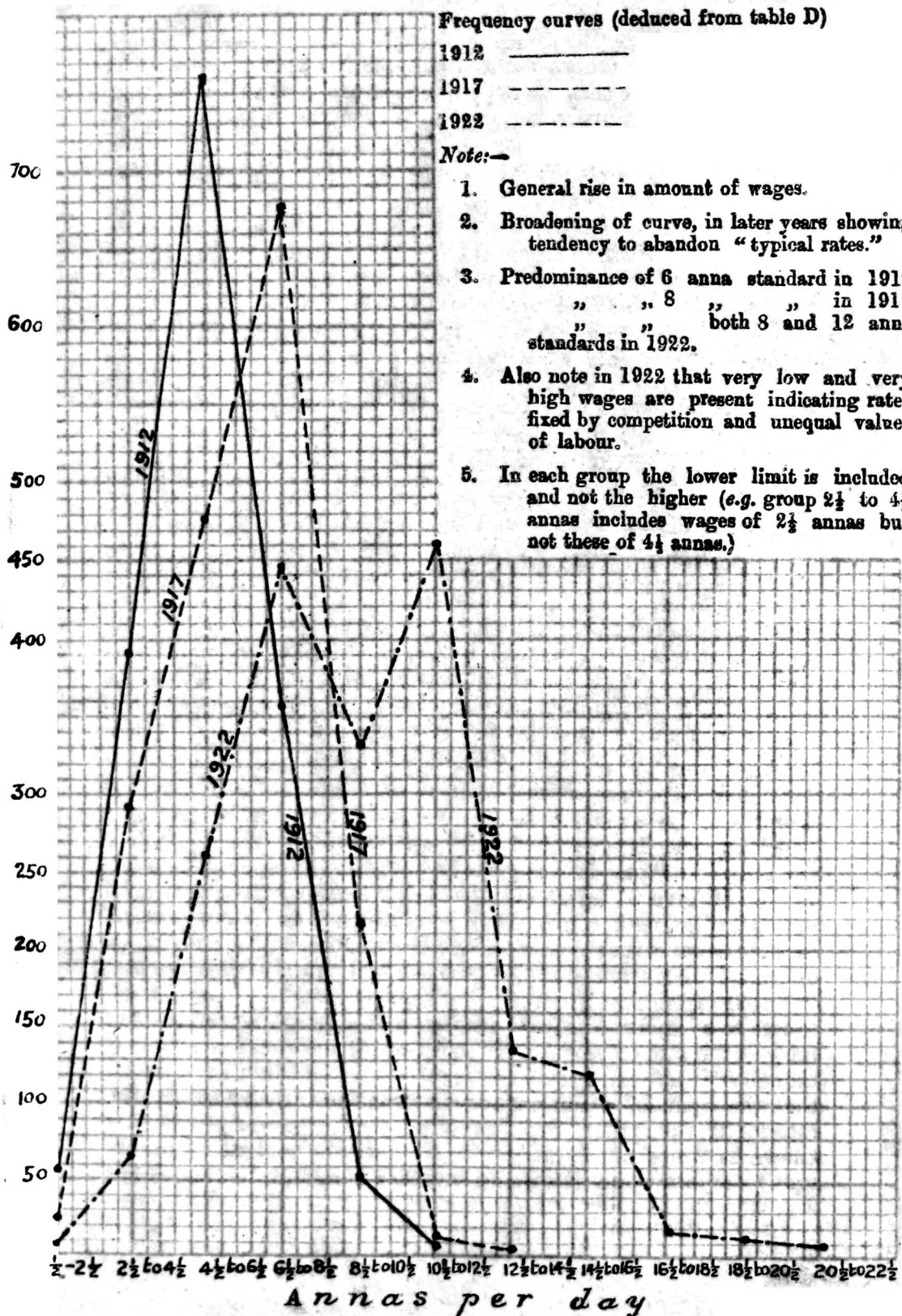
1912 —————

1917 - - - - -

1922 - - - - -

Note:—

1. General rise in amount of wages.
2. Broadening of curve, in later years showing tendency to abandon "typical rates."
3. Predominance of 6 anna standard in 1912  
    "   "   8   "   "   in 1917  
    "   "   "   both 8 and 12 anna standards in 1922.
4. Also note in 1922 that very low and very high wages are present indicating rates fixed by competition and unequal values of labour.
5. In each group the lower limit is included and not the higher (e.g. group  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas includes wages of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas but not these of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas.)



been possible to make comparative estimates easier than by giving each particular wage separately. In the diagram the general principle is made still clearer by grouping in 2 anna intervals.

15 Both the graph and the tables indicate a general rise in wages together with a tendency to abandon conformity to a typical wage. There is still however a fixed rate for unskilled labour in a particular village, but it tends more and more to have a competitive rather than a customary value. Where labour is plentiful the rates are low, and *vice versa*. Moreover in villages where the landowning tribe is hard-working (*e.g.*, Arains or Jats of the Eastern Punjab and the Malwa) their menials tend to work hard and remain occupied, and to command a high price for their labour; while in villages of idle zamindars the menials also tend to be idle and to get less wages.

16. The wages paid to railway coolies furnish an interesting comparison with those of unskilled rural labour in the neighbourhood. Table E compares such wages with the typical range of rates in the adjoining tahsil. The *tahsil* forms a better comparison than the district as in many such cases (*e.g.*, Sonapat) the conditions in the neighbourhood of the station may differ from those prevailing in the district generally. As might have been expected, the railway cooly rates are higher than the neighbouring rural rates, except in the case of Bhalwal and Gojra, where the demand for labour in the canal colonies may account for the exception.

17. The statement for rural artizans wages (Table B) helps to confirm the inferences drawn above (*para.* 14) from the wages of unskilled rural labourers. But the results are not so clear. Rural blacksmiths and carpenters are generally *sepidars* or servants of the village community, receiving a share of the grain at harvest and other perquisites with presents from those *zamindars* for whom they do an exceptional amount of work. The number of those who are paid by daily wages is relatively small and not really typical of rural blacksmiths and carpenters as a whole, and it is therefore more difficult to extract general laws from the figures than in the case of unskilled labour. This does not however apply to masons who wander from village to village and are paid competitive wages. Artizans who are paid by daily labour usually receive food, one or two meals with tobacco. They get better food than the unskilled labourer, obtaining in addition *ghi* and *shakar* in the Ambala Division, and *dal* or meat

in the Punjab proper. Its value may be estimated at about twice that of the food provided for the unskilled labourer.

18. As was found in previous surveys, the estimate of the wage of ploughmen is a matter of exceptional difficulty. In the first place ploughmen are not generally paid by the month, but at harvest. Their supplements are many and varied including food, grain, clothing, bedding, free lodging, tobacco, a plot of land for cultivation and special arrangements at harvest time. Different customs obtain in different localities. Ploughmen have harder work to do than ordinary rural unskilled labourers, and this is particularly the case in well or canal-irrigated tracts, where they are kept continually occupied and get better wages than in *barani* areas, where the work is light. This is illustrated by the figures in Table B. The original reports of the *kanungos* made this point even clearer as they enable a finer distinction to be drawn between irrigated and unirrigated tracts than is possible for districts as a whole. The work is only done by selected classes of menials generally Chuhras or Chamars or by landless zamindars. They therefore require and get better food than the unskilled labourer. There is a custom called *tahdara* in the Western Punjab under which the ploughman gets the residue of the harvest heap after the landowner has removed his grain from the threshing floor. The articles of clothing given are a *chadar* and loin cloth of *khaddar* and a turban and shoes when required. Bedding consists of a blanket or a *rizar*. Free lodging may merely represent a place in the cattle-shed where the ploughman can incidently guard the cattle at night. About an acre of land used to be given for cultivation, free or at a reduced rent, but the custom is dying out especially in irrigated tracts where land is valuable. The practice of giving tobacco is general except in Sikh areas. Special arrangements have to be made at harvest time and especially at wheat harvest when wages reach a very high level. In places the ordinary wage is suspended at wheat harvest, ploughmen working on their master's or on other peoples' fields at the prevailing rates for daily labour. In other cases, special rates are paid at the wheat harvest. It will be seen therefore that to give a monthly cash estimate of the ploughman's wages is not easy. It is necessary to take his annual income and divide by 12. The value of the supplements given above (excluding food) comes to about Rs. 36 a year or Rs. 3 a month. Food may be roughly estimated at 4 annas a day, but in the statement the district estimates have been taken as time did not permit of a detailed enquiry. The increased wages recorded indicate similar economic conditions to those recorded for other rural labourers.

19. In comparing Punjab rural conditions with those of another province such as the United Provinces, the large mass of cultivating proprietors should not be forgotten. They constitute the most characteristic feature of rural life in this province and the investigation of the conditions under which they work and live is one of far more importance for the rural economics of the province than that of the wages of the classes dealt with by this survey. These classes have not in the Punjab the same importance as in a province like the United Provinces where the landowners are mere rent-receivers. The value of these statistics mainly lies in the light which they throw on the trend of wages under the influence of war conditions, a diminished labour supply due to losses from disease (especially the influenza epidemic), and the further opening up of the canal colonies. Prices have not only generally risen but have become more unstable. The quinquennial census which before the war would have given a good record of long period fluctuations now deals with a period that is too short for the long period fluctuation caused by the war, while it fails to record the short period fluctuations due to the remarkable oscillations in prices which have characterised recent years. The only general results that can be deduced are that wages have risen, have become more competitive, and tend to differentiate more between qualities of labour and local demand.

20. But for a statistical survey to have its full value an exact definition is required of the units which go to make up the total.\* Now in this investigation there are many elements involved, e.g., the amount of unemployment, the value of supplements, the proportion of the population included in the classes mentioned, the economic position of the cultivating landowner and tenant—all these are points where elucidation would greatly add to the value of this survey. A record of how wages have fluctuated with the short period fluctuations of prices would also be of intense interest. To make such an investigation over a wide area would be impossible, but practically all the information required could be obtained by making the investigation in (say) six typical tahsils and one urban centre. I would suggest that if we had accurate information as to the economic conditions of (say) the Attock, Daska (Sialkot), Nakodar (Jullundur), Toba Tek Singh (Lyallpur), Dera (Kangra), Rohtak Tahsils, and Amritsar city we should be in a position to make more valuable deductions from the results of this survey.

H. K. TREVASKIS,

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\* *Bowley's Elementary Manual of Statistics, Chapter VIII.*

## Glossary of vernacular terms used in this survey.

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- Ata*.—Wheat whole meal.
- Barans*.—Unirrigated (land), dependent on rainfall.
- Chádar*.—A sheet worn as a shawl.
- Chamárs*.—Leather working caste.
- Chúhros*.—Sweeper caste.
- Dál*.—A generic term applied to various pulses.
- Ght*.—Clarified butter.
- Jowár*.—The great millet, used as a food-grain by the poorer classes.
- Kánúngo*.—Supervisor of village accountants (*patwáris*).
- Kháddar*.—Cotton cloth hand-woven from hand-spun yarn.
- Málwa*.—The Cis-Sutlej Punjabi speaking tract of the Punjab.
- Rizáí*.—Quilt. Bed-coverlet made of padding enclosed between two layers of cloth.
- Sepsídár*.—Servant of a village community, receiving a share of grain at harvest.
- Shakar*.—Unrefined Sugar.
- Talwára*.—See paragraph 18.
- Zamíndár*.—Any land-owner.

TABLE A.

*Rates of daily wages in annas and pies (including money value of any supplement in kind) most commonly paid to certain classes of labour in December 1912, 1917 and 1922, in the towns named, together with particulars of population of the numerical strength of the respective classes of employment.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOWN LAHORE, POPULATION 281,781		TOWN AMRITSAR, POPULATION 160,218		TOWN MULTAN, POPULATION 84,806	
Class of ordinary skilled labour.	Numerical strength of class named.	Wages per diem.	Numerical strength of class named.	Wages per diem.	Numerical strength of class named.	Wages per diem.
Workers in iron and hardware.	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	A. P. 16 0	...	A. P. 14 0	...	A. P. 16 0
		to	...	to	...	to
		24 0	163	18 0	175	32 0
Brass, copper and bell metal workers.	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	340	16 0	16 0	...	16 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		24 0	...	18 0	...	16 0
Carpenters	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	70	16 0	153	50	40 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		40 0	...	18 0	...	20 0
Rural wages in adjacent area	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	500	17 0	542	100	32 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		20 0	...	24 0	...	16 0
Cotton weavers (hand industry).	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	32 0	...	...	32 0
		...	5 0	...	...	8 0
		...	to	...	...	to
Masons and builders	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	300	8 0	89	600	19 0
		...	12 0	...	...	8 0
		...	to	...	...	to
General labour unskilled.	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	16 0	...	...	20 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	18 0	...	...	20 0
Rural wages in adjacent area	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	2,000	24 0	272	300	32 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	32 0	...	...	24 0
General labour unskilled.	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	38 0	...	...	20 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	24 0	...	...	24 0
Rural wages in adjacent area	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	32 0	...	...	32 0
		...	5 0	...	...	5 0
		...	to	...	...	to
General labour unskilled.	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	8 0	...	...	8 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	7 0	...	...	7 0
Rural wages in adjacent area	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	3,500	11 0	5,000	1,500	11 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	14 0	...	...	11 0
Rural wages in adjacent area	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	18 0	...	...	12 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	5 0	...	...	7 0
Rural wages in adjacent area	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	18 0	...	...	16 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	5 0	...	...	7 0
Rural wages in adjacent area	Wages census of 1912 Wages census of 1917 Wages census of 1922	...	15 0	...	...	16 0
		...	to	...	...	to
		...	15 0	...	...	16 0

\* The lower rates are generally paid in cotton mills and the higher rates in workshops where the work is comparatively heavy.  
 † Cotton weavers are not paid in this district by day. They get their wages per yard of cloth woven.

TABLE

## Rural wage rates in the Punjab as determined

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNSKILLED -LABOUR BY DAY								
District.	CASH.				GRAIN			
	1917.		1922		1917.		1922	
	Range of typical rates	Most common rates	Range of typical rates	Most common rates.	Value	Weight.	Value	Weight
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas	Annas	Annas		Annas.	Seers
Hissar ... ..	6½ to 9½	6½	4½ to 6½	5				
Rohtak ... ..	3½ to 4½	4	5½ to 8½	7				
Gurgaon ... ..	2 to 4	3	3½ to 5½	4				
Karnal ... ..	3 to 6	4	5½ to 8½	8				
Ambera ... ..	4 to 6	6	7½ to 10½	8			(d) 8	3½
Simla ... ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Kangra ... ..	4	4	4½ to 8½	6	(d) 3 to 5	Varying	6 to 10	Varying
Hoshiarpur ... ..	4 to 8	6	7½ to 12½	12	5½ to 6½ 4½ to 8(d)		(d) 4½ to 7½	
Jullundur ... ..	7 to 11	7 & 10	10½ to 12½	12				
Ludhiana ... ..	8 & 10	10	9½ to 14½	12				
Ferozapore ... ..	6 to 10	6 & 8	7½ to 11½	10	(d) 8 to 10	Varying		
Lahore ... ..	6 & 8	8	5½ to 13½	10				
Amritsar ... ..	8 & 10	8	7½ to 16½	12				
Gurdaspur ... ..	5 to 8	8	4½ to 14½	12	(d) 5½ to 8½	Varying		
					5 to 5½			
Sialkot ... ..	6 to 10	8	7½ to 13½	13	4 to 8	Do.	6 (d)	Varying
Gujranwala ... ..	8 & 9½	8	11½ to 16½	16	(d) 6½ to 8		13½	
Sheikhupura ... ..			11½ to 16½	12				
Gujrat ... ..	8 & 8½	8	9½ to 12½	12				
Shahpur ... ..	8 & 11½	8	11½ to 16½	16			7½ to 10½	Varying
Jhelum ... ..	6 & 8	6	7½ to 12½	8				
Rawalpindi ... ..	5½ to 6½	6	7½ to 9½	9				
Attock ... ..	5½ to 6½	6	7½ to 11½	8				
Mianwali ... ..	6 to 8	6	7½ to 11½	8				
Montgomery ... ..	7 & 8	8	9½ to 12½	12				
Lyallpur ... ..	8 to 11	8	11½ to 13½	12				
Jhang ... ..	6 & 8	8	7½ to 16½	12	(d) 8	Varying		
Multan ... ..	4 to 5	5	6½ to 10½	8			4 to 13½	Varying
Muzaffargarh ... ..	4 to 5	4	5½ to 8½	8			(d) 5½ to 7	
Dera Ghazi Khan ... ..	(b)	(b)	4½ to 8½	6			4	

(a) No daily wages are paid in rural areas in this district. Unskilled labour is

(b) No daily wages are paid in rural areas in this district. Artisans employed

(c) The principal man's work is done by a class of servants called "Baithas" who are provided with

(d) This grain wage is given only in



B.

by enquiry in December 1922 compared with the rates returned in 1917.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CARPENTER BY DAY.		BLACKSMITH BY DAY.		MASON BY DAY.		PLOUGHMAN BY MONTH		REMARKS.
1917.	1922.	1917.	1922.	1917.	1922.	1917.	1922.	
Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas	Annas.	Rs.	Rs.	*Blacksmiths are not commonly employed in this district by day.
10 to 24	16 to 24	*	*	10 to 24	16 to 25	10 to 12	8 to 13	
8 to 13	16 to 24	*	.	12 and .3	16 to 24	10 to 12	12 to 16	
8 to 12	12 to 20	*	*	8 to 14	16 to 20	5 to 10	8 to 15	
8 to 13	14 to 20	*	*	8 to 13	16 to 20	8 to 11	8 to 16	
10 to 15	16 to 23	*	*	12 to 17	16 to 23	7 to 10	10 to 16	
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	
8 to 12	12 to 16	8 to 10	*	8 to 12	12 to 18	7 to 12	11 to 19	
8 to 16	16 to 24	8 to 14	16 to 24	10 to 16	16 to 26	8 to 12	11 to 16	
14 to 20	20 to 22	*	*	16 to 20	20 to 23	11½ to 14½	19	
16 to 22	24 to 32	*	24 to 32	16 to 22	24 to 32	10 to 13	17	
16 to 22	20 to 32	12 to 22	20 to 32	16 to 22	20 to 32	10 to 19	12 to 21	
16 to 21½	20 to 32	*	*	16 to 25	24 to 32	11 to 16	13 to 20	
12 to 20	24 to 32	*	..	16 to 22	24 to 34	8 to 14½	15 to 22	
10 to 18	24 to 32	10 to 17	20 to 32	12 to 20	24 to 32	7 to 12	12 to 17	
12 to 16	20 to 27	*	16 to 24	12 to 30	20 to 30	8 to 14	11 to 19	
16 to 21	24 to 36	*	.	16 to 21	26 to 36	8 to 13	15 to 24	
...	24 to 36	...	*	...	24 to 40	..	17 to 26	
12 to 19	24 to 32	*	*	16 to 24	24 to 36	10	14 to 16	
16 to 23	25 to 36	*	*	16 to 23	25 to 36	8 to 13	10 to 19	
10 to 18	20 to 32	*	..	8 to 20	24 to 32	8 to 10½	10 to 14	
12 to 21	20 to 32	12 and 16	*	12 to 20	16 to 32	6 to 10	9 to 14	
12 to 22	16 to 32	12 to 13	16 to 32	12 to 16	16 to 32	6 to 8	8 to 12	
16 to 22	16 to 32	16 and 18	16 to 32	11 to 20	16 to 32	8 to 12	16 to 16	
16 to 21	24 to 36	*	*	18 to 20	28 to 36	8 to 16	12 to 20	
16 to 22	30 to 34	16 to 22	...	16 to 24	30 to 40	9 to 16	13 to 20	
15 to 20	24 to 36	10 to 20	*	16 to 23	24 to 40	6 to 10	8 to 18	
10 to 24	16 to 32	*	*	12 to 20	20 to 32	8 to 12	8 to 17	
11 to 22	16 to 28	*	..	16 to 22	20 to 28	6 to 12	8 to 15	
12 to 20	16 to 24	*	*	14 to 24	16 to 24	5 to 10	8 to 11	

provided by the agriculturists themselves, who help each other in return for meals. Receive their meals and a lump sum on completion of the work, food, clothes and bedding and are also sometimes paid a fixed sum of money for their life long service. cases where cash wage is not paid.

TABLE C.

Rates of daily wages in annas and pice (including money value of any Supplements in kind) most commonly paid to agricultural labourers in December 1922, in selected villages in the various districts of the Punjab and the number of the villages in which respectively such rates of wages are paid. In each case the lower limit is included and the upper excluded.

1		2		3		4		5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.		Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in				
		Without Supplement	With Supplement in kind.			1922	1917.	1913.		
<b>HISSAR.</b>										
A. P.	A. P.									
1 6 to	2 6	...	..	..	..	0	0	2		
2 6 to	3 6	...	...	...	...	0	3	6		
3 6 to	4 6	...	..	..	..	0	0	16		
4 6 to	5 6	3	18	..	..	21	2	32		
5 6 to	6 6	7	11	..	..	18	12	3		
6 6 to	7 6	2	11	..	..	18	18	2		
7 6 to	8 6	10	5	..	..	15	16	0		
8 6 to	9 6	...	4	..	..	4	11	1		
9 6 to	10 6	...	1	..	..	1	6	0		
10 6 to	11 6	...	...	..	..	0	1	0		
11 6 to	12 6	...	...	..	..	6	1	0		
Total ...						72	70	63		
<b>ROHTAK.</b>										
1 6 to	2 6	...	..	...	...	0	1	2		
2 6 to	3 6	2	...	...	...	2	23	1		
3 6 to	4 6	1	2	...	...	3	35	59		
4 6 to	5 6	...	6	...	...	6	5	2		
5 6 to	6 6	1	10	...	...	11	3	0		
6 6 to	7 6	...	23	...	...	23	0	0		
7 6 to	8 6	12	1	...	...	13	1	0		
8 6 to	9 6	...	9	...	...	9	0	0		
9 6 to	10 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
10 6 to	11 6	...	1	...	...	1	0	0		
Total ...						68	68	64		
<b>GURGAON.</b>										
1 6 to	2 6	5	...	...	...	5	21	46		
2 6 to	3 6	4	...	...	...	4	26	24		
3 6 to	4 6	39	1	...	...	40	21	5		
4 6 to	5 6	12	...	...	...	12	6	1		
5 6 to	6 6	7	...	...	...	7	1	0		
6 6 to	7 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
7 6 to	8 6	6	...	...	...	6	1	0		
8 6 to	9 6	...	1	...	...	1	0	0		
9 6 to	10 6	1	...	...	...	1	0	0		
Total ...						76	76	76		

TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1	2	3	4	5		
				1922.	1917	1912.
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in		
	Without Supplement.	With Supplement in kind.				

## KARNAL.

A. F.	A. P.							
2 6 to 3 6	...	2	...	5	...	0	10	26
3 6 to 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	7	23	9
4 6 to 5 6	...	2	...	1	...	3	21	29
5 6 to 6 6	...	6	...	17	...	23	10	4
6 6 to 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
7 6 to 8 6	...	20	...	4	...	24	2	0
8 6 to 9 6	...	...	...	1	...	1	0	0
9 6 to 10 6	...	2	...	4	...	6	0	0
10 6 to 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	...	3	...	...	...	3	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	...	...	...	1	...	1	0	0
				Total ...		68	68	68

## AMBALA.

1 6 to 2 6	...	...	...	...	0	1	2
2 6 to 3 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
3 6 to 4 6	...	1	...	...	1	11	12
4 6 to 5 6	...	...	...	...	0	16	24
5 6 to 6 6	...	2	...	...	2	19	15
6 6 to 7 6	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
7 6 to 8 6	...	35	...	1	40	3	1
8 6 to 9 6	...	1	...	4	5	1	0
9 6 to 10 6	...	9	...	6	15	0	0
10 6 to 11 6	...	...	...	2	2	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
14 6 to 15 6	...	...	...	1	1	0	0
				Total -	66	58	60

## SIMLA.

No daily wages are paid in rural areas in this district. Unskilled labour is provided by the agriculturists themselves, who help each other in return for meals.

TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1		2		3		4		5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.				Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in			
		Without Supplement.	With Supplement in kind.				1922.	1917	1912.	
<b>KANGRA.</b>										
A. P.	A. P.									
2 6 to 3 6	3 6	...	...	...	...	0	3	23		
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...	0	49	32		
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	7	3	1	1	11	17	6		
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	10	11	4	4	25	4	0		
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	2	1	1	3	6	0		
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	17	5	2	2	24	3	0		
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	2	3	...	...	6	0	0		
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	3	3	...	...	6	0	0		
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	—	8	...	...	8	0	0		
Total ..						83	82	61		
<b>HOSHIARPUR.</b>										
2 6 to 3 6	3 6	...	...	...	...	0	1	5		
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...	0	15	14		
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	1	...	...	...	1	16	19		
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	1	...	...	...	1	19	24		
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	4	...	...	...	4	21	16		
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	20	...	...	...	20	17	1		
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	5	4	...	...	9	6	1		
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	17	6	...	...	23	0	0		
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	1	5	...	...	6	1	0		
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	10	16	...	...	26	0	0		
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	...	3	...	...	3	0	0		
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	...	1	...	...	1	0	0		
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
15 6 to 16 6	16 6	1	...	...	...	1	0	0		
16 6 to 17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
17 6 to 18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
18 6 to 19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
19 6 to 20 6	20 6	...	1	...	...	1	0	0		
Total ...						96	93	80		
<b>JULLIANDHUR.</b>										
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	1		
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	0	3	15		
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	0	15	19		
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	0	7	11		
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	0	1	0		
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	5	1	...	...	6	15	0		
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	8	...	...	8	7	0		
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	...	48	...	...	48	0	0		
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	2	...	...	...	2	0	0		
Total ...						64	48	40		

TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1		2		3	4	5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.			Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in		
		Without Supplement	With Supplement in kind.			1922.	1917.	1912.
<b>LUDHIANA.</b>								
A. P.	A. P.							
4 6 to 5 6	...	...	...	0	0	1		
5 6 to 6 6	...	...	...	0	0	5		
6 6 to 7 6	...	...	...	0	1	9		
7 6 to 8 6	...	...	...	0	19	14		
8 6 to 9 6	...	...	...	0	1	13		
9 6 to 10 6	1	8	...	9	24	8		
10 6 to 11 6	...	...	...	0	0	1		
11 6 to 12 6	14	11	...	25	4	0		
12 6 to 13 6	...	...	...	0	0	0		
13 6 to 14 6	5	12	...	17	0	0		
Total ...						51	49	51
<b>FEROZPORE.</b>								
3 6 to 4 6	...	...	...	0	0	3		
4 6 to 5 6	...	...	...	0	2	21		
5 6 to 6 6	3	...	...	3	23	23		
6 6 to 7 6	...	...	...	0	5	16		
7 6 to 8 6	18	1	...	19	22	1		
8 6 to 9 6	...	2	...	2	9	1		
9 6 to 10 6	2	28	...	30	13	1		
10 6 to 11 6	...	17	...	17	5	0		
11 6 to 12 6	2	2	...	4	1	0		
12 6 to 13 6	...	...	...	0	0	0		
13 6 to 14 6	...	3	...	3	0	0		
14 6 to 15 6	...	2	...	2	0	0		
Total ...						80	80	66
<b>LAHORE.</b>								
2 6 to 3 6	...	...	...	0	1	0		
3 6 to 4 6	...	...	...	0	1	2		
4 6 to 5 6	...	...	...	0	3	10		
5 6 to 6 6	...	7	...	7	6	16		
6 6 to 7 6	...	...	...	0	3	9		
7 6 to 8 6	3	1	...	4	25	7		
8 6 to 9 6	...	1	...	1	4	2		
9 6 to 10 6	...	13	...	13	5	0		
10 6 to 11 6	...	2	...	2	0	0		
11 6 to 12 6	6	2	...	8	0	0		
12 6 to 13 6	...	11	...	11	0	0		
13 6 to 14 6	...	2	...	2	0	0		
14 6 to 15 6	...	...	...	0	0	0		
15 6 to 16 6	...	2	...	2	0	0		
16 6 to 17 6	...	...	...	0	0	0		
17 6 to 18 6	...	2	...	2	0	0		
Total ...						52	49	46

TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1		2		3		4		5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE				Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.		Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in		
		Without Supplement.		With Supplement in kind				1922	1917.	1912.
<b>AMBITSAR.</b>										
A.	P.	A.	P.							
3	6 to 4	6	6	..	..	..	0	0	2	
4	6 to 5	6	6	..	..	..	0	1	2	
5	6 to 6	6	6	..	..	..	0	3	21	
6	6 to 7	6	6	..	..	..	0	4	19	
7	6 to 8	6	6	8	..	..	8	31	4	
8	6 to 9	6	6	..	..	..	0	3	1	
9	6 to 10	6	6	3	1	..	4	9	0	
10	6 to 11	6	6	..	..	..	0	0	0	
11	6 to 12	6	6	24	..	..	24	2	0	
12	6 to 13	6	6	..	7	..	7	0	0	
13	6 to 14	6	6	..	1	..	1	0	0	
14	6 to 15	6	6	..	..	..	0	0	0	
15	6 to 16	6	6	8	..	..	0	0	0	
16	6 to 17	6	6	..	1	..	8	0	0	
				..	..	..	1	0	0	
						Total ...	53	53	40	
<b>GURDASPUR.</b>										
3	6 to 4	6	6	..	..	..	0	1	4	
4	6 to 5	6	6	..	..	..	0	14	33	
5	6 to 6	6	6	..	..	..	0	29	39	
6	6 to 7	6	6	..	..	..	0	9	9	
7	6 to 8	6	6	..	1	..	1	27	3	
8	6 to 9	6	6	..	1	..	1	4	0	
9	6 to 10	6	6	4	16	..	20	0	0	
10	6 to 11	6	6	1	..	..	1	0	0	
11	6 to 12	6	6	19	19	..	38	0	0	
12	6 to 13	6	6	1	..	..	1	0	0	
13	6 to 14	6	6	6	3	..	9	0	0	
14	6 to 15	6	6	..	..	..	0	0	0	
15	6 to 16	6	6	7	..	..	7	0	0	
						Total ...	78	84	83	
<b>SIALKOT.</b>										
3	6 to 4	6	6	..	..	..	0	2	0	
4	6 to 5	6	6	..	..	..	0	2	10	
5	6 to 6	6	6	1	4	..	5	9	19	
6	6 to 7	6	6	..	..	..	0	13	13	
7	6 to 8	6	6	7	..	..	7	24	11	
8	6 to 9	6	6	..	4	..	4	6	2	
9	6 to 10	6	6	..	4	..	4	8	0	
10	6 to 11	6	6	..	2	..	2	0	0	
11	6 to 12	6	6	..	1	..	1	0	0	
12	6 to 13	6	6	22	6	..	28	0	0	
13	6 to 14	6	6	2	..	..	2	0	0	
14	6 to 15	6	6	..	..	..	0	0	0	
15	6 to 16	6	6	..	..	..	0	0	0	
16	6 to 17	6	6	..	..	..	0	0	0	
17	6 to 18	6	6	..	3	..	3	0	0	
18	6 to 19	6	6	..	1	..	1	0	0	
						Total .	57	64	54	

TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1		2	3	4	5			
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in			
		Without Supplement	With Supplement in kind		1922.	1917.	1912.	
		<b>GUJRANWALA</b>						
A	P.	A.	P.					
3	6 to 4	6	6	..	..	0	0	3
4	6 to 5	6	6	..	..	0	0	3
5	6 to 6	6	6	...	...	0	0	21
6	6 to 7	6	6	...	...	0	0	9
7	6 to 8	6	6	2	...	2	51	26
8	6 to 9	6	6	..	..	0	4	3
9	6 to 10	6	6	2	..	2	32	1
10	6 to 11	6	6	...	3	3	3	1
11	6 to 12	6	6	13	1	19	2	0
12	6 to 13	6	6	...	...	0	0	0
13	6 to 14	6	6	4	1	5	0	0
14	6 to 15	6	6	...	...	0	0	0
15	6 to 16	6	6	29	1	30	0	0
16	6 to 17	6	6	..	...	0	0	0
17	6 to 18	6	6	..	...	0	0	0
18	6 to 19	6	6	...	3	3	0	0
					Total ...	64	92	72
		<b>SHEIKHUPURA.</b>						
7	6 to 8	6	6	3	..	3	0	0
8	6 to 9	6	6	..	..	0	0	0
9	6 to 10	6	6	...	...	0	0	0
10	6 to 11	6	6	2	1	3	0	0
11	6 to 12	6	6	29	...	29	0	0
12	6 to 13	6	6	..	..	0	0	0
13	6 to 14	6	6	5	...	5	0	0
14	6 to 15	6	6	...	..	0	0	0
15	6 to 16	6	6	9	..	9	0	0
16	6 to 17	6	6	...	...	0	0	0
17	6 to 18	6	6	...	2	2	0	0
18	6 to 19	6	6	...	...	0	0	0
19	6 to 20	6	6	...	...	0	0	0
20	6 to 21	6	6	...	...	0	0	0
21	6 to 22	6	6	...	1	1	0	0
					Total ...	52	0	0
		<b>GUJRAT.</b>						
3	6 to 4	6	6	...	...	0	0	3
4	6 to 5	6	6	...	...	0	0	5
5	6 to 6	6	6	...	...	0	5	14
6	6 to 7	6	6	...	...	0	2	8
7	6 to 8	6	6	...	2	2	29	8
8	6 to 9	6	6	...	3	3	5	2
9	6 to 10	6	6	5	4	9	2	0
10	6 to 11	6	6	...	..	0	0	0
11	6 to 12	6	6	12	1	13	1	0
12	6 to 13	6	6	...	3	3	0	0
13	6 to 14	6	6	...	1	1	0	0
14	6 to 15	6	6	...	3	3	0	0
15	6 to 16	6	6	2	2	4	0	0
16	6 to 17	6	6	...	4	4	0	0
					Total	42	44	40

TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1		2	3	4	5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in		
		Without Supplement.	With Supplement in kind.		1922.	1917.	1912.
		SHAHPUK.					
A. P.	A. P.						
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	..	...	..	0	0	1
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	..	..	0	0	6
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	...	.	..	0	3	4
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	.	..	0	1	5
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	..	.	..	0	42	35
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	...	..	0	2	5
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	.	.	..	0	6	3
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	.	3	..	3	7	4
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	8	1	..	9	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	...	...	..	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	2	11	..	13	0	0
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	...	5	..	5	0	0
15 6 to 16 6	16 6	21	1	..	22	0	0
16 6 to 17 6	17 6	...	.	..	0	0	0
17 6 to 18 6	18 6	...	.	..	0	0	0
18 6 to 19 6	19 6	...	2	..	2	0	0
19 6 to 20 6	20 6	1	...	..	1	0	0
20 6 to 21 6	21 6	...	...	..	0	0	0
21 6 to 22 6	22 6	...	2	..	2	0	0
22 6 to 23 6	23 6	...	2	..	2	0	0
Total					59	61	63
		JHELUM.					
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	...	.	...	0	0	11
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	...	...	0	1	14
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	...	...	...	0	22	10
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	...	...	0	4	5
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	13	1	...	14	16	4
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	..	1	...	1	1	0
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	12	...	...	12	0	0
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	1	...	1	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	12	...	...	12	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	2	...	...	2	0	0
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
15 6 to 16 6	16 6	2	...	...	2	0	0
Total ...					44	44	44
		RAWALPINDI.					
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	...	...	0	8	28
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	3	...	...	3	19	16
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	..	...	0	8	8
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	8	..	...	8	8	1
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	4	23	...	27	4	0
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	4	...	..	4	0	0
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	...	..	0	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	...	4	...	4	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	...	...	..	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	1	..	..	1	0	0
Total					47	47	48



TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1	2	3	4	5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in		
	Without Supplement.	With Supplement in kind.		1922.	1917.	1912.

## ATTOCK.

A. P.	A. P.						
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	...	..	...	0	2	9
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	...	...	0	4	13
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	...	...	...	0	17	14
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	...	...	0	14	2
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	13	1	...	14	3	1
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	10	...	10	0	0
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	5	4	...	9	0	0
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	5	...	5	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	..	2	..	2	0	0
				Total ...	40	40	39

## MIANWALI.

3 6 to 4 6	4 6	...	...	...	0	1	19
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	...	...	0	2	12
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	2	...	...	2	23	20
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	..	1	...	1	14	7
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	23	...	...	23	12	1
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	10	...	10	5	0
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	8	...	...	8	1	0
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	1	7	...	8	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	2	1	...	3	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	1	1	...	2	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
15 6 to 16 6	16 6	1	...	...	1	0	0
				Total ...	53	53	59

## MONTGOMERY.

3 6 to 4 6	4 6	2	...	..	2	0	5
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	..	...	...	0	6	14
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	...	2	...	2	7	25
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	...	...	0	10	4
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	5	...	...	8	43	3
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	...	...	0	2	0
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	17	6	...	23	2	0
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	2	...	...	2	2	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	75	4	...	79	1	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	...	4	...	4	0	0
				Total ...	120	78	51

TABLE C—CONTINUED.

1		2	3	4	5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in.		
		Without Supplement.	With Supplement in kind		1922.	1917	1912
<b>LYALPUR.</b>							
A. P.	A. P.						
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	...	..	..	0	0	1
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	..	...	0	0	4
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	...	..	...	0	0	16
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	...	..	...	0	1	7
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	...	..	..	0	32	17
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	..	..	0	3	1
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	1	...	..	1	8	1
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	1	...	1	7	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	13	10	...	22	3	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	..	..	...	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	1	4	...	5	1	0
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	...	1	...	1	1	0
15 6 to 16 6	16 6	4	4	...	8	0	0
16 6 to 17 6	17 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
17 6 to 18 6	18 6	...	1	...	1	0	0
Total ...					39	56	47
<b>JHANG.</b>							
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	...	...	...	0	1	10
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	...	..	...	0	6	10
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	..	..	...	0	2	3
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	7	1	...	8	43	33
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	...	...	0	2	0
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	1	2	...	3	2	0
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	..	...	0	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	15	1	...	16	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	1	...	...	1	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	6	3	...	9	0	0
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	...	1	...	1	0	0
15 6 to 16 6	16 6	8	5	...	13	0	0
16 6 to 17 6	17 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
17 6 to 18 6	18 6	...	1	...	1	0	0
Total ...					52	56	56
<b>MULTAN.</b>							
2 6 to 3 6	3 6	...	...	..	0	1	3
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	2	...	..	2	12	17
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	18	1	..	19	38	48
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	13	3	..	16	15	12
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	9	7	...	16	4	0
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	33	3	..	36	21	0
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	3	..	3	5	0
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	7	4	...	11	2	0
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
11 6 to 12 6	12 6	4	...	...	4	0	0
12 6 to 13 6	13 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
13 6 to 14 6	14 6	...	...	...	0	0	0
14 6 to 15 6	15 6	...	..	...	0	0	0
15 6 to 16 6	16 6	1	...	...	1	0	0
Total					108	98	80

TABLE C—CONCLUDED.

1		2		3		4		5		
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.				Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails in			
		Without Supplement		With Supplement in kind			1923.	1917.	1912.	
<b>MUZAFFARGARH.</b>										
A. P.	A. P.									
1 6 to 2 6	2 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	1		
2 6 to 3 6	3 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	4		
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	4	.	.	.	4	46	54		
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	5	2	...	...	7	41	33		
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	12	4	4	4	20	12	15		
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	5	9	...	...	14	8	0		
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	29	19	...	...	43	1	1		
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	...	7	...	...	7	0	0		
9 6 to 10 6	10 6	4	3	...	...	7	0	0		
10 6 to 11 6	11 6	...	1	...	...	1	0	0		
Total ..						108	108	108		
<b>DEBA GHASI KHAN.</b>										
2 6 to 3 6	3 6	...	...	...	...	0	0	2		
3 6 to 4 6	4 6	3	...	...	...	3	0	16		
4 6 to 5 6	5 6	12	...	...	...	12	0	14		
5 6 to 6 6	6 6	19	...	...	...	19	0	10		
6 6 to 7 6	7 6	9	...	...	...	9	0	9		
7 6 to 8 6	8 6	15	1	...	...	16	0	1		
8 6 to 9 6	9 6	1	...	...	...	1	0	0		
Total ...						60	0	52		

TABLE D.

Range of rate.	No. of Villages in		
	1922	1917	1911
Annas: -			
1-6 to 2-6 ... ..	5	23	53
2-6 to 3-6 ... ..	6	68	94
3-6 to 4-6 ... ..	62	219	297
4-6 to 5-6 ... ..	92	206	401
5-6 to 6-6 ... ..	164	270	360
6-6 to 7-6 ... ..	83	172	171
7-6 to 8-6 ... ..	363	504	184
8-6 to 9-6 ... ..	105	79	37
9-6 to 10-6 ... ..	227	135	14
10-6 to 11-6 ... ..	74	33	6
11-6 to 12-6 ... ..	889	15	0
12-6 to 13-6 ... ..	56	0	0
13-6 to 14-6 ... ..	81	1	0
14-6 to 15-6 ... ..	15	1	0
15-6 to 16-6 ... ..	103	0	0
16-6 to 17-6 ... ..	5	0	0
17-6 to 18-6 ... ..	9	0	0
18-6 to 19-6 ... ..	6	0	0
19-6 to 20-6 ... ..	2	0	0
20-6 to 21-6 ... ..	0	0	0
21-6 to 22-6 ... ..	3	0	0
22-6 to 23-6 ... ..	2	0	0

TABLE E.

Comparative Statement showing the average daily earnings of coolies at certain Selected railway stations in the Punjab during the month of December 1917 and 1922.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Railway Station.	Branch of Railway.	District.	AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS WHEN PAID						Common wages paid to unskilled labourers in the tabsl.
				By the day		By the Job.		By the month.		
				1917.	1922.	1917.	1922.	1917.	1922.	
				A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
1	Palwal ...	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	3 to 5½
2	Sonepat ...	East Indian Railway.	Rohtak ...	6 3	10 0	...	8 0	...	...	3 0 to 8 0
3	Kharinda ...		Karnal ...	5 8	10 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	4 0 to 5 0
4	Raman ...	Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	Ferozepore ...	...	..	8 0	...	...	...	...
5	Fazilka ...			6 3	8 0	...	8 0	6 5	...	7 9 to 11 0

TABLE E—CONCLUDED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Railway Station.	Branch of Railway.	District.	AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS WHEN PAID.						Common wages paid to unskilled labourers in the tahsil.
				By the day.		By the Job.		By the month.		
				1917	1922.	1917.	1922.	1'17	1922	
6	Kaithal ...	North-Western Railway.	Karnal ...	8 0	12 0	...	12 0	8 0	...	5 0
7	Jagadhri ...		Ambala ...	5 0	10 4	...	...	8 0	10 4	8 0
8	Phagwara ...		Kapurthala State ...	...	...	6 8	...	...	10 4	8 0
9	Batala ...		Gurdaspur ...	...	...	6 6	..	.	10 4	5 0
10	Wazirabad ...		Gujranwala ...	...	8 0	10 4	8 0	...	...	10 4
11	Gojra ...		Lyallpur ...	...	6 6	9 10	..	..	6 11	10 4
12	Bhalwal ...		Shahpur ...	...	12 0	9 10	...	...	12 0	10 4
13	Gujarkhan ...		Rawalpindi ...	...	...	16 0	...	16 6	6 5	...
14	Bhakkar ...		Mianwali ...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	13 6
15	Khanewal ...		Multan ...	...	7 6	11 10	...	11 10	8 0	...
16	Lodhran ...			...	5 3	7 9	..	8 3	5 10	.
17	Pattoki ...			Lahore ...	...	6 0	11 10	6 0	11 10	..