

# Royal Commission on Indian Labour

## SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM

FROM THE

Government of the United Provinces

*(For official use only)*

### SECTION I

Report on the Inquiry into the Family Budgets of  
Certain Factory Workers in the United Provinces

### SECTION II

Information Regarding Factories which are not Governed  
by the Indian Factories Act



ALLAHABAD:  
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES  
1930

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## SECTION I.

### Report on the enquiry into the family budgets of certain factory workers in United Provinces.

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#### PART I.

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#### INTRODUCTION.

THE inquiry was instituted by the United Provinces Government at the instance of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. The work was entrusted to Mr. Sinha, officiating Director of Industries, United Provinces, and the report has been prepared by him. Mr B. K. Ghoshal, Divisional Superintendent of Industries, Lucknow, was put in immediate charge of the investigations, assisted by 5 trained researchers (all graduates in economics). The researchers had experience of economic inquiries and three of them had finished their work for the United Provinces Banking Inquiry Committee only recently.

The *modus operandi* in collecting the information was laid down in G. O. no. 397—I/XVIII-254, dated May 24, 1930. The centres of inquiry were Cawnpore, Lucknow and Gorakhpur. At Cawnpore family budgets of workers engaged in the textile and engineering industries and in leather manufacture were collected; at Lucknow those of men employed in the workshops of the East Indian Railway which is a Government-owned Railway and at Gorakhpur those of the men employed in the workshops of the Bengal and North-Western Railway which is a company-owned Railway. The form prescribed by the Commission was expanded by the United Provinces Government and this expanded form has been used. The expanded form was supplemented by four other forms for the details under the principal items of expenditure. To ensure representative character of families, whose combined income is not above Rs. 50 per mensem (as suggested by the Commission) the following income groups were prescribed by Government :—

- I Group—Income above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.
- II Group—Income above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.
- III Group—Income above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.
- IV Group—Income up to Rs. 15.

As the time was short and as it was not possible to know the number of workers belonging to the prescribed income groups of the three industries from any other source except the mills, it was proposed to approach the mills for the required information and for permission to meet the workers in the mill premises. We could thus have fixed the number of budgets to be collected in each income group of workers proportionate to the total number of workers and would have been able to collect a larger number of budgets during

the short time at our disposal. It was proposed to examine the workers in the mill premises regarding their income and expenditure and at their residence regarding housing and sanitation. This procedure was successfully adopted at Lucknow and Gorakhpur where we had the active co-operation of the Railway authorities but had to be abandoned at Cawnpore (except in the case of a few mills) owing to the disturbed political atmosphere. It was therefore decided to confine our activities mainly to the labour *bustees* and to those mills where we were kindly offered facilities for investigation.

The mill authorities were approached through the two chambers of commerce at Cawnpore. The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce decided to help us and issued a circular letter to the members concerned, but their most important member,—the British India Corporation who were approached first did not favour the idea of our researchers interviewing their employees either in the mills or in the settlements owing to the existing unsettled conditions. We were thus cut off from the best organised labour settlements in Cawnpore. This was very unfortunate as we have not been able to compare the conditions of the *bustees* with those prevailing in these settlements.

The Secretary of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, who was approached next was very sympathetic and gave us whole-hearted support. He allowed one of our researchers to examine the men in the mill premises. The authorities of Messrs Begg Sutherland and Co., W. B. Shewan and Co., Tanners, Singh Engineering Works, Halim Boot Factory and the Superintendent, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, also offered us facilities for investigation.

*Difficulties faced during the course of the Inquiry.*—The present political unrest was the chief obstacle. People were suspicious of the real object of the inquiry which was quite new to the workers of Cawnpore. The time was certainly very inopportune for an inquiry of this nature. We had to be very careful and had to go very slow to avoid trouble both with the employees and the employers.

I am, however, glad to report that the researchers managed to do the work without creating any sensation. To the outside world they were like University students carrying on research. Credit is due especially to Messrs. S. P. Saxena and S. N. Mozumdar Chaudhry who were successful in winning the confidence of the labourers. At places some mischief-mongers tried to create trouble by giving out that we were collecting the information in the interest of the mill-owners who wanted to reduce wages. The researchers were fortunate enough to win the confidence of some of the intelligent mistries and this enabled them to collect budget figures without a hitch. Much of the time of the researchers both in the factory premises and in the *bustees* had to be wasted in explaining the real object to the workers.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the work was hampered for want of sufficient staff and time. To ensure accuracy of results, I had to depute three of my senior clerks for tabulation work who could be ill-spared at this time of the year when we have to

prepare a large number of cases for schedule of new demands for next year and the annual reports of the department.

*The method of inquiry.*—The work was started at Cawnpore on May 28, 1930. In the beginning only a few sample budgets were collected. The sample budgets of the researchers were scrutinised and checked by me and also by the Deputy Secretary, United Provinces Government, Industries department. 780 budgets were collected by the researchers for Cawnpore, 186 for Gorakhpur and 150 for Lucknow. Of these 729 Cawnpore budgets, 161 Gorakhpur budgets and 137 Lucknow budgets have been accepted for tabulation. The following table shows the number of budgets in each group in each industry:—

Industry.	Group I above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.	Group II above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.	Group III above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	Group IV Rs. 15 and below	Total number of budgets.
Textiles .. .. .	35	95	281	58	419
Engineering .. .. .	26	18	69	30	143
Leather .. .. .	15	32	30	40	167
Total for Cawnpore .. .. .	76	145	380	128	729
" Gorakhpur .. .. .	9	33	37	32	161
" Lucknow .. .. .	9	17	93	18	137
Total budgets collected .. .. .	94	195	560	178	1,027

In grouping a family under a particular industry the occupation of the head of the family alone was taken into consideration.

The "interview" method was followed. It was the only method that could be tried here, as the questionnaire method was not possible with the illiterate workers. The researchers questioned the labourer, and where possible, his wife or mother and recorded the details. They used to examine their notes at home and re-examine the worker the next day, if necessary, for further information.

The examination of each worker took about 2 hours and the examination of many workers had to be completed in 2 days when they could not give enough time at a stretch. Taking into consideration the vexatious nature of the inquiry, I would say that the workers co-operated with us with commendable patience.

The researchers submitted the budgets to Mr. Ghoshal in instalments. He examined these in the light of the instructions given to the researchers and scrutinised each budget asking for further details, where necessary. He also went round the labour *business*, discussed the budgets with gentlemen in touch with labourers, watched the examination of labourers by the researchers and verified a number of budgets by personal inquiry. As already stated, families have been selected according to the income groups prescribed. No number could be fixed for each group but the researchers kept in view the instruction that all groups should be fairly represented. This effort

has been successful on the whole. The families represent workers of all the important mills in Cawnpore living in the various mohallas. Details about the procedure of collecting information on the points raised in the form prescribed by the Commission will be found in the body of the report. The report has been divided into three parts. Part I, Introduction, part II, dealing with Cawnpore, and part III with Gorakhpur, and Lucknow.

*Acknowledgments.*—My best thanks are due to Messrs. K. J. D. Price, Secretary, Muir Mills Co., Ltd, Lownie, and Oakden of Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Co. Ltd., Mohammad Bashir of Halim Boot Factory, J. A. Smith of B. and N.-W. Railway and the Superintendent, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, for their kind co-operation and help.

## PART II.

## GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY, CAWNPORE.

The following table shows the number of working class families by income groups.—

Industry.	Group I above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.	Group II above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.	Group III above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	Group IV Rs. 15 and below.	Total number of budgets.
Textiles .. ..	95	95	291	58	419
Engineering .. ..	26	18	69	90	148
Leather .. ..	15	92	80	40	167
Total for Cawnpore ..	76	145	380	128	729

It will be seen from the above table that the majority of the families or 52·1 per cent. of the total have an income above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30. The other income groups in order of importance are Group II, Group IV and Group I. This fairly represents the actual state at Cawnpore. A majority of workers in Group III are generally the semi-skilled workers who work on machines requiring little skill and dexterity but at present the income of a majority of the skilled workers also does not go beyond this group on account of trade depression and consequent short work in the mills. In Groups I and II come the more skilled workers, the weavers of the textile industries, lasters, accoutrement makers and saddlers in the leather industry and turners, fitters and enginemen in the engineering industry. Unskilled labourers earn between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 and are represented in Group IV. They are generally villagers who have come for odd jobs in the slack agricultural season leaving their families at home.

2. *Religion and caste.*—The following table shows the classification of families by religion for all the three industries in Cawnpore. Full details are given in table I:—

Religion.	Group I budgets.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.	
	No. 76.	No. 145.	No. 380.	No. 128.	No. 729.	Per cent.
Hinduism .. ..	69	108	308	110	585	80·2
Islam .. ..	15	85	69	14	182	18·2
Christianity .. ..	2	2	4	4	12	1·6



It will be seen that there are 585 Hindu families or 80·2 per cent. of the total number of families examined in Cawnpore, 132 Muhammadan families or 18·2 per cent. of the total and 12 Christian families or 1·6 per cent. of the total. No statistics are available for Cawnpore showing the number of mill workers by religion but a special inquiry was made in one of the large textile mills in Cawnpore (page 114 of the United Provinces Government Memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission) which gave the percentage of the workers belonging to the three religions as follows :—

Hindus .. .. .	73·01 per cent.
Muhammadans .. .. .	23·96 " "
Christians .. .. .	3·03 " "

The difference is due mainly to the fact that this result was based on all employees but only in one mill while the present inquiry is limited to the employees coming within the four income groups and comprises labourers of different mills. The lower percentage of Christians is due to the exclusion of higher income groups and that of Muhammadans to their unwillingness to give details to our researchers. On the whole the results of this inquiry fairly represent the actual proportion of the three religions.—

*Caste.*—It has been found that in industries organized on factory lines, caste is not rigidly observed, "*Brahmans and Chhattries* work cheek by jowl with *Chamars* and do not object to their touch as polluting, as they would in their villages." This has been explained in "a note on caste in relation to labour in industries and on the plantations", appendix I, page 113 of the United Provinces Government Memorandum for the Royal Commission on Labour in India. The note in the Memorandum is supported by the result of this inquiry. Almost all castes have been represented. *Koris* and *Sheikhs* (*Julahas*) predominate in textile, and *Chamars* in leather. In engineering, the higher castes are more strongly represented because of their superior physique, and the *Lohars* (blacksmiths) are very few—only six families out of 143. No cases came to notice in which a worker of the lower caste wanted to pass off as one of the higher caste.

3. *Age distribution.*—It has been difficult to get accurate age from workers, as they are proverbially ignorant of their age. The researcher has used his power of observation to verify the age given by the head of the family. The following table shows the number of heads of families in each age group for the three industries in Cawnpore. Details for the three industries are given in table II :—

Income group.	Age below 20.	Age between 20 and 30.	Age between 30 and 40.	Age between 40 and 50.	Age above 50.
I .. .. .	3	26	29	10	6
II .. .. .	3	49	60	28	6
III .. .. .	22	153	142	46	11
IV .. .. .	14	60	38	11	6
Total .. .. .	42	288	269	95	28

It will be seen that only 42 heads of families are below 20 years of age. The majority—288 or 39·5 per cent. are between 20 and 30 years of age and an almost equal number 269 or 36·9 per cent. are between 30 and 40.

4. *Place of origin.*—Immigration into the United Provinces is small and can be ignored. The province does not rely upon immigrant labour for its industries and at Cawnpore only five families gave their place of origin outside United Provinces. Cawnpore gets its supply of labour from the districts of United Provinces. According to the 1921 census about half the population of Cawnpore city was made up of immigrants, 5·2 per cent. from the rural parts of the Cawnpore district, 24·3 per cent. from the adjacent districts, and 18·3 per cent. from elsewhere. The details have been given on page 12 of the United Provinces Government Memorandum. The following table shows the number of families in each group belonging to the city of Cawnpore and those coming from outside Cawnpore city (including places outside the province):—

Income group.	Textiles.		Engineering.		Leather.		Cawn- pore.	Total
	Native of the city.	Outsiders.	Native of the city.	Outsiders.	Native of the city.	Outsiders.	Native of the city.	
I.—Above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.	3	32	2	24	6	9	11	65
II.—Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.	7	88	2	16	20	12	29	116
III.—Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	23	208	4	65	37	43	64	316
IV.—Rs. 15 and below ..	8	50	..	30	4	36	12	116
Total all incomes ..	41	378	8	135	67	100	116	613

Of the total number of 613 families or 84 per cent. of the total who have come from outside 205 have connection with villages having relatives there to whom the wage-earners send an allowance every month. Sixteen per cent. of the total families are natives of the city of Cawnpore.

5. *Cause of migration and time of migration.*—It will be seen from table III that a large majority have migrated for want of employment. The other causes in order of importance are insufficient income from land, indebtedness and ejection by the landlord. It has been difficult to get information about the period of migration but the researcher has tried all means to get the approximate time of migration. The labourer has been able to give the important event of the time of his migration and the researcher has calculated the date from it. The result of this inquiry shows that 16·8 per cent. of the families have settled down almost permanently, 27·4 per cent. have lived for more than 10 years, 21 per cent. for 6 to 10 years and 26·1 per cent. have come within the last five

years. In the engineering industry the position is slightly different. 69·6 per cent. of the families have not been in Cawnpore for more than 10 years. Engineering labour is more mobile as the demand in Cawnpore is not steady and as trained men from Cawnpore are always going away to other parts of the province on higher wages. This is peculiar for Cawnpore that it gets unskilled labour from neighbouring districts and also sends out trained labour to the other districts of the province.

6. *Period of employment and unemployment.*—Very few families have reported more than 2 years of real unemployment. During the strike period (1921 and 1922) some people were thrown out of employment but they managed to get jobs elsewhere though not of the same kind. In the majority of cases investigated, the period of employment corresponds to the period of migration. It would not be correct, however, to presume that a majority of the labourers remains continuously employed. The unemployed either go home to the village or do casual labour and to that extent are not unemployed but under-employed. Cases where the head of the family had gone home of his own accord have not been included under those of unemployment.

*Size and composition of family—Size.*—There was some difficulty about dependants on account of the tendency of the average labourer to include all relations as members of his family. Only those members who live with him or for whom he sends remittance to village have been included. 729 families investigated have 2,490 persons living in the family. Of these 952 or 33·23 per cent. are men, 653 or 26·46 per cent. are women, 424 or 17 per cent. children under 6, 328 or 13·2 per cent. children between 6 and 10 years of age, and 128 or 5·2 per cent. children between 11 and 15 years. The average number of persons per family in Cawnpore is 4·48, of whom 3·40 live in the family and 1·08 away from the family. Of the 3·40 persons living in the family, 1·30 are adult males, 0·90 adult females, and 1·20 are children under 15 years of age and of the 1·08 persons living away from the family, 0·24 are adult males, 0·40 adult females and 0·44 children below 15 years of age. Details are given in Table IV.

This table shows that the average number of persons in the family increases with the increase in income and also that the higher the income the larger number of people living with the wage-earner and the smaller the number of dependants living away from him. It is necessary and not enterprize that sends a worker away from the family.

*Workers and dependants in the family*—Table V gives the average number of wage-earners and dependants in the family. Among the dependants those living away from the family have not been included. It will be seen that of the 3·40 persons living in the family, 1·19 adult males, 0·05 adult females and 0·02 children, i. e., 1·26 persons are wage-earners and 0·11 adult males, 0·85 adult females, and 1·18 children, i. e., 2·14 persons are dependants. The number of women and children wage-earners is very small and they have been found only in very few families investigated. In 20 families only

at Cawnpore the wife also is a wage earner and in 8 families also, one son. Table VI gives the classification of wage earners into men, women, and children. 94·8 per cent. of the wage-earners are men, 3·8 per cent. women and 1·4 per cent. children. In most of the families there is only one wage-earner and the following table shows the families according to number of wage earners :—

Income group.	One wage-earner.	two wage-earners.	three wage-earners.	four wage-earners.	Total
I .. ..	84	31	10	1	76
II .. ..	93	45	7	..	145
III .. ..	316	59	4	1	380
IV .. ..	128	..	..	..	128
Total .. ..	571	135	21	2	729
	78·9 per cent	18·5 per cent			

It will be seen that 571 or 78·3 per cent. of the families have only one wage-earner and 135 or 18·5 per cent have two. Out of 729 families only 21 have 3 wage-earners and only 2 have 4. There were no families with more than 4 wage-earners.

*Composition of the families.*—Dependants include relations of all kind and there have been many cases where the head has been supporting the relations of his wife as well. For purposes of comparison, families have been divided into two classes *natural* and *joint*. A *natural* family has been taken to include the head, his wife, and his unmarried children, and a *joint* family—other relations as well. The following table shows the total number of natural and joint families in each income group for Cawnpore (three industries combined) :—

Group.	Natural.	Joint.	Total.	Percentage of natural families to total.	Percentage of joint families to total.
I .. ..	22	54	76	29 per cent.	71 per cent.
II .. ..	88	107	145	36·2 do.	78·8 do.
III .. ..	186	204	380	46·3 do.	53·7 do.
IV .. ..	76	52	128	59·8 do.	40·7 do.
Total .. ..	322*	417	729	44·2 per cent	55·8 do.

\*22 of these are single men.

44·2 per cent. of the families are natural families and 55·8 per cent. joint.

It will be seen that as the income increases the percentage of the natural to total families goes down, while in the case of joint households an exactly opposite tendency is noticeable. It has not been worked out whether a natural family grows with increasing income.

8. *Extent of literacy of wage-earners.*—The expanded form prescribed by the Government has defined literacy as ability to write a letter and read its reply. Of the 729 wage-earners about whom information was collected on this point, 76·8 per cent are illiterate and 23·2 per cent. are literate. The proportion of literates to illiterates increases with the rise in the income of the family except in the case of the leather industry. In engineering there have been found more literates as the workers belong to higher caste who attach greater importance to education. Literacy was not tested. The statement of the workers was accepted on this point.

9. *Regularity of employment.*—As most of the factories included in the three industries selected for investigation work all the year round, employment of most of the workers has been given as regular. The employment of only 18 wage-earners out of 729 (about whom information under this head is available) is irregular and of only 2 periodic. The employment of the rest is regular. In this connection, it may however, be pointed out that many of the mills cannot give enough work to their regular piece wage-earners. The workers have to go to the mills every day, and in default are liable to lose their jobs. They cannot, however, earn enough by piece-work, as the mills either work for fewer days per week or have not got enough work to keep all workmen engaged for the full time. This complaint was very common in the leather and woollen mills. The leather workers can manage to get some additional income by working at home, but the condition of textile workers (those who do not get enough income) is bad, as they have to remain idle.

10. *Normal monthly income.*—In the 729 families under investigation there are 913 wage-earners. Of these 866 or 94·8 per cent. are men, 34 or 3·8 per cent. women and 13 or 1·4 per cent. children, as has been shown in table VI. The income of the family is made up of the monthly wages received by the wage-earners, as well as the income of the family from other sources like overtime pay, bonus, income from land, income in kind by way of *ghee*, etc., sent from villages. The income of the vast majority of workers consists of wages only. Only two concerns pay bonus, and overtime pay was rare in the present state of depression. Bonus accounts for the additional earnings of only 183 wage-earners. Only 71 families have income from sources other than wages, bonus, and overtime pay. The following table gives the monthly income of the working class families of Cawnpore according to income groups:—

Industry.	Average monthly income per family in—			
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. p.	Rs. a. p.
Textiles .. .. .	45 12 4	34 11 4	22 9 3	19 8 11
Engineering .. .. .	45 8 6	36 1 1	20 4 2	18 2 10
Leather .. .. .	45 2 7	35 5 8	22 0 10	12 6 6
Total, Cawnpore ..	45 6 11	34 6 8	22 2 6	12 15 11

N.B.—The average earning of a family (all groups) at Cawnpore is Rs. 25-8-6 Table VII gives an analysis of the monthly earnings of the family by income group.

It will be seen that the earnings of the adult males form the major portion of the family income.

11. *The expenditure of the family.*—This is the most important part of the inquiry and greatest difficulty was felt in collecting information. The labourers do not keep any account, and it was difficult for even those who co-operated with us to remember what they generally spend on the various items of expenditure. The additional forms helped the researchers to collect the information in detail and reminded the labourer of the items over which he generally incurs expenditure. The expenditure of the family has been grouped under (1) Food, (2) Clothing and footwear, (3) Rent, (4) Fuel and lighting, (5) Household requisites, (6) Miscellaneous. Normal (average) monthly expenditure has been tabulated.

The following table shows the percentage of expenditure on the six groups for Cawnpore :—

*Group percentage expenditure of families by income classes.*

Expenditure group.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	All Groups.
Food .. .. .	47·79	47·62	48·52	48·10	48·12
Clothing and footwear ..	7·07	7·20	7·61	8·07	7·44
Fuel and lighting ..	5·12	5·63	6·42	6·82	6·02
Rent .. .. .	7·22	8·64	9·43	9·04	8·76
Household requisites ..	1·49	1·73	1·84	1·82	1·75
Miscellaneous ..	31·31	29·18	26·13	26·15	27·91

It will be seen that the percentage of expenditure on food follows the well-known principle enunciated by Engel that the greater the income of the family, the smaller is the percentage of expenditure on food, i.e., the expenditure on food does not rise proportionately with the rise in income. Expenditure under miscellaneous group is high as it contains the important items of payment to dependant members of the family and repayment of debts.

*Normal monthly expenditure of the family on :—(1) Food.*—The additional form giving the names of the common food articles was used by the researchers. Most of the workers receive fortnightly wages and make purchases twice a month. They were asked about the fortnightly purchases of the different food articles and thus the monthly average was arrived at. The amount spent on each food article was more readily given than the quantity purchased. Quantity was arrived at by making inquiries from local dealers as well as from the labourers. I consider the information under amount to be more accurate, as it was difficult to ascertain the rates at which the labourers actually buy the articles. The prices were exceptionally low during the period of inquiry, and workers got the benefit of the lower rates. Some of the labourers said that they were able to balance their budgets on account of the lower rates. Food articles received from the village have been accounted for in the budgets. Expenditure on food includes cost of food consumed at their residence and also cost of refreshment taken outside.

The staple food of the Cawnpore workers in general is wheat. Fresh arrivals from the eastern districts give preference to rice. The

poorer people take *bajra*, or a local name for a mixture of wheat, barley and gram in place of pure wheat. The expenditure on food is 47.79 per cent. of the total in group I, 47.62 per cent. in group II, 48.52 per cent. in group III, 48.10 per cent. in group IV and 48.12 per cent. in all groups combined. In the higher income the greater percentage is due to a larger number of people in the family and not to the actual increase in the standard of food. Of the total expenditure on food of all families, which is Rs. 12 for all groups combined for Cawnpore, Rs. 3.11.1 is on wheat, Rs. 1.7.9 on rice, Rs. 1.3.11 on *bajra*, Rs. 0.10.3 on *arhar*, which occupies the principal place among pulses, Rs. 1.0.2 on *ghce*, Rs. 0.1.7 on salt, Rs. 0.9.3 on vegetables and the balance Rs. 3.4.0 on other food items.

Table VIII gives the quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

(2) *Clothing and footwear*.—The labourers gave fairly correct information about expenditure over their own clothing but were reluctant to give correct information about expenditure over clothing of their womenfolk. They were, however, persuaded to give the information and so no allowance for errors has been allowed. The monthly expenditure on the various articles of clothing has been arrived at by dividing the cost of the article by the number of months it is expected to last. An additional form giving the common articles of clothing and footwear was used by the researchers. The average monthly expenditure for Cawnpore comes to 7.44 per cent. of the total family expenditure. Of the total monthly expenditure per family which is Rs. 1.13.8, Rs. 1.0.10 is on clothing for men, Rs. 0.9.5 for women and Rs. 0.3.5 for children.

Table IX gives details. The articles of clothing generally used by the poorer workers are a *dhoti*, a *bandi* and the oval cloth cap. Muhammadans generally use a *lungi* (shorter *dhoti*) instead of a *dhoti*. Workers in the upper group spend more and use shoes, a shirt and waistcoat or coat also. In winter the poorer workers rarely use woollen garments and protect themselves against cold by *mirzai* or cotton *chadar*. The middle class workers have light blankets or cheap *lohis*. Women use either *sari* or *lahanga*—if Hindus, and *pyjamas*—if Muhammadans.

(3) *Rent*.—In Cawnpore a vast majority of workers live in the *bustees* owned by the private landlords, and our inquiry has been confined to those *bustees* only where 91.2 per cent. of the Cawnpore workers live. The British India Corporation which provides accommodation for 22.7 per cent of its own workers did not allow us to conduct enquiries in their well-organized labour settlements. Table X gives the average rent paid by workers of Cawnpore in each income group. The average rent for Cawnpore (all groups) comes to Rs. 2.3.0 per month or 8.76 per cent. of the total expenditure of the workers. Average rent for group I is Rs. 3.1.11, group II Rs. 2.13.10, group III Rs. 2.0.11 and group IV Rs. 1.3.10. Rent is a big item in the family budgets of the poorer workers. The percentage of expenditure of the workers in groups III and IV is higher than that of the workers in groups I and II. Not only are the rents high but the houses too are unsatisfactory. The workers in the settlements get better houses for the same and even lower rent.

The average rent for single room quarters in the settlements is Rs. 1-11-0 per month.

(4) *Fuel and lighting*.—The average expenditure on this group comes to Rs. 1-8-0 or 6.02 per cent. of the total; 79.2 per cent. of the expenditure on this head is on firewood which is the only fuel burnt at Cawnpore, and 20.8 per cent. on lighting. Coal is rarely used. Kerosine oil is generally used for lighting. Table X gives average expenditure for each income group.

(5) *Household requisites, etc.*—Under this group are included expenditure on *sutti* bed, metal utensils and other furniture, e.g., a *khutola* or *machia*. No chairs or tables were found. It was not easy to get accurate figures for items in this group, as most of the articles last for over five years and the workers found it difficult to give the prices. For the metal utensils, we have tried to ascertain the amount spent on repairs and exchange during the year.

Utensils are generally received in marriage or are inherited from the father, and the worker repairs or replaces them as occasion arises. For expenditure on cot or *charpai*, we have taken the expenditure on re-stringing and have put 3 to 4 years, as the life of the average *charpai* frame used by the labourers. Table X gives the expenditure for this. The average expenditure for all groups comes to 7 annas or 1.75 per cent. of the total. The average expenditure for group I is Re. 0-10-3, for group II, Re. 0-9-3, group III, Re. 0-6-5, and for group IV, Re. 0-4-0.

(6) *Miscellaneous expenditure*.—This is a very important group and contains many of the most necessary items of a worker's budget. Whatever has not been included in the preceding five groups has been included here.

The average monthly expenditure for all industries combined comes to Rs. 6-15-0 or 27.91 per cent. of the total. Table XI gives the expenditure on the various items for each income group.

The important items under this head are (1) repayment of debt, (2) payment to dependants living away from the family, (3) interest on debt. The average expenditure for repayment of debt comes to Rs. 1-9-4, for payment to dependants Rs. 1-7-0 and for interest on debt Rs. 1-5-6 out of Rs. 6-15-2 the total average expenditure under miscellaneous. If we look at the expenditure for the different income groups, we find that for families in groups III and IV, the expenditure for payment to dependants is the highest. The reason is obvious. Workers in the lower income groups keep larger number of family members away at home. In the two higher income groups on the other hand, the expenditure on debt is highest and that for payment to dependants much lower. The above is true for the industries taken separately with the exception of leather in which the expenditure on payment to dependants is lower than that on debt. This is so because the condition of the workers in the leather industry is relatively worsening and also because the workers in this industry have been found to leave fewer members away from them; 0.51 in group III as against 2.23 in engineering in the same group. Leather workers are mostly Chamar and they said that their income in the village was very low



and therefore they found it cheaper to bring their family members with them instead of keeping them in the village for agriculture. Expenditure on education is insignificant and comes to Re. 0-1-1 per family or only .9 per cent. of the total expenditure. In group IV it is only 2 pies per family but rises to Re. 0-5-8 in group I. Poverty is the main cause which prevents the workers from sending their children to school. They cannot afford higher education for their children and therefore primary education which they regard only as a step to higher education, is also neglected. Expenditure on medicine is not much, as for ordinary complaints they go to the charitable dispensaries. The average expenditure arrived at represents mainly the expenditure of those families where there had been cases of serious illness during recent months. Expenditure on tobacco and *biri* is proportionately higher in the lower groups. Expenditure on liquor including toddy comes to Re. 0-2-5 only and increases with the increase in income. Information under this head is apt to be unreliable as social stigma attaches to indulgence in drinks and workers were reluctant to admit that they indulged in this form of taking intoxicants. The prevalence of sealed-bottle system for supply of liquor militates against a wage-earner indulging in spirituous liquor in Lucknow and Cawnpore: *Tari* is the favourite beverage. Opium is consumed in larger quantities in these two cities and can only be attributed to its use to cure the aches of life. *Pan-supari* is another important item but it is a luxury in the lower income groups; Re. 0-1-10 is the average for group IV and Re. 0-3-2 in group III as against Re. 0-9-0 in group I. No mill in Cawnpore has the system of provident fund and only a few labourers living in Khalasi line and Gwaltoli, the sphere of influence of the Mazdoor Sabha pay the subscription to the Sabha. The expenditure comes to Re. 1-2-0 per month for the 729 families investigated. The average per family is insignificant. It comes to about Re. 0-0-6 per month for those labourers who pay the subscription.

12. *Indebtedness*.—The following table shows the average indebtedness of a family in each income group together with the ratio of indebtedness to monthly income.

Group.	Average indebtedness per family.	Number of indebted families.	Average monthly income.	Ratio of indebtedness to income.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I .. ..	154 12 0	64	45 8 4	3·4
II .. ..	148 12 0	97	34 6 8	4·2
III .. ..	97 10 0	280	22 2 6	4·4
IV .. ..	65 6 0	77	12 15 11	4·6
Total of all groups.	112 14 0	518	25 8 6	4·4

N. B.—Average indebtedness has been arrived at by dividing the total debt by the number of indebted families.

518 out of 729 families or 71 per cent. are indebted, and 29 per cent. are debt free. Petty amounts due to *baniya* on account of credit

purchases have not been included except when the worker actually pays interest on it. As a general rule, the *baniya* does not charge any interest. It will be seen that the average indebtedness is 4.4 times the average income. The highest amount of debt has been found to be Rs. 2,000. Marriage is responsible for the indebtedness of 186 families or 35.9 per cent. of the indebted families and loss of income due to sickness for that of 178 families or 34.4 per cent. Other causes are death ceremonies, festivals, and purchase of land in the village. The indebtedness of 75 families or 14.5 per cent. is due to their inability to meet their monthly expenses. Personal security was offered by 77.5 per cent. of the indebted families, and only 25 borrowers or 4.8 per cent. could offer landed property and 40 or 7.7 per cent. security of ornaments; 216 workers or 41.7 per cent. borrowed money on *kist* system, i.e. to be repaid in equal monthly instalments generally spread over a year and 302 or 58.3 per cent. had no fixed system of repayment except that interest was to be paid regularly.

*Rate of interest.*—Exorbitant rates ranging up to 150 per cent. are charged. The common rates are 18 per cent. paid by 7.1 per cent. of the indebted families, 24 per cent. by 5.2 per cent., 37½ per cent. by 19.8 per cent., 75 per cent., by 28.7 per cent. and 150 per cent. by 4.6 per cent.

### 13. Housing.

(1) *Description of dwelling.*—A majority of the dwellings are kuchcha huts roofed with country tiles, flat and cylindrical alternating. The walls are generally of brick and clay. In one new settlement (Deputy-ka-parao of Mr. Fahim) corrugated iron sheets have been used for roofing. These are not popular, as the *kothris* get hot during summer. 70 per cent. of the families live in kuchcha huts and only 30 per cent. in pucca *kothris*. Except the newly-built dwellings, the rest are in a bad state of repairs. Roof leaks during the rains. The *kothris* have very little ventilation. Only 17.5 per cent. of the rooms have windows for ventilation and the rest 82.5 per cent. have the door as the only opening; 330 dwellings or 45 per cent. of the total have verandahs but in all cases labourers use the open space or street in front of the dwellings for sitting out and sleeping during summer. 72 per cent. of the total are single-roomed dwellings, 23.3 per cent. two-roomed, 3 per cent. three-roomed and 1.7 per cent. are four-roomed dwellings. Only one dwelling has been reported to have 5 rooms. The following table gives details:—

Group.	Number of dwellings with.					
	One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms.	Five rooms.	Six rooms.
I .. ..	35	32	7	2	..	..
II .. ..	93	42	5	4	1	..
III .. ..	294	72	10	4	..	..
IV .. ..	102	24	..	2	..	..
Total for all groups..	524	170	23	12	1	..

The average dimensions of a room are 99 sq. ft. and area of floor space per occupant comes to 39 sq. ft. based on mass calculation but such floor space is not always used, as the workers utilise any open space in front of the dwellings as well. 92.5 per cent. of the dwellings belong to private landlords and only 0.6 per cent. belong to the labourers. The rest 6.9 per cent belong to the mill-owners. Most of the labourers live within a mile from the place of employment. In Cawnpore the *bustees* have grown up near the mills, Khalasi lines and Gwaltoli near Elgin and Victoria mills and Cooper Allen and Juhi near the Cawnpore Cotton Mills and it is seldom that a labourer belonging to the Cawnpore Cotton Mills is found in Gwaltoli. 30 per cent. of the employees of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory come from villages across the river about 3 or 4 miles away and 70 per cent. live in the town. No quarters are provided by the factory.

(2) *Water supply.*—Municipal hydrants or the wells built by the landlords in their *bustees* are the principal sources of water supply. Some dwellings have their own water tap and in some *bustees* the landlord himself has provided the tenants with common water taps. River is used by some workers living near the banks of the Ganges. 31.3 per cent. of the families use the municipal hydrants, 52.7 per cent. the common well and 16.2 per cent. use the private taps provided by the landlords. It has been difficult to know the number of persons using a municipal hydrant or private well, but on a rough estimate the number of persons per hydrant or well comes to 200. Even in *bustees* where landlords have provided water taps the average is not less.

(3) *Sanitation.*—The minimum provision for drains, cesspools and latrines necessary under municipal bye-laws has been made. Most of the *bustees* are congested and have meagre arrangement for conservancy. There are no dust-bins. Drains are not cleared regularly and give out foul smell; the open spaces and streets are kept dirty by refuse or children's excreta. In the rains the condition of most of the *bustees* is deplorable, as was found by our researchers. 64.7 per cent. of the total families use the public latrines, 28 per cent. use private latrines and 7.3 per cent. use the streets and any available space, such as fields, ruins, etc. In highly congested localities or in places where the latrine is more than 300 yards away workers use any available space for answering the calls of nature. Children generally use the courtyard of the house, if any, or the drain and streets for the purpose. Workers rightly complained that the number of municipal latrines was very inadequate. On the whole the sanitary arrangements were found to be far from satisfactory.

#### *General observations.*

It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that the standard of living of the workers is low. Table XII shows the average expenditure in relation to average income. 82.4 per cent. of the families manage to balance the budget but the expenditure of 17.6 per cent. of the families exceeds the income. Most of the workers have ill-balanced dietary lacking in fats and carbohydrates. The expenditure on clothing is very low and few have clothes enough to

send a set to the *dhobi*. Clothes are generally dirty, and of the lower wage-earners (below Rs. 15) worn-out and hardly fit for use. They live in ill-ventilated dwellings and in congested localities. They spend practically nothing on education and recreation. 71 per cent. of them are indebted and pay very high rate of interest 76·8 per cent. are illiterate. Their income has fallen of late on account of insufficient and short time work in the mills. Short work causes greater hardship than lower rate of wages as in the former case the worker remains helplessly idle.

## PART III.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY IN LUCKNOW  
AND GORAKHPUR.

As has already been stated in the introduction, 293 family budgets of railway workshop employees have been collected. Of these 137 are of employees of the East Indian Railway workshops at Lucknow and 161 of employees of the Bengal and North-Western Railway workshops at Gorakhpur. As at Cawnpore the majority belong to the III income group (above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30). The following table shows the number of working class families by income groups at the two places :—

Place.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
Lucknow ..	9	17	98	18	137
Gorakhpur ..	9	83	87	82	161

2. *Religion and caste.*—At Lucknow 77·4 per cent. of the families examined are Hindus, and 22·6 per cent. Muslim families. At Gorakhpur the percentage of the Hindu is higher and that of Muslims much lower—87 per cent. and 7·4 per cent. respectively. 5·6 per cent. of the Gorakhpur budgets are of Christian families. The following table gives the classification of families by religion :—

Religion.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.	Percentage.
<b>Lucknow—</b>						
Hinduism ..	6	13	76	12	107	77·4 per cent.
Islam ..	3	4	17	6	30	22·6 "
Christianity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of families.	9	17	98	18	137	100·00 per cent
<b>Gorakhpur—</b>						
Hinduism ..	7	80	71	82	140	87·00 per cent.
Islam ..	1	2	9	..	12	7·40 "
Christianity ..	1	1	7	..	9	5·60 "
Total number of families.	9	83	87	92	161	100·00 " —

*Caste.*—As in the engineering industry at Cawnpore, the majority of the workers at both places belong to the higher castes. Brahmins predominate. The other higher castes in order of importance are Thakurs, Kayasthas, Ahirs, Kurmis and Lohars. The lower castes met with are Chamars, Lodh and Pasis. The ratio of higher to lower castes is 25 : 1.

3. *Age distribution.*—The following table shows the classification of heads of families according to age:—

Income group.			Age below 20 years.	Age between 20 and 30.	Age between 30 and 40 years.	Age between 40 and 50 years.	Age above 50 years.	
<i>Lucknow.</i>								
I	..	..	..	4	8	2	..	
II	..	..	..	9	7	1	..	
III	..	..	4	43	36	5	..	
IV	..	..	4	13	1	..	..	
Total: 187			..	8	74	47	8	..
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>								
I	..	..	..	..	5	6	8	..
II	..	..	..	..	17	11	..	..
III	..	..	1	45	31	10	..	..
IV	..	..	5	20	6	1	..	..
Total: 161			..	6	70	60	25	..

It will be seen that only 8 workers at Lucknow and 6 at Gorakhpur are below 20 (i.e., between 18 and 20). Juveniles are excluded as they are not employed. The ages of the largest number are between 20 and 30—54 per cent. at Lucknow and 43·60 per cent. at Gorakhpur. The next largest number are between 30 and 40 years of age—34·30 per cent. at Lucknow and 37·30 per cent. at Gorakhpur. The rest are between 41 and 50 years of age. The age of none exceeds 50 years. It is seen that younger people below 30 predominate in the engineering industries, and older, i.e., above 30 years of age, in textile and leather industries.

4. *Place of origin.*—In the Lucknow workshops 66·30 per cent. of the families have given their place of origin outside the city and 33·70 per cent. are natives of the city, while in the Gorakhpur workshops only 9·30 per cent. belong to the city and the rest come from outside. Of the outsiders 46·00 per cent. come from the surrounding districts and 44·70 per cent. from the villages of the Gorakhpur district itself. The outsiders (46 per cent.) are mainly those mistries who came when the Samastipur workshop (in Behar) was transferred to Gorakhpur. The following table gives the details:—

Group.			Outsiders,			Natives of the city.		
			Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.		Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	
				Other districts.	Gorakhpur district.			
I	..	..	..	2	9	7	..	
II	..	..	..	10	27	7	..	
III	..	..	..	64	32	29	10	
IV	..	..	..	15	6	3	5	
Total			..	91	74	72	46	15

The majority of the skilled mistries in I and II groups at Gorakhpur have come with the Samastipur workshop and belong to Saran and Darbhanga districts in Behar, while at Lucknow the majority belong to the Lucknow district.

5. *Causes of migration and time of migration.*—Table XIII gives the causes of migration and the period of migration for each income group. It will be seen that at both places 45·8 per cent. have migrated from the villages for want of employment and the next largest number—19·5 per cent.—on account of insufficient income from land. The period of migration of 1·09 per cent. of families at Lucknow and 8·8 per cent. at Gorakhpur is more than 20 years. 98·91 per cent. of the workers of Lucknow and 91·20 per cent. of Gorakhpur have been in the workshops for less than 20 years. The number of fresh arrivals (1 to 5 years) is proportionately larger in the IV group. Generally speaking, the workers in the higher income groups have stayed for a longer period in the place of migration.

6. *Period of employment and un-employment.*—The period of employment of the workers both at Lucknow and Gorakhpur synchronises with the period of migration. There is no unemployment apart from strikes, reductions, etc. No worker has given any period of unemployment.

7. *Size and composition of the family.*—Table XIV gives the size of the family for each income group. At Lucknow the average number of persons per family living with the wage-earner at the place of employment comes to 3·48 as against 4·64—the total number of persons in the family, 1·15 men, ·91 women and 1·42 children; and at Gorakhpur 2·17 as against 4·96—the total number of persons in the family, 1·06 men, ·48 women and ·63 children. The worker at Gorakhpur is less urbanized or deruralized than the worker at Lucknow and leaves a larger number of people at home. In Lucknow only 1·16 persons per family live away from the wage-earner, while at Gorakhpur 2·79 persons. Here as at Cawnpore the average number of persons per family increases with the increase in income, mainly because with increase in income the worker can support more dependants. The part played by fecundity has not been examined.

*Workers and dependants in the family.*—From Table XV we find that the average number of wage-earners per family at Lucknow is 1·19 and that of dependants living with the wage-earner 2·29 while at Gorakhpur 1·07 and 1·10 respectively. It will be seen that the number of dependants living with the wage-earners decreases with the fall in income. Both at Lucknow and at Gorakhpur the number of women wage-earners is negligible—7·3 per cent. and 3·1 per cent. respectively—as the Railway workshops do not employ females, and very few in the higher income groups would like the idea of their women folk working elsewhere.

Table XVI gives the classification of wage-earners. At Lucknow in seven families out of 137 only the wife is a wage-earner side by side with the husband, while at Gorakhpur only four out of 161. At both places only in one family out of the above totals has a son been found to be a wage-earner side by side with the father. In the large majority of cases the family head alone is the wage-earner. The

following table gives the classification of families according to the number of wage-earners :—

Income group.				One wage-earner.	Two wage-earners.	Three wage-earners.	Four wage-earners.	Total.
<i>Lucknow.</i>								
I	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	9
II	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	17
III	..	..	..	73	19	1	..	93
IV	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	18
Total, Lucknow				112	24	1	..	137
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>								
I	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	9
II	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33
III	..	..	..	79	6	2	..	87
IV	..	..	..	31	1	..	..	32
Total, Gorakhpur				151	8	2	..	161

At Lucknow 112 families out of 137 or 81.8 per cent. have only one wage-earner and 24 or 17.6 per cent. have two. Only in one family out of 137, three wage-earners were found. While at Gorakhpur 151 or 93.79 per cent. have one wage-earner, 8 or 5 per cent. have two and only two out of 161 have three. No family has more than three wage-earners.

*Composition of the families.*—Dependants include relations of all kind, and here as at Cawnpore the families have been divided for comparison into natural (i.e., consisting of husband, wife and the unmarried children) and joint (including all relations) The following table gives the number of natural and joint families at both places :—

Group.	Natural.		Joint.		Percentage of natural families to total.		Percentage of joint families to total.	
	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.
	I	3	2	6	7	33.3	22.2	66.7
II	5	13	12	20	29.4	39.4	70.6	60.6
III	42	37	51	50	45.2	42.5	54.8	57.5
IV	3	13	15	19	16.6	40.6	83.4	59.4
Total	53	65	84	96	38.7	40.4	61.3	59.6

At Lucknow 38.7 per cent. of the families are natural and 61.3 per cent. joint and at Gorakhpur 40.4 per cent. and 59.6 per cent. respectively. In higher income groups we find a larger proportion of joint families.



8. *Extent of literacy of wage-earners.*—The following table gives the number of literates and illiterates in each income group:—

Group.	Literates.		Illiterates.	
	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.
I .. .. .	3	6	6	3
II .. .. .	6	18	11	15
III .. .. .	15	34	78	58
IV .. .. .	1	1	17	31
Total .. .. .	25	59	112	102

Only those workers who can write a letter and read its reply have been included among literates. Actual test was not applied; only the worker's word therefore was taken. At Lucknow 18·5 per cent. of the workers are literate and at Gorakhpur 36·6 per cent. Gorakhpur is superior in this respect. The only explanation of the lower percentage of literacy of Lucknow workers seems to be that they are more fond of amusements and have idled away their time in the younger days in kite-flying, cockfights, *danzaal*, etc. Another reason may be that the Gorakhpur worker with a large number of relatives at home has an incentive to learn to read and write in order to correspond with his people.

9. *Regularity of employment.*—The employment of all workers is regular. At Gorakhpur some of the work in the Carriage Shop is done through contractors who employ their own men. The employment of these is irregular, depending upon the work, but such cases of workers employed by contractors have not been included, being beyond the scope of this enquiry.

10. *Normal monthly income.*—The income of the family is made up mainly of men's wages as the following table shows. The income from other sources such as land, house-rent, casual labour, etc., is negligible.

Group.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Lucknow.</i>					
I .. .. .	43 1 5	..	..	..	43 1 5
II .. .. .	20 14 6	0 6 7	..	8 2 9	34 7 10
III .. .. .	20 10 0	0 7 10	0 0 3	0 8 5	21 10 6
IV .. .. .	18 13 8	..	..	..	18 13 8
The average income at Lucknow comes to—	..	..	..	..	23 10 0
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>					
I. .. .. .	41 5 4	..	1 14 2	0 8 0	43 11 6
II .. .. .	35 1 4	..	..	0 13 1	35 14 5
III .. .. .	20 14 2	0 4 2	0 4 8	0 7 2	21 18 9
IV .. .. .	12 14 1	0 1 0	..	0 1 0	13 0 1
The average income at Gorakhpur comes to—	..	..	..	..	24 3 2

The income of the wage-earner includes overtime pay. All workers except 10 or 7·3 per cent. at Lucknow and 13 or 8·07 per cent. at Gorakhpur work overtime.

11. *The expenditure of the family.*—The following table shows the percentage of expenditure on the 6 different expenditure groups at Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

Group.			Food.	Clothing and footwear.	Fuel and lighting.	Rent.	Household requisite.	Miscellaneous.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Lucknow.</i>								
I	..	..	52·85	7·77	6·99	5·18	1·56	25·65
II	..	..	48·37	7·89	6·18	6·00	1·54	30·02
III	..	..	53·85	8·54	7·84	6·89	1·45	21·43
IV	..	..	45·24	6·35	7·14	9·18	1·19	30·95
Total			52·04	8·16	7·38	6·73	1·46	24·23
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>								
I	..	..	41·00	6·88	4·23	2·12	1·85	43·92
II	..	..	40·61	6·14	3·93	3·07	1·62	44·63
III	..	..	43·86	8·25	4·97	3·01	1·75	33·16
IV	..	..	43·16	6·71	4·32	3·84	1·68	40·29
Total			44·93	7·33	4·51	3·06	1·71	33·46

It will be seen that the expenditure at Lucknow is higher on all items. This is specially noticeable in the case of house rent and food. Under miscellaneous, however, the percentage of expenditure at Gorakhpur is higher for the obvious reason that Gorakhpur workers keep more members of the family at home and have to send remittances to them.

*Normal monthly expenditure of the family on—*

(1) *Food.*—The staple food of workers at Lucknow is wheat but at Gorakhpur wheat and rice equally. Table XVII gives for both places quantities of principal articles of food together with the cost. The important articles for Lucknow are wheat, rice, gram and arhar (dal). The expenditure on salt at both places is higher as the workers take salt with parched gram for their mid-day meal. The expenditure on food increases as the income increases not because the *per capita* expenditure is high but because the number of persons per family is high. The percentage of expenditure over food, however, does not rise proportionately with the rise in income.

(2) *Clothing and footwear.*—Expenditure on clothing at Lucknow comes to 7·33 per cent. of the total expenditure per family (all groups) and at Gorakhpur 8·16 per cent. The following table gives the expenditure on men, women and children per family in each income group at both places :—

Income group.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Lucknow.</i>							
I	..	..	..	1 9 11	1 0 7	0 10 6	3 5 0
II	..	..	..	1 7 8	0 15 2	0 4 6	2 11 4
III	..	..	..	1 1 0	0 9 8	0 8 2	1 19 5
IV	..	..	..	0 11 1	0 2 7	0 0 6	0 14 2
Total all groups				1 1 7	0 9 7	0 8 6	1 14 8
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>							
I	..	..	..	1 15 9	0 8 11	0 5 9	2 14 5
II	..	..	..	1 9 8	0 6 10	0 2 5	2 2 9
III	..	..	..	1 9 6	0 6 0	0 8 2	1 12 8
IV	..	..	..	0 12 7	0 1 2	0 0 8	0 14 5
Total all groups				1 4 1	0 5 4	0 2 8	1 12 1

The articles of clothing used by the workers at both places were the same as at Cawnpore but at Gorakhpur the clothing was found neater and cleaner and the worker had more change of clothes.

(3) *Rent.*—The following table gives the average rent per family at Lucknow and Gorakhpur :—

Place,	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total all groups.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow .. ..	2 4 5	2 1 0	1 7 9	1 4 1	1 9 3
Gorakhpur .. ..	0 14 7	1 1 8	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 11 8

The expenditure on rent comes to 6·73 per cent. at Lucknow and 3·06 per cent. at Gorakhpur. It will be seen that at Lucknow the rents are more than double. At Gorakhpur the Railway provides quarters for which the rent are very low whereas at Lucknow no quarters are provided. Rents in and near the Gorakhpur city are also low while those in Lucknow are high.

(4) *Fuel and lighting.*—The following table gives the average expenditure per family on fuel and lighting at both places:—

Group.	Fuel.	Lighting.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow.			
I .. .. .	2 5 4	0 10 0	2 15 4
II .. .. .	1 10 4	0 7 4	2 1 8
III .. .. .	1 6 1	0 5 0	1 11 1
IV .. .. .	0 13 8	0 2 7	1 0 8
Total all groups ..	1 6 6	0 5 3	1 11 9
Gorakhpur.			
I .. .. .	1 4 5	0 6 5	1 11 9
II .. .. .	1 0 5	0 6 0	1 6 5
III .. .. .	0 13 2	0 4 2	1 1 4
IV .. .. .	0 7 3	0 1 8	0 8 11
Total all groups ..	0 13 1	0 4 2	1 1 3

The average expenditure on fuel at Lucknow comes to Re. 1-6-6 while at Gorakhpur it is only Re. 0-13-1 less than half that at Lucknow. Fire-wood which is the only fuel used is very cheap at Gorakhpur but expensive at Lucknow. Kerosine oil is generally used for lighting and expenditure comes to Re. 0-5-3 at Lucknow and Re. 0-4-2 at Gorakhpur.

(5) *Household requisites, etc.*—Under this head are included expenditure over metal utensils, *sutti* bed and *machia* or *khutola*. Chairs and tables were not found. The bulk of the expenditure is on *sutti* bed and metal utensils. The expenditure at Lucknow is 1-46 per cent. of the total and at Gorakhpur 1-71 per cent. The Gorakhpur worker was found to have more things under this head, generally utensils. The average monthly expenditure per family at Lucknow comes to Re. 0-5-6 and at Gorakhpur to Re. 0-6-7. The following table gives the average expenditure for each income group:—

Place.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total for all groups.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow .. ..	0 10 8	0 8 5	0 5 1	0 2 9	0 5 6
Gorakhpur .. ..	0 11 11	0 9 4	0 6 1	0 3 4	0 6 7

(6) *Miscellaneous expenditure.*—This is an important group of expenditure. It includes among others payment to dependant members living away from the workers and repayment of debt. The total expenditure under this head comes to 24-23 per cent. at Lucknow and 38-46 per cent. at Gorakhpur. The expenditure is higher at Gorakhpur as the worker there has a larger number of relatives living away from

him to whom he has to send monthly allowance. Details have been given in Table XVIII.

12. *Indebtedness.*—The following table gives the average indebtedness per family and the ratio of debt to income.

Group.	Average indebtedness per family.	No. of indebted families.	Average monthly income.	Ratio of indebtedness to income.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow.				
I .. .. .	185 9 7	5	48 1 5	4·3
II .. .. .	178 8 9	11	84 7·10	5·3
III .. .. .	67 4 0	65	21 10 6	8·2
IV .. .. .	46 10 8	12	13 13 8	8·5
Total all groups ..	84 2 0	93	23 10 0	3·6
Gorakhpur.				
I .. .. .	139 5 4	8	48 11 6	3·2
II .. .. .	137 13 0	14	35 14 5	3·9
III .. .. .	51 1 0	32	21 13 9	2·4
IV .. .. .	25 13 4	6	13 0 1	1·9
Total all groups ..	75 2 7	55	24 3 2	3·1

*N. B.*—Average indebtedness has been arrived at by dividing the total debt incurred by the number of indebted families.

It will be seen that the indebtedness of Gorakhpur workers is lighter than that of the Lucknow workers. At Lucknow, loss of income due to sickness is responsible for the indebtedness of the majority of the families and marriages in the family comes next while at Gorakhpur marriages in the family comes first and loss of income due to sickness next because they live in healthier surroundings. The only other important cause of indebtedness at both places is expenditure on death ceremonies. The indebtedness of 91 out of 93 or 97·8 per cent. of the indebted families at Lucknow is personal, and at Gorakhpur 53 out of 55 or 96·3 per cent. The security offered by 2·2 per cent. of the indebted families at Lucknow and 3·17 at Gorakhpur is of landed property. Only one worker has offered security of landed property at both places. Twenty-six indebted workers 37·5 per cent. at Lucknow and 25 or 45·4 per cent. at Gorakhpur have to repay the debt by *kist* system (fixed monthly instalments), and 62·5 per cent. and 54·6 per cent. respectively have no fixed system except that interest has to be paid regularly.

*Rate of interest.*—The highest rate of interest at Lucknow is 75 per cent, paid by 4·3 per cent. of the indebted workers there, 25·8 per cent. pay 20 per cent. interest and 21·5 per cent. 37½ per cent. At Gorakhpur the highest rate is 75 per cent. paid by 5·5 per cent. of the indebted workers, 12 per cent. by 47·3 per cent. and 37½ per cent by 25·5 per cent. The workers in the I and II income groups pay lower rate of interest as a majority of them are members of the co-operative society while a majority of others have to pay high rate of interest as they are not members of the co-operative societies

13. *Housing and sanitation.*—(1) *Lucknow.*—The Railway authorities do not provide quarters for the workshop employees except a few for the Anglo-Indian subordinate supervising staff drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem nor are there regular *bustees* of private landlords as at Cawnpore. The labourers of the town have to be content with the single-roomed dwellings that are available in the mohallas of the city near the workshop—Aishbagh, Ganeshganj and Hussainganj. Many (especially of the III and IV groups) come from the neighbouring villages within a radius of 3 miles from the workshop. The average size of the *kothris* is 10' × 8' and in more than 70 per cent. of the dwellings the door is the only opening for ventilation. The rest about 30 per cent. have a window as well. Only 15 per cent. of the dwellings have verandahs but all abut on an open space. A majority of the dwellings in the city about 60 per cent. are pucca rooms built in rows while the rest are huts with brick walls and roof of country tiles flat and cylindrical alternating. In the villages they have kuchcha huts with mud-walls and thatched roof. Municipal hydrants and the wells, both public and private, are the sources of water supply. The sanitary conditions of 60 out of 137, i.e., about 44 per cent. of the dwellings is reported to be bad. Forty-one per cent. of the families use municipal latrines, 38 per cent. private latrines and 21 per cent. go to the neighbouring fields.

(2) *Gorakhpur.*—The Bengal and North-Western Railway authorities provide pucca quarters for 738 out of their 2,635 workshop employees or 28 per cent. The rest 72 per cent. live in the houses of private landlords and in the neighbouring villages. Of the 161 families investigated 76 live in the railway quarters. The houses in the town and the villages are kuchcha. The Railway quarters have each one room 10' × 12' one verandah and a walled courtyard. The rooms have pucca flooring and two doors and a window. The quarters are built in an open field shaded with trees. There is enough open space in front of the quarters. Each quarter has its own latrines and the drains are pucca. About 50 per cent. of the latrines are covered and the rest have no roof. The Christian Mission have *bustees* in three villages. The workers (all Christians) have been given land on a nominal rent and they have built little cottages. Wells are the only source of water supply even in the Railway quarters where the number of persons per well comes to about 200.

The sanitary condition of the railway quarters is very good. The latrines and drains are kept clean. The Railway charges a nominal rent plus conservancy charges which is proportional to the income of the occupier. Thus for a similar quarter the rent inclusive of conservancy charges varies from 12 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per month. Many private houses are near fields and have open surroundings. The houses in the heart of the town, however, have bad sanitation. The rooms are ill ventilated and there is congestion. Only four families are reported to use the municipal latrines. 50·3 per cent. of the families use private latrines and 47·2 per cent. visit the fields.

#### *General observations.*

Table XIX gives the relation of expenditure to income. It will be seen that the workers at Lucknow and Gorakhpur are on the whole better off than the Cawnpore workers. Among the railway workers

the condition of the Gorakhpur workers is much better. He is better housed and the necessities of life cost him less. His food costs him Rs. 10-12-4 per month while the Lucknow man has to spend Rs. 12-3-11. He has to pay very much less as rent, Re. 0-11-8 as against Re. 1-9-3 paid by the Lucknow worker.

TABLE I.—Showing classification of families by religion

Religion.	Group I number of budgets.	Group II number of budgets.	Group III number of budgets.	Group IV number of budgets.	All groups number of budgets.
<i>Textiles—Cawnpore.</i>					
	(85*)	(95*)	(231*)	(58*)	(419*)
Hinduism .. .. .	81	69	192	52	344
Islam .. .. .	4	26	38	6	74
Christianity .. .. .	...	..	1	..	1
<i>Engineering—Cawnpore.</i>					
	(26*)	(18*)	(69*)	(30*)	(148*)
Hinduism .. .. .	15	13	47	19	94
Islam .. .. .	10	4	19	7	40
Christianity .. .. .	1	1	3	4	9
<i>Leather—Cawnpore.</i>					
	(15*)	(32*)	(80*)	(40*)	(167*)
Hinduism .. .. .	13	26	69	39	147
Islam .. .. .	1	5	11	1	18
Christianity .. .. .	1	1	..	..	2
<i>Cawnpore—3 Industries combined.</i>					
	(76*)	(145*)	(380*)	(123*)	(729*)
Hinduism .. .. .	59	108	308	110	585
Islam .. .. .	15	35	68	14	132
Christianity .. .. .	2	2	4	4	12

\* Denotes number of families in the group.

TABLE II.—Showing age distribution of heads of families.

Group.	Number of heads of families of age				
	Below 20 years.	Between 21 to 30.	Between 31 to 40.	Between 41 to 50.	Above 50.
<i>Textiles.</i>					
I .. .. .	2	18	12	4	4
II .. .. .	2	35	38	16	4
III .. .. .	13	88	92	25	7
IV .. .. .	4	25	19	7	4
Total .. .. .	21	161	161	52	19
<i>Engineering.</i>					
I .. .. .	1	11	11	2	1
II .. .. .	1	8	7	2	..
III .. .. .	8	38	19	3	1
IV .. .. .	9	12	8	1	..
Total .. .. .	19	69	45	8	2



TABLE II.—*Showing age distribution of heads of families — (concluded.)*

Group.				Number of heads of families of age				
				Below 20 years.	Between 21 to 30.	Between 31 to 40.	Between 41 to 50.	Above 50.
<i>Leather.</i>								
I	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	1
II	..	..	..	..	6	15	10	1
III	..	..	..	1	27	31	18	8
IV	..	..	..	1	28	11	8	2
Total				2	58	68	37	7
<i>Cawnpore.</i>								
I	..	..	..	8	26	29	10	6
II	..	..	..	9	49	60	28	5
III	..	..	..	22	153	142	46	11
IV	..	..	..	14	60	38	11	6
Total				42	288	269	95	28

TABLE III.—Showing causes of migration and periods of migration.

Groups.	Number of families in the group.	Number of heads of families who are natives of the city.	Number of heads who are immigrants to the city.	Number who migrated on account of—					Number according to period of migration.				
				Insufficient income from land.	Want of employment.	Indebtedness.	Ejectment by landlord.	Unknown causes.	1 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Unknown.
<i>Textiles, Cawnpore.</i>													
Group I .. .. .	85	3	32	4	16	4	4	4	2	2	12	16	..
" II .. .. .	95	7	89	19	49	3	..	17	8	22	24	25	..
" III .. .. .	231	28	203	51	102	20	9	26	51	42	58	38	..
" IV .. .. .	58	8	50	8	28	5	1	8	23	9	8	6	..
Total, Textiles .. .. .	419	41	378	82	195	32	14	55	84	75	102	80	..
<i>Engineering, Cawnpore.</i>													
Group I .. .. .	26	2	24	..	21	..	1	2	8	7	9	8	..
" II .. .. .	18	2	16	..	10	1	..	5	2	4	5	..	..
" III .. .. .	69	4	65	6	51	6	1	1	26	26	12	..	..
" IV .. .. .	30	0	30	8	18	3	1	..	18	8	4	..	..
Total, Engineering .. .. .	143	8	135	14	100	10	3	8	49	45	30	8	..
<i>Leather, Cawnpore.</i>													
Group I .. .. .	15	6	9	2	4	1	1	2	..	..	5	4	..
" II .. .. .	82	20	12	4	6	2	..	..	1	..	5	5	..
" III .. .. .	80	37	43	9	26	3	2	3	6	6	21	8	..
" IV .. .. .	40	4	36	17	12	2	2	3	20	8	6	8	..
Total, Leather .. .. .	167	67	100	32	48	6	5	8	27	9	36	20	..
<i>Cawnpore—All Groups.</i>													
Group I .. .. .	76	11	65	6	41	5	6	7	5	9	26	28	..
" II .. .. .	145	29	116	23	65	6	..	22	11	26	33	30	..
" III .. .. .	380	64	316	66	179	29	12	30	33	74	91	41	..
" IV .. .. .	128	12	116	33	53	10	4	11	61	20	18	9	..
Total .. .. .	729	116	613	128	343	50	22	70	160	129	168	108	58
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(26·1%)	(21·0%)	(27·4%)	(6·8%)	(8·7%)

TABLE IV.—Showing number of persons per family in each income group.

Income group.	Number of families in the group.	Persons per family living in the family.				Persons per family living away from the family.				Total no. of persons per family.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Child- ren.	Total.	
<b>Textiles, Cawnpore:—</b>										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50 .. ..	95	1·99	1·60	1·57	4·16	0·17	0·34	0·84	0·85	5·01
"  II more than Rs. 30, but below Rs. 40 .. ..	95	1·54	1·33	1·44	4·31	0·16	0·28	0·28	0·72	5·03
"  III " " " 15 " " " 30 .. ..	231	1·28	0·55	1·16	3·04	0·23	0·40	0·43	1·06	4·10
"  IV " " " 15 and below " .. ..	58	1·07	0·60	0·64	2·31	0·28	0·57	0·43	1·28	3·59
All groups textiles .. ..	419	1·31	0·82	1·19	3·32	0·21	0·39	0·39	0·99	4·31
<b>Engineering, Cawnpore:—</b>										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50 .. ..	26	1·60	1·50	2·00	5·10	0·11	0·23	0·19	0·53	5·63
"  II more than Rs. 30, but below Rs. 40 .. ..	18	1·33	1·55	1·72	4·60	0·23	0·28	0·22	0·73	5·33
"  III " " " 15 " " " 30 .. ..	69	1·10	0·72	0·92	2·72	0·62	0·81	0·80	2·23	4·95
"  IV " " " 15 and below " .. ..	30	1·00	0·83	0·33	1·66	0·40	0·76	0·98	2·09	3·75
All groups Engineering .. ..	143	1·19	0·88	1·03	3·15	0·44	0·63	0·64	1·71	4·86
<b>Leather, Cawnpore:—</b>										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50 .. ..	15	1·40	1·53	2·13	5·06	0·13	0·13	0·53	0·79	5·85
"  II more than Rs. 30, but below Rs. 40 .. ..	32	1·62	1·56	2·00	5·18	0·12	0·25	0·25	0·62	5·80
"  III " " " 15 " " " 30 .. ..	80	1·34	1·09	1·28	3·71	0·11	0·15	0·25	0·51	4·22
"  IV " " " 15 and below " .. ..	40	1·00	0·67	0·72	2·39	0·17	0·42	0·67	1·26	3·65
All groups leather .. ..	167	1·32	1·12	1·36	4·30	0·13	0·23	0·38	0·74	5·54
<b>Total for Cawnpore:—</b>										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50 .. ..	76	1·72	1·54	1·83	5·09	0·14	0·26	0·33	0·73	5·82
"  II more than Rs. 30, but below Rs. 40 .. ..	145	1·53	1·40	1·60	4·53	0·17	0·28	0·27	0·72	5·25
"  III " " " 15 " " " 30 .. ..	380	1·23	0·70	1·14	3·07	0·23	0·42	0·46	1·16	4·23
"  IV " " " 15 and below " .. ..	128	1·03	0·56	0·59	2·18	0·27	0·57	0·62	1·46	3·64
All groups, Cawnpore .. ..	729	1·30	0·90	1·20	3·40	0·24	0·40	0·44	1·08	4·43

TABLE V.—Showing average number of workers and dependants\* in the family.

Group.	Average number of workers in the family.				Average number of dependants.				Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Cawnpore.</i>									
I .. ..	1·58	0·09	0·04	1·71	0·14	1·45	1·79	3·38	5·09
II .. ..	1·38	0·06	0·03	1·42	0·20	1·34	1·57	3·11	4·53
III .. ..	1·12	0·05	0·02	1·19	0·11	0·65	1·12	1·83	3·07
IV .. ..	1·00	..	..	1·00	0·03	0·56	0·59	1·18	2·18
Total ..	1·19	0·05	0·02	1·26	0·11	0·85	1·18	2·14	3·40

\* Excludes dependants living away from the family.

TABLE VI.—Showing classification of wage-earners.

Income Group.	Head.	His wife.	His children.	Other men.	Other women.	Other children.	Total men.	Total women.	Total children.	Total wage earners.
<i>Textiles—Cawnpore.</i>										
I .. ..	35	5	1	26	2	..	68	7	1	71
II .. ..	95	2	2	33	3	2	128	5	4	197
III .. ..	231	7	3	23	5	2	254	12	5	271
IV .. ..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	53
Total ..	419	14	6	84	10	4	503	24	10	537
<i>Engineering—Cawnpore.</i>										
I .. ..	26	..	1	12	..	..	38	..	1	39
II .. ..	18	1	..	3	1	..	21	1	1	23
III .. ..	69	3	1	3	1	..	72	4	1	77
IV .. ..	80	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	80
Total ..	143	4	2	19	2	..	161	5	3	169
<i>Leather—Cawnpore.</i>										
I .. ..	15	..	..	4	..	1	19	..	1	20
II .. ..	82	..	..	12	..	..	44	..	..	44
III .. ..	80	2	..	19	2	..	99	4	..	103
IV .. ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	40
Total ..	167	2	..	35	2	1	202	4	1	207

TABLE VI.—Showing classification of wage-earners—(concluded).

Income Group.	Head.	His wife.	His children.	Other men.	Other women.	Other children.	Total men.	Total women.	Total children.	Total wage earners.
<i>Cawnpore—All Industries.</i>										
I .. .. .	76	5	2	44	2	1	120	7	3	130
II .. .. .	145	3	2	48	4	2	198	7	4	204
III .. .. .	380	12	4	45	8	2	425	20	6	451
IV .. .. .	128	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	128
Total .. .. .	729	20	8	137	14	5	866	34	13	913
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·8%	3·8%	1·4%	100%

TABLE VII.—Showing classification of income.

Group.	Average monthly earnings of—			Income from other sources.	Total family income.
	Men.	Women.	Children.		
<i>Textiles—Cawnpore.</i>					
I .. .. .	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
II .. .. .	39 15 5	2 7 7	1 8 7	1 12 9	45 12 4
III .. .. .	32 8 10	0 4 4	1·9 6	0 4 8	34 11 4
IV .. .. .	21 8 4	0 7 1	0 8 6	0 6 4	22 9 8
<i>Engineering—Cawnpore.</i>					
I .. .. .	42 7 10	..	2 4 8	0 7 5	45 3 6
II .. .. .	35 8 9	0 13 4	..	..	36 1 1
III .. .. .	18 15 9	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 6 6	20 4 2
IV .. .. .	18 2 10	..	..	..	18 2 10
<i>Leather—Cawnpore.</i>					
I .. .. .	40 6 5	..	8 1 1	1 11 1	45 2 7
II .. .. .	31 7 2	..	1 1 0	2 18 1	35 5 8
III .. .. .	20 6 5	0 5 4	0 15 6	0 5 7	23 0 10
IV .. .. .	12 5 9	..	..	0 0 9	12 6 6
<i>Cawnpore All industries.</i>					
I .. .. .	40 14 1	1 2 8	2 1 5	1 5 2	45 6 4
II .. .. .	32 1 8	0 8 3	1 4 7	0 18 7	34 6 8
III .. .. .	20 13 10	0 7 10	0 6 8	0 6 2	22 2 6
IV .. .. .	12 15 0	..	..	0 0 11	12 15 11

N.B.—The average income per family for all groups in Cawnpore=Rs. 25-8-6.

TABLE VIII.—Showing quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

Name of food article.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Total.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Rice .. .. .	12	12	11	4	7	19	4	15	8	8
Wheat .. .. .	64	6	48	5	39	10	25	0	38	5
Bajhra .. .. .	12	9	22	7	19	10	8	14	17	9
Gram .. .. .	2	2	1	14	0	10	0	15	1	10
Arhar .. .. .	7	2	5	5	8	14	0	7	4	6
Urd .. .. .	1	2	1	6	0	11	0	2	0	13
Other pulses .. .. .	2	3	2	12	1	15	1	1	2	0
Sugar unrefined (Gur) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar refined .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk .. .. .	6	12	2	15	1	2	0	6	1	2
Ghee .. .. .	1	8	0	12	0	6	0	2	0	9
Salt .. .. .	1	6	1	5	1	1	0	15	1	2
Spices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard oil .. .. .	1	8	1	4	0	15	0	11	1	0
Other oils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refreshment consumed away from home .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	20 10 1	..	15 14 9	..	10 9 6	..	6 9 9	..	12 0 0

TABLE IX.—Showing classification of expenditure on clothing and footwear of working class families in Cawnpore.

Income group.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	..	..	..	1 10 11	0 15 7	0 6 8	3 0 9
II	..	..	..	1 4 11	0 18 8	0 4 4	2 6 6
III	..	..	..	0 15 1	0 8 5	0 8 1	1 10 7
IV	..	..	..	0 11 8	0 4 7	0 1 6	1 1 9
Total				1 0 10	0 9 5	0 8 5	1 18 8

TABLE X.—Showing the average monthly expenditure of working class families in Cawnpore on Fuel and Lighting, Rent and Household requisites.

Income group.				Fuel and lighting.			Rent.	Household requisites.
				Fuel.	Lighting.	Total.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	..	..	..	1 12 8	0 6 9	2 3 5	8 1 11	0 10 8
II	..	..	..	1 7 8	0 6 4	1 14 0	2 18 10	0 9 8
III	..	..	..	1 1 8	0 4 9	1 6 5	2 0 11	0 6 5
IV	..	..	..	0 11 8	0 8 4	0 15 0	1 8 10	0 4 0
Total				1 8 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	2 9 0	0 7 0

TABLE XI.—Showing the average monthly expenditure of working class families in Cawnpore on miscellaneous items.

Name of items.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Barber	0 7 5	0 5 10	0 4 8	0 8 7	0 4 9
Dhobi	0 18 11	0 8 11	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 6 9
Medical fee or medicines	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 0 7	0 0 1	0 9 7
Education	0 5 8	0 1 2	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 1 1
Expenses of going home	0 2 5	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 1 9	0 2 8
Tobacco, etc	0 7 9	0 6 8	0 4 5	0 4 2	0 5 8
Liquor	0 4 1	0 8 9	0 1 4	0 0 9	0 1 10
Toddy	..	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 5	0 0 7
Bhang	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 6
Charas	0 2 4	0 1 4	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 1 8
Ganja	..	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Opium	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 8	..	0 0 2
Pansupari	0 9 11	0 7 1	0 8 2	0 1 10	0 4 5
Amusements	0 2 11	0 1 8	0 0 8	0 0 1	0 0 10
Festival	0 8 8	0 5 9	0 2 9	0 2 0	0 8 7
Payment to dependant not living with family.	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 5 10	1 4 6	1 7 0
Interest on debt	8 0 6	2 8 6	1 0 1	0 5 10	1 5 6
Repayment of debt	8 1 9	2 4 9	1 5 4	0 9 7	1 9 4
Trade union subscription	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	..	..
Sweeper	0 2 9	0 2 2	0 1 8	0 0 7	0 1 5
Others	1 7 7	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 0 4	0 6 0
Total	18 8 4	9 11 11	5 11 6	8 9 5	6 15 2

TABLE XII.—Showing the relation of expenditure to income for each group.

Group.	Income.	Items of expenditure.							Saving.	Deficit.
		Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Reit.	Household.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. (+)	Rs. a. p. (-)
I .. ..	45 6 4	20 10 1	8 0 9	2 8 5	8 1 11	0 10 8	12 8 4	48 2 9	2 8 7	..
II .. ..	84 6 8	15 14 9	2 6 6	1 14 0	2 18 10	0 9 8	9 11 11	88 6 8	1 0 5	..
III .. ..	22 2 6	10 9 6	1 10 7	1 6 5	2 0 11	0 6 5	5 11 6	21 18 4	0 5 2	..
IV .. ..	12 15 11	6 9 9	1 1 9	0 15 0	1 8 10	0 4 0	8 9 5	18 11	..	0 11 10
Total for all groups	25 8 6	12 0 0	1 18 8	1 8 0	2 8 0	0 7 0	6 15 2	24 14 10	0 9 8	..



TABLE XIII.—Showing causes of migration and periods of migrations of families in each income group of Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

Group.	Number of families in the group.	Number of heads of families who are natives of the city.	Number of heads who are immigrants to the city.	Insufficient income from land.	Number who migrated on account of—				Number according to period of migration.					
					Want of employment.	Indebtedness.	Ejection by landlord.	Unknown causes.	1 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Unknown.	
<i>Lucknow.</i>														
I .. .. .	9	6	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	
II .. .. .	17	7	10	1	7	..	1	..	8	2	6	..	..	
III .. .. .	98	29	64	16	35	4	..	..	12	23	25	..	..	
IV .. .. .	18	8	15	8	8	8	..	..	10	8	1	..	..	
Total all groups ..	187	45	92	20	58	7	1	10	25	28	84	1	10	
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>														
I .. .. .	9	..	9	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	
II .. .. .	83	..	83	8	22	..	..	..	..	10	18	8	..	
III .. .. .	87	10	77	19	41	2	1	..	12	28	25	4	..	
IV .. .. .	82	5	27	14	14	1	2	..	11	12	7	..	..	
Total all groups ..	161	15	146	37	83	8	8	20	28	52	50	18	8	

TABLE XIV.—Showing number of persons per family in each income group of Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

Income group.	Number of families in the group.	Persons per family living in the family.				Persons per family living away from the family.				Total number of persons per family.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Lucknow E. I. Railway.</i>										
I.—Rupees 41 to Rs. 50 ..	9	1·88	1·00	2·22	4·55	0·88	0·66	0·88	1·82	5·87
II.—More than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40.	17	1·12	1·47	1·88	4·47	0·12	0·41	0·59	1·12	5·59
III.—More than Rs. 15 but below Rs. 30.	93	1·17	1·03	1·51	3·71	0·14	0·82	0·40	0·86	4·57
IV.—Rupees 15 and below ..	18	1·00	0·22	0·17	1·39	0·44	1·06	1·06	2·56	3·95
All Groups ..	187	1·15	0·81	1·42	3·48	0·19	0·47	0·50	1·16	4·64
<i>Gorakhpur B. and N. W. Railway.</i>										
I.—Rupees 41 to Rs. 50 ..	9	1·11	0·55	1·00	2·66	0·83	1·11	1·66	3·10	5·76
II.—More than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40.	83	1·06	0·55	0·58	2·19	0·33	1·12	1·61	3·06	5·25
III.—More than Rs. 15 but below Rs. 30.	87	1·03	0·57	0·74	2·39	0·25	0·90	1·29	2·44	4·83
IV.—Rupees 15 and below ..	82	1·00	0·16	0·28	1·44	0·40	1·28	1·70	3·38	4·82
All Groups ..	161	1·03	0·48	0·63	2·17	0·30	1·04	1·45	2·79	4·96

TABLE XV.—Showing average number of workers and dependants in the family.

Group.	Average number of workers in the family.				Average number of dependants.				Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Lucknow.</i>									
I .. ..	1·22	..	..	1·22	0·11	1·00	2·22	3·33	4·55.
II .. ..	1·00	·12	..	1·12	0·12	1·35	1·68	3·35	4·47
III .. ..	1·08	·08	·05	1·21	0·09	0·95	1·48	2·50	3·71
IV .. ..	1·00	..	..	1·00	..	0·22	0·17	0·39	1·39
Total, all groups ..	1·08	·07	·04	1·19	0·07	0·84	1·38	2·29	3·48.
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>									
I .. ..	1·11	..	..	1·11	..	0·55	1·00	1·55	2·66
II .. ..	1·00	..	..	1·00	0·08	0·55	0·68	1·19	2·19
III .. ..	1·05	·08	·01	1·14	0·08	0·51	0·73	1·27	2·39
IV .. ..	1·00	..	..	1·00	..	0·16	0·28	0·44	1·44
Total, all groups ..	1·03	·03	·01	1·07	0·03	0·45	0·62	1·10	2·17

TABLE XVI.—Showing classification of wage-earners.

Income group.	Head.	His wife.	His children.	Other men.	Other women.	Other children.	Total men.	Total women.	Total children.	Total wage-earners.
<i>Lucknow.</i>										
I .. ..	9	..	..	2	..	..	11	..	..	11
II .. ..	17	..	..	..	2	..	17	2	..	19
III .. ..	99	7	1	8	1	4	101	8	5	114
IV .. ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18.
Total ..	137	7	1	10	3	4	147	10	5	162.
				percentage:—			1·08	·07	·04	1·19.
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>										
I .. ..	9	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	10.
II .. ..	88	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	88.
III .. ..	87	4	1	4	1	..	91	5	1	97.
IV .. ..	82	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	82.
Total ..	161	4	1	5	1	..	168	5	1	172.
				percentage:—			1·08	·03	·036	1·066

TABLE XVII.—Showing quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

Name of food article.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Total.																	
	Quantity.		Amount.		Quantity.		Amount.		Quantity.		Amount.															
	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.	a. p.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.	a. p.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.	a. p.														
<b>LUCKNOW—</b>																										
Rice .. .. .	18	14	8	8	7	17	18	8	2	4	15	0	2	0	0	5	10	0	15	11	12	5	2	1	5	
Wheat .. .. .	58	0	6	4	0	47	12	4	15	7	38	1	8	15	7	17	4	1	18	5	37	14	8	15	6	
Bajra .. .. .						1	7	0	1	11	8	10	0	11	6	14	1	1	2	8	7	14	0	10	5	
Gram .. .. .	11	0	1	0	0	5	8	0	7	8	7	8	0	11	1	4	8	0	6	7	7	1	0	10	5	
Arhar .. .. .	6	4	0	12	5	7	13	0	15	9	7	8	0	14	4	4	13	0	9	8	6	14	0	13	10	
Urd .. .. .	8	0	0	8	0	2	11	0	7	8	1	12	0	4	8	0	6	0	1	0	1	12	0	4	9	
Other pulses .. .. .						1	5	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	2						0	8	0	0	5	
Sugar unrefined (Gur) .. .. .			0	4	0			0	2	4																
Sugar refined .. .. .			0	10	0			0	4	10								0	0	11						
Tea .. .. .			0	1	8			0	0	6								0	0	8						
Sweets .. .. .			0	12	5			0	8	2																
Meat .. .. .			1	1	1			0	7	1								0	0	3						
Fish .. .. .			0	9	1			0	8	10								0	1	11						
Milk .. .. .	6	15	1	7	1	1	10	0	5	2	0	2	0	1	5			0	1	0						
Ghee .. .. .	1	5	2	5	4	0	13	1	7	6	0	5	0	9	5	0	1	0	1	9	0	12	7	0	2	5
Salt .. .. .	2	5	0	8	7	1	11	0	2	6	1	12	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	6	0	7	0	12	0	
Spices .. .. .			0	13	7			0	9	4											1	11	0	2	3	
Vegetables .. .. .			0	15	1			0	13	11								0	2	11						
Fruits .. .. .			0	5	7			0	4	2								0	2	6						
Mustard oil .. .. .	2	2	1	4	11	1	5	0	13	2	1	1	0	6	2	1		0	0	11						
Other oils .. .. .			0	1	0			0	1	1								0	5	11	1	1	0	10	9	
Refreshment consumed away from home .. .. .								0	0	11								0	0	4						
Miscellaneous .. .. .																		0	0	9						
<b>Total for Lucknow .. .. .</b>			22	10	0			16	9	8			11	9	5			6	5	4				12	8	11

TABLE XVII.—Showing quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

Name of food article.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Srs. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Srs. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Srs. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Srs. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Srs. ch.	Rs. a. p.
<b>GORAKHPUR—</b>										
Rice .. .. .	20 11	8 9 9	20 18	8 9 0	16 14	2 18 8	8 8	1 5 10	16 8	2 11 7
Wheat .. .. .	28 4	8 0 0	22 5	2 7 8	21 7	2 5 2	15 2	1 12 8	20 12	2 4 6
Bajhra .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2 6	0 8 2	1 14	0 2 6	1 11	0 2 8
Gram .. .. .	2 7	0 5 0	1 12	0 8 5	2 8	0 4 4	1 6	0 2 8	1 15	0 8 10
Arhar .. .. .	9 12	1 6 8	7 14	1 2 0	7 8	1 1 4	4 1	0 9 5	7 2	1 0 2
Urd .. .. .	0 11	0 1 9	0 18	0 2 8	0 2	0 0 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 5	0 0 9
Other pulses .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 5	0 1 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 1	0 0 2
Sugar unrefined (Gur) .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 1	.. .. .	0 4 8	.. .. .	0 8 9	.. .. .	0 1 9	.. .. .	0 8 6
Sugar refined .. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 11	.. .. .	0 6 9	.. .. .	0 2 0	.. .. .	0 0 6	.. .. .	0 8 0
Tea .. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 11	.. .. .	0 0 2	.. .. .	0 0 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 4
Sweets .. .. .	.. .. .	0 8 9	.. .. .	0 4 2	.. .. .	0 1 9	.. .. .	0 0 11	.. .. .	0 2 2
Meat .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 8	.. .. .	0 6 8	.. .. .	0 4 2	.. .. .	0 2 0	.. .. .	0 4 1
Fish .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 5	.. .. .	0 0 1	.. .. .	0 0 8	.. .. .	0 0 2
Milk .. .. .	8 14	1 15 1	5 6	1 5 4	2 8	0 7 4	0 1	0 0 4	2 18	0 10 2
Ghee .. .. .	1 8	2 5 9	0 18	1 9 11	0 8	0 15 8	0 2	0 8 1	0 9	1 0 6
Salt .. .. .	1 8	0 2 8	0 15	0 1 7	1 1	0 1 8	0 12	0 1 2	1 0	0 1 7
Spices .. .. .	.. .. .	0 9 5	.. .. .	0 7 11	.. .. .	0 5 7	.. .. .	0 2 5	.. .. .	0 5 8
Vegetables .. .. .	.. .. .	1 4 1	.. .. .	0 14 6	.. .. .	0 7 10	.. .. .	0 2 11	.. .. .	0 8 11
Fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 5	.. .. .	0 8 11	.. .. .	0 1 7	.. .. .	0 0 4	.. .. .	0 2 2
Mustard Oil .. .. .	0 18	0 9 5	1 2	0 10 7	1 0	0 8 1	0 9	0 4 4	0 15	0 7 11
Other oils .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 5	.. .. .	0 0 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 2
Refreshment consumed away from home.	.. .. .	0 0 10	.. .. .	0 1 8	.. .. .	0 0 9	.. .. .	0 0 9	.. .. .	0 0 11
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 7	.. .. .	0 8 11	.. .. .	0 1 8
<b>Total for Gorakhpur .. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>17 4 1</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>14 6 8</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>10 9 11</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>5 9 10</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>10 12 4</b>

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the average monthly expenditure of working class families in Lucknow and Gorakhpur on miscellaneous items.

Name of item.	Lucknow.					Gorakhpur.				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Barber .. .. .	0 7 5	0 5 9	0 3 9	0 2 8	0 4 5	0 6 8	0 4 6	0 4 1	0 2 6	0 3 11
Dhobi .. .. .	0 10 8	0 9 4	0 4 0	0 1 8	0 4 9	0 11 7	0 8 6	0 5 8	0 2 2	0 5 10
Medical fee or medicines .. .. .	0 1 1	..	0 0 1	..	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 1 11	..	0 1 4
Education .. .. .	0 6 1	0 0 1	..	..	0 0 5	1 2 5	0 0 8	0 0 7	..	0 1 5
Expenses of going home .. .. .	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 0 11
Tobacco etc .. .. .	0 18 10	0 8 10	0 5 7	0 4 0	0 6 4	0 4 0	0 6 9	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 4 4
Liquor .. .. .	0 6 8	..	0 0 5	..	0 0 7	..	0 0 6	0 0 1	..	0 0 2
Toddy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 8	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 8
Bhang .. .. .	..	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 6	..	0 0 7	0 0 1	0 0 8	0 0 8
Charas .. .. .	..	..	0 0 8	..	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	..
Ganja .. .. .	..	..	0 0 1	..	..	..	0 1 1	0 0 5	..	0 0 5
Opium .. .. .	..	0 0 1	0 0 8	..	0 0 2	..	..	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Pansupari .. .. .	1 2 8	0 12 1	0 3 5	0 0 9	0 5 1	0 6 11	0 5 10	0 3 5	0 1 5	0 3 8
Amusements .. .. .	0 1 4	0 0 6	0 0 1	..	0 0 2	0 0 11	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Festival .. .. .	0 18 4	0 8 10	0 4 10	0 1 0	0 5 5	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 1 5	..	0 1 5
Payment to dependants not living with family .. .. .	1 7 1	3 11 9	1 11 8	2 14 6	2 1 9	8 8 11	8 0 0	4 5 11	4 4 10	5 5 4
Interest on debt .. .. .	0 2 9	1 7 11	0 7 8	0 4 8	0 8 8	0 10 8	0 12 11	0 6 0	0 2 8	0 6 11
Repayment of debt .. .. .	8 5 8	1 10 4	0 10 6	0 6 8	0 14 9	2 12 5	2 15 6	0 18 4	0 3 1	1 4 1
Trade Union subscription .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper .. .. .	0 2 7	0 1 4	0 0 9	0 0 1	0 0 10	..	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Others .. .. .	0 14 1	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 0 1	0 3 8	3 2 8	1 15 6	0 2 8	0 0 7	0 10 7
Total .. .. .	11 0 3	10 4 4	4 9 9	4 5 2	5 11 2	18 7 11	15 13 7	7 8 4	5 3 11	9 3 6

Table XIX.—Showing the relation of expenditure to income for each group.

Group.	Income	Items of expenditure.							Savings (+).	Deficit (—)
		Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lighting.	Rent.	Household.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
<i>Lucknow.</i>										
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I .. ..	48 1 5	22 10 0	8 5 0	2 15 4	2 4 5	0 10 8	11 0 8	42 13 8	0 8 9	..
II .. ..	34 7 10	16 9 3	2 11 4	2 1 8	2 1 0	0 8 5	10 4 4	34 4 0	0 8 10	..
III .. ..	21 10 6	11 9 5	1 13 5	1 11 1	1 7 9	0 5 1	4 9 9	21 8 6	0 2 0	..
IV .. ..	19 13 8	6 5 4	0 14 2	1 0 3	1 4 1	0 2 9	4 5 2	18 15 9	..	0 2 1
Total for all groups	28 10 0	12 3 11	1 14 8	1 11 9	1 9 3	0 5 6	5 11 2	28 8 3	0 1 9	..
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>										
I .. ..	49 11 6	17 4 1	2 14 5	1 11 9	0 14 7	0 11 11	18 7 11	42 0 8	1 10 10	..
II .. ..	85 14 5	14 6 6	2 2 9	1 6 5	1 1 8	0 9 4	15 13 7	85 8 3	0 6 2	..
III .. ..	21 13 9	10 9 11	1 12 8	1 1 4	0 10 6	0 6 1	7 3 4	21 11 10	0 1 11	..
IV .. ..	13 0 1	5 9 10	0 14 5	0 8 11	0 8 0	0 3 4	6 3 11	13 0 5	..	0 0 4
Total for all groups	24 3 2	10 12 4	1 12 1	1 1 3	0 11 8	0 6 7	9 3 6	28 15 5	0 3 9	..

## SECTION II.

## Information regarding Factories which are not governed by the Indian Factories Act.

Complete information about the whole province could not be collected for want of sufficient staff and time. The Chief Inspector of Factories was not able to give any help and the information could be collected by the Divisional Superintendent of Industries for Meerut, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Bijnor, Agra, and Pilibhit only. Information has been collected for factories using power and employing more than ten and less than twenty persons on any one day in the year and for factories not using power and employing more than thirty persons on any one day in the year.

*Factories using power and employing more than ten persons and less than twenty.*—Table I gives the number of factories in the important industries, average number of persons employed on any one day in the year, working hours, monthly earnings of the employees, and the minimum age of children in each industry.

It has been found that the conditions of workers in the small factories are satisfactory. A majority of the workers are merely coolies. The working hours in some cases exceed ten, but very few factories work all the year round at this rate. The working hours are more than ten in seasonal factories only. The number of children employed is small, and they do only light work. No cases of adverse effect on their health have been reported. The minimum age of children actually employed for work is rarely below 12. In some factories children below 12 have been found as apprentices only.

*Factories not using power and employing more than 30 persons on any one day.*—Table II gives the number of factories in the important industries, the number of persons employed, the monthly earnings of the employees, and the hours of work and the minimum age of children employed.

It has been found that in these factories the number of persons employed varies with the demand in the season. Labour is generally employed on piece wages, and the workers are bound by the advances that they receive from the employers. The hours of work are not fixed, but in the season the hours exceed ten at many places. Children are generally apprentices, but in brick-kilns they do light coolies' work also. The minimum ages vary from 8 to 14 in the kilns. No adverse effect upon the health of children has been reported except in carpet factories. The employees work in well-ventilated houses, or in open fields, e.g. in kilns, but the hard work of the lathe driver and moulder working near the furnace in the brassware industry is apt to tell upon their health in the long run. In the carpet factories the children of 8 years are regular employees. They have to begin early in order to acquire deftness of touch, but sedentary life, indoor work, and long hours in a stooping posture are likely to affect the health of the growing boy adversely. All the same, most



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of the workers work under conditions familiar to them in their homes and take frequent holidays. They are paid for on piece-work system, and are able, therefore, to work when they like and under conditions which impose little undesirable constraint on their choice of time of work

TABLE I.—*Information regarding factories using power and employing more than 10 and less than 20 persons on any day in the year.*

Places for which information is available.	Number of factories.	Total number of persons employed on any one day in the year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Average number of persons per factory.	Working hours.	Minimum age of children.	Earnings.		
									Men.	Women.	Children.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Dal Splitting.</i>											
Cawnpore .. .. .	25	818	251	61	6	18	10	13	12 to 15	8 to 10	8 to 10
2. <i>Printing Presses.</i>											
Cawnpore and Aligarh .. .. .	8	177	154	..	23	22	9 and 7½	8	8 to 45	..	3 to 10
3. <i>Lime and Surkhi.</i>											
Cawnpore and Aligarh .. .. .	12	221	203	16	2	18·4	10 and 9	12	12 to 50	8	5
4. <i>Sugar Refineries.</i>											
Pilibhit, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur.	11	355	355	..	..	33	10	..	9 to 40	..	..
5. <i>Shoe Factories.</i>											
Agra .. .. .	3	117	35	3	27	39	10	12	10 to 60	3 to 6	3 to 6
6. <i>Polishing Factories.</i>											
Aligarh .. .. .	6	97	80	..	17	16	8	10	15 to 30	..	2 to 5
7. <i>Miscellaneous.</i> —[Ice factories (9), Iron foundries (2), Hide pressing (1), Timber sawing (1), Tobacco and lime grinding (2), Gold thread making (2), Locks, safes, etc. (1) Oil and flour (2), Oil mill (1). Lime, flour and gin (1), Cotton Ginning (1).]											
All the cities .. .. .	17	300	206	48	46	17	7 to 12	..	13 to 125	8 to 15	6 to 12

TABLE II.—Information regarding factories NOT using power and employing more than 30 persons on any one day in the year.

Places for which information is available.	Number of factories.	Total no. of persons employed on any one day in the year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Average no. of persons per factory.	Working hours.	Minimum age of children.	Earnings.		
									Men.	Women.	Children.
<b>1. Brassware factories.</b>									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Moradabad and Benares ..	54	2,130	1,704	16	410	40	9-11	12	..	..	..
<b>2. Brick kilns.</b>											
Cawnpore, Meerut, Aligarh, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Moradabad.	98	12,251	7,990	2,569	1,692	125	11	12	9 to 25	8 to 12	8 to 8
<b>3. Hide godowns.</b>											
Cawnpore ..	14	1,147	1,037	68	42	82	9-11	12	10 to 25	9 to 15	6 to 8
<b>4. Shoes factories and leather works.</b>											
Agra and Cawnpore ..	13	564	492	..	72	43	..	12	8 to 45	..	4 to 7
<b>5. Furniture factories.</b>											
Bareilly and Cawnpore ..	11	400	400	..	..	36	10-11	..	15 to 30	..	..
<b>6. Khandsals (sugar manufacture on Country lines).</b>											
Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit	20	709	709	..	..	35	10-12	..	8 to 40	..	..
<b>7. Lock, iron and hardware factories.</b>											
Aligarh and Cawnpore ..	8	303	283	..	20	38	..	14	20 to 45	..	6 to 10
<b>8. Textiles.</b>											
Agra ..	6	1,604	578	79	947	267	10½	8	25 to 35	9 to 10	12 to 15
<b>9. Miscellaneous.—(Silver wire and tinsel, Printing presses, Motor repairing firms, tobacco factories, bristle sorting firms, oil and wood working, and lac factory.)</b>											
Benares ..	22	1,086	904	87	95	50	8½	12	..	..	..