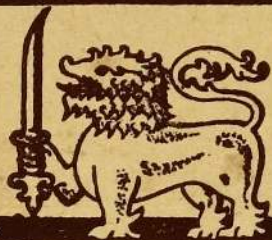


C. B. E. P.

17 FEB 1959

Ceylon LABOUR GAZETTE

செயலாளர் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்



VOLUME II
No. 11

NOVEMBER
1951

In this issue

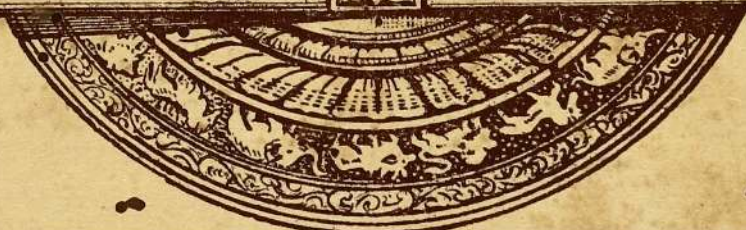
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CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

Vol. II, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1951

HEALTH WORK ON ESTATES

Provision of Medical Wants

The Medical Wants Ordinance and the Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance, Chapters 176 and 175 respectively of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon, make provision for health service to resident estate labour, Indian and indigenous.

In return for a contribution by the planting community in the form of an export duty on their produce, the Government assumed the responsibility for meeting the medical wants of labourers in planting districts. The Medical Wants Ordinance imposes on the Government the duty of establishing such hospitals and dispensaries as may be necessary for the medical wants of the estates.

Under the provisions of this Ordinance labourers are entitled to be visited on the estates, when they are ill, by the Medical Officer, who can be summoned for the purpose by the Superintendent in his discretion, and also to receive treatment at a District Hospital if the Medical Officer considers such treatment necessary. It is also the duty of the Medical Officer to visit these estates to inspect their sanitary condition, to examine the state of health of the labourers and the children, and to inspect estate hospital or dispensary.

Superintendents of estates, which maintain hospitals or dispensaries, are entitled to receive from the Medical Department a free supply of certain drugs. They are also entitled to receive, at cost price, from the Medical Department a stock of certain specified drugs for the use of labourers.

Line Rooms

Regulations under the Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance, regarding a new type of estate lines, were before Parliament recently and have now become law. These Regulations require that lines should be constructed so as to consist of either two single-room lines or a double-room line in a block of the cottage type. But where the available sites make it impracticable, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has been empowered to authorize constructions of cottage-type lines in blocks of four. All lines are to be provided with individual latrines of a type specified by the D.M. and S.S.

There is also statutory provision to ensure that families with grown-up children are allotted double-room lines.

Work done by the Medical Department

An idea of the extent of the health work done on estates can be had from the following account of the work done in this connection during 1950 by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services:—

Area.—Approximately 2,313 estates were scheduled under the Medical Wants Ordinance, and the approximate labour population was 994,705.

Staff.—The staff consists of 1 Inspecting Medical Officer (Estates) fulltime, 55 Medical Officers of Health and 4 Medical Officers all part-time.

Medical facilities.—There were 66 hospitals and 116 dispensaries maintained by the Government in the Estate Medical Districts, in charge of Medical Officers and Apothecaries for rendering Medical Aid to estates as well as indigenous population. 99 estate hospitals and 678 estate dispensaries (including the 99 dispensaries attached to the estate hospitals) were maintained by the estate authorities exclusively for the treatment of plantation labourers.

Estate hospitals.—In the year reported on, 93 estate hospitals were inspected in order to grant rebate to estates in respect of the preceding year. The reports submitted by the Inspecting Officers indicated that the hospitals were efficiently maintained and the work was also satisfactory.

Estate dispensaries.—164 estate dispensaries, out of 678 dispensaries that were functioning during 1950, were inspected and these 678 dispensaries served labourers of 855 estates. Four dispensaries were closed down during the year as a result of fragmentation of the estates due to change of ownership or affiliation on the score of economy.

Medical attendants-in-charge of estate hospitals and dispensaries and their qualifications.—

	1948	1949	1950
(a) Qualified Medical Officers	5	6	8
(b) Indian qualified Medical Officers not registrable in Ceylon	4	4	5
(c) Qualified Apothecaries	1	4	4
(d) Approved Dispensers	683	674	664

Sanitary inspection.—The total number of estates inspected and reported on during the year was 326 compared with 320 in the preceding year.

General sanitary condition.—

	1948	1949	1950
Very Good	25	14	18
Good	197	165	168
Fair	106	117	110
Poor	25	21	24
Bad	1	3	6

Of these estates inspected the number of estates having sanitary dust-bins are:

	1948	1949	1950
Provided fully	63	47	33
Provided partially	101	87	84

Line accommodation of those inspected.—

	1948	1949	1950
(i) No of estates having non-crowded lines ..	278	231	225
Slightly (10 per cent. or below) over crowded ..	58	56	69
Over crowded (over 10 per cent.) lines ..	18	33	32
(ii) No. of line rooms inspected ..	68,444	66,970	70,831
No. up to Government requirements ..	58,604	54,391	59,914
No. not up to Government requirements ..	9,840	12,579	10,917

Latrine accommodation.—

(i) *Of these inspected:*

No. of latrine compartments—

Pit ..	11,368	13,770	11,554
Bucket ..	7,398	6,354	8,594
Water-borne ..	1,521	2,284	3,239
(ii) No. of latrine compartments further required ..	1,252	1,183	1,319
(iii) No. of estates having sufficient number of latrines ..	258	232	249
Insufficient number of latrines ..	89	78	74
No. Latrines ..	7	10	3
(iv) No. of estates having sanitary conveniences for children (provided fully) ..	33	31	26
Provided partly ..	65	61	66
According to type plan—			
Provided fully ..	25	18	15
Provided partly ..	61	44	38

Water supplies.—

(i) *Of those inspected:*

No. of estates having entirely protected supplies ..	201	231	230
Partly protected supplies ..	114	68	71
Unprotected supplies ..	39	21	25
(ii) No. of estate having piped supplies—			
Wholly ..	109	202	193
Partly ..	49	49	41
Well supplies fully protected (covered well with pump) ..	37	23	34
Partly protected ..	61	13	19
Other sources of supply (fully protected) ..	8	6	3
Partly protected ..	22	6	11

Anky, treatment.—

No. of estates treated ..	432	421	410
No. of persons treated ..	146,084	193,580	215,007

Maternity and child welfare work.—

(a) *Registered Estate Midwives:*

(i) In all estates ..	277	272	275
(ii) No. inspected (Midwives) ..	135	142	135
(iii) No. of estates served by them ..	435	418	446
(iv) No. of estates served by outside registered midwives ..	203	151	151

(b) *Un-registered Midwives:*

(i) No. in all estates ..	177	104	100
(ii) No. inspected ..	20	22	15
(iii) No. of estates served ..	180	120	149

(c) Births:		1948	1949	1950
(i) On estates visited	.. ..	14,237	14,377	*14,624
(ii) On estates having registered Midwives	.. ..	7,125	9,200	8,588
(iii) of (ii) attended by registered Midwives	.. ..	6,241	8,459	7,540

The percentage of cases attended to by the registered midwives on estates is 52 of the live births compared to a percentage of 59 in 1949.

	1948	1949	1950
(d) No. of estates having creches	673	676	672
(e) No. of estates supplying cooked meals to children of non-working age	391	305	316
(f) No. of estates with Maternity Wards	224	206	204
(g) No. of estates with lying-in-rooms attached to lines	37	31	36
(h) No. of estates having clinics—			
(a) On Estates	90	70	41
(b) At Hospitals	15	16	13
(i) No. of estates served by outside clinics	86	74	128

Vaccination against Small-pox.—

(a) No. of estates in which vaccination was carried out	1,293	1,203	1,045
(b) No. of persons vaccinated	31,947	40,731	38,559
(c) Vaccinations—Successful	28,343	35,465	33,834
Unsuccessful	636	617	685
Unknown	2,968	4,649	4,040

Anti-Typhoid inoculations.—

(a) No. of estates visited	69	38	36
(b) No. of persons inoculated—			
1st Dose	14,747	6,140	4,231
2nd Dose	8,279	5,715	3,734

Communicable diseases.—

(a) No. of cases reported—			
Chicken-pox	470	867	754
Cholera	—	—	—
Diphtheria	3	3	2
Dysentery	141	258	146
Measels	351	155	635
Mumps	31	153	202
Plague	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Small-pox	3	1	—
Tuberculosis	42	48	27
Typhoid Fever	158	119	101
Whooping Cough	43	433	170
(b) No. of visits in connection with communicable diseases to estates by Inspecting Officer—			
1st visit	122	198	99
Subsequent	109	166	127
(c) No. of visits (communicable diseases) by sanitary Inspectors—			
1st visit	955	874	881
Subsequent	1,463	1,426	1,421

	*Births	1950
In Hospitals	3,505
In Maternity Wards	6,545
In Lines	4,574
Total	14,624

Estate schools.—

	1948	1949	1950
No. of schools	452	422	391
No. of schools medically examined	—	1	1
No. of pupils examined	—	55	42
No. of schools in inspectorate maintaining register of defects	—	46	1
No. of pupils defective	—	131	32
No. of defects found	—	65	113
No. of defects corrected	—	4	82

Estate schools carrying out health education procedure.—

Completely	—	2	1
Partially	—	—	6

Mandapam Camp.—

(1) No. of labourers passed	50,910
(2) No. of others passed	40,162
(3) No. of labourers rejected	99
(4) No. of others rejected	20
(5) No. of passengers subjected to surveillance	37,586
(6) No. of passengers completed surveillance	37,300

Thattaparai Camp.—

- Number of passengers who passed through Thattaparai Camp—

Estate labourers .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil
Others after full Quarantine .. .. .	..	..	..	210

No. rejected—

Leprosy .. .. .	..	..	..	2
Pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	29
Skin Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	5
- The following passengers were passed at Tuticorin without quarantine detention at Thattaparai Camp—

Estate labourers .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	2,993
- All passengers were subjected to surveillance in Ceylon and completed their period of surveillance here

From Material supplied by

The Department of Medical and Sanitary Services

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Note.—The following is a summary of the principal statistics published this month. Further details will be found in the tables and appendices appearing in this issue:—

Cost of Living

The Colombo working class cost of living index number for October, 1951 was 282, as against 279 in September, 1951. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for October, 1951, was 292 as against 287 in September, 1951.

Registrants for Employment or better Employment

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment according to registers of the employment exchanges as at the end of August and September, 1951, was as given below—

			<i>August, 1951</i>		<i>September, 1951</i>
Technical and clerical	..	..	5,806	..	5,718
Skilled	..	..	8,348	..	8,268
Semi-skilled	..	..	12,398	..	12,254
Unskilled	..	..	27,906	..	27,381
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			54,458		53,621

The number of persons placed in employment during these two months is shown below—

			<i>August, 1951</i>		<i>September, 1951</i>
Technical and clerical	..	..	142	..	146
Skilled	..	..	123	..	105
Semi-skilled	..	..	152	..	149
Unskilled	..	..	658	..	294
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			1,075		694

Strikes

There were altogether seven strikes in the month of August, 1951, involving 920 workers and a loss of 638 man-days. Of these 6 strikes were on estates involving 770 workers and a loss of 488 man-days. The other one was in the Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade, involving 150 workers and a loss of 150 man-days.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In October, 1951, there was an excess of arrivals over departures of Indian estate labourers from the Island amounting to 1,832. Generally there is an excess of departures over arrivals for the first five months of the year, while for the rest of the year there is normally an excess of arrivals over departures.

Wage Rates

The minimum wages payable for the month of November, 1951, to workers in all trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance, has been applied will be slightly higher than in the previous month.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISCHARGED PRISONER

Writing in the July—August, 1951, issue of the "Industrial Welfare and Personnel Management", Lt.-Col. R. A. C. Radcliffe, a member of the Executive Committee of the Howard League for Penal Reform, states that every year approximately 35,000 men are discharged from

the prisons and Borstals of the United Kingdom, and a considerable proportion seek employment in industry. If they succeed in finding it and—for more difficult—in holding on to it and making good, their rehabilitation has been achieved and the number of useful and productive citizens in the country correspondingly increased.

If, on the other hand, they fail to find or, having found, fail to hold their job, they will almost inevitably take to crime again in order to earn a living.

Industry has clearly, therefore, an important part to play in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners. The willingness of industry to do its best must be assumed, since surely no firm has a right to contract out of this communal responsibility and leave it to be borne by others. That does not, of course, mean that a firm ought to employ every discharged prisoner sent to it; it simply means that a firm should be willing to consider each case on its merits with a real desire to help if possible.

In finding a job an ex-prisoner has two main problems to solve: he must find an employer willing to take him on, and he must find a job suitable to him.

The first problem is much the easier of the two. For many employers are fortunately willing to give discharged prisoners a chance, particularly if they are first offenders, and the Ministry of Labour, the Central After Care Association and the National Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies have responsibility for doing everything possible to place discharged prisoners who ask them for help.

The prisoner's second problem, that of finding a suitable job, is much more difficult for two reasons:

- (1) he has probably very little idea himself of the sort of job he ought to take, and
- (2) there is very little skilled advice on which he can draw.

The importance of the prisoner finding a job in which he will be likely to settle down and make good is very real, and that should be readily appreciated by firms who are accustomed to study this matter carefully in connection with their ordinary entrants. If these need careful placing and selection for work, how much more so the prisoner whose difficulties of adjustment are so much greater and resemble in many ways the difficulties of the ex-servicemen, whose resettlement after the recent war was so carefully planned with remarkable success.

Lt.-Col. R. A. C. Radcliffe goes on to say that some men are in prison to-day mainly, or partly, because they were in work that was for some reason unsuitable to them before they went wrong. It may have been work that put too much temptation in the man's way—the handling of controlled goods, in which there was a big black market trade; or a job where the drink or gambling temptations were great; or perhaps just a job unsuitable to his temperament—too monotonous or too unhealthy; so that he took to crime to escape from it. Or finally, a job among bad companions. Plenty of other men have, of course, to face similar or worse difficulties and do so successfully without taking to crime.

A firm can best help the prisoner in the second part of his problem by understanding these points and giving them careful consideration before taking him on. It is essential that those responsible for helping to place prisoners should give all the facts of each to the firm willing to employ a man. As has been said already, there are times when a firm will help a prisoner best by refusing him certain kinds of work.

But unfortunately, a discharged prisoner's difficulties are only half over when he has found an employer and a job at least reasonably suitable to himself. He has now to face what is for many the hardest task of all—that of settling down and making good in the job that he has got.

A discharged prisoner starting work in a factory has to adjust himself to new work, different hours, different food and many other things. At the same time he has to struggle with two other difficulties which we know from industrial research are both closely related to labour turnover and contentment at work. These are:

- (a) He must try to get himself accepted into his working group in the factory, and therefore must at once decide whether to tell his workmates frankly about his prison sentence and hope for their sympathy and understanding, or to conceal it from them. Most men, probably wisely, decide on concealment, but the strain of that is immense to some temperaments. It means not only lying frequently when asked questions, but also keeping a constant guard on every word spoken so that he should not betray the awkward blank in his past. And all the time there is the fear, too often realized, that someone will guess his secret or recognize him and that the group will then refuse to accept him as one of themselves.
- (b) Outside the factory he is struggling with his adjustment to home life, and the probable difficulties of that need no enlargement.

Many discharged prisoners have also to learn, perhaps for the first time, not only to trust others but to be trusted and to accept a measure of responsibility—something for which prison seldom trains them.

It follows then that the third and most important way in which a firm can help the discharged prisoner is by looking after him very carefully when he has been taken on. How exactly this should be done must be an individual matter of opinion and experiment.

It may, perhaps, seem rather absurd to ask so much of busy managers and foremen on behalf of men who have offended against society, some more than once, and who may or may not be useful workers after all this time and care. But what is the alternative? These men are mostly weaker brethren—weaker in mind and character, usually with a bad start in life as the root of their trouble, and almost certainly faced with tasks of readjustment which would defeat many far stronger than them.

They are then a communal responsibility; and industry, as part of the community, must shoulder its responsibility both to them and the community and do its very best for them, however onerous or unwelcome to some that task may be.

Asian Manpower Technical Conference in Bangkok

An Asian Manpower Technical Conference convened by the I.L.O. will be held in Bangkok (Thailand), commencing on December 12, 1951. The Conference is expected to last about 2 weeks. The general purpose of the Conference is to determine methods for the full utilization of manpower in the development of Asian Countries, and to formulate a concrete plan of action by the I.L.O. in the manpower field in Asia.

An invitation for Ceylon to participate in the Conference has been accepted. A team of 2 delegates consisting of Mr. R. L. Gunasekera, Assistant Commissioner of Labour (senior delegate), and Mr. N. L. Abeywira, Assistant Commissioner of Labour (alternate delegate), will represent this country at the Conference.

International Seminar in Labour Statistics

Ceylon has accepted an invitation from the International Labour Office to participate in an International Seminar in Labour Statistics organized by it for countries in the Far Eastern Region to be held in New Delhi from November 21 to December 4, 1951.

2. The seminar is intended to offer to officials actually administering Statistical Offices and to persons intending to enter the field of labour statistics an opportunity to acquaint themselves with aspects of labour statistics which they may find useful in their work. It will include both the consideration of what other countries have done and are doing in this field and the special problems of adapting methods used in other countries to the special requirements of the countries of the Far East Region.

3. The subjects chosen to form the curriculum of the seminar can be roughly divided into five groups, corresponding to the major branches of labour statistics: cost of living; family living studies; employment, unemployment and occupation; wages; and other labour statistics topics. Each of the main topics forms the subject of a course of three or four lectures, while the last-mentioned group will include lectures on labour productivity statistics, the organization of labour statistics offices, and the international standardization of labour statistics. One series of lectures will draw special attention to the special problems of India and the Far Eastern countries.

4. Mr. D. R. Umagiliya, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, and Mr. S. Rasaratnam, Labour Statistical Officer, will be the delegates from Ceylon for this seminar.

The National Income of India in 1948-49

According to a news item in the *Bombay Labour Gazette*, the national income of India during 1948-49 was Rs. 8,710 crores while the per capita income was Rs. 255 according to the First Report of the National Income Committee appointed by the Government of India

on August 4, 1949 (a) to prepare a report on the national income and related estimates, (b) to suggest measures for improving the quality of available data and for the collection of further essential statistics, and (c) to recommend ways and means of promoting research in the field of national income. Another function of the Committee was to guide the National Income Unit of the Government of India in the compilation of authoritative estimates of the national income.

The report contains, besides the total estimates for 1948-49, breakdown of figures showing the source of income, occupational distribution, net output per engaged person, share of Government in domestic output, relation of income to consumer expenditure and a fairly articulated framework of social accounts.

The Committee observes that to enable the Government to frame their economic policy on proper lines a correct estimate of the national income and its distribution are essential. The more serious problems of estimating national income which are rather peculiar to India according to the Committee are as follows:—

- (a) lack of adequate empirical data;
- (b) the absence of a uniform basis which could be used for evaluating commodities and services in terms of money;
- (c) illiteracy of the majority of the population and general absence of keeping accounts;
- (d) usual industrial classifications cannot be adhered to as a major part of Indian economy consists of household enterprises.

The main bodies of the available data used by the Committee for estimates of the year 1948-49 relate to (a) gross volume of agricultural production and other allied products; (b) activities of factory establishments; (c) income and expenditure of Government and Government enterprises; (d) data on imports and exports and other items in the international balance of payments and (e) available information on the working population.

Of the total estimated national income the Committee has given a few interesting breakdowns. An analysis of income by industrial origin indicates that agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities, including transport and marketing services performed by the cultivator on his own account in respect of his own produce, contribute roughly 48 per cent. or nearly half the national income. Commerce, transport and communications offer 19.5 per cent. or nearly a fifth of the total. It is also noticed that commodity production constituting roughly the total value contributed by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and hand-trades amounts to Rs. 56.5 abja or Rs. 5,650 crores, representing nearly two thirds of the total income.

Distribution of income according to the character of the enterprises shows that the contribution of small enterprises, which is 83.6 per cent. is about five times as great as that of larger enterprises (16.4 per cent.). It is also seen that small enterprises account for more than 61 per cent. of the net domestic product.

Analysis of the consumer expenditure in relation to the national income indicates that food which has been aptly called the "king-pin of Indian economy" maintains its overriding importance in the structure of national expenditure.

Of the total estimated national production of Rs. 8,710 crores during 1948-49 the consumer expenditure on food, the Committee says "probably amounted to Rs. 4,600 crores or nearly 53 per cent. of the national income".

Industrial Housing Scheme in India

The Statewise distribution of Rs. 10,000,000 in connection with the promotion of the Industrial Housing Scheme provided in the budget of 1950-51, according to the reply by the Hon. Minister of Labour to a question in Parliament, is as follows:—

Rs. 7,500,000 were advanced to Bombay, Rs. 1,000,000 each to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 500,000 to Bihar. Out of this Bombay State has constructed 1,268 houses, while 169 were nearing completion in Orissa. No houses have so far been constructed in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar but these two States proposed to complete the construction of 400 and 85 houses respectively by the end of 1951. By that time the Bombay and Orissa States hope to put up another 317 and 92 houses respectively.

Trade Union Registrations

The following new Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 116), in the month of October, 1951:—

429. The Cultivation Officers' Association.
430. Sri Lanka P. W. D. Workers' Association.
431. Kotte U. C. Employees' Union.
432. Postal Counter Clerks' Union of Ceylon..
433. Kelaniya National Workers' Union.
434. Colombo District P. W. D. Workers' Union.
435. Kuliyaipitiya Government Teachers' Union.
436. The Timber Workers' Union.
437. Association of Government Entomological Field Attendants.
438. Association of Headmasters of Government English Schools.
439. Ex. Road Committee Staffs Association of Ceylon.
440. Government Minnor Employees' Union.
441. Ceylon Dispensers' Association.

GUIDE TO EMPLOYERS

NOTICE

A Guide to Employers in the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade was published in last month's issue of this *Gazette*, where it was indicated that certain rates of wages were likely to be increased with effect from November 1, 1951. These variations in the rates which affect only the toddy section of the trade came into force on November 1. The new rates are published elsewhere in this issue under the heading "Decisions of Wages Boards" and employers are advised to familiarize themselves with the changes made.

A JUDGMENT IN APPEAL IN A WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION CASE.

Present : Nagalingam J.

G. B. DE SILVA, Appellant, v. ADDITIONAL CONTROLLER OF
ESTABLISHMENTS, Respondent.

S. C. No. 791—Workmen's Compensation Case No. C. 30/6768/44

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance—Assessment of disablement—Misdirection—Duty of Commissioner to adjudicate on evidence.

In a proceeding under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the point for determination was whether the applicant had suffered further deterioration of his disability after 1949, up to which date his disability had been assessed as amounting to sixty per cent. and upon which basis he had been paid compensation.

The medical evidence on this point disclosed two conflicting views. The Commissioner preferred the evidence of one doctor but adduced no reasons for rejecting that of the others. He also overlooked the applicant's evidence on this point.

Held, that the Commissioner's failure to take cognizance of and adjudicate upon, this evidence amounted to a misdirection which vitiated his finding.

A PPEAL from an order of the Deputy Commissioner of
Workmen's Compensation.

M. A. M. Hussain, for appellant.

No appearance for respondent.

October 10, 1951. NAGALINGAM J.

This is an appeal by a workman from an order of the learned Deputy Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, refusing him his claim for compensation made on the ground that he was totally and permanently disabled as a result of an accident met by him on March 31, 1944, in the course of his employment under the respondent. My task is rendered the more difficult in this case as there has been no appearance for the respondent, and this is eminently a case where some assistance from that direction would have been of value to me, so that under the conditions under which this appeal has been argued I have not been able to reach a view in conformity with that arrived at by the learned Deputy Commissioner.

The appeal involves really questions of fact although they have been brought in under the larger ground that there has been a misdirection on the part of the learned Deputy Commissioner in that he has not taken cognizance of and adjudicated upon the evidence given by certain of the witnesses. Had he given reasons for not acting upon the evidence of Drs. Bartholomeusz, Welikala and Jayamanne and for preferring the evidence of Dr. Anthonisz to theirs, I should have thought that no question of misdirection could successfully have been put forward. But in the absence of anything on the record to show that the Deputy Commissioner did bring his mind to bear on their evidence, the questions raised by the appellant have to be gone into, and judgment formed thereafter.

It is also true there is a misdirection in the order of the learned Deputy Commissioner when he says that the appellant "did not state what disability he suffered after October 1, 1945", but the appellant did expressly state in the course of his evidence, "I now have pain in the spine, I can't bend, this kept on increasing from time to time after the accident, I took treatment but I am now unfit for any kind of work". The learned Deputy Commissioner has not given the benefit of any view he may have formed of this evidence of the appellant. I think it would be too violent a presumption to draw that he disbelieved the appellant from the observation he has made that the appellant did not state what disability he suffered, which is entirely different from a statement of disbelief. The learned Deputy Commissioner's statement rather shows that he overlooked the fact that there was evidence on the point given by the workman.

The question for decision in appeal is whether it could be said that the learned Deputy Commissioner has by not directing his mind to the evidence of the appellant and of the three witnesses, Drs. Bartholomeusz, Welikala and Jayamanne, misdirected himself, and whether such misdirection does amount to a vitiation of his finding.

The point for determination before the Deputy Commissioner was whether the appellant had suffered further deterioration of his disability after 1949, up to which date his disability had been assessed as amounting to sixty per cent. and he had been paid compensation on that basis.

Dr. Jayamanne who had X-rayed the appellant in 1948 and again in 1950, gave it as his opinion that the osteo-Arthritic condition which he had observed in 1948, had advanced more markedly and that the aggravation of the condition was possibly due to the trauma. His view was supported by Dr. Welikala who is a specialist in Radiology who says that he himself examined the appellant in 1944, by X-ray and thereafter had him X-rayed in April, 1951, and in his opinion the appellant's present condition is worse than what it was earlier and the condition was possibly attributable to the injury sustained by him, as the rest of the body apart from the lumber-spine was quite clear. Dr. Bartholomeusz gave it as his opinion that the appellant was totally and permanently disabled and he attributed the condition of the appellant also to the accident.

As against this volume of medical testimony, there was at best an opinion of an inconclusive character given by Dr. Anthonisz who is a Visiting Surgeon of the General Hospital and who was one of the members of the Medical Board that examined him at the instance of the respondent. His opinion was that senility could have aggravated the appellant's condition and the disability from which the appellant was now suffering which he himself estimated at 100 per cent. could be due to senile changes rather than to the trauma. Unfortunately Dr. Anthonisz had not examined the appellant in 1946, but he himself says that he had a certified copy of the previous proceedings and that having regard to those proceedings he and the other members of the Board thought that the appellant had been adequately compensated and that whatever changes had now taken place in the appellant's physical condition were due to progressive senile changes.

This statement of Dr. Anthonisz rather shows that he has taken into consideration certain irrelevant matters on which his opinion was based. It was not open to him to determine or to be influenced by any previous assessment of the disability of the appellant. It was up to him to say whether in his opinion the appellant's present condition had deteriorated to the extent of 100 per cent. having regard to the trauma and of course, in order to arrive at a view it certainly would have been legitimate for him to have ascertained what were the physical or clinical symptoms that were observed at the earlier point of time but he should not have allowed himself to be influenced by the view taken by the previous Board or by any proceedings had at the previous inquiry.

Having given very careful consideration to all aspects of the case, I think there is no reason not to arrive at a finding in consonance with the view expressed by Drs. Bartholomeusz, Welikala and Jayamanne. I would therefore set aside the order of the Deputy Commissioner and direct that the appellant be paid the sum of Rs. 1,960 being* the balance forty per cent. of the compensation claimed by him. The appellant will also be entitled to the costs of appeal and of the proceedings had before the Deputy Commissioner.

* *Vide* below copy of order dated October 17, 1951, rectifying the judgment delivered on October 10, 1951.

M. A. M. Husain for Applicant-Appellant.

E. R. de Fonseka, C.C. for Respondent.

October 17, 1951. NAGALINGAM J.

This is an application on behalf of the respondent to have the judgment varied in regard to an error into which the Court was misled by Counsel for the appellant who, however, justifies the figure he gave me on that occasion as the figure that the appellant would have been entitled to on the basis of the claim made by him. It was, however, not my intention when I made the order that the appellant should be given 40 per cent. of the claim made by him in the sense that it should have reference to the amount which he said he was entitled to on the basis of the salary he put forward, but my intention was that on the basis of the assessment of the claim made on the last occasion he should be given 40 per cent.

It is now agreed by Counsel for both parties that on the latter basis the correct figure should be Rs. 1,344. I, therefore, rectify the judgment delivered by me by substituting for the figure Rs. 1,960 the figure Rs. 1,344 which is in the nature of an arithmetical error.

It has also been stated in the application made on behalf of the Additional Controller of Establishments that the reason why Crown Counsel failed to appear at the hearing of the appeal was that there was some confusion in regard to the number. The appellant had quoted the number C 30 which I understand from Crown Counsel may represent a class of cases which were given that particular number by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation but that if one is to identify the particular case a further number should have been

stated. But, whatever that may be, so long as the number C 30 was quoted in the petition of appeal, copy of which was served, without any further number, it was the duty of the respondent to have ascertained what the correct number of the case was if the number C 30 gave no particular indication. In any event, I do not think there may be any further revision of the order except to the extent already made by me.

Order set aside.

DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARD

WAGES BOARD FOR THE TODDY, ARRACK AND VINEGAR TRADE

The following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade, made under Section 28 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, came into force on November 1, 1951:—

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade and set out in the Schedule to the Notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,560 of May 24, 1946, as varied in the manner set out in the Notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,594 of August 30, 1946, shall be further varied as follows:—

(1) by the substitution, for Part II of the Schedule, of the following new Part:—

“Part II

Minimum rates of wages for piece work applicable to certain processes in the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade.

<i>Process</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Coupling coconut palms	70 cents for each coupling
Changing ropes	35 cents for each coupling
Cutting and removing ropes	30 cents for each coupling
Laddering coconut palms	Rs. 35 for each tope not exceeding 110 palms
Tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms for supplying toddy to taverns—	
in the Western Province or the Galle District	54 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Chilaw District	57 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Nuwara Eliya or Kandy District	65 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Matara, Jaffna or Matale District	72 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Puttalam, Badulla, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Kegalla or Hambantota District	77 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Mannar or Mullaittivu District	Re. 1.05 for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
Tapping trees for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar	34 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar	Rs. 45 for 80–120 trees
Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to taverns	Rs. 50 for 25–40 coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms

The application of the foregoing rates for tapping trees shall, in every case where a worker is employed in tapping toddy for the arrack trade or for the manufacture of vinegar, be subject to the condition that the toddy delivered by him contains not less than 7.5 per centum alcohol by volume. Where, however, such toddy contains less than 7.5 per centum alcohol by volume, the worker who delivered it shall be paid an amount which bears to the rate specified above the proportion which the percentage of alcohol in that toddy bears to 7.5”;

(2) by the substitution, for Part III of the Schedule, of the following new Part :—

“ Part III

Minimum rates of wages for time work applicable to the workers specified in column I shall be the corresponding rates set out in column 2.

In any month where the period of unauthorized absence of a worker exceeds four days, he shall be paid as wages for that month an amount which bears to the minimum monthly rate the proportion which the number of days work increased by 4 bears to 30.

1 <i>Class of workers</i>	2 <i>Rate</i>
Workers employed in—	<i>Rs. c.</i>
the work of tope kangany	110 0 for each month
the work of toddy tavern watcher	60 0 for each month
the work of tope watcher	50 0 for each month
the work of collecting station manager	60 0 for each month
the work of selling toddy at taverns	75 0 for each month
the work of selling arrack at taverns	60 0 for each month
collecting toddy from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms (including the operation of transporting, loading, unloading toddy and washing barrels, toddy vats, utensils and other vessels in the toddy section of the trade)	75 0 for each month
collecting toddy from trees (including the operation of transporting) in the arrack section of the trade	35 0 for each month
distilling toddy at distillery	60 0 for each month
bottling and corking toddy bottles—	
(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age	2 10 for each normal working day
(b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age	1 70 for each normal working day
chopping and splitting firewood ; cleaning and washing barrels, wash backs, stills and other vessels at distilleries ; transporting, loading and unloading arrack ; measuring arrack ; bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles ; making vinegar ; bottling, corking and labelling vinegar bottles ; and transporting vinegar for distribution—	
(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age	1 70 for each normal working day
(b) for a male worker under 16 years of age	1 13 for each normal working day
(c) for a female worker not under 16 years of age	1 30 for each normal working day
(d) for a female worker under 16 years of age	0 87 for each normal working day.”

**TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—COLOMBO
WORKING CLASS**

Base: November, 1938-April, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	52.40	6.28	15.96	8.36	17.00	(Nov., 1938-Apr., 1939 = 100)

INDEX NUMBERS

Base: November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

1939	112	102	97	112	104	108
1940	115	103	97	123	111	112
1941	129	108	96	153	116	122
1942	183	171	93	194	144	162

Index
Number
Nov., 1942
= 100

Base: November, 1942 = 100

Group Weights	63.66	7.26	7.06	8.78	13.24	
1943	103	94	105	138	118	197
1944	102	94	105	156	127	200
1945	110	94	112	165	158	221
1946	113	111	124	180	155	229
1947	126	121	136	213	157	252
1948	138	101	148	189	157	260
1949	144	97	129	156	148	258
1950	154	102	129	155	154	272
January	155	96	129	152	151	271
February	154	97	129	150	155	271
March	151	95	129	149	151	266
April	150	96	129	151	154	266
May	151	95	129	151	153	266
June	154	96	129	151	154	271
July	155	96	129	153	155	272
August	156	97	129	151	158	274
September	162	106	129	155	158	283
October	158	113	129	158	155	279
November	155	116	129	166	154	277
December	151	115	129	175	152	273
1951—						
January	157	113	129	177	155	281
February	159	111	129	184	154	284
March	157	113	129	195	156	284
April	156	113	129	196	158	283
May	155	116	129	198	161	283
June	153	113	129	199	162	284
July	152	112	129	201	162	281
August	152	113	129	196	161	279
September	151	109	129	197	169	279
October	152	111	129	207	165	282

**TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE
LABOUR**

Base: July-September, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Final Index Number</i>
Group weights	64	12	8	16	
INDEX NUMBERS					<i>(July-Sept., 1939 = 100)</i>
<i>Base : July-September, 1939 = 100</i>					
1939	100	100	100	100	100
1940	106	113	107	105	107
1941	119	126	108	115	119
1942	160	139	117	135	154

<i>Year</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Index Number October, 1942 = 100</i>
Group weights	701	119	14	166	
1943	108	149	104	116	115
1944	110	202	105	114	122
1945	115	196	104	137	128
1946	118	214	106	131	131
1947	124	220	112	139	138
1948	142	224	112	128	149
1949	154	182	111	126	152
1950	164	162	108	134	158
January	165	160	108	127	157
February	168	155	108	134	160
March	166	155	108	135	159
April	166	157	108	134	159
May	161	158	108	134	155
June	162	162	108	132	156
July	162	164	108	135	158
August	164	164	108	142	160
September	166	163	108	138	160
October	163	165	108	134	158
November	164	166	108	133	158
December	158	170	108	134	155
1951—					
January	161	172	108	134	157
February	172	181	108	137	166
March	174	185	108	134	168
April	173	194	108	137	169
May	168	202	108	135	166
June	163	217	108	136	164
July	161	230	108	141	165
August	158	225	108	151	164
September	158	222	108	162	166
October	159	243	108	161	169

TABLE III

Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to Registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island

<i>Years</i>	<i>Technical and Clerical</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
1939 ..	3,712 ..	11,964 ..	5,034 ..	5,967 ..	26,677
1940 ..	4,734 ..	13,130 ..	4,800 ..	4,981 ..	27,645
1941 ..	5,274 ..	8,882 ..	2,351 ..	3,951 ..	20,458
1942 ..	6,589 ..	9,411 ..	1,882 ..	1,451 ..	19,333
1943 ..	2,282 ..	2,872 ..	1,312 ..	1,869 ..	8,335
1944* ..	295 ..	358 ..	227 ..	173 ..	1,053
1945 ..	2,258 ..	11,025 ..	3,267 ..	4,816 ..	21,366
1946 ..	5,636 ..	10,012 ..	7,527 ..	13,369 ..	36,544
1947 ..	2,883 ..	7,325 ..	8,113 ..	16,423 ..	34,744
1948 ..	4,474 ..	13,027 ..	12,443 ..	36,712 ..	66,656
1949 ..	5,132 ..	11,994 ..	13,591 ..	39,015 ..	69,732
1950 January ..	5,484 ..	11,896 ..	13,794 ..	39,104 ..	70,278
February ..	5,633 ..	11,685 ..	13,789 ..	39,030 ..	70,137
March ..	5,676 ..	11,728 ..	13,779 ..	39,348 ..	70,531
April ..	5,528 ..	11,523 ..	13,289 ..	38,231 ..	68,571
May ..	5,427 ..	11,564 ..	13,403 ..	38,292 ..	68,686
June ..	5,427 ..	11,285 ..	13,051 ..	37,987 ..	67,750
July ..	5,432 ..	11,152 ..	13,274 ..	37,643 ..	67,502
August ..	5,500 ..	11,364 ..	13,427 ..	37,806 ..	68,097
September ..	5,601 ..	11,251 ..	13,655 ..	27,622 ..	68,129
October ..	5,788 ..	11,292 ..	13,938 ..	37,661 ..	68,679
November ..	5,656 ..	11,053 ..	14,195 ..	37,276 ..	68,140
December ..	5,627 ..	10,525 ..	13,523 ..	35,447 ..	65,122
1951 January ..	6,072 ..	10,421 ..	13,439 ..	34,568 ..	64,500
February ..	6,330 ..	10,300 ..	13,384 ..	33,729 ..	63,743
March ..	6,288 ..	9,753 ..	13,191 ..	31,721 ..	60,953
April ..	6,077 ..	9,215 ..	12,757 ..	30,485 ..	58,534
May ..	5,669 ..	8,768 ..	12,151 ..	29,428 ..	56,016
June ..	5,573 ..	8,505 ..	12,179 ..	28,742 ..	54,999
July ..	5,652 ..	8,421 ..	12,448 ..	27,989 ..	54,510
August ..	5,806 ..	8,348 ..	12,398 ..	27,906 ..	54,458
September ..	5,718 ..	8,268 ..	12,254 ..	27,381 ..	53,621

* Up to 1944 there was only 1 Employment Exchange in Colombo. In 1945 Exchanges were opened in all the principal towns of the Island.

TABLE IV

Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges Classification by Exchange Areas

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Kelutara	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Total
1939	26,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,677
1940	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945	10,784	378	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	341	120	46	65	—	1,497	—	21,266*
1946	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	36,544†
1947	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	431	170	490	—	—	—	—	34,744
1948	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,065	351	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	283	—	56,656
1949	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	—	69,732
1950 Jan.	43,323	5,331	4,344	5,405	4,012	965	1,002	2,301	703	1,379	744	—	764	—	70,378
Feb.	43,007	5,246	4,365	5,352	4,363	959	980	2,332	683	1,387	866	—	612	—	70,137
Mar.	43,108	5,314	4,551	5,451	4,350	923	1,074	2,126	589	1,471	997	—	567	—	70,531
Apr.	41,566	5,088	4,324	5,377	4,563	881	1,033	2,069	501	1,273	1,274	—	622	—	68,571
May	41,998	4,817	4,194	5,714	4,526	385	1,009	1,349	530	1,283	1,414	—	467	—	68,636
Jun.	41,174	4,536	3,881	6,011	4,766	918	1,000	1,853	580	1,073	1,458	—	500	—	67,750
Jul.	42,113	4,433	3,967	6,322	3,297	923	1,031	1,989	573	996	1,441	—	417	—	67,502
Aug.	43,020	4,342	3,915	6,370	3,052	1,047	990	1,943	570	1,057	1,327	—	464	—	68,097
Sept.	44,025	4,214	3,802	6,294	2,843	964	986	1,908	576	929	1,144	—	439	—	68,129
Oct.	44,675	4,067	3,916	6,294	2,955	959	942	1,763	530	1,032	1,109	—	432	—	68,679
Nov.	44,032	3,969	3,823	6,295	3,152	937	1,026	1,893	538	979	1,146	—	350	—	68,140
Dec.	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,032	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—	348	—	65,122
1951 Jan.	41,634	3,756	3,236	5,992	2,718	949	1,142	2,059	565	1,011	1,050	—	388	—	64,500
Feb.	41,380	3,855	3,135	5,609	2,660	863	1,102	2,086	576	996	543	567	371	—	63,743
Mar.	39,668	3,669	2,881	5,181	2,697	839	1,102	1,987	523	1,028	481	567	350	—	60,953
Apr.	38,483	3,647	2,728	4,876	2,017	784	1,085	2,020	490	962	442	677	323	—	58,534
May	37,026	3,503	2,572	4,644	1,925	626	1,039	1,758	475	837	345	952	314	—	56,016
June	35,964	3,438	2,619	4,689	1,926	607	1,067	1,706	492	850	304	1008	329	—	54,999
July	35,673	3,524	2,702	4,791	2,018	461	1,118	1,704	513	790	326	524	366	—	54,510
Aug.	35,323	3,506	2,849	4,986	1,917	467	911	1,487	576	759	359	690	344	284	54,458
Sept.	34,650	3,384	2,855	4,820	1,957	490	885	1,551	571	718	375	675	331	359	53,621

* Total includes 127 registered at Matugama, 164 at Chilaw, 272 at Matale, 97 at Avissawella, and 555 at Veyangoda.

† Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avissawella. (These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

TABLE V

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

<i>Year</i>		<i>Technical and Clerical</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-Skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
1939	.. — ..	—	—	—	—	2,583
1940	.. — ..	—	—	—	—	5,089
1941	.. — ..	—	—	—	—	9,071
1942	.. — ..	—	—	—	—	8,129
1943	.. — ..	—	—	—	—	4,170
1944	.. — ..	—	—	—	—	1,875
1945	.. — ..	369	1,104	411	2,653	4,537
1946	.. — ..	1,303	3,012	1,341	10,130	15,786
1947	.. — ..	915	1,417	911	4,161	7,404
1948	.. — ..	1,355	1,563	1,311	6,118	10,347
1949	.. — ..	1,807	1,616	1,767	9,590	14,780
1950	.. — ..	2,059	1,509	1,438	5,773	10,779
1950	.. January ..	114	136	125	442	817
	.. February ..	86	135	107	521	849
	.. March ..	165	174	124	449	912
	.. April ..	91	80	72	269	512
	.. May ..	134	108	90	541	873
	.. June ..	166	131	189	449	935
	.. July ..	97	120	136	426	779
	.. August ..	222	122	91	774	1,209
	.. September ..	282	179	131	540	1,132
	.. October ..	279	195	114	568	1,156
	.. November ..	304	69	152	399	924
	.. December ..	119	60	107	395	681
1951	.. January ..	157	88	115	339	699
	.. February ..	170	60	170	353	753
	.. March ..	118	103	128	270	619
	.. April ..	190	111	157	329	787
	.. May ..	264	89	151	375	879
	.. June ..	149	220	157	1,008	1,534
	.. July ..	219	190	145	509	1,063
	.. August ..	142	123	152	658	1,075
	.. September ..	146	105	149	294	694

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons Registered and the number placed in employment during the Month of September, 1951

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central	289	88	430	71	472	43	1,054	154	2,245	356
Negombo	15	1	59	5	60	46	195	20	329	72
Kalutara	51	5	27	—	116	2	153	26	347	33
Galle	58	2	50	8	128	1	189	6	425	17
Kandy	94	6	66	7	237	10	211	21	608	44
Nawalapitiya	14	—	27	—	28	—	52	2	121	2
Kurunegala	22	2	9	3	35	3	41	9	107	17
Jaffna	87	10	20	—	76	5	36	4	219	19
Ratnapura	7	3	4	—	25	6	24	2	60	11
Badulla	21	2	22	—	78	5	52	24	173	31
Batticaloa	19	8	8	4	17	3	35	3	79	18
Kalmunai	22	3	59	6	40	1	174	21	295	31
Trincomalee	13	1	7	—	16	7	16	—	52	8
Anuradhapura	14	1	10	—	66	1	35	2	125	4
Women's	71	14	18	1	67	16	73	—	229	31
Total	797	146	816	105	1,461	149	2,340	294	5,414	694

TABLE VII—STRIKES IN CEYLON SINCE 1939

Year	Plantations			Others		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1939	18	Not available	Not available	4	Not available	Not available
1940	36	9,732†	do.	3	do.	do.
1941	27	4,156	do.	15	do.	do.
1942	8	949	do.	14	do.	do.
1943	22	2,436	5,234	31§	4,550	4,359
1944	26	3,648	4,048‡	66‡	12,399	25,937
1945	28	3,514	4,285	53	23,875	153,388½
1946	37	15,259	31,330½	69	39,237	250,366
1947	53	11,849	199,657	52	43,485	544,174
1948	33	23,100	49,933½	20	1,065	2,497½
1949	66	477,412	681,340	28	2,874	14,576½
1950	81	22,684	83,853	28	5,471	22,617
1950 January	13	1,995	8,980	2	25	25
February	5	685	1,164	4	790	960
March	3	705	874	4	288	2,377
April	1	103	390	3	459	380
May	9	1,793	3,468	5	1,513	1,333
June	7	1,312	3,087	5	1,739	7,560
July	8	3,155	4,861	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	2	279	529	1	50	75
September	11	1,784	2,203	2	335	173
October	5	5,979||	6,822||	—	—	—
November	8	2,229	6,755	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	9	2,660	44,720	—	—	—
1951 January	5	2,246	20,455	3	223	1,182
February	6	2,058	10,909	3	614	1,696
March	8	1,199	3,895	5	2,218*	274*
April	4	1,123	5,621	6	536	4,678
May	8	1,325	2,335	—	—	—
June	5	380	675	4	49	89
July	5	503	2,606	1	564	546
August	6	770	488	1	150	150

* These figures do not include information in respect of one strike. They will be amended to include this information when available.

† Number of workers involved in one strike is not available.

‡ Number of workers involved and man-days lost in respect of one strike are not available.

§ Number of man-days lost in one strike is not available.

|| Includes a one-day token strike on some estates in the Bogawantalawa area.

Note.—The number of strikes shown against each month relate to the number of strikes that ended during the month.

TABLE VIII—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN AUGUST, 1951, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers involved	Number of Man-days lost
Plantations—Tea	2	231	231
Rubber	1	111	28
Tea-cum-Rubber	1	106	106
Coconut	—	—	—
Tea-cum-Coconut-cum-Rubber etc.	1	309	58
Cardamoms	1	13	65
Total	6	770	488
Engineering	—	—	—
Printing	—	—	—
Motor Transport	—	—	—
Tea Export	—	—	—
Rubber Export	—	—	—
Coconut Manufacturing	—	—	—
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	—	—	—
Match Manufacturing	—	—	—
Plumbago	—	—	—
Cinema	—	—	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	1	150	150
Building Trade	—	—	—
Local Government Services	—	—	—
Service Institutions	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State	—	—	—
Textile	—	—	—
Relief Schemes	—	—	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution	—	—	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing	—	—	—
Beedi Manufacturing	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Trades	—	—	—
Total	1	150	150
Grand Total	7	920	638

TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN AUGUST, 1951, BY CAUSES

Cause	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers Involved	
	Plantation	Others	Plantation	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way.	—	—	—	—
Failure to provide work	—	—	—	—
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c.	1	—	13	—
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.)	—	1	—	150
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c.	4	—	651	—
5. Food matters. Welfare	—	—	—	—
6. Right of association and meeting	—	—	—	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters	—	—	—	—
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c.	—	—	—	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others	1	—	106	—
10. General demands	—	—	—	—
11. Sympathetic strikes	—	—	—	—
Total	6	1	770	150

**TABLE X—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF INDIAN
ESTATE LABOURERS**

Years	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of De- partures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatria- tion on Govt. account	Left Ceylon Un- assisted	Total		
1939	25,425	3,834	29,259	2,975	31,714	34,689	—	5,430
1940	2,955	363	3,318	5,560	12,578	18,138	—	14,820
1941	3,234	350	3,584	8,410	11,243	19,653	—	16,069
1942	6,585	229	6,814	5,398	33,183	38,581	—	31,767
1943	42,677	2,076	44,753	1,368	59,577	60,945	—	16,192
1944	49,354	2,623	51,977	786	59,683	60,469	—	8,492
1945	82,598	3,844	86,442	572	85,428	86,000	442	—
1946	75,269	3,325	78,594	282	75,657	75,939	2,655	—
1947	52,177	2,400	54,577	242	58,381	58,623	—	4,046
1948	47,621	2,926	50,547	151	47,115	47,266	3,281	—
1949	42,188	2,237	44,425	302	46,538	46,840	—	2,415
1950	49,385	1,525	50,910	267	55,360	55,627	—	4,717
1950 January	1,146	72	1,218	29	4,205	4,234	—	3,016
February	1,854	96	1,950	41	6,402	6,443	—	4,493
March	4,424	94	4,518	44	6,980	7,024	—	2,506
April	4,548	74	4,622	15	6,713	6,728	—	2,106
May	5,893	75	5,968	22	8,439	8,461	—	2,493
June	7,668	113	7,781	29	5,565	5,594	2,187	—
July	6,684	161	6,845	15	3,350	3,365	3,480	—
August	4,332	224	4,556	29	4,042	4,071	485	—
September	4,354	251	4,605	11	3,321	3,332	1,273	—
October	3,759	127	3,886	2	2,278	2,280	1,606	—
November	2,439	110	2,549	16	1,937	1,953	596	—
December	2,284	128	2,412	14	2,128	2,142	270	—
1951 January	1,745	85	1,830	12	4,123	4,135	—	2,305
February	2,732	73	2,805	2	6,303	6,305	—	3,500
March	4,286	36	4,372	9	6,719	6,728	—	2,356
April	6,108	85	6,193	5	6,126	6,131	62	—
May	5,827	103	5,930	13	8,690	8,703	—	2,773
June	6,756	140	6,896	11	5,536	5,547	1,349	—
July	6,643	160	6,803	13	3,531	3,544	3,259	—
August	4,295	205	4,500	34	4,740	4,774	—	274
September	4,507	170	4,677	4	4,141	4,145	532	—
October	4,485	130	4,615	37	2,746	2,783	1,832	—

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Workers in different Trades for which Wages Boards have been established

Month: November, 1951.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 10	1 12	2 22
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 90	0 84	1 74
Child worker ..	0 85	0 77	1 42
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 10	1 12	2 22
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 90	0 84	1 74
Child worker ..	0 85	0 77	1 42
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 30	1 12	2 42
Female worker not under 15 years ..	1 20	0 84	2 4
Child worker ..	0 95	0 77	1 72
Coconut Growing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation; and			
The manufacture of copra—			
Kangany ..	0 90	1 12	2 2
Male not under 18 years ..	0 75	1 12	1 87
Female not under 18 years ..	0 60	0 84	1 44
Worker under 18 years ..	0 50	0 77	1 27
Coconut Manufacturing Trade.			
The manufacture of desiccated coconut;			
The manufacture of coconut oil; and			
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—			
Within the Colombo area—			
Kangany ..	1 44	1 30	2 74
Male not under 18 years ..	1 24	1 30	2 54
Female not under 18 years ..	1 0	0 97	1 97
Worker under 18 years ..	0 75	0 90	1 65
Outside the Colombo area—			
Kangany ..	1 20	1 30	2 50
Male not under 18 years ..	1 0	1 30	2 30
Female not under 18 years ..	0 80	0 97	1 77
Worker under 18 years ..	0 60	0 90	1 50
“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.			
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.			
Engineering Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Unskilled labourer ..	1 24	1 30	2 54
Semi-skilled, Grade I ..	1 44	1 40	2 84
Semi-skilled, Grade II ..	1 28	1 40	2 68
Skilled worker ..	1 80	1 40	3 20
Kangany ..	1 60	1 40	3 0
Watcher ..	1 50	1 40	2 90

Class of Worker		Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Engineering Trade (contd.)				
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices.</i>				
1st year	.. ..	0 40	0 42	0 82
2nd year	.. ..	0 56	0 52	1 8
3rd year	.. ..	0 72	0 79	1 51
4th year	.. ..	0 96	0 94	1 90
Printing Trade.				
<i>Monthly Rates.</i>				
Class A worker	.. ..	100 0	77 0	177 0
B "	.. ..	75 0	59 0	134 0
C "	.. ..	50 0	50 0	100 0
D "	.. ..	40 0	41 0	81 0
E "	.. ..	37 50	38 79	76 29
F "	.. ..	18 0	21 20	39 20
G "	.. ..	40 0	41 0	81 0
Class A 1st year learner	.. ..	30 0	24 10	54 10
B "	.. ..	22 50	18 70	41 20
C "	.. ..	20 0	20 50	40 50
D "	.. ..	16 0	16 90	32 90
Class A 2nd year learner	.. ..	40 0	31 80	71 80
B "	.. ..	37 50	30 0	67 50
C "	.. ..	25 0	25 42	50 42
D "	.. ..	20 0	21 0	41 0
Class A 3rd year learner	.. ..	50 0	39 50	89 50
B "	.. ..	45 0	35 90	80 90
C "	.. ..	30 0	30 50	60 50
D "	.. ..	24 0	25 10	49 10
Class A 4th year learner	.. ..	65 0	50 80	115 80
B "	.. ..	56 25	44 42	100 67
C "	.. ..	37 50	37 79	75 29
D "	.. ..	30 0	31 0	61 0
Class A 5th year learner	.. ..	80 0	62 60	142 60

Cigar Trade.

A piece rate of Rs. 4.60 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled.

Plumbago Trade.

Daily Rates.

Underground workers—

Basses	.. ..	2 75	1 12	3 87
Kanganies	}	.. ..	1 12	3 37
Loaders				
Overseers	}	.. ..	1 12	3 20
Shift bosses				
Blasters	}	.. ..	1 12	3 12
Drillers (hand and machine)				
Shaft drivers				
Stoppers (excavators)				
Timber men	}	.. ..	1 12	2 62
Muckers				
Trolley men	}	.. ..	1 12	3 37
Unskilled labourers				
Onsetters or Donakatarayas	.. ..	2 25	1 12	3 37

Underground and surface workers—

Electricians	}	1 12	3 62
Enginemmen				
Fitters				
Hoistmen				
Mechanics				
Pumpmen	}	1 12	3 37
Winchmen				
Checkers	2 25	1 12	3 37

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> Rs. c.	<i>Special Allowance</i> Rs. c.	<i>Total</i> Rs. c.
Plumbago Trade (contd.)			
Underground and surface workers— <i>contd.</i>			
Electricians (assistants)	1 50	1 12	3 62
Fitters (assistants)			
Windlassmen (dabare workers)			
Mechanics (Assistants)			
Surface workers—			
Carpenters	2 50	1 12	3 62
Masons	2 25	1 12	3 37
Overseers	2 0	1 12	3 12
Blacksmiths	2 0	1 12	3 12
Boilermen			
Drill sharpeners	1 60	1 12	2 72
Firewood carriers and splitters	1 50	1 12	2 62
Carters	2 0	1 12	3 12
Watchers			
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	1 24	1 12	2 36
Cooks	1 24	1 12	2 36
Smithy boys			
Unskilled labourers			

N. B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 77 cents.

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies .. 2 0 .. 1 32 .. 3 32

(B) On different jobs—

Within the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 25 .. 1 32 .. 2 57
 Female worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 4 .. 2 4
 Worker under 18 years .. 0 50 .. 0 97 .. 1 47

Outside the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 32 .. 2 32
 Female worker not under 18 years .. 0 84 .. 1 4 .. 1 88
 Worker under 18 years .. 0 40 .. 0 97 .. 1 37

“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.

Tea Export Trade.

Daily Rates.

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II .. 1 24 .. 1 30 .. 2 54
 (b) Intermediate Grade .. 1 40 .. 1 40 .. 2 80
 (c) Grade I .. 1 60 .. 1 40 .. 3 0
 (d) Box makers and repairers .. 1 40 .. 1 40 .. 2 80
 (e) Watchers .. 1 50 .. 1 40 .. 2 90

B. Female workers not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 18 .. 2 18

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years .. 0 60 .. 0 82 .. 1 42
 „ 15 „ 16 „ .. 0 70 .. 0 87 .. 1 57
 „ 16 „ 17 „ .. 0 80 .. 0 92 .. 1 72
 „ 17 „ 18 „ .. 1 0 .. 1 2 .. 2 2

Class of Worker		Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Total	
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Rubber Export Trade.					
<i>Daily Rates.</i>					
A. Male workers not under 18 years—					
(a) Grade II	..	1 24	1 30	2 54	
(b) Intermediate Grade	..	1 40	1 40	2 80	
(c) Grade I	..	1 60	1 40	3 00	
(d) Watchers	..	1 50	1 40	2 90	
B. Female workers not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 18 .. 2 18					
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years .. 0 60 .. 0 82 .. 1 42					
"	15	"	16	"	0 70 .. 0 87 .. 1 57
"	16	"	17	"	0 80 .. 0 92 .. 1 72
"	17	"	18	"	1 0 .. 1 2 .. 2 2

Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade.

Monthly Rates.

Tope kangany ..	..	100 0	—	100 0
Toddy tavern watcher ..	..	50 0	—	50 0
Tope watcher ..	..	40 0	—	40 0
Collecting station manager ..	..	60 0	—	60 0
Selling toddy at tavern ..	..	60 0	—	60 0
Selling arrack at tavern ..	..	60 0	—	60 0
Preparing spadices for tapping ..	..	45 0	—	45 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade ..	..	70 0	—	70 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade ..	..	35 0	—	35 0
Distilling toddy at distillery ..	..	60 0	—	60 0

Daily Rates.

Unskilled labourers—

Male workers not under 16 years ..	..	1 70	—	1 70
Male workers under 16 years ..	..	1 13	—	1 13
Female worker not under 16 years ..	..	1 30	—	1 30
Female worker under 16 years ..	..	0 87	—	0 87

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Motor Transport Trade.

Monthly Rates.

Class A worker ..	..	100 0	41 0	141 0
B ..	..	90 0	41 0	131 0
C ..	..	85 0	38 50	123 50
D ..	..	100 0	41 0	141 0
E ..	..	70 0	36 0	106 0
F ..	..	67 50	41 0	108 50
G ..	..	60 0	37 40	97 40
H ..	..	50 0	37 40	87 40
J ..	..	60 0	37 40	97 40
K ..	..	90 0	37 40	127 40
L ..	..	45 0	28 25	73 25

Daily Rates.

Class A worker ..	..	4 0	1 75	5 75
B ..	..	4 0	1 75	5 75
C ..	..	3 25	1 75	5 0
D ..	..	4 0	1 75	5 75
E ..	..	2 75	1 50	4 25
F ..	..	2 75	1 75	4 50
G ..	..	2 50	1 75	4 25
H ..	..	2 25	1 75	4 0
L ..	..	1 50	1 3	2 53

N. B.—Monthly rates for permanent workers and daily rates for temporary workers.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>
Match Manufacturing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
<i>Grade I—</i>			
Male 18 years and over	1 80 ..	1 40 ..	3 20
Female 18 years and over	1 44 ..	1 30 ..	2 74
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 85 ..	0 84 ..	1 69
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	1 15 ..	1 2 ..	2 17
<i>Grade II—</i>			
Male 18 years and over	1 40 ..	1 40 ..	2 80
Female 18 years and over	1 12 ..	1 30 ..	2 42
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 70 ..	0 84 ..	1 54
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 90 ..	1 2 ..	1 92
<i>Grade III—</i>			
Male 18 years and over	1 24 ..	1 30 ..	2 54
Female 18 years and over	1 0 ..	1 18 ..	2 18
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 60 ..	0 84 ..	1 44
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 80 ..	1 2 ..	1 82
<i>Grade IV—</i>			
Watcher	1 50 ..	1 40 ..	2 90

Cinema Trade.

Within the Municipal areas.

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32 25 ..	33 60 ..	65 85
Semi-skilled	37 50 ..	36 20 ..	73 70
Skilled, Grade II	50 0 ..	38 2 ..	88 2
Skilled, Grade I	60 0 ..	38 2 ..	98 2

B—Clerical—

Grade III	45 0 ..	34 0 ..	79 0
Grade II	50 0 ..	37 0 ..	87 0
Grade I	100 0 ..	42 0 ..	142 0

Outside the Municipal areas.

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32 25 ..	33 60 ..	65 85
Semi-skilled	35 0 ..	36 20 ..	71 20
Skilled, Grade II	42 0 ..	38 2 ..	80 2
Skilled, Grade I	55 0 ..	38 2 ..	93 2

B—Clerical—

Grade III	40 0 ..	34 0 ..	74 0
Grade II	45 0 ..	37 0 ..	82 0
Grade I	100 0 ..	42 0 ..	142 0

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>
Deck, Harbour and Port Transport Trade.			
<i>Manual Work.</i>			
Special Grade ..	65 0	31 75	96 75
Skilled Grade ..	55 0	27 75	82 75
Semi-skilled Grade ..	45 0	24 75	69 75
Unskilled, Grade I ..	37 0	24 75	61 75
Unskilled, Grade II ..	31 0	24 75	55 75
<i>Women Workers.</i>			
Female Kanganies ..	35 0	24 75	59 75
Female labourers ..	30 0	24 75	54 75
<i>Non-manual Workers.</i>			
Special Grade ..	75 0	37 0	112 0
Grade I ..	55 0	27 75	82 75
Building Trade.			
<i>Unskilled—</i>			
<i>Male labourers—</i>			
Not under 18 years ..	1 24	1 30	2 54
<i>Female labourers—</i>			
Not under 18 years ..	1 0	1 30	2 30
<i>Unskilled labourers—</i> <i>(irrespective of sex)</i>			
Under 18 years of age ..	0 80	1 30	2 10
Semi-skilled, Grade II ..	1 44	1 40	2 84
Semi-skilled, Grade I ..	1 60	1 40	3 0
Skilled ..	1 80	1 40	3 20

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1951, to Workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	
1	0 55	0 56	1 11	0 45	0 42	0 87	0 32½	0 38½	0 71	1
2	1 10	1 12	2 22	0 90	0 84	1 74	0 65	0 77	1 42	2
3	2 20	2 24	4 44	1 80	1 68	3 48	1 30	1 54	2 84	3
4	3 30	3 36	6 66	2 70	2 52	5 22	1 95	2 31	4 26	4
5	4 40	4 48	8 88	3 60	3 36	6 96	2 60	3 8	5 68	5
6	5 50	5 60	11 10	4 50	4 20	8 70	3 25	3 85	7 10	6
7	6 60	6 72	13 32	5 40	5 4	10 44	3 90	4 62	8 52	7
8	7 70	7 84	15 54	6 30	5 88	12 18	4 55	5 39	9 94	8
9	8 80	8 96	17 76	7 20	6 72	13 92	5 20	6 16	11 36	9
10	9 90	10 8	19 98	8 10	7 56	15 66	5 85	6 93	12 78	10
11	11 0	11 20	22 20	9 0	8 40	17 40	6 50	7 70	14 20	11
12	12 10	12 32	24 42	9 90	9 24	19 14	7 15	8 47	15 62	12
13	13 20	13 44	26 64	10 80	10 8	20 88	7 80	9 24	17 4	13
14	14 30	14 56	28 86	11 70	10 92	22 62	8 45	10 1	18 46	14
15	15 40	15 68	31 8	12 60	11 76	24 36	9 10	10 78	19 88	15
16	16 50	16 80	33 30	13 50	12 60	26 10	9 75	11 55	21 30	16
17	17 60	17 92	35 52	14 40	13 44	27 84	10 40	12 32	22 72	17
18	18 70	19 4	37 74	15 30	14 28	29 58	11 5	13 9	24 14	18
19	19 80	20 16	39 96	16 20	15 12	31 32	11 70	13 86	25 56	19
20	20 90	21 28	42 18	17 10	15 96	33 6	12 35	14 63	26 98	20
21	22 0	22 40	44 40	18 0	16 80	34 80	13 0	15 40	28 40	21
22	23 10	23 52	46 62	18 90	17 64	36 54	13 65	16 17	29 82	22
23	24 20	24 64	48 84	19 80	18 48	38 28	14 30	16 94	31 24	23
24	25 30	25 76	51 6	20 70	19 32	40 2	14 95	17 71	32 66	24
25	26 40	26 88	53 28	21 60	20 16	41 76	15 60	18 48	34 8	25
26	27 50	28 0	55 50	22 50	21 0	43 50	16 25	19 25	35 50	26
27	28 60	29 12	57 72	23 40	21 84	45 24	16 90	20 2	36 92	27
28	29 70	30 24	59 94	24 30	22 68	46 98	17 55	20 79	38 34	28
29	30 80	31 36	62 16	25 20	23 52	48 72	18 20	21 56	39 76	29
30	31 90	32 48	64 38	26 10	24 36	50 46	18 85	22 33	41 18	30
31	33 0	33 60	66 60	27 0	25 20	52 20	19 50	23 10	42 60	31

*A "child worker" means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.

APPENDIX II (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1951, to Workers in the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wages	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wages	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wages	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 65	0 56	1 21	0 60	0 42	1 2	0 47½	0 38½	0 86	1
2	1 30	1 12	2 42	1 20	0 84	2 4	0 95	0 77	1 72	2
3	2 60	2 24	4 84	2 40	1 68	4 8	1 90	1 54	3 44	3
4	3 90	3 36	7 26	3 60	2 52	6 12	2 35	2 31	5 16	4
5	5 20	4 48	9 68	4 80	3 36	8 16	3 80	3 8	6 88	5
6	6 50	5 60	12 10	6 0	4 20	10 20	4 75	3 85	8 60	6
7	7 80	6 72	14 52	7 20	5 4	12 24	5 70	4 62	10 32	7
8	9 10	7 84	16 94	8 40	5 88	14 28	6 65	5 39	12 4	8
9	10 40	8 56	19 36	9 60	6 72	16 32	7 60	6 16	13 76	9
10	11 70	10 8	21 78	10 80	7 56	18 36	8 55	6 93	15 48	10
11	13 0	11 20	24 20	12 0	8 40	20 40	9 50	7 70	17 20	11
12	14 30	12 32	26 62	13 20	9 24	22 44	10 45	8 47	18 92	12
13	15 60	13 44	29 4	14 40	10 8	24 48	11 40	9 24	20 64	13
14	16 90	14 56	31 46	15 60	10 92	26 52	12 35	10 1	22 36	14
15	18 20	15 68	33 88	16 80	11 76	28 56	13 30	10 78	24 8	15
16	19 50	16 80	36 30	18 0	12 60	30 60	14 25	11 55	25 80	16
17	20 80	17 92	38 72	19 20	13 44	32 64	15 20	12 32	27 52	17
18	22 10	19 4	41 14	20 40	14 28	34 68	16 15	13 9	29 24	18
19	23 40	20 16	43 56	21 60	15 12	36 72	17 10	13 86	30 96	19
20	24 70	21 28	45 98	22 80	15 96	38 76	18 5	14 63	32 68	20
21	26 0	22 40	48 40	24 0	16 80	40 80	19 0	15 40	34 40	21
22	27 30	23 52	50 82	25 20	17 64	42 84	19 95	16 17	36 12	22
23	28 60	24 64	53 24	26 40	18 48	44 88	20 90	16 94	37 84	23
24	29 90	25 76	55 66	27 60	19 32	46 92	21 85	17 71	39 56	24
25	31 20	26 88	58 8	28 80	20 16	48 96	22 80	18 48	41 28	25
26	32 50	28 0	60 50	30 0	21 0	51 0	23 75	19 25	43 0	26
27	33 80	29 12	62 92	31 20	21 84	53 4	24 70	20 2	44 72	27
28	35 10	30 24	65 34	32 40	22 68	55 8	25 65	20 79	46 44	28
29	36 40	31 36	67 76	33 60	23 52	57 12	26 60	21 56	48 16	29
30	37 70	32 48	70 18	34 80	24 36	59 16	27 55	22 33	49 88	30
31	39 0	33 60	72 60	36 0	25 20	61 20	28 50	23 10	51 60	31

* A "child worker" means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.

Ready Reckoner showing the minimum wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1951, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								No. of Days
					Within the Colombo area				Outside the Colombo area				
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Persons	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Persons	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Persons	
1	1 1	0 93½	0 72	0 63½	1 37	1 27	0 98½	0 82½	1 25	1 15	0 88½	0 75	1
1	2 2	1 87	1 44	1 27	2 74	2 54	1 97	1 65	2 50	2 30	1 77	1 50	1
2	4 4	3 74	2 88	2 54	5 48	5 8	3 94	3 30	5 0	4 60	3 50	3 0	2
3	6 6	5 61	4 32	3 81	8 22	7 62	5 91	4 95	7 50	6 90	5 31	4 50	3
4	8 8	7 48	5 76	5 8	10 96	10 16	7 88	6 60	10 0	9 20	7 8	6 0	4
5	10 10	9 35	7 20	6 35	13 70	12 70	9 85	8 25	12 50	11 50	8 85	7 50	5
6	12 12	11 22	8 64	7 62	16 44	15 24	11 82	9 90	15 0	13 80	10 62	9 0	6
7	14 14	13 9	10 8	8 89	19 18	17 78	13 79	11 55	17 50	16 10	12 39	10 50	7
8	16 16	14 96	11 52	10 16	21 92	20 32	15 76	13 20	20 0	18 40	14 16	12 0	8
9	18 18	16 83	12 96	11 43	24 66	22 86	17 73	14 85	22 50	20 70	15 93	13 50	9
10	20 20	18 70	14 40	12 70	27 40	25 40	19 70	16 50	25 0	23 0	17 70	15 0	10
11	22 22	20 57	15 84	13 97	30 14	27 94	21 67	18 15	27 50	25 30	19 47	16 50	11
12	24 24	22 44	17 28	15 24	32 88	30 48	23 64	19 80	30 0	27 60	21 24	18 0	12
13	26 26	24 31	18 72	16 51	35 62	33 2	25 61	21 45	32 50	29 90	23 1	19 50	13
14	28 28	26 18	20 16	17 78	38 36	35 56	27 58	23 10	35 0	32 20	24 78	21 0	14
15	30 30	28 5	21 60	19 5	41 10	38 10	29 55	24 75	37 50	34 50	26 55	22 50	15
16	32 32	29 92	23 4	20 32	43 84	40 64	31 52	26 40	40 0	36 80	28 32	24 0	16
17	34 34	31 79	24 48	21 59	46 58	43 18	33 49	28 5	42 50	39 10	30 9	25 50	17
18	36 36	33 66	25 92	22 86	49 32	45 72	35 46	29 70	45 0	41 40	31 86	27 0	18
19	38 38	35 53	27 36	24 13	52 6	48 26	37 43	31 35	47 50	43 70	33 63	28 50	19
20	40 40	37 40	28 80	25 40	54 80	50 80	39 40	33 0	50 0	46 0	35 40	30 0	20
21	42 42	39 27	30 24	26 67	57 54	53 34	41 37	34 65	52 50	48 30	37 17	31 50	21
22	44 44	41 14	31 68	27 94	60 28	55 88	43 34	36 30	55 0	50 60	38 94	33 0	22
23	46 46	43 1	33 12	29 21	63 2	58 42	45 31	37 95	57 50	52 90	40 71	34 50	23
24	48 48	44 88	34 56	30 48	65 76	60 96	47 28	39 60	60 0	55 20	42 48	36 0	24
25	50 50	46 75	36 0	31 75	68 50	63 50	49 25	41 25	62 50	57 50	44 25	37 50	25
26	52 52	48 62	37 44	33 2	71 24	66 4	51 22	42 90	65 0	59 80	46 2	39 0	26
27	54 54	50 49	38 88	34 29	73 98	68 58	53 19	44 55	67 50	62 10	47 79	40 50	27
28	56 56	52 36	40 32	35 56	76 72	71 12	55 16	46 20	70 0	64 40	49 56	42 0	28
29	58 58	54 23	41 76	36 83	79 46	73 66	57 13	47 85	72 50	66 70	51 33	43 50	29
30	60 60	56 10	43 20	38 10	82 20	76 20	59 10	49 50	75 0	69 0	53 10	45 0	30

Note.—“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo; “Male” refers to male workers not under 18 years of age; “Female” to female worker not under 18 years of age; and “Young Persons” to worker under 18 years of age.

APPENDIX III (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1931, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	Intermediats Grade	Grade I	* Box Makers and Repairers	Watchers		Over 14 under 15 years	Over 15 under 16 years	Over 16 under 17 years	Over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. s.	Rs. e.	Rs. c.	Rs. e.	
1	1 27	1 40	1 50	1 40	1 45	1 9	0 71	0 78½	0 86	1 1	1
2	2 54	2 80	3 0	2 80	2 90	2 18	1 42	1 57	1 72	2 2	2
3	5 8	5 60	6 0	5 60	5 80	4 36	2 84	3 14	3 44	4 4	3
4	7 62	8 40	9 0	8 40	8 70	6 54	4 26	4 71	5 16	6 6	4
5	10 16	11 20	12 0	11 20	11 60	8 72	5 68	6 28	6 88	8 8	5
6	12 70	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 50	10 90	7 10	7 85	8 60	10 10	6
7	15 24	16 80	18 0	16 80	17 40	13 8	8 52	9 42	10 32	12 12	7
8	17 78	19 60	21 0	19 60	20 30	15 26	9 94	10 99	12 4	14 14	8
9	20 32	22 40	24 0	22 40	23 20	17 44	11 36	12 56	13 76	16 16	9
10	22 86	25 20	27 0	25 20	26 10	19 62	12 78	14 13	15 48	18 18	10
11	25 40	28 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	21 80	14 20	15 70	17 20	20 20	11
12	27 94	30 80	33 0	30 80	31 90	23 98	15 62	17 27	18 92	22 22	12
13	30 48	33 60	36 0	33 60	34 80	26 16	17 4	18 84	20 64	24 24	13
14	33 2	36 40	39 0	36 40	37 70	28 34	18 46	20 41	22 36	26 26	14
15	35 56	39 20	42 0	39 20	40 60	30 52	19 88	21 98	24 8	28 28	15
16	38 10	42 0	45 0	42 0	43 50	32 70	21 30	23 55	25 80	30 30	16
17	40 64	44 80	48 0	44 80	46 40	34 88	22 72	25 12	27 52	32 32	17
18	43 18	47 60	51 0	47 60	49 30	37 6	24 14	26 69	29 24	34 34	18
19	45 72	50 40	54 0	50 40	52 20	39 24	25 56	28 26	30 96	36 36	19
20	48 26	53 20	57 0	53 20	55 10	41 42	26 98	29 83	32 68	38 38	20
21	50 80	56 0	60 0	56 0	58 0	43 60	28 40	31 40	34 40	40 40	21
22	53 34	58 80	63 0	58 80	60 90	45 78	29 82	32 97	36 12	42 42	22
23	55 88	61 60	66 0	61 60	63 80	47 96	31 24	34 54	37 84	44 44	23
24	58 42	64 40	69 0	64 40	66 70	50 14	32 66	36 11	39 56	46 46	24
25	60 96	67 20	72 0	67 20	69 60	52 32	34 8	37 68	41 28	48 48	25
26	63 50	70 0	75 0	70 0	72 50	54 50	35 50	39 25	43 0	50 50	26
27	66 4	72 80	78 0	72 80	75 40	56 68	36 92	40 82	44 72	52 52	27
28	68 58	75 60	81 0	75 60	78 30	58 86	38 34	42 39	46 44	54 54	28
29	71 12	78 40	84 0	78 40	81 20	61 4	39 76	43 96	48 16	56 56	29
30	73 66	81 20	87 0	81 20	84 10	63 22	41 18	45 53	49 88	58 58	30
31	76 20	84 0	90 0	84 0	87 0	65 40	42 60	47 10	51 60	60 60	31

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1951, to workers in the Engineering Trade

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganies	Watch-ers	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days
		Grade I	Grade II				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	
1	1 27	1 42	1 34	1 60	1 50	1 45	0 41	0 54	0 75	0 95	1
2	2 54	2 84	2 68	3 20	3 0	2 90	0 82	1 8	1 51	1 90	2
3	5 8	5 68	5 36	6 40	6 0	5 80	1 64	2 16	3 2	3 80	3
4	7 62	8 52	8 4	9 60	9 0	8 70	2 46	3 24	4 53	5 70	4
5	10 16	11 26	10 72	12 80	12 0	11 60	3 28	4 32	6 4	7 60	5
6	12 70	14 20	13 40	16 0	15 0	14 50	4 10	5 40	7 55	9 50	6
7	15 24	17 4	16 8	19 20	18 0	17 40	4 92	6 48	9 6	11 40	7
8	17 78	19 88	18 76	22 40	21 0	20 30	5 74	7 56	10 57	13 30	8
9	20 32	22 72	21 44	25 60	24 0	23 20	6 56	8 64	12 8	15 20	9
10	22 86	25 56	24 12	28 80	27 0	26 10	7 38	9 72	13 59	17 10	10
11	25 40	28 40	26 80	32 0	30 0	29 0	8 20	10 80	15 10	19 0	11
12	27 94	31 24	29 48	35 20	33 0	31 90	9 2	11 88	16 61	20 90	12
13	30 48	34 8	32 16	38 40	36 0	34 80	9 84	12 96	18 12	22 80	13
14	33 2	36 92	34 84	41 60	39 0	37 70	10 66	14 4	19 63	24 70	14
15	35 56	39 76	37 52	44 80	42 0	40 60	11 48	15 12	21 14	26 60	15
16	38 10	42 60	40 20	48 0	45 0	43 50	12 30	16 20	22 65	28 50	16
17	40 64	45 44	42 88	51 20	48 0	46 40	13 12	17 28	24 16	30 40	17
18	43 18	48 28	45 56	54 40	51 0	49 30	13 94	18 36	25 67	32 30	18
19	45 72	51 12	48 24	57 60	54 0	52 20	14 76	19 44	27 18	34 20	19
20	48 26	53 96	50 92	60 80	57 0	55 10	15 58	20 52	28 69	36 10	20
21	50 80	56 80	53 60	64 0	60 0	58 0	16 40	21 60	30 20	38 0	21
22	53 34	59 64	56 28	67 20	63 0	60 90	17 22	22 68	31 71	39 90	22
23	55 88	62 48	58 96	70 40	66 0	63 80	18 4	23 76	33 22	41 80	23
24	58 42	65 32	61 64	73 60	69 0	66 70	18 36	24 84	34 73	43 70	24
25	60 96	68 16	64 32	76 80	72 0	69 60	19 68	25 92	36 24	45 60	25
26	63 50	71 0	67 0	80 0	75 0	72 50	20 50	27 0	37 75	47 50	26
27	66 4	73 84	69 68	83 20	78 0	75 40	21 32	28 8	39 26	49 40	27
28	68 58	76 68	72 36	86 40	81 0	78 30	22 14	29 16	40 77	51 30	28
29	71 12	79 52	75 4	89 60	84 0	81 20	22 96	30 24	42 28	53 20	29
30	73 66	82 36	77 72	92 80	87 0	84 10	23 78	31 32	43 79	55 10	30
31	76 20	85 20	80 40	96 0	90 0	87 0	24 60	32 40	45 30	57 0	31

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1951, to workers in the Match Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Grade I				Grade II				Grade III				Grade IV	No. of Days
	Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Watchmen	
	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
1	1 60	1 37	0 84½	1 8½	1 40	1 21	0 77	0 98	1 27	1 9	0 72	0 91	1 45	1
2	3 20	2 74	1 69	2 17	2 80	2 42	1 54	1 92	2 54	2 18	1 44	1 82	2 90	2
3	6 40	5 48	3 38	4 34	5 60	4 84	3 8	3 84	5 8	4 36	2 88	3 64	5 80	3
4	9 60	8 22	5 7	6 51	8 40	7 26	4 62	5 76	7 62	6 54	4 32	5 46	8 70	4
5	12 80	10 96	6 76	8 68	11 20	9 68	6 16	7 68	10 16	8 72	5 76	7 28	11 60	5
6	16 0	13 70	8 45	10 85	14 0	12 10	7 70	9 60	12 70	10 90	7 20	9 10	14 50	6
7	19 20	16 44	10 14	13 2	16 80	14 52	9 24	11 52	15 24	13 8	8 64	10 92	17 40	7
8	22 40	19 18	11 83	15 19	19 60	16 94	10 78	13 44	17 78	15 26	10 8	12 74	20 30	8
9	25 60	21 92	13 52	17 36	22 40	19 36	12 32	15 36	20 32	17 44	11 52	14 56	23 20	9
10	28 80	24 66	15 21	19 53	25 20	21 78	13 86	17 28	22 86	19 62	12 96	16 38	26 10	10
11	32 0	27 40	16 90	21 70	28 0	24 20	15 40	19 20	25 40	21 80	14 40	18 20	29 0	11
12	35 20	30 14	18 59	23 87	30 80	26 62	16 94	21 12	27 94	23 98	15 84	20 2	31 90	12
13	38 40	32 88	20 28	26 4	33 60	29 4	18 48	23 4	30 48	26 16	17 28	21 84	34 80	13
14	41 60	35 62	21 97	28 21	36 40	31 46	20 2	24 96	33 2	28 34	18 72	23 66	37 70	14
15	44 80	38 36	23 66	30 38	39 20	33 88	21 56	26 88	35 56	30 52	20 16	25 48	40 60	15
16	48 0	41 10	25 35	32 55	42 0	36 30	23 10	28 80	38 10	32 70	21 60	27 30	43 50	16
17	51 20	43 84	27 4	34 72	44 80	38 72	24 64	30 72	40 64	34 88	23 4	29 12	46 40	17
18	54 40	46 58	28 73	36 89	47 60	41 14	26 18	32 64	43 18	37 6	24 48	30 94	49 30	18
19	57 60	49 32	30 42	39 6	50 40	43 56	27 72	34 56	45 72	39 24	25 92	32 76	52 20	19
20	60 80	52 6	32 11	41 23	53 20	45 98	29 26	36 48	48 26	41 42	27 36	34 58	55 10	20
21	64 0	54 80	33 80	43 40	56 0	48 40	30 80	38 40	50 80	43 60	28 80	36 40	58 0	21
22	67 20	57 54	35 49	45 57	58 80	50 82	32 34	40 32	53 34	45 78	30 24	38 22	60 90	22
23	70 40	60 28	37 18	47 74	61 60	53 24	33 88	42 24	55 88	47 96	31 68	40 4	63 80	23
24	73 60	63 2	38 87	49 91	64 40	55 66	35 42	44 16	58 42	50 14	33 12	41 86	66 70	24
25	76 80	65 76	40 56	52 8	67 20	58 8	36 96	46 8	60 96	52 32	34 56	43 68	69 60	25
26	80 0	68 50	42 25	54 25	70 0	60 50	38 50	48 0	63 50	54 50	36 0	45 50	72 50	26
27	83 20	71 24	43 94	56 42	72 80	62 92	40 4	49 92	66 4	56 68	37 44	47 32	75 40	27
28	86 40	73 98	45 63	58 59	75 60	65 34	41 58	51 84	68 58	58 86	38 88	49 14	78 30	28
29	89 60	76 72	47 32	60 76	78 40	67 76	43 12	53 76	71 12	61 4	40 32	50 96	81 20	29
30	92 80	79 46	49 1	62 93	81 20	70 18	44 66	55 68	73 66	63 22	41 76	52 78	84 10	30
31	96 0	82 20	50 70	65 10	84 0	72 60	46 20	57 60	76 20	65 40	43 20	54 60	87 0	31

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1951, to workers in the Building Trade

No. of Days	Unskilled			Semi-Skilled		Skilled	No. of Days
	Males	Females	Young Person	Grade II	Grade I		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	1 27	1 15	1 5	1 42	1 50	1 60	1
2	2 54	2 30	2 10	2 84	3 0	3 20	2
3	5 8	4 60	4 20	5 68	6 0	6 40	3
4	7 62	6 90	6 30	8 52	9 0	9 60	4
5	10 16	9 20	8 40	11 36	12 0	12 80	5
6	12 70	11 50	10 50	14 20	15 0	16 0	6
7	15 24	13 80	12 60	17 4	18 0	19 20	7
8	17 78	16 10	14 70	19 88	21 0	22 40	8
9	20 32	18 40	16 80	22 72	24 0	25 60	9
10	22 86	20 60	18 90	25 56	27 0	28 80	10
11	25 40	23 0	21 0	28 40	30 0	32 0	11
12	27 94	25 30	23 10	31 24	33 0	35 20	12
13	30 48	27 60	25 20	34 8	36 0	38 40	13
14	33 2	29 90	27 30	36 92	39 0	41 60	14
15	35 56	32 20	29 40	39 76	42 0	44 80	15
16	38 10	34 50	31 50	42 60	45 0	48 0	16
17	40 64	36 80	33 60	45 44	48 0	51 20	17
18	43 18	39 10	35 70	48 28	51 0	54 40	18
19	45 72	41 40	37 80	51 12	54 0	57 60	19
20	48 26	43 70	39 90	53 96	57 0	60 80	20
21	50 80	46 0	42 0	56 80	60 0	64 0	21
22	53 34	48 30	44 10	59 64	63 0	67 20	22
23	55 88	50 60	46 20	62 48	66 0	70 40	23
24	58 42	52 90	48 30	65 32	69 0	73 60	24
25	60 96	55 20	50 40	68 16	72 0	76 80	25
26	63 50	57 50	52 50	71 0	75 0	80 0	26
27	66 4	59 80	54 60	73 84	78 0	83 20	27
28	68 58	62 10	56 70	76 68	81 0	86 40	28
29	71 12	64 40	58 80	79 52	84 0	89 60	29
30	73 66	66 70	60 90	82 36	87 0	92 80	30
31	76 20	69 0	63 0	85 20	90 0	96 0	31

"Unskilled Male" means a male unskilled labourer not under 18 years of age.

"Unskilled Female" means a female labourer not under 18 years of age.

"Unskilled young person" means a labourer (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age.