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- Notifications Relating to Wages Boards—The Beedi Manufacturing Trade

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CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME VIII No. 4

APRIL 1957

THE ANATOMY OF THE PUBLIC CORPORATION IN CEYLON

THE institution of the public corporation has recently assumed special significance in Ceylon.

2. It drew its inspiration from the recommendations of the Gunasena Commission, which made a penetrating analysis of the trading losses of State industrial enterprises, and recommended the corporate structure as a solution.

3. **Purpose in Formation of Public Corporations.** The public corporation is generally regarded as the chosen instrument of the Government for securing that degree of flexibility and managerial efficiency, so vital to the success of a business enterprise. Its "peculiar value lies in the freedom of operation, flexibility, business efficiency and experimentation", which would be impossible under a departmental regime. The underlying reason for the creation of this modern type of Corporation is "the need for freedom, boldness of enterprise in the management of undertakings of an industrial or commercial character, and the need to escape from the caution and circumspection which is considered typical of Government Departments".

4. **Early Experiments of the Government in Establishment of Corporations.** The earliest experiment of the Government with corporate status for a specific purpose was the institution of the Bank of Ceylon, a statutory corporation with a share-capital to which the Government makes an annual grant and has contributed capital. There is hardly any reservation in this ordinance for securing State control on the affairs of the Bank. The government directors have no vote at directors' meetings (section 14), nor special voting rights at meetings of share-holders in excess of the normal voting rights allowed to share-holders.

5. In substance, the Bank of Ceylon Ordinance No. 53 of 1938, sets up by law a statutory variant of the ordinary joint stock company. Its constitution virtually adopts the same objects as an ordinary banking company, and its rules of procedure are borrowed liberally from the Companies Ordinance. In fact, it is difficult to see what justification there was for a special law to incorporate this bank.

6. This type of mixed corporation in which the Government figures as an ordinary share-holder with the public has not been repeated in subsequent legislation. The criticism of the Gunasena Commission pointed to another type of corporation—the public corporation—where

the Government would hold a monopoly of capital and retain a wider span of control.

7. The First Public Corporations. The earliest examples of such corporations (which are undiluted forms of the true public corporation) were the Gal Oya Development Board, established by the Gal Oya Development Board Act, No. 51 of 1949, and the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, established by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment Act, No. 47 of 1949. With minor variations in detail, both these Acts adopt the same principles in the establishment of public corporations as in the United Kingdom. Broadly speaking, administrative autonomy is conceded to these Boards in the appointment of staff of the corporation, and the determination of their conditions of service and salary. In the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, however, no appointment of the General Manager, the Deputy Manager, the Chief Accountant shall be made and no person appointed to such office shall be dismissed without the Minister's approval in writing. Ministerial power is retained in these Acts as in the nationalization laws of the U. K. for the issue of directions to the Board; in the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, directions can only be given after consultation with the Board, but those directions are to be confined to "general directions as to the exercise, performance and discharge of its powers, duties and functions in relation to matters concerning the public interest". In the Gal Oya Development Board, Ministerial directions need not be preceded by prior consultations of the Board. Moreover, the directions can be either general or special.

8. These Boards, as creatures of statute, none the less possess corporate autonomy, with the usual characteristics of perpetual succession, the right to sue and to be sued in their corporate name and to transact their business on the authority of their common seal, "their hand and mouth-piece". There are no share-holders, not even the government; members of the board constitute the corporation. The Minister has the right to appoint and remove members of the board. The boards accept complete responsibility for the success of the task entrusted to them.

9. Differences between the Public and other Corporations. In what respects then does the public corporation established by special law differ from its counterpart registered under general codes of legislation? The Companies Ordinance, which has been described as the Magna Carta of co-operative enterprise, remains the orthodox method for securing corporate status, with that added valuable ingredient known as the limitation of liability. Similar corporations (though for different purposes), can also be established under other enabling pieces of legislation, e.g., the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, the Mutual Societies Ordinance. Whatever may be the choice of the law for securing corporate autonomy, which is the sanctuary which every company promoter aims at reaching, the consequences are much the same. The difference between the public corporation and a corporation established under the Companies Ordinance, the Co-operative Societies Ordinance or the Mutual Societies Ordinance is only in matter of State control; they are all bodies corporate with perpetual succession, with the right to sue and to be sued in their corporate name and the right to contract under their common seal. If there is then no fundamental difference, what then was the necessity for the creation of public corporations by law, when registration under existing laws of general application is equally permissible?

10. The Genealogy of a Corporation. To appreciate the answer, one must probe into that genealogy of the Corporation. Coke, a leading jurist, in describing a corporation says "a corporation aggregate of many is invisible, immortal, and rests only in intendment and consideration of the law ; it has no soul, neither is it subject to the imbecilities of the body".

11. The association of many persons trading for gain created problems for the legislature and the public ; frequent changes in membership made the body so intangible that the public did not know with whom they were contracting. To correct this, an amendment to the Companies Act was passed which prohibited the association of twenty or more persons for the purpose of gain unless they were registered as a company or otherwise duly constituted by law. The object of this particular provision was well expounded by James, L. J. in *Smith vs. Anderson* as one "designed to prevent the mischief arising from large trading bodies being carried out by large voluntary bodies so that persons dealing with them did not know with whom they were contracting, which was a public mischief to be repressed".

12. Long before the Companies Act came to be promulgated, the only method available for acquiring corporate status was by the exercise of the King's prerogative, or to move for a special Act of Parliament. The Chartered Bank of India, which is well-known in Ceylon circles, is an example of a corporation set up by King's charter. Owing to the expense of securing corporate status by Charter or by special Act of Parliament, the U. K. Parliament found it advisable to confer power on the Crown to grant privileges upon associations which were not incorporated by Charter. In most of these cases, as the scheme of constitution and management is practically the same, it was found advisable to avoid repetition and save expense by embodying in a general code of legislation the common elements found in the constitutions of these individual bodies. The English Companies Act of 1844 was the result.

13. Characteristics of Corporation. The characteristics of all these Corporations can be considered in summary :—

- (i) A corporation has legal immortality and a name by which it acts and becomes known.
- (ii) It has neither soul nor tangible form, so that it cannot be outlawed or arrested or charged with offences of a personal nature, e.g., murder.
- (iii) It is a legal entity, and in its corporate name it can sue and be sued without joining the names of its several members.
- (iv) Its several members from time to time, and their several successors, constitute but one person in law.
- (v) The law sees only the body corporate and not the individuals who are liable for the contracts of the corporation in their private capacity up to the extent of their capital investment ; in a partnership, the law looks not to the partnership but to the individual partners who are answerable for all the debts of the partnership up to the full extent of their respective assets.
- (vi) It has power to make by-laws for its own government, and can transact its business in the authority of its common seal which becomes "its hand and mouth-piece".

14. Public Corporations under the Government-Sponsored Corporations Act. The Gal Oya Development Board and the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment were set up as corporate bodies created by special law. The Government-Sponsored Corporations Act went one step further by conferring general powers on the Crown to set up one or more Corporations "to take over and carry out the purposes of a manufactory maintained wholly or partly constructed by the Government" Section 2 (1).

15. Initially, all the corporations established under this Act were public corporations with some unusual features. Each had their own share capital, all of which was held by the Government—Section (23). Once the initial capital is determined by the Minister in his Incorporation Order, Section 2 (1) (e) the Board is required to allot to the Secretary to the Treasury, script for fully paid up shares equivalent to the initial value of the capital of the Corporation. Once the Government has contributed the full initial capital of the corporation, it has no liability for the debts of the corporation—Section 6. Boards of Directors of corporations established under this Act are under no obligation to issue script for fully paid up shares equivalent to the initial capital of the corporation, unless the full amount of such initial capital has been paid by the Government.

16. The First Brood of Public Corporations. The Government-Sponsored Corporations Act foisted on Government a parental obligation for the progeny of its marriage to public enterprises. The first brood of its off-spring were seven pure blooded public corporations. There were the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation, the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation, the Ceylon Oils & Fats Corporation, the Paranthan Chemicals Corporation, the Gintota Plywoods Corporation, the D. I. Leather Products Corporation and the Kankesan Cement Works. Members of the Boards of Directors of all these corporations are appointed by the Minister—inevitably two from the government sector and the rest from the public sector. None of the Chairman, however, are government officials.

17. Extent of Ministerial Control. In 25 places the Minister is given power to control the Corporation in the national interest. Specific controls include the limitation on borrowing powers, the right to appoint or remove a director, the right to direct and enforce an inquiry into the working of the corporation, the right to fix the salaries of staff of the corporation, and the right to issue general or specific directions which "shall be carried out by such Board".

Ministerial guidance and direction in the first blush of its emancipation from a voiceless existence under departmental rule is intended to nurse these corporations from infancy to a stage of increasing self-reliance. Once the emancipation is complete, Government insularity in the control of these monopolistic enterprises resiles, and a partner is brought to share in the domestic finances of the Corporation. Provision exists for all or any part of the Government's share capital to be sold to the public—Section 35. Upon such sale, the public are given a share in the control of the affairs of this mixed corporation, and for the first time have a right to determine the choice of the proportionate number of persons to be elected as Directors on the Board—Section 44. With the change in the character of the Board, Ministerial dominance now recedes, but power is retained to issue special or general directions to the Board—Section 52. Finally, when the public show capacity to assume the full responsibilities of parenthood by

increasing their share capital to not less than 80 per cent. the stage is reached for the dissolution of the corporation and its reconstitution as a joint stock company—Section 54.

18. Government's Rejection of Rights to De-nationalise. The denationalisation of assets by sale to a joint stock company which appears as Part IV of the Act has been rejected by the present Government, and for practical purposes all the corporations established will remain as public corporations.

19. Legal Position of a Public Corporation. The legal position of a public corporation is obscure. That they do not participate in any of the privileges or immunities of Government is clear from Section 33 : “the corporation shall be liable to pay tax on its income and profits

20. The Public Corporation a Distinct Legal Entity. Members of the Board retain civil liability for the tortious acts of the corporation. The public corporation is a distinct legal entity “consisting of persons who are for the time being members of the Board”—Section 2 (2). It has legal immortality under the corporate name specified in the Incorporation Order, and enjoys perpetual succession—Section 2 (2), with the right to sue and to be sued in its corporate name Section 2 (3). This individuality is not removed by the Crown holding all the share capital. “In the eyes of the law the Corporation is its own master, and is answerable as fully as any other person or Corporation. It is not the Crown, and has none of the immunities or privileges of the Crown. Its servants are not civil servants, and its property is not Crown property. It is as much bound by the Acts of Parliament as any other subject of the Queen”. (*Tamlin vs. Hanaford*—1950—1. KB. 24).

21. A Public Corporation not Immune from Liability to Contract and Tort. How far could a public corporation plead immunity in an act performed under Ministerial direction under Section 32 ? *Tamlin vs. Hanaford* decided that compliance with such direction would not make the corporation the servant or agent of the Crown. The Board must accept full responsibility for their tortious acts. In *Bullard vs. Croydon—Hospital Group Management Committee*—(1953 1 ALL. E. R. 596)—a Hospital Group Management Committee was held liable for the death of an infant following an operation in a Hospital under its management. In the common law system of Ceylon, the Crown still maintains considerable privileges and immunities from legal action, notwithstanding its deliberate entry into industry. The maxim that the Crown is not bound by statute unless expressly named still holds good in Ceylon. One exception to the immunity of the Crown is made in the Factories Ordinance which made its provisions equally applicable to all factory institutions established by the Crown. In England, with the passage of the British Crowns Proceedings Act of 1947, the Crown is placed in the same position as any other legal person to liability on contract and tort. Ceylon has not yet acquiesced in the surrender of its privileges, although the Crown either through the department or public corporation continues to exercise functions quite disassociated from normal governmental activity. So, while the Crown can raise a barrier of immunity to an action for negligence by a departmental activity, it is doubtful whether the Board of Directors of a Government-Sponsored Corporation can claim the same immunity by continuing to perform an act admittedly tortious

begun by the Government and transferred to it under Section 24 of the Government-Sponsored Corporations Act.

22. Implements for Controlling Public Corporations. The implements for controlling public corporations are Ministerial supervision (with power to issue directions), parliamentary debate, public accounting, and examination of the accounts of the Corporation by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament. Subject to these reservations the Board of a public corporation enjoys financial and administrative autonomy. They are liable for an excess of powers outside their constitution—*Ashbury Carriage Co. vs. Riche L. R. 7 HL. 653*).

23. Doctrine of Ultra Vires Applicable to Public Corporations. None of the seven public corporations established under the Government-Sponsored Corporations Act has rights in excess of what the respective factories taken over enjoyed prior to their transfer to the corporation. Section 2 of the Act only authorised the public corporation “to take over and carry out the purposes of a manufactory maintained wholly or partly constructed by the Government”. In construing these powers one must not overlook the provisions of Section 5 (2) which gives a public corporation “power to do anything necessary for or conducive or incidental to the carrying out of its objects”. This provision should also be read with the general powers given to every corporation to make any by-products out of its main activity.

24. Thus the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation which was primarily set up to make domestic ceramic ware can expand to the manufacture of sanitary ware, or even set up a refinery for the manufacture of kaolin, the raw material in ceramic ware ; but it cannot conceivably set up in business as electrical engineers on the ground that a porcelain insulator is one of the ingredients used in such electrical work, for this would be ultra vires to the constitution. The doctrine of ultra vires has to be strictly construed (*Ashbury Carriage Co., vs. Riche*).

25. Employer-Employee Relations. What of the employer and employee relations in these corporations ?

26. Section 60 of the Act gives power to the Board “to appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary for the purpose of the Corporation and to exercise disciplinary control over and dismiss any officer serving under the Corporation”. These powers exclude the Chief Executive Officer whose appointment and termination of service needs Ministerial approval.

27. Government Staff Transferred to Corporations. The initial staff of the corporation consists of all those non-pensionable employees of Government whose emoluments were being paid from funds granted by Parliament for the purpose of the factory concerned—Section 25. These employees were, by operation of law “transferred to the service of the corporation”. By such transfer, their entire contract of service with the Government becomes a contract of service with the corporation. All rights and privileges, emoluments and perquisites of office enjoyed immediately prior to their transfer, continue undiminished on their transfer to the Corporation. But the pattern of employment in the Government structure does not lend itself to permanent adoption under corporate management. Government scales of pay and concessions are notoriously more generous

than under private employment. Where the contract of service of the transferee militates against its continuance, due to its impact on the economy of the factory, it is open to the Board to redefine the service of such employee and offer a fresh contract to such transferred officer in substitution for the former contract of service. If the officer does not accept the new terms, the corporation can "exercise disciplinary control over and dismiss" such transferee under Section 60.

28. In practice, most corporations have sought to align their wage structure to the same principles obtaining in private business. Not being the Crown, none of the corporations established under the Government-Sponsored Corporations Act are exempt from the normal obligations imposed on the citizen by statute. Wages cannot be less than Wage Board rates. Those Corporations which have adopted the same principle of remuneration as that prescribed by the Wages Board Ordinance have not merely acquiesced in Government's standard wage policy for trade and industry, but have taken into account a rate which constitutes the best yardstick for assessment of profitability when the time comes for them to account for their stewardship.

29. The wage structure of Government provides for incremental scales. The inappropriateness of such a structure for industry under corporate management was well explored by the Gunasena Commission. In a competitive market, where prices have to be scaled down to be consistent with working costs, it is important for the employer to know precisely what items of expenditure should be reckoned in his costs of production. In an incremental system, the fluctuation of wages rates compels frequent revision in costing, which leads to confusion and error. Retreat into Wage Board rates (which provide for certain minimum scales), has given the employer a standard method for assessing costs of production. Any unusual profits earned over normal can be distributed by a system of bonuses and rewards. In a Socialist state, the creation of a specific reserve for the purpose of paying such bonuses would find ready governmental approval under Section 28.

30. **The Men of the Boards.** Finally, there remains the vexed question of how far the overall efficiency of factories could be increased under corporate management. Frustration, veto and regimentation to Government regulations which characterized departmental management, no doubt limited high out-turns. The principle of selectivity in the choice of personnel for the Board of each Corporation at least gives Government an opportunity to build up an efficient team of men whose training, inclination and past experience would help to overcome these traditional setbacks. Governmental weightage in these Boards is still low, generally confined to two persons per board of five to seven. The country is still woefully short of the right type of business executives, and for years to come, increasing reliance will have to be placed on personnel from the Government perimeter to step up the efficiency of these Corporations.

31. It is somewhat axiomatic that increased turnover for the same overhead expenditure creates additional wealth. The rated capacity of a machine can rarely be achieved, except by the co-operation of the willing worker. In Ceylon, in common with other Asian countries, worker efficiency is low, estimated at 60 per cent. of his European

counterpart. Whatever may be the contributory factors to this low efficiency, whether by nutritional defects, lack of skills, ignorance of proper use of worker-tools or otherwise, it is indisputable that the basic inducement for increased out-turn is still the reward of bonuses. Some well established factories adopted a sliding scale of wage inducements with output. Within the factory the atmosphere is strengthened by the appointment of a Welfare Officer and the provision of canteen facilities and first aid equipment. In more advanced countries holiday homes have been established, the worker being entitled to a paid holiday with free transport for himself and his family.

32. The Government-Sponsored Corporations Act can rightly claim to be an original experiment in the creation of procedures for a three stage transition of a public corporation, through the intermediate stage of a mixed corporation, resting ultimately as a joint stock company where State assets become denationalized.

33. The year's experience in the administration of this Act has been invaluable ; while amendment of procedures on matters of working detail is unavoidable, it would be a safe prediction to claim that the basic pattern in the setting up of public corporations under this Act would remain unchanged.

(Contributed by—E. C. S. Paul, Deputy Director of Industries.)

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Note :

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

Cost of Living :

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index Number for the month of March, 1957, is 100.9 as against 100.8 for February, 1957, an increase of 0.1.

Wages Rates :

(a) Basic Wages :

The basic wages payable for the month of April, 1957, to workers in the trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied remain unchanged.

(b) Special Allowances :

The special allowances payable for the month of April, 1957, to workers in all the trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be the same as for the month of March, 1957.

Strikes :

There were altogether 18 strikes during the month of January, 1957, involving 2,492 workers and a loss of 15,468 man-days as against 15 strikes in December, 1956, involving 3,989 workers and a loss of 22,966 man-days. Five of these strikes were in the Tea Plantation involving

978 workers and a loss of 1,299 man-days, five in the Rubber Plantation involving 527 workers and a loss of 979 man-days, three in the Miscellaneous trades involving 178 workers and a loss of 4,845 man-days and one each in the Tea-Cum-Rubber Plantation, Coconut Plantation, Printing, Coconut Manufacturing Dock, Harbour and Port Transport involving 264, 14, 184, 167 and 180 workers and a loss of 528, 14, 7,176, 447 and 180 man-days.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In March, 1957, the departures of Indian Estate Labour exceeded the arrivals by 177 as compared with 403 in February, 1957. The total excess of departures over arrivals in 1957 was 883 up to the end of March.

Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment according to registers of the Employment Exchange as at the end of January, 1957, and February, 1957, was as given below :—

	January, 1957			February, 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tech. and Clerical	13,026..	3,693..	16,719..	13,101..	3,764..	16,865
Skilled	9,224..	810..	10,034..	9,230..	803..	10,033
Semi-skilled	19,854..	6,834..	26,688..	20,134..	6,922..	27,056
Unskilled	32,707..	2,566..	35,273..	33,182..	2,595..	35,777
Total	74,811	13,903	88,714	75,647	14,084	89,731

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

	January, 1957			February, 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tech. and Clerical	74 ..	51 ..	125 ..	40 ..	18 ..	58
Skilled	45 ..	1 ..	46 ..	54 ..	— ..	54
Semi-skilled	113 ..	17 ..	130 ..	88 ..	18 ..	106
Unskilled	148 ..	13 ..	161 ..	229 ..	16 ..	245
Total	380 ..	82	462	411	52	463

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Trade Unions Registered in March, 1957

Reg. No.	Name of Trade Union
857 ..	Petroleum Employees' Union of Ceylon
858 ..	Ceylon Harbourcraft Operatives Union
859 ..	Post and Telecommunication Railway Engineering Workers' Union
860 ..	Millagasheenna Estate Workers' Union
861 ..	Santhi Eksath Kamkaru Sangamaya
862 ..	Minor Supervisors' Union (Government Factory Kolonnawa)
863 ..	Government Hospital Ward Clerks' Union
864 ..	Department of Agriculture Tractor Operators' Union
865 ..	All Ceylon Match Workers Welfare Union

Registration Cancelled in March, 1957

Nil

**APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION IN M. C. COLOMBO (SOUTH)
CASES Nos. 72,350 AND 73,020**

Present : Pulle, J. & Sansoni, J.

Counsel : V. S. A. Pullenayagam, Crown Counsel, for the Appellant.
R. A. Kannangara for the Respondents.

Argued on : January 28, 1957.

Decided on : February 11, 1957.

Pulle, J.

These are two applications in revision made on behalf of the Attorney-General which can conveniently be disposed of in one judgment. They relate to the connected cases Nos. 72,350 and 73,020 filed in the Magistrate's Court of Colombo South in which the charges were laid under the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, No. 19 of 1954. In Case No. 72,350 an Inspector of Labour on March 2, 1956, reported to Court under section 148 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code that the 1st accused being the employer in relation to a shop known as Mallika Stores was guilty of an offence punishable under section 51 (1) of the Act inasmuch as the shop remained open on December 21, 1955, at 8.25 a.m. for the serving of customers contrary to section 43 (1) of the Act. The 1st accused was also charged with failing to prevent a customer from entering the shop when it was required to be closed for the serving of customers. The 2nd accused was charged on two counts as the person who did "in fact" commit the offences for which under the Act the 1st accused was liable as the employer.

In order to take advantage of the provisions of section 60 (1) of the Act the 1st accused in his capacity as employer made a written complaint to Court on April 12, in Case No. 73,020 that the 2nd accused, his servant, committed the offence with which he was charged in Case No. 72,350. The 2nd accused appeared on a summons on April 25 and pleaded guilty on being "charged from summons". He was fined Rs. 50. It is difficult to ascertain to what the 2nd accused pleaded guilty because the summons is wholly unintelligible. One charge in that summons is not against the 2nd but the 1st accused. It is surprising that a process of Court worded as this summons should have been issued.

When Case No. 72,350 was taken up for trial on May 4, it was submitted on behalf of the 2nd accused that he had already been convicted on the identical charges and he claimed the benefit of "autrefois convict." The case was called on June 5, when the charges against the 2nd accused were withdrawn and the trial of the 1st accused was fixed for June 26. On this date he was discharged on the ground that he had qualified under section 60 (1) for an exemption from penalty in view of the proceedings in Case No. 73,020.

The submission made on behalf of the Attorney-General is plainly right that the conditions precedent to a conviction being entered against the 2nd accused in Case No. 73,020 had not been satisfied, namely, that the 1st accused had failed even to adduce evidence to prove "that he has used due diligence to enforce the provisions of this Act and that such other person has committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance".

Learned Crown Counsel submitted that the proceedings in Case No. 73,020 were void from the beginning as being without jurisdiction. The argument was that the procedure laid down in section 60 is not

applicable where both the employer and the employee have already been charged. There is undoubtedly some merit in the submission that the legislature could not have intended that after an employee has already been brought before Court in one proceeding that he should be summoned a second time to answer the same charge at the instance of his employer. The question would then arise whether in the case filed against both the employer and the employee it would be open to the former to claim exemption from penalty as provided in section 60 (1) Crown Counsel says he can but I am not inclined to take that view. Section 60 should, in my opinion, be read as a whole and when its provisions are examined it is difficult to resist the conclusion that if an employer desires to make out a case for exemption from penalty he must do so in independent proceedings in conformity with the procedure in section 60 of the Act.

The conviction of the 2nd accused in Case No. 73,020 is wholly irregular from which it follows that the discharge of the 1st accused in Case No. 72,350 cannot be supported. The main point urged against our intervention is that the Attorney-General could have availed himself of a remedy by way of appeal. We are not satisfied that there has been any avoidable delay in bringing these cases to our notice or that the accused persons have suffered any prejudice.

The conviction and sentence in Case No. 73,020 and the orders discharging the employer and the employee in Case No. 72,350 are quashed and the cases are remitted to the Magistrate to be tried and determined according to law.

(Sgd.) PUISNE JUSTICE.

Sansoni, J.—I agree.

(Sgd.) PUISNE JUSTICE.

CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS

XXXVI—The Printing Trade

THE original decisions in respect of the Printing Trade made by the Wages Board for that trade related mainly to rates of wages and they came into force on August 1, 1945. A notification relating to those decisions was published under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,436 of July 21, 1945. Decisions varying the earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazettes* No. 9,523 of February 22, 1946, No. 9,634 of November 22, 1946, No. 10,002 of July 29, 1949, *Ceylon Government Gazettes Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, No. 10,429 of July 30, 1952, and No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 10,821 of July 29, 1955, and *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 11,056 of January 30, 1957. Decisions in regard to weekly and annual holidays to the workers came into force on January 1, 1946, and a notification in respect of those decisions was published in *Ceylon*

Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,497 of December 24, 1945. Decisions varying earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in Ceylon Government Gazette No. 9,686 of March 28, 1947, and Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,429 of July 30, 1952.

DECISIONS RELATING TO RATES OF WAGES AND OTHER MATTERS

PART I

Direction under section 20 (2) (b)

THE special allowance shall be computed and published monthly by the Commissioner of Labour.

The special allowance for each month shall be computed on the cost of living index number for the month immediately preceding that month.

Definition of a normal working week (section 24).

The number of hours constituting a normal working day (inclusive of one hour for a meal) shall be—

on any day other than a Saturday	..	9
on a Saturday	..	6

Definition of a normal working week (section 24)

The number of working hours constituting a normal working week shall not exceed forty-five.

PART II

(1) Wages for the printing trade shall be paid on a monthly basis.

(2) The minimum rate of wages for time work shall consist of a basic rate and a special allowance as set out below.

(3) (i) A worker of any class specified in this Part shall be paid as wages for any month mentioned in column I below an amount equal to the minimum monthly rate specified in respect of that class in this Part, if he has worked during the minimum number of working days specified in respect of that month in column II below. Any day on which the employer fails to provide with work any worker who presents himself therefor shall be deemed for this purpose to be a day on which the worker has worked.

<i>I</i> <i>Month</i>		<i>II</i> <i>Minimum number of working days</i>
January ..	..	27
February ..	..	24
March ..	..	27
April ..	..	26
May ..	..	27
June ..	..	26
July ..	..	27
August ..	..	27
September ..	..	26
October ..	..	27
November ..	..	26
December ..	..	27

Provided, however, that the minimum number of working days specified in column II shall be reduced by one in respect of any month which has five Sundays.

(ii) In respect of each such day of work in any month as is in excess of the minimum number of working days specified in respect of that month in paragraph 3 (i), the minimum rate of wages payable shall be an amount equal to twice the minimum daily rate ascertained by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 25.

(4) Where a worker has not been in employment for a full month, he shall be paid as wages an amount which bears to the minimum monthly rate the proportion which the period of employment bears to the number of days in the month.

(5) Where by reason of any unauthorized absence a worker of any class specified in this Part has not worked in any month during the minimum number of working days specified in respect of that month in paragraph 3, he shall be paid as wages for that month an amount which bears to the minimum monthly rate specified in respect of that class in this Part the proportion which the difference between such minimum number of working days and the number of days of unauthorized absence bears to such minimum number of working days.

(6) Absence on holidays or on days for which leave with full pay is allowed shall not be deemed to be unauthorized absence.

²
Basic Rate for a month

Class A Worker:

operators,	keyboard	linotype	process	operators,	pro-	rotary	minders,	min-	printing
monotype	operators,	mechanics,	cameras,	etchers,	cess	artists,	machine	ders,	mechanics,
linotype	operators,	process	cameras,	process	process	artists,	itho	artists	and
process	process	process	cameras,	etchers,	etchers,	artists,	artists	(employed	in
operators,	operators,	operators,	cameras,	process	process	artists,	artists	in	the
linotype	linotype	linotype	cameras,	process	process	artists,	artists	the	production
process	process	process	cameras,	process	process	artists,	artists	newspapers)	of

Class B Worker:

Litho transfers,
litho provers, process
hand engravers and
mounters,
process
printer down, mono-
type caster atten-
dants and
(other than those
employed in the
production of news-
papers) ..

Class C Worker:

Grade I—
Compositors (hand),
cylinder cutters
binders, (hand and machine),
binders, stone hands,
pressmen, stamp
makers, relief stamp-
ers, sewing machine
operators, folding
machine operators,
rulers (hand and
machine), stereo
typers, manglemen,
gilders, foundry
plate casters, type
casters ..

Class C Worker:

Grade II—
Platen machine
binders ..

Class D Worker:
Foundry plate chip-
pers, foundry labourers,
rotary labourers,
rollers-casters, feeders,
packers, counters
and checkers ..

Class E Worker:
Unskilled workers not
under 18 years of age

Class F Worker:
Unskilled workers
under 18 years of age

Class G Worker:
Watchers ..

82	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	30	0	35	90	44	42	—	1	50	0	45	0	75	0	90	1	12	—
75	50	25	0	35	0	48	0	63	0	—	60	50	19	15	30	75	36	80	45	54	—	59	0	18	70	3																	

Table I

Special allowances payable in the event of a rise
in the index number

Index Numbers

	100.1	101.9	103.7	105.5	107.3	100.0	98.2	96.4	94.6	92.8
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
101.8	103.6	105.4	107.2	109.0	98.3	96.5	94.7	92.9	91.1	
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Class A :										
Worker other than Learner or Apprentice	79 0 ..	81 0 ..	83 0 ..	85 0 ..	87 0 ..	77 0 ..	75 0 ..	73 0 ..	71 0 ..	69 0
1st Year	24 70 ..	25 30 ..	25 90 ..	26 50 ..	27 10 ..	24 10 ..	23 50 ..	22 90 ..	22 30 ..	21 70
2nd Year	32 60 ..	33 40 ..	34 20 ..	35 0 ..	35 80 ..	31 80 ..	31 0 ..	30 20 ..	29 40 ..	28 60
3rd Year	40 50 ..	41 50 ..	42 50 ..	43 50 ..	44 50 ..	39 50 ..	38 50 ..	37 50 ..	36 50 ..	35 50
4th Year	52 10 ..	53 40 ..	54 70 ..	56 0 ..	57 30 ..	50 80 ..	49 50 ..	48 20 ..	46 90 ..	45 60
5th Year	..	64 20 ..	65 80 ..	67 40 ..	69 0 ..	70 60 ..	62 60 ..	61 0 ..	59 40 ..	56 20

Class B :

Worker other than Learner or Apprentice	60 50 ..	62 0 ..	63 50 ..	65 0 ..	66 50 ..	59 0 ..	57 50 ..	56 0 ..	54 50 ..	53 0
Learner or Apprentice	19 15 ..	19 60 ..	20 5 ..	20 50 ..	20 95 ..	18 70 ..	18 25 ..	17 80 ..	17 35 ..	16 90
1st Year	30 75 ..	31 50 ..	32 25 ..	33 0 ..	33 75 ..	30 0 ..	29 25 ..	28 50 ..	27 75 ..	27 0
2nd Year	36 80 ..	37 70 ..	38 60 ..	39 50 ..	40 40 ..	35 90 ..	35 0 ..	34 10 ..	33 20 ..	32 30
3rd Year	45 54 ..	46 66 ..	47 78 ..	48 90 ..	50 2 ..	44 42 ..	43 30 ..	42 18 ..	41 6 ..	39 94
4th Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class C—Grade I										
Worker other than Learner or Apprentice	51 25 ..	52 50 ..	53 75 ..	55 0 ..	56 25 ..	50 0 ..	48 75 ..	47 50 ..	46 25 ..	45 0
Learner or Apprentice	21 0 ..	21 50 ..	22 0 ..	22 50 ..	23 0 ..	20 50 ..	20 0 ..	19 50 ..	19 0 ..	18 50
1st Year	26 4 ..	26 66 ..	27 28 ..	27 90 ..	28 52 ..	25 42 ..	24 80 ..	24 18 ..	23 56 ..	22 94
2nd Year	31 25 ..	32 0 ..	32 75 ..	33 50 ..	34 25 ..	30 50 ..	29 75 ..	29 0 ..	28 25 ..	27 50
3rd Year	38 73 ..	39 67 ..	40 61 ..	41 55 ..	42 49 ..	37 79 ..	36 85 ..	35 91 ..	34 97 ..	34 3
4th Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class C—Grade II:

Worker other than Learner or Apprentice	43 54 ..	47 63 ..	48 78 ..	49 90 ..	51 2 ..	45 42 ..	44 30 ..	43 18 ..	42 6 ..	40 94
Learner or Apprentice	19 15 ..	19 60 ..	20 5 ..	20 50 ..	20 95 ..	18 70 ..	18 25 ..	17 80 ..	17 35 ..	16 90
1st Year	23 77 ..	24 33 ..	24 89 ..	25 45 ..	26 1 ..	23 21 ..	22 65 ..	22 9 ..	21 53 ..	20 97
2nd Year	28 39 ..	29 6 ..	29 73 ..	30 40 ..	31 7 ..	27 72 ..	27 5 ..	26 38 ..	25 71 ..	25 4
3rd Year	35 15 ..	35 99 ..	36 83 ..	37 67 ..	38 51 ..	34 31 ..	33 47 ..	32 63 ..	31 79 ..	30 95
4th Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class D :

Worker other than Learner or Apprentice	42 0 ..	43 0 ..	44 0 ..	45 0 ..	43 0 ..	41 0 ..	40 0 ..	39 0 ..	38 0 ..	37 0
Learner or Apprentice	17 30 ..	17 70 ..	18 10 ..	18 50 ..	18 90 ..	16 90 ..	16 50 ..	16 10 ..	15 70 ..	15 30
1st Year	21 50 ..	22 0 ..	22 50 ..	23 0 ..	23 50 ..	21 0 ..	20 50 ..	20 0 ..	19 50 ..	19 0
2nd Year	25 70 ..	26 30 ..	26 90 ..	27 50 ..	28 10 ..	25 10 ..	24 50 ..	23 90 ..	23 30 ..	22 70
3rd Year	31 75 ..	32 50 ..	33 25 ..	34 0 ..	34 75 ..	31 0 ..	30 25 ..	29 50 ..	28 75 ..	28 0
4th Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class E :

All workers	39 73 ..	40 67 ..	41 61 ..	42 56 ..	43 49 ..	38 79 ..	37 85 ..	36 91 ..	35 97 ..	35 3
All workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class F :

All workers	21 65 ..	22 10 ..	22 55 ..	23 0 ..	23 45 ..	21 20 ..	20 75 ..	20 30 ..	19 85 ..	19 40
All workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class G :

All workers	42 0 ..	43 0 ..	44 0 ..	45 0 ..	46 0 ..	41 0 ..	40 0 ..	39 0 ..	38 0 ..	37 0
All workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In this Schedule, the word "year" in relation to a learner or apprentice shall be deemed to consist of 288 days of continuous employment including—

- (a) every holiday allowed by the employer under section 25, to such learner or apprentice;
- (b) every day of absence, with the approval of the employer;
- (c) every day of absence due to an injury to a worker caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment;
- (d) every day of absence due to any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 117); and
- (e) every day on which the employer fails to provide work to such learner or apprentice; but not including the day fixed as a weekly holiday under section 24.

Part III

Overtime Rate

1. In respect of each hour of work in excess of the normal working day the minimum overtime rate shall be the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 240) increased by 50 per cent. of such minimum hourly rate.

2. In respect of each hour of work which is on any such day of work in any month as is in excess of the minimum number of working days specified in respect of that month in paragraph 3 (i) of Part II and which is in excess of the number of hours constituting a normal working day, the minimum overtime rate shall be an amount equal to three times the minimum hourly rate ascertained by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 200.

DECISIONS RELATING TO WEEKLY AND ANNUAL HOLIDAYS

Weekly Holiday (section 24)

1. Every employer shall allow each Sunday as the weekly holiday to all workers employed under him :

Provided, however, that an employer may employ any worker on a Sunday, subject to the condition—

- (a) that a day within the six days next succeeding such Sunday shall be allowed to that worker as a holiday ;
- (b) that in respect of work done on a Sunday that worker shall be paid in addition to the wages paid on a monthly basis a remuneration of not less than $1/30$ of the minimum monthly rate ;
- (c) that for each hour of work performed on a Sunday in excess of nine hours (the nine hours being computed so as to include 1 hour for a meal), the worker shall be remunerated at not less than the minimum monthly rate divided by 120 ; and
- (d) that the remuneration due to a worker for work done on the weekly holiday during any period shall be paid within the time prescribed for the payment of wages for such period by section 2 (b) of the Wages Boards Ordinance.

The preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to workers engaged in the production or distribution of a daily newspaper.

Annual Holidays (section 25)

2. If a worker has worked for more than 232 days in any year under the same employer he shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of 1 holiday for each unit of four days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 232 :

Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 288 days.

3. If a worker is entitled to more than 6 holidays, he shall be allowed, and he shall take, six of those holidays on consecutive days.

4. A worker shall be allowed his holiday or holidays on a day or days to be mutually agreed upon between him and his employer.

5. Where a worker intends to leave his employment of his own accord or is to be discontinued or dismissed from employment, such worker shall be entitled to take and shall take, during the period immediately preceding such leaving, discontinuance or dismissal—

- (a) every holiday that he was entitled to in respect of the previous year which he has not already taken ; and
- (b) in case the worker has during the current year complied with the provisions relating to employment and work set out in paragraph 2, every holiday that he would have otherwise been entitled to in the next succeeding year :

and he shall be remunerated for each such holiday taken in any month at the rate of one day's wage in respect of that month computed in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Schedule to the notification under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,436 of July 21, 1945, as amended from time to time :

Provided, however, that the total number of holidays that such a worker might take in any year shall not exceed 21.

6. For the purposes of the computation of remuneration, each holiday referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall be reckoned as an ordinary working day.

7. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions—

- (a) "year" means a continuous period of 12 months ;
- (b) "days on which the worker has worked" shall include—
 - (i) every holiday allowed by the employer to the worker under section 25, at any earlier time in any year under consideration ;
 - (ii) every day of absence on any ground approved by the employer ;
 - (iii) every day of absence due to any injury to the worker caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment ;
 - (iv) every day of absence due to any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 117) ;
 - (v) every day on which the employer fails to provide work for the worker ;
 - (vi) every day of absence due to a strike or lockout that is not illegal and that does not continue for more than 30 days ; and
 - (vii) every holiday or day of absence from work to which a worker is entitled by or under the provisions of any written law other than the Wages Boards Ordinance ;

but shall not include the day fixed for a weekly holiday under section 24.

8. The foregoing decisions shall not apply in respect of employment at any time more than 12 months prior to the date on which the decisions come into force.

DECISIONS OF THE WAGES BOARD FOR THE RUBBER EXPORT TRADE

THE following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Rubber Export Trade published in Government Gazette No. 11,100 of March 29, 1957, came into force with effect from April 1, 1957 :—

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Rubber Export Trade and set out in the Schedule to the notification published in Gazette Extra-ordinary No. 9,436 of July 21, 1945, as varied in the manner set out in the notifications published in Gazette No. 9,528 of March 8, 1946, Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, and Gazette No. 10,821 of July 29, 1955, shall be further varied, by the substitution, for Part II of that Schedule, of the following new Part :—

“ PART II ”

The minimum rate of wages for time work shall consist of—

- (1) a basic rate ; and
- (2) a special allowance,

as set out hereunder.

1	2	3	Rate of Special Allowance for a normal working day in any month		
			(a)	(b)	(c)
			Basic rate for a normal working days	Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 100.0, the special allowance shall be	Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is above 100.1 or below 100.0 the rate of special allowance prescribed in the preceding column 3 (a) shall be increased or the rate of special allowance prescribed in the preceding column 3 (b) shall be decreased, as the case may be, for each complete unit of 1.8 points by which the index number exceeds 100.1 or falls short of 100.0 (no account being taken of any fraction of that unit), by an amount computed at the rates set out hereunder as illustrated in Tables I and II below, respectively
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.

A.—Male workers not under 18 years of age —

(a) Grade II :—

Workers employed in stripping ; clipping and bark-cutting ; washing and re-smoking mouldy

rubber ; general labour including moving to presses, weighing machines and other parts of the store ; assembling ; wrapping and pricking rubber for baling ; pressing, hooping and wire tying ; cutting jute hessian covers ; painting, drying, assembling and marking ; treating jute hessian for special packing ; covering bales with jute hessian and stitching ; laying out bales ; cleaning and sweeping of stores and drains ..

(b) Intermediate Grade :

Workers employed in weighing ; grading and sorting ; the work of press operators .. 1 60 .. 1 43 .. 1 40 .. 0 3

(c) Grade I :

Workers employed in loading, unloading and carrying bales ; stacking .. 1 80 .. 1 43 .. 1 40 .. 0 3

(d) Watchers ..

.. 1 70 .. 1 43 .. 1 40 .. 0 3

B.—Females workers not under 18 years of age—

(a) Grade II :

Workers employed in work other than sorting .. 1 15 .. 1 21 .. 1 18 .. 0 3

(b) Grade I :

Workers employed in sorting .. 1 30 .. 1 21 .. 1 18 .. 0 3

C.—Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age—

Over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0 80 ..	0 84 ..	0 82 ..
Over 15 years but under 16 years ..	0 90 ..	0 89 ..	0 87 ..
Over 16 years but under 17 years ..	1 0 ..	0 94 ..	0 92 ..
Over 17 years but under 18 years ..	1 15 ..	1 4 ..	1 2 ..

TABLE I

Special allowances payable in the event of a rise in the index number

Index Numbers	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		
	Grade I, Inter.		Grade II Watchers		Over 15 years but under 16 years		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
100·1-101·8	..	1 33	..	1 43	..	0 84	..
101·9-103·6	..	1 36	..	1 46	..	0 86	..
103·7-105·4	..	1 39	..	1 49	..	0 88	..
105·5-107·2	..	1 42	..	1 52	..	0 90	..
107·3-109·0	..	1 45	..	1 55	..	0 92	..
						0 97	..

TABLE II

Special allowances payable in the event of a fall in the index number

100·0-98·3	..	1 30	..	1 40	..	1 18	..	0 82	..	0 87	..	0 92	..	1 2
98·2-96·5	..	1 27	..	1 37	..	1 15	..	0 80	..	0 85	..	0 90	..	1 0
96·4-94·7	..	1 24	..	1 34	..	1 12	..	0 78	..	0 83	..	0 88	..	0 98
94·6-92·9	..	1 21	..	1 31	..	1 9	..	0 76	..	0 81	..	0 86	..	0 96
92·8-91·1	..	1 18	..	1 28	..	1 6	..	0 74	..	0 79	..	0 84	..	0 94

**NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO THE BEEDI MANUFACTURING
TRADE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE WAGES BOARDS
ORDINANCE, No. 27 OF 1941**

Notification under Section 6 (2)

IN accordance with the provisions of section 6 (2) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, it is hereby notified that the Order relating to the beedi manufacturing trade and set out in the Schedule hereto has been made by me under section 6 (1) of that Ordinance. The aforesaid Order shall come into force on August 10, 1956.

T. B. ILANGARATNE,
Minister of Labour, Housing and Social Services.

Colombo, August 2, 1956.

SCHEDULE

ORDER

The provisions of Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, shall apply to the following trade :—

The beedi manufacturing trade, that is to say—

- (1) the preparation of tobacco for the manufacture of beedi ;
- (2) beedi rolling ; and
- (3) packeting beedi ;

including—

- (1) loading and unloading of and portage for transporting bales of tobacco, wrapping leaves, beedies and packing cases ;
- (2) stacking and (periodical) re-stacking of tobacco and wrapping leaves in store ;
- (3) grading tobacco ;
- (4) sprinkling water on wrapping leaves ;
- (5) drying tobacco in the sun ;
- (6) cutting wrapping leaves ;
- (7) crushing tobacco into chips for preparation of fillers ("beedi tobacco") for rolling ;
- (8) preparation of wrappers for rolling ;
- (9) filling wrappers with "beedi tobacco" ;
- (10) beedi rolling ;
- (11) tying rolled beedies with thread ;
- (12) sorting beedies ;
- (13) fixing ring labels round rolled beedies ;
- (14) bundling of beedies ;
- (15) sun drying bundles of beedies ;
- (16) wrapping bundles of beedi in paper and labelling ;
- (17) making packets of bundles ;
- (18) labelling packets ;
- (19) cleaning and sweeping of stores and drains ; and
- (20) any other operation connected with or incidental to the work specified in this paragraph, but excluding the work of the following workers :—

Agents for purchasing tobacco, lorry and van drivers, carters, clerks, managers, supervisors and store-keepers.

Order Under Section 8

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, I, Tikiri Bandara Ilangaratne, Minister of Labour, Housing and Social Services, do by this Order establish a Wages Board for the Beedi Manufacturing Trade more fully described in the Order made under section 6 of that Ordinance and published in *Gazette* No. 10,960 of August 10, 1956, or in any amending Order which may hereafter be made.

T. B. ILANGARATNE,
Minister of Labour, Housing and Social Services.

Colombo, November 20, 1956.

NOTIFICATION RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

IT is hereby notified under regulation 26 of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943, that under section 9 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, the Hon. Minister of Labour, Housing and Social Services has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be members of the Beedi Manufacturing Trade Wages Board established under that Ordinance.

R. M. G. MONYPENNY,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Labour, Housing and Social Services.

Colombo, December 13, 1956.

THE BEEDI MANUFACTURING TRADE WAGES BOARD

Nominated Members :

Mudaliyar C. M. Agalawatta
Mr. M. H. Careem
Mudaliyar A. B. Rajendra

Representatives of the Employers :

Mr. P. A. Kunjimoon
Mr. T. Neethirajah
Mr. N. W. A. Udenis Silva
Mr. M. P. Simon

Representatives of the Workers :

Mr. Meryl Fernando
Mr. N. Sanmugathasan
Mr. B. G. Simon
Mr. W. A. M. Charles Perera

TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

A

Colombo Working Class

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939=100

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 ..	128 ..	111 ..	112
1941	..	129 ..	108 ..	96 ..	153 ..	116 ..	122
1942	..	183 ..	171 ..	93 ..	194 ..	144 ..	162*

Index Number

Base : November, 1942 = 100

Nov., 1942

= 100

Group Weights	63.66 ..	7.26 ..	7.06 ..	8.78 ..	13.24		
1943	..	103 ..	94 ..	105 ..	138 ..	118 ..	107 .. 197*
1944	..	102 ..	94 ..	105 ..	156 ..	127 ..	109 .. 200
1945	..	110 ..	94 ..	112 ..	165 ..	158 ..	121 .. 221
1946	..	113 ..	111 ..	124 ..	180 ..	155 ..	125 .. 229
1947	..	126 ..	121 ..	136 ..	213 ..	157 ..	138 .. 252
1948	..	138 ..	101 ..	148 ..	189 ..	157 ..	142 .. 260
1949	..	144 ..	97 ..	129 ..	156 ..	148 ..	141 .. 258
1950	..	154 ..	102 ..	129 ..	155 ..	154 ..	149 .. 272
1951	..	155 ..	112 ..	129 ..	197 ..	160 ..	154 .. 283
1952	..	153 ..	104 ..	131 ..	192 ..	168 ..	153 .. 281

*Average for 11 months only.

B

Colombo Consumers' Price Index

Base : Average Prices 1952=100

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	61.89 ..	4.29 ..	5.70 ..	9.42 ..	18.71	

INDEX NUMBERS

1953	..	105.97 ..	99.82 ..	101.32 ..	82.82 ..	97.17 ..	101.6
1954	..	106.13 ..	103.35 ..	101.53 ..	79.52 ..	94.43 ..	101.1
1955	..	105.09 ..	102.34 ..	101.53 ..	80.50 ..	94.62 ..	100.5
1956	..	103.32 ..	101.30 ..	101.53 ..	81.76 ..	98.60 ..	100.2
1956—							
January	..	106.46 ..	101.27 ..	101.53 ..	80.53 ..	95.77 ..	101.5
February	..	103.80 ..	101.27 ..	101.53 ..	80.42 ..	95.40 ..	99.8
March	..	103.29 ..	100.92 ..	101.53 ..	79.99 ..	96.25 ..	99.6
April	..	105.68 ..	101.27 ..	101.53 ..	80.41 ..	96.70 ..	101.2
May	..	104.03 ..	102.31 ..	101.53 ..	81.66 ..	96.91 ..	100.4
June	..	103.30 ..	100.58 ..	101.53 ..	82.18 ..	97.52 ..	100.0
July	..	101.60 ..	102.65 ..	101.53 ..	82.39 ..	98.33 ..	99.2
August	..	100.33 ..	100.58 ..	101.53 ..	82.32 ..	101.24 ..	98.9
September	..	101.06 ..	101.61 ..	101.53 ..	82.50 ..	101.32 ..	99.4
October	..	103.65 ..	100.92 ..	101.53 ..	82.13 ..	103.04 ..	101.3
November	..	103.72 ..	101.96 ..	101.53 ..	83.21 ..	100.82 ..	101.0
December	..	102.92 ..	100.23 ..	101.53 ..	83.40 ..	99.87 ..	100.3
1957—							
January	..	103.45 ..	97.00 ..	101.53 ..	83.43 ..	100.56 ..	100.6
February	..	103.00 ..	97.35 ..	101.53 ..	83.34 ..	103.04 ..	100.8
March	..	102.99 ..	98.73 ..	101.53 ..	82.85 ..	103.28 ..	100.9

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TABLE II—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Male Workers in Government Employment

A

BASE : 1939=100

Year	Tea and Rubber Estate Workers			Unskilled Male Workers in Government Employment in Colombo		
	Average Minimum	Minimum	Index	Average Monthly	Wage Rate	Index
	Daily Rate of	Index	Real Wages	Rate of Wages	Index No.	Real Wages
	Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
1939 ..	.. 41	.. 100	.. 100	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 100
1940 ..	.. 41	.. 100	.. 93	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 96
1941 ..	.. 45	.. 110	.. 92	.. 18.45	.. 111	.. 98
1942 ..	.. 68	.. 166	.. 111	.. 24.23	.. 145	.. 97
1943 ..	.. 83	.. 202	.. 102	.. 28.98	.. 174	.. 96
1944 ..	.. 87	.. 212	.. 101	.. 34.03	.. 204	.. 110
1945 ..	.. 1.00	.. 244	.. 110	.. 41.92	.. 252	.. 123
1946 ..	.. 1.15	.. 280	.. 123	.. 68.52	.. 412	.. 134
1947 ..	.. 1.20	.. 293	.. 123	.. 75.74	.. 455	.. 195
1948 ..	.. 1.29	.. 315	.. 122	.. 78.16	.. 470	.. 195
1949 ..	.. 1.31	.. 320	.. 121	.. 77.81	.. 468	.. 196
1950 ..	.. 1.53	.. 373	.. 136	.. 83.11	.. 499	.. 198
1951 ..	.. 1.90	.. 463	.. 161	.. 89.79	.. 540	.. 206
1952 ..	.. 1.92	.. 468	.. 163	.. 89.79	.. 540	.. 207

B

BASE : 1952=100

1953 ..	—	.. 1.95	.. 101.56..	99.96..	90.97	.. 101.31..	99.71
1954 ..	—	.. 1.99	.. 103.65..	102.52..	91.04	.. 101.39..	100.29
1955 ..	—	.. 2.06	.. 107.29..	106.76..	94.94	.. 105.74..	105.21
1956 ..	—	.. 2.08	.. 108.33..	108.11..	96.24	.. 107.18..	106.97
1956 ..	January	.. 2.10	.. 109.38..	107.76..	96.24	.. 107.18..	105.60
	February	.. 2.10	.. 109.38..	109.60..	96.24	.. 107.18..	107.39
	March	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	108.24..	96.24	.. 107.18..	107.61
	April	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	106.53..	96.24	.. 107.18..	105.91
	May	.. 2.10	.. 109.38..	108.94..	96.24	.. 107.18..	106.75
	June	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	107.81..	96.24	.. 107.18..	107.18
	July	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	108.68..	96.24	.. 107.18..	108.04
	August	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	109.01..	96.24	.. 107.18..	108.37
	September	.. 2.05	.. 106.77..	107.41..	96.24	.. 107.18..	107.83
	October	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	106.43..	96.24	.. 107.18..	105.80
	November	.. 2.10	.. 109.38..	108.30..	96.24	.. 107.18..	106.12
	December	.. 2.10	.. 109.38..	109.05..	96.24	.. 107.18..	106.86
1957 ..	January	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	107.17..	96.24	.. 107.18..	106.54
	February	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	106.95..	96.24	.. 107.18..	106.33
	March	.. 2.07	.. 107.81..	106.85..	96.24	.. 107.18..	106.22

TABLE III—GENERAL WAGES RATE (MINIMUM) INDEX NUMBERS

Base 1952=100

Year	Agriculture *		Trades other than Agriculture †		Agriculture and Trades Combined	
	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages		Minimum Average daily rates of Wages		Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	
	Rs. c.	Index No.	Rs. c.	Index No.	Rs. c.	Index No.
1952 ..	.. 1 96 ..	100.00 ..	2 92 ..	100.00 ..	2 4 ..	100.00
1953 ..	.. 1 99 ..	101.53 ..	2 95 ..	101.03 ..	2 7 ..	101.47
1954 ..	.. 2 2 ..	103.06 ..	2 94 ..	100.68 ..	2 9 ..	102.45
1955 ..	.. 2 9 ..	106.63 ..	2 96 ..	101.37 ..	2 16 ..	105.88
1956 ..	.. 2 10 ..	107.14 ..	3 0 ..	102.74 ..	2 17 ..	106.37
1956 .. January	.. 2 12 ..	108.16 ..	3 2 ..	103.42 ..	2 19 ..	107.35
February	.. 2 12 ..	108.16 ..	3 2 ..	103.42 ..	2 19 ..	107.35
March	.. 2 9 ..	106.63 ..	2 99 ..	102.40 ..	2 16 ..	105.88
April	.. 2 9 ..	106.63 ..	2 99 ..	102.40 ..	2 16 ..	105.88
May	.. 2 12 ..	108.16 ..	3 2 ..	103.42 ..	2 19 ..	107.35
June	.. 2 9 ..	106.63 ..	3 1 ..	103.08 ..	2 16 ..	105.88
July	.. 2 9 ..	106.63 ..	2 99 ..	102.40 ..	2 16 ..	105.88
August	.. 2 9 ..	106.63 ..	2 99 ..	102.40 ..	2 16 ..	105.88
September	.. 2 7 ..	105.61 ..	2 98 ..	102.05 ..	2 14 ..	104.90
October	.. 2 7 ..	105.61 ..	2 99 ..	102.40 ..	2 16 ..	105.88
November	.. 2 12 ..	108.16 ..	3 2 ..	103.42 ..	2 19 ..	107.35
December	.. 2 12 ..	108.16 ..	3 2 ..	103.42 ..	2 19 ..	107.35
1957 .. January	.. 2 10 ..	107.14 ..	3 1 ..	103.08 ..	2 17 ..	106.37
February	.. 2 10 ..	107.14 ..	3 1 ..	103.08 ..	2 17 ..	106.37
March	.. 2 10 ..	107.14 ..	3 1 ..	103.08 ..	2 17 ..	106.37

* Includes Tea Growing and Manufacturing, Rubber Growing and Manufacturing and Coconut Growing Trades only.

† Includes Coconut Manufacturing, Engineering, Printing, Match Manufacturing, Motor Transport, Dock, Harbour and Port Transport, Tea Export, Rubber Export, Cinema and Building Trades only.

TABLE IV

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

Year	Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
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 ..	5,627 ..	10,525 ..	13,523 ..	35,447 ..	65,122
1951 ..	5,515 ..	8,186 ..	12,520 ..	26,486 ..	52,707
1952 ..	6,883 ..	7,522 ..	13,795 ..	24,823 ..	53,029
1953 ..	8,374 ..	6,462 ..	13,676 ..	23,034 ..	51,546
1954 ..	11,728 ..	7,919 ..	16,287 ..	27,370 ..	63,304
1955 ..	14,498 ..	8,544 ..	20,142 ..	27,826 ..	71,010
1956 January	14,706 ..	9,017 ..	20,849 ..	29,614 ..	74,186
February	14,856 ..	9,228 ..	21,363 ..	30,109 ..	75,556
March	14,490 ..	9,100 ..	21,175 ..	29,383 ..	74,148
April	14,181 ..	8,857 ..	21,042 ..	28,831 ..	72,911
May	14,673 ..	8,801 ..	21,887 ..	29,777 ..	75,138
June	14,564 ..	8,892 ..	22,408 ..	30,957 ..	76,821
July	15,244 ..	9,395 ..	23,643 ..	33,572 ..	81,854
August	15,507 ..	9,571 ..	24,344 ..	34,086 ..	83,508
September	15,569 ..	9,694 ..	24,828 ..	34,252 ..	84,343
October	15,701 ..	9,867 ..	25,321 ..	34,524 ..	85,413
November	15,751 ..	9,868 ..	25,657 ..	34,455 ..	85,731
December	16,091 ..	9,794 ..	25,808 ..	34,259 ..	85,952
1957 January	16,719 ..	10,034 ..	26,688 ..	35,273 ..	88,714
February	16,865 ..	10,033 ..	27,056 ..	35,777 ..	89,731

* 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 V

The number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges

CLASSIFICATION BY EXCHANGE AREAS

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Kattukara	Galle	Kandy	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Aveissawella	Haputale	Matale	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	841	120	46	65	—	—	—	—	21,366*	
1946	..	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	—	—	—	36,544†	
1947	..	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—	—	—	—	34,744	
1948	..	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	—	—	—	66,656	
1949	..	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	—	—	—	69,732	
1950	..	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,082	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—	—	—	—	65,122	
1951	..	33,125	3,422	2,886	4,350	2,209	637‡	886	1,587	569	904	418	1,207	284	323	—	52,707‡	
1952	..	32,124	3,028	3,263	3,381	3,730	547	1,162	1,435	909	663	422	992	252	437	678	—	53,023
1953	..	30,203	2,561	3,316	3,949	3,030	735	1,190	1,294	1,002	417	344	333	239	548	477	526	51,546
1954	..	33,410	2,909	3,484	6,024	3,148	1,708	2,220	1,992	1,471	440	388	297	1,567	884	1,377	393	1,589
1955	..	36,451	3,395	4,740	6,381	4,877	638	2,767	2,199	1,962	619	455	261	776	1,104	1,582	392	2,411
1956—		37,942	3,662	4,947	6,438	5,279	620	2,864	2,123	2,119	486	520	342	1,191	1,157	362	3,925	75,556
January	..	37,371	3,693	5,015	6,143	4,885	495	2,922	2,034	2,105	451	519	326	1,163	1,173	1,536	368	3,949
February																		74,148

TABLE V—(contd.)

* Total includes 127 registered at Matugama, 164 at Chilaw, 72 at Matale, 97 at Avissawella and 55 at Veyangoda.

total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 102 at Galle. (These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

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TABLE VI—The number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

Year		Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
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
1951	..	2,019	1,546	1,867	5,874	11,306
1952	..	3,107	1,802	1,887	5,657	12,453
1953	..	1,528	669	1,371	2,820	6,388
1954	..	1,097	879	922	4,660	7,558
1955	..	January	2,166	1,064	1,187	3,791
						8,208
1956	..	January	167	51	127	494
		February	210	62	192	564
		March	97	47	145	629
		April	88	121	160	329
		May	142	68	165	303
		June	254	91	111	344
		July	149	81	121	332
		August	143	91	123	372
		September	170	66	88	284
		October	189	64	134	173
		November	202	59	95	210
		December	102	44	104	128
1957	..	January	125	46	130	161
		February	58	54	106	245

TABLE VII—The Number of Persons registered and the Number placed in Employment during the Month of February, 1957

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Colombo	577	30	461	46	933	44	1,467	126	3,438	246
Negombo	53	1	46	—	55	2	196	16	350	19
Kalutara	130	—	41	—	169	1	121	2	461	3
Galle	122	6	34	—	209	2	345	1	710	9
Kandy	148	1	67	2	151	6	293	22	659	31
Nawalapitiya	20	3	10	—	29	2	19	1	78	6
Kurunegala	137	1	51	—	205	—	287	22	680	23
Jaffna	113	9	19	2	103	30	64	13	299	54
Ratnapura	56	1	20	—	110	2	50	—	236	3
Badulla	26	—	3	—	51	—	35	—	115	—
Batticaloa	31	—	9	1	24	—	31	—	95	1
Kalmunai	9	—	10	—	22	—	41	1	82	1
Trincomalee	15	1	9	3	29	9	145	30	198	43
Anuradhapura	31	2	24	—	30	2	318	9	403	13
Avissawella	25	—	8	—	52	—	31	—	116	—
Haputale	8	—	7	—	16	3	55	—	86	3
Matara	58	3	31	—	85	3	74	2	248	8
Total	1,559	58	850	54	2,273	106	3,572	245	8,254	463

TABLE VIII—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	Not available
1940	..	36	9,732*	..	do.	..
1941	..	27	4,156	..	do.	..
1942	..	8	949	..	do.	..
1943	..	22	2,486	..	5,234	31†
1944	..	26	3,648	..	4,048‡	66‡
1945	..	28	8,514	..	4,285	53
1946	..	87	15,259	..	31,830‡	69
1947	..	53	11,849	..	199,657	52
1948	..	33	23,100	..	49,933‡	20
1949	..	66	477,412	..	681,340	28
1950	..	82	22,808	..	85,837	28
1951	..	67	306,091	..	521,040	35
1952	..	36	5,355	..	9,414	30
1953	..	33	363,600	..	430,586	54
1954	..	59	86,450	..	391,200	55
1955	..	60	11,437	..	69,913	47
1956	..	99	56,908	..	200,888	115
1956 January	..	2	31	..	130	5
February	..	1	14	..	14	4
March	..	3	627	..	5,295	3
April	..	5	668	..	924	3
May	..	3	28,329	..	81,348	28
June	..	8	1,682	..	5,165	11
July	..	14	3,028	..	5,419	13
August	..	12	4,153	..	10,822	15
September	..	9	2,792	..	34,921	7
October	..	21	8,376	..	16,993	7
November	..	11	4,378	..	20,603	14
December	..	10	2,830	..	19,254	5
1957 January	..	12	1,783	..	2,820	6
						709
						12,648

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

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

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

From January, 1952, strikes involving less than 5 workers or lasting less than 1 day are excluded from the Statistics except in cases where the aggregate number of man-days lost exceed 50.

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

TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
JANUARY, 1957, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers involved	Number of Man-days lost
Plantations—Tea	5	978	1,299
Rubber	5	527	979
Tea-cum-Rubber	1	264	528
Coconut	1	14	14
Coconut-cum-Rubber	—	—	—
Total	12	1,783	2,820
Engineering	—	—	—
Printing	1	184	7,176
Motor Transport	—	—	—
Tea Export	—	—	—
Rubber Export	—	—	—
Coconut Manufacturing	1	167	447
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	—	—	—
Match Manufacturing	—	—	—
Coconut & Rubber Manufacturing	—	—	—
Cinema	—	—	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	1	180	180
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	—	—	—
Hotel	—	—	—
Tile Manufacturing	3	178	4,845
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
Total	6	709	12,648
Grand Total	18	2,492	15,468

TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
JANUARY, 1957, IN CAUSES

Causes	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers Involved	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work	1	..	3	..
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c.	—	..	—	..
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.)	—	..	—	..
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c.	4	..	2	..
5. Food matters. Welfare	1	..	—	..
6. Right of association and meeting	—	..	—	..
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters	1	..	—	..
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, &c.	—	..	—	..
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others	4	..	—	..
10. General demands	1	..	1	..
11. Sympathetic strikes	—	..	—	..
Total	12	6	1,783	709

TABLE XI—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF INDIAN
ESTATE LABOURERS

Year	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of Departures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatriated on Govt. Account	Left Ceylon Unassisted	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
1951	.. 53,218..	1,503..	54,721..	203..	58,591..	58,794..	— ..	4,073
1952	.. 55,530..	1,717..	57,247..	317..	58,132..	58,449..	— ..	120
1953	.. 40,761..	1,160..	41,921..	379..	45,963..	46,342..	— ..	4,421
1954	.. 26,550..	577..	27,127..	223..	25,143..	25,366..	1,761..	—
1955	.. 902..	— ..	902..	75..	3,166..	3,241..	— ..	2,339
1956	.. 2,360..	3 ..	2,363..	85..	4,608..	4,693..	— ..	2,330
1956—								
January	.. 201 ..	— ..	201 ..	8 ..	514 ..	522 ..	— ..	321
February	.. 213 ..	— ..	213 ..	7 ..	483 ..	490 ..	— ..	277
March	.. 218 ..	— ..	218 ..	11 ..	449 ..	460 ..	— ..	242
April	.. 180 ..	— ..	180 ..	12 ..	365 ..	377 ..	— ..	197
May	.. 228 ..	— ..	228 ..	5 ..	482 ..	487 ..	— ..	259
June	.. 236 ..	— ..	236 ..	2 ..	394 ..	396 ..	— ..	160
July	.. 223 ..	— ..	228 ..	9 ..	345 ..	354 ..	— ..	126
August	.. 174 ..	— ..	174 ..	7 ..	356 ..	363 ..	— ..	189
September	.. 208 ..	1 ..	209 ..	11 ..	368 ..	379 ..	— ..	170
October	.. 159 ..	— ..	159 ..	— ..	297 ..	297 ..	— ..	138
November	.. 150 ..	1 ..	151 ..	13 ..	297 ..	310 ..	— ..	159
December	.. 165 ..	1 ..	166 ..	— ..	258 ..	258 ..	— ..	92
1957—								
January	.. 116 ..	— ..	116 ..	22 ..	397 ..	419 ..	— ..	303
February	.. 134 ..	1 ..	135 ..	7 ..	531 ..	538 ..	— ..	403
March	.. 305 ..	— ..	305 ..	9 ..	473 ..	482 ..	— ..	177

APPENDIX I

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

Month : April, 1957

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years	.. 1 25	.. 1 09	.. 2 34
Female worker not under 15 years	.. 1 05	.. 0 82	.. 1 87
Child worker ..	.. 0 80	.. 0 75	.. 1 55

Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Male worker not under 16 years	.. 1 10	.. 1 09	.. 2 19
Female worker not under 15 years	.. 0 90	.. 0 82	.. 1 72
Child worker ..	.. 0 65	.. 0 75	.. 1 40

Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Male worker not under 16 years	.. 1 40	.. 1 09	.. 2 49
Female worker not under 15 years	.. 1 30	.. 0 82	.. 2 12
Child worker ..	.. 1 05	.. 0 75	.. 1 80

Coconut Growing Trade

Daily Rates

The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation ; and

The manufacture of copra—

Kangany ..	.. 1 15	.. 1 09	.. 2 24
Male not under 16 years ..	.. 1 0	.. 1 09	.. 2 09
Female not under 15 years ..	.. 0 85	.. 0 82	.. 1 67
Male worker under 16 years or Female worker under 15 years ..	.. 0 75	.. 0 75	.. 1 50

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 27	.. 2 71
Male not under 18 years ..	.. 1 24	.. 1 27	.. 2 51
Female not under 18 years ..	.. 1 0	.. 0 95	.. 1 95
Worker under 18 years ..	.. 0 75	.. 0 88	.. 1 63

Outside the Colombo area—

Kangany ..	.. 1 20	.. 1 27	.. 2 47
Male not under 18 years ..	.. 1 0	.. 1 27	.. 2 27
Female not under 18 years ..	.. 0 80	.. 0 95	.. 1 75
Worker under 18 years ..	.. 0 60	.. 0 88	.. 1 48

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

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Month : April, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.	
			1	3

Engineering Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled labourer	..	1 40	..	1 33	..	2 73
Semi-skilled, Grade I	..	1 65	..	1 43	..	3 08
Semi-skilled, Grade II	..	1 45	..	1 43	..	2 88
Skilled worker ..	..	2 0	..	1 43	..	3 43
Kangany ..	..	1 80	..	1 43	..	3 23
Watcher ..	..	1 70	..	1 43	..	3 13

Trades Learners and Apprentices

1st year	..	0 50	..	0 43	..	0 93
2nd year	..	0 66	..	0 53	..	1 19
3rd year	..	0 85	..	0 81	..	1 66
4th year	..	1 10	..	0 96	..	2 06

Printing Trade *

Monthly Rates

Class A worker ..	..	110 0	..	79 0	..	189 0
" B ..	..	82 50	..	60 50	..	143 0
" C Grade I worker ..	..	55 0	..	51 25	..	106 25
" C " II ..	..	50 0	..	46 54	..	96 54
" D worker ..	..	44 0	..	42 0	..	86 0
" E ..	..	42 0	..	39 73	..	81 73
" F ..	..	20 0	..	21 65	..	41 65
" G ..	..	44 0	..	42 0	..	86 0
Class A—1st year learner ..	..	33 0	..	24 70	..	57 70
" B ..	..	25 0	..	19 15	..	44 15
" C Grade I, 1st year learner ..	..	22 0	..	21 0	..	43 0
" C " II ..	..	20 0	..	19 15	..	39 15
" D—1st year learner ..	..	18 0	..	17 30	..	35 30
Class A—2nd year learner ..	..	44 0	..	32 60	..	76 60
" B ..	..	35 0	..	30 75	..	65 75
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner ..	..	27 0	..	26 04	..	53 04
" C " II ..	..	25 0	..	23 77	..	48 77
" D—2nd year learner ..	..	22 0	..	21 50	..	43 50
Class A—3rd year learner ..	..	56 0	..	40 50	..	96 50
" B ..	..	48 0	..	36 80	..	84 80
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner ..	..	34 0	..	31 25	..	65 25
" C " II ..	..	30 0	..	28 39	..	58 39
" D—3rd year learner ..	..	27 0	..	25 70	..	52 70
Class A—4th year learner ..	..	71 0	..	52 10	..	123 10
" B ..	..	63 0	..	45 54	..	108 54
" C Grade I, 4th year learner ..	..	42 0	..	38 73	..	80 73
" C " II ..	..	37 0	..	35 15	..	72 15
" D—4th year learner ..	..	33 0	..	31 75	..	64 75
Class A—5th year learner ..	..	88 0	..	64 20	..	152 20

* For classification of workers A, B, C etc., please see footnote.

Cigar Trade

A Piece rate of Rs. 8 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled.

Class of Worker		Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Plumbago Trade				
Daily Rates				
Underground workers—				
Basses	..	2 75	..	3 93
Kanganies				
Loaders	..	2 25	..	3 43
Overseers				
Shift bosses	..	2 08	..	3 26
Blasters				
Drillers (hand and machine)				
Shaft drivers	..	2 0	..	3 18
Stopers (excavators)				
Timber men				
Muckers				
Trolleymen	..	1 50	..	2 68
Unskilled labourers				
Onsetters or Donakatakarakayas	..	2 25	..	3 43
Underground and surface workers—				
Electricians				
Enginemen				
Fitters				
Hoistmen	..	2 50	..	3 68
Mechanics				
Pumpmen				
Winchmen				
Checkers	..	2 25	..	3 43
Electricians (assistants)				
Fitters (assistants)				
Windlassmen (dabare workers)				
Surface workers—				
Carpenters	..	2 50	..	3 68
Masons				
Overseers	..	2 25	..	3 43
Blacksmiths				
Boilermen	..	2 0	..	3 18
Drill sharpeners				
Firewood carriers and splitters	..	1 60	..	2 78
Carters				
Watchers	..	1 50	..	2 68
Bakkikarakayas or Banksmen	..	2 0	..	3 18
Cooks				
Smithy boys	..	1 24	..	2 42
Unskilled labourers				
<i>N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 81 cents.</i>				
Workers employed in curing and dressing—				
(a) As overseers and kanganies	..	2 0	..	3 38
(b) On different jobs:				
Within the Colombo area—				
Male worker not under 18 years	..	1 25	..	2 63
Female worker not under 18 years	..	1 0	..	2 08
Worker under 18 years	..	0 50	..	1 51
Outside the Colombo area—				
Male worker not under 18 years	..	1 0	..	2 38
Female worker not under 18 years	..	0 84	..	1 92
Worker under 18 years	..	0 40	..	1 41

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

Month: April, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.	
			Tea Export Trade	Daily Rates
A. Male workers not under 18 years—				
(a) Grade II ..	1 40 ..	1 33 ..	2 73	
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1 60 ..	1 43 ..	3 03	
(c) Grade I ..	1 80 ..	1 43 ..	3 23	
(d) Box makers and repairers ..	1 60 ..	1 43 ..	3 03	
(e) Watchers ..	1 70 ..	1 43 ..	3 13	
B. Female workers not under 18 years ..	1 15 ..	1 21 ..	2 36	
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0 80 ..	0 84 ..	1 64	
,, 15 ,, 16 ..	0 90 ..	0 89 ..	1 79	
,, 16 ,, 17 ..	1 0 ..	0 94 ..	1 94	
,, 17 ,, 18 ..	1 15 ..	1 04 ..	2 19	

Rubber Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—				
(a) Grade II ..	1 40 ..	1 33 ..	2 73	
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1 60 ..	1 43 ..	3 03	
(c) Grade I ..	1 80 ..	1 43 ..	3 23	
(d) Watchers ..	1 70 ..	1 43 ..	3 13	
B. Female workers not under 18 years of age—				
(a) Grade II				
Workers employed in work other than sorting ..	1 15 ..	1 21 ..	2 36	
(b) Grade I				
Workers employed in sorting ..	1 30 ..	1 21 ..	2 51	
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0 80 ..	0 84 ..	1 64	
,, 15 ,, 16 ..	0 90 ..	0 89 ..	1 79	
,, 16 ,, 17 ..	1 0 ..	0 94 ..	1 94	
,, 17 ,, 18 ..	1 15 ..	1 04 ..	2 19	

Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

Monthly Rates

Tope kangany ..	..	115 0 ..	— ..	115 0
Toddy tavern watcher ..	..	63 0 ..	— ..	63 0
Arrack tavern watcher ..	..	63 0 ..	— ..	63 0
Tope watcher ..	..	50 0 ..	— ..	50 0
Collecting station manager ..	..	75 0 ..	— ..	75 0
Selling toddy at tavern ..	..	80 0 ..	— ..	80 0
Selling arrack at tavern ..	..	75 0 ..	— ..	75 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade ..	..	80 0 ..	— ..	80 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade ..	..	52 50 ..	— ..	52 50
Collecting toddy from trees in the vinegar section of the trade ..	..	52 50 ..	— ..	52 50
Distilling toddy at distillery ..	..	90 0 ..	— ..	90 0

Daily Rates

Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—

(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age	2 50 ..	— ..	2 50
(b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age	2 0 ..	— ..	2 0

Unskilled labourers—

Male workers not under 16 years ..	2 50 ..	— ..	2 50
Female workers not under 16 years ..	2 0 ..	— ..	2 0

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Class of Worker	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total	
			Rs.	c.
Motor Transport Trade **				
<i>Monthly Rates</i>				
Class A worker				
" B "	100 0	42 0	142	0
" C "	90 0	42 0	132	0
" D "	85 0	39 50	124	50
" E "	100 0	42 0	142	0
" F "	70 0	37 0	107	0
" G "	67 50	42 0	109	50
" H "	60 0	38 30	98	30
" I "	50 0	38 30	88	30
" J "	60 0	38 30	98	30
" K "	90 0	38 30	128	30
" L "	45 0	29 0	74	0
<i>Daily Rates</i>				
Class A worker				
" B "	4 0	1 80	5	80
" C "	4 0	1 80	5	80
" D "	3 25	1 80	5	05
" E "	4 0	1 80	5	80
" F "	2 75	1 55	4	30
" G "	2 75	1 80	4	55
" H "	2 50	1 80	4	30
" I "	2 25	1 80	4	05
" K "	1 50	1 06	2	56

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

** For classification of workers A, B, C etc., please see footnote

Match Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Grade I—

Male 18 years and over	..	1 80	..	1 43	..	3 23
Female 18 years and over	..	1 44	..	1 33	..	2 77
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	..	0 85	..	0 85	..	1 70
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	..	1 15	..	1 04	..	2 19

Grade II—

Male 18 years and over	..	1 40	..	1 43	..	2 83
Female 18 years and over	..	1 12	..	1 33	..	2 45
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	..	0 70	..	0 85	..	1 55
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	..	0 90	..	1 04	..	1 94

Grade III—

Male 18 years and over	..	1 24	..	1 33	..	2 57
Female 18 years and over	..	1 0	..	1 21	..	2 21
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	..	0 60	..	0 85	..	1 45
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	..	0 80	..	1 04	..	1 84

Grade IV—

Watcher	..	1 50	..	1 43	..	2 93
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Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	..	32 25	..	34 38	..	66 63
Semi-skilled	..	37 50	..	36 98	..	74 48
Skilled, Grade II	..	50 0	..	38 80	..	88 80
Skilled, Grade I	..	60 0	..	38 80	..	98 80

B—Clerical—

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

Month : April, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total			
			Rs.	c.		
Cinema Trade (contd.)						
<i>Outside the Municipal areas</i>						
A—Non-clerical—						
Unskilled	32	25		
Semi-skilled	35	0		
Skilled, Grade II	42	0		
Skilled, Grade I	55	0		
			34	38		
			36	98		
			38	80		
			38	80		
			66	63		
			71	98		
			80	80		
			93	80		
B—Clerical—						
Grade III	40	0		
Grade II	45	0		
Grade I	100	0		
			34	50		
			37	50		
			42	50		
			74	50		
			82	50		
			142	50		

Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade

Monthly Rates

Manual Work—

Special Grade	..	..	65	0	..	32	50	..	97	50
Skilled Grade	..	..	55	0	..	28	50	..	83	50
Semi-skilled Grade	..	..	45	0	..	25	50	..	70	50
Unskilled, Grade I	..	..	37	0	..	25	50	..	62	50
Unskilled, Grade II	..	..	31	0	..	25	50	..	56	50

Women Workers—

Female kanganies	..	..	35	0	..	25	50	..	60	50
Female labourers	..	..	30	0	..	25	50	..	55	50

Non-manual Workers—

Special Grade	..	..	75	0	..	38	0	..	113	0
Grade I	..	..	55	0	..	28	50	..	83	50

Building Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years	1	40	..	1	33	..	2	73
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Female labourers—

Not under 18 years	1	10	..	1	33	..	2	43
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Unskilled labourers— (irrespective of sex)

Under 18 years of age	0	90	..	1	33	..	2	23
Semi-skilled, Grade II	..	..	1	65	..	1	43	..	3	08
Semi-skilled, Grade I	..	..	1	80	..	1	43	..	3	23
Skilled	..	..	2	0	..	1	43	..	3	43

**Classification of workers in the Printing Trade*

Class A Workers. Linotype operators, monotype keyboard operators, linotype mechanics, process camera operators, process etchers, process artists, rotary machine minders, litho machine minders, printing machine mechanics, litho artists and readers (employed in the production of newspapers).

Class B Workers. Litho transferors, litho provers process hand engravers and mounters, process printer down, monotype caster attendants and readers (other than those employed in the production of newspapers).

Class C Workers: Grade I. Compositors, hand, cylinder machine minders, cutters (hand and machine), binders, stone hands, pressmen, stamp makers, relief stampers, sewing machine operators, folding machine operators, rulers (hand and machine) stereotypers, manglemen, gilders, foundry plate caster, type casters.

Grade II. Platen Machine minders.

Class D Workers. Foundry plate chippers, foundry labourers, rotary labourers, roller-caster, feeders, packers, counters and checkers.

Class E Workers. Unskilled workers not under 18 years of age.

Class F Workers. Unskilled workers under 18 years of age.

Class G Workers. Watchers.

*** Classification of Workers—Motor Transport Trade*

Class A Workers. Drivers of omnibus licensed to carry over 22 passengers.

Class B Workers. Drivers of omnibus licensed to carry 22 passengers and under, drivers of ambulances, and drivers of lorries (other than those owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate) and van with a licensed pay load of over 20 cwt.

Class C Workers. Drivers of hiring cars and cabs, drivers of lorries (other than those owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate) and vans with a licensed pay load of 20 cwt. and under, and drivers of hearses.

Class D Workers. Drivers of lorries with trailers (including those of the Scammel—Horse type but excluding those owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate).

Class E Workers. Drivers of lorries owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate.

Class F Workers. Conductors, clerks, cashiers, ticket clerks or booking clerks, employed in omnibuses.

Class G Workers. Cleaners and porters of lorries with a licensed pay load of over 20 cwt.

Class H. Workers. Cleaners and porters of lorries with a licensed pay load of 20 cwt. and under, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances and hearses.

Class I Workers. Omnibus checkers or time keepers.

Class J Workers. Omnibus inspectors and omnibus stand supervisors.

Class K Workers. Porters engaged by employers who use the motor transport trade as incidental to the carrying on of some other trade and workers in the motor transport trade other than workers specified in the preceding items.

In the forgoing decisions—

- (a) "cleaners" means workers employed (other wise than in clerical capacities) in connection with the maintenance of the mechanism of lorries, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances or hearses;
- (b) "porters" means workers, employed in loading or unloading goods into or from lorries, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances or hearses, and required to travel in the vehicles in the performance of their work.

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April 1957, to workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers *			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 62½	0 54½	1 17	0 52½	0 41	0 93½	0 40	0 37½	0 77½	2
2	1 25	1 9	2 34	1 5	0 82	1 87	0 80	0 75	1 55	1
3	2 50	2 18	4 68	2 10	1 64	3 74	1 60	1 50	3 10	2
4	3 75	3 27	7 2	3 15	2 46	5 61	2 40	2 25	4 65	3
5	5 0	4 36	9 36	4 20	3 28	7 48	3 20	3 0	6 20	4
6	6 25	5 45	11 70	5 25	4 10	9 35	4 0	3 75	7 75	5
7	7 50	6 54	14 4	6 30	4 92	11 22	4 80	4 50	9 30	6
8	8 75	7 63	16 38	7 35	5 74	13 9	5 60	5 25	10 85	7
9	10 0	8 72	18 72	8 40	6 56	14 96	6 40	6 0	12 40	8
10	11 25	9 81	21 06	9 45	7 38	16 83	7 20	6 75	13 95	9
11	12 50	10 90	23 40	10 50	8 20	18 70	8 0	7 50	15 50	10
12	13 75	11 99	25 74	11 55	9 2	20 57	8 80	8 25	17 5	11
13	15 0	13 8	28 8	12 60	9 84	22 44	9 60	9 0	18 60	12
14	16 25	14 17	30 42	13 65	10 66	24 31	10 40	9 75	20 15	13
15	17 50	15 26	32 76	14 70	11 48	26 18	11 20	10 50	21 70	14
16	18 75	16 35	35 10	15 75	12 30	28 5	12 0	11 25	23 25	15
17	20 0	17 44	37 44	16 80	13 12	29 92	12 80	12 0	24 80	16
18	21 25	18 53	39 78	17 85	13 94	31 79	13 60	12 75	26 35	17
19	22 50	19 62	42 12	18 90	14 76	33 66	14 40	13 50	27 90	18
20	23 75	20 71	44 46	19 95	15 58	35 53	15 20	14 25	29 45	19
21	25 0	21 80	46 80	21 0	16 40	37 40	16 0	15 0	31 0	20
22	26 25	22 89	49 14	22 5	17 22	39 27	16 80	15 75	32 55	21
23	27 50	23 98	51 48	23 10	18 4	41 14	17 60	16 50	34 10	22
24	28 75	25 7	53 82	24 15	18 86	43 1	18 40	17 25	35 65	23
25	30 0	26 16	56 16	25 20	19 68	44 88	19 20	18 0	37 20	24
26	31 25	27 25	58 50	26 25	20 50	46 75	20 0	18 75	38 75	25
27	32 50	28 34	60 84	27 30	21 32	48 62	20 80	19 50	40 30	26
28	33 75	29 43	63 18	28 35	22 14	50 49	21 60	20 25	41 85	27
29	35 0	30 52	65 52	29 40	22 96	52 36	22 40	21 0	43 40	28
30	36 25	31 61	67 86	30 45	23 78	54 23	23 20	21 75	44 95	29
	37 50	32 70	70 20	31 50	24 60	56 10	24 0	22 50	46 50	30

* A "child worker" means a male worker under 18 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 April, 1957, to workers in the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers*			No. of Days		
	Basic Wage		Special Allowance	Min- imum Wage	Basic Wage		Special Allowance	Min- imum Wage	Basic Wage		Special Allowance	Min- imum Wage
	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
½	0 70	0 54½	1 24½	0 65	0 41	1 6	0 52½	0 37½	0 90	1		
1	1 40	1 9	2 49	1 30	0 82	2 12	1 5	0 75	1 80	1		
2	2 80	2 18	4 98	2 60	1 64	4 24	2 10	1 50	3 60	2		
3	4 20	3 27	7 47	3 90	2 46	6 36	3 15	2 25	5 40	3		
4	5 60	4 36	9 96	5 20	3 28	8 48	4 20	3 0	7 20	4		
5	7 0	5 45	12 45	6 50	4 10	10 60	5 25	3 75	9 0	5		
6	8 40	6 54	14 94	7 80	4 92	12 72	6 30	4 50	10 80	6		
7	9 80	7 63	17 43	9 10	5 74	14 84	7 35	5 25	12 60	7		
8	11 20	8 72	19 92	10 40	6 56	16 96	8 40	6 0	14 40	8		
9	12 60	9 81	22 41	11 70	7 38	19 8	9 45	6 75	16 20	9		
10	14 0	10 90	24 90	13 0	8 20	21 20	10 50	7 50	18 0	10		
11	15 40	11 99	27 39	14 30	9 2	23 32	11 55	8 25	19 80	11		
12	16 80	13 8	29 88	15 60	9 84	25 44	12 60	9 0	21 60	12		
13	18 20	14 17	32 37	16 90	10 66	27 56	13 65	9 75	23 40	13		
14	19 60	15 26	34 86	18 20	11 48	29 68	14 70	10 50	25 20	14		
15	21 0	16 35	37 35	19 50	12 30	31 80	15 75	11 25	27 0	15		
16	22 40	17 44	39 84	20 80	13 12	33 92	16 80	12 0	28 80	16		
17	23 80	18 53	42 33	22 10	13 94	36 4	17 85	12 75	30 60	17		
18	25 20	19 62	44 82	23 40	14 76	38 16	18 90	13 50	32 40	18		
19	26 60	20 71	47 31	24 70	15 58	40 28	19 95	14 25	34 20	19		
20	28 0	21 80	49 80	26 0	16 40	42 40	21 0	15 0	36 0	20		
21	29 40	22 89	52 29	27 30	17 22	44 52	22 5	15 75	37 80	21		
22	30 80	23 98	54 78	28 60	18 4	46 64	23 10	16 50	39 60	22		
23	32 20	25 7	57 27	29 90	18 86	48 76	24 15	17 25	41 40	23		
24	33 60	26 16	59 76	31 20	19 68	50 88	25 20	18 0	43 20	24		
25	35 0	27 25	62 25	32 50	20 50	53 0	26 25	18 75	45 0	25		
26	36 40	28 34	64 74	33 80	21 32	55 12	27 30	19 50	46 80	26		
27	37 80	29 43	67 23	35 10	22 14	57 24	28 35	20 25	48 60	27		
28	39 20	30 52	69 72	36 40	22 96	59 36	29 40	21 0	50 40	28		
29	40 60	31 61	72 21	37 70	23 78	61 48	30 45	21 75	52 20	29		
30	42 0	32 70	74 70	39 0	24 60	63 60	31 50	22 50	54 0	30		

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

APPENDIX II (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957, to workers in the Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper

Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers *			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
1	Rs. 0 55	Rs. 0 54½	Rs. 1 9½	Rs. 0 45	Rs. 0 41	Rs. 0 86	Rs. 0 32½	Rs. 0 37½	Rs. 0 70	1
2	1 10	1 9	2 19	0 90	0 82	1 72	0 65	0 75	1 40	2
3	2 20	2 18	4 38	1 80	1 64	3 44	1 30	1 50	2 80	3
4	3 30	3 27	6 57	2 70	2 46	5 16	1 95	2 25	4 20	4
5	4 40	4 36	8 76	3 60	3 28	6 88	2 60	3 0	5 60	5
6	5 50	5 45	10 95	4 50	4 10	8 60	3 25	3 75	7 0	6
7	6 60	6 54	13 14	5 40	4 92	10 32	3 90	4 50	8 40	7
8	7 70	7 63	15 33	6 30	5 74	12 4	4 55	5 25	9 80	8
9	8 80	8 72	17 52	7 20	6 56	13 76	5 20	6 0	11 20	9
10	9 90	9 81	19 71	8 10	7 38	15 48	5 85	6 75	12 60	10
11	11 0	10 90	21 90	9 0	8 20	17 20	6 50	7 50	14 0	11
12	12 10	11 99	24 9	9 90	9 2	18 92	7 15	8 25	15 40	12
13	13 20	13 8	26 28	10 80	9 84	20 64	7 80	9 0	16 80	13
14	14 30	14 17	28 47	11 70	10 66	22 36	8 45	9 75	18 20	14
15	15 40	15 26	30 66	12 60	11 48	24 8	9 10	10 50	19 60	15
16	16 50	16 35	32 85	13 50	12 30	25 80	9 75		21 0	16
17	17 60	17 44	35 4	14 40	13 12	27 52	10 40	12 0	22 40	17
18	18 70	18 53	37 23	15 30	13 94	29 24	11 5	12 75	23 80	18
19	19 80	19 62	39 42	16 20	14 76	30 96	11 70	13 50	25 20	19
20	20 90	20 71	41 61	17 10	15 58	32 68	12 35	14 25	26 60	20
21	22 0	21 80	43 80	18 0	16 40	34 40	13 0	15 0	28 0	21
22	23 10	22 89	45 99	18 90	17 22	36 12	13 65	15 75	29 40	22
23	24 20	23 98	48 18	19 80	18 4	37 84	14 30	16 50	30 80	23
24	25 30	25 7	50 37	20 70	18 86	39 56	14 95	17 25	32 20	24
25	26 40	26 16	52 56	21 60	19 68	41 28	15 60	18 0	33 60	25
26	27 50	27 25	54 75	22 50	20 50	43 0	16 25	18 75	35 0	26
27	28 60	28 34	56 94	23 40	21 32	44 72	16 90	19 50	36 40	27
28	29 70	29 43	59 13	24 30	22 14	46 44	17 55	20 25	37 80	28
29	30 80	30 52	61 32	25 20	22 96	48 16	18 20	21 0	39 20	29
30	31 90	31 61	63 51	26 10	23 78	49 88	18 85	21 75	40 60	30

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

APPENDIX III (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957 to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								No. of Days	
					Within Colombo area				Outside Colombo area					
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Person	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Person	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Person		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
½	1 12	1 4½	0 83½	0 75	1 35½	1 25½	0 97½	0 81½	1 23½	1 13½	0 87½	0 74	½	
1	2 24	2 9	1 67	1 50	2 71	2 51	1 95	1 63	2 47	2 27	1 75	1 48	1	
2	4 48	4 18	3 34	3 0	5 42	5 2	3 90	3 26	4 94	4 54	3 50	2 96	2	
3	6 72	6 27	5 1	4 50	8 13	7 53	5 85	4 89	7 41	6 81	5 25	4 44	3	
4	8 96	8 36	6 68	6 0	10 84	10 4	7 80	6 52	9 88	9 8	7 0	5 92	4	
5	11 20	10 45	8 35	7 50	13 55	12 55	9 75	8 15	12 35	11 35	8 75	7 40	5	
6	13 44	12 54	10 2	9 0	16 26	15 6	11 70	9 78	14 82	13 62	10 50	8 88	6	
7	15 68	14 63	11 69	10 50	18 97	17 57	13 65	11 41	17 29	15 89	12 25	10 36	7	
8	17 92	16 72	13 36	12 0	21 68	20 8	15 60	13 4	19 76	18 16	14 0	11 84	8	
9	20 16	18 81	15 3	13 50	24 39	22 59	17 55	14 67	22 23	20 43	15 75	13 32	9	
10	22 40	20 90	16 70	15 0	27 10	25 10	19 50	16 30	24 70	22 70	17 50	14 80	10	
11	24 64	22 99	18 37	16 50	29 81	27 61	21 45	17 93	27 17	24 97	19 25	16 28	11	
12	26 88	25 8	20 4	18 0	32 52	30 12	23 40	19 56	29 64	27 24	21 0	17 76	12	
13	29 12	27 17	21 71	19 50	35 23	32 63	25 35	21 19	32 11	29 51	22 75	19 24	13	
14	31 36	29 26	28 38	21 0	37 94	35 14	27 30	22 82	34 58	31 78	24 50	20 72	14	
15	33 60	31 35	25 5	22 50	40 65	37 65	29 25	24 45	37 5	34 5	26 25	22 20	15	
16	35 84	33 44	26 72	24 0	43 36	40 16	31 20	26 8	39 52	36 32	28 0	23 68	16	
17	38 8	35 53	28 39	25 50	46 7	42 67	33 15	27 71	41 99	38 59	29 75	25 16	17	
18	40 32	37 62	30 6	27 0	48 78	45 18	35 10	29 34	44 46	40 86	31 50	26 64	18	
19	42 56	39 71	31 73	28 50	51 49	47 69	37 5	30 97	46 93	43 13	33 25	28 12	19	
20	44 80	41 80	33 40	30 0	54 20	50 20	39 0	32 60	49 40	45 40	35 0	29 60	20	
21	47 4	43 89	35 7	31 50	56 91	52 71	40 95	34 23	51 87	47 67	36 75	31 8	21	
22	49 28	45 98	36 74	33 0	59 62	55 22	42 90	35 86	54 34	49 94	38 50	32 56	22	
23	51 52	48 7	38 41	34 50	62 33	57 73	44 85	37 49	56 81	52 21	40 25	34 4	23	
24	53 76	50 16	40 8	36 0	65 4	60 24	46 80	39 12	59 28	54 48	42 0	35 52	24	
25	56 0	52 25	41 75	37 50	67 75	62 75	48 75	40 75	61 75	56 75	43 75	37 0	25	
26	58 24	54 34	43 42	39 0	70 46	65 26	50 70	42 38	64 22	59 2	45 50	38 48	26	
27	60 48	56 43	45 9	40 50	73 17	67 77	52 65	44 1	66 69	61 29	47 25	39 96	27	
28	62 72	58 52	46 76	42 0	75 88	70 28	54 60	45 64	69 16	63 56	49 0	41 44	28	
29	64 96	60 61	48 43	43 50	78 59	72 79	56 55	47 27	71 63	65 83	50 75	42 92	29	
30	67 20	62 70	50 10	45 0	81 30	75 30	58 50	48 90	74 10	68 10	52 50	44 40	30	

Note.—“ Colombo area ” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal Limits of Colombo. “ Male ” refers to male workers not under 16 years of age ; “ Female ” to female worker not under 15 years of age and “ Young Persons ” to male workers under 16 years of age and female workers under 15 years of age in the coconut growing trade. In the coconut manufacturing trade “ Male ”, “ Female ”, and “ Young Persons ” refer to male workers not under 18 years of age; female workers not under 18 years of age and workers irrespective of age under 8 years of age respectively.

APPENDIX III (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957, to workers in the Rubber Export Trade

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	Inter-grade	Grade I	Watchers	Grade II	Grade I	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. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 36½	1 51½	1 61½	1 56½	1 18	1 25½	0 82	0 89½	0 97	1 9½	1
2	2 73	3 3	3 23	3 13	2 36	2 51	1 64	1 79	1 94	2 19	2
3	5 46	6 6	6 46	6 26	4 72	5 2	3 28	3 58	3 88	4 38	3
4	8 19	9 9	9 69	9 39	7 8	7 53	4 92	5 37	5 82	6 57	4
5	10 92	12 12	12 92	12 52	9 44	10 4	6 56	7 16	7 76	8 76	5
6	13 65	15 15	16 15	15 65	11 80	12 55	8 20	8 95	9 70	10 95	6
7	16 38	18 18	19 38	18 78	14 16	15 6	9 84	10 74	11 64	13 14	7
8	19 11	21 21	22 61	21 91	16 52	17 57	11 48	12 53	13 58	15 33	8
9	21 84	24 24	25 84	25 4	18 88	20 8	13 12	14 32	15 52	17 52	9
10	24 57	27 27	29 7	28 17	21 24	22 59	14 76	16 11	17 46	19 71	10
11	27 30	30 30	32 30	31 30	23 60	25 10	16 40	17 90	19 40	21 90	11
12	30 3	33 33	35 53	34 43	25 96	27 61	18 4	19 69	21 34	24 9	12
13	32 76	36 36	38 76	37 56	28 32	30 12	19 68	21 48	23 28	26 28	13
14	35 49	39 39	41 99	40 69	30 68	32 63	21 32	23 27	25 22	28 47	14
15	38 22	42 42	45 22	43 82	33 4	35 14	22 96	25 6	27 16	30 66	15
16	40 95	45 45	48 45	46 95	35 40	37 65	24 60	26 85	29 10	32 85	16
17	43 68	48 48	51 68	50 8	37 76	40 16	26 24	28 64	31 4	35 4	17
18	46 41	51 51	54 91	53 21	40 12	42 67	27 88	30 43	32 98	37 23	18
19	49 14	54 54	58 14	56 34	42 48	45 18	29 52	32 22	34 92	39 42	19
20	51 87	57 57	61 37	59 47	44 84	47 69	31 16	34 1	36 86	41 61	20
21	54 60	60 60	64 60	62 60	47 20	50 20	32 80	35 80	38 80	43 80	21
22	57 33	63 63	67 83	65 73	49 56	52 71	34 44	37 59	40 74	45 99	22
23	60 6	66 66	71 6	68 86	51 92	55 22	36 8	39 38	42 68	48 18	23
24	62 79	69 69	74 29	71 99	54 28	57 73	37 72	41 17	44 62	50 37	24
25	65 52	72 72	77 52	75 12	56 64	60 24	39 36	42 96	46 56	52 56	25
26	68 25	75 75	80 75	78 25	59 0	62 75	41 0	44 75	48 50	54 75	26
27	70 98	78 78	83 98	81 38	61 36	65 26	42 64	46 54	50 44	56 94	27
28	73 71	81 81	87 21	84 51	63 72	67 77	44 28	48 33	52 38	59 13	28
29	76 44	84 84	90 44	87 64	66 8	70 28	45 92	50 12	54 32	61 32	29
30	79 17	87 87	93 67	90 77	68 44	72 79	47 56	51 91	56 26	63 51	30
	81 90	90 90	96 90	93 90	70 80	75 30	49 20	53 70	58 20	65 70	

APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked in April, 1957, to workers in the Tea Export Trade

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	Inter- mediate Grade	Grade I	Box Makers and Re- pairers	Watch- ers		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. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 36½	1 51½	1 61½	1 51½	1 56½	1 18	0 82	0 89½	0 97	1 9½	½
2	2 73	3 3	3 23	3 3	3 13	2 36	1 64	1 79	1 94	2 19	1
3	5 46	6 6	6 46	6 6	6 26	4 72	3 28	3 58	3 88	4 38	2
4	8 19	9 9	9 69	9 9	9 39	7 8	4 92	5 37	5 82	6 57	3
5	10 92	12 12	12 92	12 12	12 52	9 44	6 56	7 16	7 76	8 76	4
6	13 65	15 15	16 15	15 15	15 65	11 80	8 20	8 95	9 70	10 95	5
7	16 38	18 18	19 38	18 18	18 78	14 16	9 84	10 74	11 64	13 14	6
8	19 11	21 21	22 61	21 21	21 91	16 52	11 48	12 53	13 58	15 33	7
9	21 84	24 24	25 84	24 24	25 4	18 88	13 12	14 32	15 52	17 52	8
10	24 57	27 27	29 7	27 27	28 17	21 24	14 76	16 11	17 46	19 71	9
11	27 30	30 30	32 30	30 30	31 30	23 60	16 40	17 90	19 40	21 90	10
12	30 3	33 33	35 53	33 33	34 43	25 96	18 4	19 69	21 34	24 9	11
13	32 76	36 36	38 76	36 36	37 56	28 32	19 68	21 48	23 28	26 28	12
14	35 49	39 39	41 99	39 39	40 69	30 68	21 32	23 27	25 22	28 47	13
15	38 22	42 42	45 22	42 42	43 82	33 4	22 96	25 6	27 16	30 66	14
16	40 95	45 45	48 45	45 45	46 95	35 40	24 60	26 85	29 10	32 85	15
17	43 68	48 48	51 68	48 48	50 8	37 76	26 24	28 64	31 4	35 4	16
18	46 41	51 51	54 91	51 51	53 21	40 12	27 88	30 43	32 98	37 23	17
19	49 14	54 54	58 14	54 54	56 34	42 48	29 52	32 22	34 92	39 42	18
20	51 87	57 57	61 37	57 57	59 47	44 84	31 16	34 1	36 86	41 61	19
21	54 60	60 60	64 60	60 60	62 60	47 20	32 80	35 80	38 80	43 80	20
22	57 33	63 63	67 83	63 63	65 73	49 56	34 44	37 59	40 74	45 99	21
23	60 6	66 66	71 6	66 66	68 86	51 92	36 8	39 38	42 68	48 18	22
24	62 79	69 69	74 29	69 69	71 99	54 28	37 72	41 17	44 62	50 37	23
25	65 52	72 72	77 52	72 72	75 12	56 64	39 36	42 96	46 56	52 56	24
26	68 25	75 75	80 75	75 75	78 25	59 0	41 0	44 75	48 50	54 75	25
27	70 98	78 78	83 98	78 78	81 38	61 36	42 64	46 54	50 44	56 94	26
28	73 71	81 81	87 21	81 81	84 51	63 72	44 28	48 33	52 38	59 13	27
29	76 44	84 84	90 44	84 84	87 64	66 8	45 92	50 12	54 32	61 32	28
30	79 17	87 87	93 67	87 87	90 77	68 44	47 56	51 91	56 26	63 51	29
	81 90	90 90	96 90	90 90	93 90	70 80	49 20	53 70	58 20	65 70	30

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957, 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. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 36½	1 54	1 44	1 71½	1 61½	1 56½	0 46½	0 59½	0 83	1 3	1
2	2 73	3 8	2 88	3 43	3 23	3 13	0 93	1 19	1 66	2 6	1
3	5 46	6 16	5 76	6 86	6 46	6 26	1 86	2 38	3 32	4 12	2
4	8 19	9 24	8 64	10 29	9 69	9 39	2 79	3 57	4 98	6 18	3
5	10 92	12 32	11 52	13 72	12 92	12 52	3 72	4 76	6 64	8 24	4
6	13 65	15 40	14 40	17 15	16 15	15 65	4 65	5 95	8 30	10 30	5
7	16 38	18 48	17 28	20 58	19 38	18 78	5 58	7 14	9 96	12 36	6
8	19 11	21 56	20 16	24 1	22 61	21 91	6 51	8 33	11 62	14 42	7
9	21 84	24 64	23 4	27 44	25 84	25 4	7 44	9 52	13 28	16 48	8
10	24 57	27 72	25 92	30 87	29 7	28 17	8 37	10 71	14 94	18 54	9
11	27 30	30 80	28 80	34 30	32 30	31 30	9 30	11 90	16 60	20 60	10
12	30 3	33 88	31 68	37 73	35 53	34 43	10 23	13 9	18 26	22 66	11
13	32 76	36 96	34 56	41 16	38 76	37 56	11 16	14 28	19 92	24 72	12
14	35 49	40 4	37 44	44 59	41 99	40 69	12 9	15 47	21 58	26 78	13
15	38 22	43 12	40 32	48 2	45 22	43 82	13 2	16 66	23 24	28 84	14
16	40 95	46 20	43 20	51 45	48 45	46 95	13 95	17 85	24 90	30 90	15
17	43 68	49 28	46 8	54 88	51 68	50 8	14 88	19 4	26 56	32 96	16
18	46 41	52 36	48 96	58 31	54 91	53 21	15 81	20 23	28 22	35 2	17
19	49 14	55 44	51 84	61 74	58 14	56 34	16 74	21 42	29 88	37 8	18
20	51 87	58 52	54 72	65 17	61 37	59 47	17 67	22 61	31 54	39 14	19
21	54 60	61 60	57 60	68 60	64 60	62 60	18 60	23 80	33 20	41 20	20
22	57 33	64 68	60 48	72 3	67 83	65 73	19 53	24 99	34 86	43 26	21
23	60 6	67 76	63 36	75 46	71 6	68 86	20 46	26 18	36 52	45 32	22
24	62 79	70 84	66 24	78 89	74 29	71 99	21 39	27 37	38 18	47 38	23
25	65 52	73 92	69 12	82 32	77 52	75 12	22 32	28 56	39 84	49 44	24
26	68 25	77 0	72 0	85 75	80 75	78 25	23 25	29 75	41 50	51 50	25
27	70 98	80 8	74 88	89 18	83 98	81 38	24 18	30 94	43 16	53 56	26
28	73 71	83 16	77 76	92 61	87 21	84 51	25 11	32 13	44 82	55 62	27
29	76 44	86 24	80 64	96 4	90 44	87 64	26 4	33 32	46 48	57 68	28
30	79 17	89 32	83 52	99 47	93 67	90 77	26 97	34 51	48 14	59 74	29
	81 90	92 40	86 40	102 90	96 90	93 90	27 90	35 70	49 80	61 80	30

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the minimum wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957, 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		Watches		
	Male	Female	Over 14 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years			
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	1 61½	1 38½	0 85	1 9½	1 41½	1 22½	0 77½	0 97	1 28½	1 10½	0 72½	0 92	1 46½	1	
2	3 23	2 77	1 70	2 19	2 83	2 45	1 55	1 94	2 57	2 21	1 45	1 84	2 93	2	
3	6 46	5 54	3 40	4 38	5 66	4 90	3 10	3 88	5 14	4 42	2 90	3 68	5 86	3	
4	9 69	8 31	5 10	6 57	8 49	7 35	4 65	5 82	7 71	6 63	4 35	5 52	8 79	4	
5	12 92	11 8	6 80	8 76	11 32	9 80	6 20	7 76	10 28	8 84	5 80	7 36	11 72	5	
6	16 15	13 85	8 50	10 95	14 15	12 25	7 75	9 70	12 85	11 5	7 25	9 20	14 65	6	
7	19 38	16 62	10 20	13 14	16 98	14 70	9 30	11 64	15 42	13 26	8 70	11 4	17 58	7	
8	22 61	19 39	11 90	15 33	19 81	17 15	10 85	13 58	17 99	15 47	10 15	12 88	20 51	8	
9	25 84	22 16	13 60	17 52	22 64	19 60	12 40	15 52	20 56	17 68	11 60	14 72	23 44	9	
10	29 7	24 93	15 30	19 71	25 47	22 5	13 95	17 46	23 13	19 89	13 5	16 56	26 37	10	
11	32 30	27 70	17 0	21 90	28 30	24 50	15 50	19 40	25 70	22 10	14 50	18 40	29 30	11	
12	35 53	30 47	18 70	24 9	31 13	26 95	17 5	21 34	28 27	24 31	15 95	20 24	32 23	12	
13	38 76	33 24	20 40	26 28	33 96	29 40	18 60	23 28	30 84	26 52	17 40	22 8	35 16	13	
14	41 99	36 1	22 10	28 47	36 79	31 85	20 15	25 22	33 41	28 73	18 85	23 92	38 9	14	
15	45 22	38 78	23 80	30 66	39 62	34 30	21 70	27 16	35 98	30 94	20 30	25 76	41 2	15	
16	48 45	41 55	25 50	32 85	42 45	36 75	23 25	29 10	38 55	33 15	21 75	27 60	43 95	16	
17	51 68	44 32	27 20	35 4	45 28	39 20	24 80	31 4	41 12	35 36	23 20	29 44	46 88	17	
18	54 91	47 9	28 90	37 23	48 11	41 65	26 35	32 98	43 69	37 57	24 65	31 28	49 81	18	
19	58 14	49 86	30 60	39 42	50 94	44 10	27 90	34 92	46 26	39 78	26 10	33 12	52 74	19	
20	61 37	52 63	32 30	41 61	53 77	46 55	29 45	36 86	48 83	41 99	27 55	34 96	55 67	20	
21	64 60	55 40	34 0	43 80	56 60	49 0	31 0	38 80	51 40	44 20	29 0	36 80	58 60	21	
22	67 83	58 17	35 70	45 99	59 43	51 45	32 55	40 74	53 97	46 41	30 45	38 64	61 53	22	
23	71 6	60 94	37 40	48 18	62 26	53 90	34 10	42 68	56 54	48 62	31 90	40 48	64 46	23	
24	74 29	63 71	39 10	50 37	65 9	56 35	35 65	44 62	59 11	50 83	33 35	42 32	67 39	24	
25	77 52	66 48	40 80	52 56	67 92	58 80	37 20	46 56	61 68	53 4	34 80	44 16	70 32	25	
26	80 75	69 25	42 50	54 75	70 75	61 25	38 75	48 50	64 25	55 25	36 25	46 0	73 25	26	
27	83 98	72 2	44 20	56 94	73 53	63 70	40 30	50 44	66 82	57 46	37 70	47 84	76 18	27	
28	87 21	74 79	45 90	59 13	76 41	66 15	41 85	52 38	69 39	59 67	39 15	49 68	79 11	28	
29	90 44	77 56	47 60	61 32	79 24	68 60	43 40	54 32	71 96	61 88	40 60	51 52	82 4	29	
30	93 67	80 33	49 30	63 51	82 7	71 5	44 95	56 26	74 53	64 9	42 5	53 36	84 97	30	

APPENDIX III (F)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957, to workers in the Building Trade

No. of Days	Unskilled			Semi-skilled		Skilled	No. of Days
	Male	Female	Young Persons	Grade II	Grade I		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	1 36½	1 21½	1 11½	1 54	1 61½	1 71½	1
2	2 73	2 43	2 23	3 8	3 23	3 43	2
3	5 46	4 86	4 46	6 16	6 46	6 86	3
4	8 19	7 29	6 69	9 24	9 69	10 29	4
5	10 92	9 72	8 92	12 32	12 92	13 72	5
6	13 65	12 15	11 15	15 40	16 15	17 15	6
7	16 38	14 58	13 38	18 48	19 38	20 58	7
8	19 11	17 1	15 61	21 56	22 61	24 1	8
9	21 84	19 44	17 84	24 64	25 84	27 44	9
10	24 57	21 87	20 7	27 72	29 7	30 87	10
11	27 30	24 30	22 30	30 80	32 30	34 30	11
12	30 3	26 73	24 53	33 88	35 53	37 73	12
13	32 76	29 16	26 76	36 96	38 76	41 16	13
14	35 49	31 59	28 99	40 4	41 99	44 59	14
15	38 22	34 2	31 22	43 12	45 22	48 2	15
16	40 95	36 45	33 45	46 20	48 45	51 45	16
17	43 68	38 88	35 68	49 23	51 68	54 88	17
18	46 41	41 31	37 91	52 36	54 91	58 31	18
19	49 14	43 74	40 14	55 44	58 14	61 74	19
20	51 87	46 17	42 37	58 52	61 37	65 17	20
21	54 60	48 60	44 60	61 60	64 60	68 60	21
22	57 33	51 3	46 83	64 68	67 83	72 3	22
23	60 6	53 46	49 6	67 76	71 6	75 46	23
24	62 79	55 89	51 29	70 84	74 29	78 89	24
25	65 52	58 32	53 52	73 92	77 52	82 32	25
26	68 25	60 75	55 75	77 0	80 75	85 75	26
27	70 98	63 18	57 98	80 8	83 98	89 18	27
28	73 71	65 61	60 21	83 16	87 21	92 61	28
29	76 44	68 4	62 44	86 24	90 44	96 4	29
30	79 17	70 47	64 67	89 32	93 67	99 47	30
•							

“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.

APPENDIX III (G)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957, to Daily-paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A Class B Class D		Class C	Class E Class G		Class F	Class H	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. .	Rs. .		Rs. .	Rs. .				
1	2 90	2 52½	2 15	2 27½	2 2½	1 28			
2	5 80	5 5	4 30	4 55	4 5	2 56			
3	11 60	10 10	8 60	9 10	8 10	5 12			
4	17 40	15 15	12 90	13 65	12 15	7 68			
5	23 20	20 20	17 20	18 20	16 20	10 24			
6	29 0	25 25	21 50	22 75	20 25	12 80			
7	34 80	30 30	25 80	27 30	24 30	15 36			
8	40 60	35 35	30 10	31 85	28 35	17 92			
9	46 40	40 40	34 40	36 40	32 40	20 48			
10	52 20	45 45	38 70	40 95	36 45	23 4			
11	58 0	50 50	43 0	45 50	40 50	25 60			
12	63 80	55 55	47 30	50 5	44 55	28 16			
13	69 60	60 60	51 60	54 60	48 60	30 72			
14	75 40	65 65	55 90	59 15	52 65	33 28			
15	81 20	70 70	60 20	63 70	56 70	35 84			
16	87 0	75 75	64 50	68 25	60 75	38 40			
17	92 80	80 80	68 80	72 80	64 80	40 96			
18	98 60	85 85	73 10	77 35	68 85	43 52			
19	104 40	90 90	77 40	81 90	72 90	46 8			
20	110 20	95 95	81 70	86 45	76 95	48 64			
21	116 0	101 0	86 0	91 0	81 0	51 20			
22	121 80	106 5	90 30	95 55	85 5	53 76			
23	127 60	111 10	94 60	100 10	89 10	56 32			
24	133 40	116 15	98 90	104 65	93 15	58 88			
25	139 20	121 20	103 20	109 20	97 20	61 44			
26	145 0	126 25	107 50	113 75	101 25	64 0			
27	150 80	131 30	111 80	118 30	105 30	66 56			
28	156 60	136 35	116 10	122 85	109 35	69 12			
29	162 40	141 40	120 40	127 40	113 40	71 68			
30	168 20	146 45	124 70	131 95	117 45	74 24			
	174 0	151 50	129 0	136 50	121 50	76 80			

APPENDIX IV (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1957, to Monthly-paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	No. of Days
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	2 73	2 54	2 39	2 73	2 6	2 11	1 89	1 70	1 89	2 47	1 42	1	
2	5 46	5 8	4 79	5 46	4 12	4 21	3 78	3 40	3 78	4 93	2 85	1	
3	10 92	10 15	9 58	10 92	8 23	8 42	7 56	6 79	7 56	9 87	5 69	2	
4	16 38	15 23	14 37	16 38	12 35	12 63	11 34	10 19	11 34	14 80	8 54	3	
5	21 85	20 31	19 15	21 85	16 46	16 85	15 12	13 58	15 12	19 74	11 38	4	
6	27 31	25 38	23 94	27 31	20 58	21 6	18 90	16 98	18 90	24 67	14 23	5	
7	32 77	30 46	28 73	32 77	24 69	25 27	22 68	20 38	22 68	29 61	17 8	6	
8	38 23	35 54	33 52	38 23	28 81	29 48	26 47	23 77	26 47	34 54	19 92	7	
9	43 69	40 62	38 31	43 69	32 92	33 69	30 25	27 17	30 25	39 48	22 77	8	
10	49 15	45 69	43 10	49 15	37 4	37 90	34 3	30 57	34 3	44 41	25 62	9	
11	54 62	50 77	47 88	54 62	41 15	42 12	37 81	33 96	37 81	49 35	28 46	10	
12	60 8	55 85	52 67	60 8	45 27	46 33	41 59	37 36	41 59	54 28	31 31	11	
13	65 54	60 92	57 46	65 54	49 38	50 54	45 37	40 75	45 37	59 22	34 15	12	
14	71 0	66 0	62 25	71 0	53 50	54 75	49 15	44 15	49 15	64 15	37 0	13	
15	76 46	71 8	67 4	76 46	57 62	58 96	52 93	47 55	52 93	69 8	39 85	14	
16	81 92	76 15	71 83	81 92	61 73	63 17	56 71	50 94	56 71	74 2	42 69	15	
17	87 38	81 23	76 62	87 38	65 85	67 38	60 49	54 34	60 49	78 95	45 54	16	
18	92 85	86 31	81 40	92 85	69 96	71 60	64 27	57 73	64 27	83 89	48 38	17	
19	98 31	91 38	86 19	98 31	74 8	75 81	68 5	61 13	68 5	88 82	51 23	18	
20	103 77	96 46	90 98	103 77	78 19	80 2	71 83	64 53	71 84	93 76	54 8	19	
21	109 23	101 54	95 77	109 23	82 31	83 23	75 62	67 92	75 62	98 69	56 92	20	
22	114 69	106 62	100 56	114 69	86 42	88 44	79 40	71 32	79 40	10 63	59 77	21	
23	120 15	111 69	105 35	120 15	90 54	92 65	83 18	74 72	83 18	108 56	62 62	22	
24	125 62	116 77	110 13	125 62	94 65	96 87	86 96	78 11	86 96	113 50	65 46	23	
25	131 8	121 85	114 92	131 8	98 77	101 8	90 74	81 51	90 74	118 43	68 31	24	
26	136 54	126 92	119 71	136 54	102 88	105 29	94 52	84 90	94 52	123 37	71 15	25	
27	142 0	132 0	124 50	142 0	107 0	109 50	98 30	88 30	98 30	128 30	74 0	26	
28	150 52	139 92	131 97	150 52	113 42	116 7	104 20	93 60	104 20	136 0	78 44	27	
29	159 4	147 84	139 44	159 4	119 84	122 64	110 10	98 90	110 10	143 70	82 88	28	
30	167 56	155 76	146 91	167 56	126 26	129 21	116 0	104 20	116 0	151 40	87 32	29	
	176 8	163 68	153 38	176 8	132 68	135 78	121 90	109 50	121 90	159 10	91 76	30	

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