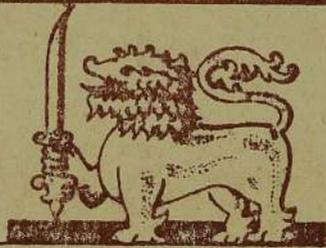


# Ceylon LABOUR GAZETTE

C.B.E.F.  
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VOLUME X  
No. 3

March  
1959.

In this issue

Special Statutory Provisions Covering the  
Employment of Women in Ceylon.

Statistics of the Month in Brief.

Notes of Current Interest.

Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards—  
LIII—The Motor Transport Trade.

New Decisions of Wages Boards for the Cinema  
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# CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME X No. 3

MARCH, 1959

## SPECIAL STATUTORY PROVISIONS COVERING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN CEYLON

FEMALE workers, whether they be employed on white-collar work or manual work, are entitled to the same protection afforded to male workers employed in the same sphere of employment by the provisions of any labour laws applicable to such male workers. Special statutory provisions have, however, been made in regard to the employment of women in particular spheres of work. Such provisions are either of a protective nature, or grant some special privileges to women workers. Such special provisions are to be found in the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, No. 19 of 1954 and the Shop and Office Employees Regulations made under this Act and published in *Government Gazette* No. 10,724 dated October 15, 1954, the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, No. 47 of 1956, the Employment of Females in Mines Ordinance (Cap. 109), the Factories Ordinance No. 45 of 1942, the Maternity Benefits Ordinance No. 32 of 1939, as amended by Ordinance No. 35 of 1946, the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1952 and the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Act, No. 6 of 1958, and the Regulations made under the Maternity Benefits Ordinance published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,634 of November 22, 1946, amended by Regulations published in *Gazette* No. 11,046 of January 11, 1957.

### **Employment in Shops, Offices, Hotels, Eating-Houses, &c.**

The Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, No. 19 of 1954 which is applicable to employees employed in shops, offices, hotels and eating-houses and to certain other establishments (to which it has been extended by regulation, namely, laundries, dry cleaners, photographers' establishments, editorial department of newspapers, travel and tourist agencies, news agencies and certain classes of offices used for professional purposes) places certain restrictions on the employment of women and also makes special provision in regard to maternity leave.

Under section 10 of the Act, a woman cannot be employed in or about the business of a shop or office before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day. Exceptions have, however, been made in the case of employment in a hotel or restaurant whereby a woman who has attained the age of 18 years may be employed in such an establishment for any part of the period between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. Besides,

a woman who has attained the age of 18 years may also be employed during the prohibited hours 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in a residential hotel if she is employed in the work of a telephone operator, receptionist, ladies' cloakroom attendant, ladies' linen room attendant or ladies' lavatory attendant. (Regulation 2 of the Shop and Office Employees Regulations).

Under the same Act where washing facilities and sanitary convenience have to be provided, the employer has to make separate provision for female employees.

Under section 16 of the Act in every room in which female workers are employed in any shop for the purpose of serving customers, the employer must provide seating accommodation behind the counter, or in any other suitable position, in the proportion of one seat to every 3 female persons employed. The employer has to permit female workers employed in such shops to make use of such seats whenever the use thereof does not interfere with their work. He is also required to exhibit a notice informing the female workers of their entitlement to use such seats.

With regard to hours of work and overtime, restriction has been placed by regulation 2 of the Shop and Office Employees Regulations whereby a female worker in a shop or office cannot be employed on any particular day for a total period exceeding 9 hours, including an interval for rest or meals, any spread-over and what is important overtime. The practical effect of this regulation is that where, as generally the practice as for example in the case of Shop Assistants, a female is employed during the maximum period of employment, which is 9 hours inclusive of an hour for meal, she cannot be called upon to do overtime on that particular day because the normal working period has reached the maximum of 9 hours permitted for a day.

The Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) (Amendment) Act, No. 60 of 1957 makes special provision in regard to the grant of maternity benefits to female workers. Part I A of the amending Act provides that a female worker in a shop or office shall, upon giving notice to her employer that she expects to be confined within 14 days of the date specified in the notice, be entitled to leave for the period commencing on that date and ending on the day immediately preceding the date of her confinement and where such a request has been made, her employer must allow such leave.

In regard to this pre-confinement leave, she will be entitled, by law, to full-pay for a period of 14 days only. Where the expected confinement does not take place at the end of the 14 days, she will still be entitled to be on leave but will not be entitled to payment for the excess number of days on which she may be on leave prior to the date of her confinement. Such an employee will, as from the date of her confinement, be entitled to take and is also required compulsorily by law to take leave for a period of 28 days commencing on the date of her confinement and there is a similar injunction on the employer to allow such leave. This leave will also be with full pay.

In regard to this leave, attention must be drawn to a point of interest, namely, that all such leave by virtue of section 18 h will be in addition to leave which she is entitled to as an employee, i.e., her

7 days casual leave and her 14 days vacation leave as also the weekly holidays and the public holidays provided for under this Act. The advantage of this provision to employees is that where the leave provided purely for the purpose of her confinement is inadequate, she can take any other leave which she has not already availed of. Furthermore, the exclusion of the weekly holidays and public holidays in computing the periods of 2 weeks and 28 days referred to earlier will in effect mean leave for 51 days in a period of 6 weeks, made up as follows :—

14	days pre-confinement leave (2 weeks)
28	days post-confinement leave (4 weeks)
9	days ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ days weekly holidays $\times$ 6 weeks)
—	
51	
—	

Should a public holiday fall within this period, the period will be extended by another day.

If a female employee in a shop or office gives notice to her employer that she expects to be confined within a period of three months, then the employer is obliged not to employ her or cause or permit her to be employed during the period commencing on the date on which she gives notice and ending on the date immediately preceding the date of her confinement, even if such period exceeds 3 months, on any work which may be injurious to the female employee or her child. Similarly, a female employee who has been confined cannot be employed by her employer nor can she be caused or permitted to be employed, during the period of 3 months commencing on the date of her confinement, on any work which is likely to be injurious to her or her child. This new part also confers certain benefits on female employees. An employer is prohibited from terminating the employment of a female employee purely on the grounds of her pregnancy or her confinement or in consequence of any illness arising out of her pregnancy or confinement.

A female worker who is absent on maternity leave cannot be given notice of dismissal during such absence or on such a day that the period of notice will expire on a day when she is on leave in connection with her confinement.

For the purpose of reckoning the leave, &c., the word "confinement" will include a "mis-carriage" occurring after the 28th week of gestation.

For the purpose of this Act, the term "shop" has been defined as any place where any wholesale or retail business is carried on, and includes the business of a hairdresser or barber. The word "office" will include the offices of Banks, Insurance Companies, the clerical department of factories, newspaper establishments, mines, transport undertakings, &c.

### **Employment of Women in Industrial Undertakings**

A number of restrictions have been placed by law on the employment of women in industrial undertakings. These restrictions are to be found in the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, No. 46 of 1947 and the Factories Ordinance, No. 45 of 1942.

## Night work

The employment of a woman at night in any industrial undertaking is prohibited by section 2 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act. The exceptions provided are in respect of females holding posts of a managerial or technical character and women employed in health and welfare services who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work and in respect of female employees employed in industrial undertakings in which only members of the same family are employed, i.e., the father, mother and any child or adopted child.

Provision for exemption has also been made in exceptional cases as in the case of an unforeseen emergency or where work has to be done in connection with raw materials which are likely to deteriorate. In the case of an emergency which does not exceed 7 days, a female worker can be employed at night provided that fact is notified to the Commissioner of Labour. In the case of female employees employed on work in connection with raw materials, they can be employed at night in an industrial undertaking provided permission of an authorized officer, i.e., an officer of the Department of Labour of and above the rank of Labour Officer is obtained.

“Industrial undertaking” will mean undertakings engaged in working mines or quarries, or in other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth; undertakings in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; undertakings engaged in ship building or in the generation, transformation or transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind; and undertakings engaged in building and civil engineering work, or in constructional repair, maintenance, alteration or demolition work.

For the purpose of this law “night” has been defined to mean a period of at least 11 consecutive hours ending at 6 a.m. in the morning and including at least 7 consecutive hours falling between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

In the case of women who are under 18 years of age, “industrial undertakings” will include in addition to those referred to above, undertakings engaged in the transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, warehouses or airports.

The definition of “night” is also different in the case of female employees who are under 18 years of age. In the case of such persons “night” will mean a period of 12 consecutive hours which shall end not later than 6 a.m. and which in the case of persons under 16 years of age will include 8 consecutive hours falling between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. and in the case of persons who are between the ages of 16 and 18 years the 7 consecutive hours falling between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

It has to be pointed out at this stage that with regard to work in industrial undertakings, the Factories Ordinance No. 45 of 1942 also makes certain provisions. These have to be read with the corresponding provisions in the Employment of Women, Young persons and Children. In view of the very wide coverage given and the general nature of the definitions of “factory” and “night”

contained in these two laws, one has to exercise some care in sorting out the different restrictions applying to different classes of employment and to women workers of different ages. In regard to the principal industries the position may, to some extent be summarised.

The Factories Ordinance defines "factory" as any premises within the precincts of which persons are employed in manual labour in any process for or incidental to making of any article or part of any article, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, or washing, or the breaking up or demolition of any article and in the adaptation for sale of any article carried on for purposes of gain. It also includes the premises in which persons are employed in manual labour in which ships or vessels are constructed, reconstructed, repaired, refitted, finished or broken; any premises in which the business of sorting any articles is carried on and includes a number of other types of establishments such as those used for printing presses; for making, adaptation or repair of dresses, scenery or properties carried on incidentally to the production and exhibition of cinematographic films or the presentation of theatrical performances, &c.

It will therefore be observed that there is general agreement between the two laws with regard to a great majority of employments.

Where any employment is covered by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, the position of women workers in regard to night work will be as follows:—

In the case of female employees over 18 years of age, there is a total prohibition of work under the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act between the hours of 7 p.m. and 4 a.m. plus another 2 hours which may either follow on this period or precede this period or follow partly or precede partly. For example a woman worker of 18 years of age shall not be employed between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. or between 5 p.m. and 4 a.m.

The total period of prohibition consisting of 11 consecutive hours may commence at any time between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. and must end correspondingly at some time between 4 a.m. and 6 a.m. It will be observed that the period is somewhat flexible, the only common factor being the hours 7 p.m. to 4 a.m. during which employment is totally prohibited and the prohibition extends to two further hours which may occur at the end of the period or at the beginning of the period making a total of 11 consecutive hours.

With regard to female persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years of age, the period of total prohibition is 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. with a further period of prohibition lasting one hour which may occur at the end of the period or at the beginning of the period. For example the period of prohibition of employment for a woman worker within this age group may commence at 6 p.m. and if it does so it must end at 6 a.m. or it may commence at 5 p.m. and at 5 a.m.

In regard to females under 16 years of age the period of prohibition commences at 6 p.m. and ends at 6 a.m. and during this period no female of this age group can be employed.

There are certain categories of industrial undertakings and factories to which the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act will not apply but which are governed only by the Factories

Ordinance. For instance the Factories Ordinance provides that printing presses, premises in which the production of cinematograph films is carried on, any premises where the business of washing or filling bottles or containers is carried on; premises used for storage of gas should be regarded as coming within the scope of the Factories Ordinance. In such cases the hours of prohibition for night work for women workers are—

- (a) in the case of women under 16 years of age between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- (b) in the case of women over 16 years of age between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The majority of industrial undertakings however will be covered by the operation of both the Factories Ordinance and the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, and the effect of the operation of both these laws is that—

- (i) women over 18 years of age cannot be employed between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. and
- (ii) women under 18 years of age cannot be employed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

In the case of docks, wharves, quays, warehouses, the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act is applicable only in the case of women who are under 18 years of age.

In regard to some of the Wages Boards trades where women are employed the position will be as follows.

In the coconut manufacturing, tea export, rubber export, match manufacturing, brick and tile manufacturing and building trades, the hours of restriction will be those referred to above as being applicable to factories covered by both laws, while in the case of the printing trade the hours of restrictions are those which are contained only in the Factories Ordinance.

The Factories Ordinance lays down certain restrictions in regard to the employment of women other than those affecting night work and referred to above. The normal working hours on any one day of a woman shall not exceed 9, excluding intervals allowed for meals or rest nor 48 in a week. In this connection it must however be pointed out that where a decision of a wages board restricts the normal working hours to 8, i.e., to say where it has decided that the normal working day is one of 9 hours with an interval of one hour for meals, those provisions would apply. Such restrictions would apply only in the case of those trades for which Wages Boards have been established and which have decided the hours of work and made a decision regarding the normal working day.

To come back to the Factories Ordinance, this Ordinance also provides that the period of employment, that is to say the working hours plus any spread over on any day shall not exceed 12 hours. Here again the impact of a decision of a Wages Board will apply where a Wages Board has been established and unless the Board has so specified, the hours of work cannot be spread over.

The Factories Ordinance again provides that at the end of every  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours an interval should be given and this condition it should be noted will apply to hours of work done in excess of the normal hours of work. This is significant because Wages Board decisions have not mentioned an interval in regard to overtime work.

In regard to overtime employment, it provides that in a factory no woman under 16 years of age shall be employed on overtime. In the case of women above this age limit, restrictions are laid down in respect of hours of overtime. Overtime work by any woman shall not exceed 100 hours in any calendar year or 6 hours in any week and no woman shall work overtime in more than 25 weeks in any calendar year. No woman can be asked to perform actual work, including overtime, for a period exceeding 10 hours on any day. The period of employment that is to say working hours plus intervals should not exceed 12 hours in any day.

The Factories Ordinance also provides for weekly holidays. No woman can be employed in a factory on Sundays and on one other day in the week her employment must cease at 1 p.m. It also provides 6 annual holidays. But here again if a decision of a Wages Board has placed any restriction that would apply.

The provisions regarding hours of work, weekly holidays, annual holidays made in the Factories Ordinance will not apply to women holding managerial positions.

There may be difficulty in ascertaining in certain industries where the dividing line is to be drawn between agriculture and industry. This will be particularly so in the case of the plantation industries. For all practical purposes the demarcation set out in the "Regulations relating to the line of division separating industry from agriculture, commerce and other non-industrial occupations" made under the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act and published in *Government Gazette* No. 11,302 of April 25, 1958 may be followed. Under these regulations in the tea industry the industrial occupation begins with the spreading of leaf in the lofts of the tea factory and extends to the packeting of tea, that is to say all work done in the factory. In the case of the rubber industry it begins with the coagulation process and extends to packing of sheet rubber. In the case of the coconut industry, only the premises covered by the definition of the coconut manufacturing trade under the Wages Boards Ordinance are regarded as industrial occupations.

The position in regard to some of the principal employments where females are employed in Ceylon has been summarized below:—

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>General Conditions Applicable</i>	<i>Conditions Applicable to Night Work</i>
Tea and Rubber Industry Factory workers only Coconut Manufacturing Tea Export Rubber Export Match Manufacturing Brick and Tile Manufacturing	Normal working day 9* hours with an interval of 1 hour (W. B. O.). No overtime by women workers under 16 years of age (F. O.) Others maximum overtime 100 hours per year, 6 hours in any week, and no overtime work in more than 25 weeks in a year (F. O.) Maximum overtime for a day 2 hours (F.O. and W. B. O.) No Sunday work. One day in the week work must stop at 1 p.m. (F. O.)	All work prohibited between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for women over 18 years of age. For women under 18 years of age total prohibition between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (F. O. and E.W.Y.P. and C. A.)
Cigarette and Tobacco Manufacturing Baking Plumbago†		
†No underground work is permitted	*In the case of Brick and Tile, Cigarette and Tobacco Manufacture, no hours of work have been fixed by Wages Boards but the normal working day must not exceed 9 working hours (F.O.)	

Occupation	General Conditions Applicable	Conditions Applicable to Night Work
Building Trade, Civil Engineering Construction, Docks, Wharves, and Quays, Road Transport	Hours of work as prescribed by the Wages Boards wherever applicable. No other restrictions	<p>Over 18 years of age work prohibited 7 p.m. to 4 a.m. †2 hours immediately preceding or following or partly following. (employment in docks, wharves and quays is not covered by this restriction)</p> <p>16-18 years of age. work prohibited between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. with one hour following or preceding immediately or partly following and partly preceding.</p> <p>Under 16 years. work prohibited between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (E. W. Y. P. &amp; C. A.)</p>
Printing Trade Film Industry (excluding artistes and their attendants)	<p>Normal working Day 9* hours with an interval of 1 hour (W. B. O.). No overtime by woman workers under 16 years of age (F. O.). Others maximum overtime 100 hours per year, 6 hours in any week, and no overtime work in more than 25 week a year (F. O.) Maximum overtime for a day 2 hours (F.O. and W. B. O.) No Sunday work. One day in the week work must stop at 1 p.m. (F. O.)</p> <p>*Not applicable to Film Industry as a whole</p>	<p>Under 16 years work prohibited 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. (F. O.) Over 16 years. 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. (F.O.)</p>
Shops and Offices	<p>Normal working day of 8 hours exclusive of intervals. 1½ days weekly holiday. Normal working day including intervals plus overtime not to exceed 9 hours a day (S. &amp; O. E. A.)</p>	<p>Work prohibited between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (S. &amp; O. E. A.)</p>
Hotels	Same as above	<p>Same as above except in the case of telephone operators, receptionists, ladies, cloakroom, linen room and lavatory attendant. In a residential hotels females over 18 years may be employed till 10 p.m. (S. &amp; O.E.A.)</p>

Abbreviations: W. B. O.—Wages Boards Ordinance; F. O.—Factories Ordinance  
E. W. Y. P. & C. A. —Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act; S. & O. E. A.—Shop and Office Employees Act.

### Employment in Mines

In regard to the employment of women in mines, the provisions of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act and the Employment of Females in Mines Ordinance, Cap. 109 will apply.

With regard to night work, the restrictions referred to in the case of industrial undertakings to which the provisions of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act apply will be applicable.

The significance of the provisions of the Employment of Females in Mines Ordinance lies in the fact that it prohibits the employment of any female to perform or be employed on any underground work in any mine. These restrictions apply even to females holding posts of management since no regulations under section 3 of that Ordinance has been made.

### **Maternity Benefits Ordinance**

The provisions of this Ordinance confer certain privileges to women during periods attending their confinement. The Ordinance is not applicable to such salaried employees as are covered by the Shop and Office Employees Act to which reference has been made earlier in this article.

The Maternity Benefits Ordinance, however, affects a substantial number of workers employed in the plantations and in industry. Among the principal provisions of this Ordinance is one which totally prohibits the employment of a woman worker for a period of 4 weeks immediately following her confinement.

Unlike the Shop and Office Employees Act it does not exclude weekly holidays or public since the reference is to a complete period of 4 weeks.

A woman worker may, prior to her confinement, give notice to her employer that she expects to be confined within a month from the date of such notice. Where that woman has given notice, the employer is obliged to allow her leave of absence for a period commencing from the date on which she gave notice and ending 4 weeks after her confinement. If after being granted leave by the employer she works again, she loses her right to the payment of maternity benefits; whereas the Shop and Office Employees Act is concerned only with granting maternity and full pay leave for certain periods. The provision of payment is secured in this Ordinance in a different way.

This Ordinance provides for the payment of maternity benefits for a period of 6 weeks, i.e., 2 weeks preceding and 4 weeks following confinement. The method of reckoning payment was covered by an article on the subject which appeared in the *Ceylon Labour Gazette* Volume III, No. 1, January 1957. If a woman worker works on any day during the period of 2 weeks prior to her confinement, she will not be entitled to maternity benefits in respect of the period ending with that day. A woman worker who dies during the period of 6 weeks in respect of which she is entitled to maternity benefits, her employer will have the maternity benefits due to her paid to her nominee or her heir. A pre-requisite to the payment of maternity benefits is the requirement that a woman should have worked for a period of 150 days in one year reckoned backwards from the date on which she gave notice that she has been confined and this notice she has to give her employer within one week of her confinement. If the woman worker has not worked the 150 days then she is not qualified to receive the cash benefits although she is entitled to

leave of absence and other privileges. In the case of workers employed in the plantations, i.e., estates employing labour and having 10 acres of land cultivated in tea, rubber, coffee, cardamoms, pepper, cinchona or cocoa, a woman worker if she is not qualified to receive maternity benefits will receive  $\frac{1}{2}$  measure of rice per day for one month and a cash benefit of 75 cents per week for 4 weeks. This benefit which is conferred under the Medical Wants Ordinance will not apply to workers in coconut estates.

Similar provision as in the Shop and Office Employees Act applies in regard to dismissal. No woman worker who absents herself from work under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be given notice of dismissal during such absence or on such a day that the period of notice will expire on a day when she is on leave. The employment of a woman worker cannot be terminated by reason of her pregnancy or confinement or on account of any illness arising therefrom.

Where prior to the receipt of maternity benefits a woman worker is dismissed during a period of five months preceding her date of confinement, she shall be entitled to maternity benefits from the employer who dismissed her unless it be that the dismissal was given for sufficient cause which has to be finally determined by the Commissioner of Labour.

Certain types of employment are treated as prohibited employments as far as women workers are concerned during certain periods attending their confinement.

Where a woman worker gives notice to her employer that she expects to be confined within a period of three months from that date on which she gives notice, the employer shall not cause or permit her to be employed on any work that is likely to be injurious to her or to her child. A similar restriction applies in respect of the three months following her confinement.

In regard to the payment of maternity benefits and the enjoyment of other privileges, the word "confinement" will include a "miscarriage" which occurred after the 28th week of gestation.

In the case of workers on estates, in lieu of the payment of cash benefits, provision has been made for the payment of alternative maternity benefits. These alternative benefits consist of the provision by the employer for the use of her confinement of a maternity ward or lying-in-room approved by the Department of Labour, the services of a midwife at the confinement, food for each labourer during the time she remains in the maternity ward or lying-in-room and a cash payment. The cash payment is worked out at  $\frac{4}{7}$ ths of 36 days wages. These benefits are available to every resident female labourer on the estate and to every female labourer who is non-resident but who prior to her confinement has given notice to the employer of her desire to receive these alternative benefits.

Where a female worker who is entitled to alternative benefits refuses to accept such benefits she will not be entitled to the normal cash benefits.

Provisions of the Maternity Benefits Ordinance would apply to every woman, other than a woman to whom the provisions of the Shop and Office Employees Act would apply, employed in any mine,

factory, estate or such other establishments as are declared to be establishments coming within the scope of this Ordinance in which five or more persons are employed. The word "factory" has the same definition as in the Factories Ordinance, No. 45 of 1942 and the word "estate" includes not only tea, rubber, coconut, cocoa, cardamom, pepper, chinchona and coffee but also any other agricultural plantations.

N. MAHADEVA,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

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## STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

### Note

The following is the 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 for the month of February 1959 is 103.5 as against 105.0 for January 1959—a decrease of 1.5.

### Wage Rates

(a) The basic wages payable for the month of March 1959 to workers in trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied remain unchanged.

(b) The Special Allowances payable to all workers in the Cinema Trade have been increased with effect from March 1, 1959.

(c) The Special Allowances payable for the month of March 1959 to workers in all trades to which part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be slightly less than that for the month of February 1959.

### Strikes

There were altogether 30 strikes during the month of December 1958 involving 7,312 workers and a loss of 27,417 man-days as against 18 strikes during the month of November 1958 involving 6,197 workers and a loss of 24,705 man-days.

Sixteen of these strikes were in the Tea Plantations involving 4,761 workers and a loss of 15,416 man-days, 2 were in rubber plantations involving 49 workers and a loss of 115 man-days. Of the remaining 18 strikes, 2 were in the engineering trade involving 99 workers and a loss of 134 man-days, 1 was in an engineering and motor transport trade involving 333 workers and a loss of 4,651 man-days, 1 was in the coconut manufacturing trade involving 61 workers and a loss of 122 man-days, 1 in the cinema trade involving 50 workers and a loss of 50 man-days, 1 in the Central Government Services involving 118 workers and a loss of 51 man-days, 1 in an

aerated water and ice manufacturing industry involving 104 workers and a loss of 468 man-days, 1 in mining industry involving 51 workers and a loss of 51 man-days, whilst the other 4 were in the mercantile employees' sector involving 1,686 workers and a loss of 6,359 man-days.

## REGISTRANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT OR BETTER EMPLOYMENT

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment, according to registers of the Employment Exchanges, as at the end of December, 1958, and January 1959 was as given below :—

	December 1958			January 1959		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical ..	14,696	5,107	19,803	15,057	5,209	20,266
Skilled ..	12,324	1,350	13,674	12,784	1,351	14,135
Semi-skilled ..	25,955	7,018	32,973	26,331	7,049	33,380
Unskilled ..	48,072	3,274	51,346	49,052	3,300	52,352
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>101,047</b>	<b>16,749</b>	<b>117,796</b>	<b>103,224</b>	<b>16,909</b>	<b>120,133</b>

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

	December 1958			January 1959		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical ..	102	10	112	91	15	106
Skilled ..	30	1	31	59	—	59
Semi-skilled ..	86	7	93	82	4	86
Unskilled ..	162	4	166	139	1	140
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>391</b>

## NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

### ILO's Help to Ceylon

Technical assistance to Member States had been a part of the work of the International Labour Office from its foundation in 1919.

However before the Second World War, ILO's activities in this field were confined largely to advice to Governments on labour legislation and administration.

In the immediate post-war period the ILO launched a new operational programme within the restricted limits of its regular budget. With the inauguration of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1950 these ILO activities were increased and have been increasingly linked with the economic development programmes of the countries requesting assistance.

### Know—how

The ILO does not undertake elaborate projects. The funds at its disposal are very limited and are therefore used to provide the technical know-how rather than actual funds and equipment for major

projects ; to help government get the best returns for the efforts and money they are themselves spending on programmes of economic development.

Agriculture is Ceylon's chief occupation ; over half the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The secondary industries have remained in a relatively under-developed state providing limited employment to a small group of workers.

The Government recognizing the need for the development of industries, both large and small-scale, as a means of diversifying the economy of the island and also of raising the standards of living of the people has sought the advice of the ILO on the most suitable methods of collecting manpower information and of training the skilled labour needed ; on the setting up of new industries which, without making heavy demand on capital, will help provide more employment and higher returns to local producers.

The Government has also turned to the ILO for advice on measures to strengthen the co-operative movement in the island and to bring home to all small producers the advantages of co-operative organization ; and the development of a national programme to enable the island's disabled persons, including the blind and the deaf, to learn useful trades and become self supporting.

### Useful Survey

There are some practical examples of how ILO is assisting the Ceylon Government.

In 1951, at the request of the Government the ILO undertook an overall manpower survey to determine the occupational structure of the island's economy to assess the available manpower in relation to the country's development programme.

The survey threw useful light on the need for building up a country employment market information programme and on how this could be done.

It also prepared the ground for subsequent ILO manpower technical assistance projects in Ceylon such as the improvement of the employment exchange facilities, the development of vocational training and apprenticeship programmes, studies of urban and rural unemployment and under-employment.

A sample survey of employment and unemployment covering the whole of Ceylon is presently being undertaken with the assistance of an ILO expert.

The field work will take one year and will require a team of 62 investigators.

Between 1954 and 1955 an ILO expert assisted the Government of Ceylon in the establishment of a TWI (Training Within Industry) service in the labour department for the training of supervisors.

Since then a considerable number of supervisors has been trained.

Ceylon's problem of the blind and the deaf is a serious one. Known blind alone total 6,000. At the request of the Government, an ILO expert has been advising the Government since 1956 on the occupations offering the best employment opportunities and in organizing training.

With his assistance the Government has now embarked on a much wider programme of providing assistance to all the physically handicapped persons throughout the island, on implementing a comprehensive model project for the care of the blind and the deaf in Kandy and on promoting Braille printing in Sinhalese.

### **Request to ILO**

Another important series of projects which have been undertaken by the ILO at the request of the Government concerns the promotion of small industries and the expansion of the co-operative movement.

These have been aimed at strengthening rural and small-scale industries in order to increase production and employment and at building up co-operative forms of production, distribution and consumption.

The two most important projects presently under way in the field of small industries with ILO assistance—which should have a considerable impact on the economy of Ceylon—are the development of a local textile industry on a decentralized basis and the development of the coir industry.

In 1956, a Swedish expert undertook a survey of the textile industry (hand and power-loom weaving) with regard to its organization, raw material supply production, marketing and finance in order to assess the role of hand-and power-loom weaving in the development of the textile industry in the country.

On the recommendation of the expert, a draft scheme was drawn up for the development of decentralized weaving units in different parts of the island.

### **Pilot Project**

The Kandy area was selected for the first pilot project and the results have proved fruitful.

Since January 1958, another ILO expert has been assisting in further perfecting the operation of the powerloom units in the Kandy district ; and preparations are under way for the implementation of a second such scheme in the Chilaw area.

An ILO expert has been on assignment in Ceylon since the end of 1956 to assist in formulating and implementing a programme to improve local production methods and help the small producers obtain a better return by improving the quality of the product, developing local processing and improving the arrangements for marketing.

The expert is currently helping in the establishment of ten hand mat-weaving units to be operated as a Government training-cum-production scheme. These will be equipped with improved handlooms of the Indian model which should result in decreased manufacturing costs. Quality standards for coir fibre are being established.

Stabilization of prices of retted husks in the south is anticipated with the establishment of the Government retting schemes with a loading capacity of up to 1,000,001 husks with ease.

A proposal is also under examination for the setting up of a power-loom factory for the manufacturing of coir matting.

Should this materialize it will be the first factory of its kind in Asia.

(I.L.O. News)

## TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED IN FEBRUARY 1959

Regd. No.	Name of Trade Union
1230 ..	Rajaya Sewa Dumriya Sangha Engineeru Kamkaru Samithiya
1231 ..	Sri Lanka P. W. D. Palam Kamkaru Samithiya
1232 ..	Plantation Industrial and General Workers' Union
1233 ..	Air Ceylon Engineering Technicians Union
1234 ..	Rajya Sewa Dumriya Palam Sewaka Sangamaya
1235 ..	Government Watchers' Union
1236 ..	Ratnapura Disthrikkaye Nidahas Wattu Kamkaru Samithiya
1237 ..	The All-Ceylon Local Government Service Translators' Union
1238 ..	Land Development Department Construction Officers' Union
1239 ..	Ceylon Railway Goodshed Lorry Transport Workers' Union
1240 ..	The University Residential Hall Workers' Union
1241 ..	Sri Lanka Pappadam Manufacturers' Union
1242 ..	Irrigation Maintenance Labourers' Union
1243 ..	All-Ceylon National Milk Board Workers' Union

## CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS

### LIII.—The Motor Transport Trade

THE original decisions in respect of the Motor Transport Trade made by the Wages Board for that trade came into force on March 1, 1947. 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* No. 9,667 of February 14, 1947. Decisions varying the earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Gazette* No. 9,693 of April 25, 1947, *Gazette* No. 10,147 of September 1, 1950, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,811 of June 30, 1955, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 11,509 of August 30, 1958 and *Gazette* No. 11,573 of October 31, 1958.

### DECISIONS

#### PART I

#### *Directions under Section 20 (2) (b)*

The special allowance shall be computed and published once a month by the Commissioner of Labour.

The special allowance for each month or for a normal working day in any month, as the case may be, shall be computed on the cost of living index number for the month immediately preceding that month in respect of which such allowance is to be computed.

*Definition of a normal working day (Section 24)*

1. (a) The number of hours constituting a normal working day (inclusive of 4 hours for meals or rest) shall be 12 for drivers of omnibuses, conductors of omnibuses, clerks, cashiers, ticket clerks or booking clerks employed on omnibuses, cleaners and porters of omnibuses, omnibus checkers and time-keepers, omnibus inspectors and omnibus stand supervisors.
- (b) The number of hours constituting a normal working day (inclusive of one hour for a meal) shall be 9 for all workers in the Motor Transport Trade other than workers referred to in sub-paragraph (a).

PART II

1. Wages shall be paid on a monthly basis to permanent workers and on a daily basis to temporary workers.

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

3. (1) A permanent 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.

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

(2) 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 (1), the minimum rate of wages payable shall be an amount equal to one and a half times the minimum daily rate ascertained by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 25.

4. Where a permanent worker of any class specified in this Part has commenced employment in the course of any month, 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 period of his employment bears to the minimum number of working days specified in respect of that month in paragraph 3.

5. Where by reason of any unauthorized absence a permanent 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 (1), 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 from work on holidays, on days on which the employer fails to provide work, and on days for which leave with full pay is allowed to a permanent worker, shall not be deemed to be unauthorized absence.

7. For the purposes of computing the wages of a worker paid on a monthly basis, a holiday referred to in Part IV, shall be deemed to be a day on which the worker has worked.

1 Class of Worker	2 Basic Rate		3 Rate of Special Allowance					
	For a month	For a day	(a) Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 100·1, the special allowance shall be—		(b) Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 100·0, the special allowance shall be—		(c) 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	
			For a month	For a day	For a month	For a day	For a month	For a day
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
<b>Class A worker :</b>								
Drivers of omnibuses licensed to carry over 22 passengers ..	100 0..	4 0..	59 42..	2 47	58 42..	2 42..	1 0..	0 5
<b>Class B worker :</b>								
Drivers of omnibuses 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 vans with a licensed pay load of over 20 cwt. ..	90 0..	4 0..	59 42..	2 47..	58 42..	2 42..	1 0..	0 5
<b>Class C worker :</b>								
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 ..	85 0..	3 25..	56 92..	2 47..	55 92..	2 42..	1 0..	0 5
<b>Class D worker :</b>								
Drivers of lorries with trailers (including those of the Scammell Horse type but excluding those owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate ..	100 0..	4 0..	59 42..	2 47..	58 42..	2 42..	1 0..	0 5

1 Class of Worker	2 Basic Rate		3 Rate of Special Allowance						
	For a month	For a day	(a)		(b)		(c)		
			Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 100·1, the special allowance shall be—	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	For a month	For a day	For a month	For a day
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
<b>Class E worker :</b>									
Drivers of lorries owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate ..	70 0..	2 75..	54 42..	2 22..	53 42..	2 17..	1 0..	0 5	
<b>Class F worker :</b>									
Conductors, clerks, cashiers, ticket clerks or booking clerks, employed in omnibuses ..	67 50..	2 75..	59 42..	2 47..	58 42..	2 42..	1 0..	0 5	
<b>Class G worker :</b>									
Cleaners and porters of lorries with a licensed pay load of over 20 cwt. ..	60 0..	2 50..	55 72..	2 47..	54 82..	2 42..	0 90..	0 5	
<b>Class H worker :</b>									
Cleaners and porters of lorries with a licensed pay load of 20 cwt. and under, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances and hearses ..	50 0..	2 25..	55 72..	2 47..	54 82..	2 42..	0 90..	0 5	
<b>Class I worker :</b>									
Omnibus checkers or time-keepers ..	60 0..	—	55 72..	—	54 82..	—	0 90..	—	
<b>Class J worker :</b>									
Omnibus inspectors and omnibus stand supervisors ..	90 0..	—	55 72..	—	54 82..	—	0 90..	—	
<b>Class K worker :</b>									
Porters engaged by employers who use the Motor Transport Trade as incidental to the carrying on of some other trade, and all other workers in the Motor Transport Trade excluding workers referred to in the preceding items ..	45 0..	1 50..	46 42..	1 73..	45 67..	1 70..	0 75..	0 3	

In the foregoing decisions—

- (a) "cleaners" means workers employed (otherwise 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.

**TABLES ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTIONS SET OUT IN COLUMN 3 (e) ABOVE**

TABLE I

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES PAYABLE IN THE EVENT OF A RISE IN THE INDEX NUMBER

Index Numbers	Classes A, B, D and F		Class C		Class E		Classes G and H		Classes I and J	Class K	
	For a month	For a day	For a month	For a day	For a month	For a day	For a month	For a day	For a month	For a month	For a day
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
100.1-101.8	59 42..	2 47..	56 92..	2 47..	54 42..	2 22..	55 72..	2 47..	55 72..	46 42..	1 73
101.9-103.6	60 42..	2 52..	57 92..	2 52..	55 42..	2 27..	56 62..	2 52..	56 62..	47 17..	1 76
103.7-105.4	61 42..	2 57..	58 92..	2 57..	56 42..	2 32..	57 52..	2 57..	57 52..	47 92..	1 79
105.5-107.2	62 42..	2 62..	59 92..	2 62..	57 42..	2 37..	58 42..	2 62..	58 42..	48 67..	1 82
107.3-109.0	63 42..	2 67..	60 92..	2 67..	58 42..	2 42..	59 32..	2 67..	59 32..	49 42..	1 85

TABLE II

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES PAYABLE IN THE EVENT OF A FALL IN THE INDEX NUMBER

100.0-98.3	58 42..	2 42..	55 92..	2 42..	53 42..	2 17..	54 82..	2 42..	54 82..	45 67..	1 70
98.2-96.5	57 42..	2 37..	54 92..	2 37..	52 42..	2 12..	53 92..	2 37..	53 92..	44 92..	1 67
96.4-94.7	56 42..	2 32..	53 92..	2 32..	51 42..	2 7..	53 2..	2 32..	53 2..	44 17..	1 64
94.6-92.9	55 42..	2 27..	52 92..	2 27..	50 42..	2 2..	52 12..	2 27..	52 12..	43 42..	1 61
92.8-91.1	54 42..	2 22..	51 92..	2 22..	49 42..	1 97..	51 22..	2 22..	51 22..	42 67..	1 58

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 one and a half times the minimum hourly rate, ascertained by dividing the minimum daily rate by 8 in the case of workers paid on a daily basis, and by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 200 in the case of workers paid on a monthly basis.

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 (1) 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 one and three quarter times the minimum hourly rate ascertained by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 200.

PART IV

*Annual Holidays (Section 25)*

1. If a worker has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 232 days in any year, he shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of 4 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.

In this paragraph "days on which a worker has worked" includes—

(a) every holiday allowed by the employer to the worker under section 25 ;

(b) every day of absence on any grounds approved by the employer ;

- (c) 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 ;
- (d) every day of absence due to anthrax or any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 117) ;
- (e) every day on which the employer fails to provide work for the worker ;
- (f) every day of absence due to a strike or lockout that is not illegal, in case such days do not in the aggregate exceed 30 days a year ; and
- (g) 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.

2. (1) If a worker is entitled in any year to 6 holidays he shall be allowed, and he shall take, those 6 holidays on consecutive days.

(2) If a worker is entitled in any year to more than 6 holidays he shall be allowed, and he shall take, 6 holidays on consecutive days.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 6, a worker shall be allowed his holiday or holidays on a day or days to be mutually agreed upon between him and his employer.

4. (1) The remuneration of a worker paid on a monthly basis in respect of a holiday taken in any month shall be included in, and paid out of, his wages for that month, such wages being computed in accordance with the provisions of Part II.

(2) The remuneration of a worker paid on a daily basis in respect of a holiday shall be not less than his wages for a day.

5. The remuneration due to a worker paid on a daily basis in respect of his holiday or holidays shall be paid to him before such holiday or holidays but not earlier than 7 days before such holiday or holidays.

6. 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 1, every holiday that he would have otherwise been entitled to in the next succeeding year ;

and he shall be remunerated for such holidays in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 :

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

7. In these paragraphs, "year" means a continuous period of 12 months.

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.

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## NEW DECISIONS OF THE WAGES BOARD FOR THE CINEMA TRADE

### Schedule

THE decisions made by the Wages Board for the Cinema Trade and set out in the Schedule to the notification published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,961 of March 30, 1949, as varied in the manner set out in the notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,999 of July 15, 1949, *Gazette* No. 10,047 of November 25, 1949, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, and *Gazette* No. 11,291 of March 28, 1958, shall be further varied in Part II of that Schedule, as follows :—

(1) under the heading "Rate of Special Allowance for a month"—

(i) in the part thereof under the sub-heading (a)—

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures "42.18", of the figures "51.88";
- (b) by the substitution, for the figures "44.78", of the figures "54.48";
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures "46.60", wherever those figures occur, of the figures "56.30";
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures "42.30", of the figures "52.00";
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures "45.30", of the figures "55.00"; and
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures "50.30", of the figures "60.00"; and

(ii) in the part thereof under the sub-heading (b)—

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures "41.40", of the figures "51.10";
- (a) by the substitution, for the figures "44.00", of the figures "53.70";
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures "45.82", wherever those figures occur of the figures "55.52";
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures "41.80", of the figures "51.50";
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures "44.80", of the figures "54.50"; and
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures "49.80", of the figures "59.50"; and

(2) by the substitution, for the tables illustrating the application of the directions set out in Column 3 (c) of that Part, of the following new tables :—

TABLE I

Special Allowances payable in the event of a rise in the index number :—

Index Numbers	A.—Non-Clerical			B.—Clerical		
	Un-skilled Workers	Semi-skilled Workers	Skilled Workers Grade I and Skilled Workers Grade II	Grade III	Grade II	Grade I
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
100.1—101.8	.. 51.88	.. 54.48	.. 56.30	.. 52.00	.. 55.00	.. 60.00
101.9—103.6	.. 52.66	.. 55.26	.. 57.08	.. 52.50	.. 55.50	.. 60.50
103.7—105.4	.. 53.44	.. 56.04	.. 57.86	.. 53.00	.. 56.00	.. 61.00
105.5—107.2	.. 54.22	.. 56.82	.. 58.64	.. 53.50	.. 56.50	.. 61.50
107.3—109.0	.. 55.00	.. 57.60	.. 59.42	.. 54.00	.. 57.00	.. 62.00

TABLE II

Special Allowances payable in the event of a fall in the index number :—

100.0—98.3	.. 51.10	.. 63.70	.. 55.52	.. 51.50	.. 54.50	.. 59.50
98.2—96.5	.. 50.32	.. 52.92	.. 54.74	.. 51.00	.. 54.00	.. 59.00
96.4—94.7	.. 49.54	.. 52.14	.. 53.96	.. 50.50	.. 53.50	.. 58.50
94.6—92.9	.. 48.76	.. 51.36	.. 53.18	.. 50.00	.. 53.00	.. 58.00
92.8—91.1	.. 47.98	.. 50.58	.. 52.40	.. 49.50	.. 52.50	.. 57.50

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-April 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  
Nov., 1942  
= 100

Base : November, 1942 = 100

Group Weights	63.66 ..	7.26 ..	7.06 ..	8.78 ..	13.24	
1943	.. 103 ..	94 ..	105 ..	138 ..	118 ..	107 .. 197*
1944	.. 102 ..	94 ..	105 ..	156 ..	127 ..	109 .. 200
1945	.. 110 ..	94 ..	112 ..	165 ..	153 ..	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 5 months only.

\* 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
1957	.. 104.94 ..	97.32 ..	101.53 ..	84.39 ..	106.92 ..	102.8
1958	.. 105.75 ..	101.04 ..	101.53 ..	87.51 ..	113.05 ..	105.0
1958—						
January	.. 109.16 ..	98.39 ..	101.53 ..	86.04 ..	110.31 ..	106.3
February	.. 107.99 ..	99.77 ..	101.53 ..	86.22 ..	111.05 ..	105.8
March	.. 106.68 ..	100.58 ..	101.53 ..	85.50 ..	110.26 ..	104.8
April	.. 106.02 ..	100.92 ..	101.53 ..	86.12 ..	110.79 ..	104.6
May	.. 107.00 ..	99.42 ..	101.53 ..	86.77 ..	110.89 ..	105.2
June	.. 105.43 ..	101.61 ..	101.53 ..	87.52 ..	111.76 ..	104.5
July	.. 102.46 ..	102.31 ..	101.53 ..	87.86 ..	114.27 ..	103.2
August	.. 103.79 ..	102.31 ..	101.53 ..	88.23 ..	116.15 ..	104.4
September	104.30 ..	97.69 ..	101.53 ..	88.42 ..	115.75 ..	104.5
October	.. 106.22 ..	104.50 ..	101.53 ..	89.00 ..	116.47 ..	106.2
November	106.08 ..	102.65 ..	101.53 ..	88.96 ..	115.01 ..	105.7
December	.. 103.92 ..	102.31 ..	101.53 ..	89.53 ..	113.90 ..	104.2
1959—						
January	.. 104.75 ..	102.65 ..	101.53 ..	90.93 ..	114.67 ..	105.0
February	.. 102.03 ..	102.03 ..	101.05 ..	91.01 ..	114.05 ..	103.5

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 Daily rate of Wages Rs. c..	Minimum Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages	Average Monthly Rate of Wages Rs. c.	Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages
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 ..	.. 194 ..
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 ..
1957 .. — ..	.. 2.10 ..	.. 109.38 ..	.. 106.40 ..	.. 99.16 ..	.. 110.44 ..	.. 107.43 ..
1958 .. — ..	.. 2.14 ..	.. 111.46 ..	.. 106.21 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 120.70 ..
1958 .. January ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 105.34 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 119.16 ..
February ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 105.84 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 119.73 ..
March ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 106.85 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 120.87 ..
April ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 107.06 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 121.10 ..
May ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 106.44 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 120.41 ..
June ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 107.16 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 121.22 ..
July ..	.. 2.12 ..	.. 110.42 ..	.. 107.00 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 122.74 ..
August ..	.. 2.12 ..	.. 110.42 ..	.. 105.77 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 121.33 ..
September ..	.. 2.12 ..	.. 110.42 ..	.. 105.67 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 121.22 ..
October ..	.. 2.12 ..	.. 110.42 ..	.. 103.97 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 119.27 ..
November ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 105.94 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 119.84 ..
December ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 107.47 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 121.56 ..
1959 .. January ..	.. 2.12 ..	.. 110.42 ..	.. 105.16 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 120.64 ..
February ..	.. 2.15 ..	.. 111.98 ..	.. 108.19 ..	.. 113.74 ..	.. 126.67 ..	.. 122.39 ..

TABLE III—GENERAL WAGES RATE (MINIMUM) INDEX NUMBERS

Base 1952 = 100

Year	Agriculture *		Trades other than Agriculture †		Agriculture and Trades other than Agriculture Combined	
	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
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
1957 ..	— .. 2 13 ..	108·67..	3 15 ..	107·88..	2 20 ..	107·84
1958 ..	— .. 2 16 ..	110·37..	3 39 ..	116·24..	2·26 ..	110·78
1958 ..	January ..	2 17 .. 110·71..	3 18 ..	108·90..	2·25 ..	110·29
	February ..	2 17 .. 110·71..	3 20 ..	109·59..	2·25 ..	110·29
	March ..	2 17 .. 110·71..	3 30 ..	113·01..	2·26 ..	110·78
	April ..	2·17 .. 110·71..	3·31 ..	113·36..	2·26 ..	110·78
	May ..	2·17 .. 110·71..	3·32 ..	113·70..	2·26 ..	110·78
	June ..	2·17 .. 110·71..	3·32 ..	113·70..	2·26 ..	110·78
	July ..	2·15 .. 109·69..	3·32 ..	113·70..	2·24 ..	109·80
	August ..	2·15 .. 109·69..	3·29 ..	112·67..	2·24 ..	109·80
	September ..	2·15 .. 109·69..	3·51 ..	120·21..	2·26 ..	110·78
	October ..	2·15 .. 109·69..	3·51 ..	120·21..	2·26 ..	110·78
	November ..	2·17 .. 110·71..	**3·75 ..	**128·42..	2·29 ..	112·26
	December ..	2·17 .. 110·71..	**3·76 ..	**128·77..	2·29 ..	112·26
1959 ..	January ..	2·15 .. 109·69..	3·73 ..	127·74..	2·27 ..	111·27
	February ..	2·17 .. 110·71..	3·74 ..	128·08..	2·29 ..	112·26

\* 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.

\*\* Amended figures.

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	1,651
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 ..	16,091	9,794	25,808	34,259	85,952
1957 ..	18,582	13,439	30,864	47,971	110,856
1958 January ..	19,257	14,175	32,803	50,016	116,251
February ..	19,792	14,287	33,020	49,951	117,050
March ..	19,830	14,110	33,167	49,673	116,780
April ..	19,443	13,720	32,315	48,188	113,666
May ..	18,674	13,123	32,123	45,361	109,281
June ..	18,707	13,003	32,052	46,564	110,326
July ..	19,086	13,381	32,526	49,083	114,076
August ..	19,195	13,441	32,356	49,926	114,918
September ..	19,426	13,615	32,562	49,885	115,488
October ..	19,623	13,499	32,817	50,004	115,943
November ..	19,621	13,506	33,068	49,909	116,104
December ..	19,803	13,674	32,973	51,346	117,796
1959 January ..	20,266	14,135	33,380	52,352	120,133

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

† Amended figures.

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	Katara	Galle	Kandy	Nawalpitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Battalia	Batticaloa	Kalmunai**	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Awisawaella	Haputale	Matara	Vavuniya	Kegalla	Total
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	—	1,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,366*
1946 ..	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,544†
1947 ..	21,589	2,239	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	—	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,656
1949 ..	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,732
1950 ..	41,988	3,698	3,501	6,082	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,122
1951 ..	33,125	3,422	2,886	4,350	2,209	537‡	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	2,501	3,316	3,949	3,030	735	1,190	1,294	1,002	417	344	333	239	548	477	526	1,382	—	—	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	396	1,589	—	—	63,304
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	—	—	71,010
1956 ..	43,039	3,971	6,243	5,651	4,667	503	4,449	2,165	2,462	604	703	694	939	1,651	1,984	721	4,206	—	—	85,952

TABLE V—(contd.)

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Navalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai**	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Avisawella	Haputale	Matara	Vavuniya	Kegalla	Total
1957	49,899	9,636	6,772	9,225	7,462	794	5,651	2,681	3,180	1,079	631	501§	1,252	1,198	2,226	840	5,331	551	1,947	\$110,856
1958—																				
January	51,800	9,406	7,075	9,895	8,411	832	6,030	2,930	3,359	1,125	759	464	1,308	1,409	2,413	881	5,490	464	2,200	116,251
February	51,897	8,997	7,092	10,447	8,650	899	6,214	2,967	3,315	1,137	817	398	1,282	1,503	2,458	913	5,422	417	2,225	117,050
March	51,597	8,774	6,940	10,926	8,398	934	6,288	3,093	3,272	1,105	857	386	1,211	1,473	2,584	935	5,409	424	2,174	116,780
April	50,298	8,479	6,720	11,254	8,490	889	5,401	2,826	3,215	1,150	794	383	1,143	1,281	2,527	1,012	5,227	431	2,146	113,666
May	49,597	7,643	6,819	11,765	6,132	945	4,746	2,858	3,255	1,099	713	407	1,212	1,262	2,608	1,061	4,528	454	2,177	109,281
June	49,880	7,361	6,844	12,180	6,041	988	4,747	2,830	3,363	1,094	794	380	1,406	1,232	2,720	1,147	4,766	366	2,187	110,326
July	51,741	7,354	6,944	12,647	6,244	1,026	4,505	2,992	3,613	1,176	880	571	1,405	1,258	2,892	1,226	4,861	415	2,326	114,076
August	52,165	7,124	6,747	12,903	6,294	1,024	4,672	3,200	3,708	988	914	588	1,340	1,297	2,927	1,231	4,916	484	2,396	114,918
September	52,461	6,798	6,663	13,105	6,467	1,136	4,569	3,335	3,916	1,079	874	614	1,218	1,345	2,881	1,117	5,040	481	2,389	115,488
October	52,179	8,225	6,850	13,151	6,788	1,173	2,971	3,405	4,163	1,152	871	455	1,063	1,323	2,880	1,118	5,252	486	2,438	115,943
November	51,772	8,049	7,181	13,595	6,886	1,092	3,030	3,561	4,077	1,171	872	391	1,019	1,261	2,897	1,092	5,268	482	2,417	116,104
December	52,563	7,721	7,500	13,617	6,957	1,115	3,358	3,613	3,965	1,215	895	354	1,188	1,380	2,925	1,110	3,324	531	2,465	117,796
1959—																				
January	53,192	7,895	7,773	13,807	6,959	1,115	3,524	3,846	3,738	1,312	1,069	352	1,299	1,578	2,891	1,145	5,428	557	2,653	120,133

\* Total includes 127 registered at Matugama, 164 at Chilaw, † Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avisawella. † Revised figures.  
272 at Matale, 97 at Avisawella and 555 at Veyangoda. (These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

§ Amended figures.

\*\* This Exchange has been shifted to Amparai with effect from September, 1958.

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

Year	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed		
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	..	..	2,166	..	1,064	..	1,187	..	3,791	8,208
1956	..	..	1,913	..	845	..	1,565	..	4,162	8,485
1957	..	..	1,176	..	709	..	1,180	..	3,053	6,118
1958	..	..	1,827	..	800	..	1,006	..	2,251	5,884
1958	..	January	149	..	134	..	62	..	176	521
	..	February	146	..	45	..	101	..	180	472
	..	March	406	..	32	..	82	..	188	708
	..	April	145	..	64	..	72	..	202	483
	..	May	179	..	62	..	79	..	205	525
	..	June	91	..	76	..	74	..	139	380
	..	July	108	..	63	..	90	..	314	575
	..	August	132	..	66	..	71	..	173	442
	..	September	112	..	33	..	86	..	111	342
	..	October	158	..	142	..	118	..	204	622
	..	November	89	..	52	..	78	..	193	412
	..	December	112	..	31	..	93	..	166	402
1959	..	January	106	..	59	..	86	..	140	391

TABLE VII—The Number of Persons registered and the Number placed in Employment during the Month of January, 1959

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
	Colombo	799	72	619	51	1,035	49	2,082	73	4,535
Negombo	97	5	72	2	108	1	244	1	521	9
Kalutara	119	—	93	—	210	5	207	—	629	5
Galle	101	1	88	—	186	—	258	—	633	1
Kandy	114	2	84	—	152	6	346	1	696	9
Nawalapitiya	36	—	35	—	54	2	127	—	252	2
Kurunegala	113	7	71	3	187	3	273	9	644	22
Jaffna	223	3	41	—	177	3	120	23	561	29
Batnapura	48	5	35	—	129	3	81	17	293	25
Badulla	23	1	32	—	49	1	54	—	158	2
Batticaloa	54	1	21	—	44	2	123	2	242	5
Kalmunai	2	—	5	—	22	1	14	1	43	2
Trincomalee	56	3	21	2	43	2	155	—	280	7
Anuradhapura	34	4	17	—	42	2	198	2	291	8
Avissawella	27	—	14	—	47	—	70	1	158	1
Haputale	10	—	11	—	23	5	39	—	83	5
Matara	99	2	74	1	126	4	179	—	478	7
Vavuniya	25	—	5	—	25	2	11	5	66	7
Kegalla	30	—	34	—	86	—	174	—	324	—
Total	2,010	106	1,372	59	2,750	86	4,755	140	10,887	391

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	4	Not available	Not available
1940	36	9,732*	do.	8	do.	do.
1941	27	4,156	do.	15	do.	do.
1942	8	949	do.	14	do.	do.
1943	22	2,486	5,234	31†	4,550	4,359
1944	26	3,648	4,048½	66‡	12,399	25,937
1945	28	3,514	4,285	53	28,875	153,388½
1946	87	15,259	31,830½	69	39,237	250,866
1947	53	11,849	199,657	52	43,485	544,174
1948	33	23,100	49,933½	20	1,065	2,497½
1949	66	477,412	681,340	28	2,874	14,576½
1950	82	22,808	85,837	28	5,471	22,617
1951	67	306,091	521,040	35	6,726	17,484
1952	36	5,355	9,414	39	6,168	46,990
1953	33	363,600	430,586	54	14,482	31,996
1954	59	86,450	391,200	55	15,381	85,569
1955	60	11,437	69,913	47	11,293	36,016
1956	99	56,908	200,888	115	31,852	152,966
1957	177	297,061	618,050	127	70,239	190,443
1958 (January to December)	123	39,372	340,632	79	**29,482	**292,577
1957 January	15	2,643	4,535	8	827	13,715
February	12	5,342	28,666	1	85	669
March	14	7,896	36,825	5	4,015	16,107
April	22	18,190	35,096	5	525	306
May	14	3,877	16,665	19	5,362	7,041
June	12	2,288	12,066	11	7,274	11,609
July	21	6,600	26,975	4	489	651
August	14	13,752	75,083	8	1,346	6,033
September	11	2,309	10,736	9	3,649	2,112
October	14	3,478	23,499	16	7,985	9,317
November	22	18,840	134,879	9	21,638	40,851
December	6	211,846	213,025	32	17,044	82,027
1958 January	10	5,536	195,212	6	796	1,072
February	12	2,720	26,686	8	398	3,750
March	11	5,260	10,447	15	4,109	25,375
April	13	3,671	20,912	16	5,338	74,497
May	8	2,717	5,361	12	13,880	169,965
June	Nil	—	—	1	13	169
July	Nil	—	—	1	27	81
August	5	388	1,299	Nil	—	—
September	14	3,751	22,199	3	226	432
October	14	4,104	16,720	1	150	150
November	17	6,196	25,608	3	393	1,440
December	18	4,810	15,531	13	4,152	15,646

\*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.

§Amended figures.

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.

Note.—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  
DECEMBER, 1958, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES**

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
Plantations—Tea ..	16	..	4,761	..	15,416	..
Rubber ..	2	..	49	..	115	..
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>18</b>		<b>4,810</b>		<b>15,531</b>	
Engineering ..	2	..	99	..	134	..
Printing ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Engineering and Motor Transport ..	1	..	333	..	4,651	..
Tea Export ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Rubber Export ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut Manufacturing ..	1	..	61	..	122	..
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Match Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut & Rubber Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Cinema ..	1	..	50	..	50	..
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Building Trade ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Central Government Services ..	1	..	118	..	51	..
Service Institutions ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Textile ..	1	..	1,650	..	3,300	..
Relief Schemes ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	1	..	104	..	468	..
Beedi Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Mining ..	1	..	51	..	51	..
Tile Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Mercantile Employees ..	4	..	1,686	..	6,819	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>13</b>		<b>4,152</b>		<b>15,646</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>31</b>		<b>11,962</b>		<b>31,177</b>	

**TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN  
DECEMBER, 1958, 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	.. 2	110	.. 1,679
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	.. —	—	.. —
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	2	.. 5	49	.. 1,406
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	8	.. 2	2,228	.. 165
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	1	.. —	229	.. —
6. Right of association and meeting ..	—	.. —	—	.. —
7. Fractional disputes and domestic matters ..	3	.. —	1,203	.. —
8. External matters (e.g., arrest by Police, &c.) ..	—	.. 1	—	.. 118
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	1	.. —	283	.. —
10. General demands ..	2	.. 3	708	.. 784
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	.. —	—	.. —
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>4,152</b>

**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 Un-assisted	Total		
1939	25,425	3,834	29,259	2,975	31,714	34,689	—	5,430
1940	2,955	363	3,318	5,560	12,578	18,138	—	14,820
1941	3,234	350	3,584	8,410	11,243	19,653	—	16,069
1942	6,585	229	6,814	5,398	33,183	38,581	—	31,767
1943	42,677	2,076	44,753	1,368	59,577	60,945	—	16,192
1944	49,354	2,623	51,977	786	59,683	60,469	—	8,492
1945	82,598	3,844	86,442	572	85,428	86,000	442	—
1946	75,269	3,325	78,594	282	75,657	75,939	2,655	—
1947	52,177	2,400	54,577	242	58,381	58,623	—	4,046
1948	47,621	2,926	50,547	151	47,115	47,266	3,281	—
1949	42,188	2,237	44,425	302	46,538	46,840	—	2,417
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
1957	1,068	4	1,072	104	4,849	4,953	—	3,881
1958	—	—	94	22	1,412	1,434	—	1,340
1958—								
January*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	14	6	6	12	2	—
April	—	—	27	—	103	103	—	76
May	—	—	10	6	221	227	—	217
June	—	—	8	—	260	260	—	252
July	—	—	13	4	235	239	—	226
August	—	—	18	5	207	212	—	194
September	—	—	1	—	119	119	—	118
October	—	—	1	—	143	143	—	142
November	—	—	2	—	73	73	—	71
December	—	—	—	1	45	46	—	46
* Not available.								
1959—								
January	—	—	10	—	172	172	—	162

## APPENDIX I

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

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Month : March, 1959</i>					
	<i>Basic Wage</i>		<i>Special Allowance</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>c.</i>
<b>Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates :</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 25	..	1 15	..	2 40
Female worker not under 15 years	..	1 5	..	0 86	..	1 91
Child worker .. .. .	..	0 80	..	0 79	..	1 59
 <b>Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates :</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 10	..	1 15	..	2 25
Female worker not under 15 years	..	0 90	..	0 86	..	1 76
Child worker .. .. .	..	0 65	..	0 79	..	1 44
 <b>Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates :</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 40	..	1 15	..	2 55
Female worker not under 15 years	..	1 30	..	0 86	..	2 16
Child worker .. .. .	..	1 5	..	0 79	..	1 84
 <b>Coconut Growing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates :</i>						
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation ; and the manufacture of copra—						
Kangany .. .. .	..	1 15	..	1 15	..	2 30
Male not under 16 years	..	1 0	..	1 15	..	2 15
Female not under 15 years	..	0 85	..	0 86	..	1 71
Male worker under 16 years or Female worker under 15 years	..	0 75	..	0 79	..	1 54
 <b>Coconut Manufacturing Trade</b>						
The manufacture of desiccated coconut :						
The manufacture of coconut oil ; and						
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—						
Kangany .. .. .	..	1 80	..	2 0	..	3 80
Male not under 18 years	..	1 40	..	2 0	..	3 40
Female not under 18 years	..	1 15	..	1 66	..	2 81
Worker under 18 years	..	1 15	..	1 59	..	2 74

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Month : March, 1959

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
<b>Engineering Trade</b>					
<i>Daily Rates :</i>					
Unskilled labourer	..	..	1 40	.. 2 03	.. 3 43
Semi-skilled, Grade I	..	..	1 65	.. 2 13	.. 3 78
Semi-skilled, Grade II	..	..	1 45	.. 2 13	.. 3 58
Skilled worker	..	..	2 0	.. 2 13	.. 4 13
Kangany.	..	..	1 80	.. 2 13	.. 3 93
Watcher	..	..	1 70	.. 2 13	.. 3 83
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices—</i>					
1st year	..	..	0 50	.. 1 11	.. 1 61
2nd year	..	..	0 66	.. 1 21	.. 1 87
3rd year	..	..	0 85	.. 1 50	.. 2 35
4th year	..	..	1 10	.. 1 65	.. 2 75
<b>Printing Trade</b>					
<i>Monthly rates :</i>					
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)	..	..	110 0	.. 98 42	.. 208 42
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)	..	..	87 50	.. 79 42	.. 166 92
Class C, Grade I Workers: 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, guilders, foundry plate casters, type casters	..	..	65 0	.. 69 92	.. 134 92
Class C, Grade II Workers: Platen Machine Minders	..	..	60 0	.. 65 8	.. 125 8
Class D Workers: Foundry plate chippers, foundry labourers, rotary labourers, roller-casters, feeders, packers, counters and checkers	..	..	50 0	.. 60 42	.. 110 42
Class E Workers: Unskilled workers not under 18 years of age	..	..	42 0	.. 58 9	.. 100 9
Class F Workers: Unskilled workers under 18 years of age	..	..	20 0	.. 39 52	.. 59 52
Class G Workers: Watchers	..	..	44 0	.. 60 42	.. 104 42
Class A—1st year learner	..	..	33 0	.. 42 72	.. 75 72
" B " " "	..	..	26 0	.. 37 2	.. 63 2
" C Grade I, 1st year learner	..	..	24 0	.. 38 92	.. 62 92
" C " II " "	..	..	22 0	.. 37 2	.. 59 2
" D—1st year learner	..	..	19 0	.. 35 12	.. 54 12
Class A—2nd year learner	..	..	44 0	.. 50 82	.. 94 82
" B " " "	..	..	36 0	.. 48 92	.. 84 92
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner	..	..	29 0	.. 44 8	.. 73 8
" C " II " "	..	..	27 0	.. 41 75	.. 68 75
" D—2nd year learner	..	..	23 0	.. 39 42	.. 62 42

Month : March, 1959

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
<b>Printing Trade (contd.)</b>					
Class A—3rd year learner	..	..	56 0	.. 58 92	.. 114 92
"  B  "	..	..	49 0	.. 55 12	.. 104 12
"  C Grade I, 3rd year learner	..	..	36 0	.. 49 42	.. 85 42
"  C  "  II,  "	..	..	32 0	.. 46 48	.. 78 48
"  D—3rd year learner	..	..	28 0	.. 43 72	.. 71 72
Class A—4th year learner	..	..	71 0	.. 70 82	.. 141 82
"  B  "	..	..	64 0	.. 64 8	.. 128 8
"  C Grade I, 4th year learner	..	..	44 0	.. 57 9	.. 101 9
"  C  "  II,  "	..	..	39 0	.. 53 41	.. 92 41
"  D—4th year learner	..	..	34 0	.. 49 92	.. 83 92
Class A—5th year learner	..	..	88 0	.. 83 22	.. 171 22

### Cigar Trade

A Piece rate of Rs. 8.0 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled.

### Plumbago Trade

#### Daily Rates :

#### Underground workers—

Basses	..	..	2 75	.. 1 21	.. 3 96
Kanganies	}	..	2 25	.. 1 21	.. 3 46
Loaders					
Overseers	}	..	2 8	.. 1 21	.. 3 29
Shift bosses					
Blasters	}	..	2 0	.. 1 21	.. 3 21
Drillers (hand and machine)					
Shaft drivers					
Stoppers (excavators)					
Timbermen	}	..	1 50	.. 1 21	.. 2 71
Muckers					
Trolleyman	}	..	2 25	.. 1 21	.. 3 46
Unskilled labourers					
Onsetters or Donakatarayas	..	..	2 25	.. 1 21	.. 3 46

#### Underground and surface workers—

Electricians	}	..	2 50	.. 1 21	.. 3 71
Enginemen					
Fitters					
Hoistmen					
Mechanics					
Pumpmen					
Winchmen	}	..	2 25	.. 1 21	.. 3 46
Checkers					
Electricians (assistants)					
Fitters (assistants)					
Windlassmen (dabare workers)	..	..	1 50	.. 1 21	.. 2 71

#### Surface workers—

Carpenters	}	..	2 50	.. 1 21	.. 3 71
Masons					
Overseers	}	..	2 25	.. 1 21	.. 3 46
Blacksmiths					
Boilermen					
Drill sharpeners					
Firewood carriers and splitters	}	..	1 60	.. 1 21	.. 2 81
Carters					
Watchers	}	..	1 50	.. 1 21	.. 2 71
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen					
Cooks	}	..	2 0	.. 1 21	.. 3 21
Smithy boys					
Unskilled labourers					

N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 83 cents.

	Basic Wage Rs. c.		Special Allowance Rs. c.		Total Rs. c.
--	-------------------------	--	--------------------------------	--	-----------------

**Plumbago Trade (contd.)**

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) as overseers and kangannies ..	2 0	..	1 41	..	3 41
(B) on different jobs ..					

Within the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years ..	1 25	..	1 41	..	2 66
Female worker not under 18 years ..	1 0	..	1 10	..	2 10
Worker under 18 years ..	0 50	..	1 3	..	1 53

Outside the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years ..	1 0	..	1 41	..	2 41
Female worker not under 18 years ..	0 84	..	1 10	..	1 94
Worker under 18 years ..	0 40	..	1 3	..	1 43

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

**Tea Export Trade**

Daily Rates :

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II ..	..	1 40	..	2 3	..	3 43
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	..	1 60	..	2 13	..	3 73
(c) Grade I ..	..	1 80	..	2 13	..	3 93
(d) Box makers and repairers ..	..	1 60	..	2 13	..	3 73
(e) Watchers ..	..	1 70	..	2 13	..	3 83

B. Female workers not under 18 years .. 1 15 .. 1 91 .. 3 6

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0 80	..	1 53	..	2 33
"    15    "    16    "    ..	0 90	..	1 58	..	2 48
"    16    "    17    "    ..	1 0	..	1 63	..	2 68
"    17    "    18    "    ..	1 15	..	1 73	..	2 83

**Rubber Export Trade**

Daily Rates :

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II ..	..	1 40	..	2 3	..	3 43
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	..	1 60	..	2 13	..	3 73
(c) Grade I ..	..	1 80	..	2 13	..	3 93
(d) Watchers ..	..	1 70	..	2 13	..	3 83

B. Female workers not under 18 years of age—

(a) Grade II						
Workers employed in work other than sorting ..	..	1 15	..	1 91	..	3 6
(b) Grade I						
Workers employed in sorting ..	..	1 30	..	1 91	..	3 21

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0 80	..	1 53	..	2 33
"    15    "    16    "    ..	0 90	..	1 58	..	2 48
"    16    "    17    "    ..	1 0	..	1 63	..	2 63
"    17    "    18    "    ..	1 15	..	1 73	..	2 88

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowances		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
<b>Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade</b>					
<i>Monthly Rates :</i>					
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.

**Motor Transport Trade**

*Monthly Rates*

Class A Workers : Drivers of omnibuses licensed to carry over 22 passengers ..	100	0	60	42	160 42
Class B Workers : Drivers of omnibuses 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 vans with a licensed payload of over 20 cwt. ..	90	0	60	42	150 42
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 payload of 20 cwt. and under, and drivers of hearses ..	85	0	57	92	142 92
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) ..	100	0	60	42	160 42

Month : March, 1959

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
<b>Motor Transport Trade (contd.)</b>						
Class E Workers : Drivers of lorries owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate .. .. .	70	0	55	42	125	42
Class F Workers : Conductors, clerks, cashiers, ticket clerks or booking clerks, employed in omnibuses	67	50	60	42	127	92
Class G Workers : Cleaners * and porters † of lorries with a licensed payload of over 20 cwt. ..	60	0	56	62	116	62
Class H Workers : Cleaners * and porters † of lorries with a licensed payload of 20 cwt. and under, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances and hearses .. .. .	50	0	56	62	106	62
Class I Workers : Omnibus checkers or time-keepers	60	0	56	62	116	62
Class J Workers : Omnibus Inspectors and omnibus stand supervisors .. .. .	90	0	56	62	146	62
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 .. .. .	45	0	47	17	92	17

\* "cleaners" means workers employed (otherwise than in clerical capacities) in connection with the maintenance of the mechanism of lorries, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances or hearses.

† "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.

*Daily Rates*

Class A worker .. .. .	4	0	2	52	6	52
" B " .. .. .	4	0	2	52	6	52
" C " .. .. .	3	25	2	52	5	77
" D " .. .. .	4	0	2	52	6	52
" E " .. .. .	2	75	2	27	5	2
" F " .. .. .	2	75	2	52	5	27
" G " .. .. .	2	50	2	52	5	2
" H " .. .. .	2	25	2	52	4	77
" K " .. .. .	1	50	1	76	3	26

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

**Match Manufacturing Trade**

*Daily Rates*

*Grade I—*

Male 18 years and over .. .. .	2	0	1	46	3	46
Female 18 years and over .. .. .	1	64	1	36	3	0
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0	95	0	86	1	81
Young person 17 years and over but under 18 years	1	25	1	06	2	31

*Grade II—*

Male 18 years and over .. .. .	1	60	1	46	3	6
Female 18 years and over .. .. .	1	32	1	36	2	68
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0	80	0	86	1	66
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	1	0	1	06	2	06

Match Manufacturing Trade—(contd.)

	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	

Grade III—

Male 18 years and over .. ..	1	40	1	36	2	76
Female 18 years and over .. ..	1	15	1	24	2	39
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0	70	0	86	1	56
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years ..	0	90	1	6	1	96

Grade IV—

Watcher .. ..	1	70	1	46	3	16
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Cinema Trade

Within the Municipal Areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled .. ..	36	50	52	66	89	16
Semi-skilled .. ..	43	0	55	26	98	26
Skilled Grade II .. ..	55	0	57	08	112	8
Skilled Grade I .. ..	66	0	57	08	123	8

B—Clerical—

Grade III .. ..	50	0	52	50	102	50
Grade II .. ..	55	0	55	50	110	50
Grade I .. ..	110	0	60	50	170	50

Outside the Municipal Areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled .. ..	36	50	52	66	89	10
Semi-skilled .. ..	40	0	55	26	95	29
Skilled Grade II .. ..	47	0	57	08	104	6
Skilled Grade I .. ..	61	0	57	08	118	8

B—Clerical—

Grade III .. ..	45	0	52	50	97	50
Grade II .. ..	50	0	55	50	105	50
Grade I .. ..	110	0	60	50	170	50

Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade

Manual Work—

Special Grade .. ..	65	0	33	25	98	25
Skilled Grade .. ..	55	0	29	25	84	25
Semi-skilled Grade .. ..	45	0	26	25	71	25
Unskilled Grade I .. ..	37	0	26	25	63	25
Unskilled Grade II .. ..	31	0	26	25	57	25

Women Workers—

Female Kanganies .. ..	35	0	26	25	61	25
Female labourers .. ..	30	0	26	25	56	25

Non-manual Workers—

Special Grade .. ..	75	0	39	0	114	0
Grade I .. ..	55	0	29	25	84	25

Class of Worker	Month : March, 1959		
	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.

**Building Trade**

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years .. 1 40 .. 2 3 .. 3 43

Female labourers—

Not under 18 years .. 1 10 .. 2 3 .. 3 13

Unskilled labourers—

(irrespective of sex)

Under 18 years of age .. ..	0 90	2 3	2 93
Semi-skilled Grade II .. ..	1 65	2 13	3 78
Semi-skilled Grade I .. ..	1 80	2 13	3 93
Skilled .. ..	2 0	2 13	4 13

**Beedi Manufacturing Trade**

“ Nool ” beedi rolling (exclusive of preparation of wrappers for rolling) :—

1,000 beedies each 2 inches long .. ..	3 50
1,000 beedies each 2½ inches long .. ..	4 0
1,000 beedies each 3 inches long .. ..	4 75

“ Nool ” beedi rolling (exclusive of the preparation of wrappers for rolling) :—

1,000 beedies each 2 inches long .. ..	2 0
1,000 beedies each 2½ inches long .. ..	2 25
1,000 beedies each 3 inches long .. ..	2 75

Cutting wrapping leaves (inclusive of the preparation of wrappers for rolling)—

1,000 beedies each 2 inches long .. ..	1 50
1,000 beedies each 2½ inches long .. ..	1 75
1,000 beedies each 3 inches long .. ..	2 0

**Baking Trade**

Monthly Rates

Class “ A ” Worker : foreman, cooks, “ short eats ” makers, pastry makers, cake decorators ..	70 0	56 45	126 45
Class “ B ” Worker : dough mixers, scalers and weighers, divider men, twisters, pie men, pastry men, pie machine operators, friers, butter and icing mixers, icers, wrapping machine operators ..	55 0	52 50	107 50
Class “ C ” Worker : flour dumpers, flour sifters, rolling machine men, sugar grinders, bench hands, pan greasers, panners, bread trayers, bun trayers, cake trayers, bread slicers, fruit and vegetable cleaners, cream fillers, oven helpers, oven loaders, pan stackers, bread and bun stackers, cake stackers, cutters, crust cleaners, hand wrappers, packers, general helpers, and deliverymen ..	39 0	40 72	79 72

## APPENDIX II (A)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, to workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade**

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Child Workers *</i>			<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Minimum Wage</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Minimum Wage</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Minimum Wage</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
½	0 62½	0 57½	1 20	0 52½	0 43	0 95½	0 40	0 39½	0 79½	½
1	1 25	1 15	2 40	1 05	0 86	1 91	0 80	0 79	1 59	1
2	2 50	2 30	4 80	2 10	1 72	3 82	1 60	1 58	3 18	2
3	3 75	3 45	7 20	3 15	2 58	5 73	2 40	2 37	4 77	3
4	5 00	4 60	9 60	4 20	3 44	7 64	3 20	3 16	6 36	4
5	6 25	5 75	12 00	5 25	4 30	9 55	4 00	3 95	7 95	5
6	7 50	6 90	14 40	6 30	5 16	11 46	4 80	4 74	9 54	6
7	8 75	8 05	16 80	7 35	6 02	13 37	5 60	5 53	11 13	7
8	10 00	9 20	19 20	8 40	6 88	15 28	6 40	6 32	12 72	8
9	11 25	10 35	21 60	9 45	7 74	17 19	7 20	7 11	14 31	9
10	12 50	11 50	24 00	10 50	8 60	19 10	8 00	7 90	15 90	10
11	13 75	12 65	26 40	11 55	9 46	21 01	8 80	8 69	17 49	11
12	15 00	13 80	28 80	12 60	10 32	22 92	9 60	9 48	19 08	12
13	16 25	14 95	31 20	13 65	11 18	24 83	10 40	10 27	20 67	13
14	17 50	16 10	33 60	14 70	12 04	26 74	11 20	11 06	22 26	14
15	18 75	17 25	36 00	15 75	12 90	28 65	12 00	11 85	23 85	15
16	20 00	18 40	38 40	16 80	13 76	30 56	12 80	12 64	25 44	16
17	21 25	19 55	40 80	17 85	14 62	32 47	13 60	13 43	27 03	17
18	22 50	20 70	43 20	18 90	15 48	34 38	14 40	14 22	28 62	18
19	23 75	21 85	45 60	19 95	16 34	36 29	15 20	15 01	30 21	19
20	25 00	23 00	48 00	21 00	17 20	38 20	16 00	15 80	31 80	20
21	26 25	24 15	50 40	22 05	18 06	40 11	16 80	16 59	33 39	21
22	27 50	25 30	52 80	23 10	18 92	42 02	17 60	17 38	34 98	22
23	28 75	26 45	55 20	24 15	19 78	43 93	18 40	18 17	36 57	23
24	30 00	27 60	57 60	25 20	20 64	45 84	19 20	18 96	38 16	24
25	31 25	28 75	60 00	26 25	21 50	47 75	20 00	19 75	39 75	25
26	32 50	29 90	62 40	27 30	22 36	49 66	20 80	20 54	41 34	26
27	33 75	31 05	64 80	28 35	23 22	51 57	21 60	21 33	42 93	27
28	35 00	32 20	67 20	29 40	24 08	53 48	22 40	22 12	44 52	28
29	36 25	33 35	69 60	30 45	24 94	55 39	23 20	22 91	46 11	29
30	37 50	34 50	72 00	31 50	25 80	57 30	24 00	23 70	47 70	30
31	38 75	35 65	74 40	32 55	26 66	59 21	24 80	24 49	49 29	31

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

## APPENDIX II (B)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, to workers in the Rubber 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.	
½	0 70	0 57½	1 27½	0 65	0 43	1 08	0 52½	0 39½	0 92	½
1	1 40	1 15	2 55	1 30	0 86	2 16	1 05	0 79	1 84	1
2	2 80	2 30	5 10	2 60	1 72	4 32	2 10	1 58	3 68	2
3	4 20	3 45	7 65	3 90	2 58	6 48	3 15	2 37	5 52	3
4	5 60	4 60	10 20	5 20	3 44	8 64	4 20	3 16	7 36	4
5	7 00	5 75	12 75	6 50	4 30	10 80	5 25	3 95	9 20	5
6	8 40	6 90	15 30	7 80	5 16	12 96	6 30	4 74	11 04	6
7	9 80	8 05	17 85	9 10	6 02	15 12	7 35	5 53	12 88	7
8	11 20	9 20	20 40	10 40	6 88	17 28	8 40	6 32	14 72	8
9	12 60	10 35	22 95	11 70	7 74	19 44	9 45	7 11	16 56	9
10	14 00	11 50	25 50	13 00	8 60	21 60	10 50	7 90	18 40	10
11	15 40	12 65	28 05	14 30	9 46	23 76	11 55	8 69	20 24	11
12	16 80	13 80	30 60	15 60	10 32	25 92	12 60	9 48	22 08	12
13	18 20	14 95	33 15	16 90	11 18	28 08	13 65	10 27	23 92	13
14	19 60	16 10	35 70	18 20	12 04	30 24	14 70	11 06	25 76	14
15	21 00	17 25	38 25	19 50	12 90	32 40	15 75	11 85	27 60	15
16	22 40	18 40	40 80	20 80	13 76	34 56	16 80	12 64	29 44	16
17	23 80	19 55	43 35	22 10	14 62	36 72	17 85	13 43	31 28	17
18	25 20	20 70	45 90	23 40	15 48	38 88	18 90	14 22	33 12	18
19	26 60	21 85	48 45	24 70	16 34	41 04	19 95	15 01	34 96	19
20	28 00	23 00	51 00	26 00	17 20	43 20	21 00	15 80	36 80	20
21	29 40	24 15	53 55	27 30	18 06	45 36	22 05	16 59	38 64	21
22	30 80	25 30	56 10	28 60	18 92	47 52	23 10	17 38	40 48	22
23	32 20	26 45	58 65	29 90	19 78	49 68	24 15	18 17	42 32	23
24	33 60	27 60	61 20	31 20	20 64	51 84	25 20	18 96	44 16	24
25	35 00	28 75	63 75	32 50	21 50	54 00	26 25	19 75	46 00	25
26	36 40	29 90	66 30	33 80	22 36	56 16	27 30	20 54	47 84	26
27	37 80	31 05	68 85	35 10	23 22	58 32	28 35	21 33	49 68	27
28	39 20	32 20	71 40	36 40	24 08	60 48	29 40	22 12	51 52	28
29	40 60	33 35	73 95	37 70	24 94	62 64	30 45	22 91	53 36	29
30	42 00	34 50	76 50	39 00	25 86	64 80	31 50	23 70	55 20	30
31	43 40	35 65	79 05	40 30	26 66	66 96	32 55	24 49	57 04	31

\* 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 March, 1959, 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	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 55	0 57½	1 12½	0 45	0 43	0 88	0 32½	0 39½	0 72	½
1	1 10	1 15	2 25	0 90	0 86	1 76	0 65	0 79	1 44	1
2	2 20	2 30	4 50	1 80	1 72	3 52	1 30	1 58	2 88	2
3	3 30	3 45	6 75	2 70	2 58	5 28	1 95	2 37	4 32	3
4	4 40	4 60	9 00	3 60	3 44	7 04	2 60	3 16	5 76	4
5	5 50	5 75	11 25	4 50	4 30	8 80	3 25	3 95	7 20	5
6	6 60	6 90	13 50	5 40	5 16	10 56	3 90	4 74	8 64	6
7	7 70	8 05	15 75	6 30	6 02	12 32	4 55	5 53	10 08	7
8	8 80	9 20	18 00	7 20	6 88	14 08	5 20	6 32	11 52	8
9	9 90	10 35	20 25	8 10	7 74	15 84	5 85	7 11	12 96	9
10	11 00	11 50	22 50	9 00	8 60	17 60	6 50	7 90	14 40	10
11	12 10	12 65	24 75	9 90	9 46	19 36	7 15	8 69	15 84	11
12	13 20	13 80	27 00	10 80	10 32	21 12	7 80	9 48	17 28	12
13	14 30	14 95	29 25	11 70	11 18	22 88	8 45	10 27	18 72	13
14	15 40	16 10	31 50	12 60	12 04	24 64	9 10	11 06	20 16	14
15	16 50	17 25	33 75	13 50	12 90	26 40	9 75	11 85	21 60	15
16	17 60	18 40	36 00	14 40	13 76	28 16	10 40	12 64	23 04	16
17	18 70	19 55	38 25	15 30	14 62	29 92	11 05	13 43	24 48	17
18	19 80	20 70	40 50	16 20	15 48	31 68	11 70	14 22	25 92	18
19	20 90	21 85	42 75	17 10	16 34	33 44	12 35	15 01	27 36	19
20	22 00	23 00	45 00	18 00	17 20	35 20	13 00	15 80	28 80	20
21	23 10	24 15	47 25	18 90	18 06	36 96	13 65	16 59	30 24	21
22	24 20	25 30	49 50	19 80	18 92	38 72	14 30	17 38	31 68	22
23	25 30	26 45	51 75	20 70	19 78	40 48	14 95	18 17	33 12	23
24	26 40	27 60	54 00	21 60	20 64	42 24	15 60	18 96	34 56	24
25	27 50	28 75	56 25	22 50	21 50	44 00	16 25	19 75	36 00	25
26	28 60	29 90	58 50	23 40	22 36	45 76	16 90	20 54	37 44	26
27	29 70	31 05	60 75	24 30	23 22	47 52	17 55	21 33	38 88	27
28	30 80	32 20	63 00	25 20	24 08	49 28	18 20	22 12	40 32	28
29	31 90	33 35	65 25	26 10	24 94	51 04	18 85	22 91	41 76	29
30	33 00	34 50	67 50	27 00	25 80	52 80	19 50	23 70	43 20	30
31	34 10	35 65	69 75	27 90	26 66	54 56	20 15	24 49	44 64	31

\* 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 March, 1959, to workers in**  
**the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades**

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade				No. of Days
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 15	1 07½	0 85½	0 77	1 90	1 7	1 40½	1 37	½
1	2 30	2 15	1 71	1 54	3 80	3 40	2 81	2 74	1
2	4 60	4 30	3 42	3 08	7 60	6 80	5 62	5 48	2
3	6 90	6 45	5 13	4 62	11 40	10 20	8 43	8 22	3
4	9 20	8 60	6 84	6 16	15 20	13 60	11 24	10 96	4
5	11 50	10 75	8 55	7 70	19 00	17 00	14 05	13 70	5
6	13 80	12 90	10 26	9 24	22 80	20 40	16 86	16 44	6
7	16 10	15 05	11 97	10 78	26 60	23 80	19 67	19 18	7
8	18 40	17 20	13 68	12 32	30 40	27 20	22 48	21 92	8
9	20 70	19 35	15 39	13 86	34 20	30 60	25 29	24 66	9
10	23 0	21 50	17 10	15 40	38 00	34 00	28 10	27 40	10
11	25 30	23 65	18 81	16 94	41 80	37 40	30 91	30 14	11
12	27 60	25 80	20 52	18 48	45 60	40 80	33 72	32 88	12
13	29 90	27 95	22 23	20 02	49 40	44 20	36 53	35 62	13
14	32 20	30 10	23 94	21 56	53 20	47 60	39 34	38 36	14
15	34 50	32 25	25 65	23 10	57 00	51 00	42 15	41 10	15
16	36 80	34 40	27 36	24 64	60 80	54 40	44 96	43 84	16
17	39 10	36 55	29 07	26 18	64 60	57 80	47 77	46 58	17
18	41 40	38 70	30 78	27 72	68 40	61 20	50 58	49 32	18
19	43 70	40 85	32 49	29 26	72 20	64 60	53 39	52 06	19
20	46 0	43 00	34 20	30 80	76 00	68 00	56 20	54 80	20
21	48 30	45 15	35 91	32 34	79 80	71 40	59 01	57 54	21
22	50 60	47 30	37 62	33 88	83 60	74 80	61 82	60 28	22
23	52 90	49 45	39 33	35 42	87 40	78 20	64 63	63 02	23
24	55 20	51 60	41 04	36 96	91 20	81 60	67 44	65 76	24
25	57 50	53 75	42 75	38 50	95 00	85 00	70 25	68 50	25
26	59 80	55 90	44 46	40 04	98 80	88 40	73 06	71 24	26
27	62 10	58 05	46 17	41 58	102 60	91 80	75 87	73 98	27
28	64 40	60 20	47 88	43 12	106 40	95 20	78 68	76 72	28
29	66 70	62 35	49 59	44 66	110 20	98 60	81 49	79 46	29
30	69 00	64 50	51 30	46 20	114 00	102 00	84 30	82 20	30
31	71 30	66 65	53 01	47 74	117 80	105 40	87 11	84 94	31

*Notes.*—"Male" refers to male workers not under 18 years of age; "Female" to female workers not under 18 years of age and "Young Persons" to workers under 18 years of age in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade. In the Coconut Growing Trade, "Male", "Female" and "Child Workers" refer to male workers not under 16 years of age; Female workers 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 respectively.

**APPENDIX III (B)**

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, 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-mediate Grade	Grade I	Watch-ers	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.	
½	1 71½	1 86½	1 96½	1 91½	1 53	1 60½	1 16½	1 24	1 31½	1 44	½
1	3 43	3 73	3 93	3 83	3 06	3 21	2 33	2 48	2 63	2 88	1
2	6 86	7 46	7 86	7 66	6 12	6 42	4 66	4 96	5 26	5 76	2
3	10 29	11 19	11 79	11 49	9 18	9 63	6 99	7 44	7 89	8 64	3
4	13 72	14 92	15 72	15 32	12 24	12 84	9 32	9 92	10 52	11 52	4
5	17 15	18 65	19 65	19 15	15 30	16 05	11 65	12 40	13 15	14 40	5
6	20 58	22 38	23 58	22 98	18 36	19 26	13 98	14 88	15 78	17 28	6
7	24 01	26 11	27 51	26 81	21 42	22 47	16 31	17 36	18 41	20 16	7
8	27 44	29 84	31 44	30 64	24 48	25 68	18 64	19 84	21 04	23 04	8
9	30 87	33 57	35 37	34 47	27 54	28 89	20 97	22 32	23 67	25 92	9
10	34 30	37 30	39 30	38 30	30 60	32 10	23 30	24 80	26 30	28 80	10
11	37 73	41 03	43 23	42 13	33 66	35 31	25 63	27 28	28 93	31 68	11
12	41 16	44 76	47 16	45 96	36 72	38 52	27 96	29 76	31 56	34 56	12
13	44 59	48 49	51 09	49 79	39 78	41 73	30 29	32 24	34 19	37 44	13
14	48 02	52 22	55 02	53 62	42 84	44 94	32 62	34 72	36 82	40 32	14
15	51 45	55 95	58 95	57 45	45 90	48 15	34 95	37 20	39 45	43 20	15
16	54 88	59 68	62 88	61 28	48 96	51 36	37 28	39 68	42 08	46 08	16
17	58 31	63 41	66 81	65 11	52 02	54 57	39 61	42 16	44 71	48 96	17
18	61 74	67 14	70 74	68 94	55 08	57 78	41 94	44 64	47 34	51 84	18
19	65 17	70 87	74 67	72 77	58 14	60 99	44 27	47 12	49 97	54 72	19
20	68 60	74 60	78 60	76 60	61 20	64 20	46 60	49 60	52 60	57 60	20
21	72 03	78 33	82 53	80 43	64 26	67 41	48 93	52 08	55 23	60 48	21
22	75 46	82 06	86 46	84 26	67 32	70 62	51 26	54 56	57 86	63 36	22
23	78 89	85 79	90 39	88 09	70 38	73 83	53 59	57 04	60 49	66 24	23
24	82 32	89 52	94 32	91 92	73 44	77 04	55 92	59 52	63 12	69 12	24
25	85 75	93 25	98 25	95 75	76 50	80 25	58 25	62 00	65 75	72 00	25
26	89 18	96 98	102 18	99 58	79 56	83 46	60 58	64 48	68 38	74 88	26
27	92 61	100 71	106 11	103 41	82 62	86 67	62 91	66 96	71 01	77 76	27
28	96 04	104 44	110 04	107 24	85 68	89 88	65 24	69 44	73 64	80 64	28
29	99 47	108 17	113 97	111 07	88 74	93 09	67 57	71 92	76 27	83 52	29
30	102 90	111 90	117 90	114 90	91 80	96 30	69 90	74 40	78 90	86 40	30
31	106 33	115 63	121 83	118 73	94 86	99 51	72 23	76 88	81 53	89 28	31

**APPENDIX III (C)**

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the  
number of days worked during March, 1959, 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 Repairers	Watchers		over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 71½	1 86½	1 96½	1 86½	1 91½	1 53	1 16½	1 24	1 31½	1 44	½
1	3 43	3 73	3 93	3 73	3 83	3 06	2 33	2 48	2 63	2 88	1
2	6 86	7 46	7 86	7 46	7 66	6 12	4 66	4 96	5 26	5 76	2
3	10 29	11 19	11 79	11 19	11 49	9 18	6 99	7 44	7 89	8 64	3
4	13 72	14 92	15 72	14 92	15 32	12 24	9 32	9 92	10 52	11 52	4
5	17 15	18 65	19 65	18 65	19 15	15 30	11 65	12 40	13 15	14 40	5
6	20 58	22 38	23 58	22 38	22 98	18 36	13 98	14 88	15 78	17 28	6
7	24 01	26 11	27 51	26 11	26 81	21 42	16 31	17 36	18 41	20 16	7
8	27 44	29 84	31 44	29 84	30 64	24 48	18 64	19 84	21 04	22 04	8
9	30 87	33 57	35 37	33 57	34 47	27 54	20 97	22 32	23 67	25 92	9
10	34 30	37 30	39 30	37 30	38 30	30 60	23 30	24 80	26 30	28 80	10
11	37 73	41 03	43 23	41 03	42 13	33 66	25 63	27 28	28 93	31 68	11
12	41 16	44 76	47 16	44 76	45 96	36 72	27 96	29 76	31 56	34 56	12
13	44 59	48 49	51 09	48 49	49 79	39 78	30 29	32 24	34 19	37 44	13
14	48 02	52 22	55 02	52 22	53 62	42 84	32 62	34 72	36 82	40 32	14
15	51 45	55 95	58 95	55 95	57 45	45 90	34 95	37 20	39 45	43 20	15
16	54 88	59 68	62 88	59 68	61 28	48 96	37 28	39 68	42 08	46 08	16
17	58 31	63 41	66 81	63 41	65 11	52 02	39 61	42 16	44 71	48 96	17
18	61 74	67 14	70 74	67 14	68 94	55 08	41 94	44 64	47 34	51 84	18
19	65 17	70 87	74 67	70 87	72 77	58 14	44 27	47 12	49 97	54 72	19
20	68 60	74 60	78 60	74 60	76 60	61 20	46 60	49 60	52 60	57 60	20
21	72 03	78 33	82 53	78 33	80 43	64 26	48 93	52 08	55 23	60 48	21
22	75 46	82 06	86 46	82 06	84 26	67 32	51 26	54 56	57 86	63 36	22
23	78 89	85 79	90 39	85 79	88 09	70 38	53 59	57 04	60 49	66 24	23
24	82 32	89 52	94 32	89 52	91 92	73 44	55 92	59 52	63 12	69 12	24
25	85 75	93 25	98 25	93 25	95 75	76 50	58 25	62 00	65 75	72 00	25
26	89 18	96 98	102 18	96 98	99 58	79 56	60 58	64 48	68 38	74 88	26
27	92 61	100 71	106 11	100 71	103 41	82 62	62 91	66 96	71 01	77 76	27
28	96 04	104 44	110 04	104 44	107 24	85 68	65 24	69 44	73 64	80 64	28
29	99 47	108 17	113 97	108 17	111 07	88 74	67 57	71 92	76 27	83 52	29
30	102 90	111 90	117 90	111 90	114 90	91 80	69 90	74 40	78 90	86 40	30
31	106 33	115 63	121 83	115 63	118 73	94 86	72 23	76 88	81 53	89 28	31

**APPENDIX III (D)**

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, to workers in the Engineering Trade**

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganics	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.	
½	1 71½	1 89	1 79	2 06½	1 96½	1 91½	0 80½	0 93½	1 17½	1 37½	½
1	3 43	3 78	3 58	4 13	3 93	3 83	1 61	1 87	2 35	2 75	1
2	6 86	7 56	7 16	8 26	7 86	7 66	3 22	3 74	4 70	5 50	2
3	10 29	11 34	10 74	12 39	11 79	11 49	4 83	5 61	7 05	8 25	3
4	13 72	15 12	14 32	16 52	15 72	15 32	6 44	7 43	9 40	11 00	4
5	17 15	18 90	17 90	20 65	19 65	19 15	8 05	9 35	11 75	13 75	5
6	20 58	22 68	21 48	24 78	23 58	22 98	9 66	11 22	14 10	16 50	6
7	24 01	26 46	25 06	28 91	27 51	26 81	11 27	13 09	16 45	19 25	7
8	27 44	30 24	28 64	33 04	31 44	30 64	12 88	14 96	18 80	22 00	8
9	30 87	34 02	32 22	37 17	35 37	34 47	14 49	16 83	21 15	24 75	9
10	34 30	37 80	35 80	41 30	39 30	38 30	16 10	18 70	23 50	27 50	10
11	37 73	41 58	39 38	45 43	43 23	42 13	17 71	20 57	25 85	30 25	11
12	41 16	45 36	42 96	49 56	47 16	45 96	19 32	22 44	28 20	33 00	12
13	44 59	49 14	46 54	53 69	51 09	49 79	20 93	24 31	30 55	35 75	13
14	48 02	52 92	50 12	57 82	55 02	53 62	22 54	26 18	32 90	38 50	14
15	51 45	56 70	53 70	61 95	58 95	57 45	24 15	28 05	35 25	41 25	15
16	54 88	60 48	57 28	66 08	62 88	61 28	25 76	29 92	37 60	44 00	16
17	58 31	64 26	60 86	70 21	66 81	65 11	27 37	31 79	39 95	46 75	17
18	61 74	68 04	64 44	74 34	70 74	68 94	28 98	33 66	42 30	49 50	18
19	65 17	71 82	68 02	78 47	74 67	72 77	30 59	35 53	44 65	52 25	19
20	68 60	75 60	71 60	82 60	78 60	76 60	32 20	37 40	47 00	55 00	20
21	72 03	79 38	75 18	86 73	82 53	80 43	33 81	39 27	49 35	57 75	21
22	75 46	83 16	78 76	90 86	86 46	84 26	35 42	41 14	51 70	60 50	22
23	78 89	86 94	82 34	94 99	90 39	88 09	37 03	43 01	54 05	63 25	23
24	82 32	90 72	85 92	99 12	94 32	91 92	38 64	44 88	56 40	66 00	24
25	85 75	94 50	89 50	103 25	98 25	95 75	40 25	46 75	58 75	68 75	25
26	89 18	98 28	93 08	107 38	102 18	99 58	41 86	48 62	61 10	71 50	26
27	92 61	102 06	96 66	111 51	106 11	103 41	43 47	50 49	63 45	74 25	27
28	96 04	105 84	100 24	115 64	110 04	107 24	45 08	52 36	65 80	77 00	28
29	99 47	109 62	103 82	119 77	113 97	111 07	46 69	54 23	68 15	97 75	29
30	102 90	113 40	107 40	123 90	117 90	114 90	48 30	56 10	70 50	82 50	30
31	106 33	117 18	110 98	128 03	121 83	118 73	49 91	57 97	72 85	85 25	31

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, 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		Watchers	
	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
1/2	1 73	1 50	0 90½	1 15½	1 53	1 34	0 83	1 03	1 38	1 19½	0 78	0 98	1 58	1/2
1	3 46	3 00	1 81	2 31	3 06	2 68	1 66	2 06	2 76	2 39	1 56	1 96	3 16	1
2	6 92	6 00	3 62	4 62	6 12	5 36	3 32	4 12	5 52	4 78	3 12	3 92	6 32	2
3	10 38	9 00	5 43	6 93	9 18	8 04	4 98	6 18	8 28	7 17	4 68	5 88	9 48	3
4	13 84	12 00	7 24	9 24	12 24	10 72	6 64	8 24	11 04	9 56	6 24	7 84	12 64	4
5	17 30	15 00	9 05	11 55	15 30	13 40	8 30	10 30	13 80	11 95	7 80	9 80	15 80	5
6	20 76	18 00	10 86	13 86	18 36	16 08	9 96	12 36	16 56	14 34	9 36	11 76	18 96	6
7	24 22	21 00	12 67	16 17	21 42	18 76	11 62	14 42	19 32	16 73	10 92	13 72	22 12	7
8	27 68	24 00	14 48	18 48	24 48	21 44	13 28	16 48	22 08	19 12	12 48	15 68	25 28	8
9	31 14	27 00	16 29	20 79	27 54	24 12	14 94	18 54	24 84	21 51	14 04	17 64	28 44	9
10	34 60	30 00	18 10	23 10	30 60	26 80	16 60	20 60	27 60	23 90	15 60	19 60	31 60	10
11	38 06	33 00	19 91	25 41	33 66	29 48	18 26	22 66	30 36	26 29	17 16	21 56	34 76	11
12	41 52	36 00	21 72	27 72	36 72	32 16	19 92	24 72	33 12	28 68	18 72	23 52	37 92	12
13	44 98	39 00	23 53	30 03	39 78	34 84	21 58	26 78	35 88	31 07	20 28	25 48	41 08	13
14	48 44	42 00	25 34	32 34	42 84	37 52	23 24	28 84	38 64	33 46	21 84	27 44	44 24	14
15	51 90	45 00	27 15	34 65	45 90	40 20	24 90	30 90	41 40	35 85	23 40	29 40	47 40	15
16	55 36	48 00	28 96	36 96	48 96	42 88	26 56	32 96	44 16	38 24	24 96	31 36	50 56	16
17	58 82	51 00	30 77	39 27	52 02	45 56	28 22	35 02	46 92	40 63	26 52	33 32	53 72	17
18	62 28	54 00	32 58	41 58	55 08	48 24	29 88	37 08	49 68	43 02	28 08	35 28	56 88	18
19	65 74	57 00	34 39	43 89	58 14	50 92	31 54	39 14	52 44	45 41	29 64	37 24	60 04	19
20	69 20	60 00	36 20	46 20	61 20	53 60	33 20	41 20	55 20	47 80	31 20	39 20	63 20	20
21	72 66	63 00	38 01	48 51	64 26	56 28	34 86	43 26	57 96	50 19	32 76	41 16	66 36	21
22	76 12	66 00	39 82	50 82	67 32	58 96	36 52	45 32	60 72	52 58	34 32	43 12	69 52	22
23	79 58	69 00	41 63	53 13	70 38	61 64	38 18	47 38	63 48	54 97	35 88	45 08	72 68	23
24	83 04	72 00	43 44	55 44	73 44	64 32	39 84	49 44	66 24	57 36	37 44	47 04	75 84	24
25	86 50	75 00	45 25	57 75	76 50	67 00	41 50	51 50	69 00	59 75	39 00	49 00	79 00	25
26	89 96	78 00	47 06	60 06	79 56	69 68	43 16	53 56	71 76	62 14	40 56	50 96	82 16	26
27	93 42	81 00	48 87	62 37	82 62	72 36	44 82	55 62	74 52	64 53	42 12	52 92	85 32	27
28	96 88	84 00	50 68	64 68	85 68	75 04	46 48	57 68	77 28	66 92	43 68	54 88	88 48	28
29	100 34	87 00	52 49	66 99	88 74	77 72	48 14	59 74	80 04	69 31	45 24	56 84	91 64	29
30	103 80	90 00	54 30	69 30	91 80	80 40	49 80	61 80	82 80	71 70	46 80	58 80	94 80	30
31	107 26	93 00	56 11	71 61	94 86	83 08	51 46	63 86	85 56	74 09	48 36	60 76	97 96	31

### APPENDIX III (F)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, 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.		
½	1 71½	1 56½	1 46½	1 89	1 96½	2 06½	½
1	3 43	3 13	2 93	3 78	3 93	4 13	1
2	6 86	6 26	5 86	7 56	7 86	8 26	2
3	10 29	9 39	8 79	11 34	11 79	12 39	3
4	13 72	12 52	11 72	15 12	15 72	16 52	4
5	17 15	15 65	14 65	18 90	19 65	20 65	5
6	20 58	18 78	17 58	22 68	23 58	24 78	6
7	24 01	21 91	20 51	26 46	27 51	28 91	7
8	27 44	25 04	23 44	30 24	31 44	33 04	8
9	30 87	28 17	26 37	34 02	35 37	37 17	9
10	34 30	31 30	29 30	37 80	39 30	41 30	10
11	37 73	34 43	32 23	41 58	43 23	45 43	11
12	41 16	37 56	35 16	45 36	47 16	49 56	12
13	44 59	40 69	38 09	49 14	51 09	53 69	13
14	48 02	43 82	41 02	52 92	55 02	57 82	14
15	51 45	46 95	43 95	56 70	58 95	61 95	15
16	54 88	50 08	46 88	60 48	62 88	66 08	16
17	58 31	53 21	49 81	64 26	66 81	70 21	17
18	61 74	56 34	52 74	68 04	70 74	74 34	18
19	65 17	59 47	55 67	71 82	74 67	78 47	19
20	68 60	62 60	58 60	75 60	78 60	82 60	20
21	72 03	65 73	61 53	79 38	82 53	86 73	21
22	75 46	68 86	64 46	83 16	86 46	90 86	22
23	78 89	71 99	67 39	86 94	90 39	94 99	23
24	82 32	75 12	70 32	90 72	94 32	99 12	24
25	85 75	78 25	73 25	94 50	98 25	103 25	25
26	89 18	81 38	76 18	98 28	102 18	107 38	26
27	92 61	84 51	79 11	102 06	106 11	111 51	27
28	96 04	87 64	82 04	105 84	110 04	115 64	28
29	99 47	90 77	84 97	109 62	113 97	119 77	29
30	102 90	93 90	87 90	113 40	117 90	123 90	30
31	106 33	97 03	90 83	117 18	121 83	128 03	31

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

"Unskilled Female" means a female unskilled 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 March, 1959, 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. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	
½	3 26	2 88½	2 51	2 63½	2 38½	1 63	½
1	6 52	5 77	5 02	5 27	4 77	3 26	1
2	13 04	11 54	10 04	10 54	9 54	6 52	2
3	19 56	17 31	15 06	15 81	14 31	9 78	3
4	26 08	23 08	20 08	21 08	19 08	13 04	4
5	32 60	28 85	25 10	26 35	23 85	16 30	5
6	39 12	34 62	30 12	31 62	28 62	19 56	6
7	45 64	40 39	35 14	36 89	33 39	22 82	7
8	52 16	46 16	40 16	42 16	38 16	26 08	8
9	58 68	51 93	45 18	47 43	42 93	29 34	9
10	65 20	57 70	50 20	52 70	47 70	32 60	10
11	71 72	63 47	55 22	57 97	52 47	35 86	11
12	78 24	69 24	60 24	63 24	57 24	39 12	12
13	84 76	75 01	65 26	68 51	62 01	42 38	13
14	91 28	80 78	70 28	73 78	66 78	45 64	14
15	97 80	86 55	75 30	79 05	71 55	48 90	15
16	104 32	92 32	80 32	84 32	76 32	52 16	16
17	110 84	98 09	85 34	89 59	81 09	55 42	17
18	117 36	103 86	90 36	94 86	85 86	58 68	18
19	123 88	109 63	95 38	100 13	90 63	61 94	19
20	130 40	115 40	100 40	105 40	95 40	65 20	20
21	136 92	121 17	105 42	110 67	100 17	68 46	21
22	143 44	126 94	110 44	115 94	104 94	71 72	22
23	149 96	132 71	115 46	121 21	109 71	74 98	23
24	156 48	138 48	120 48	126 48	114 48	78 24	24
25	163 00	144 25	125 50	131 75	119 25	81 50	25
26	169 52	150 02	130 52	137 02	124 02	84 76	26
27	176 04	155 79	135 54	142 29	128 79	88 02	27
28	182 56	161 56	140 56	147 56	133 56	91 28	28
29	189 08	167 33	145 58	152 83	138 33	94 54	29
30	195 60	173 10	150 60	158 10	143 10	97 80	30
31	202 12	178 87	155 62	163 37	147 87	101 06	31

## APPENDIX IV (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, to Monthly-paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Class F	Class G	Class H	Class I	Class J	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. c.											
1/2	2 97	2 79	2 65	2 97	2 33	2 37	2 16	1 98	2 16	2 72	1 71	1/2
1	5 94	5 57	5 29	5 94	4 65	4 74	4 32	3 95	4 32	5 43	3 41	1
2	11 88	11 14	10 59	11 88	9 29	9 48	8 64	7 90	8 64	10 86	6 83	2
3	17 82	16 71	15 88	17 82	13 94	14 21	12 96	11 85	12 96	16 29	10 24	3
4	23 77	22 28	21 17	23 77	18 58	18 95	17 28	15 80	17 28	21 72	13 65	4
5	29 71	27 86	26 47	29 71	23 23	23 69	21 60	19 74	21 60	27 15	17 07	5
6	35 65	33 43	31 76	35 65	27 87	28 43	25 92	23 69	25 92	32 58	20 48	6
7	41 59	39 00	37 05	41 59	32 52	33 16	30 23	27 64	30 23	38 01	23 90	7
8	47 53	44 57	42 35	47 53	37 16	37 90	34 55	31 59	34 55	43 44	27 31	8
9	53 47	50 14	47 64	53 47	41 81	42 64	38 87	35 54	38 87	48 87	30 72	9
10	59 41	55 71	52 93	59 41	46 45	47 38	43 19	39 49	43 19	54 30	34 14	10
11	65 36	61 28	58 23	65 36	51 10	52 12	47 51	43 44	47 51	59 73	37 55	11
12	71 30	66 85	63 52	71 30	55 74	56 85	51 83	47 39	51 83	65 16	40 96	12
13	77 24	72 42	68 81	77 24	60 39	61 59	56 15	51 34	56 15	70 59	44 38	13
14	83 18	78 00	74 11	83 18	65 03	66 33	60 47	55 28	60 47	76 03	47 79	14
15	89 12	83 57	79 40	89 12	69 68	71 07	64 79	59 23	64 79	81 46	51 21	15
16	95 06	89 14	84 69	95 06	74 32	75 80	69 11	63 18	69 11	86 89	54 62	16
17	101 01	94 71	89 99	101 01	78 97	80 54	73 43	67 13	73 43	92 32	58 03	17
18	106 95	100 28	95 28	106 95	83 61	85 28	77 75	71 08	77 75	97 75	61 45	18
19	112 89	105 85	100 57	112 89	88 26	90 02	82 07	75 03	82 07	103 18	64 86	19
20	118 83	111 42	105 87	118 83	92 90	94 76	86 39	78 98	86 39	108 61	68 27	20
21	124 77	116 99	111 16	124 77	97 55	99 49	90 70	82 93	90 70	114 04	71 69	21
22	130 71	122 56	116 45	130 71	102 19	104 23	95 02	86 88	95 02	119 47	75 10	22
23	136 65	128 14	121 75	136 65	106 84	108 97	99 34	90 82	99 34	124 90	78 52	23
24	142 60	133 71	127 04	142 60	111 48	113 71	103 66	94 77	103 66	130 33	81 93	24
25	148 54	139 28	132 33	148 54	116 13	118 44	107 98	98 72	107 98	135 76	85 34	25
26	154 48	144 85	137 63	154 48	120 77	123 18	112 30	102 67	112 30	141 19	88 76	26
27	160 42	150 42	142 92	160 42	125 42	127 92	116 62	106 62	116 62	146 62	92 17	27
28	170 05	159 45	151 50	170 05	132 95	135 60	123 62	113 02	123 62	155 42	97 70	28
29	179 68	168 48	160 08	179 68	140 48	143 28	130 62	119 42	130 62	164 22	103 23	29
30	189 31	177 51	168 66	189 31	148 01	150 96	137 62	125 82	137 62	173 02	108 76	30
31	198 94	186 54	177 24	198 94	155 54	158 64	144 62	132 22	144 62	181 82	114 29	31

## APPENDIX IV (B)

**Ready Reckoner showing the minimum wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1959, to workers in the Baking Trade**

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class B</i>	<i>Class C</i>	<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
½	2 34	1 99	1 48	½
1	4 68	3 98	2 95	1
2	9 37	7 96	5 91	2
3	14 05	11 94	8 86	3
4	18 73	15 93	11 81	4
5	23 42	19 91	14 76	5
6	28 10	23 89	17 72	6
7	32 78	27 87	20 67	7
8	37 47	31 85	23 62	8
9	42 15	35 83	26 57	9
10	46 83	39 81	29 53	10
11	51 52	43 80	32 48	11
12	56 20	47 78	35 43	12
13	60 88	51 76	38 38	13
14	65 57	55 74	41 34	14
15	70 25	59 72	44 29	15
16	74 93	63 70	47 24	16
17	79 62	67 69	50 19	17
18	84 30	71 67	53 15	18
19	88 98	75 65	56 10	19
20	93 67	79 63	59 05	20
21	98 35	83 61	62 00	21
22	103 03	87 59	64 96	22
23	107 72	91 57	67 91	23
24	112 40	95 56	70 86	24
25	117 08	99 54	73 81	25
26	121 77	103 52	76 77	26
27	126 45	107 50	79 72	27

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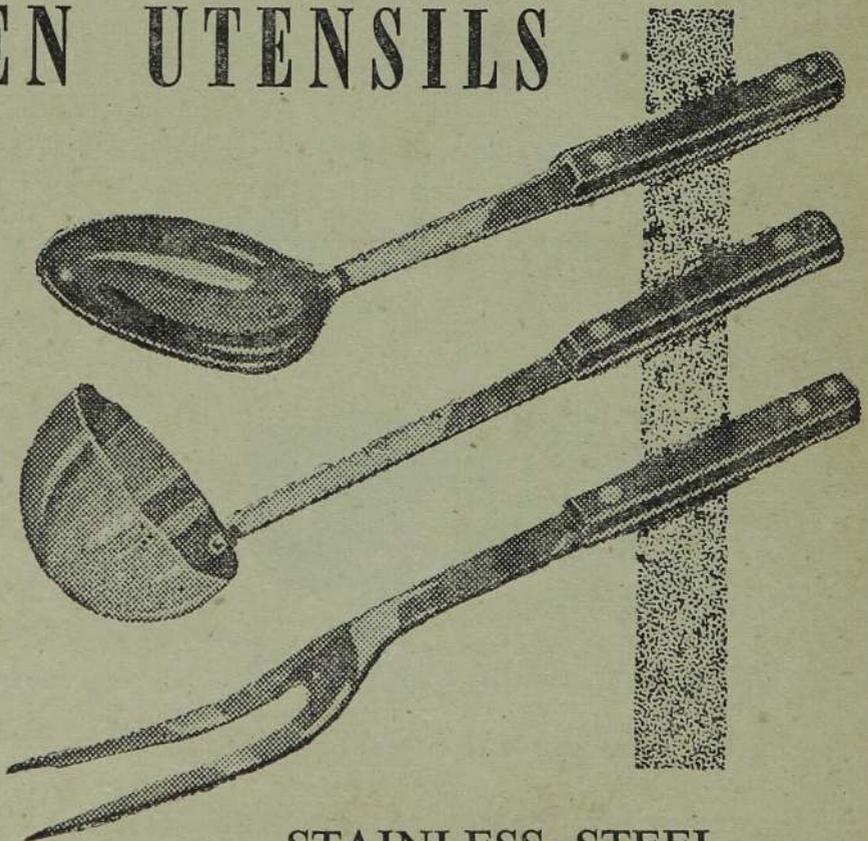
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Reserve Fund	..	..	£1,500,000
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Manager, Colombo.

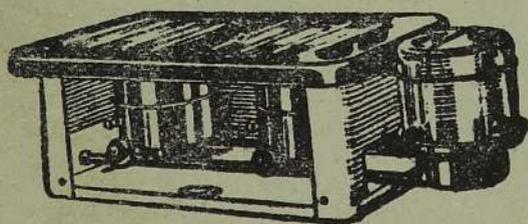
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Pakistan	..	Karachi, Chittagong, Khulna
Ceylon	..	Colombo (Fort), 16, Queen Street Colombo (Pettah), 88, Main Street Kandy, Galle, Jaffna
Burma	..	Rangoon
Mauritius	..	Port Louis
Singapore		
Malaya	..	Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lipis, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan, Temerloh, Penang, Ipoh
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| ★ KALUTARA                | ★ VAVUNIYA     |
| ★ MATARA                  | ★ HAPUTALE     |
| ★ AVISSAWELLA             | ★ BADULLA      |
| ★ BATTICALOA              | ★ NAWALAPITIYA |
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