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CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

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EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY IN THE TEA INDUSTRY OF CEYLON

IN this article an attempt is made to analyse the structure and progress of employment in the tea industry, and also to trace to what extent the productivity trends have improved.

Tea is perhaps the largest industry in Ceylon employing about 15 to 16 per cent. of Ceylon's total labour force employed in some form of active occupation. According to the 1,953 census, only about 2,990,003 people are engaged in some form of occupation and out of this 448,044 are employed in this industry.

It should also be noted that the Tea Industry contributes the largest share to the national income of the Island. During 1955 about 23.5 per cent. of the Gross National Income was contributed by the tea industry. The share of the tea industry out of the gross national income had been progressively on the increase (except for 1952) and reached the climax in 1954 when tea prices were extremely favourable. The table below gives the income produced from the tea industry and its share out of the gross national income.

Share of Tea in the Gross National Income

<i>Year</i>	<i>National Income Rs. Million</i>	<i>Domestic Exports of Tea Rs. Million</i>	<i>Consumption of Tea Rs. Million</i>	<i>Total Tea output Rs. Million</i>	<i>Percentage of Tea output out of National Income</i>
1951	4,619	800	34	834	18.1
1952	4,507	723	32	755	16.8
1953	4,491	825	36	861	19.2
1954	4,772	1,123	42	1,165	24.4
1955	5,281	1,194	49	1,243	23.5

In the field of exports tea plays a predominant role. Over 60 per cent. of Ceylon's export earnings come from tea and during the last few years, especially from 1951, the share of tea out of the total exports had been rapidly increasing. This trend reached its peak in 1954 when the tea prices were favourable. The above clearly establishes the fact that tea is perhaps the most important industry in Ceylon. It

contributes the largest share to the national income and also plays a significant role in the earning of foreign exchange. Therefore, the internal economic activity of Ceylon and the future developments are to a great extent determined by this industry.

The table below gives the relative position of tea out of total exports:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total value of Exports Rs.</i>	<i>Value of Tea Exports Rs.</i>	<i>Percentage of Tea out of Total Export</i>
1945	665,799,692	278,476,033	41.8
1946	764,684,175	380,545,387	49.8
1947	889,181,181	566,522,598	63.7
1948	1,011,176,192	590,271,396	58.4
1949	1,063,240,115	649,845,462	61.1
1950	1,562,920,638	751,650,630	48.1
1951	1,904,388,958	800,036,157	42.0
1952	1,502,267,794	723,048,209	48.1
1953	1,568,036,651	825,090,178	52.6
1954	1,809,296,728	1,122,798,116	62.1
1955	1,940,116,065	1,194,226,886	61.6

Employment :

As mentioned earlier the tea industry employs about 15 to 16 per cent. of the total occupied population of Ceylon. The employment of labour had been generally on the increase till 1951. There was a sudden drop in 1949 and subsequently in 1952 and thereafter a rising trend in employment could be noticed. The employment of Ceylonese had however maintained a stable, rising trend except for the two years mentioned above. But the employment of Indian labour had not reflected a rising trend throughout and there had been many downward changes.

Before going into the question of changes in employment in detail it would be useful to analyse the composition of employment in the tea industry. The structure of the industry is such that it demands the employment of men, women and children. The composition and the structure of employment have been subject to radical changes during the last few years. There had been a decline in the proportion of male employment in the industry and a substitution by women appears to take place. In 1942 43.2 per cent. of the total employment were men, 41.8 per cent. were women and 15 per cent. were children. In 1955 43.3 per cent. were men, 43.8 per cent. were women and 12.9 per cent. were children. This shows that the decline in the share of child employment from 15 per cent. to 12.9 per cent. had been shared more by the women than by the men in the industry. This brings to light another important aspect of tea employment. The ratio between employment of males, females and children has changed. In other words, the technical coefficients which existed in the employment of these three categories of labour had changed between 1942 and 1955. This change took place in 1952 and this trend appears to continue even now. Considering absolute figures, there were 191,038 men employed in 1942 compared with 185,065 women and 66,206 children. But, in 1955 the male employment was 218,157 compared with 220,893 females and 64,786 children. Even though the absolute figures on employment for

men and women had been on the increase, the proportion of female employment had been increasing at a far higher rate than the proportionate increase in the employment of males. Whether this change is due to the increase in productivity of women or due to the disparity in wage rates is another question that should be investigated.

Another important aspect of employment in this industry is the employment of Indian and Ceylonese labour. In 1942 there were 85.5 per cent. of Indian labour and 14.5 per cent. of Ceylonese labour. But in 1955, the percentage of Indian labour had dropped to 80.1 per cent. whereas the Ceylonese labour had increased to 19.9 per cent. Even though the total employment had been on the increase, the employment of Ceylonese had been increasing at a higher rate than the rate of employment of Indians. This depicts the fact that the increase in employment had been shared more by Ceylonese labour than by Indian labour. To be exact, between 1942 and 1955 the employment of Indian labour had increased by only 6.7 per cent. whereas the Ceylonese labour had increased by 56.5 per cent. This shows that relatively more Ceylonese labour is taking up to employment in the tea industry than in the past.

Considering Ceylonese labour in detail, it was expressed earlier that between 1942 and 1955 their employment in the tea industry had increased by 56.5 per cent. The magnitude of increase in the different categories of Ceylon labour reflected certain diversified tendencies. The male labour increased by 48.9 per cent. whereas the female labour increased by 82.8 per cent. The increase in the employment of children had been not very remarkable. The composition of Ceylonese labour had undergone radical changes during the last fourteen years. In 1942, about 42.1 per cent. of the Ceylonese employment in the tea industry were males, 39.9 per cent. females and 18 per cent. children. In 1955 only 40.1 per cent. were males and the female employment increased to 46.6 per cent. The child employment declined to 13.3 per cent. This implies that more Ceylon women are being employed than Ceylon men. This change of predominance of Ceylon females took place around 1943 and the tendency appears to continue even now.

The Indian labour had not increased very much for the period considered. Only an increase of 6.7 per cent. could be noted. The composition of Indian labour had also not changed very radically. In 1942 out of the total Indian employment, there was 43.37 per cent. males, 42.17 per cent. females and 14.46 per cent. children. During 1955 the composition of Indian employment showed a slight increase of both males and females. The share of male employment increased to 44.1 per cent and females increased to 43.16 per cent. The employment of Indian children declined to 12.75 per cent. out of total Indian employment in 1955. This shows that increase in the proportion of males and females (out of the total Indian employment) had been at the expense of the decline in child employment. Detailed figures are given in Statements I and II at the end of the article.

Productivity :

Before analysing the productivity in the tea industry some important features relating to this aspect of the industry should be kept in mind. There are many other factors, than employment, which influence the production of tea. The total acreage, climatic conditions, and the

technique and methods of production are some of the obvious factors that influence the supply of tea. One of the most important factors that affects the supply of tea is the price at which tea could be sold. This influence appears to be contrary to the normal economic theory of supply increasing with an increase in price. The supply curve of tea appears to be elastic at low levels of prices. When the prices are low the production would appear to be increased at the expense of quality. An increase in the total production of tea would thereby offset the fall in receipts due to low prices. On the other hand when the prices are high, quality tea is produced at the expense of quantity. Therefore when analysing the average or marginal production of labour in the tea industry this fact should be borne in mind. The operation of the price factor on the production of tea would lead any productivity analysis into absurd conclusions. With this important limitation in mind the following analysis of productivity should be read. The table below gives the total, average and marginal production of tea :—

Total Average and Marginal Production of Tea in Ceylon

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Production of Tea in thousand lb.</i>	<i>Average Production for labourer lb.</i>	<i>Marginal Production for labourer lb.</i>
1942	291,400	658.8	—
1943	268,798	601.2	4,725.5
1944	296,851	664.6	68,589.2
1945	276,903	610.8	3,011.0
1946	282,911	599.4	321.0
1947	298,526	624.7	2,657.0
1948	298,791	611.0	23.9
1949	298,559	619.6	32.6
1950	306,215	618.6	584.3
1951	326,279	649.6	2,757.6
1952	316,842	654.5	519.7
1953	343,034	700.4	4,624.3
1954	366,738	745.2	10,065.4
1955	380,013	754.2	1,133.3

Between 1942 and 1955 the total production had increased by 30.4 per cent. whereas the employment in the tea industry had increased by only 13.9 per cent. This implies that the average production per labourer must have increased rapidly during this period. From the table above it is clear that the average production of tea per labourer had increased from 658.8 pounds in 1942 to 754.2 pounds in 1955. The tendencies are that it would still go on increasing in the future provided the influence of the other factors remain constant. This goes to prove that the optimum level of employment is not yet reached in the tea industry and it could employ some more labourers without hindering the average productivity. This of course should be analysed with the cost of production per pound of tea and what proportion goes to the labourer. If labour is the sole cause of increase in average production, it is relevant to investigate that aspect of employment that had influenced this increase in average production. Is it that the tea labourer had become more efficient or is it that the composition of labour had changed? It was seen earlier that the proportion of women in the tea industry had increased more, compared with the increase in

the production of men. Can this change in the technical coefficient be the cause for the increase in average production? This may be one of the causes but some share of this abnormal increase should also be attributed to price and other factors that have influenced the total production of tea.

The marginal production of tea had reflected certain diverse changes. It is well known in economic theory that when the average production rises the marginal production too should rise except between the range of the highest points of the marginal and average production. The rate of rise of the marginal productivity curve should be twice that of the average. Unfortunately the productivity curves of the tea industry appear to be not behaving according to the laws of economics. The marginal curve appears to have an erratic behaviour compared with the average. Perhaps this could be attributed to the other factors that influence production of tea. One limitation that should be mentioned here is that the estimate of the marginal production should be improved by adopting the multiple regression analysis. This would have, to some extent, eliminated the impact of the other factors on the production of tea. Unfortunately, due to lack of figures this method could not be attempted.

Tea, being a labour intensive industry, the labour cost is bound to be high. In 1955 the cost of producing a pound of tea was 155.49 cents and out of this 78.98 cents went as labour cost including dearness allowance. The labour cost therefore is 50.8 per cent. of the total cost of production of tea. The average auction price for a pound of tea being Rs. 2.24, the profit margin per pound of tea works out to 68.5 cents. Thus the profit margin is about 30.5 per cent. of the auction price. It is also interesting to note that out of Rs. 1,243 millions, the gross national income from the tea industry in 1955, only about Rs. 300 million has gone to the labour force as their income.

So far a rough sketch is made relating to the structure of employment and productivity in the tea industry. In a short article like this a thorough and detailed analysis cannot be attempted. One more point has to be stressed. This industry produces about 23.5 per cent. of Ceylon's national income employing only about 15 to 16 per cent. of Ceylon's active labour force. This shows to what degree the tea industry is subsidising the inefficiencies in the other industries. It contributes far more than the cost of maintaining the industry. Therefore, the economic stability of Ceylon depends to a very large degree on this industry. The surplus income above the cost of maintaining the industry could be used for implementing the development projects of Ceylon provided sufficient tact and adequate planning techniques are adopted.

(Contributed by—K. Tharmaratnam, Statistician, Department of Commerce.)

STATEMENT I

Annual Changes in Tea Employment

Year	Indian Labour			Ceylonese Labour			Total Labour			Total Ceylonese Labour		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children			
											Total Labour*	Total Indian Labour
1942	1,058	1,116	768	276	2,073	1,580	782	3,189	812	4,783	1,406	3,377
1943	2,037	892	1,265	1,010	2,120	145	3,047	1,228	1,410	409	1,664	1,255
1944	2,852	2,799	157	1,054	232	155	3,906	3,031	312	6,625	5,494	1,131
1945	6,158	4,574	06	3,665	3,945	368	9,823	8,519	374	18,716	10,738	7,978
1946	2,310	2,048	544	984	35	1,056	3,294	4,083	1,500	5,877	3,914	1,963
1947	3,154	7,755	19,288	794	1,020	2,956	2,360	8,755	22,244	11,109	8,379	2,730
1948	960	538	3,611	1,938	1,169	1,089	2,898	1,707	2,522	7,119	5,109	2,018
1949	2,869	4,846	2,860	5,172	3,848	772	8,041	3,632	3,632	13,103	4,855	8,248
1950	618	1,024	3,320	2,070	4,061	2,823	2,688	5,085	497	7,276	1,678	8,954
1951	2,415	1,691	4,104	5,639	2,921	4,771	8,054	1,230	8,875	18,159	4,828	13,331
1952	2,185	623	1,958	2,457	2,894	537	4,642	3,517	8,694	5,664	850	4,814
1953	1,010	702	5,322	5,247	3,230	922	4,237	2,518	4,400	2,355	7,034	9,389
1954	5,452	5,842	1,249	630	1,834	778	6,065	7,676	2,027	11,714	10,045	1,669
1955												

STATEMENT II

Employment in the Tea Industry

Year	Indian Labour			Ceylonese Labour			Total Labour			Total Indian Labour	Total Ceylonese Labour	
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children and Children			
												Total Labour
1942	164,060	159,520	54,682	26,978	25,545	11,524	191,038	185,065	66,206	442,309	378,262	64,047
1943	165,118	160,636	53,914	26,702	27,618	13,104	191,820	188,254	67,018	447,092	379,668	67,424
1944	163,081	159,744	55,179	25,692	29,738	13,249	188,773	189,482	68,428	446,683	378,004	68,679

1945	165,933..	162,543..	55,022..	26,746..	29,970..	13,094..	192,679..	192,513..	68,116..	453,308..	383,498..	69,810
1946	172,091..	167,117..	55,028..	30,411..	33,915..	13,462..	202,502..	201,032..	68,490..	472,024..	394,236..	77,788
1947	174,401..	169,165..	54,584..	31,395..	35,950..	12,406..	205,796..	205,115..	66,990..	477,901..	398,150..	79,751
1948	171,247..	161,410..	73,872..	32,189..	34,930..	15,362..	203,436..	196,340..	89,234..	489,010..	406,529..	82,481
1949	170,287..	160,872..	70,261..	30,251..	33,761..	16,451..	200,538..	194,633..	86,712..	481,883..	401,420..	80,463
1950	173,156..	165,718..	67,401..	35,423..	37,609..	15,679..	208,579..	203,327..	83,080..	494,986..	406,275..	88,711
1951	173,774..	166,742..	64,081..	37,493..	41,670..	18,502..	211,267..	208,412..	82,583..	502,262..	404,597..	97,665
1952	171,359..	168,433..	59,977..	31,854..	38,749..	13,731..	203,213..	207,182..	73,708..	484,103..	399,769..	84,334
1953	173,544..	169,056..	58,019..	34,311..	41,643..	13,194..	207,855..	210,699..	71,213..	489,767..	400,619..	89,148
1954	172,534..	168,354..	52,697..	39,558..	44,863..	14,116..	212,092..	213,217..	66,813..	92,122..	393,585..	98,537
1955	177,986..	174,196..	51,448..	40,171..	46,697..	13,338..	218,157..	220,893..	64,786..	503,836..	403,630..	100,206

Index of Employment (1942=100)

1942	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.0..	100.1
1943	100.6..	100.7..	98.6..	99.0..	108.1..	113.7..	100.4..	101.7..	101.2..	101.1..	100.4..	105.3
1944	99.4..	100.1..	100.9..	95.2..	116.4..	115.0..	98.8..	102.4..	103.4..	101.0..	99.9..	107.2
1945	101.1..	101.9..	100.6..	99.1..	117.3..	113.6..	100.9..	104.0..	102.9..	102.5..	101.4..	109.0
1946	104.9..	104.8..	100.6..	112.7..	132.8..	116.8..	106.0..	108.6..	103.4..	106.7..	104.2..	121.5
1947	106.3..	106.0..	99.8..	116.4..	140.7..	107.7..	107.7..	110.8..	101.2..	108.0..	105.3..	124.5
1948	104.4..	101.2..	135.1..	119.3..	136.7..	133.3..	106.5..	106.1..	134.8..	110.6..	107.5..	128.8
1949	103.8..	100.8..	128.5..	112.1..	132.2..	142.8..	105.0..	105.2..	131.0..	108.9..	106.1..	125.6
1950	105.5..	103.9..	123.3..	131.3..	147.2..	136.1..	109.2..	109.9..	125.5..	111.9..	107.4..	138.5
1951	105.9..	104.5..	117.2..	139.0..	163.1..	160.6..	110.6..	112.6..	124.7..	113.6..	107.0..	152.5
1952	104.4..	105.6..	109.7..	118.1..	151.7..	119.2..	106.4..	112.0..	111.3..	109.4..	105.7..	131.7
1953	105.8..	106.0..	106.1..	127.2..	163.0..	114.5..	108.8..	113.9..	107.6..	110.7..	105.9..	139.2
1954	105.2..	105.5..	96.4..	146.6..	175.6..	122.5..	111.0..	115.2..	100.9..	111.3..	104.1..	153.9
1955	108.5..	109.2..	94.1..	148.9..	182.8..	115.7..	114.2..	119.4..	97.9..	113.9..	106.7..	156.5

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, 1956, and January, 1957, was as given below :—

	December 1956			January 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tech. & Clerical ..	12,556	3,535	16,091	13,026	3,693	16,719
Skilled ..	8,992	802	9,794	9,224	810	10,034
Semi-skilled ..	19,160	6,648	25,808	19,854	6,834	26,688
Unskilled ..	31,847	2,412	34,259	32,707	2,566	35,273
Total ..	72,555	13,397	85,952	74,811	13,903	88,714

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

	December 1956			January 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tech. & Clerical ..	92	10	102	74	51	125
Skilled ..	44	—	44	45	1	46
Semi-skilled ..	86	18	104	113	17	130
Unskilled ..	119	9	128	148	13	161
Total ..	341	37	378	380	82	462

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Note :

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

Cost of Living :

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index Number for the month of February, 1957, is 100.8 as against 100.6 for January, 1957, an increase of 0.2.

Wages Rates :

(a) Basic Wages

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

(b) Special Allowances

The special allowances payable for the month of March, 1957, to workers in the Plumbago Trade will be slightly more than that for the month of February, 1957. The special allowances payable to workers in all other trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be the same as for the month of February, 1957.

Strikes :

There were altogether 15 strikes during the month of December, 1956, involving 3,989 workers and a loss of 22,966 man days as against 25 strikes in November, 1956, involving 6,276 workers and a loss of 84,699 man days (Reported in February as 22 strikes involving 5,136 workers and a loss of 29,681 man days, but subsequently amended). Six of these strikes were in Tea Plantations involving 2,647 workers and a loss of 18,890 man days, 4 in Rubber Plantations involving 183 workers and a loss of 364 man days, two in the Motor Transport Trade involving 157 workers and a loss of 471 man days and 1 each in Printing, Tea Export and Dock, Harbour and Port Transport involving 15, 387, and 600 workers and a loss of 38, 2903 and 300 man days respectively.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In February, 1957, the departures of Indian Estate Labour exceeded the arrivals by 425 as compared with 303 in January, 1957.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Trade Unions registered in February, 1957

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Name of Trade Union</i>
839	.. Government Electrical Department Power Station Operating Staffs Union
840	.. Land Development Department Construction Officers Union
841	.. Civil Aviation Employees Union
842	.. Central Bank Employees Union
843	.. All-Ceylon Health Visitors' Union
844	.. United Ratnapura Bus Workers' Union
845	.. Peradeniya University Scheme P. W. D. Workers' Union
846	.. Colombo Municipal and Local Government Engineering Workers' Union
847	.. Samastha Lanka Rajaye Lipikaru Sangamaya
848	.. Union of Minor Employees of the University of Ceylon
849	.. Government Hospital Overseers' Association
850	.. Junior Staff Officers' Union, Department of Industries
851	.. Forest Department Depot Workers' Freedom Union
852	.. Government Rice Stores Watchers' Union
853	.. Land Development Department Storekeepers' Union
854	.. Vavuniya Town Council Employees' Union
855	.. All-Ceylon United Motor Workers' Union
856	.. All-Ceylon Local Government Service Ayurvedic Physicians' Union

Registrations cancelled in February, 1957

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Name of Trade Union</i>
340	.. Association of Government Medical Officers of Health
675	.. Eastern Paper Mills Corporation Workers' Union

In the matter of a dispute between the—

- (1) The Democratic Workers' Congress, and
- (2) The Lanka Estate Workers' Union, on the one part,

and

- (1) Messrs. Rosehaugh (Ceylon) Rubber Company, Ltd., and
- (2) Messrs. P. P. K. (Ceylon) Rubber Estates Ltd., on the other part.

THE AWARD

This is an award under the Industrial Disputes Act, No. 43 of 1950.

1. It relates to a dispute between the Democratic Workers' Congress (hereinafter referred to as the "Congress") and the Lanka Estate Workers' Union (hereinafter referred to as the "Union"), on the one side and the Rosehaugh (Ceylon) Rubber Co., Ltd., hereinafter called the "Rosehaugh Company") and the P. P. K. (Ceylon) Rubber Estates Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "P. P. K. Company"), on the other side.

2. On July 31, 1956, the Superintendent of Millakanda Estate gave one month's notice of termination of services to all the labourers employed on the Kalumalai Division of that estate numbering 61, and about the same time the Superintendent of Culloden Estate gave one month's notice of termination of services to the labourers employed on a portion of the estate called the Old Division, in number 45. Both these lots of labourers have been members of the Congress.

3. At about the same time the Superintendent of Putupaula Group gave one month's notice of termination of services to all the labourers employed on Putupaula and Crurie Estates in number 186: they have been members of the Union.

4. On August 2, 1956, the Rosehaugh Company agreed to sell a property known as the Kalumalai Division of Millakanda Estate, in extent 335 acres to one Mr. H. Wilmot Peiris, and on August 20, 1956, it agreed to sell a portion of land called the Old Division of Culloden Estate, in extent 78 acres to one Mr. B. Don Dharmasena. On August 22, 1956, the P. P. K. Company agreed to sell a property called Putupaula Group, consisting of Putupaula, Crurie and Hinsxton Estates, in extent 1,125 acres 2 roods 23 perches, to one Mr. B. A. Perera. Sometime in August, 1956, the Government decided to acquire a portion of the Old Division of the said Culloden Estate, in extent 81 acres, for village expansion from the Rosehaugh Company.

5. On August 3, 1956, the District Representative of the Congress addressed a letter to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kalutara, requesting a conference to discuss certain issues relating to the workers of Kalumalai, which included a claim for compensation on the basis of one month's wages for each year of service, and certain restrictive conditions. The Ceylon Estate Employers' Federation (hereinafter referred to as the "Federation") of which both companies are members, replied on August 16, 1956, to the communication received on the subject from that Assistant Commissioner of Labour, wherein after repudiating the claim for compensation, the

Federation stated that the company was considering the payment of gratuities to some of the workers. On August 24, 1956, a number of labourers employed on Millakanda Estate declared a strike and abstained from work for a number of days.

6. On September 17, 1956, the Commissioner of Labour declared that "the following demands had been made by the Congress and the Union in respect of their members", and that an industrial dispute existed between these two, on the one part, and the Rosehaugh Company and the P. P. K. Company, on the other part. These demands are referred to in paragraph 9 hereof. On September 18, 1956, the Minister of Labour and Social Services referred the matters specified in the statement of the Commissioner for settlement to this Court.

7. The inquiry lasted three days. Counsel appeared on behalf of the Union and the two Companies, and the President of the Congress appeared on its behalf. We wished to hear some of the parties later, and the hearing was resumed on November 27, 1956.

8. By indenture No. 36 dated September 1, 1956 (1 R2), the Rosehaugh Company transferred the said Kalumalai Division to the said H. W. Peiris, who has since been in possession of the estate. By deed No. 4,066 dated August 31, 1956 (1 R4), the same company transferred the south-eastern portion of the Old Division of Culloden Estate described in the Third Schedule in that deed to the said B. D. Dharmasena, who has since been in possession of this portion. By deed No. 532, dated September 28, 1956 (2 R3), the P. P. K. Company transferred the said Putupaula Group, namely Putupaula Estate of about 491 acres, Crurie of about 212½ acres, and Hinxton of about 407 acres to the said B. A. Perera who has been in possession from October 1, 1956.

9. The dispute is in respect of 62 of the workers of the Kalumalai Division and 45 workers of the Old Division, who are members of the Congress, and 117 workers of Putupaula Estate and 69 workers of Crurie Estate who are members of the Union. The demands of the workers were the following :—

- (a) The workers should be paid a gratuity on the basis of one month's wages for each year of past service.
- (b) The workers should be paid compensation for loss of employment.
- (c) The workers who are on pension should be given an adequate sum by way of commuted pension.

10. The contention on behalf of the workmen was that the transferring owner and the purchaser could not by any agreement between them terminate their services and refuse to employ them (the workmen) or some of them and that vendors and purchasers could not deprive them (the workmen) of the benefits of their past services by any such contract. The vendor of the first two Estates (Kalumalai Division and the Old Division) contended that the Company terminated the services of their workmen by due notice with offer of payment of all their dues including maternity and holiday benefits and that having transferred the estates it could no longer employ these workmen. The Rosehaugh Company showed that the purchaser of the first estate had agreed by 1 R 1 to take over and employ from September 1, 1956, such of the labourers employed on the said Kalumalai Division as were willing to be employed and that all the labourers had

entered the service of the purchaser and have been so employed since September 1, 1956. The services of the workmen were terminated by the vendor by proper notice, and as they have been employed by the purchaser, there is an enforceable contract of service between them and the purchaser. The vendor was hardly bound to maintain the services of the workmen, when it had no further use of them : it had to discontinue its employees on account of the closing down of its business relating to the division as a result of the sale of the estate.

11. On behalf of the workmen, it was contended that labour is an integral part of the estate in which it is employed, and can hardly be separated from that, and that both capital and labour contribute to the earnings of the estate and work conjointly for the development and progress of the estate ; termination of the services of the labourers on transfer of the estate without any fault of themselves breaks—it was said—the continuity of their service and compensation, therefore, should be paid to them.

12. The Kalumalai Division is composed of 249½ acres planted in rubber and the balance, 87½ acres, consists of jungle land, paddy land and a bazaar area. The full purchase price Rs. 400,000 should not, according to the Company, be taken as the value of the rubber portion. There were 57 resident labourers on the estate and 4 non-resident : the wages, basic and allowance, of a male worker a day were Rs. 2.49, of a female Rs. 2.16 : there would be a further allowance if the latex brought by a worker is in excess of a certain norm.

DEMAND NO. 1 : GRATUITY

13. It was stated by the unions that it has been the practice for estates to fix the gratuities given to workmen on a sale at about 1 to 1½ per centum of the sale price—the following were the estates referred to :—Weyaya Group, Mapitigama, Sunnycroft, Weralupitiya, Reucastle, Farringdon, Northumberland, Mehetua, Wariapola Group, Galatura, Kirimetiya and Kirigala. There was no evidence in support of this. The Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation by their letter of August 16, 1956 (1 R8), informed the Assistant Commissioner of Labour that the Company was considering the payment of gratuities to those workers on the Kalumalai Division who were regarded as meriting such payments on the basis of their age and service ; the evidence shows that the question of paying some gratuity had been referred to the head office of the Company in London before this letter was written. The next letter dated August 24, 1956 (P1), shows that the Company had decided to pay gratuities to the workers referred to earlier : this was followed by a letter on the following day stating that the Company was prepared to distribute a sum of Rs. 4,450 among 49 out of the 61 labourers as a gratuity : this sum was, according to the Congress, about 1 per centum of the purchase price. The Congress asked for 10 per centum of the purchase price. The sum of Rs. 12,500, roughly 5 per centum of the sale price of the planted portion, was mentioned during the discussion : but there is no evidence to show that the Company agreed to pay this sum.

14. Reference was made by the Union and the Congress to P3, a memorandum of settlement between a Company carrying on a hotel business and on the other side a hotel workers' Union and the Ceylon Mercantile Union. It appears that there was a strike of the workers, namely, the clerks, waiters and cooks employed by the Company, when the premises of the Company were sold and the Company agreed to pay ten per centum of the purchase price. Counsel for the

Companies countered the claim based on this document by pointing out the difference between the class of workers involved in the two cases and by emphasising that the Hotel Company had no alternative but to settle the dispute practically on the basis put forward by the workers in that case, for at that time (1953) there was no Industrial Court in existence.

15. The justification for the gratuity demand is, according to the Congress, that had there been a provident fund in existence, a worker would have received the accumulated contributions of the employer plus the interest. There was in fact no provident fund in existence: the workers at no time made a claim that a provident fund should be inaugurated by the employer. So far it has not been the practice to make provision by provident fund schemes for plantation workers, nor to pay gratuities to workers on transfer of an estate. It would hardly be fair to saddle the employer with this liability because it sold the estate. We are unable to grant this demand: it therefore fails.

16. *Kalumalai Division*.—The Rosehaugh Company has expressed its willingness to pay a sum of Rs. 4,450 as a gratuity to the 49 workers named in the document marked "1 R". We have no doubt that the Company will pay this sum.

17. *Putupaula*.—On behalf of the workers, it was contended that they were concerned in building up the estate and improving it into such a state as to fetch a high price. The Company replied that the high price paid was one of the effects of inflation and that the value of an agricultural property depends on additional factors, namely, weather, pests in the tea and rubber plants and gradual deterioration of land over which no man has any control. According to 1R2, where the workers are grouped into those over 60 years of age, those between 59 and 51, between 50 and 46, between 45 and 41, between 40 and 36, between 35 and 30, and those under 30 years of age, the sum payable on the basis of a month's wages would amount to Rs. 200,869.92.

18. The Directors of the P. P. K. Company have expressed their willingness to recommend to the shareholders that an ex-gratia payment of one per centum of the purchase price be made to the employees of the various divisions of the estate, that they will themselves devise a way in which both the age and period of service of the employees will receive consideration, and that they have little doubt that the shareholders will accept, as they normally do, the recommendation of the Directors. We are confident that action will be taken accordingly.

DEMAND NO. 2 : COMPENSATION

19. Compensation was claimed in respect of two classes of workers, those whose services have not been taken over by the new owners and those who have entered into the employment of the purchasers. The former were those who were employed on Culloden Estate: the two portions thereof, one in extent 78 acres and the other 81 acres have passed out of the ownership of the Rosehaugh Company. There were no lines on either portion, nor any resident labour on them. The number of workmen in both portions was 45 of whom 22 were employed on the former and 23 on the latter, whose services became redundant to the Company on account of the sale and acquisition. The discontinuance of the 23 workers was due to the compulsory

acquisition of the property : the Company contended that it had not even a moral obligation to pay any compensation to these workmen. The owner receives for the lands he is compelled to give up their equivalent, i.e., that which they were worth to him in money. His property is to that extent compulsorily changed in form : the equivalent is estimated on the value to him at the time—the owner is only to receive compensation based upon the market value of his lands as they stood before the time of the notice. The market value, it was contended, is determined according to the provisions of Act No. 9 of 1950, which limits the compensation for injurious affection to 20 per centum of the value for the entire property. Any and every element of value, as a general rule, which the lands possess must be taken into consideration but no claim for compensation in respect of the workers on the land who would be thrown out of employment can be claimed.

20. The Company, Mr. Kadirgamar said, intended to give a sum of money to these workmen on Culloden—it was going to exercise its discretion in their favour before the demand was made by the Union : it proposed to distribute the sum of money allocated for this purpose not according to the scale demanded by the Union : it would take into consideration not only the length of service but also the special position of the discontinued worker and the number of years he or she could work in the future.

21. The claim in respect of the workers who have entered into the service of the purchasers was not seriously pressed. We do not think that such a claim can be supported on any ground.

22. We are unable to grant this demand, and it therefore fails.

DEMAND NO. 3 : PENSIONS

23. Workers who are advanced in years are—it appears—allowed to live on the lines in an estate—usually such persons would live with their sons or daughters who are workers on the estate—and the estate grants them a pension. The workers who are pensioners of the Rosehaugh Company will suffer no detriment by the sale of the two estates, for the Company undertook to continue to pay the pensions in the future.

24. The workers who are pensioners of the estate sold by the P. P. K. Company are in a different position. The Company, it appears, would go into voluntary liquidation in the immediate future and its assets would have to be transferred to London.

It has been recognised in countries administering the Roman Dutch Law that if A and B enter into a contract as principles that A will pay money to C, the latter obtains a right enforceable by action under the contract, there being neither before nor after the making of the contract any assumption that B is acting as the agent of C. This principle has been recognised as part of the law of Ceylon. See 57 N. L. R. 427.

25. The purchaser of the Putupaula Group, by 2R1, became liable to “pay all pensions, annuities . . .”, which occur or are payable after the thirtieth day of September, 1956 : it would, thus, be open to the workers to whom pensions were granted by the P. P. K. Company to claim the pensions from the purchaser of the estate. Nothing has been said about the inability of the purchaser to carry out the obligation he has undertaken. It would be open to these workers or the Union to take proceedings if an attempt is made by the purchaser to evade this liability.

26. The demand for the grant of an adequate sum by way of commuted pension payable by the vendors, therefore, fails and is rejected

27. Our award shall be binding on—

- (a) the Rosehaugh Company and the workers represented by the Democratic Workers' Congress in respect of the Kalumalai Division of Millakanda Estate and the Old Division of Culloden Estate ; and
- (b) the P. P. K. Company and the workers represented by the Lanka Estate Workers' Union in respect of the Putupaula and Crurie Divisions of Putupaula Group.

A. R. H. CANEKERATNE,
S. J. C. SCHOKMAN,
G. C. THAMBYAH.

Colombo, December 5, 1956.

CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS

XXXV—The Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

THE original decisions in respect of the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade, made by the Wages Board for that trade, related mainly to rates of wages and they came into force on June 1, 1946. 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. 9,560 of May 24, 1946. Decisions varying the earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazettes* No. 9,594 of August 30, 1946, No. 10,312 of October 26, 1951, No. 10,345 of January 25, 1952, and *Gazette* No. 10,976 of September 28, 1956. Decisions in regard to annual holidays to the workers came into force on March 1, 1947, and a notification in respect of those decisions was published in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,671 of February 21, 1947.

DECISIONS RELATING TO RATES OF WAGES AND OTHER MATTERS

PART I

Definition of a normal working day applicable to the workers specified in Part III (section 24)

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

PART II

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

Process	Rate
Coupling coconut palms ..	70 cents for each coupling
Changing ropes ..	35 cents for each coupling
Cutting and removing ropes ..	30 cents for each coupling
Laddering coconut palms ..	Rs. 35 for each tope not exceeding 110 palms

<i>Process</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms for supplying toddy to taverns—	
in the Galle District ..	54 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Western Province ..	61 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Chilaw District ..	64 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Nuwara Eliya or Kandy District ..	65 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Matara, Jaffna or Matale District ..	72 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Puttalam, Anuradhapura or Hambantota District ..	77 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
in the Badulla, Ratnapura, Kurunegala or Kegalla District ..	80 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker.
in the Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Mannar or Mullaitivu District ..	Re. 1.05 for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
Tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar ..	37 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker
Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar ..	Rs. 55 for 80–120 coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms
Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to taverns ..	Rs. 60 for 25–40 coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms

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

PART III

Minimum rates of wages for time work applicable to the workers specified in column 1 shall be the corresponding rates set out in column 2.

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

1 <i>Class of workers</i>	2 <i>Rate</i>
Workers employed in—	Rs. c.
the work of tope kangany ..	115 0 for each month •
the work of toddy tavern watcher	63 0 for each month

1	2
<i>Class of workers</i>	<i>Rate</i>
the work of arrack tavern watcher	63 0 for each month
the work of tope watcher ..	50 0 for each month
the work of collecting station manager ..	75 0 for each month
the work of selling toddy at taverns ..	80 0 for each month
the work of selling arrack at taverns ..	75 0 for each month
collecting toddy from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms (including the operations of transporting, loading, unload- ing toddy and washing barrels, toddy vats, utensils and other vessels) in the toddy section of the trade ..	80 0 for each month
collecting toddy from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms (including the operation of transporting) in the arrack section of the trade ..	52 50 for each month
collecting toddy from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms (includ- ing the operation of transport- ing) in the vinegar section of the trade	52 50 for each month
distilling toddy at distillery bot- tling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—	90 0 for each month
(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age ..	2 50 for each normal working day
(b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age ..	2 0 for each normal working day
chopping and splitting firewood ; cleaning and washing barrels, wash backs, stills and other vessels at distilleries ; trans- porting, loading and unloading arrack ; measuring arrack ; bottling and corking toddy bottles ; making vinegar ; bottling, corking and labelling vinegar bottles ; and transport- ing vinegar for distribution—	
(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age ..	2 50 for each normal working day
(b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age ..	2 0 for each normal working day

PART IV

Overtime Rate

IN respect of each hour of work in excess of the normal working day, the minimum overtime rate shall be the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 240 or the minimum daily rate by 8, as the case may be) increased by 25 per cent. of such minimum hourly rate.

DECISIONS RELATING TO ANNUAL HOLIDAYS

Annual holidays (section 25)

1. (1) If a worker has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for at least 180 days in any year, he shall be allowed five holidays in the next succeeding year.

(2) If a worker has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 180 days in any year he shall in addition be allowed in the next succeeding year one holiday for each unit of 12 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 180 days. 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 336 days.

In this paragraph, "days on which the 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 other than absence from the Island except on a holiday allowed by the employer under section 25 ;
- (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, provided such injury has been notified to the employer ;
- (d) every day of absence due to the disease of anthrax or due to 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 ;
- (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 five holidays he shall be allowed, and he shall take, those five holidays on consecutive days.

(2) If a worker is entitled in any year to more than five holidays he shall be allowed, and he shall take, at least five of those 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 payable in respect of each holiday which a worker is entitled to under paragraph 1 (including a holiday which such worker is entitled to under that paragraph read with paragraph 6 (a)), by reason of work performed during the preceding year, shall be—

- (a) in the case of a worker engaged in tapping trees, the appropriate minimum piece rate payable for 10 gallons of toddy, and
- (b) in the case of any other worker, his average daily wages ascertained by dividing the total wages (exclusive of overtime and bonuses) earned by him in respect of the days on which he has actually worked in that year by the number of such days.

(2) The remuneration payable in respect of each holiday which a worker is entitled to under paragraph 6 (b), by reason of work performed during the current year, shall be—

- (a) in the case of a worker engaged in tapping trees, the appropriate minimum piece rate payable for 10 gallons of toddy, and
- (b) in the case of any other worker, his average daily wages ascertained by dividing the total wages (exclusive of overtime and bonuses) earned by him in respect of the days on which he has actually worked in that year by the number of such days.

5. The remuneration due to a worker 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.

TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

A

Colombo Working Class

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939=100

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

INDEX NUMBERS

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

1939	.. 112 ..	102 ..	97 ..	112 ..	104 ..	108
1940	.. 115 ..	103 ..	97 ..	128 ..	111 ..	112
1941	.. 129 ..	108 ..	96 ..	153 ..	116 ..	122
1942	.. 183 ..	171 ..	93 ..	194 ..	144 ..	162*

*Index Number
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 ..	158 ..	121 .. 221
1946	.. 113 ..	111 ..	124 ..	180 ..	155 ..	125 .. 229
1947	.. 126 ..	121 ..	136 ..	213 ..	157 ..	138 .. 252
1948	.. 138 ..	101 ..	148 ..	189 ..	157 ..	142 .. 260
1949	.. 144 ..	97 ..	129 ..	156 ..	148 ..	141 .. 258
1950	.. 154 ..	102 ..	129 ..	155 ..	154 ..	149 .. 272
1951	.. 155 ..	112 ..	129 ..	197 ..	160 ..	154 .. 283
1952	.. 153 ..	104 ..	131 ..	192 ..	168 ..	153 .. 281

* Average for 11 months only.

B

Colombo Consumers' Price Index

Base : Average Prices 1952=100

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

INDEX NUMBERS

1953	.. 105.97 ..	99.82 ..	101.32 ..	82.82 ..	97.17 ..	101.6
1954	.. 106.13 ..	103.35 ..	101.53 ..	79.52 ..	94.43 ..	101.1
1955	.. 105.09 ..	102.34 ..	101.53 ..	80.50 ..	94.52 ..	100.5
1956	.. 103.32 ..	101.30 ..	101.53 ..	81.76 ..	98.60 ..	100.2
1956—						
January	.. 106.46 ..	101.27 ..	101.53 ..	80.53 ..	95.77 ..	101.5
February	.. 103.80 ..	101.27 ..	101.53 ..	80.42 ..	95.40 ..	99.8
March	.. 103.29 ..	100.92 ..	101.53 ..	79.99 ..	96.25 ..	99.6
April	.. 105.68 ..	101.27 ..	101.53 ..	80.41 ..	96.70 ..	101.2
May	.. 104.03 ..	102.31 ..	101.53 ..	81.66 ..	96.91 ..	100.4
June	.. 103.30 ..	100.58 ..	101.53 ..	82.18 ..	97.52 ..	100.0
July	.. 101.60 ..	102.65 ..	101.53 ..	82.39 ..	98.33 ..	99.2
August	.. 100.33 ..	100.58 ..	101.53 ..	82.32 ..	101.24 ..	98.9
September	.. 101.06 ..	101.61 ..	101.53 ..	82.50 ..	101.32 ..	99.4
October	.. 103.65 ..	100.92 ..	101.53 ..	82.13 ..	103.04 ..	101.3
November	.. 103.72 ..	101.96 ..	101.53 ..	83.21 ..	100.82 ..	101.0
December	.. 102.92 ..	100.23 ..	101.53 ..	83.40 ..	99.87 ..	100.3
1957—						
January	.. 103.45 ..	97.00 ..	101.53 ..	83.43 ..	100.56 ..	100.6
February	.. 103.00 ..	97.35 ..	101.53 ..	83.34 ..	103.04 ..	100.8

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	Minimum Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages	Average Monthly Rate of Wages	Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages
	Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
1939 .. — ..	41	100	100	16.64	100	100
1940 .. — ..	41	100	93	16.64	100	96
1941 .. — ..	45	110	92	18.45	111	98
1942 .. — ..	68	166	111	24.23	145	97
1943 .. — ..	83	202	102	28.98	174	96
1944 .. — ..	87	212	101	34.03	204	110
1945 .. — ..	1.00	244	110	41.92	252	123
1946 .. — ..	1.15	280	123	68.52	412	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
1956 .. January	2.10	109.38	107.76	96.24	107.18	105.60
February	2.10	109.38	109.60	96.24	107.18	107.39
March	2.07	107.81	108.24	96.24	107.18	107.61
April	2.07	107.81	106.53	96.24	107.18	105.91
May	2.10	109.38	108.94	96.24	107.18	106.75
June	2.07	107.81	107.81	96.24	107.18	107.18
July	2.07	107.81	108.68	96.24	107.18	108.04
August	2.07	107.81	109.01	96.24	107.18	108.37
September	2.05	106.77	107.41	96.24	107.18	107.83
October	2.07	107.81	106.43	96.24	107.18	105.80
November	2.10	109.38	108.30	96.24	107.18	106.12
December	2.10	109.38	109.05	96.24	107.18	106.86
1957 .. January	2.07	107.81	107.17	96.24	107.18	106.54
February	2.07	107.81	106.95	96.24	107.18	106.33

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
1956 .. January	.. 2 12	.. 108.16	.. 3 2	.. 103.42	.. 2 19	.. 107.35
February	.. 2 12	.. 108.16	.. 3 2	.. 103.42	.. 2 19	.. 107.35
March	.. 2 9	.. 106.63	.. 2 99	.. 102.40	.. 2 16	.. 105.88
April	.. 2 9	.. 106.63	.. 2 99	.. 102.40	.. 2 16	.. 105.88
May	.. 2 12	.. 108.16	.. 3 2	.. 103.42	.. 2 19	.. 107.35
June	.. 2 9	.. 106.63	.. 3 1	.. 103.08	.. 2 16	.. 105.88
July	.. 2 9	.. 106.63	.. 2 99	.. 102.40	.. 2 16	.. 105.88
August	.. 2 9	.. 106.63	.. 2 99	.. 102.40	.. 2 16	.. 105.88
September	.. 2 7	.. 105.61	.. 2 98	.. 102.05	.. 2 14	.. 104.90
October	.. 2 7	.. 105.61	.. 2 99	.. 102.40	.. 2 16	.. 105.88
November	.. 2 12	.. 108.16	.. 3 2	.. 103.42	.. 2 19	.. 107.35
December	.. 2 12	.. 108.16	.. 3 2	.. 103.42	.. 2.19	.. 107.35
1957 .. January	.. 2 10	.. 107.14	.. 3 1	.. 103.08	.. 2.17	.. 106.37
February	.. 2 10	.. 107.14	.. 3 1	.. 103.08	.. 2.17	.. 106.37

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

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

TABLE IV

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Technical and Clerical</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
1939 ..	3,712 ..	11,964 ..	5,034 ..	5,967 ..	26,677
1940 ..	4,734 ..	13,130 ..	4,800 ..	4,981 ..	27,645
1941 ..	5,274 ..	8,882 ..	2,351 ..	3,951 ..	20,458
1942 ..	6,589 ..	9,411 ..	1,882 ..	1,451 ..	19,333
1943 ..	2,282 ..	2,872 ..	1,312 ..	1,869 ..	8,335
1944* ..	295 ..	358 ..	227 ..	173 ..	1,053
1945 ..	2,258 ..	11,025 ..	3,267 ..	4,816 ..	21,366
1946 ..	5,636 ..	10,012 ..	7,527 ..	13,369 ..	36,544
1947 ..	2,883 ..	7,325 ..	8,113 ..	16,423 ..	34,744
1948 ..	4,474 ..	13,027 ..	12,443 ..	36,712 ..	66,656
1949 ..	5,132 ..	11,994 ..	13,591 ..	39,015 ..	69,732
1950 ..	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 ..	53,023
1953 ..	8,374 ..	6,462 ..	13,676 ..	23,034 ..	51,546
1954 ..	11,728 ..	7,919 ..	16,287 ..	27,370 ..	63,304
1955 ..	14,498 ..	8,544 ..	20,142 ..	27,826 ..	71,010
1956 January	14,706 ..	9,017 ..	20,849 ..	29,614 ..	74,186
February	14,856 ..	9,228 ..	21,363 ..	30,109 ..	75,556
March	14,490 ..	9,100 ..	21,175 ..	29,383 ..	74,148
April	14,181 ..	8,857 ..	21,042 ..	28,831 ..	72,911
May	14,673 ..	8,801 ..	21,887 ..	29,777 ..	75,138
June	14,564 ..	8,892 ..	22,408 ..	30,957 ..	76,821
July	15,244 ..	9,395 ..	23,643 ..	33,572 ..	81,854
August	15,507 ..	9,571 ..	24,344 ..	34,086 ..	83,508
September	15,569 ..	9,694 ..	24,828 ..	34,252 ..	84,343
October	15,701 ..	9,867 ..	25,321 ..	34,524 ..	85,413
November	15,751 ..	9,868 ..	25,657 ..	34,455 ..	85,731
December	16,091 ..	9,794 ..	25,808 ..	34,259 ..	85,952
1957 January	16,719 ..	10,034 ..	26,688 ..	35,273 ..	88,714

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

TABLE V

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

CLASSIFICATION BY EXCHANGE AREAS

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Katnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Ttrincomalee	Anuradhapura	A Tissaravella	Haputale	Matara	Total
1939	26,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,677
1940	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945	10,784	378	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	—	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	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,744
1948	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	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	3,696	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	2,561	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	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
January	37,942	3,662	4,947	6,438	5,279	620	2,864	2,123	2,119	486	520	342	1,191	1,157	1,579	362	3,925	75,556
February	37,371	3,693	5,015	6,143	4,855	495	2,922	2,034	2,105	451	519	326	1,163	1,173	1,586	368	3,949	74,148

TABLE V—(contd.)

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Katutura	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Awisawasella	Haputale	Matara	Total
March	37,116	3,529	4,772	6,488	5,318	604	2,898	2,247	2,073	513	481	318	1,027	1,173	1,579	364	3,626	74,186
April	37,055	3,637	5,094	6,151	4,823	414	2,814	1,904	1,995	464	480	254	1,157	1,117	1,531	376	3,645	72,911
May	38,049	3,771	5,402	6,407	5,119	420	3,151	1,825	2,017	491	468	219	1,032	1,159	1,649	407	3,552	75,138
June	39,006	3,839	5,731	6,497	4,632	493	3,416	1,758	2,135	521	454	209	975	1,234	1,768	431	3,722	76,321
July	41,701	4,008	6,037	6,764	4,606	555	3,743	1,898	2,246	897	548	267	924	1,430	1,913	453	3,864	81,854
August	42,284	4,059	6,185	6,781	4,728	547	3,968	1,901	2,244	967	636	606	969	1,458	1,919	472	3,784	83,508
September	42,437	4,050	6,133	6,679	4,960	501	4,078	1,981	2,290	1,039	659	749	949	1,479	1,988	454	3,917	84,343
October	43,202	4,038	6,174	6,649	4,754	483	4,008	2,101	2,332	1,085	668	835	985	1,579	1,947	525	4,048	85,413
November	43,574	4,012	6,232	6,639	4,359	511	4,239	2,071	2,392	812	667	795	1,035	1,676	1,933	657	4,077	85,731
December	43,039	3,971	6,243	6,651	4,667	503	4,449	2,165	2,402	604	703	694	989	1,651	1,984	721	4,206	85,952
1957— January	43,835	4,062	6,319	6,753	5,046	488	4,644	2,286	2,591	908	740	727	918	2,295	2,013	779	4,310	88,714

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

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

‡ Revised figures.

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

Year	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total		
1939	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	2,583		
1940	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	5,089		
1941	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	9,071		
1942	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	8,129		
1943	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	4,170		
1944	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1,875		
1945	..	369	..	1,104	..	411	..	2,653	4,537		
1946	..	1,303	..	3,012	..	1,341	..	10,130	15,786		
1947	..	915	..	1,417	..	911	..	4,161	7,404		
1948	..	1,355	..	1,563	..	1,311	..	6,118	10,347		
1949	..	1,807	..	1,616	..	1,767	..	9,590	14,780		
1950	..	2,059	..	1,509	..	1,438	..	5,773	10,779		
1951	..	2,019	..	1,546	..	1,867	..	5,874	11,306		
1952	..	3,107	..	1,802	..	1,887	..	5,657	12,453		
1953	..	1,528	..	669	..	1,371	..	2,820	6,388		
1954	..	1,097	..	879	..	922	..	4,660	7,558		
1955	..	January	..	2,166	..	1,064	..	1,187	..	3,791	8,208
1956	..	January	..	167	..	51	..	127	..	494	839
	..	February	..	210	..	62	..	192	..	564	1,028
	..	March	..	97	..	47	..	145	..	629	918
	..	April	..	88	..	121	..	160	..	329	698
	..	May	..	142	..	68	..	165	..	303	678
	..	June	..	254	..	91	..	111	..	344	800
	..	July	..	149	..	81	..	121	..	332	683
	..	August	..	143	..	91	..	123	..	372	729
	..	September	..	170	..	66	..	88	..	284	608
	..	October	..	189	..	64	..	134	..	173	560
	..	November	..	202	..	59	..	95	..	210	566
	..	December	..	102	..	44	..	104	..	128	378
1957	..	January	..	125	..	46	..	130	..	161	462

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

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
	Colombo	674	68	574	37	1,133	58	1,481	96	3,862	259
Negombo	66	4	45	—	85	2	161	7	357	13
Kalutara	93	6	32	2	152	11	160	3	437	22
Galle	159	7	61	—	219	2	299	5	738	14
Kandy	162	7	78	—	201	6	357	11	798	24
Nawalapitiya	22	—	11	—	29	3	19	—	81	3
Kurunegala	157	—	49	1	199	2	239	2	644	5
Jaffna	173	7	17	1	114	6	47	8	351	22
Ratnapura	77	4	20	—	183	6	83	19	363	29
Badulla	41	3	10	—	54	1	45	3	150	7
Batticaloa	30	2	11	1	38	12	40	2	119	17
Kalmunai	16	—	17	—	23	2	94	—	150	2
Trincomalee	21	2	12	—	27	9	55	3	115	14
Anuradhapura	69	14	27	—	59	2	708	—	863	16
Avissawella	35	1	7	—	66	1	58	1	166	3
Haputale	14	—	9	3	22	3	58	—	103	6
Matara	110	—	35	1	106	4	104	1	355	6
Total	1,919	125	1,015	46	2,710	130	4,008	161	9,652	462

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	.. 4,048‡	66‡	.. 12,399	.. 25,937
1945	.. 28	.. 3,514	.. 4,285	53	.. 28,875	.. 153,388‡
1946	.. 87	.. 15,259	.. 31,830‡	69	.. 39,237	.. 250,866
1947	.. 53	.. 11,849	.. 199,657	52	.. 43,485	.. 544,174
1948	.. 33	.. 23,100	.. 49,933‡	20	.. 1,065	.. 2,497‡
1949	.. 66	.. 477,412	.. 681,340	28	.. 2,874	.. 14,576‡
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
1955 January	.. 6	.. 553	.. 1,395	5	.. 822	.. 963
February	.. 2	.. 329	.. 1,015	5	.. 3,755	.. 5,303
March	.. 5	.. 405	.. 1,387	6	.. 2,207	.. 13,806
April	.. 6	.. 592	.. 901	4	.. 325	.. 913
May	.. 7	.. 1,355	.. 5,156	3	.. 160	.. 296
June	.. 4	.. 1,066	.. 1,788	3	.. 878	.. 826
July	.. 3	.. 1,253	.. 27,401	4	.. 1,067	.. 705
August	.. 10	.. 1,824	.. 8,077	1	.. 50	.. 960
September	.. 5	.. 914	.. 3,438	3	.. 879	.. 9,164
October	.. 3	.. 504	.. 11,344	1	.. 20	.. 20
November	.. 2	.. 383	.. 971	5	.. 102	.. 617
December	.. 7	.. 2,259	.. 7,040	7	.. 1,028	.. 2,503
1956 January	.. 2	.. 31	.. 130	5	.. 320	.. 487
February	.. 1	.. 14	.. 14	4	.. 587	.. 633
March	.. §3	.. 627	.. 5,295	3	.. 4,978	.. 5,002
April	.. 5	.. 668	.. 924	3	.. 588	.. 861
May	.. 3	.. 28,329	.. 81,348	28	.. 5,948	.. 7,800
June	.. 8	.. 1,682	.. 5,165	.. §11	.. 1,281	.. 3,072
July	.. 14	.. 3,028	.. 5,419	.. §13	.. 2,536	.. 14,053
August	.. §12	.. 4,153	.. 10,822	.. 15	.. 8,019	.. 28,391
September	.. 9	.. 2,792	.. 34,921	.. §7	.. 3,435	.. 14,176
October	.. §21	.. 8,376	.. 16,993	.. §7	.. 1,103	.. 10,683
November	.. 11	.. 4,378	.. 20,603	.. §14	.. 1,898	.. 64,096
December	.. 10	.. 2,830	.. 19,254	5	.. 1,159	.. 3,712

* 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.

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

TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN DECEMBER, 1956, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
Plantations—Tea	6	..	2,647	..	18,890	..
Rubber	4	..	183	..	364	..
Tea-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—	..
Total	10		2,830		19,254	
Engineering	—	..	—	..	—	..
Printing	1	..	15	..	38	..
Motor Transport	2	..	157	..	471	..
Tea Export	1	..	387	..	2,903	..
Rubber Export	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	—	..	—	..	—	..
Match Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut & Rubber Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Cinema	—	..	—	..	—	..
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	1	..	600	..	300	..
Building Trade	—	..	—	..	—	..
Local Government Services	—	..	—	..	—	..
Service Institutions	—	..	—	..	—	..
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State	—	..	—	..	—	..
Textile	—	..	—	..	—	..
Relief Schemes	—	..	—	..	—	..
Wholesale and Retail Distribution	—	..	—	..	—	..
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Beedi Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Hotel	—	..	—	..	—	..
Tile Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Metal Quarry	—	..	—	..	—	..
Total	5		1,159		3,712	
Grand Total	15		3,989		22,966	

TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN DECEMBER, 1956, IN CLAUSES

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	2	..	761	..
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c.	—	..	—	..
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.)	1	..	42	..
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c.	3	..	525	..
5. Food matters. Welfare	—	..	—	..
6. Right of association and meeting	—	..	—	..
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters	2	..	1,301	..
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, &c.	—	..	—	..
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others	—	..	—	..
10. General demands	2	..	201	..
11. Sympathetic strikes	—	..	—	..
Total	10		2,830	1,159

**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	—	2,415
1950	49,385	1,525	50,910	267	55,360	55,627	—	4,717
1951	53,218	1,503	54,721	203	58,591	58,794	—	4,073
1952	55,530	1,717	57,247	317	58,132	58,449	—	120
1953	40,761	1,160	41,921	379	45,963	46,342	—	4,421
1954	26,550	577	27,127	223	25,143	25,366	1,761	—
1955	902	—	902	75	3,166	3,241	—	2,339
1956	2,360	3	2,363	85	4,608	4,693	—	2,330
1956—								
January	201	—	201	8	514	522	—	321
February	213	—	213	7	483	490	—	277
March	218	—	218	11	449	460	—	242
April	180	—	180	12	365	377	—	197
May	228	—	228	5	482	487	—	259
June	236	—	236	2	394	396	—	160
July	228	—	228	9	345	354	—	126
August	174	—	174	7	356	363	—	189
September	208	1	209	11	368	379	—	170
October	159	—	159	—	297	297	—	138
November	150	1	151	13	297	310	—	159
December	165	1	166	—	258	258	—	92
1957—								
January	116	—	116	22	397	419	—	303
February	134	1	135	29	531	560	—	425

APPENDIX I

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

Month : March, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 25	1 09	2 34
Female worker not under 15 years ..	1 05	0 82	1 87
Child worker ..	0 80	0 75	1 55
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 10	1 09	2 19
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 90	0 82	1 72
Child worker ..	0 65	0 75	1 40
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 40	1 09	2 49
Female worker not under 15 years ..	1 30	0 82	2 12
Child worker ..	1 05	0 75	1 80
Cocconut Growing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
The raising and maintenance of a cocconut plantation ; and			
The manufacture of copra—			
Kangany ..	1 15	1 09	2 24
Male not under 16 years ..	1 0	1 09	2 09
Female not under 15 years ..	0 85	0 82	1 67
Male worker under 16 years or Female worker under 15 years ..	0 75	0 75	1 50
Cocconut Manufacturing Trade			
The manufacture of desiccated cocconut :			
The manufacture of cocconut oil ; and			
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—			
Within the Colombo area—			
Kangany ..	1 44	1 27	2 71
Male not under 18 years ..	1 24	1 27	2 51
Female not under 18 years ..	1 0	0 95	1 95
Worker under 18 years ..	0 75	0 88	1 63
Outside the Colombo area—			
Kangany ..	1 20	1 27	2 47
Male not under 18 years ..	1 0	1 27	2 27
Female not under 18 years ..	0 80	0 95	1 75
Worker under 18 years ..	0 60	0 88	1 48

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

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Month : March, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Engineering Trade					
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
Unskilled labourer ..	1	40	1	33	2 73
Semi-skilled, Grade I ..	1	65	1	43	3 08
Semi-skilled, Grade II ..	1	45	1	43	2 88
Skilled worker ..	2	0	1	43	3 43
Kangany ..	1	80	1	43	3 23
Watcher ..	1	70	1	43	3 13
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices</i>					
1st year ..	0	50	0	43	0 93
2nd year ..	0	66	0	53	1 19
3rd year ..	0	85	0	81	1 66
4th year ..	1	10	0	96	2 06
Printing Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates</i>					
Class A worker ..	110	0	79	0	189 0
" B " ..	82	50	60	50	143 0
" C Grade I worker ..	55	0	51	25	106 25
" C " II " ..	50	0	46	54	96 54
" D worker ..	44	0	42	0	86 0
" E " ..	42	0	39	73	81 73
" F " ..	20	0	21	65	41 65
" G " ..	44	0	42	0	86 0
Class A—1st year learner ..	33	0	24	70	57 70
" B " " ..	25	0	19	15	44 15
" C Grade I, 1st year learner ..	22	0	21	0	43 0
" C " II " " ..	20	0	19	15	39 15
" D—1st year learner " ..	18	0	17	30	35 30
Class A—2nd year learner ..	44	0	32	60	76 60
" B " " ..	35	0	30	75	65 75
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner ..	27	0	26	04	53 04
" C " II " " ..	25	0	23	77	48 77
" D—2nd year learner " ..	22	0	21	50	43 50
Class A—3rd year learner ..	56	0	40	50	96 50
" B " " ..	48	0	36	80	84 80
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner ..	34	0	31	25	65 25
" C " II " " ..	30	0	28	39	58 39
" D—3rd year learner " ..	27	0	25	70	52 70
Class A—4th year learner ..	71	0	52	10	123 10
" B " " ..	63	0	45	54	108 54
" C Grade I, 4th year learner ..	42	0	38	73	80 73
" C " II " " ..	37	0	35	15	72 15
" D—4th year learner " ..	33	0	31	75	64 75
Class A—5th year learner ..	88	0	64	20	152 20

Cigar Trade

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

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
Plumbago Trade					
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
Underground workers—					
Basses	2 75	.. 1 18	.. 3 93
Kanganies	}	..	2 25	.. 1 18	.. 3 43
Loaders					
Overseers					
Shift bosses	2 08	.. 1 18	.. 3 26
Blasters	}	..	2 0	.. 1 18	.. 3 18
Drillers (hand and machine)					
Shaft drivers					
Stoppers (excavators)					
Timber men	}	..	1 50	.. 1 18	.. 2 68
Muckers					
Trolley-men					
Unskilled labourers	2 25	.. 1 18	.. 3 43
Onsetters or Donakatakarayas	2 25	.. 1 18	.. 3 43
Underground and surface workers—					
Electricians	}	..	2 50	.. 1 18	.. 3 68
Enginemen					
Fitters					
Hoistmen					
Mechanics					
Pumpmen					
Winchmen	}	..	2 25	.. 1 18	.. 3 43
Checkers					
Electricians (assistants)					
Fitters (assistants)	}	..	1 50	.. 1 18	.. 2 68
Windlassmen (dabare workers)					
Surface workers—					
Carpenters	}	..	2 50	.. 1 18	.. 3 68
Masons					
Overseers	2 25	.. 1 18	.. 3 43
Blacksmiths	}	..	2 0	.. 1 18	.. 3 18
Boilermen					
Drill sharpeners					
Firewood carriers and splitters	1 60	.. 1 18	.. 2 78
Carters	}	..	1 50	.. 1 18	.. 2 68
Watchers					
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	2 0	.. 1 18	.. 3 18
Cooks	}	..	1 24	.. 1 18	.. 2 42
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 81 cents.

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies .. 2 0 .. 1 38 .. 3 38

(B) On different jobs :

Within the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 25 .. 1 38 .. 2 63

Female worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 08 .. 2 08

Worker under 18 years .. 0 50 .. 1 01 .. 1 51

Outside the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 38 .. 2 38

Female worker not under 18 years .. 0 84 .. 1 08 .. 1 92

Worker under 18 years .. 0 40 .. 1 01 .. 1 41

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

Month: March, 1957

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

Rubber Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—					
(a) Grade II	..	..	1 40	..	2 73
(b) Intermediate Grade	..	..	1 60	..	3 03
(c) Grade I	..	..	1 80	..	3 23
(d) Watchers	..	..	1 70	..	3 13
B. Female workers not under 18 years	..	..	1 15	..	2 36
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years	..	..	0 80	..	1 64
" 15 " 16 "	..	..	0 90	..	1 79
" 16 " 17 "	..	..	1 0	..	1 94
" 17 " 18 "	..	..	1 15	..	2 19

Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

Monthly Rates

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

Daily Rates

Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—

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

Unskilled labourers—

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

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Motor Transport Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates</i>					
Class A worker	100	0	42	0	142 0
" B "	90	0	42	0	132 0
" C "	85	0	39	50	124 50
" D "	100	0	42	0	142 0
" E "	70	0	37	0	107 0
" F "	67	50	42	0	109 50
" G "	60	0	38	30	98 30
" H "	50	0	38	30	88 30
" I "	60	0	38	30	98 30
" J "	90	0	38	30	128 30
" K "	45	0	29	0	74 0

Daily Rates

Class A worker	4	0	1	80	5 80
" B "	4	0	1	80	5 80
" C "	3	25	1	80	5 05
" D "	4	0	1	80	5 80
" E "	2	75	1	55	4 30
" F "	2	75	1	80	4 55
" G "	2	50	1	80	4 30
" H "	2	25	1	80	4 05
" K "	1	50	1	06	2 56

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

Match Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Grade I—

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

Grade II—

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

Grade III—

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

Grade IV—

Watcher	1	50	1	43	2 93
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Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

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

B—Clerical—

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

Class of Worker	Month : March, 1957		
	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Cinema Trade (contd.)			
<i>Outside the Municipal areas</i>			
A—Non-clerical—			
Unskilled	32 25 ..	34 38 ..	66 63
Semi-skilled	35 0 ..	36 98 ..	71 98
Skilled, Grade II	42 0 ..	38 80 ..	80 80
Skilled, Grade I	55 0 ..	38 80 ..	93 80
B—Clerical—			
Grade III	40 0 ..	34 50 ..	74 50
Grade II	45 0 ..	37 50 ..	82 50
Grade I	100 0 ..	42 50 ..	142 50

Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade

Monthly Rates

Manual Work—

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

Women Workers—

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

Non-manual Workers—

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

Building Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

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

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

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

APPENDIX II (A)

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

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers *			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 62½	0 54½	1 17	0 52½	0 41	0 93½	0 40	0 37½	0 77½	½
1	1 25	1 9	2 34	1 5	0 82	1 87	0 80	0 75	1 55	1
2	2 50	2 18	4 68	2 10	1 64	3 74	1 60	1 50	3 10	2
3	3 75	3 27	7 2	3 15	2 46	5 61	2 40	2 25	4 65	3
4	5 0	4 36	9 36	4 20	3 28	7 48	3 20	3 0	6 20	4
5	6 25	5 45	11 70	5 25	4 10	9 35	4 0	3 75	7 75	5
6	7 50	6 54	14 4	6 30	4 92	11 22	4 80	4 50	9 30	6
7	8 75	7 63	16 38	7 35	5 74	13 9	5 60	5 25	10 85	7
8	10 0	8 72	18 72	8 40	6 56	14 96	6 40	6 0	12 40	8
9	11 25	9 81	21 06	9 45	7 38	16 83	7 20	6 75	13 95	9
10	12 50	10 90	23 40	10 50	8 20	18 70	8 0	7 50	15 50	10
11	13 75	11 99	25 74	11 55	9 2	20 57	8 80	8 25	17 5	11
12	15 0	13 8	28 8	12 60	9 84	22 44	9 60	9 0	18 60	12
13	16 25	14 17	30 42	13 65	10 66	24 31	10 40	9 75	20 15	13
14	17 50	15 26	32 76	14 70	11 48	26 18	11 20	10 50	21 70	14
15	18 75	16 35	35 10	15 75	12 30	28 5	12 0	11 25	23 25	15
16	20 0	17 44	37 44	16 80	13 12	29 92	12 80	12 0	24 80	16
17	21 25	18 53	39 78	17 85	13 94	31 79	13 60	12 75	26 35	17
18	22 50	19 62	42 12	18 90	14 76	33 66	14 40	13 50	27 90	18
19	23 75	20 71	44 46	19 95	15 58	35 53	15 20	14 25	29 45	19
20	25 0	21 80	46 80	21 0	16 40	37 40	16 0	15 0	31 0	20
21	26 25	22 89	49 14	22 5	17 22	39 27	16 80	15 75	32 55	21
22	27 50	23 98	51 48	23 10	18 4	41 14	17 60	16 50	34 10	22
23	28 75	25 7	53 82	24 15	18 86	43 1	18 40	17 25	35 65	23
24	30 0	26 16	56 16	25 20	19 68	44 88	19 20	18 0	37 20	24
25	31 25	27 25	58 50	26 25	20 50	46 75	20 0	18 75	38 75	25
26	32 50	28 34	60 84	27 30	21 32	48 62	20 80	19 50	40 30	26
27	33 75	29 43	63 18	28 35	22 14	50 49	21 60	20 25	41 85	27
28	35 0	30 52	65 52	29 40	22 96	52 36	22 40	21 0	43 40	28
29	36 25	31 61	67 86	30 45	23 78	54 23	23 20	21 75	44 95	29
30	37 50	32 70	70 20	31 50	24 60	56 10	24 0	22 50	46 50	30
31	38 75	33 79	72 54	32 55	25 42	57 97	24 80	23 25	48 5	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, 1957, to workers in the Rubber 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 70	0 54½	1 24½	0 65	0 41	1 6	0 52½	0 37½	0 90	½
1	1 40	1 9	2 49	1 30	0 82	2 12	1 5	0 75	1 80	1
2	2 80	2 18	4 98	2 60	1 64	4 24	2 10	1 50	3 60	2
3	4 20	3 27	7 47	3 90	2 46	6 36	3 15	2 25	5 40	3
4	5 60	4 36	9 96	5 20	3 28	8 48	4 20	3 0	7 20	4
5	7 0	5 45	12 45	6 50	4 10	10 60	5 25	3 75	9 0	5
6	8 40	6 54	14 94	7 80	4 92	12 72	6 30	4 50	10 80	6
7	9 80	7 63	17 43	9 10	5 74	14 84	7 35	5 25	12 60	7
8	11 20	8 72	19 92	10 40	6 56	16 96	8 40	6 0	14 40	8
9	12 60	9 81	22 41	11 70	7 38	19 8	9 45	6 75	16 20	9
10	14 0	10 90	24 90	13 0	8 20	21 20	10 50	7 50	18 0	10
11	15 40	11 99	27 39	14 30	9 2	23 32	11 55	8 25	19 80	11
12	16 80	13 8	29 88	15 60	9 84	25 44	12 60	9 0	21 60	12
13	18 20	14 17	32 37	16 90	10 66	27 56	13 65	9 75	23 40	13
14	19 60	15 26	34 86	18 20	11 48	29 68	14 70	10 50	25 20	14
15	21 0	16 35	37 35	19 50	12 30	31 80	15 75	11 25	27 0	15
16	22 40	17 44	39 84	20 80	13 12	33 92	16 80	12 0	28 80	16
17	23 80	18 53	42 33	22 10	13 94	36 4	17 85	12 75	30 60	17
18	25 20	19 62	44 82	23 40	14 76	38 16	18 90	13 50	32 40	18
19	26 60	20 71	47 31	24 70	15 58	40 28	19 95	14 25	34 20	19
20	28 0	21 80	49 80	26 0	16 40	42 40	21 0	15 0	36 0	20
21	29 40	22 89	52 29	27 30	17 22	44 52	22 5	15 75	37 80	21
22	30 80	23 98	54 78	28 60	18 4	46 64	23 10	16 50	39 60	22
23	32 20	25 7	57 27	29 90	18 86	48 76	24 15	17 25	41 40	23
24	33 60	26 16	59 76	31 20	19 68	50 88	25 20	18 0	43 20	24
25	35 0	27 25	62 25	32 50	20 50	53 0	26 25	18 75	45 0	25
26	36 40	28 34	64 74	33 80	21 32	55 12	27 30	19 50	46 80	26
27	37 80	29 43	67 23	35 10	22 14	57 24	28 35	20 25	48 60	27
28	39 20	30 52	69 72	36 40	22 96	59 36	29 40	21 0	50 40	28
29	40 60	31 61	72 21	37 70	23 78	61 48	30 45	21 75	52 20	29
30	42 0	32 70	74 70	39 0	24 60	63 60	31 50	22 50	54 0	30
31	43 40	33 79	77 19	40 30	25 42	65 72	32 55	23 25	55 80	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, 1957 to workers in the Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers *			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wags	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wags	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 55	0 54½	1 9½	0 45	0 41	0 86	0 32½	0 37½	0 70	½
1	1 10	1 9	2 19	0 90	0 82	1 72	0 65	0 75	1 40	1
2	2 20	2 18	4 38	1 80	1 64	3 44	1 30	1 50	2 80	2
3	3 30	3 27	6 57	2 70	2 46	5 16	1 95	2 25	4 20	3
4	4 40	4 36	8 76	3 60	3 28	6 88	2 60	3 0	5 60	4
5	5 50	5 45	10 95	4 50	4 10	8 60	3 25	3 75	7 0	5
6	6 60	6 54	13 14	5 40	4 92	10 32	3 90	4 50	8 40	6
7	7 70	7 63	15 33	6 30	5 74	12 4	4 55	5 25	9 80	7
8	8 80	8 72	17 52	7 20	6 56	13 76	5 20	6 0	11 20	8
9	9 90	9 81	19 71	8 10	7 38	15 48	5 85	6 75	12 60	9
10	11 0	10 90	21 90	9 0	8 20	17 20	6 50	7 50	14 0	10
11	12 10	11 99	24 9	9 90	9 2	18 92	7 15	8 25	15 40	11
12	13 20	13 8	26 28	10 80	9 84	20 64	7 80	9 0	16 80	12
13	14 30	14 17	28 47	11 70	10 66	22 36	8 45	9 75	18 20	13
14	15 40	15 26	30 66	12 60	11 48	24 8	9 10	10 50	19 60	14
15	16 50	16 35	32 85	13 50	12 30	25 80	9 75	11 25	21 0	15
16	17 60	17 44	35 4	14 40	13 12	27 52	10 40	12 0	22 40	16
17	18 70	18 53	37 23	15 30	13 94	29 24	11 5	12 75	23 80	17
18	19 80	19 62	39 42	16 20	14 76	30 96	11 70	13 50	25 20	18
19	20 90	20 71	41 61	17 10	15 58	32 68	12 35	14 25	26 60	19
20	22 0	21 80	43 80	18 0	16 40	34 40	13 0	15 0	28 0	20
21	23 10	22 89	45 99	18 90	17 22	36 12	13 65	15 75	29 40	21
22	24 20	23 98	48 18	19 80	18 4	37 84	14 30	16 50	30 80	22
23	25 30	25 7	50 37	20 70	18 86	39 56	14 95	17 25	32 20	23
24	26 40	26 16	52 56	21 60	19 68	41 28	15 60	18 0	33 60	24
25	27 50	27 25	54 75	22 50	20 50	43 0	16 25	18 75	35 0	25
26	28 60	28 34	56 94	23 40	21 32	44 72	16 90	19 50	36 40	26
27	29 70	29 43	59 13	24 30	22 14	46 44	17 55	20 25	37 80	27
28	30 80	30 52	61 32	25 20	22 96	48 16	18 20	21 0	39 20	28
29	31 90	31 61	63 51	26 10	23 78	49 88	18 85	21 75	40 60	29
30	33 0	32 70	65 70	27 0	24 60	51 60	19 50	22 50	42 0	30
31	34 10	33 79	67 89	27 90	25 42	53 32	20 15	23 25	43 40	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, 1957, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

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

Note.—“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo; “Male” refers to male workers not under 16 years of age; “Female” to female 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 in the Coconut Growing Trade and in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade. Male, Female and Young Persons refer to male workers not under 18 years of age, female workers not under 18 years of age and workers under 18 years of age respectively.

APPENDIX III (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1957, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	Intermediate 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 36½	1 51½	1 61½	1 51½	1 56½	1 18	0 82	0 89½	0 97	1 9½	½
1	2 73	3 3	3 23	3 3	3 13	2 36	1 64	1 79	1 94	2 19	1
2	5 46	6 6	6 46	6 6	6 26	4 72	3 28	3 58	3 88	4 38	2
3	8 19	9 9	9 69	9 9	9 39	7 8	4 92	5 37	5 82	6 57	3
4	10 92	12 12	12 92	12 12	12 52	9 44	6 56	7 16	7 76	8 76	4
5	13 65	15 15	16 15	15 15	15 65	11 80	8 20	8 95	9 70	10 95	5
6	16 38	18 18	19 38	18 18	18 78	14 16	9 84	10 74	11 64	13 14	6
7	19 11	21 21	22 61	21 21	21 91	16 52	11 48	12 53	13 58	15 33	7
8	21 84	24 24	25 84	24 24	25 4	18 88	13 12	14 32	15 52	17 52	8
9	24 57	27 27	29 7	27 27	28 17	21 24	14 76	16 11	17 46	19 71	9
10	27 30	30 30	32 30	30 30	31 30	23 60	16 40	17 90	19 40	21 90	10
11	30 3	33 33	35 53	33 33	34 43	25 96	18 4	19 69	21 34	24 9	11
12	32 76	36 36	38 76	36 36	37 56	28 32	19 68	21 48	23 28	26 28	12
13	35 49	39 39	41 99	39 39	40 69	30 68	21 32	23 27	25 22	28 47	13
14	38 22	42 42	45 22	42 42	43 82	33 4	22 96	25 6	27 16	30 66	14
15	40 95	45 45	48 45	45 45	46 95	35 40	24 60	26 85	29 10	32 85	15
16	43 68	48 48	51 68	48 48	50 8	37 76	26 24	28 64	31 4	35 4	16
17	46 41	51 51	54 91	51 51	53 21	40 12	27 88	30 43	32 98	37 23	17
18	49 14	54 54	58 14	54 54	56 34	42 48	29 52	32 22	34 92	39 42	18
19	51 87	57 57	61 37	57 57	59 47	44 84	31 16	34 1	36 86	41 61	19
20	54 60	60 60	64 60	60 60	62 60	47 20	32 80	35 80	38 80	43 80	20
21	57 33	63 63	67 83	63 63	65 73	49 56	34 44	37 59	40 74	45 99	21
22	60 6	66 66	71 6	66 66	68 86	51 92	36 8	39 38	42 68	48 18	22
23	62 79	69 69	74 29	69 69	71 99	54 28	37 72	41 17	44 62	50 37	23
24	65 52	72 72	77 52	72 72	75 12	56 64	39 36	42 96	46 56	52 56	24
25	68 25	75 75	80 75	75 75	78 25	59 0	41 0	44 75	48 50	54 75	25
26	70 98	78 78	83 98	78 78	81 38	61 36	42 64	46 54	50 44	56 94	26
27	73 71	81 81	87 21	81 81	84 51	63 72	44 28	48 33	52 38	59 13	27
28	76 44	84 84	90 44	84 84	87 64	66 8	45 92	50 12	54 32	61 32	28
29	79 17	87 87	93 67	87 87	90 77	68 44	47 56	51 91	56 26	63 51	29
30	81 90	90 90	96 90	90 90	93 90	70 80	49 20	53 70	58 20	65 70	30
31	84 63	93 93	100 13	93 93	97 3	73 16	50 84	55 49	60 14	67 89	31

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the
number of days worked during March, 1957, to workers in
the Engineering Trade**

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganias	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 36½	1 54	1 44	1 71½	1 61½	1 56½	0 46½	0 59½	0 83	1 3	½
1	2 73	3 8	2 88	3 43	3 23	3 13	0 93	1 19	1 66	2 6	1
2	5 46	6 16	5 76	6 86	6 46	6 26	1 86	2 38	3 32	4 12	2
3	8 19	9 24	8 64	10 29	9 69	9 39	2 79	3 57	4 98	6 18	3
4	10 92	12 32	11 52	13 72	12 92	12 52	3 72	4 76	6 64	8 24	4
5	13 65	15 40	14 40	17 15	16 15	15 65	4 65	5 95	8 30	10 30	5
6	16 38	18 48	17 28	20 58	19 38	18 78	5 58	7 14	9 96	12 36	6
7	19 11	21 56	20 16	24 1	22 61	21 91	6 51	8 33	11 62	14 42	7
8	21 84	24 64	23 4	27 44	25 84	25 4	7 44	9 52	13 28	16 48	8
9	24 57	27 72	25 92	30 87	29 7	28 17	8 37	10 71	14 94	18 54	9
10	27 30	30 80	28 80	34 30	32 30	31 30	9 30	11 90	16 60	20 60	10
11	30 3	33 88	31 68	37 73	35 53	34 43	10 23	13 9	18 26	22 66	11
12	32 76	36 96	34 56	41 16	38 76	37 56	11 16	14 28	19 92	24 72	12
13	35 49	40 4	37 44	44 59	41 99	40 69	12 9	15 47	21 58	26 78	13
14	38 22	43 12	40 32	48 2	45 22	43 82	13 2	16 66	23 24	28 84	14
15	40 95	46 20	43 20	51 45	48 45	46 95	13 95	17 85	24 90	30 90	15
16	43 68	49 28	46 8	54 88	51 68	50 8	14 88	19 4	26 56	32 96	16
17	46 41	52 36	48 96	58 31	54 91	53 21	15 81	20 23	28 22	35 2	17
18	49 14	55 44	51 84	61 74	58 14	56 34	16 74	21 42	29 88	37 8	18
19	51 87	58 52	54 72	65 17	61 37	59 47	17 67	22 61	31 54	39 14	19
20	54 60	61 60	57 60	68 60	64 60	62 60	18 60	23 80	33 20	41 20	20
21	57 33	64 68	60 48	72 3	67 83	65 73	19 53	24 99	34 86	43 26	21
22	60 6	67 76	63 36	75 46	71 6	68 86	20 46	26 18	36 52	45 32	22
23	62 79	70 84	66 24	78 89	74 29	71 99	21 39	27 37	38 18	47 38	23
24	65 52	73 92	69 12	82 32	77 52	75 12	22 32	28 56	39 84	49 44	24
25	68 25	77 0	72 0	85 75	80 75	78 25	23 25	29 75	41 50	51 50	25
26	70 98	80 8	74 88	89 18	83 98	81 38	24 18	30 94	43 16	53 56	26
27	73 71	83 16	77 76	92 61	87 21	84 51	25 11	32 13	44 82	55 62	27
28	76 44	86 24	80 64	96 4	90 44	87 64	26 4	33 32	46 48	57 68	28
29	79 17	89 32	83 52	99 47	93 67	90 77	26 97	34 51	48 14	59 74	29
30	81 90	92 40	86 40	102 90	96 90	93 90	27 90	35 70	49 80	61 80	30
31	84 63	95 48	89 28	106 33	100 13	97 3	28 83	36 89	51 46	63 86	31

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the minimum wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1957, to workers in the Match Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Grade I				Grade II				Grade III				Grade IV	No. of Days
	Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Watches	
	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
1	1 61½	1 38½	0 85	1 9½	1 41½	1 22½	0 77½	0 97	1 28½	1 10½	0 72½	0 92	1 46½	1
2	3 23	2 77	1 70	2 19	2 83	2 45	1 55	1 94	2 57	2 21	1 45	1 84	2 93	2
3	6 46	5 54	3 40	4 38	5 66	4 90	3 10	3 88	5 14	4 42	2 90	3 68	5 86	3
4	9 69	8 31	5 10	6 57	8 49	7 35	4 65	5 82	7 71	6 63	4 35	5 52	8 79	4
5	12 92	11 8	6 80	8 76	11 32	9 80	6 20	7 76	10 28	8 84	5 80	7 36	11 72	5
6	16 15	13 85	8 50	10 95	14 15	12 25	7 75	9 70	12 85	11 5	7 25	9 20	14 65	6
7	19 38	16 62	10 20	13 14	16 98	14 70	9 30	11 64	15 42	13 26	8 70	11 4	17 58	7
8	22 61	19 39	11 90	15 33	19 81	17 15	10 85	13 58	17 99	15 47	10 15	12 88	20 51	8
9	25 84	22 16	13 60	17 52	22 64	19 60	12 40	15 52	20 56	17 68	11 60	14 72	23 44	9
10	29 7	24 93	15 30	19 71	25 47	22 5	13 95	17 46	23 13	19 89	13 5	16 56	26 37	10
11	32 30	27 70	17 0	21 90	28 30	24 50	15 50	19 40	25 70	22 10	14 50	18 40	29 30	11
12	35 53	30 47	18 70	24 9	31 13	26 95	17 5	21 34	28 27	24 31	15 95	20 24	32 23	12
13	38 76	33 24	20 40	26 28	33 96	29 40	18 60	23 28	30 84	26 52	17 40	22 8	35 16	13
14	41 99	36 1	22 10	28 47	36 79	31 85	20 15	25 22	33 41	28 73	18 85	23 92	38 9	14
15	45 22	38 78	23 80	30 66	39 62	34 30	21 70	27 16	35 98	30 94	20 30	25 76	41 2	15
16	48 45	41 55	25 50	32 85	42 45	36 75	23 25	29 10	38 55	33 15	21 75	27 60	43 95	16
17	51 68	44 32	27 20	35 4	45 28	39 20	24 80	31 4	41 12	35 36	23 20	29 44	46 88	17
18	54 91	47 9	28 90	37 23	48 11	41 65	26 35	32 98	43 69	37 57	24 65	31 28	49 81	18
19	58 14	49 86	30 60	39 42	50 94	44 10	27 90	34 92	46 26	39 78	26 10	33 12	52 74	19
20	61 37	52 63	32 30	41 61	53 77	46 55	29 45	36 86	48 83	41 99	27 55	34 96	55 67	20
21	64 60	55 40	34 0	43 80	56 60	49 0	31 0	38 80	51 40	44 20	29 0	36 80	58 60	21
22	67 83	58 17	35 70	45 99	59 43	51 45	32 55	40 74	53 97	46 41	30 45	38 64	61 53	22
23	71 6	60 94	37 40	48 18	62 26	53 90	34 10	42 68	56 54	48 62	31 90	40 48	64 46	23
24	74 29	63 71	39 10	50 37	65 9	56 35	35 65	44 62	59 11	50 83	33 35	42 32	67 39	24
25	77 52	66 48	40 80	52 56	67 92	58 80	37 20	46 56	61 68	53 4	34 80	44 16	70 32	25
26	80 75	69 25	42 50	54 75	70 75	61 25	38 75	48 50	64 25	55 25	36 25	46 0	73 25	26
27	83 98	72 2	44 20	56 94	73 58	63 70	40 30	50 44	66 82	57 46	37 70	47 84	76 18	27
28	87 21	74 79	45 90	59 13	76 41	66 15	41 85	52 38	69 39	59 67	39 15	49 68	79 11	28
29	90 44	77 56	47 60	61 32	79 24	68 60	43 40	54 32	71 96	61 88	40 60	51 52	82 4	29
30	93 67	80 33	49 30	63 51	82 7	71 5	44 95	56 26	74 53	64 9	42 5	53 36	84 97	30
31	96 90	83 10	51 0	65 70	84 90	73 50	46 50	58 20	77 10	66 30	43 50	55 20	87 90	31
31	100 13	85 87	52 70	67 89	87 73	75 95	48 5	60 14	79 67	68 51	44 95	57 4	90 83	31

APPENDIX III (E)

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

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>			<i>Semi-skilled</i>		<i>Skilled</i>	<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Young Persons</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade I</i>		
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>			Rs. c.
1/2	1 36½	1 21½	1 11½	1 54	1 61½	1 71½	1/2
1	2 73	2 43	2 23	3 8	3 23	3 43	1
2	5 46	4 86	4 46	6 16	6 46	6 86	2
3	8 19	7 29	6 69	9 24	9 69	10 29	3
4	10 92	9 72	8 92	12 32	12 92	13 72	4
5	13 65	12 15	11 15	15 40	16 15	17 15	5
6	16 38	14 58	13 38	18 48	19 38	20 58	6
7	19 11	17 1	15 61	21 56	22 61	24 1	7
8	21 84	19 44	17 84	24 64	25 84	27 44	8
9	24 57	21 87	20 7	27 72	29 7	30 87	9
10	27 30	24 30	22 30	30 80	32 30	34 30	10
11	30 3	26 73	24 53	33 88	35 53	37 73	11
12	32 76	29 16	26 76	36 96	38 76	41 16	12
13	35 49	31 59	28 99	40 4	41 99	44 59	13
14	38 22	34 2	31 22	43 12	45 22	48 2	14
15	40 95	36 45	33 45	46 20	48 45	51 45	15
16	43 68	38 88	35 68	49 28	51 68	54 88	16
17	46 41	41 31	37 91	52 36	54 91	58 31	17
18	49 14	43 74	40 14	55 44	58 14	61 74	18
19	51 87	46 17	42 37	58 52	61 37	65 17	19
20	54 60	48 60	44 60	61 60	64 60	68 60	20
21	57 33	51 3	46 83	64 68	67 83	72 3	21
22	60 6	53 46	49 6	67 76	71 6	75 46	22
23	62 79	55 89	51 29	70 84	74 29	78 89	23
24	65 52	58 32	53 52	73 92	77 52	82 32	24
25	68 25	60 75	55 75	77 0	80 75	85 75	25
26	70 98	63 18	57 98	80 8	83 98	89 18	26
27	73 71	65 61	60 21	83 16	87 21	92 61	27
28	76 44	68 4	62 44	86 24	90 44	96 4	28
29	79 17	70 47	64 67	89 32	93 67	99 47	29
30	81 90	72 90	66 90	92 40	96 90	102 90	30
31	84 63	75 33	69 13	95 48	100 13	106 33	31

“Unskilled Male” means a male unskilled labourer not under 18 years of age.
 “Unskilled Female” means a female labourer not under 18 years of age.
 “Unskilled young Person” means a labourer (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age.

APPENDIX III (F)

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

No. of Days	Class A Class B Class D	Class C	Class E Class G	Class F	Class H	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	2 90	2 52½	2 15	2 27½	2 2½	1 28	½
1	5 80	5 5	4 30	4 55	4 5	2 56	1
2	11 60	10 10	8 60	9 10	8 10	5 12	2
3	17 40	15 15	12 90	13 65	12 15	7 68	3
4	23 20	20 20	17 20	18 20	16 20	10 24	4
5	29 0	25 25	21 50	22 75	20 25	12 80	5
6	34 80	30 30	25 80	27 30	24 30	15 36	6
7	40 60	35 35	30 10	31 85	28 35	17 92	7
8	46 40	40 40	34 40	36 40	32 40	20 48	8
9	52 20	45 45	38 70	40 95	36 45	23 4	9
10	58 0	50 50	43 0	45 50	40 50	25 60	10
11	63 80	55 55	47 30	50 5	44 55	28 16	11
12	69 60	60 60	51 60	54 60	48 60	30 72	12
13	75 40	65 65	55 90	59 15	52 65	33 28	13
14	81 20	70 70	60 20	63 70	56 70	35 84	14
15	87 0	75 75	64 50	68 25	60 75	38 40	15
16	92 80	80 80	68 80	72 80	64 80	40 96	16
17	98 60	85 85	73 10	77 35	68 85	43 52	17
18	104 40	90 90	77 40	81 90	72 90	46 8	18
19	110 20	95 95	81 70	86 45	76 95	48 64	19
20	116 0	101 0	86 0	91 0	81 0	51 20	20
21	121 80	106 5	90 30	95 55	85 5	53 76	21
22	127 60	111 10	94 60	100 10	89 10	56 32	22
23	133 40	116 15	98 90	104 65	93 15	58 88	23
24	139 20	121 20	103 20	109 20	97 20	61 44	24
25	145 0	126 25	107 50	113 75	101 25	64 0	25
26	150 80	131 30	111 80	118 30	105 30	66 56	26
27	156 60	136 35	116 10	122 85	109 35	69 12	27
28	162 40	141 40	120 40	127 40	113 40	71 68	28
29	168 20	146 45	124 70	131 95	117 45	74 24	29
30	174 0	151 50	129 0	136 50	121 50	76 80	30
31	179 80	156 55	133 30	141 5	125 55	79 36	31

APPENDIX IV (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1957, 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.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	2 63	2 44	2 31	2 63	1 98	2 3	1 82	1 64	1 82	2 38	1 37	1
1	5 26	4 89	4 61	5 26	3 96	4 6	3 64	3 27	3 64	4 75	2 74	1
2	10 52	9 78	9 22	10 52	7 93	8 11	7 28	6 54	7 28	9 50	5 48	2
3	15 78	14 67	13 83	15 78	11 89	12 17	10 92	9 81	10 92	14 26	8 22	3
4	21 4	19 56	18 44	21 4	15 85	16 22	14 56	13 8	14 56	19 1	10 96	4
5	26 30	24 44	23 6	26 30	19 81	20 28	18 20	16 35	18 20	23 76	13 70	5
6	31 56	29 33	27 67	31 56	23 78	24 33	21 84	19 62	21 84	28 51	16 44	6
7	36 81	34 22	32 28	36 81	27 74	28 39	25 49	22 89	25 49	33 26	19 19	7
8	42 7	39 11	36 89	42 7	31 70	32 44	29 13	26 16	29 13	38 1	21 93	8
9	47 33	44 0	41 50	47 33	35 67	36 50	32 77	29 43	32 77	42 77	24 67	9
10	52 59	48 89	46 11	52 59	39 63	40 56	36 41	32 70	36 41	47 52	27 41	10
11	57 85	53 78	50 72	57 85	43 59	44 61	40 5	35 97	40 5	52 27	30 15	11
12	63 11	58 67	55 33	63 11	47 56	48 67	43 69	39 24	43 69	57 2	32 89	12
13	68 37	63 56	59 94	68 37	51 52	52 72	47 33	42 51	47 33	61 77	35 63	13
14	73 63	68 44	64 56	73 63	55 48	56 78	50 97	45 79	50 97	66 53	38 37	14
15	78 89	73 33	69 17	78 89	59 44	60 83	54 61	49 6	54 61	71 28	41 11	15
16	84 15	78 22	73 78	84 15	63 41	64 89	58 25	52 33	58 25	76 3	43 85	16
17	89 41	83 11	78 39	89 41	67 37	68 94	61 89	55 60	61 89	80 78	46 59	17
18	94 67	88 0	83 0	94 67	71 33	73 0	65 53	58 87	65 53	85 53	49 33	18
19	99 93	92 89	87 61	99 93	75 30	77 6	69 17	62 14	69 17	90 29	52 7	19
20	105 19	97 78	92 22	105 19	79 26	81 11	72 81	65 41	72 81	95 4	54 81	20
21	110 44	102 67	96 83	110 44	83 22	85 17	76 46	68 68	76 46	99 79	57 56	21
22	115 70	107 56	101 44	115 70	87 19	89 22	80 10	71 95	80 10	104 54	60 30	22
23	120 96	112 44	106 6	120 96	91 15	93 28	83 74	75 22	83 74	109 29	63 4	23
24	126 22	117 33	110 67	126 22	95 11	97 33	87 38	78 49	87 38	114 4	65 78	24
25	131 48	122 22	115 28	131 48	99 7	101 39	91 2	81 76	91 2	118 80	68 52	25
26	136 74	127 11	119 89	136 74	103 4	105 44	94 66	85 3	94 66	123 55	71 26	26
27	142 0	132 0	124 50	142 0	107 0	109 50	98 30	88 30	98 30	128 30	74 0	27
28	150 52	139 92	131 97	150 52	113 42	116 7	104 20	93 60	104 20	136 0	78 44	28
29	159 4	147 84	139 44	159 4	119 84	122 64	110 10	98 90	110 10	143 70	82 88	29
30	167 56	155 76	146 91	167 56	126 26	129 21	116 0	104 20	116 0	151 40	87 32	30
31	176 8	163 68	154 38	176 8	132 68	135 78	121 90	109 50	121 90	159 10	91 76	31

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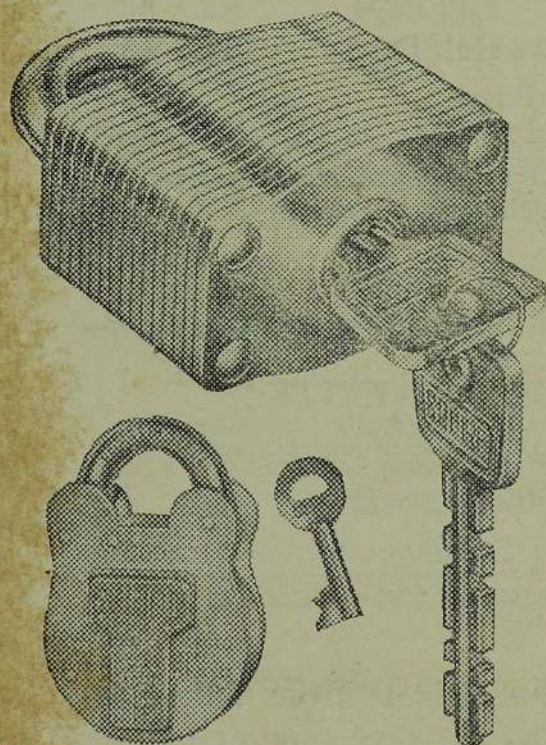
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