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1957

In this issue

- Employment Service Organization.
- Statistics of the Month in Brief.
- Notes of Current Interest.



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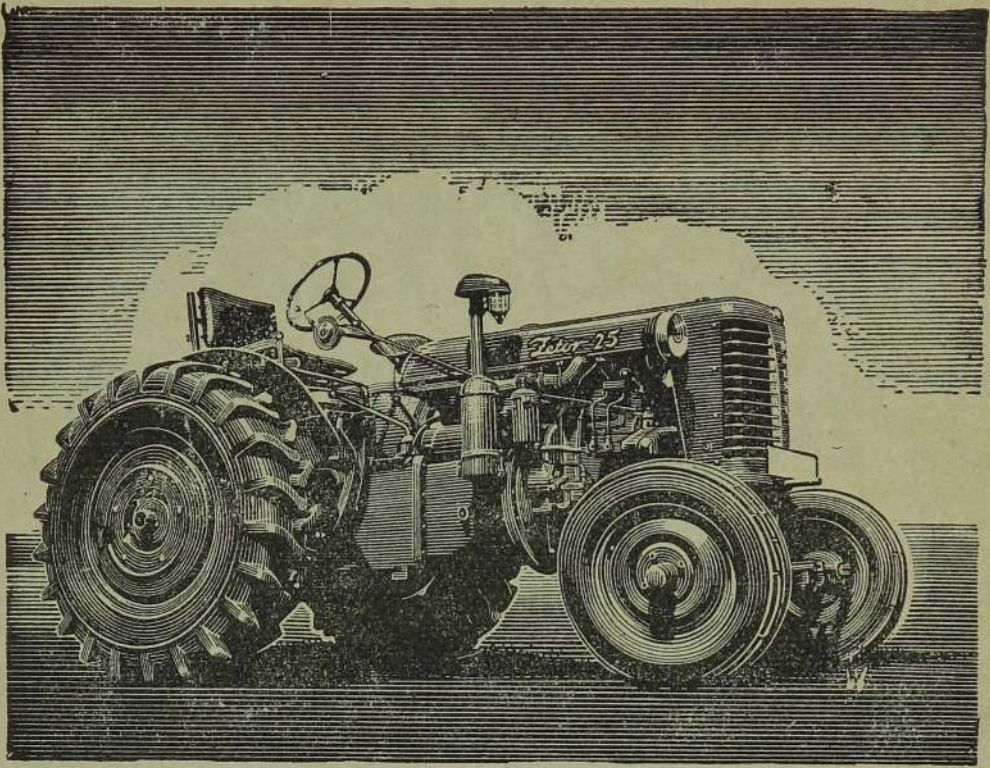
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CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Introduction

IN this article an attempt will be made to trace the history of the development of Employment Service Organizations and their present functions in developed economies, with a view to assessing the pre-requisites for an efficient Employment Service in Ceylon.

History of Development

Today the number of countries without some form of public Employment Service is very small indeed ; but the historical development to its present-day position has not been smooth. The 1939/1945 war might be taken as the dividing line. The earlier period might be characterised as one of indifferent growth in that it indicated no definite line of development for the Employment Service Organizations. The 1939/45 war on the other hand gave a definite stimulus to the development of the Employment Service ; and the post-war period may be characterised as one of realization, namely, a period when the beginnings made in the 1939/45 war-period came to be stabilised and extended.

In the pre-1939/45 period there were conflicting influences at work. On the one hand the immediate result of the termination of the first Great War of 1914/18 was to weaken the position of the Employment Service. The fundamental reason for this was that while there was some definite economic policy during the First World War, after that war there was none. The Employment Service that had then sprung up was associated in the minds of the general public with a war-time rather than with a peace-time economy. Peace came before the officials had an opportunity to perfect their organizations and methods, and the comparative inexperience of these officials tended to prejudice the various groups of employers and workers against them. Because the Employment Service Officials had had in this first world war period little chance to be closely associated with the day-to-day activities of industrial life, they did not have the opportunity to win fully the confidence of employers or workers and their organizations.

On the other hand there were certain tendencies which helped to spread the realization of the need for an Employment Service Organization. Two main factors may be mentioned in this connection. The industrial fluctuations of the inter-war period emphasized the need for some machinery to effect placements without delay. This had been

felt even earlier but not to the same extent. The 1905 Royal Commission on the Poor Laws in England had recommended the establishment of a national system of Labour Exchanges to reduce the "misery of tramping after problematical work", but the misery of these earlier times was not comparable in intensity or extent with the "miseries" which attended the industrial fluctuations of the inter-war period. Then again the development of unemployment insurance and public assistance schemes brought to prominence the necessity for some machinery to ascertain whether the persons claiming benefits were available for "suitable employment" and willing to accept it if offered to them. These factors, then, tended to call for an improved Employment Service Organization in order to meet the problems involved.

The composite result, however, of the conflicting factors as outlined briefly above was to give the Employment Service of the pre-1939/45 period a comparatively negatived aspect. It might straightway be emphasised that this negative aspect resulted fundamentally from the absence of a policy of full employment. The Employment Service during this period was negative to the worker, to the employer, to the Employment Service official and to the man in the street. To the worker the local Employment Office was a cheerless place where he had registered for work without the expectation of finding it; to the employer it was an agency with which he had little direct contact; to the Employment Service officials, it was a machinery for registering job seekers without helping them to find suitable jobs—with limited experience, limited funds and inadequate premises and material equipment, the Employment Service officials tended to take in this period a narrow view of their own responsibilities. To the man in the street the employment office was looked upon as a place frequented only by the destitute unemployed.

While these characteristics dragged on, the 1939/45 war came to give the Employment Service Organization a fresh impetus. This war meant that the duties and responsibilities of the Employment Service shifted rapidly from its negative aspects to the positive one of planning the Employment Service Organization for the efficient co-ordination of the human resources of the whole country for the efficient prosecution of the war. No doubt the scope was limited to the efficient prosecution of the war but the experience gained within that narrow scope was to stand the Employment Service in good stead, as we shall see, in the post-war period. One of the most significant developments of the Employment Service during the war was the evolution of systematic machinery for management-labour collaboration with the Employment Service. This machinery brought the Employment Service into regular contacts with the practical needs of the day-to-day economic life of the community and these contacts helped the Employment Service to pursue a more realistic course. The result was that both employers and workers alike came to understand the direct and indirect restrictions on individual employers and workers that were necessary for the efficient and smooth working of the Employment Service as a whole.

In this period the Employment Service came also to perform secondary but important tasks. It came to be entrusted with the general supervision of the utilization of labour within factories, and with the organization, in certain instances, of welfare activities outside the factories. The Employment Service was also called upon to perform advisory functions in the formulation of national, regional and

community policies in such matters as the location of industries and housing facilities, the distribution of raw materials and the dispersion of various social services such as establishment of schools, nurseries and restaurants. The experience gained and the services rendered by the Employment Service in the 1939/45 war ensured stability for it in the post-war period. The problem in the post-war period was to transform the activities of the Employment Service to meet peace-time requirements. In this process the realization became widespread that the Employment Service should remain the focal point of manpower organization in order to meet (a) the technical needs of an economy undergoing re-conversion from war-time to peace-time as well as (b) the human needs of the demobilized personnel and displaced war workers. An important feature noticeable in the administrative structures set up in the developed economies for the working of Employment Service Organizations is that the Employment Service is set up in each country on a national basis under central supervision but there is a certain amount of regional autonomy allowed. It is increasingly realised that the employment market has a national character and so the control by a central authority is accepted ; at the same time a certain amount of flexibility is allowed to the regional office. Co-ordination is secured by the central authority through administrative instructions, inspection services, uniform reporting procedures and formal and informal staff conferences and inter-change of staff.

Present functions

In order to understand the present functions of the Employment Service, it would be necessary to examine the general objects of an Employment Service and thereafter its specialized activities. The general object of an Employment Service is to bring together employers needing workers and workers seeking employment in such a way that the employers will find suitable workers and the workers will find jobs best suited to their qualifications and tastes as rapidly as possible. The I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation 1944 reads—

“The essential duty of the Employment Service should be to ensure, in co-operation with other public and private bodies concerned, the best possible organisation of industrial, agricultural and other employment as an integral part of national programme for the full use of productive resources”.

Naturally the terms in which this general object is stated would differ in accordance with the social and economic aims of the particular economy within which the Employment Service carries on its work ; but it may be assumed that the common intention underlying Governments throughout the world today is to make possible the full employment of men and women on useful work directed towards raising the standards of living. It is also recognised that for the implementation of this intention, the existence of positive policies towards the Employment Service Organization is necessary. On the other hand it must be stated that the responsibility for creating jobs does not rest with the Employment Service Organization : *that* calls for the joint enterprise of Government and private industry as a whole. The Employment Service Organization, however, could help

through its placement and training services, to implement any policies for full employment, higher productivity and rising standards of living, which may be formulated by the planning machinery evolved through the joint collaboration of Government and private industry.

The role of the Employment Service Organization in relation to the wider aims of full employment, higher productivity and rising standards of living would be better understood from an examination of the actual functions of an Employment Service. These may be enumerated as follows :—

- (1) the collection of information concerning employment and unemployment ;
- (2) the establishment of general standards for the recruitment and placement of workers ;
- (3) the encouragement of necessary occupational mobility ; and
- (4) the participation of the Employment Service in activities affecting the employment situation.

In countries where unemployment insurance and public assistance schemes are of general application, the Employment Service co-operates with the administration of such services.

The Employment Service would be able to collect and analyse two main kinds of information : (a) current statistics of employment and unemployment so as to provide a detailed picture of present and prospective (i.e. for a few months in advance) employment in the various industries and areas and among the various groups in the working population ; and (b) statistics projected over a longer period of time in such a way that there may be an over-all employment target corresponding to national production and consumption targets. In order to perform this task efficiently, the Employment Service should be prepared (i) to analyse on a continuing basis the labour requirements on an industry and area basis and (ii) to acquire increasing technical knowledge of skill requirements in each branch of industry (by such means as job analysis, for example) and of any special factors affecting the employment opportunities of particular industries and areas. The necessity of employing well-trained staff on this work cannot be over-emphasised, since experience has shown that the accuracy of employers' forecasts of their own needs varies considerably with the ability and judgment of the personnel engaged in collecting figures on current and prospective labour requirements. Manpower budgeting is becoming increasingly an important responsibility and this requires adequate, accurate and timely information regarding existing and future levels of employment and un-employment.

The Employment Service, however, goes beyond the mere publication of information regarding employment and unemployment. Within the given scope of employment opportunities, it helps to register and place job-seekers on an equitable basis. Individual counselling and a growing emphasis on vocational guidance are increasingly significant features of this work. Here again some of the main requirements for efficiency of the Service are :—

- (a) considerable first-hand technical knowledge of the industrial activities in the several trades ; and
- (b) uniform procedures for classifying occupations and job requirements so that each vacancy may be described accurately.

In the matter of selection of registrants for interview by employers a few points may be referred to here which embody the principles adhered to. The main aim is to provide equal employment opportunities to all jobseekers on the basis of their qualifications for the job, with strict objectivity and impartiality, and to promote as far as possible fairminded employment practices. Take for example the attitude of the Employment Service to vacancies arising out of trade disputes. There appears to be a trend in this regard towards a policy of making no selections to jobs vacant because of a strike or lock-out, and of referring striking or locked-out workers to other jobs only at their request. Then again the Employment Service does not entertain orders from employers whose terms and conditions of employment are below the standard set by law or by collective agreements. This is so because the Employment Services does not lend itself to undercut standards of labour and social policy. The positive aim of the Employment Service is to support standards which have won social or legal recognition and to extend their application without however assuming any regulatory controls or judicial functions concerning the enforcement of these standards.

The Employment Service does not however confine its attention to existing vacancies only, but plays a positive role in assisting to fill anticipated employment opportunities. This it attempts by spreading information regarding future trends in employment by Employment Counselling and Vocational Guidance, by planned campaigns of publicity and of education and persuasion of employers and workers and by liaison with vocational training programmes and by trying to remove obstacles to mobility among workers. This mobility may be occupational or geographical; in the case of occupational mobility the Employment Service tries to train workers for occupations for which there is a short supply; and in the field of geographical mobility the Employment Service on the one hand discourages aimless migration ("the misery of tramping after problematical work") and on the other tries to promote the volume and kind of labour needed in different areas for the maintenance of full employment. Connected with this function of helping mobility among workers is the participation of the Employment Service in activities generally affecting the employment situation. The Employment Service does offer, as it did in the 1939/45 war period, advice and information on matters regarding social and economic planning for example the location and diversification of industrial activity, the pace of investment on public works, the distribution of housing and of different social amenities, such as the provision of schools, restaurants and recreational facilities.

The Employment Service also offers, in addition to the general functions mentioned above, certain specialised services. The extent of this specialization work depends on the stage of development of the Employment Service as a whole, but generally the specialised activities are either for particular industries or for particular occupational groups or for particular categories of job-seekers, as for example, juveniles, war veterans and disabled persons. But underlying this specialization are measures for co-ordinating the specialized arrangements with the general Employment Service work so that the Employment Service remains one unified administration able to serve a single comprehensive employment market.

Two special lines of activities may be mentioned ; one as regards juveniles and the other as regards disabled persons. The specialization of services for juveniles has brought to light the need to integrate youth placement with education and pre-employment training of all kinds and in particular with all forms of vocational guidance. The development of this speciality meant that it was more and more widely recognised that specialized Employment Service work for juveniles provides a focal point for the development and co-ordination of vocational guidance, linking it with placement in suitable employment. This speciality also reflects the increasingly deep public concern with the methods for ensuring that young workers have the fullest opportunities for entering into the most suitable employment available to them and for making in their working life the most of their education, training and capacities.

The development of the specialized services for disabled persons has also made its contribution to the general employment service work. The methods used to place disabled persons in employment brought a new element of objective analysis of physical capacities of the applicants for work. Standards came to be evolved by reasoning rather than by trial and error, and as a result it helped the Employment Service officials to arrive, on an impersonal basis, at the best possible choice of available jobs for individuals. Coupled with this development, the placement of disabled persons came to acquire the highest human consideration and to be attended to by well-trained staff who undertook their responsibilities with understanding rather than pity and who came to deal with the applicant for work as a human being rather than merely as a job seeker.

It is of course obvious that the general and specialized activities of the Employment Service cannot effectively be used as agencies of manpower organization and distribution unless the facilities provided by the Employment Service are widely used by employers and workers and by the community in general. The general trend has been to promote the use of these facilities on a voluntary basis through campaigns of publicity and through machinery for joint consultation. It is felt that compulsion by law in regard to the use of Employment Service facilities would be inconsistent with democratic processes within a free economy. It is now recognized that employers, workers and the general public have a direct interest and an indirect contribution to make towards the development of the Employment Service as a whole ; hence the evolution of Advisory Committees within the Employment Service to advise on the ways and means of building up an effective Employment Service Organization. The increasing nationalization of industries may have an adverse effect on the composition of these Committees and their placement in the administrative structure but little direct evidence of this has come to light except in countries like Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Within the voluntary basis, however, certain indirect methods of compulsion have been adopted in order to spread the use of Employment Service facilities. For example, the I. L. O. Employment (Transition from War to Peace) Recommendation of 1944 recommends to Member States that they should ask employers to give advance notice of their labour requirements to the Employment Service. Many countries also make compulsory the notification of vacancies to the Employment Service but leave the employers free to fill the vacancies as they please. Furthermore, vacancies on public works projects and in undertakings working on public orders to the extent of 75 per cent or more of their operations

are required to be filled through the Employment Service. The imposition of a similar requirement on private employers has, however, not been accepted since this can be open to challenge. As a rule the Employment Service is given a certain number of days to select the workers needed ; but after that period, if satisfactory results have not been obtained, free recruitment of workers is permitted. It is, however, a general rule that all persons applying for entry into training programmes maintained by public funds should be required to register with the Employment Service. Another development has been that juveniles and other persons entering employment for the first time should register for employment and attend for interview at an Employment Service.

A brief note might be made about the role of private employment agencies. The tendency has been either to seek their abolition or in the alternative to regulate their activities. An attempt has also been made to co-ordinate their work with the Employment Service in the field of supplying employment information. A real solution however to the problem of duplication of services by private employment agencies is to develop the public Employment Service work to such an extent and in such a manner that private Employment Agencies become unnecessary.

Pre-requisites for Ceylon

From what has been said in regard to the present functions of Employment Service Organizations in developed economies, it would appear that the efficient working of an Employment Service in Ceylon would require careful planning and considerable action. It would not perhaps be an incorrect statement to say that the Employment Service in Ceylon, in its present stage of development, would be comparable to the pre 1939/45 stage of development in the West. It would generally be admitted perhaps that in the absence of a clear cut full employment policy the scope of the placement services would necessarily be rather limited. There is however a growing tendency for establishing more closely the day to day contacts between the Employment Service and private industry and action is afoot for the working of the Employment Service Organization on the basis of joint consultation with employers, workers and men of public interests. In this growing tendency for close contact with private industry lies the hope of developing an efficient Employment Service, but, as stated already, the scope of an Employment Service must be extended beyond the field of matching employers to existing employment opportunities. The Employment Service should be encouraged and equipped to collect information regarding present and future trends of employment, to take steps to break down the barriers to the occupational and geographical mobility of labour and to co-ordinate its activities with the educational authorities on the one hand and on the other with the employing agencies both in the private as well as the public sector. The Employment Service Organization can justify its existence only when it has done all it could, in the words of the I. L. O. Employment Service Recommendation of 1944, " to ensure, in co-operation with other public and private bodies concerned, the best possible organization of industrial, agricultural and other employment as an integral part of the national program for the full use of productive resources ".

F. H. M. P.

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 September, 1957, is 102.3 as against 102.4 for August, 1957, a decrease of 0.1.

Wages Rates

(a) Basic Wages :

The basic wages payable for the month of October, 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 October, 1957, to workers in all trades to which Part II of the Wages Board Ordinance has been applied will be the same as for the month of September, 1957.

Strikes

There were altogether 25 strikes in July, 1957, involving 7,089 workers and a loss of 27,314 man-days as against 25 strikes in June 1957 involving 9,361 workers and a loss of 23,273 man-days.

17 of these strikes were in Tea Plantation involving 5,268 workers and a loss of 24,145 man-days ; two each in Rubber Plantation, Tea-Cum Rubber Plantation and Dock Harbour and Port Transport involving 591, 741 and 371 workers and a loss of 992, 1,526 and 371 man-days respectively ; and one each in the Building and Engineering Trades involving 54 and 64 workers and a loss of 216 and 64 man-days respectively.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In September 1957, the departures of Indian Estate Labour exceeded the arrivals by 373 as compared with 295 in August 1957. The total excess of departures over arrivals in 1957 was 2,925 up to the end of September.

Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

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

	July, 1957			August, 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical	13,236 ..	3,903 ..	17,139 ..	13,661 ..	4,082 ..	17,743
Skilled	9,459 ..	875 ..	10,334 ..	9,960 ..	892 ..	10,852
Semi-skilled	20,619 ..	7,367 ..	27,986 ..	21,056 ..	7,461 ..	28,517
Unskilled	35,842 ..	2,825 ..	38,667 ..	36,739 ..	2,972* ..	39,711
Total	79,156	14,970	94,126	81,416	15,407	96,823

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

	July, 1957			August, 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical .	105 ..	32 ..	137 ..	58 ..	18 ..	76
Skilled ..	55 ..	2 ..	57 ..	69 ..	— ..	69
Semi-skilled ..	92 ..	11 ..	103 ..	62 ..	5 ..	67
Unskilled ..	414 ..	5 ..	419 ..	255 ..	2 ..	257
Total ..	666	50	716	444	25	469

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Trade Unions Registered in September 1957

Reg. No.	Name of Trade Union
939 ..	Kalaguna Widya Departhamenthuwe Kanitu Sewakaeenge Samithiya.
940 ..	The Government Salt Workers' United Organization.
941 ..	Sri Lanka Rajaye Natiya Guru Sangamaya.
942 ..	C. G. R. Way & Works Department (Central District) Workers Union.
943 ..	Sri Nandana Eksath Kamkaru Sangamaya.
944 ..	Rajaye Swabasha Upa Lipikara Sangamaya.
945 ..	Basic Technical Training Institute Employees Union.
946 ..	Samajawadee Podu Kamkaru Samithiya.
947 ..	Ceylon Ceramics Employees Union.
948 ..	Walker Puthra Engineru Kamkaru Samithiya.
949 ..	Department of Agriculture Veterinary Graduates Association.
950 ..	Samastha Lanka Rajaye Pasel Sewa Kamkaru Sangamaya.
951 ..	Examination Department Printers Union.
952 ..	Gal Oya Surveyor Workers Association.
953 ..	Gal Oya Development Board Minor Employees Association.
954 ..	Central Council of Ceylon Trade Unions.

Trade Unions Cancelled in September 1957

Nil.

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	52.49 ..	6.28 ..	15.96 ..	8.38 ..	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	.. 94.62	.. 100.5
1956	.. 103.32	.. 101.30	.. 101.53	.. 81.76	.. 98.60	.. 100.2
1956—						
January	.. 106.46	.. 101.27	.. 101.53	.. 80.53	.. 95.77	.. 101.5
February	.. 103.80	.. 101.27	.. 101.53	.. 80.42	.. 95.40	.. 99.8
March	.. 103.29	.. 100.92	.. 101.53	.. 79.99	.. 96.25	.. 99.6
April	.. 105.68	.. 101.27	.. 101.53	.. 80.41	.. 96.70	.. 101.2
May	.. 104.03	.. 102.31	.. 101.53	.. 81.66	.. 96.91	.. 100.4
June	.. 103.30	.. 100.58	.. 101.53	.. 82.18	.. 97.52	.. 100.0
July	.. 101.60	.. 102.65	.. 101.53	.. 82.39	.. 98.33	.. 99.2
August	.. 100.33	.. 100.58	.. 101.53	.. 82.32	.. 101.24	.. 98.9
September	.. 101.06	.. 101.61	.. 101.53	.. 82.50	.. 101.32	.. 99.4
October	.. 103.65	.. 100.92	.. 101.53	.. 82.13	.. 103.04	.. 101.3
November	.. 103.72	.. 101.96	.. 101.53	.. 83.21	.. 100.82	.. 101.0
December	.. 102.92	.. 100.23	.. 101.53	.. 83.40	.. 99.87	.. 100.3
1957—						
January	.. 103.45	.. 97.00	.. 101.53	.. 83.43	.. 100.56	.. 100.6
February	.. 103.00	.. 97.35	.. 101.53	.. 83.34	.. 103.04	.. 100.8
March	.. 102.99	.. 98.73	.. 101.53	.. 82.85	.. 103.28	.. 100.9
April	.. 104.95	.. 96.54	.. 101.53	.. 83.25	.. 104.26	.. 102.2
May	.. 105.45	.. 97.69	.. 101.53	.. 83.92	.. 107.61	.. 103.3
June	.. 105.38	.. 98.39	.. 101.53	.. 84.10*	.. 106.63	.. 103.1
July	.. 105.70	.. 97.35	.. 101.53	.. 85.34	.. 108.4	.. 103.6
August	.. 103.14	.. 97.00	.. 101.53	.. 85.02	.. 110.15	.. 102.4
September	.. 103.20	.. 95.85	.. 101.53	.. 84.97	.. 109.89	.. 102.3

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	90
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
March	2.07	107.81	106.85	96.24	107.18	106.22
April	2.07	107.81	105.49	96.24	107.18	104.87
May	2.10	109.38	105.89	96.24	107.18	103.76
June	2.12	110.42	107.10	96.24	107.18	103.96
July	2.12	110.42	106.58	96.24	107.18	103.46
August	2.12	110.42	107.83	96.24	107.18	104.67
September	2.10	109.38	106.92	96.24	107.18	104.27

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
March	2 10	107.14	3 1	103.08	2.17	106.37
April	2 10	107.14	3 1	103.08	2.17	106.37
May	2 12	108.16	3 4	104.11	2.19	107.35
June	2 15	109.69	3 5	104.45	2.22	108.82
July	2 15	109.69	3 5	104.45	2.22	108.82
August	2 15	109.69	3 05	104.45	2.22	108.82
September	2 12	108.16	3 05	104.45	2.19	107.35

* 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	53,029
1953 ..	8,374	6,462	13,676	23,034	51,546
1954 ..	11,728	7,919	16,287	27,370	63,304
1955 ..	14,498	8,544	20,142	27,826	71,010
1956 January	14,706	9,017	20,849	29,614	74,186
February	14,856	9,228	21,363	30,109	75,556
March	14,490	9,100	21,175	29,383	74,148
April	14,181	8,857	21,042	28,831	72,911
May	14,673	8,801	21,887	29,777	75,138
June	14,564	8,892	22,408	30,957	76,821
July	15,244	9,395	23,643	33,572	81,854
August	15,507	9,571	24,344	34,086	83,508
September	15,569	9,694	24,828	34,252	84,343
October	15,701	9,867	25,321	34,524	85,413
November	15,751	9,868	25,657	34,455	85,731
December	16,091	9,794	25,808	34,259	85,952
1957 January	16,719	10,034	26,688	35,273	88,714
February	16,865	10,033	27,056	35,777	89,731
March	16,595	10,021	26,882	35,398	88,896
April	15,982	9,748	25,805	34,970	86,505
May	16,025	9,751	25,798	35,086	86,660
June	16,192	9,794	26,226	36,207	88,419
July	17,139	10,334	27,986	38,667	94,126
August	17,743	10,852	28,517	39,711	96,823

* 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	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Tiriconmalee	Anuradhapura	Awisawella	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	8,195	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	3,331	3,730	547	1,162	1,435	909	683	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	543	477	526	1,382	51,546
1954	33,410	2,909	3,484	6,024	3,143	1,708	2,220	1,992	1,471	440	388	297	1,567	884	1,377	396	1,589	63,304
1955	36,451	3,395	4,740	6,331	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	4,885	495	2,922	2,034	2,105	451	519	326	1,163	1,173	1,536	368	3,949	74,148

TABLE V—(contd.)

Year*	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	A Tissawella	Haputale	Matara	Vaunmya	Kegalle	Total
March ..	37,116	3,529	4,772	6,488	5,318	664	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	486	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	—	—	76,821
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	6,689	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	2,462	604	703	694	939	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
February ..	43,694	4,079	6,419	6,832	5,496	449	4,879	2,330	2,597	948	733	706	952	2,573	1,998	795	4,251	—	—	89,731
March ..	43,818	4,074	6,321	6,820	5,459	450	4,828	2,386	2,592	886	711	607	860	2,348	1,913	681	4,142	—	—	88,896
April ..	43,351	4,081	6,150	6,623	4,632	398	4,638	2,392	2,539	791	688	490	1,017	2,176	1,907	644	3,988	—	—	86,505
May ..	43,341	4,063	6,173	6,809	4,651	398	4,578	2,407	2,616	802	634	529	1,122	1,978	1,904	684	3,971	—	—	86,660
June ..	43,996	4,084	6,175	7,024	4,650	507	4,815	2,424	2,770	842	593	510	1,068	1,810	2,020	745	3,997	389	—	88,419
July ..	45,528	4,152	6,295	7,489	4,966	548	4,877	2,413	2,837	876	638	539	1,234	1,751	2,063	810	4,040	370	2,700	94,126
August ..	46,939	4,285	6,519	7,778	5,155	528	5,041	2,473	2,859	936	648	583	1,140	1,566	2,085	929	4,078	384	2,897	96,823

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

† Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at A Tissawella. (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	..	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
	February	58	..	54	..	106	..	245	463
	March	76	..	57	..	137	..	286	556
	April	42	..	46	..	64	..	136	288
	May	64	..	57	..	91	..	265	477
	June	87	..	73	..	143	..	366	669
	July	137	..	57	..	103	..	419	716
	August	76	..	69	..	67	..	257	469

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

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
	Colombo	762	31	647	10	909	39	1,714	82	4,032
Negombo	76	2	46	14	68	1	186	2	376	19
Kalutara	94	4	38	—	144	—	181	5	457	9
Galle	147	3	96	—	207	1	342	3	792	7
Kandy	71	5	98	28	112	—	214	38	495	71
Nawalapitiya	36	1	19	9	33	—	68	32	156	42
Kurunegala	146	3	53	—	208	1	310	1	717	5
Jaffna	85	6	22	—	114	10	122	75	343	91
Ratnapura	65	—	34	—	112	—	90	3	301	3
Badulla	31	6	11	—	35	—	41	—	118	6
Batticaloa	27	2	5	—	21	1	58	5	111	8
Kalmunai	8	1	7	—	27	1	99	—	141	2
Trincomalee	18	—	28	4	30	2	66	1	142	7
Anuradhapura	31	4	9	4	27	—	66	5	133	13
Avissawella	17	—	11	—	37	2	71	—	136	2
Haputale	6	—	27	—	23	3	116	—	172	3
Matara	79	6	48	—	93	5	94	3	314	14
Vavuniya	17	—	2	—	30	1	17	2	66	3
Kegalla	32	2	14	—	73	—	91	—	210	2
Total	1,748	76	1,215	69	2,303	67	3,946	257	9,212	469

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	2,436	5,234	31†	4,550	4,359
1944	26	3,648	4,048‡	66‡	12,399	25,937
1945	28	3,514	4,285	53	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
1956 January	2	31	130	5	320	437
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
1957 January	15	2,643	4,535	8	827	13,715
February	12	5,342	28,666	1	85	669
March	14	7,896	36,825	5	4,015	16,107
§April	22	18,190	35,096	5	525	306
May	14	3,877	16,665	19	5,022	6,321
§June	11	2,087	11,664	14	7,274	11,609
July	21	6,600	26,663	4	489	651

* 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 each month relate to the number of strikes that ended during the month.

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

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
Plantations—Tea	17	..	5,268	..	24,145	
Rubber	2	..	591	..	992	
Tea-cum-Rubber	2	..	741	..	1,526	
Coconut	—	..	—	..	—	
Coconut-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—	
Total	21		6,600		26,663	
Engineering	1	..	64	..	64	
Printing	—	..	—	..	—	
Motor Transport	—	..	—	..	—	
Tea Export	—	..	—	..	—	
Rubber Export	—	..	—	..	—	
Coconut Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	—	..	—	..	—	
Match Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	
Coconut & Rubber Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	
Cinema	—	..	—	..	—	
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	2	..	371	..	371	
Building Trade	1	..	54	..	216	
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	—	..	—	..	—	
Total	4		489		651	
Grand Total	25		7,089		27,314	

TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN JULY, 1957, BY CAUSES

Causes	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers Involved	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work	5	—	1,591	—
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c.	—	—	—	—
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.)	—	1	—	54
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c.	11	3	2,915	435
5. Food matters. Welfare	—	—	—	—
6. Right of association and meeting	—	—	—	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters	2	—	1,250	—
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, &c.	—	—	—	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others	1	—	122	—
10. General demands	2	—	722	—
11. Sympathetic strikes	—	—	—	—
Total	21	4	6,600	489

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	7	531	538	—	403
March	305	—	305	9	473	482	—	177
April	153	—	153	6	470	476	—	323
May	140	—	140	6	455	461	—	321
June	66	1	67	15	526	541	—	474
July	68	—	68	15	309	324	—	256
August	20	—	20	8	307	315	—	295
September	34	1	35	5	403	408	—	373

APPENDIX I

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

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Month : October, 1957</i>		
	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>

Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 25	1 12	2 37
Female worker not under 15 years ..	1 05	0 84	1 89
Child worker	0 80	0 77	1 57
 Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 10	1 12	2 22
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 90	0 84	1 74
Child worker	0 65	0 77	1 42
 Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 40	1 12	2 52
Female worker not under 15 years ..	1 30	0 84	2 14
Child worker	1 05	0 77	1 82
 Coconut Growing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation ; and			
The manufacture of copra—			
Kangany	1 15	1 12	2 27
Male not under 16 years	1 0	1 12	2 12
Female not under 15 years	0 85	0 84	1 69
Male worker under 16 years or Female worker under 15 years	0 75	0 77	1 52
 Coconut Manufacturing Trade			
The manufacture of desiccated coconut :			
The manufacture of coconut oil ; and			
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—			
Within the Colombo area—			
Kangany	1 44	1 30	2 74
Male not under 18 years	1 24	1 30	2 54
Female not under 18 years	1 0	0 97	1 97
Worker under 18 years	0 75	0 90	1 65
Outside the Colombo area—			
Kangany	1 20	1 30	2 50
Male not under 18 years	1 0	1 30	2 30
Female not under 18 years	0 80	0 97	1 77
Worker under 18 years	0 60	0 90	1 50
 " Colombo area " includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.			
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.			

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
Printing Trade (contd.)					
Class A—3rd year learner ..	56	0	41	50	97 50
.. B ..	48	0	37	70	85 70
.. C Grade I, 3rd year learner ..	34	0	32	0	66 0
.. C .. II,	30	0	29	06	59 06
.. D—3rd year learner ..	27	0	26	30	53 30
Class A—4th year learner ..	71	0	53	40	124 40
.. B ..	63	0	46	66	109 66
.. C Grade I, 4th year learner ..	42	0	39	67	81 67
.. C .. II,	37	0	35	99	72 99
.. D—4th year learner ..	33	0	32	50	65 50
Class A—5th year learner ..	88	0	65	80	153 80

Cigar Trade

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

Plumbago Trade

Daily Rates

Underground workers—

Basses ..	2 75	1 18	3 93
Kanganies } ..	2 25	1 18	3 43
Loaders } ..			
Overseers } ..	2 08	1 18	3 26
Shift bosses ..			
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 Donakatarayas ..			

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.

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Plumbago Trade (contd.)					
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.					

Tea Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II ..	1	40	1	36	2 76
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1	60	1	46	3 06
(c) Grade I ..	1	80	1	46	3 26
(d) Box makers and repairers ..	1	60	1	46	3 06
(e) Watchers ..	1	70	1	46	3 16

B. Female workers not under 18 years .. 1 15 .. 1 24 .. 2 39

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0	80	0	86	1 66
" 15 " 16 " ..	0	90	0	91	1 81
" 16 " 17 " ..	1	0	0	96	1 96
" 17 " 18 " ..	1	15	1	06	2 21

Rubber Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II ..	1	40	1	36	2 76
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1	60	1	46	3 06
(c) Grade I ..	1	80	1	46	3 26
(d) Watchers ..	1	70	1	46	3 16

B. Female workers not under 18 years of age—

(a) Grade II	Workers employed in work other than sorting ..				
	1	15	1	24	2 39
(b) Grade I	Workers employed in sorting ..				
	1	30	1	24	2 54

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0	80	0	86	1 66
" 15 " 16 " ..	0	90	0	91	1 81
" 16 " 17 " ..	1	0	0	96	1 96
" 17 " 18 " ..	1	15	1	06	2 21

Month : October, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates</i>					
Tope kangany ..	115	0	—	..	115 0
Toddy tavern watcher ..	63	0	—	..	63 0
Arrack tavern watcher ..	63	0	—	..	63 0
Tope watcher ..	50	0	—	..	50 0
Collecting station manager ..	75	0	—	..	75 0
Selling toddy at tavern ..	80	0	—	..	80 0
Selling arrack at tavern ..	75	0	—	..	75 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade ..	80	0	—	..	80 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade ..	52	50	—	..	52 50
Collecting toddy from trees in the vinegar section of the trade ..	52	50	—	..	52 50
Distilling toddy at distillery ..	90	0	—	..	90 0

Daily Rates

Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—

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

Unskilled labourers—

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

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Motor Transport Trade

Monthly Rates

Class A Workers : Drivers of omnibuses licensed to carry over 22 passengers ..	100	0	..	43	0	..	143 0
Class B Workers : Drivers of omnibuses licensed to carry 22 passengers and under, drivers of ambulances, and drivers of lorries (other than those owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate) and vans with a licensed pay load of over 20 cwt. ..	90	0	..	43	0	..	133 0
Class C Workers : Drivers of hiring cars and cabs, drivers of lorries (other than those owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate) and vans with a licensed pay load of 20 cwt. and under, and drivers of hearses ..	85	0	..	40	50	..	125 50
Class D Workers : Drivers of lorries with trailers (including those of the Scammell—Horse type but excluding those owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate) ..	100	0	..	43	0	..	143 0

Month : October, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Motor Transport Trade (contd.)						
Class E Workers : Drivers of lorries owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate	70	0	38	0	108	0
Class F Workers : Conductors, clerks, cashiers, ticket clerks or booking clerks, employed in omnibuses	67	50	43	0	110	50
Class G Workers : Cleaners * and porters † of lorries with a licensed pay load of over 20 cwt. ..	60	0	39	20	99	20
Class H Workers : Cleaners * and porters † of lorries with a licensed pay load of 20 cwt. and under, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances and hearses	50	0	39	20	89	20
Class I Workers : Omnibus checkers or 'time-keepers	60	0	39	20	99	20
Class J Workers : Omnibus Inspectors and omnibus stand supervisors	90	0	39	20	129	20
Class K Workers : Porters engaged by employers who use the motor transport trade as incidental to the carrying on of some other trade and workers in the motor transport trade other than workers specified in the preceding items	45	0	29	75	74	75

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

† "porters" means workers employed in loading or unloading goods into or from lorries, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances or hearses, and required to travel in the vehicles in the performance of their work.

Daily Rates

Class A worker	4	0	1	85	5	85
" B "	4	0	1	85	5	85
" C "	3	25	1	85	5	10
" D "	4	0	1	85	5	85
" E "	2	75	1	60	4	35
" F "	2	75	1	85	4	60
" G "	2	50	1	85	4	35
" H "	2	25	1	85	4	10
" K "	1	50	1	09	2	59

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	46	3	26
Female 18 years and over	1	44	1	36	2	80
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	85	0	86	1	71
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	1	15	1	06	2	21

Grade II—

Male 18 years and over	1	40	1	46	2	86
Female 18 years and over	1	12	1	36	2	48
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	70	0	86	1	56
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0	90	1	06	1	96

Month : October, 1957

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Grade III—						
Male 18 years and over	1	24	1	36	2	60
Female 18 years and over	1	0	1	24	2	24
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0	60	0	86	1	46
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0	80	1	06	1	86
Grade IV—						
Watcher	1	50	1	46	2	96
Cinema Trade						
Monthly Rates						
<i>Within the Municipal areas</i>						
A—Non-clerical—						
Unskilled	32	25	35	16	67	41
Semi-skilled	37	50	37	76	75	26
Skilled, Grade II	50	0	39	58	89	58
Skilled, Grade I	60	0	39	58	99	58
B—Clerical—						
Grade III	45	0	35	0	80	0
Grade II	50	0	38	0	88	0
Grade I	100	0	43	0	143	0
<i>Outside the Municipal areas</i>						
A—Non-clerical—						
Unskilled	32	25	35	16	67	41
Semi-skilled	35	0	37	76	72	76
Skilled, Grade II	42	0	39	58	81	58
Skilled, Grade I	55	0	39	58	94	58
B—Clerical—						
Grade III	40	0	35	0	75	0
Grade II	45	0	38	0	83	0
Grade I	100	0	43	0	143	0
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade						
Monthly Rates						
Manual Work—						
Special Grade	65	0	33	25	98	25
Skilled Grade	55	0	29	25	84	25
Semi-skilled Grade	45	0	26	25	71	25
Unskilled, Grade I	37	0	26	25	63	25
Unskilled, Grade II	31	0	26	25	57	25
Women Workers—						
Female kanganies	35	0	26	25	61	25
Female labourers	30	0	26	25	56	25
Non-manual Workers—						
Special Grade	75	0	39	0	114	0
Grade I	55	0	29	25	84	25

Class of Worker	Month : October, 1957					
	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Building Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Unskilled—						
Male labourers—						
Not under 18 years	1 40	..	1 36	.. 2 76
Female labourers—						
Not under 18 years	1 10	..	1 36	.. 2 46
Unskilled labourers—						
(irrespective of sex)						
Under 18 years of age	0 90	..	1 36	.. 2 26
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1 65	..	1 46	.. 3 11
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1 80	..	1 46	.. 3 26
Skilled	2 0	..	1 46	.. 3 46

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 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 56	1 18½	0 52½	0 42	0 94½	0 40	0 38½	0 78½	½
1	1 25	1 12	2 37	1 05	0 84	1 89	0 80	0 77	1 57	1
2	2 50	2 24	4 74	2 10	1 68	3 78	1 60	1 54	3 14	2
3	3 75	3 36	7 11	3 15	2 52	5 67	2 40	2 31	4 71	3
4	5 00	4 48	9 48	4 20	3 36	7 56	3 20	3 08	6 28	4
5	6 25	5 60	11 85	5 25	4 20	9 45	4 00	3 85	7 85	5
6	7 50	6 72	14 22	6 30	5 04	11 34	4 80	4 62	9 42	6
7	8 75	7 84	16 59	7 35	5 88	13 23	5 60	5 39	10 99	7
8	10 00	8 96	18 96	8 40	6 72	15 12	6 40	6 16	12 56	8
9	11 25	10 08	21 33	9 45	7 56	17 01	7 20	6 93	14 13	9
10	12 50	11 20	23 70	10 50	8 40	18 90	8 00	7 70	15 70	10
11	13 75	12 32	26 07	11 55	9 24	20 79	8 80	8 47	17 27	11
12	15 00	13 44	28 44	12 60	10 08	22 68	9 60	9 24	18 84	12
13	16 25	14 56	30 81	13 65	10 92	24 57	10 40	10 01	20 41	13
14	17 50	15 68	33 18	14 70	11 76	26 46	11 20	10 78	21 98	14
15	18 75	16 80	35 55	15 75	12 60	28 35	12 00	11 55	23 55	15
16	20 00	17 92	37 92	16 80	13 44	30 24	12 80	12 32	25 12	16
17	21 25	19 04	40 29	17 85	14 28	32 13	13 60	13 09	26 69	17
18	22 50	20 16	42 66	18 90	15 12	34 02	14 40	13 86	28 26	18
19	23 75	21 28	45 03	19 95	15 96	35 91	15 20	14 63	29 83	19
20	25 00	22 40	47 40	21 00	16 80	37 80	16 00	15 40	31 40	20
21	26 25	23 52	49 77	22 05	17 64	39 69	16 80	16 17	32 97	21
22	27 50	24 64	52 14	23 10	18 48	41 58	17 60	16 94	34 54	22
23	28 75	25 76	54 51	24 15	19 32	43 47	18 40	17 71	36 11	23
24	30 00	26 88	56 88	25 20	20 16	45 36	19 20	18 48	37 68	24
25	31 25	28 00	59 25	26 25	21 00	47 25	20 00	19 25	39 25	25
26	32 50	29 12	61 62	27 30	21 84	49 14	20 80	20 02	40 82	26
27	33 75	30 24	63 99	28 35	22 68	51 03	21 60	20 79	42 39	27
28	35 00	31 36	66 36	29 40	23 52	52 92	22 40	21 56	43 96	28
29	36 25	32 48	68 73	30 45	24 36	54 81	23 20	22 33	45 53	29
30	37 50	33 60	71 10	31 50	25 20	56 70	24 00	23 10	47 10	30
31	38 75	34 72	73 47	32 55	26 04	58 59	24 80	23 87	48 67	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
October, 1957, to workers in the Rubber Growing and
Manufacturing Trade**

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers *			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	
	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 70	0 56	1 26	0 65	0 42	1 7	0 52½	0 38½	0 91	1
2	1 40	1 12	2 52	1 30	0 84	2 14	1 05	0 77	1 82	2
3	2 80	2 24	5 04	2 60	1 68	4 28	2 10	1 54	3 64	3
4	4 20	3 36	7 56	3 90	2 52	6 42	3 15	2 31	5 46	4
5	5 60	4 48	10 08	5 20	3 36	8 56	4 20	3 08	7 28	5
6	7 00	5 60	12 60	6 50	4 20	10 70	5 25	3 85	9 10	6
7	8 40	6 72	15 12	7 80	5 04	12 84	6 30	4 62	10 92	7
8	9 80	7 84	17 64	9 10	5 88	14 98	7 35	5 39	12 74	8
9	11 20	8 96	20 16	10 40	6 72	17 12	8 40	6 16	14 56	9
10	12 60	10 08	22 68	11 70	7 56	19 26	9 45	6 93	16 38	10
11	14 00	11 20	25 20	13 00	8 40	21 40	10 50	7 70	18 20	11
12	15 40	12 32	27 72	14 30	9 24	23 54	11 55	8 47	20 02	12
13	16 80	13 44	30 24	15 60	10 08	25 68	12 60	9 24	21 84	13
14	18 20	14 56	32 76	16 90	10 92	27 82	13 65	10 01	23 66	14
15	19 60	15 68	35 28	18 20	11 76	29 96	14 70	10 78	25 48	15
16	21 00	16 80	37 80	19 50	12 60	32 10	15 75	11 55	27 30	16
17	22 40	17 92	40 32	20 80	13 44	34 24	16 80	12 32	29 12	17
18	23 80	19 04	42 84	22 10	14 28	36 38	17 85	13 09	30 94	18
19	25 20	20 16	45 36	23 40	15 12	38 52	18 90	13 86	32 76	19
20	26 60	21 28	47 88	24 70	15 96	40 66	19 95	14 63	34 58	20
21	28 00	22 40	50 40	26 00	16 80	42 80	21 00	15 40	36 40	21
22	29 40	23 52	52 92	27 30	17 64	44 94	22 05	16 17	38 22	22
23	30 80	24 64	55 44	28 60	18 48	47 08	23 10	16 94	40 04	23
24	32 20	25 76	57 96	29 90	19 32	49 22	24 15	17 71	41 86	24
25	33 60	26 88	60 48	31 20	20 16	51 36	25 20	18 48	43 68	25
26	35 00	28 00	63 00	32 50	21 00	53 50	26 25	19 25	45 50	26
27	36 40	29 12	65 52	33 80	21 84	55 64	27 30	20 02	47 32	27
28	37 80	30 24	68 04	35 10	22 68	57 78	28 35	20 79	49 14	28
29	39 20	31 36	70 56	36 40	23 52	59 92	29 40	21 56	50 96	29
30	40 60	32 48	73 08	37 70	24 36	62 06	30 45	22 33	52 78	30
31	42 00	33 60	75 60	39 00	25 20	64 20	31 50	23 10	54 60	31
31	43 40	34 72	78 12	40 30	26 04	66 34	32 55	23 87	56 42	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 October, 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 Allowances	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowances	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowances	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 55	0 56	1 11	0 45	0 42	0 87	0 32½	0 38½	0 71	½
1	1 10	1 12	2 22	0 90	0 84	1 74	0 65	0 77	1 42	1
2	2 20	2 24	4 44	1 80	1 68	3 48	1 30	1 54	2 84	2
3	3 30	3 36	6 66	2 70	2 52	5 22	1 95	2 31	4 26	3
4	4 40	4 48	8 88	3 60	3 36	6 96	2 60	3 08	5 68	4
5	5 50	5 60	11 10	4 50	4 20	8 70	3 25	3 85	7 10	5
6	6 60	6 72	13 32	5 40	5 04	10 44	3 90	4 62	8 52	6
7	7 70	7 84	15 54	6 30	5 88	12 18	4 55	5 39	9 94	7
8	8 80	8 96	17 76	7 20	6 72	13 92	5 20	6 16	11 36	8
9	9 90	10 08	19 98	8 10	7 56	15 66	5 85	6 93	12 78	9
10	11 00	11 20	22 20	9 00	8 40	17 40	6 50	7 70	14 20	10
11	12 10	12 32	24 42	9 90	9 24	19 14	7 15	8 47	15 62	11
12	13 20	13 44	26 64	10 80	10 08	20 88	7 80	9 24	17 04	12
13	14 30	14 56	28 86	11 70	10 92	22 62	8 45	10 01	18 46	13
14	15 40	15 68	31 08	12 60	11 76	24 36	9 10	10 78	19 88	14
15	16 50	16 80	33 30	13 50	12 60	26 10	9 75	11 55	21 30	15
16	17 60	17 92	35 52	14 40	13 44	27 84	10 40	12 32	22 72	16
17	18 70	19 04	37 74	15 30	14 28	29 58	11 05	13 09	24 14	17
18	19 80	20 16	39 96	16 20	15 12	31 32	11 70	13 86	25 56	18
19	20 90	21 28	42 18	17 10	15 96	33 06	12 35	14 63	26 98	19
20	22 00	22 40	44 40	18 00	16 80	34 80	13 00	15 40	28 40	20
21	23 10	23 52	46 62	18 90	17 64	36 54	13 65	16 17	29 82	21
22	24 20	24 64	48 84	19 80	18 48	38 28	14 30	16 94	31 24	22
23	25 30	25 76	51 06	20 70	19 32	40 02	14 95	17 71	32 66	23
24	26 40	26 88	53 28	21 60	20 16	41 76	15 60	18 48	34 08	24
25	27 50	28 00	55 50	22 50	21 00	43 50	16 25	19 25	35 50	25
26	28 60	29 12	57 72	23 40	21 84	45 24	16 90	20 02	36 92	26
27	29 70	30 24	59 94	24 30	22 68	46 98	17 55	20 79	38 34	27
28	30 80	31 36	62 16	25 20	23 52	48 72	18 20	21 56	39 76	28
29	31 90	32 48	64 38	26 10	24 36	50 46	18 85	22 33	41 18	29
30	33 00	33 60	66 60	27 00	25 20	52 20	19 50	23 10	42 60	30
31	34 10	34 72	68 82	27 90	26 4	53 94	20 15	23 87	44 2	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 October, 1957, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	<i>The Coconut Growing Trade</i>				<i>The Coconut Manufacturing Trade</i>								No. of Days
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Within Colombo area				Outside Colombo area				
					Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 13½	1 06	0 84½	0 76	1 37	1 27	0 98½	0 82½	1 25	1 15	0 88½	0 75	1
2	2 27	2 12	1 69	1 52	2 74	2 54	1 97	1 65	2 50	2 30	1 77	1 50	2
3	4 54	4 24	3 38	3 04	5 48	5 08	3 94	3 30	5 00	4 60	3 54	3 00	3
4	6 81	6 36	5 07	4 56	8 22	7 62	5 91	4 95	7 50	6 90	5 31	4 50	4
5	9 08	8 48	6 76	6 08	10 96	10 16	7 88	6 60	10 00	9 20	7 08	6 00	5
6	11 35	10 60	8 45	7 60	13 70	12 70	9 85	8 25	12 50	11 50	8 85	7 50	6
7	13 62	12 72	10 14	9 12	16 44	15 24	11 82	9 90	15 00	13 80	10 62	9 00	7
8	15 89	14 84	11 83	10 64	19 18	17 78	13 79	11 55	17 50	16 10	12 39	10 50	8
9	18 16	16 96	13 52	12 16	21 92	20 32	15 76	13 20	20 00	18 40	14 16	12 00	9
10	20 43	19 08	15 21	13 68	24 66	22 86	17 73	14 85	22 50	20 70	15 93	13 50	10
11	22 70	21 20	16 90	15 20	27 40	25 40	19 70	16 50	25 00	23 00	17 70	15 00	11
12	24 97	23 32	18 59	16 72	30 14	27 94	21 67	18 15	27 50	25 30	19 47	16 50	12
13	27 24	25 44	20 28	18 24	32 88	30 48	23 64	19 80	30 00	27 60	21 24	18 00	13
14	29 51	27 56	21 97	19 76	35 62	33 02	25 61	21 45	32 50	29 90	23 01	19 50	14
15	31 78	29 68	23 66	21 28	38 36	35 56	27 58	23 10	35 00	32 20	24 78	21 00	15
16	34 05	31 80	25 35	22 80	41 10	38 10	29 55	24 75	37 50	34 50	26 55	22 50	16
17	36 32	33 92	27 04	24 32	43 84	40 64	31 52	26 40	40 00	36 80	28 32	24 00	17
18	38 59	36 04	28 73	25 84	46 58	43 18	33 49	28 05	42 50	39 10	30 09	25 50	18
19	40 86	38 16	30 42	27 36	49 32	45 72	35 46	29 70	45 00	41 40	31 86	27 00	19
20	43 13	40 28	32 11	28 88	52 06	48 26	37 43	31 35	47 50	43 70	33 63	28 50	20
21	45 40	42 40	33 80	30 40	54 80	50 80	39 40	33 00	50 00	46 00	35 40	30 00	21
22	47 67	44 52	35 49	31 92	57 54	53 34	41 37	34 65	52 50	48 30	37 17	31 50	22
23	49 94	46 64	37 18	33 44	60 28	55 88	43 34	36 30	55 00	50 60	38 94	33 00	23
24	52 21	48 76	38 87	34 96	63 02	58 42	45 31	37 95	57 50	52 90	40 71	34 50	24
25	54 48	50 88	40 56	36 48	65 76	60 96	47 28	39 60	60 00	55 20	42 48	36 00	25
26	56 75	53 00	42 25	38 00	68 50	63 50	49 25	41 25	62 50	57 50	44 25	37 50	26
27	59 02	55 12	43 94	39 52	71 24	66 04	51 22	42 90	65 00	59 80	46 02	39 00	27
28	61 29	57 24	45 63	41 04	73 98	68 58	53 19	44 55	67 50	62 10	47 79	40 50	28
29	63 56	59 36	47 32	42 56	76 72	71 12	55 16	46 20	70 00	64 40	49 56	42 00	29
30	65 83	61 48	49 01	44 08	79 46	73 66	57 13	47 85	72 50	66 70	51 33	43 50	30
31	68 10	63 60	50 70	45 60	82 20	76 20	59 10	49 50	75 00	69 00	53 10	45 00	31
31	70 37	65 72	52 39	47 12	84 94	78 74	61 7	51 15	77 50	71 30	54 87	46 50	31

Note.—“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal Limits of Colombo. “Male” refers to male workers not under 18 years of age; “Female” to female workers not under 18 years of age and “Young Persons” to workers under 18 years of age in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade, and in the Coconut Growing Trade; “Male”, “Female” and “Young Persons” refer to male workers not under 16 years of age; female workers not under 15 years of age and Young Persons to male workers under 16 years of age and female Workers under 15 years of age respectively.

APPENDIX III (B)

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

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age				Female Workers not under 18 years of age		Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	Inter-mediate Grade	Grade I	Watch-ers	Grade II	Grade I	over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 38	1 53	1 63	1 58	1 19½	1 27	0 83	0 90½	0 98	1 10½	1
2	2 76	3 06	3 26	3 16	2 39	2 54	1 66	1 81	1 96	2 21	2
3	5 52	6 12	6 52	6 32	4 78	5 08	3 32	3 62	3 92	4 42	3
4	8 28	9 18	9 78	9 48	7 17	7 62	4 98	5 43	5 88	6 63	4
5	11 04	12 24	13 04	12 64	9 56	10 16	6 64	7 24	7 84	8 84	5
6	13 80	15 30	16 30	15 80	11 95	12 70	8 30	9 05	9 80	11 05	6
7	16 56	18 36	19 56	18 96	14 34	15 24	9 96	10 86	11 76	13 26	7
8	19 32	21 42	22 82	22 12	16 73	17 78	11 62	12 67	13 72	15 47	8
9	22 08	24 48	26 08	25 28	19 12	20 32	13 28	14 48	15 68	17 68	9
10	24 84	27 54	29 34	28 44	21 51	22 86	14 94	16 29	17 64	19 89	10
11	27 60	30 60	32 60	31 60	23 90	25 40	16 60	18 10	19 60	22 10	11
12	30 36	33 66	35 86	34 76	26 29	27 94	18 26	19 91	21 56	24 31	12
13	33 12	36 72	39 12	37 92	28 68	30 48	19 92	21 72	23 52	26 52	13
14	35 88	39 78	42 38	41 8	31 07	33 02	21 58	23 53	25 48	28 73	14
15	38 64	42 84	45 64	44 24	33 46	35 56	23 24	25 34	27 44	30 94	15
16	41 40	45 90	48 90	47 40	35 85	38 10	24 90	27 15	29 40	33 15	16
17	44 16	48 96	52 16	50 56	38 24	40 64	26 56	28 96	31 36	35 36	17
18	46 92	52 02	55 42	53 72	40 63	43 18	28 22	30 77	33 32	37 57	18
19	49 68	55 08	58 68	56 88	43 02	45 72	29 88	32 58	35 28	39 78	19
20	52 44	58 14	61 94	60 04	45 41	48 26	31 54	34 39	37 24	41 99	20
21	55 20	61 20	65 20	63 20	47 80	50 80	33 20	36 20	39 20	44 20	21
22	57 96	64 26	68 46	66 36	50 19	53 34	34 86	38 01	41 16	46 41	22
23	60 72	67 32	71 72	69 52	52 58	55 88	36 52	39 82	43 12	48 62	23
24	63 48	70 38	74 98	72 68	54 97	58 42	38 18	41 63	45 08	50 83	24
25	66 24	73 44	78 24	75 84	57 36	60 96	39 84	43 44	47 04	53 04	25
26	69 00	76 50	81 50	79 00	59 75	63 50	41 50	45 25	49 00	55 25	26
27	71 76	79 56	84 76	82 16	62 14	66 04	43 16	47 06	50 96	57 46	27
28	74 52	82 62	88 02	85 32	64 53	68 58	44 82	48 87	52 92	59 67	28
29	77 28	85 68	91 28	88 48	66 92	71 12	46 48	50 68	54 88	61 88	29
30	80 04	88 74	94 54	91 64	69 31	73 66	48 14	52 49	56 84	64 09	30
31	82 80	91 80	97 80	94 80	71 70	76 20	49 80	54 30	58 80	66 30	31
31	85 56	94 86	101 6	97 96	74 9	78 74	51 46	56 11	60 76	68 51	31

APPENDIX III (C)

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

No. of Days	<i>Male Workers not under 18 years of age</i>					<i>Female Workers not under 18 years of age</i>	<i>Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age</i>				No. of Days
	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Inter-mediate Grade</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Box Makers and Repairers</i>	<i>Watchers</i>		<i>over 14 under 15 years</i>	<i>over 15 under 16 years</i>	<i>over 16 under 17 years</i>	<i>over 17 under 18 years</i>	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
†	1 38	1 53	1 63	1 53	1 58	1 19½	0 83	0 90½	0 98	1 10½	†
1	2 76	3 06	3 26	3 06	3 16	2 39	1 66	1 81	1 96	2 21	1
2	5 52	6 12	6 52	6 12	6 32	4 78	3 32	3 62	3 92	4 42	2
3	8 28	9 18	9 78	9 18	9 48	7 17	4 98	5 43	5 88	6 63	3
4	11 04	12 24	13 04	12 24	12 64	9 56	6 64	7 24	7 84	8 84	4
5	13 80	15 30	16 30	15 30	15 80	11 95	8 30	9 05	9 80	11 05	5
6	16 56	18 36	19 56	18 36	18 96	14 34	9 96	10 86	11 76	13 26	6
7	19 32	21 42	22 82	21 42	22 12	16 73	11 62	12 67	13 72	15 47	7
8	22 08	24 48	26 08	24 48	25 28	19 12	13 28	14 48	15 68	17 68	8
9	24 84	27 54	29 34	27 54	28 44	21 51	14 94	16 29	17 64	19 89	9
10	27 60	30 60	32 60	30 60	31 60	23 90	16 60	18 10	19 60	22 10	10
11	30 36	33 66	35 86	33 66	34 76	26 29	18 26	19 91	21 56	24 31	11
12	33 12	36 72	39 12	36 72	37 92	28 68	19 92	21 72	23 52	26 52	12
13	35 88	39 78	42 38	39 78	41 08	31 07	21 58	23 53	25 48	28 73	13
14	38 64	42 84	45 64	42 84	44 24	33 46	23 24	25 34	27 44	30 94	14
15	41 40	45 90	48 90	45 90	47 40	35 85	24 90	27 15	29 40	33 15	15
16	44 16	48 96	52 16	48 96	50 56	38 24	26 56	28 96	31 36	35 36	16
17	46 92	52 02	55 42	52 02	53 72	40 63	28 22	30 77	33 32	37 57	17
18	49 68	55 08	58 68	55 08	56 88	43 02	29 88	32 58	35 28	39 78	18
19	52 44	58 14	61 94	58 14	60 04	45 41	31 54	34 39	37 24	41 99	19
20	55 20	61 20	65 20	61 20	63 20	47 80	33 20	36 20	39 20	44 20	20
21	57 96	64 26	68 46	64 26	66 36	50 19	34 86	38 01	41 16	46 41	21
22	60 72	67 32	71 72	67 32	69 52	52 58	36 52	39 82	43 12	48 62	22
23	63 48	70 38	74 98	70 38	72 68	54 97	38 18	41 63	45 08	50 83	23
24	66 24	73 44	78 24	73 44	75 84	57 36	39 84	43 44	47 04	53 04	24
25	69 00	76 50	81 50	76 50	79 00	59 75	41 50	45 25	49 00	55 25	25
26	71 76	79 56	84 76	79 56	82 16	62 14	43 16	47 06	50 96	57 46	26
27	74 52	82 62	88 02	82 62	85 32	64 53	44 82	48 87	52 92	59 67	27
28	77 28	85 68	91 28	85 68	88 48	66 92	46 48	50 68	54 88	61 88	28
29	80 04	88 74	94 54	88 74	91 64	69 31	48 14	52 49	56 84	64 09	29
30	82 80	91 80	97 80	91 80	94 80	71 70	49 80	54 30	58 80	66 30	30
31	85 56	94 86	101 6	94 86	97 96	74 9	51 46	56 11	60 76	68 51	31

APPENDIX III (D)

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

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganies	Watch-ers	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days
		Grade I	Grade II				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1/2	1 38	1 55½	1 45½	1 73	1 63	1 58	0 47	0 60	0 84	1 04	1/2
1	2 76	3 11	2 91	3 46	3 26	3 16	0 94	1 20	1 68	2 08	1
2	5 52	6 22	5 82	6 92	6 52	6 32	1 88	2 40	3 36	4 16	2
3	8 28	9 33	8 73	10 38	9 78	9 48	2 82	3 60	5 04	6 24	3
4	11 04	12 44	11 64	13 84	13 04	12 64	3 76	4 80	6 72	8 32	4
5	13 80	15 55	14 55	17 30	16 30	15 80	4 70	6 00	8 40	10 40	5
6	16 56	18 66	17 46	20 76	19 56	18 96	5 64	7 20	10 08	12 48	6
7	19 32	21 77	20 37	24 22	22 82	22 12	6 58	8 40	11 76	14 56	7
8	22 08	24 88	23 28	27 68	26 08	25 28	7 52	9 60	13 44	16 64	8
9	24 84	27 99	26 19	31 14	29 34	28 44	8 46	10 80	15 12	18 72	9
10	27 60	31 10	29 10	34 60	32 60	31 60	9 40	12 00	16 80	20 80	10
11	30 36	34 21	32 01	38 06	35 86	34 76	10 34	13 20	18 48	22 88	11
12	33 12	37 32	34 92	41 52	39 12	37 92	11 28	14 40	20 16	24 96	12
13	35 88	40 43	37 83	44 98	42 38	41 08	12 22	15 60	21 84	27 04	13
14	38 64	43 54	40 74	48 44	45 64	44 24	13 16	16 80	23 52	29 12	14
15	41 40	46 65	43 65	51 90	48 90	47 40	14 10	18 00	25 20	31 20	15
16	44 16	49 76	46 56	55 36	52 16	50 56	15 04	19 20	26 88	33 28	16
17	46 92	52 87	49 47	58 82	55 42	53 72	15 98	20 40	28 56	35 36	17
18	49 68	55 98	52 38	62 28	58 68	56 88	16 92	21 60	30 24	37 44	18
19	52 44	59 09	55 29	65 74	61 94	60 04	17 86	22 80	31 92	39 52	19
20	55 20	62 20	58 20	69 20	65 20	63 20	18 80	24 00	33 60	41 60	20
21	57 96	65 31	61 11	72 66	68 46	66 36	19 74	25 20	35 28	43 68	21
22	60 72	68 42	64 02	76 12	71 72	69 52	20 68	26 40	36 96	45 76	22
23	63 48	71 53	66 93	79 58	74 98	72 68	21 62	27 60	38 64	47 84	23
24	66 24	74 64	69 84	83 04	78 24	75 84	22 56	28 80	40 32	49 92	24
25	69 00	77 75	72 75	86 50	81 50	79 00	23 50	30 00	42 00	52 00	25
26	71 76	80 86	75 66	89 96	84 76	82 16	24 44	31 20	43 68	54 08	26
27	74 52	83 97	78 57	93 42	88 02	85 32	25 38	32 40	45 36	56 16	27
28	77 28	87 08	81 48	96 88	91 28	88 48	26 32	33 60	47 04	58 24	28
29	80 04	90 19	84 39	100 34	94 54	91 64	27 26	34 80	48 72	60 32	29
30	82 80	93 30	87 30	103 80	97 80	94 80	28 20	36 00	50 40	62 40	30
31	85 56	96 41	90 21	107 26	101 6	97 96	29 14	37 20	52 8	64 48	31

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 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	Fe-Male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
†	1 63	1 40	0 85½	1 10½	1 43	1 24	0 78	0 98	1 30	1 12	0 73	0 93	1 48	†
1	3 26	2 80	1 71	2 21	2 86	2 48	1 56	1 96	2 60	2 24	1 46	1 86	2 96	1
2	6 52	5 60	3 42	4 42	5 72	4 96	3 12	3 92	5 20	4 48	2 92	3 72	5 92	2
3	9 78	8 40	5 13	6 63	8 58	7 44	4 68	5 88	7 80	6 72	4 38	5 58	8 88	3
4	13 04	11 20	6 84	8 84	11 44	9 92	6 24	7 84	10 40	8 96	5 84	7 44	11 84	4
5	16 30	14 00	8 55	11 05½	14 30	12 40	7 80	9 80	13 00	11 20	7 30	9 30	14 80	5
6	19 56	16 80	10 26	13 26	17 16	14 88	9 36	11 76	15 60	13 44	8 76	11 16	17 76	6
7	22 82	19 60	11 97	15 47	20 02	17 36	10 92	13 72	18 20	15 68	10 22	13 02	20 72	7
8	26 08	22 40	13 68	17 68	22 88	19 84	12 48	15 68	20 80	17 92	11 68	14 88	23 68	8
9	29 34	25 20	15 39	19 89	25 74	22 32	14 04	17 64	23 40	20 16	13 14	16 74	26 64	9
10	32 60	28 00	17 10	22 10	28 60	24 80	15 60	19 60	26 00	22 40	14 60	18 60	29 60	10
11	35 86	30 80	18 81	24 31	31 46	27 28	17 16	21 56	28 60	24 64	16 06	20 46	32 56	11
12	39 12	33 60	20 52	26 52	34 32	29 76	18 72	23 52	31 20	26 88	17 52	22 32	35 52	12
13	42 38	36 40	22 23	28 73	37 18	32 24	20 28	25 48	33 80	29 12	18 98	24 18	38 48	13
14	45 64	39 20	23 94	30 94	40 04	34 72	21 84	27 44	36 40	31 36	20 44	26 04	41 44	14
15	48 90	42 00	25 65	33 15	42 90	37 20	23 40	29 40	39 00	33 60	21 90	27 90	44 40	15
16	52 16	44 80	27 36	35 36	45 76	39 68	24 96	31 36	41 60	35 84	23 36	29 76	47 36	16
17	55 42	47 60	29 07	37 57	48 62	42 16	26 52	33 32	44 20	38 08	24 82	31 62	50 32	17
18	58 68	50 40	30 78	39 78	51 48	44 64	28 08	35 28	46 80	40 32	26 28	33 48	53 28	18
19	61 94	53 20	32 49	41 99	54 34	47 12	29 64	37 24	49 40	42 56	27 74	35 34	56 24	19
20	65 20	56 00	34 20	44 20	57 20	49 60	31 20	39 20	52 00	44 80	29 20	37 20	59 20	20
21	68 46	58 80	35 91	46 41	60 06	52 08	32 76	41 16	54 60	47 04	30 66	39 06	62 16	21
22	71 72	61 60	37 62	48 62	62 92	54 56	34 32	43 12	57 20	49 28	32 12	40 92	65 12	22
23	74 98	64 40	39 33	50 83	65 78	57 04	35 88	45 08	59 80	51 52	33 58	42 78	68 08	23
24	78 24	67 20	41 04	53 04	68 64	59 52	37 44	47 04	62 40	53 76	35 04	44 64	71 04	24
25	81 50	70 00	42 75	55 25	71 50	62 00	39 00	49 00	65 00	56 00	36 50	46 50	74 00	25
26	84 76	72 80	44 46	57 46	74 36	64 48	40 56	50 96	67 60	58 24	37 96	48 36	76 96	26
27	88 02	75 60	46 17	59 67	77 22	66 96	42 12	52 92	70 20	60 48	39 42	50 22	79 92	27
28	91 28	78 40	47 88	61 88	80 08	69 44	43 68	54 88	72 80	62 72	40 88	52 08	82 88	28
29	94 54	81 20	49 59	64 09	82 94	71 92	45 24	56 84	75 40	64 96	42 34	53 94	85 84	29
30	97 80	84 00	51 30	66 30	85 80	74 40	46 80	58 80	78 00	67 20	43 80	55 80	88 80	30
31	101 6	86 80	53 01	68 51	88 66	76 88	48 36	60 76	80 60	69 44	45 26	57 66	91 76	31

APPENDIX III (F)

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

No. of Days	Unskilled			Semi-skilled		Skilled	No. of Days
	Male	Female	Young Persons	Grade II	Grade I		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	1 38	1 23	1 13	1 55½	1 63	1 73	1
2	2 76	2 46	2 26	3 11	3 26	3 46	2
3	5 52	4 92	4 52	6 22	6 52	6 92	3
4	8 28	7 38	6 78	9 33	9 78	10 38	4
5	11 04	9 84	9 04	12 44	13 04	13 84	5
6	13 80	12 30	11 30	15 55	16 30	17 30	6
7	16 56	14 76	13 56	18 66	19 56	20 76	7
8	19 32	17 22	15 82	21 77	22 82	24 22	8
9	22 08	19 68	18 03	24 88	26 08	27 68	9
10	24 84	22 14	20 34	27 99	29 34	31 14	10
11	27 60	24 60	22 60	31 10	32 60	34 60	11
12	30 36	27 06	24 86	34 21	35 86	38 06	12
13	33 12	29 52	27 12	37 32	39 12	41 52	13
14	35 88	31 98	29 38	40 43	42 38	44 98	14
15	38 64	34 44	31 64	43 54	45 64	48 44	15
16	41 40	36 90	33 90	46 65	48 90	51 90	16
17	44 16	39 36	36 16	49 76	52 16	55 36	17
18	46 92	41 82	38 42	52 87	55 42	58 82	18
19	49 68	44 28	40 68	55 98	58 68	62 28	19
20	52 44	46 74	42 94	59 09	61 94	65 74	20
21	55 20	49 20	45 20	62 20	65 20	69 20	21
22	57 96	51 66	47 46	65 31	68 46	72 66	22
23	60 72	54 12	49 72	68 42	71 72	76 12	23
24	63 48	56 58	51 98	71 53	74 98	79 58	24
25	66 24	59 04	54 24	74 64	78 24	83 04	25
26	69 00	61 50	56 50	77 75	81 50	86 50	26
27	71 76	63 96	58 76	80 86	84 76	89 96	27
28	74 52	66 42	61 02	83 97	88 02	93 42	28
29	77 28	68 88	63 28	87 08	91 28	96 88	29
30	80 04	71 34	65 54	90 19	94 54	100 34	30
31	82 80	73 80	67 80	93 30	97 80	103 80	31
31	85 56	76 26	70 6	96 41	101 6	107 26	31

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

APPENDIX III (G)

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

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Class A Class B Class D</i>	<i>Class C</i>	<i>Class E Class G</i>	<i>Class F</i>	<i>Class H</i>	<i>Class K</i>	<i>No. of Days</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	2 92½	2 55	2 17½	2 30	2 05	1 29½	½
1	5 85	5 10	4 35	4 60	4 10	2 59	1
2	11 70	10 20	8 70	9 20	8 20	5 18	2
3	17 55	15 30	13 05	13 80	12 30	7 77	3
4	23 40	20 40	17 40	18 40	16 40	10 36	4
5	29 25	25 50	21 75	23 00	20 50	12 95	5
6	35 10	30 60	26 10	27 60	24 60	15 54	6
7	40 95	35 70	30 45	32 20	28 70	18 13	7
8	46 80	40 80	34 80	36 80	32 80	20 72	8
9	52 65	45 90	39 15	41 40	36 90	23 31	9
10	58 50	51 00	43 50	46 00	41 00	25 90	10
11	64 35	56 10	47 85	50 60	45 10	28 49	11
12	70 20	61 20	52 20	55 20	49 20	31 08	12
13	76 05	66 30	56 55	59 80	53 30	33 67	13
14	81 90	71 40	60 90	64 40	57 40	36 26	14
15	87 75	76 50	65 25	69 00	61 50	38 85	15
16	93 60	81 60	69 60	73 60	65 60	41 44	16
17	99 45	86 70	73 95	78 20	69 70	44 03	17
18	105 30	91 80	78 30	82 80	73 80	46 62	18
19	111 15	96 90	82 65	87 40	77 90	49 21	19
20	117 00	102 00	87 00	92 00	82 00	51 80	20
21	122 85	107 10	91 35	96 60	86 10	54 39	21
22	128 70	112 20	95 70	101 20	90 20	56 98	22
23	134 55	117 30	100 05	105 80	94 30	59 57	23
24	140 40	122 40	104 40	110 40	98 40	62 16	24
25	146 25	127 50	108 75	115 00	102 50	64 75	25
26	152 10	132 60	113 10	119 60	106 60	67 34	26
27	157 95	137 70	117 45	124 20	110 70	69 93	27
28	163 80	142 80	121 80	128 80	114 80	72 52	28
29	169 65	147 90	126 15	133 40	118 90	75 11	29
30	175 50	153 00	130 50	138 00	123 00	77 70	30
31	181 35	158 10	134 85	142 60	127 10	80 29	31

APPENDIX IV (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 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.	
½	2 65	2 46	2 32	2 65	2 0	2 5	1 84	1 65	1 84	2 39	1 38	½
1	5 30	4 93	4 65	5 30	4 0	4 9	3 67	3 30	3 67	4 79	2 77	1
2	10 59	9 85	9 30	10 59	8 0	8 19	7 35	6 61	7 35	9 57	5 54	2
3	15 89	14 78	13 94	15 89	12 0	12 28	11 2	9 91	11 2	14 36	8 31	3
4	21 19	19 70	18 59	21 19	16 0	16 37	14 70	13 21	14 70	19 14	11 7	4
5	26 48	24 63	23 24	26 48	20 0	20 46	18 37	16 52	18 37	23 93	13 84	5
6	31 78	29 56	27 89	31 78	24 0	24 56	22 4	19 82	22 4	28 71	16 61	6
7	37 7	34 48	32 54	37 07	28 0	28 65	25 72	23 13	25 72	33 50	19 38	7
8	42 37	39 41	37 19	42 37	32 0	32 74	29 39	26 43	29 39	38 28	22 15	8
9	47 67	44 33	41 83	47 67	36 0	36 83	33 7	29 73	33 7	43 7	24 92	9
10	52 96	49 26	46 48	52 96	40 0	40 93	36 74	33 4	36 74	47 85	27 69	10
11	58 26	54 19	51 13	58 26	44 0	45 2	40 41	36 34	40 41	52 64	30 45	11
12	63 56	59 11	55 78	63 56	48 0	49 11	44 9	39 64	44 9	57 42	33 22	12
13	68 85	64 4	60 43	68 85	52 0	53 20	47 76	42 95	47 76	62 21	35 99	13
14	74 15	68 96	65 7	74 15	56 0	57 30	51 44	46 25	51 44	66 99	38 76	14
15	79 44	73 89	69 72	79 44	60 0	61 39	55 11	49 56	55 11	71 78	41 53	15
16	84 74	78 81	74 37	84 74	64 0	65 48	58 79	52 86	58 79	76 56	44 30	16
17	90 4	83 74	79 2	90 04	68 0	69 57	62 46	56 16	62 46	81 34	47 6	17
18	95 33	88 67	83 67	95 33	72 0	73 67	66 13	59 47	66 13	86 13	49 83	18
19	100 63	93 59	88 31	100 63	76 0	77 76	69 81	62 77	69 81	90 92	52 60	19
20	105 93	98 52	92 96	105 93	80 0	81 85	73 48	66 7	73 48	95 70	55 37	20
21	111 22	103 44	97 61	111 22	84 0	85 94	77 16	69 38	77 16	100 49	58 14	21
22	116 52	108 37	102 26	116 52	88 0	90 4	80 83	72 68	80 83	105 27	60 91	22
23	121 81	113 30	106 91	121 81	92 0	94 13	84 50	75 99	84 50	110 6	63 68	23
24	127 11	118 22	111 56	127 11	96 0	98 22	88 18	79 29	88 18	114 84	66 44	24
25	132 41	123 15	116 20	132 41	100 0	102 31	91 85	82 59	91 85	119 63	69 21	25
26	137 70	128 7	120 85	137 70	104 0	106 41	95 53	85 90	95 53	124 41	71 98	26
27	143 0	133 0	125 50	143 00	108 0	110 50	99 20	89 20	99 20	129 20	74 75	27
28	151 58	140 98	133 03	151 58	114 48	117 13	105 15	94 55	105 15	136 95	79 24	28
29	160 16	148 96	140 56	160 16	120 96	123 76	111 10	99 90	111 10	144 70	83 73	29
30	168 74	156 94	148 09	168 74	127 44	130 39	117 5	105 25	117 5	152 45	88 22	30
31	177 32	164 92	155 62	177 32	133 92	137 2	123 0	110 60	123 0	160 20	92 71	31

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