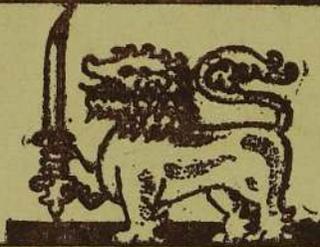


C. B. E. P.

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VOLUME IX
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FEBRUARY
1958

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Planning

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Trade

New Decisions of the Wages Boards—Match
Manufacturing Trade

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CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME IX No. 2

FEBRUARY 1958

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Introduction

1. The relationship between Employment Information and the planning of development programmes is not generally understood. In some quarters it is even misunderstood. A proper understanding of this relationship, however, is necessary not only if we are to go ahead with the formulation of plans for development but also with seeing that such development goes on apace without meeting with any bottlenecks as far as the manpower situation is concerned.

2. The handicaps that face the planners of development projects from the absence of any comprehensive data regarding the employment and unemployment situation need hardly be stated. It is not enough to plan development on an investment basis ; for it is through the combination of labour with capital that any realistic development will proceed. For what will it profit the capitalist to know that so many projects are crying out for his capital if the entrepreneur must suffer the failure of as many projects through the absence of the various types of labour necessary for their successful execution ? Of course, there is much talk about balancing our emphasis between capital-intensive projects and labour-intensive projects ; but wherever the emphasis might lie, it is admitted that one of the main purposes, if not the main purpose, of development planning is initially the alleviation of human suffering and thereafter the progressive raising of the standard of living by reducing, if not eliminating, the volume of unemployment in the country. And if the result of such development planning is to be measured in terms of the relief granted in this direction it is obvious that some comprehensive data regarding the employment and unemployment situation is essential.

3. On the other hand, it is not enough to wait until the actual implementation of development programmes is well on the way to commence setting up machinery for the collection of data regarding employment. It is sometimes felt in some quarters that in a predominantly agricultural country, where the labour turn-over is comparatively not very high but where the incidence of under-employment is the greater problem, there is hardly any point in taking the trouble to collect information regarding employment and unemployment because the situation is not subject to many fluctuations and therefore need not

be studied with that degree of precision that obtains in industrialised countries. But such a view only betrays a serious misconception about what an Employment Information Programme really is.

4. If we are, then, to understand the relationship of employment information programmes to the planning of development, we should start by trying to see what is actually covered by employment information programmes. Employment Information is concerned with the facts about the relationships between the supply of, and the demand for, labour. It takes into account not only the inter-play of the forces of supply and demand which occurs in urban and industrial areas but also the relationships which derive from the existence of large populations engaged in agriculture or are largely self-employed. A comprehensive study of employment market conditions would include an examination of wages and employer-worker relationships since these factors effect the relationships between the supply of labour and the demand for it ; but in Asian countries more attention has been given to the central problems of analysis in Employment Information Programmes, namely, the nature and utilisation, both nationally and regionally, of the country's manpower resources.

Early History

5. Gathering employment information is not an entirely new activity in Asia. Fragmentary information about employment has existed in most countries for many years, usually derived from legislative or administrative operations not necessarily directly connected with employment. But the information so collected was largely unco-ordinated, was not always adequate and was not much used. A primary factor which hindered the growth of programmes was lack of appreciation of the uses of employment information. In addition, there was the inadequate coverage of the Employment Services (which generally was the administrative centre within each country for the collection of such rudimentary employment information as then existed) ; and there was also the lack of trained personnel and of adequate classification systems of industries and occupations—the basic requirements of any system of manpower statistics.

6. Since 1951 there has been a gradual development of national programmes and improvements in the techniques of carrying out surveys in employment information. The first manpower survey in Asia was undertaken in Ceylon under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation in 1951-1952. It served primarily to bring about a wider appreciation of the need for employment information and to reveal the absence of co-ordinating machinery for the collection of data regarding employment and unemployment. This I. L. O. Mission also undertook an Employment Information Programme which is still being run by the Department of Labour ; but its usefulness is limited by the exclusion of employment data from the plantations and by the absence of a proper frame-work to ensure that the sample of establishments within the Programme is a representative sample. In Indonesia rudimentary attempts were made from 1951 onwards to study employment market conditions. But these attempts proved inadequate and the Planning Board realising this prompted the initiation in 1956 of a partial Manpower Survey coupled with a Pilot Scheme for an Employment Information Programme on a continuing basis. Similarly

the urgent need to obtain employment information for planning development resulted in the carrying out of a comprehensive manpower survey in Pakistan during 1954-1956. And this initial study of the manpower resources and their utilisation has now led in Pakistan to the emergence of a continuing Employment Information Programme. Though India appears to have entered comparatively late in this field of work, the Planning Commission, which recognised the need for an Employment Information Programme, set up in 1953 a Working Group on Manpower Studies and Technical Training. The Committee which examined the Training and Employment Services Organisation in 1954 also made strong recommendations regarding the collection of employment data on a continuing basis. The Government of India has now included among its projects to be undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan period a continuing employment information programme. This project has been initiated as a pilot scheme in 1955 in Delhi and the programme is being extended to the other States.

7. Mention has been made above about a manpower survey on the one hand and an employment information programme on a continuing basis on the other. Both come within the purview of Employment Information. The only difference is that a Manpower Survey is a more elaborate undertaking covering the whole or the greater part of the national employment situation and so involving more administrative activity and expense ; whereas an employment information programme on a continuing basis selects a comparatively small sample of establishments or units to be contacted at regular intervals (and not just for once, as in the case of manpower survey) and, from the representative character of its sample, proceeds to make deductions (technically called projections) regarding the trends of employment in the country as a whole in the particular lines of activity covered by the programme. If the sample selected is representative enough, the margin of error involved in these deductions is almost negligible and for less expenses data almost as reliable as that from a manpower survey could be obtained, although the value of manpower surveys conducted less frequently as a check on the deductions made from employment information programmes cannot be denied.

8. The brief survey of developments in Asia in the field of employment information programmes given above shows that what is new in Asia is the idea of an organised programme of employment market analysis—a purposeful attempt to collect, evaluate and use data about the supply of, and the demand for, labour. These purposeful attempts have been evoked through the emergence or formulation of plans for the economic development of the countries concerned. At the same time, the establishment or development of economic planning bodies, statistical organisations, labour administrations and employment services has (although still to a limited extent) provided the means for carrying such programmes into execution.

9. It is time, then, that a proper understanding was widespread of the technical problems involved in the efficient functioning of employment information programmes. As stated earlier employment information programmes are concerned with the facts about the relationships between the supply of, and the demand for, labour. In order to understand fully what this means it is necessary to go into a few definitions regarding the major components of the labour market and the “ tools ” used in labour market analysis.

Definitions

10. The central concept in the collection of employment information is the concept of an employment market as a concentration of activity in which persons offer their skills and employers seek to use them. This throws up the need to define what is meant by the "labour force". The total labour force is the sum of the civilian labour force and the armed forces ; but in the normal run of employment information programmes, the armed forces are left out. The civilian labour force consists of that part of the civilian population which at any given time may be classified as employed or unemployed. Persons who are in the labour force and who are regarded as employed cover all those who are above a specified age (which is usually the legal minimum school-leaving age) and are "at work" or "with a job but not at work". "Unpaid family workers" can be classified as employed if they work for at least one-third of the normal working hours. In order to decide whether a person is "unemployed" the usual criterion applied is whether he is "looking for work" : this includes all those who are seeking a job, or are available for work, or whose contract of employment has ended, or who have never been employed. Certain groups who may not be looking for work, however, must also be regarded as unemployed ; for example those who have made arrangements to start a job at a date after the "reference period" (explained hereafter), and those who state that they are temporarily or indefinitely laid off from work without pay. The "reference period" is simply the period of time to which the analysis of the employment market relates. Since the analysis of the labour force involves deciding what is the relationship of individuals to the employment market at a particular time, the choice of a reference period is essential in determining the scope and content of an employment information programme. Often the reference period chosen is a day or a week ; less often a month. The classification of persons will vary according to the reference period chosen ; for example, a seasonal worker will be classified as "underemployed" if the reference period is one year, but may be classified as either "fully employed", "under-employed", or unemployed if the reference period is a day, a week, or month, depending on the dates chosen.

11. The most difficult concept to define is that of "under-employment". Under-employment represents the difference between the amount of work performed by persons in employment and the amount they would be able and willing to perform. It may take varying forms ; for example—

"visible", which is characteristic of those working fewer than normal hours in their occupation and who wish to work more ;

"disguised" in the case of those who are not working abnormally short hours, but are working at a level of efficiency and earnings so low that their absence from work would have little effect on output ; and

"potential" corresponding to the extra output which could be contributed even by those with normal earnings if productivity in the establishments in which they are employed could be raised. In the case of those who are visibly underemployed, the number of hours worked can serve as a criterion ; for example, a person working less, and willing to work more, than half the normal number of hours for his occupation might be regarded as under-

- employed. For those in seasonal employment a reference period of one year is desirable in order to allow for the distinction
- between chronic, seasonal and temporary under-employment.

12. There are also some exclusions from the labour force to be considered. It will be noted that the above definitions exclude from the labour force those engaged solely on domestic duties of their own household, students and others in full-time education or training, unpaid family workers who work for less than one third of normal hours, and persons who intend to set up in business on their own account but have not yet arranged to do so. In the case of unpaid family workers, however, different interpretations of the definitions may be advisable in the light of prevailing economic and social customs.

Problems of Measurement

13. Although concepts of the kind outlined above form the basis of labour force analysis, it is not always possible to reduce them to a closely measurable form. This is mainly because, in most Asian countries, employment markets are not always organised and hence not always clearly identifiable. Further, some of the problems arise from the inherent difficulties of measuring human material; others arise from limitations on the methods and resources which can be applied in practice. Some persons will not wish to answer questions about their relationship to the employment market; while others may wish to exaggerate the nature or importance of their work. Then again, concepts such as "intensity of work" are largely subjective and consequently difficult to measure. Lastly, some persons are engaged in work which cannot be readily classified.

14. On the score of methods and resources, too, there are problems. Limitations of staff and finance often mean that sampling methods have to be used for current analysis of the labour force, and this implies that wider margins of error are introduced as the data collected is broken down into greater detail. Adequate training can ensure that Field Investigators understand the concepts to be applied, but there still will be room for differences of individual interpretation in some cases—e.g., varying answers could be given to the question as to what activities constitute "looking for work". But the existence of these problems should not make us blind to the value of Employment Information Programmes, provided the tools employed are used carefully.

Tools

15. The main tools used are the industrial and occupational classification codes. These are used for classifying the labour force according to the nature of activity carried on by the enterprise at which the person is employed, and the kind of work performed by the individual. It is usual to classify enterprises in an order which begins with primary employment (i.e., farming, extractive, &c.), proceeding thence to secondary employment (i.e., manufacturing and processing) and finally tertiary employment (e.g., Services). The proportions of people employed in each of these three stages often reflect varying degrees of economic development, so that this type of classification is of special

value in economic analysis. The industrial classification is also sometimes decided by reference to the kind of product made (e.g., food products, metals, machinery, &c.), or the kind of services rendered (e.g., transport or retail trade). Occupational classification, however, as distinct from industrial classification, is the one which is most relevant to the employment market. With the help of an occupational classification code individuals employed could be classified according to the kind of work they do, regardless of the establishment or industry in which it is carried on. Thus a welder is classified as a welder no matter whether he works in a factory or on the construction of buildings; a truck driver is classified as a truck driver no matter whether he works for a textile plant or a shipping company.

16. There is also a third classification of the labour force and that is based on the relationship of the individual to the enterprise. This is sometimes referred to as classification by status. Here the principle is the relationship of the individual to the enterprise in which he or she works; usually the type of reward received is a guide to the status of the individual, i.e., wages or salary, profits, or the remuneration in kind of cultivators and unpaid family workers. Four groups have conventionally been used for classification by status:

- Employees;
- Workers on own account;
- Employers; and
- Unpaid family workers.

Other classifications may, however, be more appropriate in certain conditions, as for example, those based on the ownership of land (i.e., cultivators, cultivator-tenants, and labourers) or on the type of remuneration (i.e. wage-earners and salary-earners).

17. There is just one more point that must be made about the broad characteristics of labour force analyses. It is this: the labour force does not consist of an unchanging body of people within the population, but is subject to constant fluctuation and change brought about by demographic trends and conditions in the employment market. Understanding of the composition of the labour force and how the various elements in it can be analysed to determine the sources and nature of labour supply is therefore—though a fundamental need—not enough; such analysis should be carried out on a continuing basis and over a substantially long period of time.

Limitations

18. A considerable amount of work has been done in Asia to determine the composition of the labour force and to analyse it according to the usual concepts of occupation, industry, status and relationship to the employment market. But this work has thrown up a number of problems which result chiefly from the efforts to apply the statistical concepts of industrialised countries to Asian conditions. The following problems may be mentioned:

- (a) In most countries there has been the absence of adequate basic statistics which could be used as a framework, and this has been a substantial handicap in developing sample estimates of the labour force.

- (b) In some countries, as for example, in Pakistan, the identification of unpaid family workers presents difficulties, particularly so far as women workers are concerned.
- (c) The concept of under-employment is worthy of more investigation for large rural areas, but these concepts need to be defined and accepted on a more widespread and uniform basis within the Asian countries.
- (d) It has also come to be more and more realised that the concept of an employer who employed one or more others might give a misleading picture where hundreds of thousands of small proprietors exist, often with only another person giving occasional assistance in their business. For this reason there seems to be no objection to classifying the labour force into three groups based on status, namely proprietors (including large employers, working proprietors and workers on own account), employees, and unpaid family workers.
- (e) In some countries it has been found important to distinguish "unemployable" persons as a separate category to include those chronically ill, or too old to work, etc.; such a category was sought to be established, for example, in the census in Singapore in 1957.

Uses

19. Despite the limitations outlined above—limitations, to repeat, which arise from the inherent difficulties of measuring human material and from the limitations on the methods and resources which can be applied in practice—there are definite uses to which employment information could be put. The uses to which employment information could be put depends primarily on the identification of the requirements of planning authorities because it is these requirements which determine what types of information are needed and in what form and how often they should be collected and analysed. There are potential users of employment information who are quite unaware of the value of the information. There are also some potential users who are accustomed to making decisions without detailed analysis of the situation; while others have the short-sighted point of view that their resources are inadequate to study and take advantage of the data. The need for employment information as a basis for the formulation of plans for economic development emerges mainly in the form of three problems:

- (1) The assessment of the requirements for the professional, technical and skilled workers arising from development projects
- (2) The assessment of employment opportunities likely to be created by development plans as far as the broad mass of the labour force is concerned.
- (3) The evaluation of progress in—
 - (a) the creation of employment opportunities;
 - (b) the relieving of unemployment; and
 - (c) the identification of bottle-necks due to manpower factors.

The main difficulty arises from planners not being fully provided with the information that is really needed. In India Committees have been set up to examine in detail the manpower requirements and the

supply of labour for specific categories of technical personnel and to recommend suitable measures for adjusting the supply of labour to the demand for it. Certain Divisions have been also set up in the Planning Commission in India to study the manpower conditions on a permanent and continuing basis. A national register is also maintained by the Councils of Industrial and Scientific Research to record the availability of scientific and technical personnel. In other countries such as Indonesia, Pakistan and Japan estimates are made of the relationship of new employment opportunities likely to be created in the next few years to the growth of the labour force over that same period of time. In Japan it is estimated that the expansion of employment opportunities will be more than sufficient to absorb the increase in the labour force ; but in other countries it is expected that unemployment will either not grow beyond its present level, as in the case of India, or perhaps as in some other countries show some slight margins of increase.

20. Another direction in which employment information could help economic development lies in its being used as an instrument for planning the location of new industrial establishments. For example in Singapore, Indonesia, Pakistan and in India a number of controls are exercised by the planning authorities over the location of new industrial establishments. Efforts are being made to secure by means of these controls an equitable distribution of new employment opportunities among the different areas. Together with this some attempt has been made to adjust the plans for economic development and the new employment opportunities they give rise to with the expected increases in manpower supply in these areas.

21. Employment information programmes are now being gradually recognised as providing the basic frame-work for planning economic development in general and for conducting specialised services like that of vocational guidance, vocational training and employment service organisations. These latter specialised services are ancillary to the pace of economic development. The real contribution that employment information programmes, therefore, make is towards the formulation of plans of economic development and the assistance it gives in assessing how far such plans help to reduce, if not, eliminate the volume of unemployment in the country.

F. H. M. P.

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Note :

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

Cost of Living :

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index Number for the month of January 1958, is 106.3 as against 105.6 for December, 1957, an increase of .7.

Wages Rates :

(a) Basic Wages

The basic wages payable for the month of February, 1958, to workers in the Printing Trade and Match Manufacturing Trade have been increased with effect from February 1958. The details of the increases appear elsewhere in this issue. The basic wages payable to workers in all the other 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 February, 1958, to workers in all trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be the same as that for the month of January 1958.

Strikes :

There were altogether 30 strikes involving 22,884 workers and a loss of 144,528 man-days during the month of November 1957, as against 29 strikes involving 11,247 workers and a loss of 31,736 man-days in October 1957.

Thirteen of these strikes were in Tea Plantations involving 14,001 workers and a loss of 119,583 man-days ; 5 in Rubber Plantations involving 381 workers and a loss of 10,589 man-days ; 4 in Tea cum Rubber Plantations involving 4,837 workers and a loss of 4,707 man-days ; 3 in the Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade involving 3,130 workers and a loss of 3,372 man-days ; 2 in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade involving 165 workers and a loss of 509 man-days ; and one each in the Motor Transport Trade and Local Government Services involving 145 and 225 workers and a loss of 5,655 and 113 man-days respectively. There was a strike of workers in Government Service, but the number of workers involved and the man-days lost are not available.

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 November 1957 and December 1957 was as given below :—

	November, 1957			December, 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tech. and Clerical ..	14,137	4,583	18,720	13,871	4,577	18,448
Skilled ..	11,465	1,516	12,981	11,810	1,584	13,394
Semi-skilled ..	22,788	7,389	30,177	23,312	7,413	30,725
Unskilled ..	42,354	4,016	46,370	43,714	4,074	47,788
Total ..	90,744	17,504	108,248	92,707	17,648	110,355

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

	November, 1957			December, 1957		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tech. and Clerical ..	127	25	152	62	21	83
Skilled ..	41	2	43	57	2	59
Semi-skilled ..	98	—	98	57	4	61
Unskilled ..	130	—	130	151	10	161
Total ..	396	27	423	327	37	364*

* Figures for Kalmunai.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Trade Unions Registered in January 1958

Reg. No.	Name of Trade Union
996 ..	The Irrigation Department Soil Testers Union.
997 ..	The Public Works Department Storekeepers Union.
998 ..	Manning Market Workers Union.
999 ..	The Public Service Mutual Provident Association Staff Union.
1000 ..	The Fisheries Statistical Collectors Union.
1001 ..	All-Ceylon Railway Shunters Union.
1002 ..	Gal Oya Nawa Tractor Trade Union.
1003 ..	Nanuoya Railway Buildings Casual Workers Union.
1004 ..	Panagoda P. W. D. Workers Union.
1005 ..	The Ceylon State Mortgage Bank Employees Union.

Trade Unions Cancelled in January 1958

Nil.

NEW DECISIONS OF THE WAGES BOARD FOR THE PRINTING TRADE

THE following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Printing Trade came into force with effect from February 1, 1958. A notification relating to these decisions was published in *Government Gazette* No. 11,246 of January 24, 1958.

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Printing Trade and set out in the Schedule to the notification published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,436 of July 21, 1945, as varied in the manner set out in the notifications published in *Gazette* No. 9,523 of February 22, 1946, *Gazette* No. 9,634 of November 22, 1946, *Gazette* No. 10,002 of July 29, 1949, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951,

Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,429 of July 30, 1952, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, *Gazette* No. 10,821 of July 29, 1955, and *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 11,056 of January 30, 1957, shall be further varied in Part II of the Schedule as follows:—

1. Under the sub-heading "For workers other than learners and apprentices", appearing under the heading "Basic rate for a month"—

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures "82.50", of the figures "87.50";
- (b) by the substitution, for the figures "55.00", of the figures "65.00";
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures "50.00", of the figures "60.00"; and
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures "44.00", in item relating to "Class D worker", of the figures "50.00"; and

2. under the sub-heading "For learners and apprentices" appearing under the heading "Basic rate for a month"—

(a) in the item relating to "Class B worker"—

- (i) in the column "1st year", by the substitution, for the figures "25.00", of the figures "26.00";
- (ii) in the column "2nd year", by the substitution, for the figures "35.00", of the figures "36.00";
- (iii) in the column "3rd year", by the substitution, for the figures "48.00", of the figures "49.00"; and
- (iv) in the column "4th year", by the substitution, for the figures "63.00", of the figures "64.00";

(b) in the item relating to "Class C worker—Grade I"—

- (i) in the column "1st year", by the substitution, for the figures "22.00", of the figures "24.00";
- (ii) in the column "2nd year", by the substitution, for the figures "27.00", of the figures "29.00";
- (iii) in the column "3rd year", by the substitution, for the figures "34.00", of the figures "36.00"; and
- (iv) in the column "4th year", by the substitution, for the figures "42.00", of the figures "44.00";

(c) in the item relating to "Class C worker—Grade II"—

- (i) in the column "1st year", by the substitution, for the figures "20.00", of the figures "22.00";
- (ii) in the column "2nd year", by the substitution, for the figures "25.00", of the figures "27.00";
- (iii) in the column "3rd year", by the substitution, for the figures "30.00", of the figures "32.00"; and
- (iv) in the column "4th year", by the substitution, for the figures "37.00", of the figures "39.00"; and

(d) in the item relating to "Class D worker"—

- (i) in the column "1st year", by the substitution, for the figures "18.00", of the figures "19.00";

- (ii) in the column "2nd year", by the substitution, for the figures "22.00", of the figures "23.00";
- (iii) in the column "3rd year", by the substitution, for the figures "27.00", of the figures "28.00"; and
- (iv) in the column "4th year", by the substitution, for the figures "33.00", of the figures "34.00".

NEW DECISIONS OF THE WAGES BOARD FOR THE MATCH MANUFACTURING TRADE

THE following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Match Manufacturing Trade came into force with effect from February 1, 1958. A notification relating to these decisions was published in *Government Gazette* No. 11,246 of January 24, 1958.

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Match Manufacturing Trade and set out in the Schedule to the Notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,708 of May 30, 1947, as varied in the manner set out in the Notifications published in *Gazette* No. 9,840 of March 12, 1948, *Gazette* No. 9,881 of June 25, 1948, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, *Gazette* No. 10,247 of May 11, 1951, and *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, shall be further varied, in Part II of that Schedule, under the heading "Basic Rate for a Normal Working Day", as follows:—

- (1) by the substitution, in the column under the sub-heading "for men"—
 - (a) for "1.80", of "2.00";
 - (b) for "1.40", of "1.60";
 - (c) for "1.24", of "1.40"; and
 - (d) for "1.50", of "1.70";

- (2) by the substitution, in the column under the sub-heading "for women"—
 - (a) for "1.44", of "1.64";
 - (b) for "1.12", of "1.32"; and
 - (c) for "1.00", of "1.15"; and

- (3) by the substitution, in the column under the sub-heading "irrespective of sex"—
 - (a) for ".85", of ".95";
 - (b) for "1.15", of "1.25";
 - (c) for ".70", of ".80";
 - (d) for ".90", of "1.00";
 - (e) for ".60", of ".70"; and
 - (f) for ".80", of ".90".

TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

A

Colombo Working Class

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939=100

<i>Year</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Rent</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Final Index Number</i>
Group Weights	52.49 ..	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

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

INDEX NUMBERS

1953	..	105.97 ..	99.82 ..	101.32 ..	82.82 ..	97.17 ..	101.6
1954	..	106.13 ..	103.35 ..	101.53 ..	79.52 ..	94.43 ..	101.1
1955	..	105.09 ..	102.34 ..	101.53 ..	80.50 ..	94.62 ..	100.5
1956	..	103.32 ..	101.30 ..	101.53 ..	81.76 ..	98.60 ..	100.2
1957	..	104.94 ..	97.32 ..	101.53 ..	84.39 ..	106.92 ..	102.8

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
October	..	105.94 ..	95.50 ..	101.53 ..	85.44 ..	110.18 ..	104.1
November	..	107.60 ..	99.08 ..	101.53 ..	85.08 ..	109.89 ..	105.2
December	..	108.42 ..	97.35 ..	101.53 ..	85.95 ..	109.49 ..	105.6

1958—

January	..	109.16 ..	98.39 ..	101.53 ..	86.04 ..	110.31 ..	106.3
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TABLE II—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

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

A

BASE : 1939=100

Year	Tea and Rubber Estate Workers			Unskilled Male Workers in Government Employment in Colombo		
	Average Minimum 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
1957 .. — ..	2.10	109.38	106.40	99.16	110.44	107.43
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	104.77
October	2.10	109.38	105.07	96.24	107.18	102.96
November	2.12	110.42	104.96	113.74	126.67	120.41
December	2.15	111.98	106.04	113.74	126.67	119.95
1958 .. January	2.15	111.98	105.34	113.74	126.67	119.16

TABLE III—GENERAL WAGES RATE (MINIMUM) INDEX NUMBERS

Base 1952=100

Agriculture * Trades other than Agriculture † Agriculture and Trades other than Agriculture Combined

Year	Agriculture *		Trades other than Agriculture †		Agriculture and Trades other than Agriculture Combined	
	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
1952 ..	— .. 1 96 ..	100·00..	2 92 ..	100·00..	2 4 ..	100·00
1953 ..	— .. 1 99 ..	101·53..	2 95 ..	101·03..	2 7 ..	101·47
1954 ..	— .. 2 2 ..	103·06..	2 94 ..	100·68..	2 9 ..	102·45
1955 ..	— .. 2 9 ..	106·63..	2 96 ..	101·37..	2 16 ..	105·88
1956 ..	— .. 2 10 ..	107·14..	3 0 ..	102·74..	2 17 ..	106·37
1957 ..	— .. 2 13 ..	108·67..	3 15 ..	107·88..	2 20 ..	107·84
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
	October ..	2 12 .. 108·16..	3 05 ..	104·45..	2·19 ..	107·35
	November ..	2 15 .. 109·69..	3 08 ..	105·48..	2·22 ..	108·82
	December ..	2 17 .. 110·71..	3 16 ..	108·22..	2·25 ..	110·29
1958] ..	January ..	2 17 .. 110·71..	3 18 ..	108·90..	2·25 ..	110·29

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

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

TABLE IV

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

Year	Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939 ..	3,712 ..	11,964 ..	5,034 ..	5,967 ..	26,677
1940 ..	4,734 ..	13,130 ..	4,800 ..	4,981 ..	27,645
1941 ..	5,274 ..	8,882 ..	2,351 ..	3,951 ..	20,458
1942 ..	6,589 ..	9,411 ..	1,882 ..	1,451 ..	19,333
1943 ..	2,282 ..	2,872 ..	1,312 ..	1,869 ..	8,335
1944* ..	295 ..	358 ..	227 ..	173 ..	1,053
1945 ..	2,258 ..	11,025 ..	3,267 ..	4,816 ..	21,366
1946 ..	5,636 ..	10,012 ..	7,527 ..	13,369 ..	36,544
1947 ..	2,883 ..	7,325 ..	8,113 ..	16,423 ..	34,744
1948 ..	4,474 ..	13,027 ..	12,443 ..	36,712 ..	66,656
1949 ..	5,132 ..	11,994 ..	13,591 ..	39,015 ..	69,732
1950 ..	5,627 ..	10,525 ..	13,523 ..	35,447 ..	65,122
1951 ..	5,515 ..	8,186 ..	12,520 ..	26,486 ..	52,707
1952 ..	6,883 ..	7,522 ..	13,795 ..	24,823 ..	53,029
1953 ..	8,374 ..	6,462 ..	13,676 ..	23,034 ..	51,546
1954 ..	11,728 ..	7,919 ..	16,287 ..	27,370 ..	63,304
1955 ..	14,498 ..	8,544 ..	20,142 ..	27,826 ..	71,010
1956 January ..	14,706 ..	9,017 ..	20,849 ..	29,614 ..	74,186
February ..	14,856 ..	9,228 ..	21,363 ..	30,109 ..	75,556
March ..	14,490 ..	9,100 ..	21,175 ..	29,383 ..	74,148
April ..	14,181 ..	8,857 ..	21,042 ..	28,831 ..	72,911
May ..	14,673 ..	8,801 ..	21,887 ..	29,777 ..	75,138
June ..	14,564 ..	8,892 ..	22,408 ..	30,957 ..	76,821
July ..	15,244 ..	9,395 ..	23,643 ..	33,572 ..	81,854
August ..	15,507 ..	9,571 ..	24,344 ..	34,086 ..	83,508
September ..	15,569 ..	9,694 ..	24,828 ..	34,252 ..	84,343
October ..	15,701 ..	9,867 ..	25,321 ..	34,524 ..	85,413
November ..	15,751 ..	9,868 ..	25,657 ..	34,455 ..	85,731
December ..	16,091 ..	9,794 ..	25,808 ..	34,259 ..	85,952
1957 January ..	16,719 ..	10,034 ..	26,688 ..	35,273 ..	88,714
February ..	16,865 ..	10,033 ..	27,056 ..	35,777 ..	89,731
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
September ..	17,611 ..	11,118 ..	28,374 ..	40,447 ..	97,550
October ..	18,142 ..	12,226 ..	29,169 ..	43,901 ..	103,438
November ..	18,720 ..	12,981 ..	30,177 ..	46,370 ..	108,248
†December ..	18,448 ..	13,394 ..	30,725 ..	47,788 ..	110,355

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

† Figures for Kalmunai not available.

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	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Arissovelia	Haputale	Matara	Total	
1940	27,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,646	
1941	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458	
1942	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333	
1943	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335	
1944	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053	
1946	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	852	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	1,377	396	1,589	63,304	
1955	36,451	3,395	4,740	6,381	4,877	638	2,767	2,199	1,962	619	455	261	776	1,104	1,582	392	2,411	71,010	
1956—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	
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	

TABLE V—(contd.)

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Katwana	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Batulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Avisawella	Haputale	Matara	Vavunya	Kegalla	Total
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	463	219	1,082	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	6,680	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	508	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
September	47,758	5,119	6,616	7,859	5,491	540	4,960	2,496	2,859	942	631	608	1,079	1,392	2,135	851	4,114	495	1,605	97,550
October	49,005	7,621	6,508	8,304	61,147	565	4,979	2,431	2,993	969	605	629	1,167	1,380	2,195	855	4,785	561	1,739	103,438
November	49,715	9,154	6,622	8,681	6,903	724	5,381	2,592	3,137	959	602	580	1,235	1,286	2,266	883	5,092	577	1,859	108,248
December	49,899	9,636	6,772	9,225	7,462	794	5,651	2,681	3,180	1,079	631	—	1,252	1,198	2,226	840	5,331	551	1,947	110,355

* Total includes 127 registered at Matugama, 164 at Chilaw, 272 at Matale, 97 at Avisawella and 555 at Veyangoda.
 † Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avisawella.
 ‡ Revised figures.
 § Figures for Kalmunai not available.
 (These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

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

Year	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,583
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,089
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,071
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,129
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,170
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,875
1945	369	—	1,104	—	411	—	2,653	—	4,537
1946	1,303	—	3,012	—	1,341	—	10,130	—	15,786
1947	915	—	1,417	—	911	—	4,161	—	7,404
1948	1,355	—	1,563	—	1,311	—	6,118	—	10,347
1949	1,807	—	1,616	—	1,767	—	9,590	—	14,780
1950	2,059	—	1,509	—	1,438	—	5,773	—	10,779
1951	2,019	—	1,546	—	1,867	—	5,874	—	11,306
1952	3,107	—	1,802	—	1,887	—	5,657	—	12,453
1953	1,528	—	669	—	1,371	—	2,820	—	6,388
1954	1,097	—	879	—	922	—	4,660	—	7,558
1955	2,166	—	1,064	—	1,187	—	3,791	—	8,208
1956	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	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	—	—	—	—
September	154	80	81	476	781	—	—	—	—
October	122	68	99	151	440	—	—	—	—
November	152	43	98	130	423	—	—	—	—
*December	83	59	61	161	364	—	—	—	—

* Figures for Kalmunai not available.

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

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Colombo	506	62	529	38	856	43	1,785	41	3,676	184
Negombo	78	3	186	15	114	1	458	—	836	19
Kalutara	59	—	44	—	169	—	206	2	478	2
Galle	121	6	132	1	227	2	485	43	965	52
Kandy	55	5	80	—	142	2	407	16	684	23
Nawalapitiya	16	—	28	1	54	1	126	11	224	13
Kurunegala	112	—	80	—	257	3	233	36	682	39
Jaffna	91	—	61	3	116	1	120	7	388	11
Ratnapura	54	—	28	—	166	—	123	—	371	—
Badulla	30	—	15	—	38	—	58	—	141	—
Batticaloa	20	—	10	—	25	—	44	—	99	—
Kalmunai†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	20	1	21	—	30	1	117	—	188	2
Anuradhapura	19	1	11	—	22	1	40	1	92	3
Avissawella	22	1	21	—	65	—	111	1	219	2
Haputale	7	—	11	—	18	5	34	2	70	7
Matara	64	2	92	—	160	—	167	—	483	2
Vavuniya	3	2	—	1	26	1	11	1	40	5
Kegalla	17	—	26	—	90	—	62	—	195	—
Total	1,294	83	1,375	59	2,575	61	4,587	161	9,831	364

† Figures not available.

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	.. 31,952	.. 152,966
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
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	.. 20**	.. 5,362	.. 7,041
June	.. 11	.. 2,087	.. 11,664	.. 14	.. 7,274	.. 11,609
July	.. 21	.. 6,600	.. 26,975**	.. 4	.. 489	.. 651
August	.. 14**	.. 13,752	.. 75,083	.. 7	.. 1,324	.. 5,928
September	.. 11**	.. 2,309	.. 10,736	.. 9**	.. 3,649	.. 2,112
October	.. 13	.. 3,262	.. 22,419	.. 16**	.. 7,985	.. 9,317
November	.. 22	.. 19,219	.. 134,879	.. 8	.. 3,665 §	.. 9,649

*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.

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

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

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

TABLE IX — CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN NOVEMBER, 1958, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost
Plantations—Tea ..	13	..	14,001	..	119,583
Rubber ..	5	..	381	..	10,589
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	4	..	4,837	..	4,707
Coconut ..	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—
Total ..	22		19,219		134,879
Engineering ..	—	..	—	..	—
Printing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Motor Transport ..	1	..	145	..	5,655
Tea Export ..	—	..	—	..	—
Rubber Export ..	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut Manufacturing ..	2	..	165	..	509
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	—	..	—	..	—
Match Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut & Rubber Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Cinema ..	—	..	—	..	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	3	..	3,130	..	3,372
Building Trade ..	—	..	—	..	—
Local Government Services ..	1	..	225	..	113
Government Service ..	1	..	—*	..	—*
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	—	..	—	..	—
Textile ..	—	..	—	..	—
Relief Schemes ..	—	..	—	..	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	—	..	—	..	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Beedi Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Hotel ..	—	..	—	..	—
Tile Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Miscellaneous ..	—	..	—	..	—
Total ..	8		3,665†		9,649†
Grand Total ..	30		22,884†		144,528†

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

Causes	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers Involved	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work ..	5	1	1,152	109
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	1	—	2,230
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	3	1	258	145
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	2	3	941	956
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	—	—	—
6. Right of association and meeting ..	—	—	—	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	3	—	773	—
8. External matters, (e.g., arrest by Police, &c.) ..	2	—	1,343	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	1	—	310	—
10. General demands ..	3	2	472	225†
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	3	—	13,970	—
Total ..	22	8	19,219	3,665†

* Figures not available.

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

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

Year	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of Departures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatriated on Govt. Account	Left Ceylon Un-assisted	Total		
1939	25,425	3,834	29,259	2,975	31,714	34,689	—	5,430
1940	2,955	363	3,318	5,560	12,578	18,138	—	14,820
1941	3,234	350	3,584	8,410	11,243	19,653	—	16,069
1942	6,585	229	6,814	5,398	33,183	38,581	—	31,767
1943	42,677	2,076	44,753	1,368	59,577	60,945	—	16,192
1944	49,354	2,623	51,977	786	59,683	60,469	—	8,492
1945	82,598	3,844	86,442	572	85,428	86,000	442	—
1946	75,269	3,325	78,594	282	75,657	75,939	2,655	—
1947	52,177	2,400	54,577	242	58,381	58,623	—	4,046
1948	47,621	2,926	50,547	151	47,115	47,266	3,281	—
1949	42,188	2,237	44,425	302	46,538	46,840	—	2,417
1950	49,385	1,525	50,910	267	55,360	55,627	—	4,717
1951	53,218	1,503	54,721	203	58,591	58,794	—	4,073
1952	55,530	1,717	57,247	317	58,132	58,449	—	120
1953	40,761	1,160	41,921	379	45,963	46,342	—	4,421
1954	26,550	577	27,127	223	25,143	25,366	1,761	—
1955	902	—	902	75	3,166	3,241	—	2,339
1956	2,360	3	2,363	85	4,608	4,693	—	2,330
1957	1,068	4	1,072	104	4,849	4,953	—	3,881
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
October	15	—	15	10	353	363	—	348
November	17	1	18	1	349	350	—	332
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	276	276	—	276
1958—								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX I

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

Month : February, 1958

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i>		<i>Special Allowance</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade					
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 25	..	1 18	.. 2 43
Female worker not under 15 years	..	1 05	..	0 88	.. 1 93
Child worker	0 80	..	0 81	.. 1 61

Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 10	..	1 18	.. 2 28
Female worker not under 15 years	..	0 90	..	0 88	.. 1 78
Child worker ..	..	0 65	..	0 81	.. 1 46

Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 40	..	1 18	.. 2 58
Female worker not under 15 years	..	1 30	..	0 88	.. 2 18
Child worker ..	..	1 05	..	0 81	.. 1 86

Coconut Growing Trade

Daily Rates

The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation ; and

The manufacture of copra—

Kangany ..	..	1 15	..	1 18	.. 2 33
Male not under 16 years	..	1 0	..	1 18	.. 2 18
Female not under 15 years	..	0 85	..	0 88	.. 1 73
Male worker under 16 years or Female worker under 15 years	..	0 75	..	0 81	.. 1 56

Coconut Manufacturing Trade

The manufacture of desiccated coconut :

The manufacture of coconut oil ; and

The manufacture of fibre and coir products—

Kangany ..	..	1 80	..	1 36	.. 3 16
Male not under 18 years	..	1 40	..	1 36	.. 2 76
Female not under 18 years	..	1 15	..	1 01	.. 2 16
Worker under 18 years	..	1 15	..	0 94	.. 2 09

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Engineering Trade					
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
Unskilled labourer	1	40	1	42	2 82
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1	65	1	52	3 17
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1	45	1	52	2 97
Skilled worker	2	0	1	52	3 52
Kangany	1	80	1	52	3 32
Watcher	1	70	1	52	3 22
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices</i>					
1st year	0	50	0	46	0 96
2nd year	0	66	0	56	1 22
3rd year	0	85	0	87	1 72
4th year	1	10	1	02	2 12
Printing Trade					
<i>Monthly rates</i>					
Class A Workers : Linotype operators, monotype keyboard operators, linotype mechanics, process camera operators, process etchers, process artists, rotary machine minders, litho machine minders, printing machine mechanics, litho artists and readers (employed in the production of newspapers)	110	0	85	0	195 0
Class B Workers : Litho transferors, litho provers, process hand engravers and mounters, process printer down, monotype caster attendants and readers (other than those employed in the production of newspapers)	87	50	65	0	152 50
Class C, Grade I Workers : Compositors (hand), cylinder machine minders, cutters (hand and machine), binders, stone hands, pressmen, stamp makers, relief stampers, sewing machine operators, folding machine operators, rulers (hand and machine), stereotypers, manglemen, guilders, foundry plate casters, type casters	65	0	55	0	120 0
Class C, Grade II Workers : Platen Machine Minders	60	0	49	90	109 90
Class D Workers : Foundry plate chippers, foundry labourers, rotary labourers, roller-casters, feeders, packers, counters and checkers	50	0	45	0	95 0
Class E Workers : Unskilled workers not under 18 years of age	42	0	42	55	84 55
Class F Workers : Unskilled workers under 18 years of age	20	0	23	0	43 0
Class G Workers : Watchers	44	0	45	0	89 0
Class A—1st year learner	33	0	26	50	59 50
" B " " "	26	0	20	50	46 50
" C Grade I, 1st year learner	24	0	22	50	46 50
" C " II " "	22	0	20	50	42 50
" D—1st year learner	19	0	18	50	37 50
Class A—2nd year learner	44	0	35	0	79 0
" B " " "	36	0	33	0	69 0
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner	29	0	27	90	56 90
" C " II " "	27	0	25	45	52 45
" D—2nd year learner	23	0	23	0	46 0

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
Printing Trade (contd.)					
Class A—3rd year learner ..	56	0	43	50	99 50
" B " " " ..	49	0	39	50	88 50
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner ..	36	0	33	50	69 50
" C " II, " " " ..	32	0	30	40	62 40
" D—3rd year learner " ..	28	0	27	50	55 50
Class A—4th year learner ..	71	0	56	0	127 0
" B " " " " ..	64	0	48	90	112 90
" C Grade I, 4th year learner ..	44	0	41	55	85 55
" C " II, " " " " ..	39	0	37	67	76 67
" D—4th year learner " ..	34	0	34	0	68 0
Class A—5th year learner ..	88	0	69	0	157 0

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 27	..	4 02
Kanganies } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Loaders } ..	..	2 08	..	1 27	..	3 35
Overseers } ..	..	2 0	..	1 27	..	3 27
Shift bosses ..	..	1 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Blasters } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Drillers (hand and machine) } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Shaft drivers } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Stoppers (excavators) } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Timbermen } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Muckers } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Trolleyman } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Unskilled labourers } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Onsetters or Donakatakaryas ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52

Underground and surface workers—

Electricians } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Enginemen } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Fitters } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Hoistmen } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Mechanics } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Pumpmen } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Winchmen } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Checkers ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Electricians (assistants) } ..	..	1 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Fitters (assistants) } ..	..	1 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Windlassmen (dabare workers) } ..	..	1 50	..	1 27	..	2 77

Surface workers—

Carpenters } ..	..	2 50	..	1 27	..	3 77
Masons } ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Overseers ..	..	2 25	..	1 27	..	3 52
Blacksmiths } ..	..	2 0	..	1 27	..	3 27
Boilermen } ..	..	2 0	..	1 27	..	3 27
Drill sharpeners } ..	..	2 0	..	1 27	..	3 27
Firewood carriers and splitters ..	..	1 60	..	1 27	..	2 87
Carters } ..	..	1 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Watchers } ..	..	1 50	..	1 27	..	2 77
Bakkikaryas or Banksmen ..	..	2 0	..	1 27	..	3 27
Cooks } ..	..	1 24	..	1 27	..	2 51
Smithy boys } ..	..	1 24	..	1 27	..	2 51
Unskilled labourers } ..	..	1 24	..	1 27	..	2 51

N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 87 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	47	3 47
(B) on different jobs:					
Within the Colombo area—					
Male worker not under 18 years ..	1	25	1	47	2 72
Female worker not under 18 years ..	1	0	1	14	2 14
Worker under 18 years ..	0	50	1	07	1 57
Outside the Colombo area—					
Male worker not under 18 years ..	1	0	1	47	2 47
Female worker not under 18 years ..	0	84	1	14	1 98
Worker under 18 years ..	0	40	1	07	1 47
"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	42	2 82
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1	60	1	52	3 12
(c) Grade I ..	1	80	1	52	3 32
(d) Box makers and repairers ..	1	60	1	52	3 12
(e) Watchers ..	1	70	1	52	3 22

B. Female workers not under 18 years ..

1 15 .. 1 30 .. 2 45

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0	80	0	90	1 70
" 15 " 16 "	0	90	0	95	1 85
" 16 " 17 "	1	0	1	0	2 0
" 17 " 18 "	1	15	1	10	2 25

Rubber Export Trade**Daily Rates****A. Male workers not under 18 years—**

(a) Grade II ..	1	40	1	42	2 82
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1	60	1	52	3 12
(c) Grade I ..	1	80	1	52	3 32
(d) Watchers ..	1	70	1	52	3 22

B. Female workers not under 18 years of age—

(a) Grade II					
Workers employed in work other than sorting ..	1	15	1	30	2 45
(b) Grade I					
Workers employed in sorting ..	1	30	1	30	2 60

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0	80	0	90	1 70
" 15 " 16 "	0	90	0	95	1 85
" 16 " 17 "	1	0	1	0	2 0
" 17 " 18 "	1	15	1	10	2 25

Month: February, 1958

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	..	45	0	..	145 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 payload of over 20 cwt.	90	0	..	45	0	..	135 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 payload of 20 cwt. and under, and drivers of hearses	85	0	..	42	50	..	127 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	..	45	0	..	145 0

Month : February, 1958

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	40	0	110 0
Class F Workers : Conductors, clerks, cashiers, ticket clerks or booking clerks, employed in omnibuses	67	50	45	0	112 50
Class G Workers : Cleaners * and porters † of lorries with a licensed payload of over 20 cwt. ..	60	0	41	0	101 0
Class H Workers : Cleaners * and porters † of lorries with a licensed payload of 20 cwt. and under, omnibuses, hiring cars, cabs, vans, ambulances and hearses	50	0	41	0	91 0
Class I Workers : Omnibus checkers or time-keepers	60	0	41	0	101 0
Class J Workers : Omnibus Inspectors and omnibus stand supervisors	90	0	41	0	131 0
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	31	25	76 25

* "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	95	5 95
" B "	4	0	1	95	5 95
" C "	3	25	1	95	5 20
" D "	4	0	1	95	5 95
" E "	2	75	1	70	4 45
" F "	2	75	1	95	4 70
" G "	2	50	1	95	4 45
" H "	2	25	1	95	4 20
" K "	1	50	1	15	2 65

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

Match Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Grade I—

Male 18 years and over	2	0	1	52	3 52
Female 18 years and over	1	64	1	42	3 06
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	95	0	88	1 83
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	1	25	1	10	2 35

Grade II—

Male 18 years and over	1	60	1	52	3 12
Female 18 years and over	1	32	1	42	2 74
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	80	0	88	1 68
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	1	0	1	10	2 10

Month : February, 1958

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Match Manufacturing Trade—(contd.)						
Grade III—						
Male 18 years and over	1	40	1	42	2	82
Female 18 years and over	1	15	1	30	2	45
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0	70	0	88	1	58
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0	90	1	16	2	0
Grade IV—						
Watcher	1	70	1	52	3	22

Cinema Trade

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32	25	36	72	68	97
Semi-skilled	37	50	39	32	76	82
Skilled, Grade II	50	0	41	14	91	14
Skilled, Grade I	60	0	41	14	101	14

B—Clerical—

Grade III	45	0	36	0	81	0
Grade II	50	0	39	0	89	0
Grade I	100	0	44	0	144	0

Outside the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32	25	36	72	68	97
Semi-skilled	35	0	39	32	74	32
Skilled, Grade II	42	0	41	14	83	14
Skilled, Grade I	55	0	41	14	96	14

F—Clerical—

Grade III	40	0	36	0	76	0
Grade II	45	0	39	0	84	0
Grade I	100	0	44	0	144	0

Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade

Monthly Rates

Manual Work—

Special Grade	65	0	34	75	99	75
Skilled Grade	55	0	30	75	85	75
Semi-skilled Grade	45	0	27	75	72	75
Unskilled, Grade I	37	0	27	75	64	75
Unskilled, Grade II	31	0	27	75	58	75

Women Workers—

Female kanganies	35	0	27	75	62	75
Female labourers	30	0	27	75	57	75

Non-manual Workers—

Special Grade	75	0	41	0	116	0
Grade I	55	0	30	75	85	75

Class of Worker

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

Building Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years	1 40	..	1 42	..	2 82
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Female labourers—

Not under 18 years	1 10	..	1 42	..	2 52
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Unskilled labourers—

(irrespective of sex)

Under 18 years of age	0 90	..	1 42	..	2 32
Semi-skilled, Grade II	..	..	1 65	..	1 52	..	3 17
Semi-skilled, Grade I	..	..	1 80	..	1 52	..	3 32
Skilled	..	..	2 0	..	1 52	..	3 52

Beedi Manufacturing Trade

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1958, 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 59	1 21½	0 52½	0 44	0 96½	0 40	0 40½	0 80½	½
1	1 25	1 18	2 43	1 05	0 88	1 93	0 80	0 81	1 61	1
2	2 50	2 36	4 86	2 10	1 76	3 86	1 60	1 62	3 22	2
3	3 75	3 54	7 29	3 15	2 64	5 79	2 40	2 43	4 83	3
4	5 00	4 72	9 72	4 20	3 52	7 72	3 20	3 24	6 44	4
5	6 25	5 90	12 15	5 25	4 40	9 65	4 00	4 05	8 05	5
6	7 50	7 08	14 58	6 30	5 28	11 58	4 80	4 86	9 66	6
7	8 75	8 26	17 01	7 35	6 16	13 51	5 60	5 67	11 27	7
8	10 00	9 44	19 44	8 40	7 04	15 44	6 40	6 48	12 88	8
9	11 25	10 62	21 87	9 45	7 92	17 37	7 20	7 29	14 49	9
10	12 50	11 80	24 30	10 50	8 80	19 30	8 00	8 10	16 10	10
11	13 75	12 98	26 73	11 55	9 68	21 23	8 80	8 91	17 71	11
12	15 00	14 16	29 16	12 60	10 56	23 16	9 60	9 72	19 32	12
13	16 25	15 34	31 59	13 65	11 44	25 09	10 40	10 53	20 93	13
14	17 50	16 52	34 02	14 70	12 32	27 02	11 20	11 34	22 54	14
15	18 75	17 70	36 45	15 75	13 20	28 95	12 00	12 15	24 15	15
16	20 00	18 88	38 88	16 80	14 08	30 88	12 80	12 96	25 76	16
17	21 25	20 06	41 31	17 85	14 96	32 81	13 60	13 77	27 37	17
18	22 50	21 24	43 74	18 90	15 84	34 74	14 40	14 58	28 98	18
19	23 75	22 42	46 17	19 95	16 72	36 67	15 20	15 39	30 59	19
20	25 00	23 60	48 60	21 00	17 60	38 60	16 00	16 20	32 20	20
21	26 25	24 78	51 03	22 05	18 48	40 53	16 80	17 01	33 81	21
22	27 50	25 96	53 46	23 10	19 36	42 46	17 60	17 82	35 42	22
23	28 75	27 14	55 89	24 15	20 24	44 39	18 40	18 63	37 03	23
24	30 00	28 32	58 32	25 20	21 12	46 32	19 20	19 44	38 64	24
25	31 25	29 50	60 75	26 25	22 00	48 25	20 00	20 25	40 25	25
26	32 50	30 68	63 18	27 30	22 88	50 18	20 80	21 06	41 86	26
27	33 75	31 86	65 61	28 35	23 76	52 11	21 60	21 87	43 47	27
28	35 00	33 04	68 04	29 40	24 64	54 04	22 40	22 68	45 03	28

* 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
February, 1958, 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.	
½	0 70	0 59	1 29	0 65	0 44	1 09	0 52½	0 40½	0 93	½
1	1 40	1 18	2 58	1 30	0 88	2 18	1 05	0 81	1 86	1
2	2 80	2 36	5 16	2 60	1 76	4 36	2 10	1 62	3 72	2
3	4 20	3 54	7 74	3 90	2 64	6 54	3 15	2 43	5 58	3
4	5 60	4 72	10 32	5 20	3 52	8 72	4 20	3 24	7 44	4
5	7 00	5 90	12 90	6 50	4 40	10 90	5 25	4 05	9 30	5
6	8 40	7 08	15 48	7 80	5 28	13 08	6 30	4 86	11 16	6
7	9 80	8 26	18 06	9 10	6 16	15 26	7 35	5 67	13 02	7
8	11 20	9 44	20 64	10 40	7 04	17 44	8 40	6 48	14 88	8
9	12 60	10 62	23 22	11 70	7 92	19 62	9 45	7 29	16 74	9
10	14 00	11 80	25 80	13 00	8 80	21 80	10 50	8 10	18 60	10
11	15 40	12 98	28 38	14 30	9 68	23 98	11 55	8 91	20 46	11
12	16 80	14 16	30 96	15 60	10 56	26 16	12 60	9 72	22 32	12
13	18 20	15 34	33 54	16 90	11 44	28 34	13 65	10 53	24 18	13
14	19 60	16 52	36 12	18 20	12 32	30 52	14 70	11 34	26 04	14
15	21 00	17 70	38 70	19 50	13 20	32 70	15 75	12 15	27 90	15
16	22 40	18 88	41 28	20 80	14 08	34 88	16 80	12 96	29 76	16
17	23 80	20 06	43 86	22 10	14 96	37 06	17 85	13 77	31 62	17
18	25 20	21 24	46 44	23 40	15 84	39 24	18 90	14 58	33 48	18
19	26 60	22 42	49 02	24 70	16 72	41 42	19 95	15 39	35 34	19
20	28 00	23 60	51 60	26 00	17 60	43 60	21 00	16 20	37 20	20
21	29 40	24 78	54 18	27 30	18 48	45 78	22 05	17 01	39 06	21
22	30 80	25 96	56 76	28 60	19 36	47 96	23 10	17 82	40 92	22
23	32 20	27 14	59 34	29 90	20 24	50 14	24 15	18 63	42 78	23
24	33 60	28 32	61 92	31 20	21 12	52 32	25 20	19 44	44 64	24
25	35 00	29 50	64 50	32 50	22 00	54 50	26 25	20 25	46 50	25
26	36 40	30 68	67 08	33 80	22 88	56 68	27 30	21 06	48 36	26
27	37 80	31 86	69 66	35 10	23 76	58 86	28 35	21 87	50 22	27
28	39 20	33 04	72 24	36 40	24 64	61 04	29 40	22 68	52 08	28

*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 February, 1958, to workers to the Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers *			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 55	0 59	1 14	0 45	0 44	0 89	0 32½	0 40½	0 73	½
1	1 10	1 18	2 28	0 90	0 88	1 78	0 65	0 81	1 46	1
2	2 20	2 36	4 56	1 80	1 76	3 56	1 30	1 62	2 92	2
3	3 30	3 54	6 84	2 70	2 64	5 34	1 95	2 43	4 38	3
4	4 40	4 72	9 12	3 60	3 52	7 12	2 60	3 24	5 84	4
5	5 50	5 90	11 40	4 50	4 40	8 90	3 25	4 05	7 30	5
6	6 60	7 08	13 68	5 40	5 28	10 68	3 90	4 86	8 76	6
7	7 70	8 26	15 96	6 30	6 16	12 46	4 55	5 67	10 22	7
8	8 80	9 44	18 24	7 20	7 04	14 24	5 20	6 48	11 68	8
9	9 90	10 62	20 52	8 10	7 92	16 02	5 85	7 29	13 14	9
10	11 00	11 80	22 80	9 00	8 80	17 80	6 50	8 10	14 60	10
11	12 10	12 98	25 08	9 90	9 68	19 58	7 15	8 91	16 06	11
12	13 20	14 16	27 36	10 80	10 56	21 36	7 80	9 72	17 52	12
13	14 30	15 34	29 64	11 70	11 44	23 14	8 45	10 53	18 98	13
14	15 40	16 52	31 92	12 60	12 32	24 92	9 10	11 34	20 44	14
15	16 50	17 70	34 20	13 50	13 20	26 70	9 75	12 15	21 90	15
16	17 60	18 88	36 48	14 40	14 08	28 48	10 40	12 96	23 36	16
17	18 70	20 06	38 76	15 30	14 96	30 26	11 05	13 77	24 82	17
18	19 80	21 24	41 04	16 20	15 84	32 04	11 70	14 58	26 28	18
19	20 90	22 42	43 32	17 10	16 72	33 82	12 35	15 39	27 74	19
20	22 00	23 60	45 60	18 00	17 60	35 60	13 00	16 20	29 20	20
21	23 10	24 78	47 88	18 90	18 48	37 38	13 65	17 01	30 66	21
22	24 20	25 96	50 16	19 80	19 36	39 16	14 30	17 82	32 12	22
23	25 30	27 14	52 44	20 70	20 24	40 94	14 95	18 63	33 58	23
24	26 40	28 32	54 72	21 60	21 12	42 72	15 60	19 44	35 04	24
25	27 50	29 50	57 00	22 50	22 00	44 50	16 25	20 25	36 50	25
26	28 60	30 68	59 28	23 40	22 88	46 28	16 90	21 06	37 96	26
27	29 70	31 86	61 56	24 30	23 76	48 06	17 55	21 87	39 42	27
28	30 80	33 04	63 84	25 20	24 64	49 84	18 20	22 68	40 88	28

* 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 February, 1958, 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
	<i>Kan-gany</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe-male</i>	<i>Young Per-son</i>	<i>Kan-gany</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe-male</i>	<i>Young Per-son</i>	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 16½	1 09	0 86½	0 78	1 58	1 38	1 08	1 04½	½
1	2 33	2 18	1 73	1 56	3 16	2 76	2 16	2 09	1
2	4 66	4 36	3 46	3 12	6 32	5 52	4 32	4 18	2
3	6 99	6 54	5 19	4 68	9 48	8 28	6 48	6 27	3
4	9 32	8 72	6 92	6 24	12 64	11 04	8 64	8 36	4
5	11 65	10 90	8 65	7 80	15 80	13 80	10 80	10 45	5
6	13 98	13 08	10 38	9 36	18 96	16 56	12 96	12 54	6
7	16 31	15 26	12 11	10 92	22 12	19 32	15 12	14 63	7
8	18 64	17 44	13 84	12 48	25 28	22 08	17 28	16 72	8
9	20 97	19 62	15 57	14 04	28 44	24 84	19 44	18 81	9
10	23 30	21 80	17 30	15 60	31 60	27 60	21 60	20 90	10
11	25 63	23 98	19 03	17 16	34 76	30 36	23 76	22 99	11
12	27 96	26 16	20 76	18 72	37 92	33 12	25 92	25 08	12
13	30 29	28 34	22 49	20 28	41 08	35 88	28 08	27 17	13
14	32 62	30 52	24 22	21 84	44 24	38 64	30 24	29 26	14
15	34 95	32 70	25 95	23 40	47 40	41 40	32 40	31 35	15
16	37 28	34 88	27 68	24 96	50 56	44 16	34 56	33 44	16
17	39 61	37 06	29 41	26 52	53 72	46 92	36 72	35 53	17
18	41 94	39 24	31 14	28 08	56 88	49 68	38 88	37 62	18
19	44 27	41 42	32 87	29 64	60 04	52 44	41 04	39 71	19
20	46 60	43 60	34 60	31 20	63 20	55 20	43 20	41 80	20
21	48 93	45 78	36 33	32 76	66 36	57 96	45 36	43 89	21
22	51 26	47 96	38 06	34 32	69 52	60 72	47 52	45 98	22
23	53 59	50 14	39 79	35 88	72 68	63 48	49 68	48 07	23
24	55 92	52 32	41 52	37 44	75 84	66 24	51 84	50 16	24
25	58 25	54 50	43 25	39 00	79 00	69 00	54 00	52 25	25
26	60 58	56 68	44 98	40 56	82 16	71 76	56 16	54 34	26
27	62 91	58 86	46 71	42 12	85 32	74 52	58 32	56 43	27
28	65 24	61 04	48 44	43 68	88 48	77 28	60 48	58 52	28

Note.—“Male” refers to male workers not under 18 years of age; “Female” to female workers not under 18 years of age and “Young Persons” to workers under 18 years of age in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade. In the Coconut Growing Trade; “Male”, “Female” and “Child Workers” refer to male workers not under 16 years of age; Female workers not under 15 years of age and Young Persons to male workers under 16 years of age and female workers under 15 years of age respectively.

APPENDIX III (B)

• Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages, payable for the number of days worker during February, 1958, 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 16 years	over 15 under 17 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 41	1 56	1 66	1 61	1 22½	1 30	0 85	0 92½	1 00	1 12½	½
1	2 82	3 12	3 32	3 22	2 45	2 60	1 70	1 85	2 00	2 25	1
2	5 64	6 24	6 64	6 44	4 90	5 20	3 40	3 70	4 00	4 50	2
3	8 46	9 36	9 96	9 66	7 35	7 80	5 10	5 55	6 00	6 75	3
4	11 28	12 48	13 28	12 88	9 80	10 40	6 80	7 40	8 00	9 00	4
5	14 10	15 60	16 60	16 10	12 25	13 00	8 50	9 25	10 00	11 25	5
6	16 92	18 72	19 92	19 32	14 70	15 60	10 20	11 10	12 00	13 50	6
7	19 74	21 84	23 24	22 54	17 15	18 20	11 90	12 95	14 00	15 75	7
8	22 56	24 96	26 56	25 76	19 60	20 80	13 60	14 80	16 00	18 00	8
9	25 38	28 08	29 88	28 98	22 05	23 40	15 30	16 65	18 00	20 25	9
10	28 20	31 20	33 20	32 20	24 50	26 00	17 00	18 50	20 00	22 50	10
11	31 02	34 32	36 52	35 42	26 95	28 60	18 70	20 35	22 00	24 75	11
12	33 84	37 44	39 84	38 64	29 40	31 20	20 40	22 20	24 00	27 00	12
13	36 66	40 56	43 16	41 86	31 85	33 80	22 10	24 05	26 00	29 25	13
14	39 48	43 68	46 48	45 08	34 30	36 40	23 80	25 90	28 00	31 50	14
15	42 30	46 80	49 80	48 30	36 75	39 00	25 50	27 75	30 00	33 75	15
16	45 12	49 92	53 12	51 52	39 20	41 60	27 20	29 60	32 00	36 00	16
17	47 94	53 04	56 44	54 74	41 65	44 20	28 90	31 45	34 00	38 25	17
18	50 76	56 16	59 76	57 96	44 10	46 80	30 60	33 30	36 00	40 50	18
19	53 58	59 28	63 08	61 18	46 55	49 40	32 30	35 15	38 00	42 75	19
20	56 40	62 40	66 40	64 40	49 00	52 00	34 00	37 00	40 00	45 00	20
21	59 22	65 52	69 72	67 62	51 45	54 60	35 70	38 85	42 00	47 25	21
22	62 04	68 64	73 04	70 84	53 90	57 20	37 40	40 70	44 00	49 50	22
23	64 86	71 76	76 36	74 06	56 35	59 80	39 10	42 55	46 00	51 75	23
24	67 68	74 88	79 68	77 28	58 80	62 40	40 80	44 40	48 00	54 00	24
25	70 50	78 00	83 00	80 50	61 25	65 00	42 50	46 25	50 00	56 25	25
26	73 32	81 12	86 32	83 72	63 70	67 60	44 20	48 10	52 00	58 50	26
27	76 14	84 24	89 64	86 94	66 15	70 20	45 90	49 95	54 00	60 75	27
28	78 96	87 36	92 96	90 16	68 60	72 80	47 60	51 80	56 00	63 00	28

APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1958, to workers in the Tea Export Trade

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	Inter-mediate Grade	Grade I	Box Makers and Repairers	Watch-ers		over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 41	1 56	1 66	1 56	1 61	1 22½	0 85	0 92½	1 00	1 12½	½
1	2 82	3 12	3 32	3 12	3 22	2 45	1 70	1 85	2 00	2 25	1
2	5 64	6 24	6 64	6 24	6 44	4 90	3 40	3 70	4 00	4 50	2
3	8 46	9 36	9 96	9 36	9 66	7 35	5 10	5 55	6 00	6 75	3
4	11 28	12 48	13 28	12 48	12 88	9 80	6 80	7 40	8 00	9 00	4
5	14 10	15 60	16 60	15 60	16 10	12 25	8 50	9 25	10 00	11 25	5
6	16 92	18 72	19 92	18 72	19 32	14 70	10 20	11 10	12 00	13 50	6
7	19 74	21 84	23 24	21 84	22 54	17 15	11 90	12 95	14 00	15 75	7
8	22 56	24 96	26 56	24 96	25 76	19 60	13 60	14 80	16 00	18 00	8
9	25 38	28 08	29 88	28 08	28 98	22 05	15 30	16 65	18 00	20 25	9
10	28 20	31 20	33 20	31 20	32 20	24 50	17 00	18 50	20 00	22 50	10
11	31 02	34 32	36 52	34 32	35 42	26 95	18 70	20 35	22 00	24 75	11
12	33 84	37 44	39 84	37 44	38 64	29 40	20 40	22 20	24 00	27 00	12
13	36 66	40 56	43 16	40 56	41 86	31 85	22 10	24 05	26 00	29 25	13
14	39 48	43 68	46 48	43 68	45 08	34 30	23 80	25 90	28 00	31 50	14
15	42 30	46 80	49 80	46 80	48 30	36 75	25 50	27 75	30 00	33 75	15
16	45 12	49 92	53 12	49 92	51 52	39 20	27 20	29 60	32 00	36 00	16
17	47 94	53 04	56 44	53 04	54 74	41 65	28 90	31 45	34 00	38 25	17
18	50 76	56 16	59 76	56 16	57 96	44 10	30 60	33 30	36 00	40 50	18
19	53 58	59 28	63 08	59 28	61 18	46 55	32 30	35 15	38 00	42 75	19
20	56 40	62 40	66 40	62 40	64 40	49 00	34 00	37 00	40 00	45 00	20
21	59 22	65 52	69 72	65 52	67 62	51 45	35 70	38 85	42 00	47 25	21
22	62 04	68 64	73 04	68 64	70 84	53 90	37 40	40 70	44 00	49 50	22
23	64 86	71 76	76 36	71 76	74 06	56 35	39 10	42 55	46 00	51 75	23
24	67 68	74 88	79 68	74 88	77 28	58 80	40 80	44 40	48 00	54 00	24
25	70 50	78 00	83 00	78 00	80 50	61 25	42 50	46 25	50 00	56 25	25
26	73 32	81 12	86 32	81 12	83 72	63 70	44 20	48 10	52 00	58 50	26
27	76 14	84 24	89 64	84 24	86 94	66 15	45 90	49 95	54 00	60 75	27
28	78 96	87 36	92 96	87 36	90 16	68 60	47 60	51 80	56 00	63 00	28

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the
number of days worked during February, 1958, 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.	
1	1 41	1 58½	1 48½	1 76	1 66	1 61	0 48	0 61	0 86	1 06	1
2	2 82	3 17	2 97	3 52	3 32	3 22	0 96	1 22	1 72	2 12	2
3	5 64	6 34	5 94	7 04	6 64	6 44	1 92	2 44	3 44	4 24	3
4	8 46	9 51	8 91	10 56	9 96	9 66	2 88	3 66	5 16	6 36	4
5	11 28	12 68	11 88	14 08	13 28	12 88	3 84	4 88	6 88	8 48	5
6	14 10	15 85	14 85	17 60	16 60	16 10	4 80	6 10	8 60	10 60	6
7	16 92	19 02	17 82	21 12	19 92	19 32	5 76	7 32	10 32	12 72	7
8	19 74	22 19	20 79	24 64	23 24	22 54	6 72	8 54	12 04	14 84	8
9	22 56	25 36	23 76	28 16	26 56	25 76	7 68	9 76	13 76	16 96	9
10	25 38	28 53	26 73	31 68	29 88	28 98	8 64	10 98	15 48	19 08	10
11	28 20	31 70	29 70	35 20	33 20	32 20	9 60	12 20	17 20	21 20	11
12	31 02	34 87	32 67	38 72	36 52	35 42	10 56	13 42	18 92	23 32	12
13	33 84	38 04	35 64	42 24	39 84	38 64	11 52	14 64	20 64	25 44	13
14	36 66	41 21	38 61	45 76	43 16	41 86	12 48	15 86	22 36	27 56	14
15	39 48	44 38	41 58	49 28	46 48	45 08	13 44	17 08	24 08	29 68	15
16	42 30	47 55	44 55	52 80	49 80	48 30	14 40	18 30	25 80	31 80	16
17	45 12	50 72	47 52	56 32	53 12	51 52	15 36	19 52	27 52	33 92	17
18	47 94	53 89	50 49	59 84	56 44	54 74	16 32	20 74	29 24	36 04	18
19	50 76	57 06	53 46	63 36	59 76	57 96	17 28	21 96	30 96	38 16	19
20	53 58	60 23	56 43	66 88	63 08	61 18	18 24	23 18	32 68	40 28	20
21	56 40	63 40	59 40	70 40	66 40	64 40	19 20	24 40	34 40	42 40	21
22	59 22	66 57	62 37	73 92	69 72	67 62	20 16	25 62	36 12	44 52	22
23	62 04	69 74	65 34	77 44	73 04	70 84	21 12	26 84	37 84	46 64	23
24	64 86	72 91	68 31	80 96	76 36	74 06	22 08	28 06	39 56	48 76	24
25	67 68	76 08	71 28	84 48	79 68	77 28	23 04	29 28	41 28	50 88	25
26	70 50	79 25	74 25	88 00	83 00	80 50	24 00	30 50	43 00	53 00	26
27	73 32	82 42	77 22	91 52	86 32	83 72	24 96	31 72	44 72	55 12	27
28	76 14	85 59	80 19	95 04	89 64	86 94	25 92	32 94	46 44	57 24	28
29	78 96	88 76	83 16	98 56	92 96	90 16	26 88	34 16	48 16	59 36	29

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1958, 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		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
½	1 76	1 53	0 91½	1 17½	1 56	1 37	0 84	1 05	1 41	1 22½	0 79	1 00	1 61	½
1	3 52	3 06	1 83	2 35	3 12	2 74	1 68	2 10	2 82	2 45	1 58	2 00	3 22	1
2	7 04	6 12	3 66	4 70	6 24	5 48	3 36	4 20	5 64	4 90	3 16	4 00	6 44	2
3	10 56	9 18	5 49	7 05	9 36	8 22	5 04	6 30	8 46	7 35	4 74	6 00	9 66	3
4	14 08	12 24	7 32	9 40	12 48	10 96	6 72	8 40	11 28	9 80	6 32	8 00	12 88	4
5	17 60	15 30	9 15	11 75	15 60	13 70	8 40	10 50	14 10	12 25	7 90	10 00	16 10	5
6	21 12	18 36	10 98	14 10	18 72	16 44	10 08	12 60	16 92	14 70	9 48	12 00	19 32	6
7	24 64	21 42	12 81	16 45	21 84	19 18	11 76	14 70	19 74	17 15	11 06	14 00	22 54	7
8	28 16	24 48	14 64	18 80	24 96	21 92	13 44	16 80	22 56	19 60	12 64	16 00	25 76	8
9	31 68	27 54	16 47	21 15	28 08	24 66	15 12	18 90	25 38	22 05	14 22	18 00	28 98	9
10	35 20	30 60	18 30	23 50	31 20	27 40	16 80	21 00	28 20	24 50	15 80	20 00	32 20	10
11	38 72	33 66	20 13	25 85	34 32	30 14	18 48	23 10	31 02	26 95	17 38	22 00	35 42	11
12	42 24	36 72	21 96	28 20	37 44	32 88	20 16	25 20	33 84	29 40	18 96	24 00	38 64	12
13	45 76	39 78	23 79	30 55	40 56	35 62	21 84	27 30	36 66	31 85	20 54	26 00	41 86	13
14	49 28	42 84	25 62	32 90	43 68	38 36	23 52	29 40	39 48	34 30	22 12	28 00	45 08	14
15	52 80	45 90	27 45	35 25	46 80	41 10	25 20	31 50	42 30	36 75	23 70	30 00	48 30	15
16	56 32	48 96	29 28	37 60	49 92	43 84	26 88	33 60	45 12	39 20	25 28	32 00	51 52	16
17	59 84	52 02	31 11	39 95	53 04	46 58	28 56	35 70	47 94	41 65	26 86	34 00	54 74	17
18	63 36	55 08	32 94	42 30	56 16	49 32	30 24	37 80	50 76	44 10	28 44	36 00	57 96	18
19	66 88	58 14	34 77	44 65	59 28	52 06	31 92	39 90	53 58	46 55	30 02	38 00	61 18	19
20	70 40	61 20	36 60	47 00	62 40	54 80	33 60	42 00	56 40	49 00	31 60	40 00	64 40	20
21	73 92	64 26	38 43	49 35	65 52	57 54	35 28	44 10	59 22	51 45	33 18	42 00	67 62	21
22	77 44	67 32	40 26	51 70	68 64	60 28	36 96	46 20	62 04	53 90	34 76	44 00	70 84	22
23	80 96	70 38	42 09	54 05	71 76	63 02	38 64	48 30	64 86	56 35	36 34	46 00	74 06	23
24	84 48	73 44	43 92	56 40	74 88	65 76	40 32	50 40	67 68	58 80	37 92	48 00	77 28	24
25	88 00	76 50	45 75	58 75	78 00	68 50	42 00	52 50	70 50	61 25	39 50	50 00	80 50	25
26	91 52	79 56	47 58	61 10	81 12	71 24	43 68	54 60	73 32	63 70	41 08	52 00	83 72	26
27	95 04	82 62	49 41	63 45	84 24	73 98	45 36	56 70	76 14	66 15	42 66	54 00	86 94	27
28	98 56	85 68	51 24	65 80	87 36	76 72	47 04	58 80	78 96	68 60	44 24	56 00	90 16	28

APPENDIX III (F)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1958, 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.	Rs. c.	
½	1 41	1 26	1 16	1 58½	1 66	1 76	½
1	2 82	2 52	2 32	3 17	3 32	3 52	1
2	5 64	5 04	4 64	6 34	6 64	7 04	2
3	8 46	7 56	6 96	9 51	9 96	10 56	3
4	11 28	10 08	9 28	12 68	13 28	14 08	4
5	14 10	12 60	11 60	15 85	16 60	17 60	5
6	16 92	15 12	13 92	19 02	19 92	21 12	6
7	19 74	17 64	16 24	22 19	23 24	24 64	7
8	22 56	20 16	18 56	25 36	26 56	28 16	8
9	25 38	22 68	20 88	28 53	29 88	31 68	9
10	28 20	25 20	23 20	31 70	33 20	35 20	10
11	31 02	27 72	25 52	34 87	36 52	38 72	11
12	33 84	30 24	27 84	38 04	39 84	42 24	12
13	36 66	32 76	30 16	41 21	43 16	45 76	13
14	39 48	35 28	32 48	44 38	46 48	49 28	14
15	42 30	37 80	34 80	47 55	49 80	52 80	15
16	45 12	40 32	37 12	50 72	53 12	56 32	16
17	47 94	42 84	39 44	53 89	56 44	59 84	17
18	50 76	45 36	41 76	57 06	59 76	63 36	18
19	53 58	47 88	44 08	60 23	63 08	66 88	19
20	56 40	50 40	46 40	63 40	66 40	70 40	20
21	59 22	52 92	48 72	66 57	69 72	73 92	21
22	62 04	55 44	51 04	69 74	73 04	77 44	22
23	64 86	57 96	53 36	72 91	76 36	80 96	23
24	67 68	60 48	55 68	76 08	79 68	84 48	24
25	70 50	63 00	58 00	79 25	83 00	88 00	25
26	73 32	65 52	60 32	82 42	86 32	91 52	26
27	76 14	68 04	62 64	85 59	89 64	95 04	27
28	78 96	70 56	64 96	88 76	92 96	98 56	28

“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 February, 1958, 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 97½	2 60	2 22½	2 35	2 10	1 32½	½
1	5 95	5 20	4 45	4 70	4 20	2 65	1
2	11 90	10 40	8 90	9 40	8 40	5 30	2
3	17 85	15 60	13 35	14 10	12 60	7 95	3
4	23 80	20 80	17 80	18 80	16 80	10 60	4
5	29 75	26 00	22 25	23 50	21 00	13 25	5
6	35 70	31 20	26 70	28 20	25 20	15 90	6
7	41 65	36 40	31 15	32 90	29 40	18 55	7
8	47 60	41 60	35 60	37 60	33 60	21 20	8
9	53 55	46 80	40 05	42 30	37 80	23 85	9
10	59 50	52 00	44 50	47 00	42 00	26 50	10
11	65 45	57 20	48 95	51 70	46 20	29 15	11
12	71 40	62 40	53 40	56 40	50 40	31 80	12
13	77 35	67 60	57 85	61 10	54 60	34 45	13
14	83 30	72 80	62 30	65 80	58 80	37 10	14
15	89 25	78 00	66 75	70 50	63 00	39 75	15
16	95 20	83 20	71 20	75 20	67 20	42 40	16
17	101 15	88 40	75 65	79 90	71 40	45 05	17
18	107 10	93 60	80 10	84 60	75 60	47 70	18
19	113 05	98 80	84 55	89 30	79 80	50 35	19
20	119 00	104 00	89 00	94 00	84 00	53 00	20
21	124 95	109 20	93 45	98 70	88 20	55 65	21
22	130 90	114 40	97 90	103 40	92 40	58 30	22
23	136 85	119 60	102 35	108 10	96 60	60 95	23
24	142 80	124 80	106 80	112 80	100 80	63 60	24
25	148 75	130 00	111 25	117 50	105 00	66 25	25
26	154 70	135 20	115 70	122 20	109 20	68 90	26
27	160 65	140 40	120 15	126 90	113 40	71 55	27
28	166 60	145 60	124 60	131 60	117 60	74 20	28

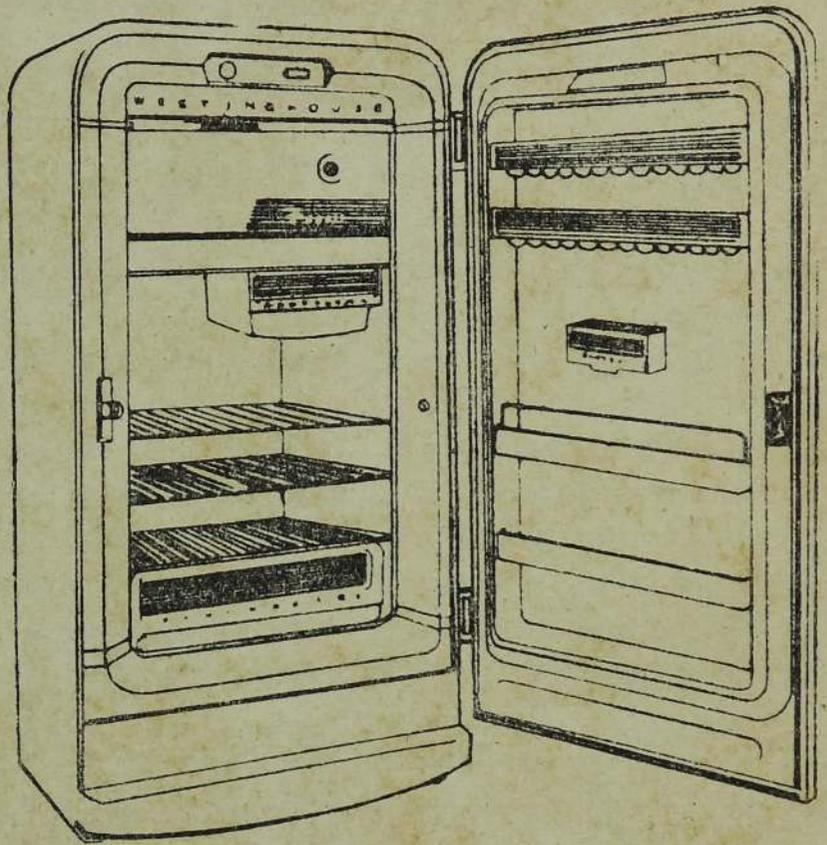
APPENDIX IV (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1958, 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	3 02	2 82	2 66	3 02	2 29	2 34	2 10	1 90	2 10	2 73	1 59	½
1	6 04	5 63	5 31	6 04	4 58	4 69	4 21	3 79	4 21	5 46	3 18	1
2	12 08	11 25	10 63	12 08	9 17	9 38	8 42	7 58	8 42	10 92	6 35	2
3	18 13	16 88	15 94	18 13	13 75	14 06	12 63	11 38	12 63	16 38	9 53	3
4	24 17	22 50	21 25	24 17	18 33	18 75	16 83	15 17	16 83	21 83	12 71	4
5	30 21	28 13	26 56	30 21	22 92	23 44	21 04	18 96	21 04	27 29	15 89	5
6	36 25	33 75	31 88	36 25	27 50	28 13	25 25	22 75	25 25	32 75	19 06	6
7	42 29	39 38	37 19	42 29	32 08	32 81	29 46	26 54	29 46	38 21	22 24	7
8	48 33	45 00	42 50	48 33	36 67	37 50	33 67	30 33	33 67	43 67	25 42	8
9	54 38	50 63	47 81	54 38	41 25	42 19	37 88	34 13	37 88	49 13	28 59	9
10	60 42	56 25	53 13	60 42	45 83	46 88	42 08	37 92	42 08	54 58	31 77	10
11	66 46	61 88	58 44	66 46	50 42	51 56	46 29	41 71	46 29	60 04	34 95	11
12	72 50	67 50	63 75	72 50	55 00	56 25	50 50	45 50	50 50	65 50	38 13	12
13	78 54	73 13	69 06	78 54	59 58	60 94	54 71	49 29	54 71	70 96	41 30	13
14	84 58	78 75	74 38	84 58	64 17	65 63	58 92	53 08	58 92	76 42	44 48	14
15	90 63	84 38	79 69	90 63	68 75	70 31	63 13	56 88	63 13	81 88	47 66	15
16	96 67	90 00	85 00	96 67	73 33	75 00	67 33	60 67	67 33	87 33	50 83	16
17	102 71	95 63	90 31	102 71	77 92	79 69	71 54	64 46	71 54	92 79	54 01	17
18	108 75	101 25	95 63	108 75	82 50	84 38	75 75	68 25	75 75	98 25	57 19	18
19	114 79	106 88	100 94	114 79	87 08	89 06	79 96	72 04	79 96	103 71	60 36	19
20	120 83	112 50	106 25	120 83	91 67	93 75	84 17	75 83	84 17	109 17	63 54	20
21	126 88	118 13	111 56	126 88	96 25	98 44	88 38	79 63	88 38	114 63	66 72	21
22	132 92	123 75	116 88	132 92	100 83	103 13	92 58	83 42	92 58	120 08	69 90	22
23	138 96	129 38	122 19	138 96	105 42	107 81	96 79	87 21	96 79	125 54	73 07	23
24	145 00	135 00	127 50	145 00	110 00	112 50	101 00	91 00	101 00	131 00	76 25	24
25	153 70	143 10	135 15	153 70	116 60	119 25	107 06	96 46	107 06	138 86	80 83	25
26	162 40	151 20	142 80	162 40	123 20	126 00	113 12	101 92	113 12	146 72	85 41	26
27	171 10	159 30	150 45	171 10	129 80	132 75	119 18	107 38	119 18	154 58	89 99	27
28	179 80	167 40	158 10	179 80	136 40	139 50	125 24	112 84	125 24	162 44	94 57	28

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