

C. E. P.

31 MAR 1958

Ceylon LABOUR GAZETTE



VOLUME IX
No. 3

MARCH
1958

In this issue

The Growth and Development of Trade Unionism
in Ceylon

Statistics of the Month in Brief

Notes of Current Interest

New Decisions of the Wages Boards—Engineering
Trade

New Decisions of the Wages Boards—Tea Export
Trade

New Decisions of the Wages Boards—Rubber
Export Trade

152 R-C

for
**FERTILISERS
ENGINEERING**
and
ESTATE SUPPLIES

Consult

**THE
COLOMBO COMMERCIAL
COMPANY LIMITED**

(Incorporated in Great Britain. Liability of Members is limited)

Manufacturers of Tea and Rubber Machinery

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Builders and Contractors, Merchants,
Exporters of Ceylon Tea, Estate Agents.

Telegrams : "Cossack"

Telephone : 79351

P. O. Box 33

COLOMBO

and

Badulla

Kandapola

Kandy

Hatton

Ratnapura

" CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE "

A Monthly Review of Matters pertaining to Labour

Issued by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CEYLON

The price per copy is Re. 1.25 inclusive of postage (Inland)

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Rs. 12 (12 months) inclusive of postage—Inland

Rs. 13	do.	India, Pakistan & Burma
19s.	do.	United Kingdom & Australia
\$ 3	do.	U. S. A. & Canada

Advertisement space will be available at the rates mentioned below
for each issue :

Facing Contents Page	..	Full Page	..	Rs. 125
4th Page of Cover	..	Full Page	..	Rs. 125
3rd Page of Cover	..	Full Page	..	Rs. 100
2nd Page of Cover	..	Full Page	..	Rs. 100
1st Advertisement Page		Full Page	..	Rs. 100
Immediately after last page of printed matter	..	Full Page	..	Rs. 95
Inside Full	..	Full Page	..	Rs. 80
Inside Half	..	Half Page	..	Rs. 45

No Quarter Pages

Note.—10% reduction will be given for continued advertisements
in six or more issues

Enquiries regarding the Ceylon Labour Gazette may be made from—

THE " CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE "

Editor : V. SARVALOGANAYAGAM

c/o The Department of Labour

Lower Lake Road, Colombo 3

Tel. No. 79861

Cheques, Money Orders, and Postal Orders from Subscribers
and Advertisers should be made out in favour of the
Commissioner of Labour

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

P. O. Box No. 575

LOWER LAKE ROAD, COLOMBO 3

ROAMER

MADE IN CEYLON



Children's Sizes 9-2 .. Rs. 4'90

Gents' Sizes 3-9 .. Rs. 6'90

Bata

SHOE CO. OF CEYLON LTD.

AIRPORT ROAD, RATMALANA

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. The Growth and Development of Trade Unionism in Ceylon ..	85
2. Statistics of the Month in Brief	101
3. Notes of Current Interest	102
4. New Decisions of the Wages Boards—Engineering Trade ..	104
5. New Decisions of the Wages Boards—Tea Export Trade ..	106
6. New Decisions of the Wages Boards—Rubber Export Trade ..	107

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>	PAGE
I Cost of Living Index Numbers—Colombo Working Class since 1939 ..	109
II Wages Index Numbers—Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment	110
III General Wage Rate (Minimum) Index Numbers	111
IV The number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island since 1939	112
V The number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island (classification by Exchanges areas) since 1939	113
VI The number of persons placed in employment since 1939	115
VII The number of persons registered and the number placed in employment during the month of January, 1958	115
VIII Strikes in Ceylon since 1939	116
IX Classification of the Strikes in December, 1957, by Industries or Trades ..	117
X Classification of the Strikes in December, 1957, by Causes ..	117
XI Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers since 1939 ..	118

APPENDICES

		PAGE
<i>Appendix</i>	I Statement showing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in different trades for which Wages Boards have been established (March, 1958)	119
	II Ready Reckoners showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances, and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to workers in the—	
	(A) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade	127
	(B) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade	128
	(C) Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade	129
	III Ready Reckoners showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to workers in the—	
	(A) Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades	130
	(B) Rubber Export Trade	131
	(C) Tea Export Trade	132
	(D) Engineering Trade	133
	(E) Match Manufacturing Trade	134
	(F) Building Trade	135
	(G) Motor Transport Trade—Daily-paid workers	136
	IV Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to monthly-paid workers in the—	
	(A) Motor Transport Trade—Monthly-paid workers	137

CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME IX No. 3

MARCH 1958

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CEYLON

FROM the point of view of the growth and development of Trade Unions in Ceylon, its history can conveniently be considered under 4 periods, viz. :

1. period prior to 1935, the year in which the Trade Union Ordinance was promulgated,
2. from 1935 to 1946,
3. from 1947 to 1956,
4. from 1956 to the present day.

The earliest agitation for better conditions of work and wage regulation came not from any association of workers but from the Ceylon National Congress which was dominated by what would be called in Ceylon as the upper classes. This congress, influenced by the Ceylon Workers' Welfare League under the leadership of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam demanded in 1919 that (a) labour laws should be amended by the elimination of all provisions which do not fully recognise labour as a form of social service and labourers' welfare as of greater importance than the production of material wealth, (b) criminal penalties imposed on labour for breaches of civil contracts should be removed, (c) child labour should be abolished, (d) there should be compulsory education of children, (e) minimum wages and hours of work should be fixed and regulated, (f) the right of association should be granted to workers, (g) good working and living conditions should be ensured to workers and finally (h) maternity benefits should be granted.

During this time there was formed the Ceylon Workers' Federation which was also a "middle-class" organisation under the leadership of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka for betterment of workers and not a federation of Trade Unions as the name would seem to imply.

Middle Class Agitation

This early phase of the middle class agitation and organisation to promote the welfare of labour, however, did not result in the rise of Trade Unions. It was at best the attempts in the right direction of a

conscientious middle-class. It is significant, however, that even when the working class by itself came to demand its rights, it had to be led by a section of the educated middle-class. The ignorance and illiteracy of the workers in addition to the fact that the country was administered through the medium of an alien language, English, made it imperative perhaps that the leadership of the working class should come from outside its ranks.

The beginning of a working class movement of any importance may be traced to the inauguration of the Ceylon Labour Union on October 10, 1922. This union under the leadership of Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, drawing its membership from among the working class population of the city of Colombo adopted far different tactics from the conciliatory and constitutional attempts made by the Ceylon Federation of Workers. The Ceylon Labour Union, almost from its inception, called out a number of strikes.

On February 15, 1923 there began a strike amongst the Railway workers which soon spread to the Harbour and Wellawatte Mills and some engineering firms in Colombo. It involved well over fifteen thousand workers and was considered to be one of the most important strikes that occurred during the first half of the 20th century.

From the year 1923 the Ceylon Labour Union began to make fast progress. It not only gained strength in the City of Colombo, but spread its influence to provincial towns too. Branches of this union were formed in Badulla, Nawalapitiya and Negombo. During this period some other Trade Unions also made their appearance. Among them were the Ceylon Printers' Union and the Ceylon Naval Workers' Union.

The year 1926 which marked the general strike in the United Kingdom witnessed in Ceylon too some important strikes. In August that year the Wellawatte Mill workers struck over the dismissal of two labourers. This strike lasted for nearly two months. The Wellawatte Mill was the hub of trade union activity in the city in those days. This mill enjoyed this position till the late forties.

While Mr. Goonesinha held sway in the city, an Indian journalist Mr. K. Natesa Aiyar who was a member of the country's legislature began to organise the immigrant labour resident on the estates. He founded the All-Ceylon Indian Estate Labour Workers' Federation and the Ceylon Indian Workers' Federation. These two organisations controlled by Natesa Aiyar adopted conciliatory and constitutional methods to achieve the objects and no instances of strikes were heard of during this period.

Trade Union Congress

In August 1928 an important development in the Trade Union Movement of the Island was witnessed. It was in this month that the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress was inaugurated. The formation of this Congress was greatly influenced by the British Trade Union Congress. On the advice of A. A. Purcell, a Labour Member of the House of Commons who had come to India and Ceylon from the British Trade Union Congress to render assistance to the workers in these countries to form themselves into proper organisations, Mr. Goonesinha attended the Imperial Labour Conference held in

Britain in June, 1928. On his return the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress held its first session. There is some difference of opinion as to how many Trade Unions were affiliated to this Congress. It was claimed by the Congress at that time that about 22 Organisations were represented in the Congress, but it was officially estimated that only 7 were affiliated to this Congress. It would be idle to pretend that these unions were well controlled and properly organised, but what is significant is that before the Government itself had recognised the importance of Trade Union movement, trade unionism had made great progress and tended towards the formation of a united workers' organisation to co-ordinate and control the work and activities of the Trade Unions.

This Congress adopted a resolution which demanded :—

- (a) The right of combination and the legal recognition of Trade Unions.
- (b) Workmen's Compensation and Employers' liability for its payment.
- (c) Minimum wages.
- (d) Regulation of hours of work.
- (e) Arbitration Courts.
- (f) Superannuity.
- (g) Housing and rent restriction.
- (h) Maternity benefits.

It is significant to note that most of these demands have been acceded to during the course of the last 30 years.

In 1929 there occurred the Tramway strike, during which the Maradana Police Station was burnt down, which saw A. C. T. U. C. at the zenith of its popularity among the workers in Colombo. Somewhere about this time Mr. Goonesinha, the militant and uncompromising leader of the working classes of the mid twenties, began to change his tactics. Mellowed by the passage of time perhaps and sobered by the experience gathered, he began to resort to conciliatory methods rather than to strike action. In June, 1929 the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress entered into an agreement with the Employers' Federation of Ceylon by which the parties agreed to follow a defined procedure for the peaceful settlement of disputes. In cases of failure the congress undertook not to call a strike without giving at least 7 days' notice in writing to the Federation.

Satyagraha—A New Method

In 1931 the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress struck work at the Times of Ceylon. This strike lasted for over 3 months and aroused considerable interest in the city. A significant feature of the strike was the Satyagraha adopted by Mr. Goonesinha on April 10, 1931. This Satyagraha, which took the form of a fast unto death, was to induce the "black legs", who were helping the Management, to refrain from breaking the strike. He broke his fast, after 5 days' Satyagraha, on April 14th in the afternoon after obtaining an assurance from the "black legs" that they would not help in the breaking of the strike.

Another significant feature of the strike was the prohibition of peaceful picketing by the Magistrate of Colombo. The picketing was at the Times of Ceylon. A large number of picketers, members of the Gandhi Sangam, were arrested and prosecuted for peaceful picketing. This order lapsed after 14 days.

During the course of the Times of Ceylon strike, persistent demands were made for the promulgation of the Industrial Disputes (Conciliation) Ordinance. This Ordinance which sought to provide for the investigation and settlement of disputes was promulgated on March 29, 1931. Under this Ordinance, Commissions and Boards were to be constituted to investigate disputes and to endeavour to effect settlements. Arbitration under this Ordinance was voluntary.

Marxist Influence

With the dawn of the thirties, Marxist influence began to be felt in the Labour ranks and soon Mr. Goonesinha was ousted from his pedestal. In 1932 the Wellawatte Mill Workers' Union was organised with Dr. Colvin R. de Silva as President and Mr. Vernon Goonesekera as Secretary. This union called out a strike in 1933 and about 1,400 workers were out on strike for nearly 6 months. Ironically enough the erstwhile champion of strikes, Mr. Goonesinha, was opposed to the strike at this time.

It is also of interest to note that in May, 1934, the first Pan-Asian Labour Congress was held in Colombo at the Ceylon Labour Union Headquarters.

The promulgation of the Donoughmore Constitution and the introduction of universal adult franchise had their influence on the fortunes of the Trade Union Movement in this Island. The worker who was a nonentity up to this time became an important figure. He had the vote. This was an irresistible factory with politicians and the Marxist leaders soon took advantage of the situation. The impact of politics on trade unionism may be said to have begun at this time.

The haphazard development of these trade unions unorganised and uncontrolled, and the realisation on the part of the Government that the right of the workers to organise should be recognised led to the enactment of the Trade Unions Ordinance in 1935. It was framed to give these Trade Unions legal status and define their rights and liabilities.

Thus ends the first phase of Trade Union development, a phase which may in a way be termed 'the Goonesinha era' and which witnessed the awakening of working class consciousness and consequent organisation of these workers in unions to protect and promote their interests—an awakening which was due as much to the efforts of Mr. Goonesinha as to the realisation on the part of Labour that their interests should be promoted and protected.

Second Phase

The year 1935 marks not only the second phase of our narrative, but also the beginning of the history of organised trade unionism in Ceylon. The Trade Union Ordinance, No. 14 of 1935 made it compulsory

for Trade Unions to register themselves. The registration is performed by the Registrar of Trade Unions who is the Commissioner of Labour ex officio. The law entitled a Trade Union to acquire and hold property, to sue and be sued, in its registered name and gave Trade Unions the same legal rights in relation to liability for tort as in England. The provision for compulsory registration was made perhaps with a dual motive. On the one hand it assisted Trade Unions to develop on an organised continuing basis instead of an ad hoc formation just prior to a strike and subsequent dissolution. On the other hand the State sought to prevent mushroom Trade Unions and their irresponsible actions.

The passage of the Trade Union Ordinance would normally have led to the formation and the registration of a number of Trade Unions, but strangely enough Trade Unions did not show much activity during the early years of the administration of the Ordinance. The first Union to be registered under the Trade Union Ordinance was the Employers' Federation of Ceylon, which was registered on January 31, 1936. The first association of workers to be registered under Government was the Sri Lanka Chauffeurs' Association which was registered on February 7, 1936. Subsequent to that the Ceylon Mercantile Union, the Ceylon Labour Union, and the Ceylon Trade Union Congress were registered. The first Trade Union catering to the interests of the plantation workers to be registered was the Ceylon Indian Estate Workers' Federation which was registered in January, 1940. In July that year the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union was also registered.

The first phase of Trade Unionism was mainly centred round the City of Colombo. The second phase witnesses the extension of Trade Union activity to the plantation areas. This phase is mainly of Trade Union activity and industrial relations in the plantation areas.

Unrest on Estates

Trade Unions in the first four years after the introduction of the Trade Union Ordinance were not very active and industrial relations were generally peaceful ; but in the year 1939 widespread unrest among the estate labourers was manifest. It was evident that estate labourers who had for more than a century of employment been docile and amenable to discipline were now reacting to the forces of labour consciousness which had produced unrest in the other parts of the world. This consciousness was accentuated by the anxiety that prevailed among the Indian Labourers with regard to the action of the Government in discontinuing non-Ceylonese daily paid employees. This was construed to be an anti-Indian bias on the part of the Ceylon Government. This consciousness on the part of the Indian immigrant labour took definite shape with the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as an emissary of the Indian National Congress. He advised the Indian labour to combine for their mutual protection and this resulted in the formation of the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union.

Although Trade Unions were legally recognised, the employers particularly in plantation areas were unwilling to recognise or to negotiate with these Trade Unions. They viewed these Trade Unions

with suspicion and prevented these Unions from organising the estate labour and forming Branch Unions in the various Estates. This naturally led to reaction among the workers and resulted in a strike.

An Important Land-Mark

The first strike on Kotigala Estate in Bogawantalawa is a land mark in the history of the Plantation Labour Movement in this country. The labourers of this Estate requested permission from the Superintendent to form an Association, but this was refused on the ground that there was no necessity for an Association on the Estate and that such an Association would undermine the discipline on the Estates. The labourers persisted in their demands and struck work on April 17, 1939. The strike was settled by the intervention of the Labour Department.

Thousands of labourers began to join the Unions that were existing for the welfare of the estate labour. The membership figures of the Ceylon Estate Indian Workers' Federation and the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union rose to over 133,000 within a year or so.

A significant development in the industrial relations on the estates took place in 1940 when the Planters' Association and the Trade Unions entered into an agreement called "Seven point Agreement" which provided a procedure for settlement of disputes. The adoption of this agreement was responsible for the gradual reduction in the number of strikes in plantations in the years that followed. Most disputes which would generally have ended in a strike were settled at a conference. Although the seven point agreement was there the employers were still reluctant to recognise the Trade Unions, let alone co-operate with them to maintain industrial peace.

Reluctant Employers

The reluctance on the part of employers to recognise Trade Unions and negotiate with them was so apparent that the Controller of Labour had to make reference to it in his Administration Report 1941. He says "at the initial stages of any movement there are likely to be disappointments and difficulties. And the short history of the Trade Union Movement in Ceylon is no exception. Some employers have failed to realise that many of the weaknesses of the movement today are ephemeral and will disappear in time. Whether the difficulty comes from one category or the other, it cannot be eliminated by direct opposition to the movement as a whole. The cardinal fact must be faced that Trade Unions have come to stay and no amount of opposition will alter the position. On the contrary the opposition may mean a protraction of the period of discomfort and trouble which can be curtailed if a genuine effort is made to guide the development on right lines". In retrospect one cannot but feel that these words were prophetic.

The year 1941 witnessed a decrease in the number of strikes on the estates and an increase in the strikes in the industrial establishments. A new workers' federation, The Ceylon Trade Union Federation, was formed during this period. This Federation and its affiliated trade

unions concentrated on the Industrial establishments in the urban areas. The primary cause of the increase in the industrial disputes in the urban areas was the inadequacy of the wages to meet the increase in the cost of living occasioned by the World War II. At the same time expanding war time activities imposed its strain on the labour market and it became imperative to provide for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes and to prevent industrial unrest from impeding war efforts.

Essential Services Order

The Industrial Disputes (Conciliation) Ordinance, No. 3 of 1931 was the only law in force at this time to deal with industrial disputes. This Ordinance provided for settlement of disputes by conciliation boards and commissions. The recommendations of these boards and commissions, when they failed to effect a settlement, were not binding on the parties. As such it was unable to cope with the situation. As a consequence, the Essential Services (Avoidance of Strikes and Lockouts) Order of 1942 was introduced under the Defence Regulations.

Most of the important industries including the plantations were declared essential services and strikes or lockouts in any of these industries were illegal. To compensate for the loss of the right to strike or lockout, the order provided the machinery by which industrial disputes in these industries could be settled. Under the terms of this order employers and employees were given the right to apply to the Commissioner to refer disputes to a district judge or a special tribunal. The award of the district judge or the tribunal was binding not only on the parties to the dispute but on all employers of similar trades within the judicial district in which the award was made.

Although this provision was belittled by trade unions and apparently the whole order itself was detrimental to the growth of trade unions the ultimate results of this order would be seen to have been on the whole beneficial to the trade unions.

This order coupled with the Wages Boards Ordinance provided the necessary machinery to the trade unions to secure regulation of wages and settle disputes. Unions which in this nascent stage would not have been strong enough to obtain the demands by a process of collective bargaining, were able to resort to compulsory arbitration and to obtain substantial benefits for the members in the essential services.

Increase in Strikes

It might be presumed that with the promulgation of the Essential Services Order, there would have been a decrease in the number of strikes, but on the contrary the years that followed the introduction of this order witnessed a large number of strikes than ever before. In 1942 itself there were 14 strikes in the industrial sector and 6 on the estates. Most of these strikes were of short duration. In 1943 there were 31 strikes in the industrial sector and 22 strikes on the estates. Most of these strikes too were short lived and were called out perhaps with a view to drawing attention to the conditions of employment and demand redress.

Tenth Year

1944 was the tenth year of the working of the Trade Union Ordinance. It will be of interest to review the progress made during this decade. The following table gives the number of Trade Unions registered during this period :—

1935	..	..	Nil
1936	..	..	28
1937	..	..	10
1938	..	..	4
1939	..	..	Nil
1940	..	..	25
1941	..	..	28
1942	..	..	20
1943	..	..	29
1944	..	..	24
Total			168

Of these 168 Trade Unions only 84, exactly half the number, were functioning at the end of 1944. The others were dissolved or their registration cancelled during this period.

It will be seen that in 1936 there were 28 registrations. This was mainly due to the fact the general election for the State Council was held in that year and as such feverish activities among the working class were manifest. Thereafter the number of registrations fell till 1941 when it again began to rise.

Ten years of existence of the Trade Unions Ordinance had not increased the number of Trade Unions substantially nor had it made Trade Unions acceptable to the employers. The relationship still remained strained and their attitude hostile perhaps due to the employers' confidence that in the final struggle the Colonial Government would always be behind them.

The years immediately following the war saw increase in Trade Union activity. It was reflected in the increase of the number of strikes. In 1945 there were 53 strikes in the industrial sector and 28 on the estates. The Ceylon Federation of Labour, a federation of workers' trade unions was formed during this year.

Unrest in Public Service

The year 1946 marked yet another land mark in the history of Trade Unions in the Island. During this year there was a record number of strikes, including the general strike, which covered both the public and private sector. There were 69 in the industrial sector and 87 on the estates. The general strike which involved Government daily paid employees was sponsored by the Government Trade Union Federation. The strike which covered the Railway, the Harbour, the Public Works, Commerce and Industry, the Telegraph and the Electrical Departments began on October 17. It was followed by a strike of a large section of the employees in the private sector in Colombo. The strike was ultimately settled on October 22. This strike caused the re-awakening of interest in Trade Unionism in the public service.

The total number of man days lost during this year also reached a new height of 282,746 and of this 250,856 was outside the plantation area. The all round increase in the number of strikes could be chiefly attributed to the gradual withdrawal of the Essential Services Orders and the repudiation of the seven point agreement by the Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation—a Trade Union which was formed in 1944 to look after the interests of estate employers.

So ends the second phase of the history of Trade Unionism in Ceylon. The World War II, which occurred during this period, brought in its wake the Essential Services Orders which prohibited strikes and saw a section of the left wing political leaders who were actively interested in the growth of Trade Unions behind prison bars. This resulted in the trade union movement receiving a set back ; yet this period has its own importance in the history of Trade Unionism. The war caused a shortage of manpower and this coupled with the machinery for compulsory arbitration increased the strength of trade unions and their activities. Trade Unions tasted power during this period and this led to an increase in the demands of Trade Unions.

A significant feature of Trade Unions during this period was the concentration of Trade Union activity on one aspect of Trade Unionism only. Trade Unions were concerned only with strikes—most of which were called out in connection with dismissals. This is only one of the objectives of Trade Unionism. The other objectives like (a) promotion of social amenities and welfare among its members and (b) political education of its members were neglected.

The Third Phase

The year 1947 was chosen as the dividing line between the 2nd and 3rd phases both for political and Trade Union causes. Politically 1947 marked the end of a century and a half of Colonial Rule. A freely elected Parliament and a Cabinet responsible to the Parliament were the important features of the new system and after a few months Ceylon took her place as a free and equal partner in the Commonwealth. Withdrawal of the Colonial Rule and its replacement by a government of the people provided an inducement for the development of Trade Unions.

The General Election held in 1947 gave an impetus for Trade Unions as the elections in 1936, and the revival was most marked in the public sector. Demands were made by public servants for an improvement in their conditions of service and salaries. During this year 52 strikes in trade and industry outside plantations and 53 strikes on the estates were reported. The majority of these strikes occurred during the first half of the year and the decline in the number of strikes during the latter half of the year may be attributed to failure of the general strike in May-June 1947 and the preoccupation of Trade Union leaders with the general election during August-September 1947.

தேசிய நூலகப் பிரிவு
மாநகர நூலக சேவை
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

The General Strike

The general strike in May-June 1947 was the most important of all the strikes. This strike, mainly of the workers of Colombo city who were members of a Trade Union affiliated to the Ceylon Trade Union

Federation and the Ceylon Federation of Labour, took place during the period May 19th and June 19th. The strike started at the Motor Engineering Establishments in Colombo on May 9th. On May 19th the workers in a number of Engineering firms downed tools. After submitting 13 general demands including one for a 25 per cent. increase in wages, the workers in other engineering firms also joined on the next day and were followed by the workers in the Tea and Rubber export trade on May 22nd. The workers at the Oil installations in Colombo too followed suit. On May 31st, a large number of public servants mainly in the clerical service throughout the Island struck work. The immediate cause was the interdiction from service of certain office-bearers of organizations of public servants who were convenors of a mass rally of public servants held on May 29th in furtherance of the demand for full trade union rights to public servants at which certain political leaders were allowed to address the gathering in contravention of public regulations. Among those interdicted was Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, the present Minister of Labour, Housing and Social Services, then a member of the clerical service. The strike though widespread collapsed on June 9th as a result of the firm stand taken by the Government. The failure of the public servants' strike affected the morale of other strikers and the strike collapsed on June 20th the workers resuming work unconditionally. This was the largest strike the country ever faced.

The failure of the May-June general strike in particular had an adverse effect on Trade Unionism. The efficacy of the instrument of the Trade Unions for collective bargaining was doubted and the scepticism of the use of Trade Unions was reflected in the number of trade unions registered during this year. Only 18 Trade Unions were registered in 1947 as against 33 of the previous year. This figure was the third lowest in the history of the Trade Union Movement.

The year 1948 was one of comparative peace in the sphere of industrial relations. There were 32 strikes on the estates and 20 in the industries. This was the lowest figure for the period 1943 to 1948. The number of trade unions registered this year was 29 and the total number of membership of the registered trade unions was 158,178. The services of the Trade unions adviser, Mr. R. T. Hulson, was made use of extensively by the trade unions in the public sector.

Amendment to T. U. Ordinance

The general strike of public servants in 1947 led to the re-examination of the Trade union activities of the public service by the Government and this resulted in the enactment of the Trade Union (Amendment) Act of 1948. This Act, while granting public servants the right to form Trade Unions, prohibited such trade unions from federating with each other and from having political funds. The trade unions in the public sector began to play an important part in the Trade Union movement from this period onwards.

There was a marked increase in the number of strikes and other industrial disputes during the year 1949. There was 94 strikes in this area and 695,516½ man days were lost. The temporary withdrawal of the operation of part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance in respect of the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade was by far the most important cause of unrest on the plantation areas where the majority of the strikes took place. Another fact which contributed to the

increased number of strikes was the tendency on the part of some employers to refuse to meet the representatives of the various Trade Unions.

The Industrial Disputes Act

The repeal of the Essential Services (Avoidance of Strikes and Lock-out) Order of 1942 caused considerable difficulties in the settlement of industrial disputes. The Industrial Disputes (Conciliation) Ordinance of 1931 which was in force at the time was hopelessly inadequate to cope with the situation. The difficulties experienced during the post war years in settling industrial disputes made imperative the introduction of new legislation to facilitate settlement of disputes.

The Industrial Disputes Act which provides for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes was passed in 1950 and came into operation in 1951. The Act provided for the registration of collective agreements, and established machinery for the settlement of disputes by conciliation, voluntary arbitration and compulsory arbitration where necessary.

The writer does not propose to bore the reader with dull statistics of strikes and man-days lost during every year. In the last few paragraphs it would have been noted that constant reference was made to a number of strikes that occurred in every year and the number of man-days lost as a consequence. This became inevitable because trade union activity was mainly concentrated in this sphere and the study of trade unionism, therefore, had to include such details. The position did not improve even during the period under review.

Commissioner's Comments

So apparent was this apathy of trade unions towards the other spheres that the Commissioner of Labour was constrained to refer to this consistently in his Administration Reports. He observed in his Administration Report of 1953 that there was a great tendency on the part of a number of trade unions to concentrate their activities on industrial disputes affecting the terms and conditions of employment of their members to the complete exclusion of welfare directed towards the improvement of the general lot of workers and that it would be advisable for trade unions to pay more attention to labour welfare work such as housing, savings group schemes on estates, temperance work, etc.

Such an interest on the part of trade unions, it was observed, would tend to promote greater friendliness on the part of the employer who will then realise that unions exist not solely for the purpose of obtaining concessions during industrial disputes, where both parties have naturally to take opposite sides, but also in promoting the welfare of the workers, where it is possible for both sides to work together for the achievement of common aims.

Another feature which militated against the healthy promotion of trade unions was the multiplicity of trade unions. Reference will be made to this in greater detail in the subsequent paragraphs, but it will suffice here to state that this multiplicity of trade unions led the employers to refuse to recognise any trade union whatsoever.

Most employers still looked upon trade unions with disfavour. Some of them even refused to accord formal recognition to the trade unions

of the employees in spite of the fact that the unions were registered under the law of the land. This reluctance on the part of the employers caused considerable friction and unrest in the industrial sector.

A number of strikes took place during the period under review. There were 103 strikes in 1951, 75 in 1952, 87 in 1953, 114 in 1954, and 107 in 1955. Most of these strikes, as stated earlier, were concerned with the dismissal of workers and to a great extent were short lived. Among the important strikes during this period were the strike at the South Western Bus Company and the strike at Ceylon Theatres in 1955.

The following is the table of trade unions registered during the period 1945-1956:

1945	...	23
1946	...	33
1947	...	18
1948	...	29
1949	...	44
1950	...	52
1951	...	94
1952	...	55
1953	...	40
1954	...	70
1955	...	80

It will be observed that in 1951 there were 94 trade unions registered. A large number of these trade unions were in the public sector. By the end of 1955 there were 310 unions functioning. The registrations of a number of trade unions were cancelled during this period for failing to comply with the Trade Union Ordinance. Most trade unions failed to send in their annual returns and as a result quite a number had to be cancelled.

Even at the end of the third phase of trade unionism in Ceylon it cannot be said that the development of trade unionism had been satisfactory. It was still in its infancy and had a number of defects. The multiplicity of trade unions, the political affiliation of trade union federations and the resultant acrimony, the continued preoccupation of trade unions with only the stereotype affairs of dismissals and such disputes, the indifference of workers towards trade union work, the reluctance of employers to co-operate with trade unions, all these vitiated the proper growth of trade unionism.

New Era

The year 1956 marks the beginning of a new era in the history of trade unions in Ceylon. This year marked the beginning of the People's Government—a sobriquet used to show a subtle distinction between the Government of the people which was essentially aristocratic and the People's Government which derived its support from lower classes. The new Government was pledged to encourage trade unions and had in its fold tested Trade Union leaders. This gave an impetus to the growth of trade unionism.

Significantly enough 1956 was the 21st year of the introduction of the Trade Union Ordinance and in its maturity trade unionism began to take its proper place in the social set up. The establishment of a

Government with a definite tendency towards socialism and a soft corner for trade unionism gave a great fillip to the increasing number of trade unions.

The new Government's election manifesto had included certain promises to the trade unions. Among these were the repeal of the Stay-in Strikes Act and the repeal of the amendments to the Trade Union Ordinance which prohibited public servants from amalgamation or federation with other public service trade unions.

Increased Activity

A marked increase in trade union activity was evident during the two years of the existence of the new Government. The number of trade unions registered in 1956 were 109 and in 1957, 180. Only 6 trade unions were cancelled this year as against 53 in 1955. The number of trade unions functioning at the end of 1957 were 537 which is the largest number ever in the history of trade unionism in Ceylon. This in itself speaks for the enormous popularity of trade unionism in Ceylon and the support the trade unions had from the Government.

Trade Unions in their awareness of the newly acquired freedom and support began to assert themselves and this naturally resulted in an increased number of strikes. 214 strikes were reported in 1956 and 297 in 1957. This, it is hoped, is only transitory and with the passage of time a greater sense of responsibility will devolve on the unions and this would naturally result in greater industrial harmony.

Trade Unions To-day

This article will be incomplete without a few observations on the present structure and the form of trade unions in Ceylon. Four important features will strike a casual observer: firstly, the presence of the outside element, secondly, the multiplicity of trade unions, thirdly, the pre-occupation of trade unions with only such matters as dismissals and the like and fourthly, lack of understanding of discipline during industrial disputes. The reluctance on the part of employers to recognise trade unions and to work along with them for the harmony of industrial peace is also noteworthy.

The Outsider

The continued presence of the outsider in trade unions is an unfortunate feature of trade unions in Ceylon today. This has already been referred to in the earlier section of this article. Two important factors contribute to the presence of the outsider and his continued domination over trade unions. Firstly, trade unionism in Ceylon unlike trade unionism in England where it was a voluntary, gradual growth from below, was imposed from above on the working classes by the politicians. In England the Labour Party was the product of Trade Union Congress; in Ceylon Trade Unionism was the product of political parties. The middle class politicians, particularly those with Marxist leanings have continued to dominate trade unions.

The second factor was the ignorance and illiteracy of the workers. This necessitated the presence of the outsider to guide the worker in the organisation and to promote their interest. These outsiders were politicians and they exploited trade unions to their political advantage. As a result we have witnessed in this country the unfortunate and unhealthy development of trade unions on political lines, rather than on industrial basis. Each political party sought to have its own union in an industry and this made negotiations doubly difficult with an employer who was hesitant to negotiate with them.

Multiplicity of Trade Unions

The multiplicity of Trade Unions which was the direct result of political contamination by itself hampered the proper development of trade unionism. Unlike in England where each industry has one trade union, in Ceylon an industry has sometimes 3 or even 4, each bitterly opposed to the other in their political ideologies. In the course of time it is hoped this will be eradicated and each industry will have one trade union rather than 3 or 4.

The multiplicity of trade unions is a feature not peculiar to Ceylon. It is common to a number of Asian countries. In India there are trade unions sponsored by the Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Communist Party. They vie with each other for power in the industries. Even in some European countries, like Italy and Belgium, this unfortunate feature is not absent.

Mention was made earlier of the increase in the number of trade unions during the last two years. The number of trade unions must inevitably fall with elimination or at least the partial elimination of politics from trade unions and re-organization of trade unions on the basis of one trade union for each industry. The optimum number of trade unions with maximum membership possible will certainly increase the strength of trade unions in Ceylon.

Free from Politics

The time has come for trade unions to free themselves from the fetters of politics and to concentrate on trade union work alone. An essential ingredient to this would be the education of the workers themselves to take up the leadership of their Unions. Workers should be encouraged to participate in trade union negotiations and to run the trade unions. The need for the use of English in official correspondence, which may have deterred a working class man from playing his part in trade union matters, no longer operates. Further, the ignorance of the workers has been wiped out to a great extent by the introduction of free education and the excuse that the workers do not understand the language of the administration or are illiterate and ignorant is no longer tenable.

The Government has already started a series of radio talks in the national languages to educate the workers and to make them feel the importance of leading their own organisations. The time is not far off when trade unionism in Ceylon will be free from political contamination and be dedicated to the cause of the upliftment of the workers, the promotion and the protection of their interests.

The pre-occupation of trade unions with strikes relating to dismissals and the like does not contribute to the healthy growth of trade unionism. This pre-occupation is not unnatural for even in

England till the early twenties of this century, trade unions were only concerned with direct action. During the first 30 years of this century, the rate of increase of national wealth slowed up considerably in Britain and this combined with labour's growing strength and political ambitions caused some bitter industrial strikes. The years following the depression of the twenties witnessed a change of the industrial climate. The trade union policy became more cautious relying on organisations and arguments rather than direct actions, while the attitude of employers and employers' associations became gradually more co-operative and conciliatory.

Diversify Activities

Ceylon Trade Unions should strengthen themselves by catering more to the workers' needs and their welfare. They can initiate training schemes for their members to provide technical training. They can undertake co-operative housing to ease the housing problem among their brethren. They should devote more time to educating their members in trade union leadership. More attention can also be devoted to Savings Groups Schemes and temperance work. This will convince the employer that the trade unions exist solely for the purpose of improving the conditions of the workers and not for the political aggrandisement of interested parties.

Another significant feature of trade unionism in Ceylon is that trade unions have thrived only in trades where Wages Boards have been established. It is unfortunate that other trades particularly the Shop employees have been badly neglected. Much scope exists for the organisations of the Shop employees in all parts of the Island.

Trade Unions in Public Sector

Public servants were dissatisfied with the limitations placed on their right to organise, particularly the prohibition against formation of Federations and agitated for the removal of these limitations from 1948. This has recently met with success with the present Government decision to permit federation within the public sector.

Compared with the private sector, the organisation of the workers in the public sector has been very rapid after the Trade Unions (amendment) Act was enacted. The change in the political climate after the last general elections has accelerated the process but this is common to both sectors.

There has been a revolution in thought and action among public servants from 1947—one now sees the spectacle of the white collar worker marching in procession hand in hand with the industrial worker.

The grant of trade union rights (even though limited in some respects) has had more social and political significance than could have been envisaged at this time of the enactment of the Trade Unions (amendment) Act.

Importance of Discipline

Trade Unions owe a duty by the public and the employers to inculcate a sense of discipline among its members, while direct action is being taken. The importance of this cannot be over emphasized for the greater the caution and restraint employed by the workers, the

greater will be public support and sympathy. At a time when the Government is about to repeal the Stay-in-Strike Act, the trade unions must prove that they are worthy of the responsibility that is devolving upon them. That such responsibility and considerate action is not lacking among the trade unions is evident from the compliments paid to trade union workers by a local motor firm and a local soap manufacturing company.

The setting up of Joint Councils in each industry will alleviate to a great extent the friction that exists among workers and employers. A frank and free discussion over the table will remove a lot of misunderstanding and this it is hoped will lead to a reduction in the number of industrial disputes. Industrial relations are nothing more and nothing less than human relations.

Duty of Employers

The employers must realise and would have realised by now that trade unionism is important for the industry and that for the increased output in production, industrial peace is indispensable. They should co-operate with trade unions and adopt a realistic attitude towards labour problems. They should consider trade unions as a factor of production. The greater the understanding between trade unions and the employer, the less will industrial disputes be.

Public Opinion

It is indeed a pity that public opinion has not been vigorous enough on industrial dispute matters. A lack of sympathy and indifferent attitude characterises public reactions today towards trade unions. In England public opinion is an important factor in the settlement of industrial disputes. The awards made under voluntary arbitration in England are normally accepted by the parties as a result of pressure from public opinion. The attitude of the general public always plays a decisive role in the success of industrial disputes. Both the Press and the Government should help to foster the growth of such a public opinion in Ceylon.

Whither Trade Unionism ?

The spate of strikes that took place during the last few months has made many people ask "Whither Trade Unionism?" The answer is not difficult to seek. This is the age of transition in trade unionism. Trade unions from their childhood are now becoming matured. During this adolescence period there is bound to be industrial strife, but with the passage of time they will acquire a greater sense of responsibility and coupled with a spirited public opinion and responsive co-operation of employers, industrial peace and harmony will be firmly secured. This will indeed be the golden era of trade unionism in Ceylon.

V. SARVALOGANAYAGAM.

The views expressed in this article are purely personal to the writer and they do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department or of this Gazette.

EDITOR.

Note

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

Cost of Living

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index for the month of February, 1958 is 105.8 as against 106.3 for January, 1958, a decrease of .5.

Wages Rates

(a) Basic Wages

The basic wages payable for the month of March, 1958, to workers in the Trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied remain unchanged.

(b) Special Allowances

The special allowances payable for the month of March, 1958, to workers in the Engineering Trade, Tea Export Trade and the Rubber Export Trade have been increased with effect from March, 1958. The details of these increases appear elsewhere in this issue. The special allowance payable for the month of March to workers in all other trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be the same as for the month of February, 1958.

Strikes

There were altogether 37 strikes involving 223,289 workers and a loss of 265,610 man-days during the month of December, 1957, as against 30 strikes involving 22,505 workers and a loss of 144,528 mandays during the month of November, 1957.

One strike was in a Tea Plantation involving 208 workers and a loss of 1,040 man-days; 3 in Rubber Plantations involving 352 workers and a loss of 641 man-days; 2 in the Tea-cum-Rubber Plantations involving 211,286 workers and a loss of 211,344 man-days; 2 in the Engineering Trade involving 1003 workers and a loss of 4,922 man-days; 1 in the Printing Trade involving 40 workers and a loss of 240 man-days; 9 in the Motor Transport Trade involving 2,065 workers and a loss of 15,479 man-days; 3 in the Rubber Export Trade involving 807 workers and a loss of 3,837 man-days; 1 in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade involving 501 workers and a loss of 5,010 man-days. Of the remaining 15 strikes 11 were in the Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade involving 5,722 workers and a loss of 21,086 man-days; 1 was in the Local Government Service involving 51 workers and a loss of 102 man-days; 1 in the Cigarette Manufacturing Trade involving 70 workers and a loss of 280 man-days; 1 of workers in the Gal Oya Development Board involving 1,145 workers and a loss of 1,590 man-days and one in a Cafe involving 39 workers and a loss of 39 man-days.

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 December, 1957 and January, 1958 was as given below :—

	December, 1957			January, 1958		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical..	14,004 ..	4,578 ..	18,582 ..	14,430 ..	4,827 ..	19,257
Skilled ..	11,855 ..	1,584 ..	13,439 ..	12,576 ..	1,599 ..	14,175
Semi-skilled ..	23,443 ..	7,421 ..	30,864 ..	25,297 ..	7,506 ..	32,803
Unskilled ..	43,876 ..	4,095 ..	47,971 ..	46,012 ..	4,004 ..	50,016
Total ..	93,178	17,678	110,856 ..	98,315	17,936	116,251

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

	December, 1957			January, 1958		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical..	62 ..	21 ..	83 ..	119 ..	30 ..	149
Skilled ..	57 ..	2 ..	59 ..	131 ..	3 ..	134
Semi-skilled ..	57 ..	4 ..	61 ..	58 ..	4 ..	62
Unskilled ..	151 ..	10 ..	161 ..	176 ..	— ..	176
Total ..	327	37	364	484	37	521

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Trade Unions Registered in February, 1958

Reg. No.	Name of Trade Union
1006 ..	The Department of Agriculture Laboratory Attendants Association.
1007 ..	The Eastern District Railway Engineering Workers Union.
1008 ..	Sri Lanka Kamkaru Samithiya.
1009 ..	The Sri Lanka Government Telecommunication Engineering Officers Association.
1010 ..	Rowlands Ltd. and Subsidiary Companies Ceylonese Staff Officers Association.
1011 ..	The Supreme Court Stenographers Union.
1012 ..	The Association of Postal and Telecommunication Traffic and Administrative Staff Officers.
1013 ..	Municipal Transport and Engineering Workers Union.
1014 ..	Education Department Temporary Supervising Overseers Union.
1015 ..	The National Maritime Union of Ceylon.

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Name of Trade Union</i>
1016 ..	All Ceylon United Laundry Workers Union.
1017 ..	Statistical Officers Association.
1018 ..	Education Department School Works Technical Officers Association.
1019 ..	Sri Lanka Government Peons Union.

Unions Cancelled in February, 1958

355 ..	Rayigam Korale Government Teachers Union.
375 ..	Kalutara Government Teachers Association.
394 ..	All Ceylon Estate Laundry Workers' Union.
422. ..	Association of Superintendents of Development Works.
479 ..	Hambantota District Government Teachers Association.
480 ..	Association of Assistant Food Controllers.
515 ..	Colombo Tally Clerks Union.
527 ..	Free Lanka Estate Teachers Union.
543 ..	Fort Railway Hiring Owners Association.
655 ..	N. C. P. Rice Mill Workers Union.
669 ..	Sabaragamuwa Estate Workers Union.
708 ..	Port Labour Overseas & Ticket Office Checkers Union.
710 ..	Low Country Estate Workers Union.
711 ..	North Ceylon Private Hospital Employees Union.
728 ..	Government Temporary Stenographers Union.
732 ..	South Ceylon Shop & Office Employees Union.
740 ..	All Ceylon Railway Men's Union.
754 ..	Food Department Non Government Workers Union.
757 ..	Volkart Workers Union.
762 ..	Katunayake Coir Factory Workers Union.
769 ..	Palath Palana Saha Kolamba Nagarika Kamkaru Samithiya.
772 ..	Ceylon National Estate Workers Congress.
773 ..	G. O. D. B. Godanageli Eksath Kamkaru Samithiya.
778 ..	Zoo Relief Workers Union.
784 ..	Nidahas Lanka Karmika Kamkaru Samithiya.
789 ..	All Ceylon Tannery & Leather Products Workers Union.
793 ..	United Farm Workers Union.
794 ..	South Western Busriya Sewaka Samithiya.
796 ..	Dry Zone Agricultural Research Station Employees Association.
797 ..	C. W. Mackie Eksath Kamkaru Samithiya.
801 ..	B. C. C. Mills Workers Union.
809 ..	All Ceylon Filariasis Campaign Overseers Union.
811 ..	All Ceylon Printers Association.

NEW DECISIONS OF THE WAGES BOARD FOR THE ENGINEERING TRADE

The following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Engineering Trade came into force with effect from March 1, 1958. A notification relating to these decisions was published in *Gazette* No. 11,268 of February 28, 1958.

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Engineering Trade and set out in the Schedule to the notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,447 of August 10, 1945, as varied in the manner set out in the notifications published in *Gazette* No. 9,523 of February 22, 1946, *Gazette* No. 9,837 of February 27, 1948, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,299 of March 30, 1951, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,811 of June 30, 1955, and *Gazette* No. 11,224 of December 27, 1957, shall be further varied in Part II of the Schedule thereto, as follows :—

(1) under the heading “Rate of special allowance for a normal working day in any month”—

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

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures “1.33”, of the figures “1.63”;
- (b) by the substitution, for the figures “1.43”, of the figures “1.73”;
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures “0.43” of the figures “0.73”;
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures “0.53”, of the figures “0.83”;
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures “0.81”, of the figures “1.11”; and
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures “0.96”, of the figures “1.26”; and

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

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures “1.30”, of the figures “1.60”;
- (b) by the substitution, for the figures “1.40”, of the figures “1.70”;
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures “0.42”, of the figures “0.72”;
- (d) by the substitution for the figures “0.52”, of the figures “0.82”;
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures “0.79”, of the figures “1.09”; and
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures “0.94”, of the figures “1.24”; and

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

Table I
Special allowances payable in the event of a rise in the Index Number.

Index Numbers	Un-skilled Labourers	Semi-skilled Labourers Grade I and Grade II and Skilled Workers including Kanganies and Watchers	Trade Learnes and Apprentices			
			1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
100·1–101·8	.. 1 63 ..	1 73 ..	0 73 ..	0 83 ..	1 11 ..	1 26
101·9–103·6	.. 1 66 ..	1 76 ..	0 74 ..	0 84 ..	1 13 ..	1 28
103·7–105·4	.. 1 69 ..	1 79 ..	0 75 ..	0 85 ..	1 15 ..	1 30
105·5–107·2	.. 1 72 ..	1 82 ..	0 76 ..	0 86 ..	1 17 ..	1 32
107·3–109·0	.. 1 75 ..	1 85 ..	0 77 ..	0 87 ..	1 19 ..	1 34

Table II

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

Index Numbers	Un-skilled Labourers	Semi-skilled Labourers Grade I and Grade II and Skilled Workers including Kanganies and Watchers	Trade Learnes and Apprentices			
			1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
100·0–98·3	.. 1 60 ..	1 70 ..	0 72 ..	0 82 ..	1 9 ..	1 24
98·2–96·5	.. 1 57 ..	1 67 ..	0 71 ..	0 81 ..	1 7 ..	1 22
96·4–94·7	.. 1 54 ..	1 64 ..	0 70 ..	0 80 ..	1 5 ..	1 20
94·6–92·9	.. 1 51 ..	1 61 ..	0 69 ..	0 79 ..	1 3 ..	1 18
92·8–91·1	.. 1 48 ..	1 58 ..	0 68 ..	0 78 ..	1 1 ..	1 16

In this Schedule, the word “year” in relation to any trade learner or apprentice shall be deemed to consist of 365 days of continuous employment, including—

- (a) every holiday allowed by the employer, under section 25, to such learner or apprentice ;
- (b) every day of absence with the approval of the employer ;
- (c) every day of absence due to an injury to such learner or apprentice caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment ;
- (d) every day of absence due to any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen’s Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 117) ; and
- (e) every day on which the employer fails to provide work to such learner or apprentice ;

but not including the day fixed as a weekly holiday under section 24 :

Provided, however, that the aggregate number of days included under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) mentioned above, shall not exceed 77 in respect of any such year”.

NEW DECISIONS OF THE WAGES BOARD FOR THE TEA EXPORT TRADE

The following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Tea Export Trade came into force with effect from March 1, 1958. A notification relating to these decisions was published in *Gazette* No. 11,268 of February 28, 1958.

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Tea Export 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. 9,528 of March 8, 1946, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, and *Gazette* No. 10,821 of July 29, 1955, shall be further varied in Part II of the Schedule thereto, as follows:—

(1) under the heading “Rate of Special Allowance for a normal working day in any month”—

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

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures “1.33”, of the figures “1.63”;
- (b) by the substitution, for the figures “1.43”, wherever they occur, of the figures “1.73”;
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures “1.21”, of the figures “1.51”;
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures “0.84”, of the figures “1.14”;
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures “0.89”, of the figures “1.19”;
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures “0.94”, of the figures “1.24”; and
- (g) by the substitution, for the figures “1.04”, of the figures “1.34”; and

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

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures “1.30”, of the figures “1.60”;
- (b) by the substitution, for the figures “1.40”, wherever they occur, of the figures “1.70”;
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures “1.18”, of the figures “1.48”;
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures “0.82”, of the figures “1.12”;
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures “0.87”, of the figures “1.17”;
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures “0.92”, of the figures “1.22”; and
- (g) by the substitution, for the figures “1.02”, of the figures “1.32”; and

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

Table I

Special allowances payable in the event of a rise in the Index Number.

Index Numbers	Male Workers not under 18 years of age		Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of Sex) under 18 years of age			
	Grade II	Grade I		Rs. c.	Over 14 years but under 15 years	Over 15 years but under 16 years	Over 16 years but under 17 years	Over 17 years but under 18 years
		Inter Grade box-makers and repairers and watchers	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	100·1-101·8	.. 1 63 ..	1 73 ..	1 51 ..	1 14 ..	1 19 ..	1 24 ..	1 34 ..
101·9-103·6	.. 1 66 ..	1 76 ..	1 54 ..	1 16 ..	1 21 ..	1 26 ..	1 36 ..
103·7-105·4	.. 1 69 ..	1 79 ..	1 57 ..	1 18 ..	1 23 ..	1 28 ..	1 38 ..
105·5-107·2	.. 1 72 ..	1 82 ..	1 60 ..	1 20 ..	1 25 ..	1 30 ..	1 40 ..
107·3-109·0	.. 1 75 ..	1 85 ..	1 63 ..	1 22 ..	1 27 ..	1 32 ..	1 42 ..

Table II

Special allowances payable in the event of a fall in the Index Number.

100·0-98·3	.. 1 60 ..	1 70 ..	1 48 ..	1 12 ..	1 17 ..	1 22 ..	1 32 ..
98·2-96·5	.. 1 57 ..	1 67 ..	1 45 ..	1 10 ..	1 15 ..	1 20 ..	1 30 ..
96·4-94·7	.. 1 54 ..	1 64 ..	1 42 ..	1 08 ..	1 13 ..	1 18 ..	1 28 ..
94·6-92·9	.. 1 51 ..	1 61 ..	1 39 ..	1 06 ..	1 11 ..	1 16 ..	1 26 ..
92·8-91·1	.. 1 48 ..	1 58 ..	1 36 ..	1 04 ..	1 09 ..	1 14 ..	1 24 ..

NEW DECISIONS OF THE WAGES BOARD FOR THE RUBBER EXPORT TRADE

THE following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Rubber Export Trade came into force with effect from March 1, 1958. A notification relating to these decisions was published in *Gazette* No. 11,268 of February 28, 1958.

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Rubber Export Trade and set out in the Schedule to the notifications 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. 9,528 of March 8, 1946, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, *Gazette* No. 10,821 of July 29, 1955 and *Gazette* No. 11,100 of March 29, 1957, shall be further varied in Part II of the Schedule thereto, as follows :—

(1) under the heading “Rate of Special Allowance for a normal working day in any month”—

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

(a) by the substitution, for the figures “1.33”, of the figures “1.63”;

(b) by the substitution, for the figures “1.43”; wherever they occur, of the figures “1.73”;

- (c) by the substitution, for the figures "1.21", wherever they occur, of the figures "1.51";
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures "0.84", of the figures "1.14";
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures "0.89"; of the figures "1.19";
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures "0.94", of the figures "1.24"; and
- (g) by the substitution, for the figures "1.04", of the figures "1.34"; and

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

- (a) by the substitution, for the figures "1.30", of the figures "1.60";
- (b) by the substitution, for the figures "1.40", wherever they occur, of the figures "1.70";
- (c) by the substitution, for the figures "1.18", wherever they occur, of the figures "1.48";
- (d) by the substitution, for the figures "0.82", of the figures "1.12";
- (e) by the substitution, for the figures "0.87", of the figures "1.17";
- (f) by the substitution, for the figures "0.92", of the figures "1.22"; and
- (g) by the substitution, for the figures "1.02", of the figures "1.32"; and

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

Table I

Special allowances payable in the event of a rise in the Index Number.

Index Numbers	Male workers not under 18 years of age		Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age			
	Grade II	Grade I Inter Grade and Watchers		Over 14 years but under 15 years	Over 15 years but under 16 years	Over 16 years but under 17 years	Over 17 years but under 18 years
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
100·1-101·8	1 63	1 73	1 51	1 14	1 19	1 24	1 34
101·9-103·6	1 66	1 76	1 54	1 16	1 21	1 26	1 36
103·7-105·4	1 69	1 79	1 57	1 18	1 23	1 28	1 38
105·5-107·2	1 72	1 82	1 60	1 20	1 25	1 30	1 40
107·3-109·0	1 75	1 85	1 63	1 22	1 27	1 32	1 42

Table II

Special allowances payable in the event of a fall in the Index Number.

100·0-98·3	1 60	1 70	1 48	1 12	1 17	1 22	1 32
98·2-96·5	1 57	1 67	1 45	1 10	1 15	1 20	1 30
96·4-94·7	1 54	1 64	1 42	1 08	1 13	1 18	1 28
94·6-92·9	1 51	1 61	1 39	1 06	1 11	1 16	1 26
92·8-91·1	1 48	1 58	1 36	1 04	1 09	1 14	1 24

TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

A

Colombo Working Class

Base: November, 1938-April, 1939=100

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

INDEX NUMBERS

Base: November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

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

Base: November, 1942 = 100

Index Number
Nov., 1942
= 100

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

* Average for 11 months only.

B

Colombo Consumers' Price Index

Base: Average Prices 1952=100

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	61.89 ..	4.29 ..	5.70 ..	9.42 ..	18.71	
INDEX NUMBERS						
1953	.. 105.97 ..	99.82 ..	101.32 ..	82.82 ..	97.17 ..	101.6
1954	.. 106.13 ..	103.35 ..	101.53 ..	79.52 ..	94.43 ..	101.1
1955	.. 105.09 ..	102.34 ..	101.53 ..	80.50 ..	94.62 ..	100.5
1956	.. 103.32 ..	101.30 ..	101.53 ..	81.76 ..	98.60 ..	100.2
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
February	.. 107.99 ..	99.77 ..	101.53 ..	86.22 ..	111.05 ..	105.8

TABLE II—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Male Workers in

Government Employment

A

BASE: 1939=100

Year	Tea and Rubber Estate Workers			Unskilled Male Workers in Government Employment in Colombo			
	Average Minimum Daily rate of Wages	Minimum Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages	Average Monthly Rate of Wages	Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages	
	Rs. c.			Rs. c.			
1939 ..	—	.. 41	.. 100	.. 100	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 100
1940 ..	—	.. 41	.. 100	.. 93	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 96
1941 ..	—	.. 45	.. 110	.. 92	.. 18.45	.. 111	.. 98
1942 ..	—	.. 68	.. 166	.. 111	.. 24.23	.. 145	.. 97
1943 ..	—	.. 83	.. 202	.. 102	.. 28.98	.. 174	.. 96
1944 ..	—	.. 87	.. 212	.. 101	.. 34.03	.. 204	.. 110
1945 ..	—	.. 1.00	.. 244	.. 110	.. 41.92	.. 252	.. 123
1946 ..	—	.. 1.15	.. 280	.. 123	.. 68.52	.. 412	.. 194
1947 ..	—	.. 1.20	.. 293	.. 123	.. 75.74	.. 455	.. 195
1948 ..	—	.. 1.29	.. 315	.. 122	.. 78.16	.. 470	.. 195
1949 ..	—	.. 1.31	.. 320	.. 121	.. 77.81	.. 468	.. 196
1950 ..	—	.. 1.53	.. 373	.. 136	.. 83.11	.. 499	.. 198
1951 ..	—	.. 1.90	.. 463	.. 161	.. 89.79	.. 540	.. 206
1952 ..	—	.. 1.92	.. 468	.. 163	.. 89.79	.. 540	.. 207

B

BASE: 1952=100

1953 ..	—	.. 1.95	.. 101.56	.. 99.96	.. 90.97	.. 101.31	.. 99.71
1954 ..	—	.. 1.99	.. 103.65	.. 102.52	.. 91.04	.. 101.39	.. 100.29
1955 ..	—	.. 2.06	.. 107.29	.. 106.76	.. 94.94	.. 105.74	.. 105.21
1956 ..	—	.. 2.08	.. 108.33	.. 108.11	.. 96.24	.. 107.18	.. 106.97
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
	February	.. 2.15	.. 111.98	.. 105.84	.. 113.74	.. 126.67	.. 119.73

TABLE III—GENERAL WAGES RATE (MINIMUM) INDEX NUMBERS

Base 1952=100

Year	Agriculture *		Trades other than Agriculture †		Agriculture and Trades other than Agriculture Combined	
	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.	Minimum Average daily rates of Wages	Minimum Wage rate Index No.
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
1952 .. —	.. 1 96	.. 100·00	.. 2 92	.. 100·00	.. 2 4	.. 100·00
1953 .. —	.. 1 99	.. 101·53	.. 2 95	.. 101·03	.. 2 7	.. 101·47
1954 .. —	.. 2 2	.. 103·06	.. 2 94	.. 100·68	.. 2 9	.. 102·45
1955 .. —	.. 2 9	.. 106·63	.. 2 96	.. 101·37	.. 2 16	.. 105·88
1956 .. —	.. 2 10	.. 107·14	.. 3 0	.. 102·74	.. 2 17	.. 106·37
1957 .. —	.. 2 13	.. 108·67	.. 3 15	.. 107·88	.. 2 20	.. 107·84
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 5	.. 104·45	.. 2·22	.. 108·82
September	.. 2 12	.. 108·16	.. 3 5	.. 104·45	.. 2·19	.. 107·35
October	.. 2 12	.. 108·16	.. 3 5	.. 104·45	.. 2·19	.. 107·35
November	.. 2 15	.. 109·69	.. 3 8	.. 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
February	.. 2 17	.. 110·71	.. 3 20	.. 109·59	.. 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	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	18,582	13,439	30,864	47,971	110,856
1958 January	19,257	14,175	32,803	50,016	116,251

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

† Amended figures.

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

CLASSIFICATION BY EXCHANGE AREAS

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Nawalpitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	A Tissawella	Haputale	Matara	Total
1940	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945	10,754	878	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	—	1,497	—	—	—	—	21,866*
1946	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	—	—	—	36,544†
1947	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,744
1948	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	283	—	—	—	—	66,656
1949	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	—	—	—	—	69,732
1950	41,888	3,696	3,501	6,082	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	923	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	3,023	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	1,703	2,220	1,992	1,471	440	388	297	1,567	884	1,377	396	1,589	63,304
1955	36,451	3,395	4,740	6,381	4,877	638	2,767	2,199	1,962	619	455	261	776	1,104	1,582	392	2,411	71,010
1956	43,039	3,971	6,243	6,651	4,667	503	4,419	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	4,614	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

TABLE V—(contd.)

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Avissawella	Haputale	Matara	Vavunya	Kegalla	Total
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	2,887	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	501 [§]	1,252	1,198	2,226	840	5,331	551	1,947	\$110,556
1958—																				
January	51,800	9,406	7,075	9,395	8,411	832	6,030	2,930	3,359	1,125	759	464	1,308	1,409	2,413	881	5,490	464	2,200	116,251

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

§ Amended figures.

† Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avissawella. ‡ Revised figures. (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	
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	
1946	1,303	..	3,012	..	1,341	..	10,130	
1947	915	..	1,417	..	911	..	4,161	
1948	1,355	..	1,563	..	1,311	..	6,118	
1949	1,807	..	1,616	..	1,767	..	9,590	
1950	2,059	..	1,509	..	1,438	..	5,773	
1951	2,019	..	1,546	..	1,867	..	5,874	
1952	3,107	..	1,802	..	1,887	..	5,657	
1953	1,528	..	669	..	1,371	..	2,820	
1954	1,097	..	879	..	922	..	4,660	
1955	2,166	..	1,064	..	1,187	..	3,791	
1956	1,913	..	845	..	1,565	..	4,162	
1957	..	January	125	..	46	..	130	..	161	462
	..	February	58	..	54	..	106	..	245	463
	..	March	76	..	57	..	137	..	286	556
	..	April	42	..	46	..	64	..	136	288
	..	May	64	..	57	..	91	..	265	477
	..	June	87	..	73	..	143	..	366	669
	..	July	137	..	57	..	103	..	419	716
	..	August	76	..	69	..	67	..	257	469
	..	September	154	..	80	..	81	..	476	791
	..	October	122	..	68	..	99	..	151	440
	..	November	152	..	43	..	98	..	130	423
	..	December	83	..	59	..	61	..	161	364
1958	..	January	149	..	134	..	62	..	176	521

TABLE VII—The Number of Persons registered and the Number placed in Employment during the Month of January, 1958

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
	Colombo	902	109	752	97	1,298	46	2,109	56	5,061	308
Negombo	111	3	191	31	155	1	361	6	818	41
Kalutara	116	—	85	—	250	—	219	—	670	—
Galle	177	5	115	—	257	3	407	19	956	27
Kandy	123	2	193	—	365	2	868	7	1,549	11
Nawalapitiya	16	—	17	3	37	—	82	13	152	16
Kurunegala	126	1	71	—	271	—	258	1	726	2
Jaffna	136	5	47	1	169	2	115	29	467	37
Ratnapura	88	1	47	—	229	1	86	8	450	10
Badulla	52	4	29	—	75	1	56	1	212	6
Batticaloa	43	3	24	—	47	—	93	—	207	3
Kalmunai	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	6	1
Trincomalee	15	—	21	1	27	—	124	—	187	1
Anuradhapura	40	10	49	1	33	2	291	36	413	49
Avissawella	27	—	40	—	109	—	126	—	302	—
Haputale	12	—	22	—	19	2	51	—	104	2
Matara	92	5	65	—	197	1	136	—	490	6
Vavuniya	10	—	7	—	8	1	9	—	34	1
Kegalla	43	—	35	—	177	—	93	—	348	—
Total	2,131	149	1,810	134	3,725	62	5,486	176	13,152	521

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	153,882‡
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	22,308	85,837	28	5,471	22,617
1951	67	306,091	521,040	35	6,726	17,484
1952	36	5,355	9,414	39	6,168	46,990
1953	33	363,600	430,586	54	14,482	31,996
1954	59	86,450	391,200	55	15,381	85,569
1955	60	11,437	69,913	47	11,293	36,016
1956	99	56,908	200,888	115	31,852	152,966
1957	177	297,061	618,050	129	46,665§	129,799§
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	12**	2,288	12,066	14	7,274	11,609
July	21	6,600	26,975	4	439	651
August	14	13,752	75,083	8**	1,346	6,038
September	11	2,309	10,736	9	3,649	2,112
October	14**	3,478	23,499	16	7,985	9,317
November	22	18,840**	134,879	8	3,665 §	9,649§
December	6	211,846	213,025	31	11,443	52,585

*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 DECEMBER, 1957, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
Plantations—Tea	1	..	208	..	1,040	
Rubber	3	..	352	..	641	
Tea-cum-Rubber	2	..	211,286	..	211,344	
Coconut	—	..	—	..	—	
Coconut-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—	
Total	6		211,846		213,025	
Engineering	2	..	1,003	..	4,922	
Printing	1	..	40	..	240	
Motor Transport	9	..	2,065	..	15,479	
Tea Export	—	..	—	..	—	
Rubber Export	3	..	807	..	3,837	
Coconut Manufacturing	1	..	501	..	5,010	
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	—	..	—	..	—	
Match Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	
Coconut & Rubber Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	
Cinema	—	..	—	..	—	
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	11	..	5,722	..	21,086	
Building Trade	—	..	—	..	—	
Local Government Services	1	..	51	..	102	
Service Institutions	—	..	—	..	—	
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State	—	..	—	..	—	
Textile	—	..	—	..	—	
Relief Schemes	—	..	—	..	—	
Wholesale and Retail Distribution	—	..	—	..	—	
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	
Cigarette Manufacturing	1	..	70	..	280	
Hotel	—	..	—	..	—	
Tile Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	
Miscellaneous	2	..	1,184	..	1,629	
Total	31		11,443		52,585	
Grand Total	37		223,289		265,610	

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

Causes	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers Involved				
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others			
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work	1	..	1	..	208	..	1,145
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c.	—	..	5	..	—	..	3,392
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.)	1	..	14	..	37	..	4,005
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c.	1	..	4	..	260	..	801
5. Food matters. Welfare	—	..	1	..	—	..	300
6. Right of association and meeting	—	..	1	..	—	..	501
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
8. External matters, (e.g., arrest by Police, &c.)	1	..	—	..	116	..	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
10. General demands	2	..	5	..	211,225	..	1,299
11. Sympathetic strikes	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
Total	6		31		211,846		11,443

**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*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Not available.

APPENDIX I

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

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Month : March, 1958</i>		
	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 25	1 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			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
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			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
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			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
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	Month : March, 1958		
	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Engineering Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Unskilled labourer	1 40 ..	1 72 ..	3 12
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1 65 ..	1 82 ..	3 47
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1 45 ..	1 82 ..	3 27
Skilled worker	2 0 ..	1 82 ..	3 82
Kangany	1 80 ..	1 82 ..	3 62
Watcher	1 70 ..	1 82 ..	3 52
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices</i>			
1st year	0 50 ..	0 76 ..	1 26
2nd year	0 66 ..	0 86 ..	1 52
3rd year	0 85 ..	1 17 ..	2 02
4th year	1 10 ..	1 32 ..	2 42
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 24	3 99
Kanganies } ..	2 25	1 24	3 49
Loaders } ..			
Overseers } ..	2 08	1 24	3 32
Shift bosses } ..			
Blasters } ..	2 0	1 24	3 24
Drillers (hand and machine) } ..			
Shaft drivers } ..			
Stoppers (excavators) } ..			
Timbermen } ..	1 50	1 24	2 74
Muckers } ..			
Trolley men } ..			
Unskilled labourers } ..	2 25	1 24	3 49
Onsetters or Donakatarayas } ..			

Underground and surface workers—

Electricians } ..	2 50	1 24	3 74
Enginemmen } ..			
Fitters } ..			
Hoistmen } ..			
Mechanics } ..			
Pumpmen } ..			
Winchmen } ..	2 25	1 24	3 49
Checkers } ..			
Electricians (assistants) } ..	1 50	1 24	2 74
Fitters (assistants) } ..			
Windlassmen (dabare workers) } ..			
Surface workers—			
Carpenters } ..	2 50	1 24	3 74
Masons } ..			
Overseers } ..	2 25	1 24	3 49
Blacksmiths } ..			
Boilermen } ..	2 0	1 24	3 24
Drill sharpeners } ..			
Firewood carriers and splitters ..	1 60	1 24	2 84
Carters } ..	1 50	1 24	2 74
Watchers } ..			
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen ..	2 0	1 24	3 24
Cooks } ..	1 24	1 24	2 48
Smithy boys } ..			
Unskilled labourers } ..			

N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 85 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 kangannies ..	2	0	1	44	3 44
(B) on different jobs:					
Within the Colombo area—					
Male worker not under 18 years ..	1	25	1	44	2 69
Female worker not under 18 years ..	1	0	1	12	2 12
Worker under 18 years ..	0	50	1	05	1 55
Outside the Colombo area—					
Male worker not under 18 years ..	1	0	1	44	2 44
Female worker not under 18 years ..	0	84	1	12	1 96
Worker under 18 years ..	0	40	1	05	1 45
" 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	72	3 12
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1	60	1	82	3 42
(c) Grade I ..	1	80	1	82	3 62
(d) Box makers and repairers ..	1	60	1	82	3 42
(e) Watchers ..	1	70	1	82	3 52

B. Female workers not under 18 years ..	1	15	1	60	2 75
--	---	----	---	----	------

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0	80	1	20	2 0
" 15 " 16 " ..	0	90	1	25	2 15
" 16 " 17 " ..	1	0	1	30	2 30
" 17 " 18 " ..	1	15	1	40	2 55

Rubber Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II ..	1	40	1	72	3 12
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	1	60	1	82	3 42
(c) Grade I ..	1	80	1	82	3 62
(d) Watchers ..	1	70	1	82	3 52

B. Female workers not under 18 years of age—

(a) Grade II					
Workers employed in work other than sorting ..	1	15	1	60	2 75
(b) Grade I					
Workers employed in sorting ..	1	30	1	60	2 90

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0	80	1	20	2 0
" 15 " 16 " ..	0	90	1	25	2 15
" 16 " 17 " ..	1	0	1	30	2 30
" 17 " 18 " ..	1	15	1	40	2 55

Month : March, 1958

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	¢.	Rs.	¢.	Rs. ¢.
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

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	00	1	10	2	10

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Match Manufacturing Trade—(contd.)						
<i>Grade III—</i>						
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

Monthly Rates

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

B—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

Month : March, 1958

Class of Worker

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

Building Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years	1 40	..	1 42	..	2 82
--------------------	----	----	------	----	------	----	------

Female labourers—

Not under 18 years	1 10	..	1 42	..	2 52
--------------------	----	----	------	----	------	----	------

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 Rockoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 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 08	28
29	36 25	34 22	70 47	30 45	25 52	55 97	23 20	23 49	46 69	29
30	37 50	35 40	72 90	31 50	26 40	57 90	24 00	24 30	48 30	30
31	38 75	36 58	75 33	32 55	27 28	59 83	24 80	25 11	49 91	31

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

APPENDIX II (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to workers in the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 70	0 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
29	40 60	34 22	74 82	37 70	25 52	63 22	30 45	23 49	53 94	29
30	42 00	35 40	77 40	39 00	26 40	65 40	31 50	24 30	55 80	30
31	43 40	36 58	79 98	40 30	27 28	67 58	32 55	25 11	57 66	31

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

APPENDIX II (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 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
29	31 90	34 22	66 12	26 10	25 52	51 62	18 85	23 49	42 34	29
30	33 00	35 40	68 40	27 00	26 40	53 40	19 50	24 30	43 80	30
31	34 10	36 58	70 68	27 90	27 28	55 18	20 15	25 11	45 26	31

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

APPENDIX III (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>The Coconut Growing Trade</i>				<i>The Coconut Manufacturing Trade</i>				<i>No. of Days</i>
	<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-mals</i>	<i>Young Per-son</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
½	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
29	67 57	63 22	50 17	45 24	91 64	80 04	62 64	60 61	29
30	69 90	65 40	51 90	46 80	94 80	82 80	64 80	62 70	30
31	72 23	67 58	53 63	48 36	97 96	85 56	66 96	64 79	31

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 Worked during March, 1958, to workers in the Rubber Export Trade

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Male Workers not under 18 years of age</i>				<i>Female Workers not under 18 years of age</i>		<i>Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age</i>				<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Inter-mediate Grade</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Watchers</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>over 14 under 15 years</i>	<i>over 15 under 16 years</i>	<i>over 16 under 17 years</i>	<i>over 17 under 18 years</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
½	1 56	1 71	1 81	1 76	1 37½	1 45	1 00	1 07½	1 15	1 27½	½
1	3 12	3 42	3 62	3 52	2 75	2 90	2 00	2 15	2 30	2 55	1
2	6 24	6 84	7 24	7 04	5 50	5 80	4 00	4 30	4 60	5 10	2
3	9 26	10 26	10 86	10 56	8 25	8 70	6 00	6 45	6 90	7 65	3
4	12 48	13 68	14 48	14 08	11 00	11 60	8 00	8 60	9 20	10 20	4
5	15 60	17 10	18 10	17 60	13 75	14 50	10 00	10 75	11 50	12 75	5
6	18 72	20 52	21 72	21 12	16 50	17 40	12 00	12 90	13 80	15 30	6
7	21 84	23 94	25 34	24 64	19 25	20 30	14 00	15 05	16 10	17 85	7
8	24 96	27 36	28 96	28 16	22 00	23 20	16 00	17 20	18 40	20 40	8
9	28 08	30 78	32 58	31 68	24 75	26 10	18 00	19 35	20 70	22 95	9
10	31 20	34 20	36 20	35 20	27 50	29 00	20 00	21 50	23 00	25 50	10
11	34 32	37 62	39 82	38 72	30 25	31 90	22 00	23 65	25 30	28 05	11
12	37 44	41 04	43 44	42 24	33 00	34 80	24 00	25 80	27 60	30 60	12
13	40 56	44 46	47 06	45 76	35 75	37 70	26 00	27 95	29 90	33 15	13
14	43 68	47 88	50 68	49 28	38 50	40 60	28 00	30 10	32 20	35 70	14
15	46 80	51 30	54 30	52 80	41 25	43 50	30 00	32 25	34 50	38 25	15
16	49 92	54 72	57 92	56 32	44 00	46 40	32 00	34 40	36 80	40 80	16
17	53 04	58 14	61 54	59 84	46 75	49 30	34 00	36 55	39 10	43 35	17
18	56 16	61 56	65 16	63 36	49 50	52 20	36 00	38 70	41 40	45 90	18
19	59 28	64 98	68 78	66 88	52 25	55 10	38 00	40 85	43 70	48 45	19
20	62 40	68 40	72 40	70 40	55 00	58 00	40 00	43 00	46 00	51 00	20
21	65 52	71 82	76 02	73 92	57 75	60 90	42 00	45 15	48 30	53 55	21
22	68 64	75 24	79 64	77 44	60 50	63 80	44 00	47 30	50 60	56 10	22
23	71 76	78 66	83 26	80 96	63 25	66 70	46 00	49 45	52 90	58 65	23
24	74 88	82 08	86 88	84 48	66 00	69 60	48 00	51 60	55 20	61 20	24
25	78 00	85 50	90 50	88 00	68 75	72 50	50 00	53 75	57 50	63 75	25
26	81 12	88 92	94 12	91 52	71 50	75 40	52 00	55 90	59 80	66 30	26
27	84 24	92 34	97 74	95 04	74 25	78 30	54 00	58 05	62 10	68 85	27
28	87 36	95 76	101 36	98 56	77 00	81 20	56 00	60 20	64 40	71 40	28
29	90 48	99 18	104 98	102 08	79 75	84 10	58 00	62 35	66 70	73 95	29
30	93 60	102 60	108 60	105 60	82 50	87 00	60 00	64 50	69 00	76 50	30
31	96 72	106 02	112 22	109 12	85 25	89 90	62 00	66 65	71 30	79 05	31

APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Mimimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 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	Watchers		over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 56	1 71	1 81	1 71	1 76	1 37½	1 00	1 07½	1 15	1 27½	½
1	3 12	3 42	3 62	3 42	3 52	2 75	2 00	2 15	2 30	2 55	1
2	6 24	6 84	7 24	6 84	7 04	5 50	4 00	4 30	4 60	5 10	2
3	9 36	10 26	10 86	10 26	10 56	8 25	6 00	6 45	6 90	7 65	3
4	12 48	13 68	14 48	13 68	14 08	11 00	8 00	8 60	9 20	10 20	4
5	15 60	17 10	18 10	17 10	17 60	13 75	10 00	10 75	11 50	12 75	5
6	18 72	20 52	21 72	20 52	21 12	16 50	12 00	12 90	13 80	15 30	6
7	21 84	23 94	25 34	23 94	24 64	19 25	14 00	15 05	16 10	17 85	7
8	24 96	27 36	28 96	27 36	28 16	22 00	16 00	17 20	18 40	20 40	8
9	28 08	30 78	32 58	30 78	31 68	24 75	18 00	19 35	20 70	22 95	9
10	31 20	34 20	36 20	34 20	35 20	27 50	20 00	21 50	23 00	25 50	10
11	34 32	37 62	39 82	37 62	38 72	30 25	22 00	23 65	25 30	28 05	11
12	37 44	41 04	43 44	41 04	42 24	33 00	24 00	25 80	27 60	30 60	12
13	40 56	44 46	47 06	44 46	45 76	35 75	26 00	27 95	29 90	33 15	13
14	43 68	47 88	50 68	47 88	49 28	38 50	28 00	30 10	32 20	35 70	14
15	46 80	51 30	54 30	51 30	52 80	41 25	30 00	32 25	34 50	38 25	15
16	49 92	54 72	57 92	54 72	56 32	44 00	32 00	34 40	36 80	40 80	16
17	53 04	58 14	61 54	58 14	59 84	46 75	34 00	36 55	39 10	43 35	17
18	56 16	61 56	65 16	61 56	63 36	49 50	36 00	38 70	41 40	45 90	18
19	59 28	64 98	68 78	64 98	66 88	52 25	38 00	40 85	43 70	48 45	19
20	62 40	68 40	72 40	68 40	70 40	55 00	40 00	43 00	46 00	51 00	20
21	65 52	71 82	76 02	72 82	73 92	57 75	42 00	45 15	48 30	53 55	21
22	68 84	75 24	79 64	75 24	77 44	60 50	44 00	47 30	50 60	56 10	22
23	71 76	78 66	83 26	78 66	80 96	63 25	46 00	49 45	52 90	58 65	23
24	74 88	82 08	86 88	82 08	84 48	66 00	48 00	51 60	55 20	61 20	24
25	78 00	85 50	90 50	85 50	88 00	68 75	50 00	53 75	57 50	63 75	25
26	81 12	88 92	94 12	88 92	91 52	71 50	52 00	55 90	59 80	66 30	26
27	84 24	92 34	97 74	92 34	95 04	74 25	54 00	58 05	62 10	68 85	27
28	87 36	95 76	101 36	95 76	98 56	77 00	56 00	60 20	64 40	71 40	28
29	90 48	99 18	104 98	99 18	102 08	79 75	58 00	62 35	66 70	73 95	29
30	93 60	102 60	108 60	102 60	105 60	82 50	60 00	64 50	69 00	76 50	30
31	96 72	106 02	112 22	106 02	109 12	85 25	62 00	66 65	71 30	79 05	31

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to workers in the Engineering Trade

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganies	Watch-ers	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days
		Grade I	Grade II				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 56	1 73½	1 63½	1 91	1 81	1 76	0 63	0 76	1 01	1 21	½
1	3 12	3 47	3 27	3 82	3 62	3 52	1 26	1 52	2 02	2 42	1
2	6 24	6 94	6 54	7 64	7 24	7 04	2 52	3 04	4 04	4 84	2
3	9 36	10 41	9 81	11 46	10 86	10 56	3 78	4 56	6 06	7 26	3
4	12 48	13 88	13 08	15 28	14 48	14 08	5 04	6 08	8 08	9 68	4
5	15 60	17 35	16 35	19 10	18 10	17 60	6 30	7 60	10 10	12 10	5
6	18 72	20 82	19 62	22 92	21 72	21 12	7 56	9 12	12 12	14 52	6
7	21 84	24 29	22 89	26 74	25 34	24 64	8 82	10 64	14 14	16 94	7
8	24 96	27 76	26 16	30 56	28 96	28 16	10 08	12 16	16 16	19 36	8
9	28 08	31 23	29 43	34 38	32 58	31 68	11 34	13 68	18 18	21 78	9
10	31 20	34 70	32 70	38 20	36 20	35 20	12 60	15 20	20 20	24 20	10
11	34 32	38 17	35 97	42 02	39 82	38 72	13 86	16 72	22 22	26 62	11
12	37 44	41 64	39 24	45 84	43 44	42 24	15 12	18 24	24 24	29 04	12
13	40 56	45 11	42 51	49 66	47 06	45 76	16 38	19 76	26 26	31 46	13
14	43 68	48 58	45 78	53 48	50 68	49 28	17 64	21 28	28 28	33 88	14
15	46 80	52 05	49 05	57 30	54 30	52 80	18 90	22 80	30 30	36 30	15
16	49 92	55 52	52 32	61 12	57 92	56 32	20 16	24 32	32 32	38 72	16
17	53 04	58 99	55 59	64 94	61 54	59 84	21 42	25 84	34 34	41 14	17
18	56 16	62 46	58 86	68 76	65 16	63 36	22 68	27 36	36 36	43 56	18
19	59 28	65 93	62 13	72 58	68 78	66 88	23 94	28 88	38 38	45 98	19
20	62 40	69 40	65 40	76 40	72 40	70 40	25 20	30 40	40 40	48 40	20
21	65 52	72 87	68 67	80 22	76 02	73 92	26 46	31 92	42 42	50 82	21
22	68 64	76 34	71 94	84 04	79 64	77 44	27 72	33 44	44 44	53 24	22
23	71 76	79 81	75 21	87 86	83 26	80 96	28 98	34 96	46 46	55 66	23
24	74 88	83 28	78 48	91 68	86 88	84 48	30 24	36 48	48 48	58 08	24
25	78 00	86 75	81 75	95 50	90 50	88 00	31 50	38 00	50 50	60 50	25
26	81 12	90 22	85 02	99 32	94 12	91 52	32 76	39 52	52 52	62 92	26
27	84 24	93 69	88 29	103 14	97 74	95 04	34 02	41 04	54 54	65 34	27
28	87 36	97 16	91 56	106 96	101 36	98 56	35 28	42 56	56 56	67 76	28
29	90 48	100 63	94 83	110 78	104 98	102 08	36 54	44 08	58 58	70 18	29
30	93 60	104 10	98 10	114 60	108 60	105 60	37 80	45 60	60 60	72 60	30
31	96 72	107 57	101 37	118 42	112 22	109.12	39 06	47 12	62 62	75 02	31

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 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		
1/2	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	1/2
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
29	102 08	88 74	53 07	68 15	90 48	79 46	48 72	60 90	81 78	71 05	45 82	58 00	93 38	29
30	105 60	91 80	54 90	70 50	93 60	82 20	50 40	63 00	84 60	73 50	47 40	60 00	96 60	30
31	109 12	94 86	56 73	72 85	96 72	84 94	52 08	65 10	87 42	75 95	48 98	62 00	99 82	31

APPENDIX III (F)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days during March 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
29	81 78	73 08	67 28	91 93	96 28	102 08	29
30	84 60	75 60	69 60	95 10	99 60	105 60	30
31	87 42	78 12	71 92	98 27	102 92	109 12	31

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

APPENDIX III (G)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to Daily-paid workers in
the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A Class B Class D	Class C	Class E Class G	Class F	Class H	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	2 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
29	172 55	150 80	129 05	136 30	121 80	76 85	29
30	178 50	156 00	133 50	141 00	126 00	79 50	30
31	184 45	161 20	137 95	145 70	130 20	82 15	31

APPENDIX IV (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during March, 1958, to Monthly-paid workers in
the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	No. of Days
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	2 69	2 50	2 36	2 69	2 04	2 09	1 87	1 69	1 87	2 43	1 41	½
1	5 37	5 00	4 72	5 37	4 07	4 17	3 74	3 37	3 74	4 85	2 82	1
2	10 74	10 00	9 44	10 74	8 15	8 33	7 48	6 74	7 48	9 70	5 65	2
3	16 11	15 00	14 17	16 11	12 22	12 50	11 22	10 11	11 22	14 56	8 47	3
4	21 48	20 00	18 89	21 48	16 30	16 67	14 96	13 48	14 96	19 41	11 30	4
5	26 85	25 00	23 61	26 85	20 37	20 83	18 70	16 85	18 70	24 26	14 12	5
6	32 22	30 00	28 33	32 22	24 44	25 00	22 44	20 22	22 44	29 11	16 94	6
7	37 59	35 00	33 06	37 59	28 52	29 17	26 19	23 59	26 19	33 96	19 77	7
8	42 96	40 00	37 78	42 96	32 59	33 33	29 93	26 96	29 93	38 81	22 59	8
9	48 33	45 00	42 50	48 33	36 67	37 50	33 67	30 33	33 67	43 67	25 42	9
10	53 70	50 00	47 22	53 70	40 74	41 67	37 41	33 70	37 41	48 52	28 24	10
11	59 07	55 00	51 94	59 07	44 81	45 84	41 15	37 07	41 15	53 37	31 06	11
12	64 44	60 00	56 67	64 44	48 89	50 00	44 89	40 44	44 89	58 22	33 89	12
13	69 81	65 00	61 39	69 81	52 96	54 17	48 63	43 81	48 63	63 07	36 71	13
14	75 19	70 00	66 11	75 19	57 04	58 33	52 37	47 19	52 37	67 93	39 54	14
15	80 56	75 00	70 83	80 56	61 11	62 50	56 11	50 56	56 11	72 78	42 36	15
16	85 93	80 00	75 56	85 93	65 19	66 67	59 85	53 93	59 85	77 63	45 19	16
17	91 30	85 00	80 28	91 30	69 26	70 83	63 59	57 30	63 59	82 48	48 01	17
18	96 67	90 00	85 00	96 67	73 33	75 00	67 33	60 67	67 33	87 33	50 83	18
19	102 04	95 00	89 72	102 04	77 41	79 17	71 07	64 04	71 07	92 19	53 66	19
20	107 41	100 00	94 44	107 41	81 48	83 33	74 81	67 41	74 81	97 04	56 48	20
21	112 78	105 00	99 17	112 78	85 56	87 50	78 56	70 78	78 56	101 89	59 31	21
22	118 15	110 00	103 89	118 15	89 63	91 67	82 30	74 15	82 30	106 74	62 13	22
23	123 52	115 00	108 61	123 52	93 70	95 83	86 04	77 52	86 04	111 59	64 95	23
24	128 89	120 00	113 33	128 89	97 78	100 00	89 78	80 89	89 78	116 44	67 78	24
25	134 26	125 00	118 06	134 26	101 85	104 17	93 52	84 26	93 52	121 30	70 60	25
26	139 63	130 00	122 78	139 63	105 93	108 33	97 26	87 63	97 26	126 15	73 43	26
27	145 00	135 00	127 50	145 00	110 00	112 50	101 00	91 00	101 00	131 00	76 25	27
28	153 70	143 10	135 15	153 70	116 60	119 25	107 06	96 46	107 06	138 86	80 83	28
29	162 40	151 20	142 80	162 40	123 20	126 00	113 12	101 92	113 12	146 72	85 41	29
30	171 10	159 30	150 45	171 10	129 80	132 75	119 18	107 38	119 18	154 58	89 99	30
31	179 80	167 40	158 10	179 80	136 40	139 50	125 24	112 84	125 24	162 44	94 57	31

National Overseas and Grindlays Bank Limited

(Amalgamating National Bank of India Ltd. and Grindlays Bank Ltd.)
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Head Office

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C. 2

**Bankers to the Government in Kenya, Uganda,
Zanzibar, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate**

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description with the principal commercial cities of the world.

Safe Deposit Lockers, the letting of which is not restricted to the Bank's constituents, are available at the Main Office in Colombo for the storage of valuables under the personal control of hirers. Terms may be obtained on application.

A Travel Department is available at Grindlays Branch, York Street, Colombo, where air and sea passages may be booked to any part of the world and personal and baggage insurance effected. Letters of Credit or Traveller's Cheques may be obtained from any office of the Bank.

Main Office : 35, YORK STREET

Grindlays Branch : 11, YORK STREET

Also Agencies at Kanby and Nuwara Eliya

A. L. SIMPSON, *Manager.*

CIVIL ENGINEERS



CONTRACTORS

Suppliers of

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS & EQUIPMENT

“Atlas Copco” Air Compressors & Tools,
Swedish Rock Drill Steels, Danish Dairy
Machinery & Utensils, “Maximixam”

Concrete Mixers etc., etc.

EQUIPMENT & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

22, HOSPITAL STREET,

COLOMBO 1