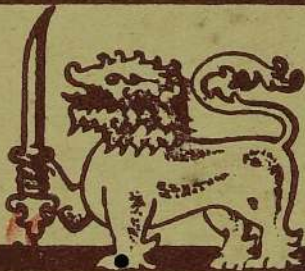


# Ceylon LABOUR GAZETTE



29 NOV 1952

VOLUME III  
No. 11

NOVEMBER  
1952

In this issue

Social Services in Ceylon

Statistics of the Month in Brief

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Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards—IV

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# CEYLON

## LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME III No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1952

### SOCIAL SERVICES IN CEYLON

Social Services in Ceylon have until very recent years relied largely on private charity and any systematic and centrally organised schemes to deal with Social Distress do not date back beyond the 1930's. The Wedderburn Commission which investigated the question of relief during the Depression years published its report in 1934 which served as a guide to Government policy in the years that followed. The Malaria Epidemic of 1934-35 also brought up the question of the necessity for State relief in times of distress. Government expenditure on relief during this period was Rs. 8 million while organised private charity provided only Rs. 140,000. The Newnham Report of 1936 emphasised the unstable nature of the domestic economy of a large majority of people which could easily be upset by minor disturbances, e.g., death of a man, sickness, unemployment, bad weather conditions, &c. Economic Surveys of village areas have since confirmed this.

2. A Commission was therefore appointed in 1944 to report on the adequacy of the existing social assistance and allied services and the methods for improving, extending and co-ordinating these services and also to make suggestions in regard to the introduction of Social Insurance Schemes. The investigations of this Commission and its recommendations were embodied in its report published as Sessional Paper VII of 1947. The Commission recommended a number of improvements in existing services and the introduction of new schemes. For the purpose of implementing these recommendations the Commission further recommended the creation of a Department of Social Services and this was accordingly done in 1948. Apart from Health, Education, Rural Development, Community Welfare and other such services provided by Government through the respective Departments the Social Services Department administers Public Assistance, Relief of Distress, Charitable Institutions, Social Insurance and Workmen's Compensation.

3. In areas outside the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle where the Poor Law is in force the responsibility for relief is

borne by the Department. The administration of the Relief Schemes is carried out through the Revenue Officers of the Districts assisted by officers of the Department working under them.

4. *Public Assistance*.—One of the significant functions of the Department is the grant of monthly allowances under the Public Assistance Scheme. Where destitution would otherwise result assistance in the form of monthly allowances is given to the sick, the aged, the infirm and the physically and mentally defective and their dependants, widows, deserted wives, orphans and similar categories. The maxima payable at present are Rs. 10 per month for an individual without dependants and Rs. 20 per month for a person with dependants. The following figures will show the marked increase in allowances during recent years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>	<i>Expenditure</i> <i>Rs.</i>
1886 .. ..	—	49,924
1932 .. ..	—	148,650
1936-37 .. ..	5,265	115,906
1947-48 .. ..	42,700	3,200,000
1948-49 .. ..	45,000	5,800,000
1949-50 .. ..	60,000	5,500,000
1950-51 .. ..	61,700	7,635,000

5. *Casual Relief*.—Allowances are also given for relieving distress resulting from accidents or “Acts of God” and affecting individuals in isolated cases or in small groups. The maximum grant in each case is limited to Rs. 300. This form of assistance is given for the repair or reconstruction of houses and for the replacement of implements of trade, lost or damaged by fire, cyclone, rain, storm, sea erosion or other similar cause. In 1936-37, Rs. 526 was spent on Casual Relief while in 1948-49, 1,600 persons were given assistance at a cost of Rs. 142,000. In 1949-50, 1,459 persons were relieved at a cost of Rs. 117,000 and 1,710 persons were granted relief in 1950-51 at a cost of Rs. 250,000.

6. *Voluntary Agencies*.—Although Government has taken an increasing interest in Welfare measures for the people and has started to provide the requisite services, the need for and the value of voluntary social service has been fully recognized. The great handicap of voluntary work is however paucity of funds and in order to assist and encourage voluntary effort the Department grants financial assistance to voluntary bodies engaged in Social Service. The grants given to voluntary agencies since 1948 are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Voluntary Agencies Assisted</i>	<i>Grants</i> <i>Rs.</i>
1947-48 .. ..	20	41,861
1948-49 .. ..	38	106,540
1949-50 .. ..	47	135,800
1950-51 .. ..	62	312,710

7. *Services for Aged and Infirm.*—Besides the large sums of money spent in giving Public Assistance to old people, Government has also given consideration to the problem arising from the fact that many old people lack proper care and attention. As voluntary agencies could not meet this need adequately it became necessary for Government to provide State Homes for the Aged and Infirm. The first State Home was established at Koggala with accommodation for 225 inmates at present. A second State Home has been opened at Anuradhapura providing accommodation for 240 inmates. Steps are being taken to establish Homes in other centres also.

In addition to providing State Homes, it is also intended to grant financial assistance to Local Authorities and Voluntary Agencies to establish Homes. Thus it is hoped that soon there will be a network of Homes for the care of the Aged and Infirm.

8. *Services for Deaf and Blind.*—The principle that the after care of the Deaf and Blind is the responsibility of the State has been accepted. Apart from paying grants to the two Schools for the Deaf and Blind at Ratmalana and Ragama the Department meets in full the cost of running the Workshops conducted by a voluntary body for the adult Deaf and Blind at Kandana and Seeduwa where about 150 girls and boys are given workshop training in weaving, needle-work, hosiery, coir work, rattanning, carpentry and other useful trades. Provision has been made for the establishment of improved buildings at Seeduwa and steps are being taken to build and equip the workshops.

9. *The Problem of Vagrancy.*—Rehabilitation of the vagrant and other anti-social elements is being dealt with by the Government through the House of Detention and Home for Vagrants. The House of Detention is under the direct supervision of the Department while the Home for Vagrants is managed by the Salvation Army on behalf of the Department. Persons convicted under the House of Detention Ordinance are detained there as long as it is necessary to rehabilitate them. It acts as a clearing house and the Superintendent of the House of Detention endeavours to find employment for those who are able to work. The others are sent to the Home for Vagrants where an effort is made at rehabilitation. Many hard cases have been reclaimed to a life of decency while some have lapsed into vagrancy again. At present the institutions are housed in temporary buildings but steps are being taken to put up more suitable and up-to-date buildings.

10. *Services for the Disabled.*—A Scheme for the rehabilitation and resettlement of those disabled due to war was introduced soon after the last war. It includes medical treatment, the supply and fitting of artificial limbs through the Orthopædic Clinic and resettlement in suitable occupations. Resettlement grants to set up in business are allowed up to a maximum of Rs. 500 on condition that the grantee will not dispose of his business within 6 months. This Scheme has now been further extended to provide vocational training to disabled persons irrespective of cause of disability at the

Orthopædic Workshops. Selected trainees will be paid a subsistence allowance as their training is designed to rehabilitate them and at the same time prevent them and their families from falling into distress. Wherever possible the Orthopædic Workshop will absorb the persons who have successfully completed their training. The others will register with the Employment Exchange and arrangements will be made to grant them some measure of priority in employment where possible.

11. *Creches.*—The Department has formulated a Scheme to provide creche facilities for the day-time care of children up to 5 years in areas where there are concentrations of working mothers. It is intended to give grants to voluntary agencies or Local Authorities to establish and maintain creches wherever necessary. Grants will also be given for extensions and improvements to existing creches. This scheme is awaiting finalisation of details.

12. *Financial Assistance to T. B. Patients and their Dependants.*—In accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Barlow on the Thoracic services of Ceylon, a scheme has been drawn up to provide financial assistance to Tuberculosis patients who avail themselves of the Government Scheme of treatment. The Scheme envisages the grant of financial assistance to indigent T. B. patients and their dependants. The reluctance on the part of many T. B. patients to submit to early diagnosis and treatment is considered to be due to the need for continuing to work to support the family. The scheme would substantially relieve patients under treatment of this burden by providing for dependants in the family. The scheme also recognizes the importance of safeguarding the power of resistance of home contacts who are continuously exposed to infection by ensuring that they are maintained at an adequate nutritional level. There is also provision for the grant of additional assistance if any dependants are themselves suffering from T. B. or contact it at a later stage. Final details of this scheme are being worked out.

13. *Relief of Distress.*—The State alone can effectively render relief in times of widespread distress caused by failure of crops, flood or other exceptional causes. The methods of relief adopted in such cases are—

- (1) Immediate relief in the form of rations, cash grants and accommodation.
- (2) Grants up to Rs. 300 for the repair or rebuilding of houses and for implements of trade.
- (3) Provision of unskilled employment in works of utility.
- (4) Free distribution of water where necessary.

Large sums of money have been spent on Relief of Distress. In 1947-48 no less than Rs. 13 million was spent on this item alone.

14. *Resettlement of Flood Victims.*—In the past few years a large amount of expenditure has been incurred as a result of the floods. Since the same areas are repeatedly involved the solution to the problem was either to control the flood waters or to resettle the

affected population on land above the reach of floods. Resettlement Schemes have therefore been drawn up by the Department of Social Services. Work is in progress on the Gampola Scheme providing accommodation for 257 families at a cost of Rs. 1,135,000 and on the Matale Scheme with accommodation for 10 families. Similar schemes are being drawn up for other areas.

15. *Workmen's Compensation.*—An important activity of the Department which constitutes a service rendered by the Department towards the workers' security is its administration of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. The Ordinance of 1935 provides for the payment of compensation by the employer to the workmen who sustain personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The enforcement of this Ordinance has resulted in greater safety measures being introduced in places of employment and also prevents exploitation of the workers by the employers. Furthermore, by securing compensation for the disabled workmen, or their dependants in the case of fatal accidents, the Ordinance provides a form of insurance which saves them from falling into distress. The following statement will show the extent to which the Department's services were required:—

Year			Number of claims	Amount of Compensation Paid	
				Rs.	c.
1946	..	..	5,826	343,612	17
1947	..	..	9,933	436,500	69
1948	..	..	6,670	457,215	16
1949	..	..	7,466	554,244	1
1950	..	..	7,239	536,386	90

16. *Social Insurance.*—The Department of Social Services has done preparatory work for the introduction of Social Insurance. An Inter-departmental Committee had prepared a Scheme with the advice of the Head of Social Insurance Section of the I. L. O. A modified Scheme within the financial resources of the country has since been drawn up for consideration of Government. An Actuary whose services were loaned by U. K. Government under the Colombo Plan is working on the actuarial aspects of the Scheme.

17. *Legislation.*—Some of the Municipalities finding the obligations imposed on them by the Poor Law Ordinance of 1939 too irksome have requested that they be relieved of their responsibilities or be given adequate subsidies. The question of the repeal of the Poor Law and of the Central Government acting through the Department of Social Services assuming the responsibility is being considered by Government.

The preparation of a draft bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in accordance with the recommendations of the Social Service Commission is being undertaken.

A draft Charities Regulation Bill to prevent improper collection of funds has been prepared and will be enforced by the Department when it becomes law.

18. An infant among Government Departments, the Social Services Department has during the five years of its existence, gradually taken over increased responsibilities and is handling new schemes. More work will be thrown upon the Department with the further implementation of the recommendations of the Social Service Commission "within the limits of our current national income and to the extent it can bear distribution without causing a strain on the national economy".

(By courtesy of the Department of Social Services.)

## STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

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

### Cost of Living

The Colombo working class cost of living index number for October, 1952, was 282, four points higher than the figure for September, 1952. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for October, 1952, was 290, six points higher than the figure for September, 1952.

### Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment according to registers of the employment exchanges as at the end of August, 1952, and September, 1952, was as given below:—

			<i>August,</i> 1952		<i>September,</i> 1952
Technical and clerical	..	..	6,345	..	6,494
Skilled	..	..	7,233	..	7,398
Semi-skilled	..	..	12,908	..	13,131
Unskilled	..	..	24,488	..	24,618
			50,974		51,641

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

			<i>August,</i> 1952		<i>September,</i> 1952
Technical and clerical	..	..	290	..	209
Skilled	..	..	214	..	155
Semi-skilled	..	..	192	..	189
Unskilled	..	..	466	..	802
			1,162		1,355

### Strikes

There were four strikes in the month of August, 1952, involving 221 workers and a loss of 336 man-days. Of these, three strikes were

on estates involving 200 workers and a loss of 272 man-days. The other was in the Motor Transport Trade, involving 21 workers and a loss of 64 man-days.

### Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In October, 1952, there was an excess of arrivals over departures of Indian estate labourers in the Island amounting to 2,165. Generally, there is an excess of departures over arrivals for the first five months of the year, while for the rest of the year there is normally an excess of arrivals over departures.

### Wage Rates

The minimum wages payable for the month of November, 1952, to workers in all the Trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be slightly higher than those in the previous month.

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## THE SUPERVISOR IN INDUSTRY

The success of an industrial enterprise is dependent on numerous factors relating to available men, machines and material. The greatest possible co-ordination between these factors results in increased production. A great deal of the responsibility for such co-ordination devolves upon the Supervisor in industry.

In all fields of human enterprise there are those who "do the job" and those who "get them to do it". The methods adopted by the latter vary from enterprise to enterprise. However, it is increasingly realized today that together with the technological progress of the twentieth century there has been no comparative progress in the art of human relations. Essentially the skill in "getting them to do it" is derived from a sound knowledge of human relations. Workers are human beings first and foremost. Further, no two human beings are alike. A Supervisor should, therefore, study his workers thoroughly so that he can make these differences serve his cause rather than aggravate it. All human beings like to be treated as individuals. Simple as this may sound, it places considerable responsibility on the Supervisor. In discharging this responsibility the Supervisor will need to have an understanding of those human desires which are fundamental in behaviour and attitude. Specifically, a worker expects to be welcomed to a job rather than be forced, as it were, into it. When he is not in a position to comprehend the job requirements, he expects simple and intelligent instruction as to what is to be done and how it is to be done. He needs to be made aware of the factors contributing to a job well performed. He likes to work with a Supervisor whom he can respect and in whom he can have confidence. Like all human, he wants credit to be given for his work if credit is due. There are many other aspects of human behaviour which need to be catered to, but the important point is that these exist and they should be recognized.

By virtue of his responsibilities, therefore, the Supervisor in industry occupies a unique position. To the workers he represents management and to the management he represents the workers, at least in relation to production activities. He is the link that connects two important groups in any industry: management and workers.

Functionally, a Supervisor's responsibilities are in three distinct directions:

Firstly, to his workers: he has to instruct his team of workers on the job requirements; he is responsible for their safety, general welfare and morale; he has to represent to the management such justifiable grievances of his workers as are brought to his notice.

Secondly, to his fellow Supervisors: he has to effect the greatest possible co-ordination between their activities and his and has to extend his co-operation at all times.

Thirdly, he is responsible to his management: he has to adhere to established policies and procedures; have regard to the quantity and quality of the job output of his workers; consider the operational costs involved; and take into account the general attitude of his workers towards the enterprise as a whole.

These, generally, are the Supervisor's responsibilities, at least as emphasised in modern industrial enterprises. It is noteworthy that the general emphasis appears to be placed on a Supervisor's ability to evaluate, organise and direct human effort for a definite purpose, rather than on his ability as a craftsman. His craftsmanship is taken for granted and it would be of little avail if he lacks the ability to extract the best of the craftsmanship of his workers. In achieving this objective, it is apparent that the fundamental requisite of a Supervisor should be how good a teacher he is and how well he understands the psychology of "getting things done through the efforts of other people"—in other words, how well he manages.

This art and science of management calls in turn for planning and control.

Planning is to decide in a given set of circumstances what has to be accomplished by his workers, individually and collectively. It is also deciding what needs to be done, when, where and how it is to be done.

Then follows control, which is organisation and supervision. The first calls for a study of available means of enabling the workers to undertake the job on hand on a satisfactory basis. Supervision is necessary in order to close the gap between the desired performance and actual human performance.

In the final analysis, the art of management is the development, rather than direction, of workers and methods by which production levels can be maintained and increased.

However, the question still remains as to how best a Supervisor should play his part effectively. After considerable study and research of the functions of a Supervisor, some modern industries recommend, among others, the following rules of conduct and procedure :—

- (a) The Supervisor should understand thoroughly the operations and functions of his division. This is actually an understanding of what his workers are expected to do, what authority they have to do it and what their collective relationship is with other workers in the industry.
- (b) The Supervisor should obtain prior agreement on what results he and his team of workers are expected to show. In obtaining such agreement, it will be necessary to set standards or objectives.
- (c) The Supervisor should, at regular intervals, check the performance of his workers against the set standards or objectives.
- (d) The Supervisor should analyse and arrive at a decision as to what improvement could be effected where improvement is needed whether it be the development of an individual or the replacement of an incorrect practice.
- (e) The Supervisor should know what other operational divisions or individuals in the industry could be of assistance when necessary.

The greatest single reward which any Supervisor can receive is for his workers to have respect and regard for him; respect which accrues from proper evaluation of human dignity and regard which follows his individual competence.

*Reproduced from I. L. O. SUPERVISORY TRAINING NEWS.*

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## NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

### Asian Advisory Committee

In terms of the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 119th Session (Geneva, May-June, 1952) the 4th Session of the Asian Advisory Committee will be held at the International Labour Office, Geneva, on November 17 and 18, 1952.

The agenda of the session, as fixed by the Governing Body at its 117th Session (Geneva, November, 1951) is as follows:—

1. The development of the I. L. O. technical assistance programme in Asian countries;
2. Special protective legislation affecting women and its relation to women's employment in Asian countries;

3. Discussions at and conclusions of the Asian Manpower Conference at Bangkok, together with such additional information as may be of assistance to the Committee in giving further consideration to Asian migration problems;
4. Under-employment in Asia;
5. Any questions arising out of recommendations made by the Committee at its previous sessions.

Ceylon has been invited to send a representative to this Session and Mr. N. L. Abeyweera, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, who is already in Geneva on an I. L. O. Intership has been nominated to represent Ceylon.

### **I. L. O. Technical Meeting at Kandy**

An Asian Technical Regional meeting of the I. L. O. will be held at Queen's Hotel, Kandy, from December 1 to 10, 1952, to study the protection of young workers in Asian countries, with relation to their vocational preparation. About 50 to 60 delegates from various countries and 15 members of the I. L. O. staff are expected to attend.

### **Trade Union Registrations**

The following new Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 116), in the month of October, 1952:—

- 510 .. Co-operative Wholesale Establishment Employees' Union.
- 511 .. Government Supply Station Store-keepers' Union.

## **CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS\***

### **IV—The Coconut Growing Trade**

The original decisions of the Wages Board for the Coconut Growing Trade came into force on May 1, 1949. A notification relating to those decisions was published under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,971 of April 30, 1949. Decisions varying earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazettes* Nos. 10,098 of April 28, 1950, and No. 10,154 of September 22, 1950.

#### **Decisions**

##### **PART I**

#### *Direction under section (20) (2) (b)*

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

The special allowance for a normal working day in any month shall be computed on the cost of living index number for the month immediately preceding that month.

\* Decisions of Wages Boards, consolidated for easy reference, will be continued as a series in this *Gazette*.

*Note by the Editor.*

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

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

**PART II**

Minimum rates of wages for piece work applicable to certain processes in the activities of the Coconut Growing Trade described in the notification under section 6 of the Ordinance for the time being in force.

<i>Process</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	<i>Rs. c.</i>
(1) In the raising and maintenance of plantations—	
Picking nuts .. .. .	12 50 per 1,000 trees
(2) In the manufacture of copra—	
Husking nuts .. .. .	1 75 per 1,000 nuts
Splitting nuts, copra curing and sorting .. .. .	1 50 per 1,000 nuts

**PART III**

The minimum rate of wages for time work shall consist of—

- (1) a basic rate, and
- (2) a special allowance, as set out hereunder, and shall be applicable in the case of activities of the coconut growing trade which are specified in column 1 to all processes other than the processes for which minimum rates of wages for piece work have been prescribed in Part II.

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>						
<i>Activities</i>	<i>Basic rate for a normal working day</i>	<i>Rate of special allowance for a normal working day in any month</i>						
		<i>Cents</i>						
(1) The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation	For a kangany .. .. .	90						
	For a worker other than a kangany—							
	Where such worker is a male not under 18 years of age .. .. .	75						
	Where such worker is a female not under 18 years of age .. .. .	60						
(2) The manufacture of copra	Where such worker, irrespective of sex, is under 18 years of age .. .. .	50						
		<p>Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 215, the special allowance shall be—</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">For a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany) .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">67</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">For a female worker not under 18 years of age .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">54</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">For a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">47</td> </tr> </table> <p>Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is above or below 215, the rate of the special allowance hereinbefore prescribed shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, for each complete unit of 5 points by which the index number exceeds or falls short of 215 (no account being taken of any fraction of that unit) by an amount computed at the rates set out hereunder as illustrated in the tables in the page following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 cents in the case of a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany).</li> <li>2 cents in the case of a female worker not under 18 years of age.</li> <li>2 cents in the case of a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age.</li> </ul>	For a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany) .. .. .	67	For a female worker not under 18 years of age .. .. .	54	For a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age .. .. .	47
For a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany) .. .. .	67							
For a female worker not under 18 years of age .. .. .	54							
For a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age .. .. .	47							

TABLES ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICATION OF THE  
DIRECTIONS SET OUT IN COLUMN 3 IN THE  
PRECEDING PAGE

I.—Special allowance in the event of a rise in the index number.

Index Numbers	Special allowance		
	for a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany)	for a female worker not under 18 years of age	for a worker (irres- pective of sex) under 18 years of age
	Cents	Cents	Cents
215-219 ..	67	54	47
220-224 ..	70	56	49
225-229 ..	73	58	51
230-234 ..	76	60	53
235-239 ..	79	62	55

II.—Special allowance in the event of a fall in the index number.

Index Numbers	Special allowance		
	for a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany)	for a female worker not under 18 years of age	for a worker (irres- pective of sex) under 18 years of age
	Cents	Cents	Cents
215-211 ..	67	54	47
210-206 ..	64	52	45
205-201 ..	61	50	43
200-196 ..	58	48	41
195-191 ..	55	46	39

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the preceding provisions of this Part, the minimum rate of wages for time work for any worker engaged in cattle-keeping on a Sunday shall be one and a half times the minimum rate of wages fixed for such worker in respect of a normal working day.

#### PART IV

##### Overtime rate

In respect of each hour of work in excess of the normal working day, the minimum overtime rate shall be the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum daily rate by 8) increased by 25 per cent. of such minimum hourly rate.

#### PART V

##### Weekly holidays (section 24)

Every employer shall allow each Sunday as the weekly holiday to all workers employed under him:

Provided, however, that an employer may employ any worker on a Sunday, subject to the conditions—

- (1) that a day within the six days next succeeding such Sunday shall be allowed to that worker as a holiday;

(2) that in respect of work done on a Sunday—

(a) a worker who has worked for nine hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal), or for any period that falls short of nine hours by reason of the failure of the employer to provide him with work, shall be paid at one and a half times the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day;

(b) a worker who has worked for less than nine hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal) by reason of his unwillingness to work, shall, for each hour that he has worked, be paid at one and a half times the hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day by eight); and

(3) that no worker shall be employed on such Sunday for more than nine hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal).

The remuneration due to a worker for work done on the weekly holiday during any period shall be paid along with the wages payable for that period.

#### *Annual holidays (section 25)*

1. (a) If a male worker, not under 18 years of age, has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 228 days in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), he shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of five days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 228: Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 288 days.

(b) If a female worker or a worker (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 204 days in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), such worker shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of five days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 204: Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 264 days.

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

(a) every holiday allowed by the employer to the worker under section 25 at any earlier time in any year under consideration;

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

- (c) every day of absence due to any injury to the worker caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment;
- (d) every day of absence due to any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 117);
- (e) every day on which the employer fails to provide work for the worker;
- (f) every day of absence due to a strike or lockout that is not illegal provided such days do not in the aggregate exceed 30 days a year; and
- (g) every holiday or day of absence from work to which a worker is entitled by or under the provisions of any written law other than the Wages Boards Ordinance;

but shall not include the day fixed as the weekly holiday under section 24.

2. A worker shall be allowed his holiday or holidays on a day or days to be mutually agreed upon between him and his employer.

3. The remuneration for each holiday shall be the average daily wage of the worker obtained by dividing the total wage (excluding overtime) earned by the worker for the days on which he has actually worked in the last six months of the qualifying year by the number of such days.

4. Payment for the holiday or holidays shall be made before the commencement of such holiday or holidays.

5. Where a worker intends to leave his employment of his own accord, or is to be discontinued or dismissed from employment, on any date, he shall be entitled to take and shall take before that date—

- (a) every holiday which he was entitled to in respect of the last preceding year and which he has not already taken; and
- (b) where the worker has during the current year complied with the provisions relating to employment and work set out in paragraph 1, every holiday which, but for the termination of his employment, he would be entitled to in the next succeeding year;

and he shall be remunerated for such holidays in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of these decisions.

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

7. The foregoing decisions shall not apply in respect of employment at any time more than 12 months prior to the date on which the decisions come into force.

The preceding provisions of this Part shall not apply to workers engaged in cattle-keeping.

**TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—COLOMBO  
WORKING CLASS**

**Base : November, 1938-April, 1939=100**

**GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE**

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
1951—						
January	157	113	129	177	155	153 .. 281
February	159	111	129	184	154	155 .. 284
March	157	113	129	195	156	155 .. 284
April	156	113	129	196	158	155 .. 283
May	155	116	129	198	161	155 .. 283
June	155	113	129	199	162	155 .. 284
July	152	112	129	201	162	153 .. 281
August	152	113	129	196	161	153 .. 279
September	151	109	129	197	169	153 .. 279
October	152	111	129	207	165	154 .. 282
November	154	109	129	210	158	154 .. 284
December	158	109	129	208	159	157 .. 288
1952—						
January	158	105	129	208	168	157 .. 290
February	155	108	129	210	162	155 .. 286
March	150	107	129	208	164	152 .. 280
April	148	105	129	205	174	152 .. 280
May	149	105	129	195	164	150 .. 276
June	151	108	133	190	168	152 .. 279
July	148	104	133	186	175	150 .. 277
August	147	102	133	182	177	150 .. 275
September	149	104	133	181	178	151 .. 278
October	156	101	133	182	165	153 .. 282

**TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR**

**Base : July-September, 1939=100**

**GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE**

Year	Food	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Miscellaneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	64	12	8	16	
INDEX NUMBERS					<i>(July-Sept., 1939 = 100)</i>
<i>Base : July-September, 1939 = 100</i>					
1939	100	100	100	100	100
1940	106	113	107	105	107
1941	119	126	108	115	119
1942	160	139	117	135	154
<i>Base : October, 1942 = 100</i>					<i>Index Number October, 1942 = 100</i>
Group Weights	701	119	14	166	
1943	108	149	104	116	115
1944	110	202	105	114	122
1945	115	196	104	137	128
1946	118	214	106	131	131
1947	124	220	112	139	138
1948	142	224	112	128	149
1949	154	182	111	126	152
1950	164	162	108	134	158
1951	165	213	108	144	166
1951—					
January	161	172	108	134	157
February	172	181	108	137	166
March	174	185	108	134	168
April	173	194	108	137	169
May	168	202	108	135	166
June	163	217	108	136	164
July	161	230	108	141	165
August	158	225	108	151	164
September	158	222	108	162	166
October	159	243	108	161	169
November	164	244	108	145	170
December	165	240	108	152	171
1952—					
January	162	236	111	167	171
February	162	237	111	164	171
March	161	236	111	169	171
April	157	232	111	175	168
May	151	227	111	162	161
June	148	225	111	165	159
July	151	213	111	161	159
August	152	201	111	163	159
September	158	194	111	171	164
October	164	189	111	169	167

**TABLE III—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS**

**Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment**

Base : 1939 = 100

		Tea and Rubber Estate Workers					Unskilled 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	.. 109	.. 92	..	18.45	.. 111	.. 98	..		
1942	.. —	.. 68	.. 165	.. 107	..	24.23	.. 145	.. 97	..		
1943	.. —	.. 83	.. 201	.. 101	..	28.98	.. 174	.. 96	..		
1944	.. —	.. 87	.. 212	.. 101	..	34.03	.. 204	.. 110	..		
1945	.. —	.. 1.00	.. 244	.. 110	..	41.92	.. 252	.. 123	..		
1946	.. —	.. 1.15	.. 279	.. 122	..	68.52	.. 412	.. 194	..		
1947	.. —	.. 1.20	.. 293	.. 123	..	75.74	.. 455	.. 195	..		
1948	.. —	.. 1.29	.. 313	.. 121	..	78.16	.. 470	.. 195	..		
1949	.. —	.. 1.31	.. 320	.. 121	..	77.81	.. 468	.. 196	..		
1950	.. —	.. 1.53	.. 372	.. 136	..	83.11	.. 499	.. 198	..		
1951	.. —	.. 1.90	.. 453	.. 157	..	89.79	.. 540	.. 206	..		
1951	.. January	.. 1.79	.. 426	.. 157	..	87.44	.. 525	.. 202	..		
	.. February	.. 1.81	.. 431	.. 150	..	89.84	.. 540	.. 205	..		
	.. March	.. 1.89	.. 450	.. 155	..	90.44	.. 544	.. 207	..		
	.. April	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 158	..	90.44	.. 544	.. 208	..		
	.. May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 161	..	90.24	.. 542	.. 207	..		
	.. June	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	..	90.24	.. 542	.. 206	..		
	.. July	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	..	90.44	.. 544	.. 209	..		
	.. August	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	..	89.84	.. 540	.. 209	..		
	.. September	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 159	..	89.04	.. 535	.. 207	..		
	.. October	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 157	..	89.04	.. 535	.. 205	..		
	.. November	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 157	..	90.04	.. 541	.. 206	..		
	.. December	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 156	..	90.44	.. 544	.. 204	..		
1952	.. January	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	..	91.64	.. 551	.. 205	..		
	.. February	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	..	92.44	.. 556	.. 210	..		
	.. March	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	..	91.24	.. 548	.. 212	..		
	.. April	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 161	..	89.24	.. 536	.. 207	..		
	.. May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 165	..	89.24	.. 536	.. 209	..		
	.. June	.. 1.90	.. 452	.. 164	..	88.04	.. 529	.. 205	..		
	.. July	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	..	89.04	.. 535	.. 209	..		
	.. August	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	..	88.64	.. 533	.. 209	..		
	.. September	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 157	..	87.84	.. 528	.. 205	..		
	.. October	.. 1.90	.. 452	.. 156	..	88.84	.. 534	.. 205	..		

TABLE IV

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

Years	Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939 ..	3,712 ..	11,964 ..	5,034 ..	5,967 ..	26,677
1940 ..	4,734 ..	31,130 ..	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 ..	858 ..	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 January	6,072 ..	10,421 ..	13,439 ..	34,568 ..	64,500
February	6,330 ..	10,300 ..	13,384 ..	33,729 ..	63,743
March	6,288 ..	9,753 ..	13,191 ..	31,721 ..	60,953
April	6,077 ..	9,215 ..	12,757 ..	30,485 ..	58,534
May	5,669 ..	8,768 ..	12,151 ..	29,428 ..	56,016
June	5,573 ..	8,505 ..	12,179 ..	28,742 ..	54,999
July	5,652 ..	8,421 ..	12,448 ..	27,989 ..	54,510
August	5,806 ..	8,348 ..	12,398 ..	27,906 ..	54,458
September	5,718 ..	8,268 ..	12,254 ..	27,331 ..	53,621
October	5,582 ..	8,434 ..	12,544 ..	27,298 ..	53,858
November	5,577 ..	8,428 ..	12,791 ..	27,433 ..	54,229
December	†5,515 ..	†8,186 ..	†12,520 ..	26,486 ..	†52,707
1952 January	6,050 ..	8,211 ..	12,899 ..	26,822 ..	53,982
February	6,156 ..	8,067 ..	12,984 ..	26,286 ..	53,493
March	6,260 ..	7,795 ..	12,748 ..	25,319 ..	52,122
April	6,146 ..	7,548 ..	12,379 ..	24,396 ..	50,469
May	5,823 ..	7,100 ..	11,656 ..	23,534 ..	48,113
June	5,992 ..	7,010 ..	12,122 ..	23,896 ..	49,020
July	6,378 ..	7,275 ..	12,818 ..	24,864 ..	51,335
August‡	6,345 ..	7,233 ..	12,908 ..	24,488 ..	50,974
September	6,494 ..	7,398 ..	13,131 ..	24,618 ..	51,641

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

† Revised figures.

‡ Provisional figures.

TABLE V

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

Classification by Exchange Areas

Years	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Navalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Amarathapura	Avissawella	Total
1939..	26,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,677
1940..	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941..	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942..	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943..	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944..	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945..	10,784	378	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	—	1,497	—	—	21366*
1946..	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	—	36544†
1947..	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—	—	—	—	34,744
1948..	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	283	—	—	66,656
1949..	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	—	—	69,732
1950..	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,032	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—	348	—	—	65,122
1951 :-																
Jan.	41,634	3,756	3,236	5,992	2,718	949	1,142	2,059	565	1,011	1,050	—	388	—	—	64,500
Feb.	41,380	3,855	3,135	5,609	2,660	863	1,102	2,086	576	996	543	567	371	—	—	63,743
Mar.	39,668	3,669	2,881	5,161	2,697	839	1,102	1,987	523	1,028	481	567	350	—	—	60,953
Apr.	38,483	3,647	2,728	4,876	2,017	784	1,085	2,020	490	962	442	677	323	—	—	58,534
May	37,026	3,503	2,572	4,644	1,925	626	1,039	1,758	475	837	345	952	314	—	—	56,016
June	35,964	3,438	2,619	4,689	1,926	607	1,067	1,706	492	850	304	1008	329	—	—	54,999
July	35,673	3,524	2,702	4,791	2,018	461	1,118	1,704	513	790	326	524	366	—	—	54,510
Aug.	35,323	3,506	2,849	4,986	1,917	467	911	1,487	576	759	359	690	344	284	—	54,458
Sept.	34,650	3,334	2,855	4,820	1,957	490	885	1,551	571	718	375	675	331	359	—	53,621
Oct.	34,628	3,567	2,920	4,515	2,037	527	868	1,628	588	771	404	716	311	378	—	53,858
Nov.	34,479	3,659	2,963	4,443	2,223	548	873	1,648	557	924	352	899	293	368	—	54,229
Dec.	33,125	3,422	2,886	4,350	2,209	537	886	1,587	569	904	418	1207	284	323	—	52707‡
1952 :-																
Jan.	33,664	3,408	2,863	4,428	2,199	662	940	1,563	574	936	587	1439	341	378	—	53,982
Feb.	33,055	3,363	2,902	4,459	2,096	677	948	1,602	540	900	642	1543	352	414	—	53,493
Mar.	32,556	3,207	2,883	4,314	1,981	672	940	1,488	564	911	605	1195	336	470	—	52,122
Apr.	31,768	3,219	2,814	4,123	1,613	667	868	1,436	484	831	502	1416	292	436	—	50,469
May	30,462	3,049	2,701	4,065	1,403	646	832	1,256	561	694	436	1417	256	335	—	48,113
June	31,190	3,110	2,802	4,141	1,632	580	872	1,188	574	578	412	1357	251	333	—	49,020
July	31,709	3,236	2,894	4,194	1,918	583	948	1,201	664	608	434	1182	303	409	1052	51,335
Aug.	31,973	3,266	2,939	4,066	1,864	648	1,015	1,247	704	569	391	848	319	414	711‡	50974‡
Sept.	32,033	3,275	3,046	3,952	2,336	565	1,020	1,286	724	520	423	793	326	408	934	51,641

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

† Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avissawella.

(These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

‡ Revised figures.

§ Provisional figures

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

Year	Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Unskilled	Total	
1939	—	—	—	—	2,583	
1940	—	—	—	—	5,089	
1941	—	—	—	—	9,071	
1942	—	—	—	—	8,129	
1943	—	—	—	—	4,170	
1944	—	—	—	—	1,875	
1945	369	1,104	411	2,653	4,537	
1946	1,303	3,012	1,341	10,130	15,786	
1947	915	1,417	911	4,161	7,404	
1948	1,355	1,563	1,311	6,118	10,347	
1949	1,807	1,616	1,767	9,590	14,780	
1950	2,059	1,509	1,438	5,773	10,779	
1951	January	157	88	115	339	699
	February	170	60	170	353	753
	March	118	103	128	270	619
	April	190	111	157	329	787
	May	264	89	151	375	879
	June	149	220	157	1,008	1,534
	July	219	190	145	509	1,063
	August	142	123	152	658	1,075
	September	146	105	149	294	694
	October	185	151	179	347	862
	November	151	190	237	600	1,178
	December	128	116	127	792	1,163
1952	January	248	181	197	425	1,051
	February	218	208	179	551	1,156
	March	248	164	158	482	1,052
	April	224	104	66	371	765
	May	161	125	115	407	808
	June	217	173	103	416	909
	July	254	151	193	507	1,105
	Aug.	290	214	192	466	1,162
	September	209	155	189	802	1,355

TABLE VII

Statement showing the number of Persons Registered and the number placed in employment during the Month of September, 1952

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central	361	107	473	84	447	57	1,131	293	2,412	541
Negombo	32	2	43	1	79	3	140	13	294	19
Kalutara	65	17	43	—	148	1	214	36	470	54
Galle	100	5	83	2	115	7	310	10	608	24
Kandy	125	12	96	3	282	28	213	18	716	61
Nawalapitiya	18	1	14	4	44	1	84	44	160	50
Kurunegala	41	19	18	2	80	11	56	12	195	44
Jaffna	80	7	13	3	94	12	59	26	246	48
Ratnapura	26	7	10	—	42	3	32	51	110	15
Badulla	24	3	14	6	52	9	51	26	141	44
Batticaloa	21	11	17	—	33	6	50	4	121	21
Kalmunai	22	1	103	48	68	4	332	311	525	364
Trincomalee	14	1	11	1	21	3	11	—	57	5
Anuradhapura	12	7	3	—	33	3	11	2	59	12
Avissawella	25	—	31	—	71	2	193	2	320	4
Women's	83	9	29	1	113	39	84	—	309	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>1,355</b>

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	9,782*	do.	8	do.	do.
1941	27	4,156	do.	15	do.	do.
1942	8	949	do.	14	do.	do.
1943	22	2,436	5,234	31†	4,550	4,359
1944	26	3,648	4,048‡	66‡	12,399	25,937
1945	28	3,514	4,285	53	28,875	153,388‡
1946	87	15,259	31,830‡	69	39,237	250,866
1947	53	11,849	199,657	52	43,485	544,174
1948	33	23,100	49,933‡	20	1,065	2,497‡
1949	66	477,412	681,340	28	2,874	14,576‡
1950	82	22,808	85,837	28 <sup>o</sup>	5,471	22,617
1951	67	306,091	521,040	35	6,726	17,484
1951 January	6	2,354	21,643	3	223	1,182
February	7	2,358	12,163	3	614	1,696
March	8	1,199	3,895	5	2,306	560
April ..	4	1,123	5,621	7	1,366	9,658
May ..	8	1,325	2,335	—	—	—
June ..	5	380	675	4	49	89
July ..	6	1,353	178,556	1	564	546
August	6	770	488	1	150	150
September	2	151	90	3	148	1,078
October	2	90	90	4	947	2,126
November	8	931	931	2	240	230
December	5	294,057	294,553	2	119	119
1952 January ..	—	—	—	3	405	14,792
February	5	807	1,252	4	72	123
March	6	2,964	4,384	2	383	1,129
April ..	6	383	528	1	82	58
May ..	3	151	1,266	4	246	399
June ..	2	99	169	5	485	576
July ..	—	—	—	3	344	568
August	3	200	272	1	21	64

\*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.

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  
AUGUST, 1952, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES**

Industry or Trade	Number of		Number of	
	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days lost	
Plantations—Tea ..	1	63	63	
Rubber ..	2	137	209	
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	—	—	—	
Coconut ..	—	—	—	
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	—	—	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>272</b>	
Engineering ..	—	—	—	
Printing ..	—	—	—	
Motor Transport ..	1	21	64	
Tea Export ..	—	—	—	
Rubber Export ..	—	—	—	
Coconut Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	—	—	—	
Match Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	
Plumbago ..	—	—	—	
Cinema ..	—	—	—	
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	—	—	—	
Building Trade ..	—	—	—	
Local Government Services ..	—	—	—	
Service Institutions ..	—	—	—	
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	—	—	—	
Textile ..	—	—	—	
Relief Schemes ..	—	—	—	
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	—	—	—	
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	
Beedi Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>64</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>4</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>336</b>	

**TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN  
AUGUST, 1952, BY CAUSES**

Cause	Number of		Number of	
	Strikes		Workers Involved	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work ..	1	—	63	—
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	1	—	9	—
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	1	1	128	21
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	—	—	—
6. Right of association and meeting ..	—	—	—	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	—	—	—	—
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	—	—	—	—
10. General demands ..	—	—	—	—
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>21</b>

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

Years	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of Departures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatriation on Govt. account	Left Ceylon Un-assisted	Total		
1939	25,425	3,834	29,259	2,975	31,714	34,689	—	5,430
1940	2,955	363	3,318	5,560	12,578	18,138	—	14,820
1941	3,234	350	3,584	8,410	11,243	19,653	—	16,069
1942	6,585	229	6,814	5,398	33,183	38,581	—	31,767
1943	42,677	2,076	44,753	1,368	59,577	60,945	—	16,192
1944	49,354	2,623	51,977	786	59,683	60,469	—	8,492
1945	82,598	3,844	86,442	572	85,428	86,000	442	—
1946	75,269	3,325	78,594	282	75,657	75,939	2,655	—
1947	52,177	2,400	54,577	242	58,381	58,623	—	4,046
1948	47,621	2,926	50,547	151	47,115	47,266	3,281	—
1949	42,188	2,237	44,425	302	46,538	46,840	—	2,415
1950	49,385	1,525	50,910	267	55,360	55,627	—	4,717
1951	53,218	1,503	54,721	203	58,591	58,794	—	4,073
1951 January	1,745	85	1,830	12	4,123	4,135	—	2,305
February	2,732	73	2,805	2	6,303	6,305	—	3,500
March	4,286	86	4,372	9	6,719	6,728	—	2,356
April	6,108	85	6,193	5	6,126	6,131	62	—
May	5,827	103	5,930	13	8,690	8,703	—	2,773
June	6,756	140	6,896	11	5,536	5,547	1,349	—
July	6,643	160	6,803	13	3,531	3,544	3,259	—
August	4,295	205	4,500	34	4,740	4,774	—	274
September	4,507	170	4,677	4	4,141	4,145	532	—
October	4,485	130	4,615	37	2,746	2,783	1,832	—
November	3,000	171	3,171	39	3,095	3,134	37	—
December	2,834	95	2,929	24	2,841	2,865	64	—
1952 January	2,063	79	2,142	20	6,121	6,141	—	3,999
February	3,780	83	3,863	9	7,568	7,577	—	3,714
March	5,825	95	5,920	28	7,770	7,798	—	1,878
April	6,470	77	6,547	44	7,739	7,783	—	1,236
May	7,597	79	7,676	18	6,997	7,015	661	—
June	6,899	236	7,135	19	4,704	4,723	2,412	—
July	5,500	73	5,573	38	3,134	3,172	2,401	—
August	3,287	25	3,312	39	4,673	4,712	—	1,400
September	4,672	206	4,878	17	3,333	3,350	1,528	—
October	4,019	408	4,427	16	2,246	2,262	2,165	—

**APPENDIX I**

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

Month: November, 1952

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
<b>Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	10	1	12	2	22
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	84	1	74
Child worker	0	65	0	77	1	42
<b>Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	10	1	12	2	22
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	84	1	74
Child worker	0	65	0	77	1	42
<b>Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	30	1	12	2	42
Female worker not under 15 years	1	20	0	84	2	4
Child worker	0	95	0	77	1	72
<b>Coconut Growing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation : and						
The manufacture of copra—						
Kangany	0	90	1	12	2	2
Male not under 18 years	0	75	1	12	1	87
Female not under 18 years	0	60	0	84	1	44
Worker under 18 years	0	50	0	77	1	27
<b>Coconut Manufacturing Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The manufacture of desiccated coconut ;						
The manufacture of coconut oil ; and						
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—						
Within the Colombo area—						
Kangany	1	44	1	30	2	74
Male not under 18 years	1	24	1	30	2	54
Female not under 18 years	1	0	0	97	1	97
Worker under 18 years	0	75	0	90	1	65
Outside the Colombo area—						
Kangany	1	20	1	30	2	50
Male not under 18 years	1	0	1	30	2	30
Female not under 18 years	0	80	0	97	1	77
Worker under 18 years	0	60	0	90	1	50
" Colombo area " includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo						
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes						
<b>Engineering Trade</b>						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Unskilled labourer	1	24	1	30	2	54
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1	44	1	40	2	84
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1	28	1	40	2	68
Skilled worker	1	80	1	40	3	20
Kangany	1	60	1	40	3	0
Watcher	1	50	1	40	2	90

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>
<b>Engineering Trade (contd.)</b>			
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices</i>			
1st year .. .. .	0 40 .. .. .	0 42 .. .. .	0 82
2nd year .. .. .	0 56 .. .. .	0 52 .. .. .	1 8
3rd year .. .. .	0 72 .. .. .	0 79 .. .. .	1 51
4th year .. .. .	0 96 .. .. .	0 94 .. .. .	1 90

**Printing Trade**

*Monthly Rates*

Class A worker .. .. .	100 0 .. .. .	77 0 .. .. .	177 0
" B " " .. .. .	75 0 .. .. .	59 0 .. .. .	134 0
" C Grade I worker .. .. .	50 0 .. .. .	50 0 .. .. .	100 0
" C " II " .. .. .	45 0 .. .. .	45 42 .. .. .	90 42
" D worker .. .. .	40 0 .. .. .	41 0 .. .. .	81 0
" E " " .. .. .	37 50 .. .. .	38 79 .. .. .	76 29
" F " " .. .. .	18 0 .. .. .	21 20 .. .. .	39 20
" G " " .. .. .	40 0 .. .. .	41 0 .. .. .	81 0
Class A—1st year learner .. .. .	30 0 .. .. .	24 10 .. .. .	54 10
" B " " .. .. .	22 50 .. .. .	18 70 .. .. .	41 20
" C Grade I, 1st year learner .. .. .	20 0 .. .. .	20 50 .. .. .	40 50
" C " II " " .. .. .	18 0 .. .. .	18 70 .. .. .	36 70
" D—1st year learner .. .. .	16 0 .. .. .	16 90 .. .. .	32 90
Class A—2nd year learner .. .. .	40 0 .. .. .	31 80 .. .. .	71 80
" B " " .. .. .	37 50 .. .. .	30 0 .. .. .	67 50
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner .. .. .	25 0 .. .. .	25 42 .. .. .	50 42
" C " II " " .. .. .	22 50 .. .. .	23 21 .. .. .	45 71
" D—2nd year learner .. .. .	20 0 .. .. .	21 0 .. .. .	41 0
Class A—3rd year learner .. .. .	50 0 .. .. .	39 50 .. .. .	89 50
" B " " .. .. .	45 0 .. .. .	35 90 .. .. .	80 90
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner .. .. .	30 0 .. .. .	30 50 .. .. .	60 50
" C " II " " .. .. .	27 0 .. .. .	27 72 .. .. .	54 72
" D—3rd year learner .. .. .	24 0 .. .. .	25 10 .. .. .	49 10
Class A—4th year learner .. .. .	65 0 .. .. .	50 80 .. .. .	115 80
" B " " .. .. .	56 25 .. .. .	44 42 .. .. .	100 67
" C Grade I, 4th year learner .. .. .	37 50 .. .. .	37 79 .. .. .	75 29
" C " II " " .. .. .	33 75 .. .. .	34 31 .. .. .	68 6
" D—4th year learner .. .. .	30 0 .. .. .	31 0 .. .. .	61 0
Class A—5th year learner .. .. .	80 0 .. .. .	62 60 .. .. .	142 60

**Cigar Trade**

A piece rate of Rs. 4.60 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled

**Plumbago Trade**

*Daily Rates*

Underground workers—

Basses .. .. .	2 75 .. .. .	1 12 .. .. .	3 87
Kanganies } .. .. .	2 25 .. .. .	1 12 .. .. .	3 37
Loaders }			
Overseers } .. .. .	2 8 .. .. .	1 12 .. .. .	3 20
Shift bosses .. .. .			
Blasters } .. .. .	2 0 .. .. .	1 12 .. .. .	3 12
Drillers (hand and machine)			
Shaft drivers			
Stoppers (excavators) } .. .. .	1 50 .. .. .	1 12 .. .. .	2 62
Timber men }			
Muckers } .. .. .	2 25 .. .. .	1 12 .. .. .	3 37
Trolley men }			
Unskilled labourers }			
Onsetters or Donakatakarayas .. .. .			

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> Rs. c.	<i>Special Allowance</i> Rs. c.	<i>Total</i> Rs. c.
<b>Plumbago Trade (contd.)</b>			
Underground and surface workers—			
Electricians	2 50 ..	1 12 ..	3 62
Enginemen			
Fitters			
Hoistmen			
Mechanics			
Pumpmen			
Winchmen	2 25 ..	1 12 ..	3 37
Checkers			
Electricians (assistants)			
Fitters (assistants)	1 50 ..	1 12 ..	2 62
Windlassmen (dabare workers)			
Surface workers—			
Carpenters	2 50 ..	1 12 ..	3 62
Masons			
Overseers	2 25 ..	1 12 ..	3 37
Blacksmiths			
Boilermen	2 0 ..	1 12 ..	3 12
Drill sharpeners			
Firewood carriers and splitters	1 60 ..	1 12 ..	2 72
Carters			
Watchers	1 50 ..	1 12 ..	2 62
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen			
Cooks	2 0 ..	1 12 ..	3 12
Smithy boys			
Unskilled labourers	1 24 ..	1 12 ..	2 36

*N.B.*—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 77 cents.

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies	2 0 ..	1 32 ..	3 32
(B) On different jobs—			
Within the Colombo area—			
Male worker not under 18 years	1 25 ..	1 32 ..	2 57
Female worker not under 18 years	1 0 ..	1 4 ..	2 4
Worker under 18 years	0 50 ..	0 97 ..	1 47
Outside the Colombo area—			
Male worker not under 18 years	1 0 ..	1 32 ..	2 32
Female worker not under 18 years	0 84 ..	1 4 ..	1 88
Worker under 18 years	0 40 ..	0 97 ..	1 37

“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 24 ..	1 30 ..	2 54
(b) Intermediate Grade	1 40 ..	1 40 ..	2 80
(c) Grade I	1 60 ..	1 40 ..	3 0
(d) Box makers and repairers	1 40 ..	1 40 ..	2 80
(e) Watchers	1 50 ..	1 40 ..	2 90
B. Female workers not under 18 years	1 0 ..	1 18 ..	2 18
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years	0 60 ..	0 82 ..	1 42
"    15    "    16    "	0 70 ..	0 87 ..	1 57
"    16    "    17    "	0 80 ..	0 92 ..	1 72
"    17    "    18    "	1 0 ..	1 2 ..	2 2

*Class of Worker*

*Basic Wage*  
Rs. c.

*Special Allowance*  
Rs. c.

*Total*  
Rs. c.

**Rubber Export Trade**

*Daily Rates*

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II .. .. .

(b) Intermediate Grade .. .. .

(c) Grade I .. .. .

(d) Watchers .. .. .

B. Female workers not under 18 years

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..

    "    15    "    16    "    ..

    "    16    "    17    "    ..

    "    17    "    18    "    ..

1 24	1 30	2 54
1 40	1 40	2 80
1 60	1 40	3 0
1 50	1 40	2 90
1 0	1 18	2 18
0 60	0 82	1 42
0 70	0 87	1 57
0 80	0 92	1 72
1 0	1 2	2 2

**Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade**

*Monthly Rates*

Tope kangany .. .. .

Toddy tavern watcher .. .. .

Arrack tavern watcher .. .. .

Tope watcher .. .. .

Collecting station manager .. .. .

Selling toddy at tavern .. .. .

Selling arrack at tavern .. .. .

Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade .. .. .

Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade .. .. .

Collecting toddy from trees in the vinegar section of the trade .. .. .

Distilling toddy at distillery .. .. .

110 0	—	110 0
60 0	—	60 0
60 0	—	60 0
50 0	—	50 0
75 0	—	75 0
75 0	—	75 0
75 0	—	75 0
75 0	—	75 0
75 0	—	75 0
50 0	—	50 0
50 0	—	50 0
75 0	—	75 0

*Daily Rates*

Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—

(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age

(b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age

Unskilled labourers—

Male workers not under 16 years

Female workers not under 16 years

2 25	—	2 25
1 85	—	1 85
2 10	—	2 10
1 70	—	1 70

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

**Motor Transport Trade**

*Monthly Rates*

Class A worker .. .. .

    "    B    "    .. .. .

    "    C    "    .. .. .

    "    D    "    .. .. .

    "    E    "    .. .. .

    "    F    "    .. .. .

    "    G    "    .. .. .

    "    H    "    .. .. .

    "    J    "    .. .. .

    "    K    "    .. .. .

    "    L    "    .. .. .

100 0	41 0	141 0
90 0	41 0	131 0
85 0	38 50	123 50
100 0	41 0	141 0
70 0	36 0	106 0
67 50	41 0	108 50
60 0	37 40	97 40
50 0	37 40	87 40
60 0	37 40	97 40
90 0	37 40	127 40
45 0	28 25	73 25

*Daily Rates*

Class A worker .. .. .

    "    B    "    .. .. .

    "    C    "    .. .. .

    "    D    "    .. .. .

    "    E    "    .. .. .

    "    F    "    .. .. .

    "    G    "    .. .. .

    "    H    "    .. .. .

    "    L    "    .. .. .

4 0	1 75	5 75
4 0	1 75	5 75
3 25	1 75	5 0
4 0	1 75	5 75
2 75	1 50	4 25
2 75	1 75	4 50
2 50	1 75	4 25
2 25	1 75	4 0
1 50	1 3	2 53

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

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> Rs. c.	<i>Special Allowance</i> Rs. c.	<i>Total</i> Rs. c.
<b>Match Manufacturing Trade</b>			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
<i>Grade I—</i>			
Male 18 years and over .. .. .	1 80 ..	1 40 ..	3 20
Female 18 years and over .. .. .	1 44 ..	1 30 ..	2 74
Young person over 14 and under 17 years .. .. .	0 85 ..	0 84 ..	1 69
Young person 17 years and over but under 18 years .. .. .	1 15 ..	1 2 ..	2 17
<i>Grade II—</i>			
Male 18 years and over .. .. .	1 40 ..	1 40 ..	2 80
Female 18 years and over .. .. .	1 12 ..	1 30 ..	2 42
Young person over 14 and under 17 years .. .. .	0 70 ..	0 84 ..	1 54
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years .. .. .	0 90 ..	1 2 ..	1 92
<i>Grade III—</i>			
Male 18 years and over .. .. .	1 24 ..	1 30 ..	2 54
Female 18 years and over .. .. .	1 0 ..	1 18 ..	2 18
Young person over 14 and under 17 years .. .. .	0 60 ..	0 84 ..	1 44
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years .. .. .	0 80 ..	1 2 ..	1 82
<i>Grade IV—</i>			
Watcher .. .. .	1 50 ..	1 40 ..	2 90

**Cinema Trade**

*Monthly Rates*

*Within the Municipal areas*

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled .. .. .	32 25 ..	33 60 ..	65 85
Semi-skilled .. .. .	37 50 ..	36 20 ..	73 70
Skilled, Grade II .. .. .	50 0 ..	38 2 ..	88 2
Skilled, Grade I .. .. .	60 0 ..	38 2 ..	98 2

B—Clerical—

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

*Outside the Municipal areas*

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled .. .. .	32 25 ..	33 60 ..	65 85
Semi-skilled .. .. .	35 0 ..	36 20 ..	71 20
Skilled, Grade II .. .. .	42 0 ..	38 2 ..	80 2
Skilled, Grade I .. .. .	55 0 ..	38 2 ..	93 2

B—Clerical—

Grade III .. .. .	40 0 ..	34 0 ..	74 0
Grade II .. .. .	45 0 ..	37 0 ..	82 0
Grade I .. .. .	100 0 ..	42 0 ..	142 0

*Class of Worker*

**Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade**

*Basic  
Wage  
Rs. c.*

*Special  
Allowance  
Rs. c.*

*Total  
Rs. c.*

*Monthly Rates*

*Manual Work*

Special Grade	..	..	65 0	..	31 75	..	96 75
Skilled Grade	..	..	55 0	..	27 75	..	82 75
Semi-skilled Grade	..	..	45 0	..	24 75	..	69 75
Unskilled, Grade I	..	..	37 0	..	24 75	..	61 75
Unskilled, Grade II	..	..	31 0	..	24 75	..	55 75

*Women Workers*

Female kangannies	..	..	35 0	..	24 75	..	59 75
Female labourers	..	..	30 0	..	24 75	..	54 75

*Non-manual Workers*

Special Grade	..	..	75 0	..	37 0	..	112 0
Grade I	..	..	55 0	..	27 75	..	82 75

**Building Trade**

*Daily Rates*

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years	..	..	1 24	..	1 30	..	2 54
--------------------	----	----	------	----	------	----	------

Female labourers—

Not under 18 years	..	..	1 0	..	1 30	..	2 30
--------------------	----	----	-----	----	------	----	------

Unskilled labourers—

(irrespective of sex)

Under 18 years of age	..	..	0 80	..	1 30	..	2 10
-----------------------	----	----	------	----	------	----	------

Semi-skilled, Grade II

	..	..	1 44	..	1 40	..	2 84
--	----	----	------	----	------	----	------

Semi-skilled, Grade I

	..	..	1 60	..	1 40	..	3 0
--	----	----	------	----	------	----	-----

Skilled

	..	..	1 80	..	1 40	..	3 20
--	----	----	------	----	------	----	------

**Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1952, to Workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trades**

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 56	1 11	0 45	0 42	0 87	0 32½	0 38½	0 71	½
1	1 10	1 12	2 22	0 90	0 84	1 74	0 65	0 77	1 42	1
2	2 20	2 24	4 44	1 80	1 68	3 48	1 30	1 54	2 84	2
3	3 30	3 36	6 66	2 70	2 52	5 22	1 95	2 31	4 26	3
4	4 40	4 48	8 88	3 60	3 36	6 96	2 60	3 8	5 68	4
5	5 50	5 60	11 10	4 50	4 20	8 70	3 25	3 85	7 10	5
6	6 60	6 72	13 32	5 40	5 4	10 44	3 90	4 62	8 52	6
7	7 70	7 84	15 54	6 30	5 88	12 18	4 55	5 39	9 94	7
8	8 80	8 96	17 76	7 20	6 72	13 92	5 20	6 16	11 36	8
9	9 90	10 8	19 98	8 10	7 56	15 66	5 85	6 93	12 78	9
10	11 0	11 20	22 20	9 0	8 40	17 40	6 50	7 70	14 20	10
11	12 10	12 32	24 42	9 90	9 24	19 14	7 15	8 47	15 62	11
12	13 20	13 44	26 64	10 80	10 8	20 88	7 80	9 24	17 4	12
13	14 30	14 56	28 86	11 70	10 92	22 62	8 45	10 1	18 46	13
14	15 40	15 68	31 8	12 60	11 76	24 36	9 10	10 78	19 88	14
15	16 50	16 80	33 30	13 50	12 60	26 10	9 75	11 55	21 30	15
16	17 60	17 92	35 52	14 40	13 44	27 84	10 40	12 32	22 72	16
17	18 70	19 4	37 74	15 30	14 28	29 58	11 5	13 9	24 14	17
18	19 80	20 16	39 96	16 20	15 12	31 32	11 70	13 86	25 56	18
19	20 90	21 28	42 18	17 10	15 96	33 6	12 35	14 63	26 98	19
20	22 0	22 40	44 40	18 0	16 80	34 80	13 0	15 40	28 40	20
21	23 10	23 52	46 62	18 90	17 64	36 54	13 65	16 17	29 82	21
22	24 20	24 64	48 84	19 80	18 48	38 28	14 30	16 94	31 24	22
23	25 30	25 76	51 6	20 70	19 32	40 2	14 95	17 71	32 66	23
24	26 40	26 88	53 28	21 60	20 16	41 76	15 60	18 48	34 8	24
25	27 50	28 0	55 50	22 50	21 0	43 50	16 25	19 25	35 50	25
26	28 60	29 12	57 72	23 40	21 84	45 24	16 90	20 2	36 92	26
27	29 70	30 24	59 94	24 30	22 68	46 98	17 55	20 79	38 34	27
28	30 80	31 36	62 16	25 20	23 52	48 72	18 20	21 56	39 76	28
29	31 90	32 48	64 38	26 10	24 36	50 46	18 85	22 33	41 18	29
30	33 0	33 60	66 60	27 0	25 20	52 20	19 50	23 10	42 60	30

\* 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 November, 1952, 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 65	0 56	1 21	0 60	0 42	1 2	0 47½	0 38½	0 86	½
1	1 30	1 12	2 42	1 20	0 84	2 4	0 95	0 77	1 72	1
2	2 60	2 24	4 84	2 40	1 68	4 8	1 90	1 54	3 44	2
3	3 90	3 36	7 26	3 60	2 52	6 12	2 85	2 31	5 16	3
4	5 20	4 48	9 68	4 80	3 36	8 16	3 80	3 8	6 88	4
5	6 50	5 60	12 10	6 0	4 20	10 20	4 75	3 85	8 60	5
6	7 80	6 72	14 52	7 20	5 4	12 24	5 70	4 62	10 32	6
7	9 10	7 84	16 94	8 40	5 88	14 28	6 65	5 39	12 4	7
8	10 40	8 96	19 36	9 60	6 72	16 32	7 60	6 16	13 76	8
9	11 70	10 8	21 78	10 80	7 56	18 36	8 55	6 93	15 48	9
10	13 0	11 20	24 20	12 0	8 40	20 40	9 50	7 70	17 20	10
11	14 30	12 32	26 62	13 20	9 24	22 44	10 45	8 47	18 92	11
12	15 60	13 44	29 4	14 40	10 8	24 48	11 40	9 24	20 64	12
13	16 90	14 56	31 46	15 60	10 92	26 52	12 35	10 1	22 36	13
14	18 20	15 68	33 88	16 80	11 76	28 56	13 30	10 78	24 8	14
15	19 50	16 80	36 30	18 0	12 60	30 60	14 25	11 55	25 80	15
16	20 80	17 92	38 72	19 20	13 44	32 64	15 20	12 32	27 52	16
17	22 10	19 4	41 14	20 40	14 28	34 68	16 15	13 9	29 24	17
18	23 40	20 16	43 56	21 60	15 12	36 72	17 10	13 86	30 96	18
19	24 70	21 28	45 98	22 80	15 96	38 76	18 5	14 63	32 68	19
20	26 0	22 40	48 40	24 0	16 80	40 80	19 0	15 40	34 40	20
21	27 30	23 52	50 82	25 20	17 64	42 84	19 95	16 17	36 12	21
22	28 60	24 64	53 24	26 40	18 48	44 88	20 90	16 94	37 84	22
23	29 90	25 76	55 66	27 60	19 32	46 92	21 85	17 71	39 56	23
24	31 20	26 88	58 8	28 80	20 16	48 96	22 80	18 48	41 28	24
25	32 50	28 0	60 50	30 0	21 0	51 0	23 75	19 25	43 0	25
26	33 80	29 12	62 92	31 20	21 84	53 4	24 70	20 2	44 72	26
27	35 10	30 24	65 34	32 40	22 68	55 8	25 65	20 79	46 44	27
28	36 40	31 36	67 76	33 60	23 52	57 12	26 60	21 56	48 16	28
29	37 70	32 48	70 18	34 80	24 36	59 16	27 55	22 33	49 88	29
30	39 0	33 60	72 60	36 0	25 20	61 20	28 50	23 10	51 60	30

\* 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 November 1952, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

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

Note.—“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo; “Male” refers to male workers not under 18 years of age; “Female” to female workers not under 18 years of age and “Young Persons” to workers under 18 years of age.

APPENDIX III (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1952, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	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 27	1 40	1 50	1 40	1 45	1 9	0 71	0 78½	0 86	1 1	½
1	2 54	2 80	3 0	2 80	2 90	2 18	1 42	1 57	1 72	2 2	1
2	5 8	5 60	6 0	5 60	5 80	4 36	2 84	3 14	3 44	4 4	2
3	7 62	8 40	9 0	8 40	8 70	6 54	4 26	4 71	5 16	6 6	3
4	10 16	11 20	12 0	11 20	11 60	8 72	5 68	6 28	6 88	8 8	4
5	12 70	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 50	10 90	7 10	7 85	8 60	10 10	5
6	15 24	16 80	18 0	16 80	17 40	13 8	8 52	9 42	10 32	12 12	6
7	17 78	19 60	21 0	19 60	20 30	15 26	9 94	10 99	12 4	14 14	7
8	20 32	22 40	24 0	22 40	23 20	17 44	11 36	12 56	13 76	16 16	8
9	22 86	25 20	27 0	25 20	26 10	19 62	12 78	14 13	15 48	18 18	9
10	25 40	28 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	21 80	14 20	15 70	17 20	20 20	10
11	27 94	30 80	33 0	30 80	31 90	23 98	15 62	17 27	18 92	22 22	11
12	30 48	33 60	36 0	33 60	34 80	26 16	17 4	18 84	20 64	24 24	12
13	33 2	36 40	39 0	36 40	37 70	28 34	18 46	20 41	22 36	26 26	13
14	35 56	39 20	42 0	39 20	40 60	30 52	19 88	21 98	24 8	28 28	14
15	38 10	42 0	45 0	42 0	43 50	32 70	21 30	23 55	25 80	30 30	15
16	40 64	44 80	48 0	44 80	46 40	34 88	22 72	25 12	27 52	32 32	16
17	43 18	47 60	51 0	47 60	49 30	37 6	24 14	26 69	29 24	34 34	17
18	45 72	50 40	54 0	50 40	52 20	39 24	25 56	28 26	30 96	36 36	18
19	48 26	53 20	57 0	53 20	55 10	41 42	26 98	29 83	32 68	38 38	19
20	50 80	56 0	60 0	56 0	58 0	43 60	28 40	31 40	34 40	40 40	20
21	53 34	58 80	63 0	58 80	60 90	45 78	29 82	32 97	36 12	42 42	21
22	55 88	61 60	66 0	61 60	63 80	47 96	31 24	34 54	37 84	44 44	22
23	58 42	64 40	69 0	64 40	66 70	50 14	32 66	36 11	39 56	46 46	23
24	60 96	67 20	72 0	67 20	69 60	52 32	34 8	37 68	41 28	48 48	24
25	63 50	70 0	75 0	70 0	72 50	54 50	35 50	39 25	43 0	50 50	25
26	66 4	72 80	78 0	72 80	75 40	56 68	36 92	40 82	44 72	52 52	26
27	68 58	75 60	81 0	75 60	78 30	58 86	38 34	42 39	46 44	54 54	27
28	71 12	78 40	84 0	78 40	81 20	61 4	39 76	43 96	48 16	56 56	28
29	73 66	81 20	87 0	81 20	84 10	63 22	41 18	45 53	49 88	58 58	29
30	76 20	84 0	90 0	84 0	87 0	65 40	42 60	47 10	51 60	60 60	30

\* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1952, 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 27	1 42	1 34	1 60	1 50	1 45	0 41	0 54	0 75½	0 95	½
1	2 54	2 84	2 68	3 20	3 0	2 90	0 82	1 8	1 51	1 90	1
2	5 8	5 68	5 36	6 40	6 0	5 80	1 64	2 16	3 2	3 80	2
3	7 62	8 52	8 4	9 60	9 0	8 70	2 46	3 24	4 53	5 70	3
4	10 16	11 36	10 72	12 80	12 0	11 60	3 28	4 32	6 4	7 60	4
5	12 70	14 20	13 40	16 0	15 0	14 50	4 10	5 40	7 55	9 50	5
6	15 24	17 4	16 8	19 20	18 0	17 40	4 92	6 48	9 6	11 40	6
7	17 78	19 88	18 76	22 40	21 0	20 30	5 74	7 56	10 57	13 30	7
8	20 32	22 72	21 44	25 60	24 0	23 20	6 56	8 64	12 8	15 20	8
9	22 86	25 56	24 12	28 80	27 0	26 10	7 38	9 72	13 59	17 10	9
10	25 40	28 40	26 80	32 0	30 0	29 0	8 20	10 80	15 10	19 0	10
11	27 94	31 24	29 48	35 20	33 0	31 90	9 2	11 88	16 61	20 90	11
12	30 48	34 8	32 16	38 40	36 0	34 80	9 84	12 96	18 12	22 80	12
13	33 2	36 92	34 84	41 60	39 0	37 70	10 66	14 4	19 63	24 70	13
14	35 56	39 76	37 52	44 80	42 0	40 60	11 48	15 12	21 14	26 60	14
15	38 10	42 60	40 20	48 0	45 0	43 50	12 30	16 20	22 65	28 50	15
16	40 64	45 44	42 88	51 20	48 0	46 40	13 12	17 28	24 16	30 40	16
17	43 18	48 28	45 56	54 40	51 0	49 30	13 94	18 36	25 67	32 30	17
18	45 72	51 12	48 24	57 60	54 0	52 20	14 76	19 44	27 18	34 20	18
19	48 26	53 96	50 92	60 80	57 0	55 10	15 58	20 52	28 69	36 10	19
20	50 80	56 80	53 60	64 0	60 0	58 0	16 40	21 60	30 20	38 0	20
21	53 34	59 64	56 28	67 20	63 0	60 90	17 22	22 68	31 71	39 90	21
22	55 88	62 48	58 96	70 40	66 0	63 80	18 4	23 76	33 22	41 80	22
23	58 42	65 32	61 64	73 60	69 0	66 70	18 86	24 84	34 73	43 70	23
24	60 96	68 16	64 32	76 80	72 0	69 60	19 68	25 92	36 24	45 60	24
25	63 50	71 0	67 0	80 0	75 0	72 50	20 50	27 0	37 75	47 50	25
26	66 4	73 84	69 68	83 20	78 0	75 40	21 32	28 8	39 26	49 40	26
27	68 58	76 68	72 36	86 40	81 0	78 30	22 14	29 16	40 77	51 30	27
28	71 12	79 52	75 4	89 60	84 0	81 20	22 96	30 24	42 28	53 20	28
29	73 66	82 36	77 72	92 80	87 0	84 10	23 78	31 32	43 79	55 10	29
30	76 20	85 20	80 40	96 0	90 0	87 0	24 60	32 40	45 30	57 0	30

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1952, 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		Watch-ers	
	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1/2	1 60	1 37	0 84 1/2	1 8 1/2	1 40	1 21	0 77	0 96	1 27	1 9	0 72	0 91	1 45	1/2
1	3 20	2 74	1 69	2 17	2 80	2 42	1 54	1 92	2 54	2 18	1 44	1 82	2 90	1
2	6 40	5 48	3 38	4 34	5 60	4 84	3 8	3 84	5 8	4 36	2 88	3 64	5 80	2
3	9 60	8 22	5 7	6 51	8 40	7 26	4 62	5 76	7 62	6 54	4 32	5 46	8 70	3
4	12 80	10 96	6 76	8 68	11 20	9 68	6 16	7 68	10 16	8 72	5 76	7 28	11 60	4
5	16 0	13 70	8 45	10 85	14 0	12 10	7 70	9 60	12 70	10 90	7 20	9 10	14 50	5
6	19 20	16 44	10 14	13 2	16 80	14 52	9 24	11 52	15 24	13 8	8 64	10 92	17 40	6
7	22 40	19 18	11 83	15 19	19 60	16 94	10 78	13 44	17 78	15 26	10 8	12 74	20 30	7
8	25 60	21 92	13 52	17 36	22 40	19 36	12 32	15 36	20 32	17 44	11 52	14 56	23 20	8
9	28 80	24 66	15 21	19 53	25 20	21 78	13 86	17 28	22 86	19 62	12 96	16 38	26 10	9
10	32 0	27 40	16 90	21 70	28 0	24 20	15 40	19 20	25 40	21 80	14 40	18 20	29 0	10
11	35 20	30 14	18 59	23 87	30 80	26 62	16 94	21 12	27 94	23 98	15 84	20 2	31 90	11
12	38 40	32 88	20 28	26 4	33 60	29 4	18 48	23 4	30 48	26 16	17 28	21 84	34 80	12
13	41 60	35 62	21 97	28 21	36 40	31 46	20 2	24 96	33 2	28 34	18 72	23 66	37 70	13
14	44 80	38 36	23 66	30 38	39 20	33 88	21 56	26 88	35 56	30 52	20 16	25 48	40 60	14
15	48 0	41 10	25 35	32 55	42 0	36 30	23 10	28 80	38 10	32 70	21 60	27 30	43 50	15
16	51 20	43 84	27 4	34 72	44 80	38 72	24 64	30 72	40 64	34 88	23 4	29 12	46 40	16
17	54 40	46 58	28 73	36 89	47 60	41 14	26 18	32 64	43 18	37 6	24 48	30 94	49 30	17
18	57 60	49 32	30 42	39 6	50 40	43 56	27 72	34 56	45 72	39 24	25 92	32 76	52 20	18
19	60 80	52 6	32 11	41 23	53 20	45 98	29 26	36 48	48 26	41 42	27 36	34 58	55 10	19
20	64 0	54 80	33 80	43 40	56 0	48 40	30 80	38 40	50 80	43 60	28 80	36 40	58 0	20
21	67 20	57 54	35 49	45 57	58 80	50 82	32 34	40 32	53 34	45 78	30 24	38 22	60 90	21
22	70 40	60 28	37 18	47 74	61 60	53 24	33 88	42 24	55 88	47 96	31 68	40 4	63 80	22
23	73 60	63 2	38 87	49 91	64 40	55 66	35 42	44 16	58 42	50 14	33 12	41 86	66 70	23
24	76 80	65 76	40 56	52 8	67 20	58 8	36 96	46 8	60 96	52 32	34 56	43 68	69 60	24
25	80 0	68 50	42 25	54 25	70 0	60 50	38 50	48 0	63 50	54 50	36 0	45 50	72 50	25
26	83 20	71 24	43 94	56 42	72 80	62 92	40 4	49 92	66 4	56 68	37 44	47 32	75 40	26
27	86 40	73 98	45 63	58 59	75 60	65 34	41 58	51 84	68 58	58 86	38 88	49 14	78 30	27
28	89 60	76 72	47 32	60 76	78 40	67 76	43 12	53 76	71 12	61 4	40 32	50 96	81 20	28
29	92 80	79 46	49 1	62 93	81 20	70 18	44 66	55 68	73 66	63 22	41 76	52 78	84 10	29
30	96 0	82 20	50 70	65 10	84 0	72 60	46 20	57 60	76 20	65 40	43 20	54 60	87 0	30

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1952, to workers in the

Building Trade

No. of Days	Unskilled			Semi-skilled		Skilled	No. of Days
	Male	Female	Young Person	Grade II	Grade I	Rs. c.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1/2	1 27	1 15	1 5	1 42	1 50	1 60	1/2
1	2 54	2 30	2 10	2 84	3 0	3 20	1
2	5 8	4 60	4 20	5 68	6 0	6 40	2
3	7 62	6 90	6 30	8 52	9 0	9 60	3
4	10 16	9 20	8 40	11 36	12 0	12 80	4
5	12 70	11 50	10 50	14 20	15 0	16 0	5
6	15 24	13 80	12 60	17 4	18 0	19 20	6
7	17 78	16 10	14 70	19 88	21 0	22 40	7
8	20 32	18 40	16 80	22 72	24 0	25 60	8
9	22 86	20 70	18 90	25 56	27 0	28 80	9
10	25 40	23 0	21 0	28 40	30 0	32 0	10
11	27 94	25 30	23 10	31 24	33 0	35 20	11
12	30 48	27 60	25 20	34 8	36 0	38 40	12
13	33 2	29 90	27 30	36 92	39 0	41 60	13
14	35 56	32 20	29 40	39 76	42 0	44 80	14
15	38 10	34 50	31 50	42 60	45 0	48 0	15
16	40 64	36 80	33 60	45 44	48 0	51 20	16
17	43 18	39 10	35 70	48 28	51 0	54 40	17
18	45 72	41 40	37 80	51 12	54 0	57 60	18
19	48 26	43 70	39 90	53 96	57 0	60 80	19
20	50 80	46 0	42 0	56 80	60 0	64 0	20
21	53 34	48 30	44 10	59 64	63 0	67 20	21
22	55 88	50 60	46 20	62 48	66 0	70 40	22
23	58 42	52 90	48 30	65 32	69 0	73 60	23
24	60 96	55 20	50 40	68 16	72 0	76 80	24
25	63 50	57 50	52 50	71 0	75 0	80 0	25
26	66 4	59 80	54 60	73 84	78 0	83 20	26
27	68 58	62 10	56 70	76 68	81 0	86 40	27
28	71 12	64 40	58 80	79 52	84 0	89 60	28
29	73 66	66 70	60 90	82 36	87 0	92 80	29
30	76 20	69 0	63 0	85 20	90 0	96 0	30

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

"Unskilled Female" means a female labourer not under 18 years of age.

"Unskilled young person" means a labourer (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age.

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1952, to Daily Paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A " B " D	Class C	Class E " G	Class F	Class H	Class L	No. of Days
½	2 87½	2 50	2 12½	2 25	2 0	1 26½	½
1	5 75	5 0	4 25	4 50	4 0	2 53	1
2	11 50	10 0	8 50	9 0	8 0	5 6	2
3	17 25	15 0	12 75	13 50	12 0	7 59	3
4	23 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	10 12	4
5	28 75	25 0	21 25	22 50	20 0	12 65	5
6	34 50	30 0	25 50	27 0	24 0	15 18	6
7	40 25	35 0	29 75	31 50	28 0	17 71	7
8	46 0	40 0	34 0	36 0	32 0	20 24	8
9	51 75	45 0	38 25	40 50	36 0	22 77	9
10	57 50	50 0	42 50	45 0	40 0	25 30	10
11	63 25	55 0	46 75	49 50	44 0	27 83	11
12	69 0	60 0	51 0	54 0	48 0	30 36	12
13	74 75	65 0	55 25	58 50	52 0	32 89	13
14	80 50	70 0	59 50	63 0	56 0	35 42	14
15	86 25	75 0	63 75	67 50	60 0	37 95	15
16	92 0	80 0	68 0	72 0	64 0	40 48	16
17	97 75	85 0	72 25	76 50	68 0	43 1	17
18	103 50	90 0	76 50	81 0	72 0	45 54	18
19	109 25	95 0	80 75	85 50	76 0	48 7	19
20	115 0	100 0	85 0	90 0	80 0	50 60	20
21	120 75	105 0	89 25	94 50	84 0	53 13	21
22	126 50	110 0	93 50	99 0	88 0	55 66	22
23	132 25	115 0	97 75	103 50	92 0	58 19	23
24	138 0	120 0	102 0	108 0	96 0	60 72	24
25	143 75	125 0	106 25	112 50	100 0	63 25	25
26	149 50	130 0	110 50	117 0	104 0	65 78	26
27	155 25	135 0	114 75	121 50	108 0	68 31	27
28	161 0	140 0	119 0	126 0	112 0	70 84	28
29	166 75	145 0	123 25	130 50	116 0	73 37	29
30	172 50	150 0	127 50	135 0	120 0	75 90	30