

CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

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JUDGMENT OF THE DIVISIONAL BENCH OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE JURISDICTION OF ARBITRATORS APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 3 (1) (d) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT AND BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 4 (1) OF THE SAID ACT TO ENTERTAIN AND MAKE AWARDS ON REFERENCES MADE TO THEM RESPECTIVELY BY THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF LABOUR, AND OF INDUSTRIAL COURTS TO ENTERTAIN AND MAKE AWARDS ON REFERENCES MADE TO THEM BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 4 (2) OF THE ACT

S. C. Application Nos. 144 and 158 of 1964 and 37 of 1965

Applications for Mandate in the nature of Writs of Certiorari.

Present : Sansoni, C.J., H. N. G. Fernando, S.P.J., T. S. Fernando, J., Tambiah, J., and G. P. A. Silva, J.

(1) *Parties* : (in S. C. Application Nos. 144 and 158 of 1964)

Moosajees Ltd. Petitioner.

Vs

P. O. Fernando and others Respondents.

Counsel : H. V. Perera, Q.C., (with him, L. Kadirgamar and Mark Fernando) for the petitioner ;

N. Senanayake (with him, B. Nadarajah and Miss A. P. Abeyratne) for the 2nd respondent (Trade Union) ;

V. Tennekoon, Q. C., Solicitor-General, (with him, H. L. de Silva, Crown Counsel) for the 3rd respondent (the Commissioner of Labour) ;

Argued on : March 31, and April 1, 5 and 6, 1966.

Decided on : May 16, 1966.

(2) *Parties* : (in S. C. Application No. 37 of 1965)

Rockland Distilleries Ltd. Petitioner.

Vs

S. A. Wijayatilake and others Respondents.

Counsel: H. W. Jayewardene, Q.C., (with him, G. T. Samerewickreme, Q.C. and N. R. M. Daluwatte) for the petitioner ;

G. E. Chitty, Q.C., (with him, V. Karalasingham) for the 2nd respondent (Trade Union) ;

V. Tennekoon, Q.C., Solicitor-General (with him, H. L. de Silva, Crown Counsel) as *amicus curiae*.

Argued on : March 31, and April 1, 5 and 6, 1966.

Decided on : May 16, 1966.

T. S. Fernando, J.

These three applications for writs of certiorari (Applications Nos. 144 and 158 of 1964 and 37 of 1965) along with certain appeals from orders made by Labour Tribunals (Appeals Nos. 9 and 18 to 23 of 1962) and another application for a writ of certiorari (Application No. 319 of 1963) were originally referred by my Lord, the Chief Justice, under section 51 of the Courts Ordinance, for hearing before five judges named by him. They were accordingly listed before the bench of judges so named consisting of the Chief Justice, my brothers Fernando, Tambiah, Sri Skanda Rajah and me. Argument at the hearing before that bench was confined mainly to the question whether the tribunal concerned in the respective cases was a 'judicial officer' within the meaning of that expression as used in the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946, and, if so, whether it was validly constituted inasmuch as it had not been appointed by the Judicial Service Commission.

After argument lasting several days the Collective Court referred to above delivered on November 30, 1965, the judgments reported under the title of *Walker Sons & Co. Ltd. v. Fry and five other cases* (69 C. L. W. 65). The Court was divided in regard to its conclusions in respect of the appointment of Labour Tribunals. The Chief Justice, with whose views I agreed, concluded that a President of a Labour Tribunal, when he acts under Part IV A of the Industrial Disputes Act, is a judicial officer holding paid judicial office, and that orders made by him without receiving appointment from the Judicial Service Commission are null and void. He therefore allowed the appeals Nos. 9 and 18 to 23 of 1962 and quashed the orders that had been made by the Labour Tribunals. Fernando S.P.J. reached a similar view that a Labour Tribunal hearing and determining an application made under Part IV A of the Act exercises judicial power, and agreed to the quashing of the orders. Tambiah J. (with Sri Skanda Rajah J. agreeing) was of opinion that a Labour Tribunal does not exercise judicial power and that the orders that were appealed against were not null and void. Three of the five judges, constituting therefore a majority of the Collective Court, made a binding and effective order allowing the appeals in S. C. Nos. 9 and 18 to 23 of 1962.

In regard to Industrial Courts, the Chief Justice held that, when an Industrial Court acts within the powers conferred upon it by the Industrial Disputes Act, it exercises only arbitral power, and held further that an Industrial Court was never intended to exercise judicial power in the sense in which that expression has always been used. He concluded, therefore, that a member of an Industrial Court is not a 'judicial officer' within the meaning of the Constitution Order in Council. I agreed with that conclusion. The Chief Justice went on to say that in S. C. Applications Nos. 144 and 158 of 1964 the

Industrial Court, misapprehending its functions and powers and the nature of the duties it was authorised to perform under the Act, heard evidence and ultimately made orders which only a duly appointed judicial officer is entitled to make. In regard to these two applications, the Chief Justice stated that the petitioner in each case, subject to any arguments that may be urged against this view, would be entitled to the grant of certiorari to have the orders quashed on the ground that they had been made without jurisdiction. But as the only question argued before the Collective Court was whether an Industrial Court is under the Act authorised to exercise judicial power, and as the question of any other objection available against the issue of the writ was not argued, he directed these two applications to be set down for further hearing before a bench of two judges.

In regard to Applications Nos. 319 of 1963 and 37 of 1965, the Chief Justice stated that whether it is an Industrial Court or an arbitrator acting under the Industrial Disputes Act that is concerned, the only power they are authorised to exercise is arbitral power, i.e. power to make an award which decides what the agreement between the parties should be in the future. He went on to say that what the arbitrators in these two cases have done amounted to an exercise by them of judicial power. He however directed these two applications also to be set down for further argument before a bench of two judges as the particular point was not argued before the Court. I agreed to these directions being made. Fernando S.P.J. held that the Industrial Court or arbitrator concerned in each of these four applications had jurisdiction to entertain the reference, but directed that they be set down for further hearing upon other matters raised by the respective petitioners. Tambiah J. (with Sri Skanda Rajah J. agreeing) also remitted the four applications for adjudication on the other points raised in the petitions.

After the judgments of the Collective Bench had been delivered and as directed by all five judges, the four applications were listed for further hearing before Sri Skanda Rajah J. and me. As the two of us were unable to agree in regard to the order we should make on these applications, the matter of our disagreement was brought to the attention of my Lord, the Chief Justice, who has directed that the three applications now before us be heard before a bench of five judges to which he named the five of us.

In the course of his judgment delivered after the argument addressed to the first Collective Court, Fernando S.P.J. observed that each of the four cases (to which the Applications Nos. 319 of 1963, 144 and 158 of 1964 and 37 of 1965 relate) called for the determination of contested questions of fact as to the conduct of workmen or employers or as to the terms and conditions of preexisting contracts of service. He thought that the framers of our Constitution expected that determinations of that nature should ordinarily be made by judges of courts whose appointments should be made under section 55 of the Order in Council, but that that expectation had not been fully realised in the brief terms of section 55; and he saw in these four cases a practice whereby persons chosen by some authority other than the Judicial Service Commission have functioned as substitutes for judges of ordinary Courts. He went on to say that section 55 failed to preclude the possibility of the entrustment of judicial power to

some authority bona fide established for administrative purposes. In his own words, "if administrative officials, the majority of whose powers and functions are administrative, are in addition entrusted on grounds of expediency with judicial power, there would not in my opinion be conflict with section 55. But if, under cover of expediency, judicial powers are vested in an office administrative only in name, then the principle that you cannot do indirectly that which you cannot do directly will apply I do not hold that the practice of entrusting to Industrial Courts and to arbitrators the power to adjudicate in cases of termination of an individual's employment and upon rights alleged to arise on such termination calls for the application of that principle".

After the Collective Court had delivered its judgments, an important judgment came to be delivered by the Privy Council in the case of *Liyanage and others v. The Queen* (70.C.L.W.1) which has, in my opinion, a material bearing on the view expressed by Fernando S. P. J. just referred to above. In expressing the opinion of Their Lordships of the Privy Council, Lord Pearce, refusing to accept an argument of the Solicitor-General that there was no separation of Powers under our Constitution, stated that the decision of this Court in the interlocutory application at an earlier stage of Liyanage's case that legislation by which the power to nominate judges in that case granted to the Minister of Justice was an infringement of the judicial power of the State which cannot be reposed in anyone outside the judicature was a correct one. He went on to say that there exists a separate power in the judicature which under the Constitution as it stands (unamended) cannot be usurped or infringed by the executive or the legislature. It will be recalled that on an earlier occasion the Privy Council,—(in *Bribery Commissioner v. Ranasinghe*—66 N. L. R. 73)—upholding the decision of this Court that a Bribery Tribunal was not validly constituted inasmuch as it had not been appointed by the Judicial Service Commission, had stated that to permit judicial power to be exercised by persons not so appointed would be to erode unconstitutionally the jurisdiction of the Courts. In *Liyanage's case* too, a similar reference was made by Their Lordships in the following words:—"If such Acts as these were valid the judicial power could be wholly absorbed by the legislature and taken out of the hands of the judges What is done once, if it be allowed, may be done again and in a lesser crisis and less serious circumstances. And thus judicial power may be eroded. Such an erosion is contrary to the clear intention of the Constitution".

It was suggested at one stage of the argument before us that this opinion expressed by the Privy Council was no more than an *obiter dictum*, and that it should not be considered as necessarily binding on us. An analysis of the reasons given by Their Lordships will however reveal that it was no more *obiter dictum* but formed part of the *ratio decidendi* for the quashing of the convictions, and we have to take serious notice of it.

Had the decision of the Privy Council been delivered before the judgments of the Collective Court came to be delivered, I have good reason to think that Fernando S. P. J. himself would not have expressed the view that section 55 of the Constitution had failed to preclude the possibility of the entrustment of judicial power to some authority *bona fide* established for administrative purposes. However that may be, it seems to me that after this recent decision of the Privy Council it is no longer possible to maintain the argument that our Constitution does not recognise a separation of powers. Accordingly, the view of Fernando S. P. J. on the point referred to above cannot, with respect, be held to be right.

Is it, however, open to us to reconsider the view that appears to have been expressed by three judges of the earlier Collective Court that the Industrial Courts and arbitrators concerned had jurisdiction to entertain the references made to them?

It was contended before us that the Industrial Court or arbitrator in the respective cases has been held by the majority of the bench of five judges to have had in each case jurisdiction to entertain the reference made to it. It was argued that the question of the validity of the jurisdiction to entertain the reference is now *res judicata* and that it was not open to us now to reach a different conclusion. Alternatively, it was submitted that, if the question is to be reconsidered, such reconsideration should be undertaken by the same five judges who had formed the Collective Court on the previous occasion. I am unable to agree that this alternative submission is sound. Those three applications have come before us now upon a new and separate direction made by the Chief Justice under section 51 of the Courts Ordinance after he became aware that Sri Skanda Rajah J. and I were unable to agree upon the order we should make on these applications. The constitution of a bench of the Court, whether Collective or otherwise, has by a long and unbroken convention been always determined by special or general directions given by the Chief Justice. Moreover, there are many reasons why it is often not practicable or expedient to convene a bench of five particular judges.

The other argument, viz. that founded upon *res judicata*, appears to me to be sufficiently met by the fact that no final order has yet been made disposing of any of these applications. Under section 51 of the Courts Ordinance the whole case is referred for hearing and decision, and notwithstanding the judgments of the Collective Court, no order or decree has yet been sealed by the Court. I would apply here the reasoning of the judgment of the Court of Appeal in *Re Harrison's Settlement*—(1955) 1 A.E.R. 185—to which we were referred by counsel for the petitioner. There a certain order had been made by a judge in chambers approving a scheme varying the trusts of a settlement. In so approving the scheme the judge had followed a decision of the Court of Appeal in a similar case. After the order had been made out, but before it was drawn up and entered, the House of Lords held in a similar case that the court had no jurisdiction to make such an order. At the date of the decision by the House of Lords the order had not yet been entered, or, in other words, had not been perfected as a formal act of the court. Roxburgh J. held that he had power on his own initiative to recall the orders, adjourned the case into court for further argument and there dismissed the originating summons on which the order had been made. The Court of Appeal, affirming the order of Roxburgh J., stated: "We reject the limitations sought to be placed on the power of a judge to recall his own order at any time before it has been perfected entry". It followed an earlier decision of the Court of Appeal in *Millensted v. Grosvenor House (Park Lane) Ltd.*—(1937) 1. A. E. R. at 740 where that Court stated:—

"It is now well settled that, until an order made by a judge has been perfected, by being passed and entered, there is no final order, and, consequently, the judge may, at any time until the order is so perfected, vary or alter the order which he had intended to make".

I take the view that, inasmuch as no final decision has been reached on these applications and as no order or decree has yet been sealed or, in the words of the English judgment quoted from above, no

order or decree has yet been "entered", it is open to us to re-examine the validity of the reference of the questions submitted for settlement to the respective Industrial Courts or arbitrators. This is a situation where, in my opinion, in order to meet the ends of justice, the inherent powers of the Court might be invoked to give effect at this stage to view that has now been upheld by the final appellate Court of this Country and which must now be regarded as the authoritative view on the question. I would therefore respectfully adopt the following observations of Mahmood J. in *Narsingh Das v. Mangal Dubey* quoted by Tambiah J. in *Hewavitarana v. Themis de Silva*— (63 N. L. R. at 72)—

"Courts are not to act upon the principle that every procedure is to be taken as prohibited unless it is expressly provided for by the Code, but on the converse principle that every procedure is to be understood as permissible till it is shown to be prohibited by the law. As a matter of general principle prohibitions cannot be presumed".

In reaching the view I have taken here I am encouraged by the argument of the learned Solicitor-General who appeared before us as well as before the earlier Collective Court where he had submitted arguments against the view that there is a Separation of Powers under our Constitution. Before us, the Solicitor-General felt compelled, in the light of the decision of the Privy Council in *Liyanage's case*—he had taken part in the argument before Their Lordships as well—to submit that any erosion of the judicial power must not any longer be considered constitutional, and that what is essentially a justiciable dispute cannot be sent before an Industrial Court which hears what are substantially disputes in respect of alleged unfair labour practices and cannot adjudicate upon the legal rights of parties.

I can now turn to a consideration of the three applications before us in order to determine whether our interference is called for in any of them.

Application No. 144 of 1964 relates to a case where the Minister by order under Section 4 (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act referred to an Industrial Court consisting of one person for settlement the following matters in dispute:—

- "(1) whether the non-employment of 98 specified persons is justified, and to what relief they are entitled;
- (2) Hackling workers should be paid wages at the rate specified in the Collective Agreement, No. 2 of 1959, for such classes of workers."

Dispute No. (2) is clearly one where the adjudication was required on alleged existing rights and fell outside the functions of an Industrial Court. Dispute No. (1) in essence also involves an adjudication on existing rights. To take a broad view of the functions of Industrial Courts or arbitrators vis-a-vis Labour Tribunals, the former may be resorted to where employers or workmen seek to obtain a change in the terms of employment, while to obtain relief or redress in individual cases of grievance application may be made to a Labour Tribunal as an alternative to going before an ordinary court of law. The Industrial Court to which application No. 144 relates was not in law competent to entertain the reference on the two matters in dispute submitted to it, and, in purporting to entertain it and to

make an award thereon, it has exceeded its jurisdiction, and certiorari must issue to quash the award. The petitioner is entitled to its costs from the 2nd Respondent-Union.

In application No. 158 of 1964, the same petitioner as in No. 144 of 1964 seeks to obtain a quashing of an award made by the same Industrial Court on a reference by the Minister under section 4 (2) of a matter in dispute between the same Union and the petitioner. This matter in dispute was described in the reference as "the non-employment of 39 specified employees and the relief to which each of them was entitled." For reasons similar to those already stated in connection with application No. 144 of 1964, the award calls to be quashed, and I would accordingly quash it with costs payable to the petitioner by the 2nd Respondent-Union.

The petitioner in application No. 37 of 1965 seeks a quashing of an award of an arbitrator to whom the matter in dispute had been referred by the Commissioner of Labour in terms of section 3 (1) (d) of the Act for settlement by arbitration. The matter in dispute was stated to be:—"Whether the termination of employment of Mr. H. M. Peiris is justified and to what relief he is entitled". The arbitrator in this case had been nominated jointly by the parties. Notwithstanding such joint nomination, the arbitrator's appointment is effected in terms of the Act by an order in writing made by the Commissioner of Labour. In this connection I should mention that it has already been held by two judges of this Court in *Colombo Commercial Co. Ltd. v. Shanmugalingam*—(1964) 66 N. L. R. 26—that certiorari lies to a statutory arbitrator notwithstanding his nomination by both parties to the dispute. In that case, Weerasooriya J. pointed out—(see pages 32,33)—that the arbitrator derives his jurisdiction, not simply from the nomination, but also from the order of reference made under section 3 (1) (d) and from other provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Consent of parties cannot confer an unchallengeable jurisdiction, nor does acquiescence in the appointment of the arbitrator disentitle the petitioner to seek relief from an award made in excess of jurisdiction. No doubt, the writ applied for is not available as of right; the discretion to grant or refuse it exists in the Court. In the circumstances in which it comes to be applied for here, where all concerned appear to have acted in the belief now held to be wrong that the reference was valid, I do not think the writ should be refused. I would therefore make order quashing the award, but without costs.

Sgd. T. S. FERNANDO,
Puisne Justice.

*S. C. Application Nos. 144 & 158/1964, and S. C. Application
No. 37/1965*

Sansoni, C.J.

I have had the advantage of reading the judgment of T. S. Fernando, J. I agree with his reasons and the order he proposes. As the matters argued are important, and there is a conflict of views, I wish to add a few words myself.

I adhere to what I said in *Walker Sons & Co. Ltd. v. Fry* (1965) 68 N. L. R. 73, viz. that Industrial Courts appointed under s. 4 (2) and an Arbitrator appointed under s. 3 (1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, Cap. 131, were not intended to exercise judicial power,

and therefore need not be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission. Those are the only points which were argued before the earlier Bench, and with respect I held the view that nothing else could have been properly decided.

I indicated, towards the end of my judgment, that the Industrial Courts had acted in excess of their jurisdiction, because instead of making arbitral awards they had in each case exercised judicial power. There was a similar usurpation of judicial power by the Arbitrator.

I think I am correct in saying that both H. N. G. Fernando, S.P.J. and T. S. Fernando, J. also thought that these Tribunals had exercised judicial power. So that is the majority view of the earlier Bench. But my brother H. N. G. Fernando, as I understand his reasoning, thought that there was nothing wrong in officials whose powers and functions are mainly administrative exercising judicial power. With all respect, I do not think that this aspect of the question, which is analogous to the point which I reserved for further argument, could have been decided at that stage, for it was not argued at that stage. If I am wrong in this opinion, I would say with great respect that the judgment of the Privy Council in *Liyanage v. The Queen* (1966) 70 C. L. W. 1 is against the view expressed by him.

The position now is that these applications before us still await a final decision; and we have the advantage, denied to the earlier Bench, of the Privy Council judgment to guide us in arriving at such a decision.

It is true that there are what I may term interlocutory judgments expressing the views of five judges on one or two preliminary questions which it was then thought could conveniently be decided first. The final decision would, undoubtedly, have proceeded on the basis of the majority judgments if the decision of the Privy Council had not intervened. But that decision has changed the situation. Though the majority views went against the present petitions, are we now precluded from opening our eyes to a correct view of the law provided by the Privy Council? Must we tell the petitioners, that since the Court has set on the wrong road it must continue on that road, and can on no account correct its initial error? I reject such a suggestion.

We must surely give a correct decision on the whole matter, even if it involves re-agitating a point already decided. If the correct view is that these Tribunals exercised judicial power, in making the orders now under attack, it is, I think, wrong that a Bench of five judges should decide these applications in a way which comes into conflict with the Privy Council decision. The irony of the situation becomes more conspicuous when it is remembered that these applications were listed before the earlier Bench of five Judges in order that differences of opinion relating to judicial power might be finally dealt with by a binding and authoritative decision. It is more than a mere matter of the non-sealing of a decree which has not yet been entered. We shall be failing in the very essence of our judicial duty, and that is to say what the law is.

The majority view of the earlier Bench was that these Tribunals exercised judicial power. The Privy Council judgment makes it clear that in that event they had no valid authority to do so, as they were not judicial officers. We should be slow to exclude this fresh light which has been brought to bear upon the subject. We should not now

give a decision which would contravene the provisions of the Constitution, even if there is in existence a contrary earlier majority decision of this Court. The Constitution is the Supreme law and must take precedence over any earlier judgment of this Court. We have also a decision of the supreme and ultimate appellate authority for Ceylon by which we are bound and which we ought to follow.

(Sgd.) M. C. SANSONI,
Chief Justice.

S. C. Application Nos. 144 and 158 of 1964 and 37 of 1965

H. N. G. Fernando, S.P.J.

The judgment prepared by my brother Fernando relieves me of the need to refer to the circumstances in which these applications have been heard by the present Bench. In view of the decision of the Privy Council in *Liyanage and others v The Queen*. I now agree that the Tribunals in each of these cases had no jurisdiction to entertain the references made to them under the Industrial Disputes Act, and I agree also with the orders which my brother proposes. I wish only to add some observations concerning the competence of the present Bench to make those orders.

The circumstances of *Harrison's Case* are not on all fours with those of the cases we are considering. But it is clear that the Court of Appeal, in upholding the action taken in that case, applied a principle which is equally applicable in our Courts, namely that an order which has not attained finality according to the law or practice obtaining in a Court can be revoked or recalled by the Judge who made the order, acting (in the language of the Court of Appeal) "with his discretion exercised judicially and not capriciously".

In the case of Civil Appeals to this Court, the Civil Procedure Code draws a clear distinction between a judgment and a decree. Section 776 provides that, after judgment has been pronounced, a decree of the Supreme Court shall be passed in accordance with the judgment and sealed with the seal of the Court. It is that decree, which the Court of first instance "shall conform to and execute". Under our procedure, therefore, the *Locus poenitentiae* (so termed in *Harrison's case*) during which the discretion to recall a judgment previously pronounced may be exercised, "judiciously and not capriciously", is the stage between judgment and the passing of a decree. In fact, there is statutory recognition of this power of the Court in Section 769 (2) of the Code under which an appeal dismissed for want of appearance may be re-instated. In practice, an application for re-instatement is usually accompanied by a request that, pending the disposal of such application, the passing of the decree of dismissal be stayed. I note in this connection that the power to re-instate a dismissed appeal under Section 769 of the Code is exercisable by *the Court*, and not necessarily by the same Bench which dismissed the appeal. This Court has also exercised an inherent power to correct error in a judgment which has occurred *per incuriam*. I doubt whether this power is exercisable only by the Judge who has pronounced the judgment; for if so, there would be no means of correcting even a manifest clerical error discovered in a judgment after the death or retirement of the Judge who pronounced it.

It seems to me that these two familiar instances of the power to alter or recall a judgment, at the stage before a decree has been entered in accordance with it, depend upon the principle that no rights arise under a judgment unless and until the necessary decree is passed. This principle is recognised in the Code in the matter of *res judicata*. Under Section 207, a right becomes *res judicata*, on the passing of the final decree in the action, and not upon the pronouncement of the judgment.

The judgments in *Walker Sons & Co. Ltd. v. Fry* of the former Bench of five Judges, in so far as they held, in the cases of appeals Nos. 9 and 18 to 23 of 1962, that Labour Tribunals not appointed by the Judicial Service Commission had no power to entertain the applications under Section 31 B of the Industrial Disputes Act made in those cases, have to that extent been the subject of decrees. Those were not Civil Appeals preferred under the Civil Procedure Code, but it has long been the practice, in many other civil matters heard in this Court, to follow the procedure prescribed in Section 776, namely that a decree is passed after judgment. Until the decree is passed therefore, the judgment in such a matter also cannot be regarded as determining rights or obligations, any more than do judgments in appeals preferred under the Code.

In regard to the applications now before us, the judgments of the majority of the former Bench (I was one member of that majority) held that the tribunal in each case had jurisdiction. Quite properly however, no decree has been passed embodying any order of this Court upon those applications, for the reasons that the judgments did not provide either for the grant or the dismissal of the applications, and did not pronounce on the rights or obligations of the parties. It was not claimed by Counsel for the respondents that any party will be unfairly prejudiced if the former majority opinion is now retracted. Prejudice in such matters as these can be averred only if the party had taken some action, by reason of, and on the faith of, a former judgment of the Court. Possible prejudice to any party does not in these circumstances fetter our discretion to now alter the former judgment.

In the interests of judicial comity, it would certainly have been preferable if the same five Judges who participated in the former hearings of these applications had also constituted the present Bench. That unfortunately was not conveniently possible. But even if my brother Sri Skandarajah had been a member of this Bench, his presence would have made no difference to the ultimate decision. Even on the assumption that he would have adhered to his former opinion, the majority decision of the Bench (the Chief Justice, my brother Fernando and myself) would be that the tribunals in these cases had no jurisdiction, and that the relief sought by the Petitioners should be granted. That being so, the absence from this Bench of one member of the former Bench becomes a technical consideration only, and I doubt whether our revocation of the former orders will constitute a precedent inconsistent with the conventions of judicial comity. The circumstances of the revocation are probably unique, in that the error of a former judgment has been manifested in a decision of the Privy Council delivered before the former judgment had become effective by the passing of a decree determining the rights and obligations of the parties.

(Sgd.) H. N. G. FERNANDO,
Senior Puisne Justice.

Tambiah, J.

The contention raised in the applications before us is that the Industrial Courts and the arbitrators appointed in the cases referred to in these applications had no jurisdiction to try the cases before them since they exercised judicial power and they were not appointed by the Judicial Service Commission. The points raised before us were fully argued before a Bench of five Judges consisting of His Lordship the Chief Justice and my brothers H. N. G. Fernando J., T. S. Fernando J., Sri Skanda Raja J., and myself. Applications No. 319 of 1963 and appeals in S. C. No. 9 and 18 to 23 of 1962 were argued together.

The appeals in those cases dealt with the question as to whether the Labour Tribunal exercised judicial power. The majority view was that the appeals in S. C. 9 and 18 to 23 of 1962 should be allowed and applications in S. C. Nos. 319/'63, 144/64, 158/'64 and 37/'65 should be set down for further argument on the matters raised in the various petitions, save and except the question as to whether the tribunals in respect of which these applications are concerned exercised judicial power.

Sri Skanda Raja J. and I took the view that the Industrial Court and the arbitrator appointed in the cases referred to in Application 37/'65 were not exercising judicial power of the State but performed arbitral functions. My brother H. N. G. Fernando J. also took the view that they exercised arbitral functions.

Under section 51 of the Courts Ordinance the majority view is deemed to be the decision of the Supreme Court. Even before section 51 was enacted the view had always been that where a collective Bench of Judges differ, the majority view would be regarded as the judgment of all the judges who sat and participated in the case. Therefore it seems to me that the question whether the Industrial Courts or arbitrator in the cases before this Bench had jurisdiction to entertain the cases before them had been decided by a Bench of five Judges. It is not permissible for another Bench of five Judges to review this matter. Mr. H. V. Perera however contended that the ruling of the Privy Council in *Queen v. Liyanage* (Privy Council Appeal No. 25 of 1965) has authoritatively laid down the law on this topic and therefore this Bench should revise its views. He cited the case of *In Re Harrison* (1955) 1 A. E. R. 135 in support of the proposition that we could now revise our order. In that case an application was made to the Chancery Division of the High Court for approval of a scheme varying the trusts of settlements on behalf of infants unborn and unascertained persons. Following a decision of the Court of Appeal in a similar case, a Judge in Chambers made order approving the scheme. This order was made orally but before the order was perfected, the House of Lords reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and held that the Court had no jurisdiction to make an order sanctioning variation of trusts in such cases. The Judge thereupon recalled the verbal order that he had made, adjourned the case for further argument and thereafter following the decision of the House of Lords, dismissed the summons. In appeal it was held that the Judge was entitled to recall his order on his own initiative whether the order was originally made in chambers or in open Court since his order had not been perfected. The present case is distinguishable.

Mr. H. V. Perera contended that an order of the Supreme Court could only become perfected after the passing of the seal of the Supreme Court. It seems to me that the right to retract an order by a judge under these circumstances is one which is inherent in a judge and is a matter that is personal and should be exercised before the judgement is perfected. Under our procedure a judgment is perfected when it is reduced to writing and signed by the judge. It is a matter of common occurrence to deliver oral orders in Court. Thereafter the orders are typed and the signature of the judge is obtained. In my view once the judge signs the order it becomes perfected and is not open for a judge to retract his order unless he is of the view that it is an order made *per incuriam* and this could only be done before the seal of the court is passed. In the present case, the order made by the Full Bench to the effect that the Industrial Court and the arbitrator in this application had jurisdiction to entertain the matters before them, was one which was solemnly reduced to writing and delivered in Court. Thereafter the matter was referred to two judges in order to enable them to hear the other matters contained in the petition. If the petitioners are dissatisfied with the orders of this Court they have a right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

A party who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court is given the right to appeal to Her Majesty in Council as a matter of right in certain cases and in other cases he has to get special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court on matters specified in the Privy Council Appeal Ordinance. In either event the Privy Council Appeal Ordinance prescribes a time limit which is counted from the date the judgment of the Supreme Court is delivered. This computation proceeds on the footing that when the Supreme Court delivers a written judgment which is signed and dated by a judge, the judgment had been perfected. The dictum of Muhmood J. cited by me in *Hevavitharana v. Themis de Silva* 63 N. L. R. at 72, has no application when a statute governs the matter. As stated earlier, the power to correct judgments, before the decree passes the seal of the Supreme Court has hitherto been exercised only if the order is made *per incuriam* and has not been extended to other cases. It would be setting a bad precedent to retract an order which was solemnly made by a Bench of five Judges. If this procedure is permitted it will open the flood gate to a spate of applications of this nature in future and a party to the litigation will never know when a judgment has been finally entered.

Unless the Privy Council reverses an order made by five Judges, it is my view that it operates as *res judicata* on the matter that was decided by a Bench of five Judges.

It was contended by Mr. H. V. Perera that under section 51 of the Courts Ordinance His Lordship the Chief Justice has only the power to refer the whole case for argument before a Bench of five Judges. This very point was raised by Mr. Chitty in the course of his argument and after careful consideration we took the view that since the greater includes the less, a Bench of five Judges can decide a particular question of law that was raised before them and refer the decision on other matters to a Bench of two Judges. The only point of

importance arising out of this application is the question whether these Tribunals had jurisdiction to entertain the application. We heard a very long and protracted argument on this question and made an order. It cannot be said that it was an order made per incuriam. If there had been an erroneous view of the law it is a matter for a higher tribunal to correct it.

In my view it is a debatable question as to whether the ruling of the Privy Council in Liyanage's case does in any way affect the decision of the Bench of five Judges regarding the competency of these tribunals to hear these applications which are before them. In Liyanage's case the Privy Council was dealing with a special case where the legislature passed a legislative measure to apply only to a particular group of persons.

The question whether judicial power was vested in the courts was no doubt considered by Their Lordship of the Privy Council. Their Lordships have followed the rule in *Bribery Commissioner v. Ranasinghe* (1965) Appeal Cases 72-190, and taken the view that it was not permissible for the legislature to encroach into the sphere of the judiciary and secure a conviction of particular persons by a legislative measure. If this process is allowed there would be the erosion of the powers of the Court. In that case Their Lordships were dealing with a criminal case which was entirely within the competence of the Courts of Law to hear and they expressed the view that under our constitution the Legislature had no power to encroach on the functions of the judiciary, by passing a law which is in the nature of a legislative direction to convict the accused in that case.

In *Bribery Commissioner v. Ranasinghe* (1965) Appeal Cases 172, Their Lordships were again dealing with the attempt of the Executive to encroach into the strict judicial sphere of the Courts. The Privy Council has not decided the question whether after the Constitution came into existence it is not competent for the Legislature by a simple majority to appoint an arbitral administrative tribunal whose main functions are of an arbitral and administrative nature but who may incidentally have to perform some judicial functions. Even in the United States and Australia where judicial power is vested in Courts such an extreme view has not been taken. In my dissenting judgment I have referred to authorities which state that if such a view is taken no constitution can be worked (vide *Administrative Law* by David Vol. I p. 64).

The majority view expressed in *Walker Sons & Co. Ltd. v. Fry and five other cases* (69 C. L. W. p. 65), has rendered nugatory a number of judgments in favour of the poor persons belonging to the working class. If it is held that the Industrial Court and the arbitrator appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act have judicial power, then some more of the decisions in favour of workers will be affected. Such a view would seriously affect the sovereignty of Parliament. Unless Their Lordships have given a ruling to the effect that these Tribunals have no jurisdiction it would not be competent in my view, to upset the ruling of the Bench of five Judges on this matter. No other points were raised before us.

For these reasons I dismiss the application with costs.

Sgd. H. W. TAMBIAH,
Puisne Justice.

G. P. A. Silva, J.

I have had the advantage of reading the judgment of my brother T. S. Fernando as well as those of my Lord the Chief Justice and my brother H. N. G. Fernando. I am in entire agreement with the views expressed by them and there is nothing substantial which I wish to add thereto. Suffice it to say that the situation which has arisen in this case since the order made by the previous Bench of five Judges is extraordinary and perhaps unique. One matter on which there can be little doubt is that, if the judgment of the Privy Council in *Liyanage vs. The Queen*, 70 Ceylon Law Weekly, page 1, had been pronounced before the decision in *Walker Sons & Co. Ltd. vs. Fry* by the previous Bench of five Judges, the latter decision would have been different so as to be in accord with the decision of the Privy Council by which our Court would have been bound. In view of this supervening circumstance, I think this Court has a duty, in the interests of justice, to overcome any procedural difficulties, even if such exist, and to make use of the opportunity that has now presented itself to state the correct law as it stands at present and not to confirm the law which this Court now knows to be no longer tenable particularly when this court is fortified by the consideration that the principle involved has been recognised in England even though an exact parallel has not been discovered. To do otherwise and to permit the pronouncement of a wrong decision with the full awareness that it is wrong, thereby virtually compelling the party aggrieved to seek his remedy from the Privy Council merely because of the absence of a specific enabling procedural provision would be an unwarranted confession of powerlessness of this Court, an attitude which is inconsistent with the responsibility that it should assume.

G. P. A. SILVA,
Puisne Justice.

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

The following is the summary of the principal statistics listed this month :—

Further details will be found in the tables and the appendices appearing in this issue.

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index Number for the month of May, 1966, is 112.2 as against 112.5 for the month of April, 1966, a decrease of .3.

(a) The basic wages payable for the month June, 1966, to workers in the trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied remain unchanged.

(b) The Special allowance payable for the month of June, 1966, to workers in all the trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be the same as that for the month of May, 1966.

Strikes

There were altogether 15 strikes in March, 1966, involving 4,132 workers and a loss of 23,246 man-days, as against 5 strikes in February 1966, involving 1,812 workers and a loss of 5,706 man-days, 10 of these

were in Tea estates involving 3,529 workers and a loss of 20,701 man-days, 1 in Rubber estate involving 245 workers and a loss of 735 man-days, 1 in Match manufacturing involving 240 workers and a loss of 1,680 man-days, 1 in Hotel involving 13 workers and a loss of 13 man-days and 2 in Miscellaneous involving 105 workers and a loss of 117 man-days.

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 February 1966, and March 1966, was as given below.

	February 1966			*March 1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical	32,666	25,961	58,627	32,898	26,536	59,434
Skilled	15,453	5,004	20,457	15,417	4,992	20,409
Semi-skilled	43,834	7,829	51,663	44,418	8,047	52,465
Unskilled	74,310	6,249	80,559	75,478	6,434	81,912
Total	166,263	45,043	211,306	168,211	46,009	214,220

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

	February 1966			*March 1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical	59	23	82	52	11	63
Skilled	30	—	30	50	5	55
Semi-skilled	31	5	36	87	3	90
Unskilled	381	23	404	187	44	231
Total	501	51	552	376	63	439

* Provisional figures.

L. D.—O. 21/65.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE MEDICAL WANTS ORDINANCE

Chapter 226
Vol. VIII
page 183.

[Date of Assent: January 26, 1966]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives of Ceylon in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Medical Wants (Amendment) Act, No. 2 of 1966.

Short title

2. Section 12 of the Medical Wants Ordinance as amended by Act No. 46 of 1957 and Act No. 35 of 1958, is hereby further amended in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of that section, by the substitution, for the words "as may be prescribed:", of the words "as may be recommended by a qualified medical officer:".

Amendment of
section 12 of
Chapter 226

**LIST OF TRADE UNIONS
(CONTD.) FROM MAY 1966 ISSUE.**

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
1592	*Ceylon Savings Bank Employees' Union	90, Parsons, Road Colombo 2
1593	*Batticaloa Division Government Farm Minor Employees' Union.	Govt. Farm, Karadiyanam
1596	*The Post Office Savings Bank Accounting Machine Operators' Union.	Post Office Savings Bank, Narahenpita, Colombo 5.
1597	*All Ceylon Government Muslim Teachers' Union	380, Katugastota Road, Kandy.
1598	*Irrigation Department Drilling Technicians' Union	Imbulahena, Liyanawela, Padukka.
1599	*The Government Nursing Sisters' Association	93, Sisters, Quarters, Regent Street, Colombo 10.
1600	Co-operative Hospital Workers' Union	The Co-operative Hospital, Moolai, Chulipuram.
1602	*Samastha Lanka Rajakeiya Guwan Hamuda Siwil Sewaka Samithiya.	188, R.A.F. Road, Kurana, Katunayake.
1603	V. alapane Sri Lanka Wathu Kamkaru Sangamaya	Udapussellawa.
1604	*The Malaria Control Scheme Clerks' Union of the Department of Health.	17, Circular Road, West Kurunagala.
1606	*Government Chartered Physiotherapists' Union	63/15, Paramananda Mawatha, Colombo 13.
1608	*Guwantotupala Gininiwana Niladaringe Sangamaya.	Fire Brigade Sports Club, Air Port, Ratmalana.
1612	Sri Lanka Waraya Kulie Ratha Riyaduru Samithiya.	Elizabeth Jetty, Fort, Colombo 1.
1613	Lanka Karmika Kusikarma Welenda Samupakara Wurthiya Samithiya.	238/13, Kandy Road, Gampola.
1618	Sri Lanka Rajaye Puhunuvu, Winnambu Sevika Sangamaya.	14/a, Surawimala Place, Colombo 6.
1619	*Department of Agriculture Engineering Workshop Assistants' Union.	C. 20, Gannoruwa, Peradeniya.
1620	*All Ceylon Forest Overseers' Union	155/4, Dhawalasingharama Road, Mutwal, Colombo.
1628	*Samastha Lanka Dumriya Murasewa Sangamaya	429, Maligawatta, Colombo 10
1630	*Mapalana Rajaye Govipala Kamkaru Samithiya	Government Farm, Mapalana, Kumburupitiya.
1633	Union of Pharmacists and Apprentice Pharmicists	94/11, Watarappola Road, Galkissa.
1643	*Samastha Lanka Rajaye Engirisi Upa Guru Sangamaya.	C/Kossinna Government Mixed School, Ganemulla.
1648	*Ahara Departhumenthuwa Eksath Lipikaru Samithiya.	64/115, Sangamitha Mawatta, Kotahena, Colombo 13.
1650	*The All Ceylon Trade Union of Government Senior Apothecaries.	Government Dispensary Bungalow, Dewalapola.
1651	Samastha Lanka Palath Palana Sewa Ayurveda Vydy Sangamaya.	35, Kent Road, Dematagoda, Colombo 9.
1653	The Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board Employees' Union.	No. 574, Galle Road, Colombo 3.
1657	*The Government Zoo Labourers' Union	Sri Upaliwansikaramaya, Allen Avenue, Dehiwela.
1660	Wathu Kamkaru Samithiya	53, 2/6 Munsoor Building, Main Street, Colombo 11.
1661	Lanka Sewaka Samithiya	53, 2/6 Munsoor Building Main Street, Colombo 11.
1662	*The Fishery Inspectors' Union	Divisional Fisheries Office, Jaffna.

* Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
1663	*Land Development Officers' Association.	Land Development Dept. Central Workshop, Kirillapone.
1664	Sri Lanka Jatika Pravahana Sewaka Samithiya	407, Galle Road, Colombo 3.
1668	*Association of Senior Supervisors' of Rural Development.	The Kachcheri, Matale.
1669	*Department of Agriculture Lecturers' Association	Agricultural School, Peradeniya.
1673	*Official Language Department Publication Staff Officers' Union.	139, Koswatta Road, Nawala, Rajagiriya.
1676	Lanka Krushikarma Karmika Saha Welanda Sewaka Samithiya.	80A Havelock Road, Galle.
1681	The Local Government Service Book Keepers' Union.	Town Council, Jaffna.
1684	*Hansard Staff Union	Reporters Branch, House of Representatives, Colombo 1.
1687	Thivuppauthi Arasinal Asiriyers' Sangam	Maniyagar Velani East, Velani.
1688	*Samastha Lanka Dumriya Viduli Sanga saha Viduli Panivuda Vurthiya Samitiya.	766/425, Neduma, Ganemulla
1689	*Thapal Departhamentuwe Lipikaru Sangamaya	Post Office Savings Bank, Narahenpita.
1692	*Samastha Lanka Rajaye Samupakara Niladaringe Sangamaya.	14, 25th Lane, Green Path, Colombo 3.
1696	*The Government Factory Shop Assistants' Union	262, Kolonnawa Road, Wellampitiya.
1699	National Small Industries Employees' Union	181, General's Lake Road, Colombo 2.
1705	University of Ceylon Teachers' Association (Colombo).	University of Ceylon, Thurstan, Road, Colombo 3.
1706	*Hingurakkgodra Rajaye Govipola Kamkaru Samitiya.	Recreation Building, Govt. Farm, Hingurakgodra.
1714	Kantale Seeni Sanyuktha Mandaleeya Sewaka Vurthiya Samitiya.	Sugar Manufactory, Kanthalai.
1716	*Rajaye Heda Sewa Sangamaya	89, Maligawatta Road, Colombo 10.
1718	Galu Gangabada Pattuwe Vividha Sewa Samupakara Samiti Sangamaya Sewaka Vurthiya Samitiya.	Ganegama, Baddegama.
1720	Port Clerical and Minor Employees' Union	14, Bailey Street, Fort, Colombo.
1721	Kanthale Seeni Karmantha Sala Kamkaru Samitiya.	Sugar Factory, Kanthalai.
1724	Lanka Watu Mura Sewaka Vurthiya Sangamaya.	18, Warakatota Para, Ratnapura.
1730	*Lanka Guwan Viduli Engineru Sewa Kamkaru Samitiya	Department of Broadcasting, Torrington Square, Colombo 7.
1731	*Rajya Basha Departhamentuwe Prakasana Ansaye Sabda Kosha Sahayakayinge Samitiya	18, 32nd Lane, Colombo 6.
1732	*Rajaye Minindoru Riyeduru Sangamaya.	P. O. Box. No. 506, Survey Department, Colombo 1.
1733	*Samastha Lanka Rajaye Wattu Lipikaru Sangamaya.	76, Sriya College Street, Colombo 13.
1734	*Rajaye Guru Vidyaladipathi Sangamaya	Rajaye Guru Vidyalaya, Balapitiya.
1744	*Department of Agriculture Scientific Officers' Association.	Divisional Agriculture Office, Jaffna.

*Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
1748	*Arasanka Elathu Vinaignar Sankam.	676 Galle Road Colombo 3.
1750	*Samastha Lanka Rajaye Waidya Rasayanagara Orderly Sangamaya.	Medical Research Institute, Colombo 8.
1751	Samastha Lanka Arakku Saha Ra Renda Himiyango Sangamaya.	Bluemendale Road, Colombo 15.
1753	Bank of Ceylon Staff Officers' Association	General Office, Bank of Ceylon, Colombo.
1755	*The Public Health Engineering Division Inspectors' Union.	43, Kawdana Road, Dehiwela.
1756	*Association of Government Scientific Officers	M.R. I, Colombo 8.
1758	*Rajaye Karyala Karya Sahayaka Sangamaya	W. & O. P. Office, Secretariat Building, Colombo 1.
1767	*Warimage Yanthirika Niladharinge Samitiya	23/2, 5th Lane, Ratmalana.
1771	*Anchal Eluthu Vinaygnar Sangam	676, Galle Road, Colombo 3.
1772	Ratnapura Disawe Samupakara Sewaka Vurthiya Samitiya.	Galahitiyawa, Godakawela.
1773	Jatika Lunu Sansthawe Sewakayango Vurthiya Samitiya.	Maha-Lewaya, Hambantota
1774	*Minindoru Departhamenthuwe Ketayam Rekhaka Samitiya.	Draughtsmens Section, Survey Department, Colombo 5.
1775	*Running Shed Sewaka Eksath Sangamaya	40 B, New Maligawatte Railway Quarters, Colombo 10.
1779	*Kandakadu Rajaye Sathwa Palana Govipole Kamkaru Vurthiya Samitiya	Government Farm, Kandakaduwa, Welikanda
1780	Balangoda Group Workers' Union	1/1, Elibank Road, Colombo 5.
1782	United Paper Industrial Employees' Union	9, Section, Oddaimawadi.
1786	*Deepaywapatha Rajaye Dheewara Sansthawe Sewaka Samitiya.	47, Jayantha Weerasekera Mawatha, Colombo 10.
1789	*Govijanasewa Pradeseeya Niladari Sangamaya	Polgahawela.
1792	Samupakara Mura Sewaka Vurthiya Samitiya	290, Mc Callum Road, Colombo 10.
1794	*Manum Departhamentuwe Badu Gabadakaruwange Samitiya	Stores Branch, Survey Department, Colombo 5.
1796	Lanka Swadeena Vurthiya Samithiya	307, Kahatapitiya, Gampaha
1802	*Rajaye Arogyasala Eksath Sulu Sewaka Sangamaya	241/2, Kirula Road, Colombo 5.
1803	*General Technical Officers' Union	P.W.D. Depot, Senate Square, Queen Street, Colombo 1.
1804	*Rajaye Nayadena Ayathanaye Sewaka Sangamaya	91, Horton Place, Colombo 7.
1805	*Government Senior Meterological Observers Union	Department of Meterology, Colombo 7.
1806	United Chemicals Employees' Union	Jaffna-Kandy Road, Paranthan.
1808	G.O.D.B. National Employees' Union	E/7 B, New Town, Amparai.
1809	Trincomalee Tally Contractors' Association	266, Inner Harbour Road, Trincomallee.
1811	Nadahas Thunee Lali Kamkaru Samitiya	"Sri Bhawana", Richmond Hill Road, Galle.
1812	*Lanka Dumriya Dhawangara Eagin Karuwange Sangamaya.	129, Pichards Lane, Colombo 10.
1813	*Rajaye Arogyasala Nidahas Kamkaru Sangamaya	74, Cross Road, Borella.
1814	*Galle Unemployment Relief Workers' Union	19/1, Sewana, Pelaketiyawatta, Galwadugoda, Galle.
1817	*Customs Launch Staffs' Union	"Mahendra Bhawanam" Surivel Road, Kayts.

* Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
1818	*The Railway Machine Minders Union	236/26, Maligawatta Road, Colombo 10.
1825	*Sri Lanka Dumriya Viduli Saha Diesel Vurthiya Sangamaya.	Railway Passage, Maradana, Colombo.
1827	*Rajaye Mudranaleeya Warna Yojaka Samitiya	Government Press, Colombo.
1830	*Sri Lanka Rajaye Dumriya Motor Riyaduru Sangamaya.	131/87, Dematagoda Road, Colombo 9.
1831	Sanyuktha Mandaleeya Koggala Nidahas Kamkaru Samitiya.	Carpentry Workshop, Koggala, Habaraduwa.
1833	*Krushikarma Departhamentuwe Dumkola Sakas Karuwange Vurthiya Samitiya.	Ratnagiri, Hanguranketa.
1836	*Sri Lanka Public Health Nurses' Union	22, Veluwana Road, Colombo 9.
1838	*Jatika Niwasa Karyaleeya Sewaka Sangamaya	Department of National Housing, P. O. Box 544, Parsons Road, Colombo 2.
1839	*Sri Lanka Dumriya Sewaka Vurthiya Sangamaya	40/6, Sri Indrajothi Road, Ratmalana.
1843	*Krushikarma Departhamentuwe Eksath Mura Sewaka Sangamaya.	"Wijaya Niwasa", 154, Kahalandahena, Uda Iriyagama, Peradeniya.
1846	*Warimarga Departhamentuwe Sewa Muktha Bhatayange Vurthiya Samitiya.	53/4, Perera Place, Kawdana Road, Dehiwela.
1847	*The Association of Medical Specialists' of Ceylon	General Hospital, Colombo 8
1848	*Dheewara Niwarana Ansaye Niladharinge Sangamaya.	Dheewara Karyalaya, Trincomallee.
1850	Democratic Workers' Congress	213/2, Main Street, Colombo 11.
1851	Ceylon Transport Board Administrative Officers' Association.	200, Kirula Road, Colombo 5
1852	*Colombo Port Commission Operational Officers' Association.	47, Galpotte Street, Colombo 13.
1854	*Lanka Thapal Ha Viduli Sandesa Sewika Sangamaya.	69/4, Narahenpita Road, Borella.
1856	Galu Nagarika Sewaka Nidahas Kamkaru, Samitiya.	"Sri Bhawana", Richmond Hill Road, Galle.
1857	Sri Lanka Pesha Karmantha Upadesaka Vurthiya Samitiya.	Sri Dhammananda Weaving School, Bandarawela.
1859	Samastha Lanka Idam Sanwardana Departhamentuwe Eksath Sewaka Samitiya	1, Kauduluwewa, Madirigiya, Hingurakgoda.
1861	Union of All Ceylon Quasi Clerks	90, Parsons Road, Colombo 2.
1862	Rajaye Jatika Niwasa Murasewa Saha Kamkaru Sangamaya.	62, Kiribathgoda, Kelaniya
1864	Jatika Sulu Karmatha Sanyuktha Mandaleeya Wadu Karmanthasala Nidhas Kamkaru Samitiya.	Jatika Sulu Karmantha Sanyaktha Mandalaya A12, Velona Wadu Kamhala, Moratuwa.
1871	Sri Lanka P.W.D. Palam Kamkaru Samitiya	Ratmalana Yard, P. O. Box 12, Ratmalana.
1872	Sri Lanka Kiri Mandaleeya Vurthiya Samitiya	301 Darley Road, Colombo 10.
1875	*Kachcheri Surveyor's Association	15, Sri Sumangala Road, (South), North Kalutara.
1877	Ceylon Transport Board Internal Audit Officers' Association.	200, Kirula Road, Colombo 5.
1878	Galle Peshakarmantha Kamkaru Samithiya	9, Hirimbure Road, Galle.

*Denotes the unions of public servants

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
1887	Sri Lanka Jathika Waraya Sewaka Samithiya	Wijayakumara Thatakaya, Waraya Sanuktha Mandalaya, Modera, Colombo.
1889	Sri Lanka Nidahas Peradiga Kadadasi San-yuktha Mandaleeya Vurthiya Samithiya.	407, Galle Road, Colombo 3.
1893	*Vagakireema Adhikaringe Samithiya	Sriyani, Malkaduwwa, Kurunegala.
1895	Sri Lanka Nidhas Waraya Sewa Sangamaya	Sri Lanka Warayawala Rajaye Sewaka Samithi Karayalaya, Delft Pedesa Colombo 1.
1900	All Ceylon United Estate Workers' Union	55, Ambagamuwa Road, Nawalapitiya.
1907	*Sura Praharaka Hamudawe Kanista Sewaka Samithiya.	Sura Preharaka Hamuda Sthanaya, Kuliyaipitiya.
1908	*Warimarge Departhamenthuwe Karmika Niladharinge saha Wisesa Aadunikayange Samithiya.	75, Station Road, Mt. Lavinia
1909	*Sri Lanka Tapal saha Viduli Paniwuda Podu Sewaka Sangamaya.	640, Galle Road, Colombo 3.
1910	*Samastha Lanka Rajaye Waidya Paryesanagara Karmika Widyagna Sangamaya.	M. R. I., Colombo 8.
1911	The Federation of Staff Officers' Association in Government Corporations and Statutory Bodies.	200, Kirula Road, Colombo.
1913	Lanka Kaniya Thel Sewaka Sangamaya	12, Kolonnawa Road, Wellampitiya.
1915	The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment Staff Officers' Association.	21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 2.
1918	Eksath Thunilali Sewaka Vurthiya Samithiya	Plywood Corporation, Gintota.
1921	*P.W.D. Technical Officers' Union	P.W.D. Depot, Torrington Square, Colombo 7.
1922	Galoya Uk Aayathanaye Sri Lanka Sarwa Karmika Kamkaru Samithiya.	Hingurana, Eragama.
1923	Samastha Lanka Palathpalana Departhamenthuwe Karmika Sewa Sangamaya.	Primrose, Kahatapitiya, Gampola.
1926	*Air Traffic Control Officers' Association of Ceylon	Colombo Air Port, Ratmalana
1927	Jathika Kiri Mandaleeya Lipikaru Sangamaya	Milk Board Headquarters, Narahenpita, Colombo 5.
1929	Lanka Palathpalana Aurvedha Dispensawarunge Sangamaya.	164, Kolonnawa, Wellampitiya.
1934	*Rajaye Krushikarma Sewaka Samithiya	Khelwatta Road, Singhapitiya, Gampola.
1939	*Guwan Thotupala Rajaye Sewaka Sangamaya	Three Way Hangaraya, Guwantotupala, Ratmalana.
1940	Vavuniya District Co-operative Workers' Union	212, Niwasa Yojana Krama Para, Vairavapuliyankulama, Vavuniya.
1941	*Samastha Lanka Warimarga Departhamenthuwe Nidhas Riyaduru Sangamaya.	29, 4th Ella Para, Kalubowila, Dehiwala.
1944	*Rajaye Vidulibala Peshakarma Karmika Niladhari Sangamaya.	Starching Establishment for Yarn, Polgolla.
1945	The Colombo Municipal Outdoor Officers' Union	Municipal Council Office, Colombo.
1946	*National Union of Railway Station Masters'	40/14, Railway Bungalow, Bridge Street, Colombo 2.
1948	*All Ceylon Tamil Speaking Sub Postmasters Union	Analaitivu.
1949	Sri Lanka Peshakarma Vurthiya Samithiya.	Jathika Peshakarma Sansathawa, Veyangoda.

*Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
1952	Gal Oya Valley, Scavenging Workers Union	5, Kobragulch, Inginiyagala
1953	*The Senior Technical Officers Association of the Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.	The Technical Finishing Plant Moratuwa.
1958	*Rajaye Saukya Sewa Mura Sewaka Sangamaya	1059, 3rd Division Maradana, Colombo 10.
1959	*Ceylon Government Press Technical Staff Officers' Association.	Department of Government Printing, Colombo 8.
1962	*Land and Additional District Registrars Service Association.	Registrar General's Office, Colombo 1.
1963	Leather Co-operation Staffs' Union.	147, Mattakkuliya Church Road, Mattakkuliya, Colombo 15.
1965	*Govijana Sewa Departhementuwe Gabade Saha Upa Gabada Palaka Warunge Vurthiya Samithiya.	Government Paddy Stores, Paragammana, Kegalle.
1969	*Samastha Lanka Sahatika Pathra Lath Gurumarunge Sangamaya	39/2, Veluwana Road, Colombo 9
1970	Ceylon Oils and Fats Coperation Executives Association	Oil Extraction Mills, Seeduwa
1972	*All Ceylon Union of Teachers (Government)	26, Weerakoon Gardens, Kandy
1973	*Dura Mudrika Kriya Karuwange Vurthiya Samithiya	Department of Meteorology Bullers Road, Colombo 7
1974	Sri Lanka Nidhas Vurthiya Samithi Sammelanaya	407, Galle Road, Colombo 3
1977	*Rajaye Palawena Sreniya Vidyalayadipathiarunge Samithiya	210, Havelock Lane, Colombo 5
1978	*National Union of Teachers	28, Wijerama Road, Gangodawila Road, Nugegoda
1979	*Saukya Departhementuwe Podu Sewa Vurthiya Sangamaya	Vaidya Paryeshanayathana, P. O. Box 527, Colombo 8
1981	*Niyogitha Manthri Mandalaye Sewaka Mahatunge Vurthiya Samithiya	House of Representatives, Colombo 1
1982	Ford Rhotes Thornton and Company Staff Association	5th Floor, Times Building, P. O. Box 186, Colombo 1
1984	*Lanka Dumriya Departhementuwe Pataweema Ansaya Kamkaru Sangamaya	64/1A 7, Housing Quarters, Maligawatte
1985	*Madyama Pradeshiya Dumriya Godanegili Kamkaru Samithiya	92, 1st Division Maradana, Colombo 10
1988	*Samastha Lanka Vanija Vidya Guru Sangamaya	266, High Level Road, Maharagama
1991	*Lanka Eksath Upa Thapal Sthanadipathi Sangamaya	Kendegolla, Badulla
1996	North Ceylon Private Hospital Employees Union	Mc. Leod Hospital, Inuvil, Chunnakam
1997	*Government Electrical Department Power Station Operators and Electrical Employees Union	Stanley Power Station, Welampitiya
1999	Dehiwela Mount Lavinia Municipal Council Local Government Service Employees Union	Municipal Council Office, Dehiwela
2000	*Idam Sanwardena Departhementuwe Karmika Saha Podu Sewaka Kamkaru Samithiya	103, Castle Street, Colombo 8
2003	*Ahara Nispadana Overseer Sangamaya	Molagoda, Kegalla
2004	*Waraya Sancharakshka Sangamaya	Community Centre Hall, Madiwela, Kotte
2006	*Idam Sanwardena Departhementuwe Kanista Sewaka Samitiya	Central Workshop and Stores, Idam Sanwardena Departhementuwa, Colombo 6
2009	Samastha Lanka Palathpalana Riyaduru Sangamaya	64/126, Sangamitta Mawatha, Kotahena, Colombo 13

* Denotes the unions of public servants

<i>Registered</i> No.	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
2010	*Colombo Varaya Commission Sabaha Departementthuwe Jathika Vurthiya Samithiya	Unit, 5 Bagdan Pedesha, Varaya, Colombo 7
2012	Ilankai Tholilalar Kalagam	16, Alfred House Garden, Colombo 3
2013	*Dumriya Departementthuwe Yanthrika Ganaka Sewa Sangamaya	139, 1st. Division Maradana, Colombo 10.
2015	*Coconut Rehabilitation Inspectors' Union	25, Weliwita, Kaduwela
2016	*Royal Ceylon Naval Civilian Store-keepers Union	15/13, York Lane, Trincomalee
2018	The Hill Country Workers Union	16E, Station Road, Badulla
2020	National Union of Teachers (Private)	51/1, Vihare Lane, Colombo 6
2021	*Rajaye Viduli Nishpadana Sewaka Sangamaya	Power Station, Saunders Place, Colombo 11.
2022	*The Government Electro Cardyographers Records Union	Waluwa Watta, Ja-ela
2024	*The Inland Revenue Staff Officers Union	Department of Inland Revenue, Colombo 1.
2025	*Rajaya Basha Departementthuwe Bahsa Pariwarthaka Sangamaya	6/1, Unit I, Government Flats, Bambalapitiya
2027	The Peoples Bank Officers Association	Peoples Bank Head Office, 221, Union Place, Colombo 2
2028	*Air Force Clerical Service Union (Ex-Base)	28, Ella Road, Negombo.
2029	*Public Service Draughtsmen Union	Chief Architects Office, P.W.D. Colombo.
2030	*Rajaya Udyanana Sewaka Sangamaya	Botanical Garden, Peradeniya
2031	*Samsatha Lanka Dumriya Karyalaya Karya Sahayakawarunge Sangamaya	585/18, Baseline Road, Dematagoda
2032	*Dakshina Lanka Eksath Krushikarma Sewaka Sangamaya	Nilmini, Kurunda Road, Kotagoda, Akeemmana
2033	*Association of Engineering Officers of the Local Government Department	44, Jaffna Road, Anuradhapura
2035	*Ceylon Excise Staff Officers Union	Government Distillery, Seeduwa
2038	Colomba Nagarika Dispensary Orderliwarunge Samithiya	50, Bullers Lane, Colombo 7
2041	*Aanduwe Aarogyasala Eksath Kamkaru Samithiya	23/847, Dodamgahahena Niwasa, Gothatuwa, Angoda
2042	*Eksath Ahara Nispadana Overseer Ha Govikam Pradarshaka-Predharsikawange Sangamaya, Kandy	Pujapitiya
2043	*Warimarge Departementthuwe Yanthrika Gabadakaruru Sangamaya	20, Ebert Lane, Kaldemulle, Moratuwa
2044	*All Island Food Production Officers Association	Mahara, Kadawatte.
2045	*Fisheries Department Scientific Officers Association	Fisheries Research Station, Department of Fisheries, Colombo 3.
2046	Colombo Nagarika Karmanthasalawe Kamkaru Samithiya	Nagaraki Karmanthasala Avanhala, Suduwella Road, Colombo 10.
2049	*Minum Departementthuwe Pidiruwarna Mudrana Silpinge Vurthiya Samithiya	Printing Section, Process Branch, Survey Department, Colombo 5
2050	*Thuraimuha Nawai Iyakunar Kalagam	140 1/8, New Sea Street, Colombo 12.
2051	Sathosai Sri Lanka Nidhas Sewaka Samithiya	109, Mc Callum Road, Colombo 10.
2052	*Union of Assistant Superintendent of Examinations	45B, Thotupala Road, Kotte

*Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
2054	*Ceylon United Textile Demonstrators Union	Peshakarma Madyastanaya, Alavi North, Alvai
2055	*Lanka Dushkara Sewa Guru Sangamaya	Amparai Prathamika Viduhala, Amparai
2059	*Samastha Lanka Katholika Guru Sangamaya	Katholika Poth Hala, Norris Road, Colombo
2060	Sathosai Lanka Sewaka Samithiya	45, Rifle Street, Colombo 2
2061	Sri Lanka Vurthiya Sangamaya	"Agra," Nungamugoda, Kelaniya
2062	*United Progressive Forest Officers Union	120, Jampetah Street, Kotahena, Colombo 13.
2065	*Samastha Lanka Rajaye Viduli Bala Peshakarma Karmika Sewaka Samithiya	Polgolla, Kandy
2067	Samastha Lanka Samupakara Ekabatha Sewaka Sangamaya	28, Muhandiram Road, Colombo 12
2068	Ilankai Thuramuka Tholilalar Kalagam	343, Ghanasambandan Road, Trincomalee
2070	*Association of Government Clerical Staff (Ex. Naval Base/R.A.F. Clerks Ceylon)	300, Dematagoda Road, Maradana, Colombo 9
2071	*Rajaye Balawega Peshakarma Sewaka Sangamaya	52, Kuliypitiya Road, Nattandiya
2079	*Samastha Lanka Rajaye San Geetha Ha Natya Guru Sangahamaya	K/Tissa Madhya Maha Vidyalaya, Kalutara
2080	*Waraya Commission Sabaha Departhemanthuwe Jangama Dombakara Saha Lory Riyaduru Samithiya	85/8, Dematagoda Lane, 2nd Division Maradana, Colombo 10
2082	Pahatharata Karmika Welenda Ha Kusikarma Sewaka Sangamaya	Palangaturai, West, Kochchikade
2086	Peradeniya Lanka Visva Vidyalaya Kanista Sevaka Sangamaya	Rajawatte, Peradeniya
2088	Lanka Samupakara Sewaka Maha Sangamaya	154, Amara Radio Building, Kandy Road, Kegalla
2091	Gal Oya Pupurana Dravya Karmika Ansaye Nidhas Kamkaru Samithiya	No. 4th Lane, Amparai
2093	*The Colombo Port Commission Technical Staff Officers' Association	Colombo Port Commission, Colombo 1
2096	Sri Lanka Vidyalkara Visva Vidyaleeya Sewaka Sangamaya	Vidyalkara University, Kelaniya
2097	*Kamkaru Departhemanthuwe Vurthiya Abyasa Karmikopadesaka Sangamaya	Nikagolla, Pillessa
2098	*Wana Sanraksana Departhemanthuwe Pariksake Niladaringe Sangamaya	No. 43, 42nd Lane, Colombo 6
2100	Lanka Wane Sansthawe Sewaka Samithiya	Ceylon Steel Corporation, Athurugiriya
2101	State Industrial Corporation Executives Association	420, Bullers Road, Colombo 7
2103	Mudrana Sewaka Vurthiya Samithiya	41, Walikande, Kandy
2104	*The Eastern Province Food Production Overseers Union	No. 61, Lady Manning Drive, Batticaloa
2107	*Rajaye Viduliya Departhemanthuwe Paripalake Warunge Vurthiya Samithiya	Government Electrical Depot Senate Square, Colombo 1
2108	*Samastha Lanka Gam Waga Kirime Overseer warunge Vurthiya Sangamaya	East, Ginimellagaha
2109	*Samastha Lanka Gramasewake Sangamaya	366, Grama Sewaka Karyalaya, Urapola.
2112	*Grama Sanwardena Saha Sulu Karmantha Departhemanthuwe Upakrutha Mahum Guruwariyange Sangamaya	Sewing School, Yakkala, Gampaha

*Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
2113	*Yaal Mawadde Kirama Sewayalarar Sankam	Gramasewaka Office, Sirupiddy Neervely
2116	*Rajaye Sithiyam Sakasumkaruwange Samithiya	Survey Office, Chatham Street, Colombo 1
2117	Sri Lanka Nidhas Paksaye Inginiyagala Eksath Kamkaru Vurthiya Samithiya	Old Co-operative Building, Gabada Road, Inginiyagala
2118	*Sri Lanka Dheewara Departhementuwe Sewaka Samithiya	93, Modera Street, Modera, Colombo 15
2119	*Samastha Lanka Welenda Sewa Sahayake Mandala Samithiya	275, Trincomalee Street, Kandy
2120	*Lanka Upadhidhari Guru Sangamaya	83, Wateraka, Padukka
2121	*Rajaye Waniya Vidya Guru Sangamaya	"Amara", Hiyare, Galle
2122	Anuradhapura Sanraksana Mandaleeya Niladaringe Sangamaya	Pradana Kariyalaya, Anuradhapura Sanraksana Mandalaya, Anuradhapura
2123	*All Ceylon Government Higher Grade Matrons Association	93, Regent Street, Colombo
2125	*Eksath Thapal Saha Viduli Panivuda Pariksaka Sangamaya	Central Telegraph Office, Colombo
2126	*Sri Lanka Rajaye Dispensawarunge Sangamaya	407, Galle Road, Kollupitiya, Colombo 3
2127	*Samastha Lanka Sahathika Pathra Lath I & II Sreniwala Predhanacharya Sangamaya	K/Pussella Gamini Vidyalaya, Kegalle
2128	*Sri Lanka Samanya Sewaka Vurthiya Samithiya	407, Galle Road, Colombo 3
2129	*Rajaye Godanagili Nadattu Kirime Eksath Vurthiya Samithiya	Public Works Department, Fort Section, Queens Street, Colombo 1
2130	Anuradhapura Sanraksana Mandala Eksath Kamkaru Samithiya	603/22, Kamkaru Mawatha, Miyalagashandiya, Anuradhapura
2131	Aganuwara Gananpoth Karmantha Samithiya	243/17, Dam Street, Pettah, Colombo 11
2132	*Kirama Senayalar Sangam Batticaloa District	10, Thamarakuin Road, Batticaloa
2136	*Tamil Pesum Arasanka Podu Uliyar Sankam	339, Weeranagar, Ahambaram Road, Trincomalee
2137	Karmika Ha Samanya Kamkaru Samithiya	71, Malay Street, Colombo 2
2138	Lanka Light Ginipetti Kamkaru Samithiya	13/5, Sriya Place, Korallawella, Moratuwa
2139	*Rajya Lekanaraksake Departhementuwe Niladharinge Sangamaya	419/2, Delgahawatte Road, Udahamulla, Nugegoda
2140	*Dumriya Viduli Sandesa Niladharinge Eksath Vurthiya Samithiya	Pradeshiya Viduli Snadasa Pariksaka Karyalaya, Maradana
2141	Eksath The, Rubber Saha Merata Drawya Kamkaru Samithiya	71, Malay Street, Colombo 2
2142	United Plantation Workers Union	71, Malay Street, Colombo 2
2143	*Ceylon Overseer Service Association	Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Senate Building, Colombo 1
2144	Lanka Gamanagamana Sewaka Sangamaya	71, Malay, Street, Colombo 2
2145	Arasanka Koottusthapana Uliyar Sankam	676, Galle Road, Colombo 3
2149	*Rajaye Wappu Lipikaru Sewa Sangamaya	Government Stores Department, Parsons Road, P. O. Box 418, Colombo 2
2150	*Sri Lanka Rajye Sewa Eksath Podu Sewaka Sangamaya	407, Galle Road, Kollupitiya

*Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
2151	The Rubber Reserch Institute (Ceylon) Scientific Staff Officers Association	Dantonfield Agalawatta
2155	Lanka Vurthiya Samithi Sammelanaya	71, Malay Street, Colombo 2
2156	C. T. B. United Workers Union	19, Dewala Road, Nugegoda
2158	Samastha Lanka Welanda Sewaka Sangamaya	57, Ghanawimala Road, Anura Niwasa, Dematagoda, Colombo
2160	*Rajaye Basha Departhementhuwe Patakayinge Vurthiya Samithiya	Soodupath 586/10, 2nd Division, Maradana, Colombo 10
2161	*Statistical Officers Association	16, Albert Crescent, Colombo 10
2162	Samastha Lanka Peshakarmantha Samupakara Sewakayinge Vurthiya Samithiya	394, Nittambuwe Road, Pattala Gedera, Veyangoda
2163	*Water Supply and Drainage Department Engineers Association	Vinoda Krida Shalawa, Department of Water Supply, Ratmalana
2164	*Running Sheds Loco Supervisors Union	25, Nagalagam Street, Grandpass, Colombo 14
2165	*Prakashana Ansaye Basha Pariwarthake Sangamaya, Department of Official Language	65, Wall Street, Kotahena-Colombo 13
2166	*The Union of Tamil Education Inspectorate	82, Clock Tower Road, Perumal Kovilady, Jaffna
2168	*Public Service Engineers Union	Hydraulic Branch, Department of Irrigation, Bullers Road, Colombo 7
2169	*Aadunika Dumriyaduru Samithiya	No. 58, Dematagoda Place, Colombo 9
2170	*Association of Graduates in Government Clerical Service	Unit 5, Registrar of Companies, Echelon Square, Colombo 1
2171	Insurance Corporation of Ceylon Administrative Officers Association	288, Union Place, Colombo 2
2172	*Radio Ceylon (Programme) Operational Staff Union	Radio Ceylon, Colombo 7
2173	Hotel Bakery Sappu Ha Beema Kamkaru Samithiya	71, Malay Street, Colombo 2
2174	*Port Commission Technical and Supervisor Officers Union	11, De Saram Place, Colombo 15
2180	*Mahanuwara Viraksha Sahanadayake Vurthiya Samithiya	19/1, Asgiriya Road, Kandy
2181	*Sri Lanka Deshapremi Guru Sangamaya	8, Kawdana, Athidiya Road, Dehiwela
2183	All Ceylon Tea and Rubber Estates Kanakapillai and Supervisors Union	Dunbar Road, Hatton
2186	*Custom Charges Officers Association	Margopakarana Karyalaya, Customs, Colombo 1
2187	*Sri Lanka Rajaye Chithra Kala Guru Sangamaya	"Sri Priya", Minuwanpitiya, Panadura
2188	*Pathadumbera Grama Sewaka Sangamaya	Gramasewaka Office, Amunugama, Gunnapana
2190	Lanka Thuni Lali Sanstha Eksath Vurthiya Samithiya	Plywood Corporation, Gintota
2191	*Ruhunu Dushkara Guru Sanvidayanaya	41, Wilmot Street, Hambantota
2194	*Sri Lanka Pragathiseeli Guru Sangamaya	197, Dambara Meewana Palana
2195	*Idam Sanwardena Departhementhuwe Sri Lanka Sewaka Samithiya	197/8, Polhengoda Road, Kirillapone, Negegoda
2196	Uthuru Pitigal Korale Samupakara Sewakayinge Vurthiya Samithiya	Pambala, Kakkapalliya
2197	River Valleys Development Board Technical Officers Association	7A, 2nd Lane, Amparai
2199	*Rajaye Karmanthasaliya Gabada Bharakaruwange Samithiya	36/8, Vihare Lane, Kolonnawa, Wellampitiya

*Denotes the unions of public servants.

<i>Registered No.</i>	<i>Name of the Union</i>	<i>Address</i>
2200	*Sri Lanka Samupakara Niladharinge Sangamaya	Presadha, Mahamegawatte Road, Maharagama
2201	*Samastha Lanka Jathika Ahara Nispadana Sewa Sangamaya	Jayasiri Niwasa, Ranmuthugala, Kadawatte
2202	*Idam Sanwardena Departhementhuwe Tractor Riyaduru Samithiya	Weragantota
2204	*Colombo Mahajana Pusthakaliya Sewaka Sangamaya	108/5, Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7
2205	Varaye Nidhas Sewaka Sangamaya	100, St. Anthony's Lane, Colombo 13
2206	Union of Old Entrants Teachers in Private Non fee levying Schools	55, Temple Road, Galle
2208	*Irrigation Department Stores Officers Association	Kusum, Mandawala Road, Malamulla, Panadura
2209	*Puhia Wandu Pakudi Uliyar Sangam	676, Galle Road, Colombo 3
2211	*Vividha Karmantha Paripalaka Niladaringe Sangamaya	Head Office, R. D. & C. I. Colombo 11
2212	*Rajayata Pawaragath Samastha Lanka Paasalhi Guruwarun Nowana Sewaka Sangamaya	158, High Level Road, Nugegoda
2213	*Samastha Lanka Vurdha Adhyapana Guru Sangamaya	373, Trincomalee Street, Kandy
2214	*Lanka Mahajana Suwaheda Samithiya	49D, Pallegama, Ampitiya, Kandy
2215	*Gannoruwa Krushikarma Parikshanayathenaye Sewaka Sangamaya	Agricultural Research Station, Peradeniya
2217	*Aero-Nautical Communication Engineering Officers Association	Airport Ratmalana
2220	*Lanka Karmantha Welenda Aayathanaye Sewaka Sangamaya	66, York Street, Australia Building, Colombo 1
2221	Vidyodaya Visva Vidyalaya Lipikara Ha Vurthiyaseva Sangamaya	Vidyodaya University, Gangodawila, Negugoda
2225	Eksath Motor Kamkaru Samithiya	22, 1/4, Upper Chatham Street, Colombo 1
2226	*Sri Lanka Eksath Grama Sewaka Sangamaya	292, Galle Road, Colombo 3
2227	Eravurpathu Co-operative Employees Union	Eravur, Chencaladi
2228	*Samastha Lanka Krushikarma Departhementhuwe Karmika Sewaka Samithiya	37, Saliya Mawatha, Puliyan-kulam, Anuradapura
2230	Lanka Varaya Samajawadi Kamkaru Samithiya	46, Jampettah Street, Colombo 13
2231	The Officers Association of the Insurance Co-operation Ceylon	293/3, Third Floor, Gafoor Building, Main Street, Colombo 1
2234	Lanka Rubber Paryeshanayathanaya Darton Field Eksath Samithiya	224, Dolahena, Mylatyan, Agalawatte
2235	*Vavuniya District Grama Sewakas' Union	Gramasewaka Office, Kanranyankulam, Mankulam
2236	Velona Sewaka Sangamaya	M/s. Lanka Weaving Mills Ltd., De Mel Road, Velona, Moratuwa
2237	*The Excise Striking Force Officers Association	Sura Preharaka Hamuda Madyasthanaya, Kandy
2244	Lanka Rajya Vavili Mandala Sewaka Samithiya	Nellaolla Rajaye Wathuyaya Pinduwa
2246	The Union of Trained Graduates In Guru Vidyayalas	Guru Vidyalaya, Katukurunde, Kalutara
2249	*Railway Technical Officers Association	42, Ceylon Government Railways Technical Workshop, Ratmalana

(To be continued).

*Denotes the unions of public servants.

WAGES BOARDS

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS RELATING TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TRADES FOR WHICH WAGES BOARDS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF SUCH BOARDS

XLII—The Coconut Growing Trade

(A) DESCRIPTION OF THE TRADE

THE description of the Coconut Growing Trade appeared in an Order made under section 6 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, published in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,961 of March 30, 1949, and came into force on April 1, 1949. Order varying the original description of the trade was published in *Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 12,887 of January 27, 1962, and came into force on February 1, 1962.

Order

The provisions of Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, shall apply to the following trade :—

The coconut growing trade consisting of either of, or both, the following activities :—

(1) The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation of over ten acres in extent and the disposal of coconuts from such plantation otherwise than by conversion into copra, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, or coir and fibre products ; including—

- (a) felling, burning and clearing jungle and old coconut land ;
- (b) draining and terracing ;
- (c) lining, pegging, holing and planting seedlings ;
- (d) preparing beds, planting seed-nuts and watering seedlings in nurseries ;
- (e) supplying vacancies and watering supplies in the field ;
- (f) weeding, removing “ illuk ” grass, and clearing boundaries ;
- (g) collecting fronds and clearing estate ;
- (h) constructing, repairing and maintaining roads, paths, buildings, fences and hedges ;
- (i) propping ;
- (j) taking a census of palms ;
- (k) digging, forking, ploughing and harrowing ;
- (l) planting cover crops and green manure crops, lopping ;
- (m) cutting manure trenches, manuring and applying fertilizers ;
- (n) mulching, burying husks ;
- (o) picking, collecting and counting nuts ;
- (p) making charcoal from coconut shells ;
- (q) care of palms in relation to pests and diseases ;
- (r) digging out and burning dead or diseased palms ;
- (s) transporting ;

- (t) cattle-keeping ;
- (u) conservancy work ;
- (v) the work of kangany ;
- (w) the work of a conductor ; and
- (x) any other operation connected with or incidental to work specified in this paragraph ;

but excluding the work of the following workers :—

Lorry and van driver, mechanic, clerk, store-keeper, dispenser, midwife, bungalow servant, teacher and watcher.

(2) The manufacture of copra ; including—

- (a) husking and splitting nuts, copra curing, sorting, bagging and weighing copra ;
- (b) any other operation connected with or incidental to work specified in this paragraph ;

but excluding the work of the following workers :—

Engine driver, lorry and van driver, clerk, mechanic, store-keeper, dispenser, midwife, bungalow servant, teacher and watcher.

(B) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD

The Wages Board for the Coconut Growing Trade was established on April 1, 1949 by an Order made under section 8 of the Ordinance, published in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,963 of April 1, 1949.

(C) DECISIONS OF THE BOARD

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 29 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, in *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,971 of April 30, 1949. Decisions varying earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Gazettes* No. 10,098 of April 28, 1950, No. 10,154 of September 22, 1950, and in *Gazettes Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953, No. 11,035 of December 27, 1956, No. 11,208 of November 29, 1957, *Gazette* No. 11,980 of November 27, 1959, No. 13,863 of December 20, 1963, and No. 14,692/6 of April 28, 1966.

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.

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>
(1) In the raising and maintenance of plantations :	
Picking nuts	Rs. 18 per 1,000 trees
(2) In the manufacture of copra :	
Husking nuts	Rs. 3.50 per 1,000 nuts
Splitting nuts, copra curing and sorting	Rs. 2.50 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, in the case of activities of the coconut growing trade which are specified in column 1, be applicable to all processes other than processes for which minimum rates of wages for piece work have been prescribed in Part II.

<i>1</i> <i>Activities</i>	<i>2</i> <i>Basic rate for normal working day</i>	<i>3</i> <i>Rate of special allowance for a normal working day in any month</i>										
		Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 99.2, the special allowance shall be—										
		<i>Rs. c.</i>										
		for a male worker not under 16 years of age (including a kangany) .. 1 09										
		for a female worker not under 15 years of age .. 0 82										
		for a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age .. 0 75										
		Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is above 99.2, the rate of special allowance, hereinbefore prescribed shall be increased for each complete unit of 1.8 points by which the index number exceeds 99.2 (no account being taken of any fraction of that unit), by an amount computed at the rates set out hereunder as illustrated in Table II below—										
		3 cents in the case of a male worker not under 16 years of age (including a kangany)										
		2 cents in the case of a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker										
		Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 99.1, the special allowance shall be—										
		<i>Rs. c.</i>										
		for a male worker not under 16 years of age (including a kangany) .. 1 6										
		for a female worker not under 15 years of age .. 0 80										
		for male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age .. 0 73										
		Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is below 99.1, the rate of special allowance hereinbefore prescribed shall be decreased for each complete unit of 1.8 points by which the index number falls short of 99.1 (no account being taken of any fraction of that unit), by an amount computed at the rates set out hereunder as illustrated in Table II below—										
		3 cents in the case of a male worker not under 16 years of age (including a kangany)										
		2 cents in the case of a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker										
(1) The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">For a kangany ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs. c. 1 40</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">For a worker other than a kangany—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">where such worker is a male not under 16 years of age ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">where such worker is a female not under 15 years of age ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 05</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">where such worker is a male under 16 years of age or a female under 15 years of age ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 80</td> </tr> </table>	For a kangany ..	Rs. c. 1 40	For a worker other than a kangany—		where such worker is a male not under 16 years of age ..	1 25	where such worker is a female not under 15 years of age ..	1 05	where such worker is a male under 16 years of age or a female under 15 years of age ..	0 80	
For a kangany ..	Rs. c. 1 40											
For a worker other than a kangany—												
where such worker is a male not under 16 years of age ..	1 25											
where such worker is a female not under 15 years of age ..	1 05											
where such worker is a male under 16 years of age or a female under 15 years of age ..	0 80											
(2) The manufacture of copra												

TABLES ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTIONS SET OUT IN COLUMN 3 ABOVE

TABLE I

Special Allowance payable in the event of a rise in the index number

Index Numbers	Special Allowance		
	For a male worker not under 16 years of age (including a kangany)	For a female worker not under 15 years of age	For a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
99.2—100.9	1 9	0 82	0 75
101.0—102.7	1 12	0 84	0 77
102.8—104.5	1 15	0 86	0 79
104.6—106.3	1 18	0 88	0 81
106.4—108.1	1 21	0 90	0 83

TABLE II

Special Allowance payable in the event of a fall in the index number

Index Numbers	Special Allowance		
	For a male worker not under 16 years of age (including a kangany)	For a female worker not under 15 years of age	For a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
99.1—97.4	1 6	0 80	0 73
97.3—95.6	1 3	0 78	0 71
95.5—93.8	1 0	0 76	0 69
93.7—92.0	0 97	0 74	0 67
91.9—90.2	0 94	0 72	0 65

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 III A

The minimum rates of wages for time work applicable to the workers specified in Column I hereto shall be the rates set out in the corresponding entry in Column II.

Column I Class of Worker	Column II Rate of Wages
Conductor employed in—	
(a) any coconut plantation of not less than 75 acres but less than 100 acres in extent	Rs. 100 per month
(b) any coconut plantation of not less than 100 acres but less than 150 acres in extent	Rs. 125 per month
(c) any coconut plantation of not less than 150 acres but less than 200 acres in extent	Rs. 150 per month
(d) any coconut plantation of not less than 200 acres but less than 250 acres in extent	Rs. 175 per month
(e) any coconut plantation of not less than 250 acres in extent	Rs. 200 per month

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 50 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.

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

Annual Holidays (Section 25)

1. (a) If a male worker of not less than 18 years of age has been in continuous employment under the same employer and has worked 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 (not exceeding 14) calculated in the following manner :—

- (i) at the rate of one holiday for each complete unit of 4 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 228 ; Provided, however, that the number of days so calculated does not exceed ten ; and thereafter
- (ii) at the rate of one holiday for each complete unit of 5 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 268 ; 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 under the same employer and has worked 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 (not exceeding 14) calculated in the following manner:—

- (i) at the rate of one holiday for each complete unit of 4 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 204: Provided, however, that the number of days so calculated does not exceed ten; and thereafter
- (ii) at the rate of one holiday for each complete unit of 5 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 244: 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"; and

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 my 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 (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 not earlier than 30 days before and not later than 30 days after 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 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.

“PUBLIC HOLIDAYS (SECTION BE)

8. (a) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph and of paragraph 9, every employer shall allow as holidays with remuneration to all workers employed by him, the following public holidays within the meaning of the Holidays Act, No. 17 of 1965 :—

- (1) The Sinhala and Hindu New Year's Day ;
- (2) May Day (May 1) ;

(b) The provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall not apply to a worker in any case where a public holiday referred to in that sub-paragraph occurs during any period when such worker is on strike.

(c) The remuneration payable to a worker for each such holiday as is referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph (a) shall—

- (i) in the case of a worker who is entitled to be paid at a minimum daily rate of wages for time work be not less than the minimum rate of wages payable for a normal working day in the month in which such holiday occurs ;

(ii) in the case of a worker who is entitled to be paid at a minimum monthly rate of wages for time work be not less than the minimum daily rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum monthly rate by 25) ;

(iii) in the case of a worker who is entitled to be paid at minimum rate of wages for piece work, be not less than the average daily wage of the worker, obtained by dividing the total wage earned by the worker on the days on which such worker has actually worked in the period of 30 days immediately preceding each of the holidays as is referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, by the number of such days.

9. An employer may employ any worker who is entitled to any of the holidays referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 8 on such holiday subject, however, to the following conditions :—

(i) in the case of a worker who is entitled to be paid at a minimum rate of wages for time work—

(a) a day on or before the thirty-first day of December next succeeding such public holiday shall be granted to the worker as a holiday with remuneration at not less than the minimum daily rate of wages payable for a normal working day in the month in which the alternative holiday is granted ; or

(b) such worker shall be remunerated for work done on any such public holiday at not less than double the minimum daily rate of wages for work done during the number of hours constituting a normal working day and at not less than 3 times the normal hourly rate (obtained by dividing the minimum daily rate by 8) for work done during each hour (and proportionately for work done or part of such hour) in excess of the number of hours constituting a normal working day ;

(ii) in the case of a worker who is entitled to be paid at a minimum rate of wages for piece work—

(a) such worker shall be remunerated for work done on any such public holiday at not less than the minimum rate of wages for piece work payable to him ; and

(b) a day on or before the thirty-first day of December next succeeding such public holiday shall be granted to such worker as a holiday with remuneration, such remuneration being not less than the average daily wage earned by the worker on the days on which such worker has actually worked in the period of 30 days immediately preceding the day on which such alternative holiday is granted, by the number of such days. ”

Explanatory Note

(This note is not part of the Orders or Decisions but is intended to indicate briefly the history of wage regulation in the Coconut Growing Trade)

Originally, the wages and other conditions of employment in the Coconut Growing and the Coconut Manufacturing Trades were regulated by one and the same Wages Board, viz., the Wages Board for the Coconut Trade. The description of the trade appeared in an Order made under section 6 of the Ordinance, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,224 of January 7, 1944 (as subsequently amended) and a Wages Board for the trade was established by an order under section 8 of the Ordinance, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,272 of May 19, 1944. The decisions made by this Board ceased to be operative on April 1, 1949, when the Orders under reference were rescinded by new Orders published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,961 of March 30, 1949, and No. 9,963 of April 1, 1949, respectively. Simultaneously with the rescission two separate Wages Boards, i.e., for the Coconut Growing and the Coconut Manufacturing Trades, were established.

S. W. B.

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–April 1939 = 100)

INDEX NUMBERS

Base : November, 1938–April, 1939 = 100

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

*Index Number
Nov., 1942
= 100*

Base : November, 1942 = 100

Group Weights	63.66	7.26	7.06	8.78	13.24	
1943	103	94	105	138	118	107
1944	102	94	105	156	127	109
1945	110	94	112	165	158	121
1946	113	111	124	180	155	125
1947	126	121	136	213	157	138
1948	138	161	148	189	157	142
1949	144	97	129	156	148	141
1950	154	102	129	155	154	149
1951	155	112	129	197	160	154
1952	153	104	131	192	168	153

* Average for 5 months only.

† 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
1958	105.75	101.04	101.53	87.51	113.05	105.0
1959	104.67	102.31	101.49	92.10	115.22	105.2
1960	100.77	102.63	101.53	95.10	117.51	103.5
1961	99.66	104.35	101.53	106.13	123.26	104.8
1962	100.93	105.56	101.53	108.21	124.95	106.3
1963	103.02	103.03	101.53	118.16	126.58	108.8
1964	106.39	103.20	101.53	129.15	129.34	112.2
1965	107.34	100.70	101.53	126.75	128.28	112.5
1965—						
January	106.99	101.96	101.53	127.64	128.60	112.5
February	106.35	101.96	101.53	129.92	128.81	112.3
March	107.11	102.31	101.53	129.13	128.95	112.7
April	106.54	102.31	101.53	127.09	129.24	112.3
May	107.15	101.61	101.53	127.46	129.58	112.7
June	106.69	103.69	101.53	128.06	129.32	112.5
July	108.17	101.96	101.53	128.07	127.62	113.0
August	107.12	101.15	101.53	126.74	128.60	112.4
September	106.50	100.69	101.53	126.42	128.65	112.0
October	107.72	98.15	101.53	124.49	127.02	112.1
November	108.87	97.00	101.53	122.75	126.28	112.5
December	108.86	95.62	101.53	123.19	126.65	112.6
1966—						
January	109.78	95.62	101.53	122.60	125.88	112.9
February	109.67	95.96	101.53	122.71	125.96	112.9
March	109.04	95.62	101.53	122.40	126.22	112.5
April	109.59	95.96	101.53	119.44	125.96	112.5
May	109.20	95.96	101.53	116.45	127.23	112.2

June 112.0
6750
112.5

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 Rs. c.	Minimum Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages	Average Monthly Rate of Wages Rs. c.	Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages
1939 ..	—	100	100	16.64	100	100
1940 ..	—	100	93	16.64	100	96
1941 ..	—	110	92	18.45	111	96
1942 ..	—	166	111	24.23	145	97
1943 ..	—	202	102	28.98	174	96
1944 ..	—	212	101	34.03	204	110
1945 ..	—	244	110	41.92	252	133
1946 ..	—	280	123	68.52	412	194
1947 ..	—	293	123	75.74	455	195
1948 ..	—	315	122	78.16	470	195
1949 ..	—	320	121	77.81	468	196
1950 ..	—	373	136	83.11	499	198
1951 ..	—	463	161	89.79	540	206
1952 ..	—	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	106.91
1957 ..	—	2.10	109.38	106.40	99.16	110.44	107.43
1958 ..	—	2.14	111.46	106.21	113.74	126.67	120.70
1959 ..	—	2.14	111.46	105.95	113.74	126.67	120.41
1960 ..	—	2.12	110.42	106.69	113.74	126.67	122.39
1961 ..	—	2.13	110.94	105.86	113.74	126.67	120.87
1962 ..	—	2.16	112.50	105.83	113.74	126.67	119.16
1963 ..	—	2.19	114.06	104.83	113.74	126.67	116.43
1964 ..	—	2.24	116.67	103.98	113.74	126.67	112.90
1965 ..	—	2.25	117.19	104.17	113.74	126.67	112.60
1965	January	2.25	117.19	104.17	113.74	126.67	112.60
	February	2.25	117.19	104.35	113.74	126.67	112.80
	March	2.25	117.19	103.98	113.74	126.67	112.40
	April	2.25	117.19	104.35	113.74	126.67	112.80
	May	2.25	117.19	103.98	113.74	126.67	112.40
	June	2.25	117.19	104.17	113.74	126.67	112.60
	July	2.25	117.19	103.71	113.74	126.67	112.10
	August	2.25	117.19	104.26	113.74	126.67	112.70
	September	2.25	117.19	104.63	113.74	126.67	113.10
	October	2.25	117.19	104.54	113.74	126.67	113.00
	November	2.25	117.19	104.17	113.74	126.67	112.60
	December	2.25	117.19	104.08	113.74	126.67	112.50
1966	January	2.25	117.19	103.80	113.74	126.67	112.20
	February	2.25	117.19	103.80	113.74	126.67	112.20
	March	2.25	117.19	104.17	113.74	126.67	112.60
	April	2.25	117.19	104.17	113.74	126.67	112.60
	May	2.25	117.19	104.45	113.74	126.67	112.90

TABLE III—GENERAL WAGES RATE (MINIMUM) INDEX NUMBER

Base 1952=100

Year	Agriculture*		Trades other than Agriculture†		Agriculture and Trades other than Agriculture Combined	
	Minimum Average daily rate 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	2.04	100.00
1953 .. — ..	1.99	101.53	2.95	101.03	2.07	101.47
1954 .. — ..	2.02	103.06	2.94	100.68	2.09	102.45
1955 .. — ..	2.09	106.63	2.96	101.37	2.16	105.88
1956 .. — ..	2.10	107.14	3.00	102.74	2.17	106.37
1957 .. — ..	2.13	108.67	3.15	107.88	2.20	107.84
1958 .. — ..	2.16	110.20	3.39	116.10	2.26	110.78
1959 .. — ..	2.16	110.20	3.76	128.77	2.29	112.25
1960 .. — ..	2.16	110.20	3.74	128.08	2.28	111.76
1961 .. — ..	2.17	110.71	3.75	128.42	2.29	112.2
1962 .. — ..	2.19	111.73	3.78	129.45	2.32	113.73
1963 .. — ..	2.22	113.27	3.82	130.82	2.35	115.20
1964 .. — ..	2.27	115.82	3.88	132.88	2.40	117.65
1965 .. — ..	2.28	116.33	3.88	132.79	2.41	118.1 ₄
1965 — January ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
February ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
March ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
April ..	2.28	116.33	3.90	133.56	2.41	118.14
May ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
June ..	2.28	116.33	3.90	133.56	2.41	118.14
July ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
August ..	2.28	116.33	3.90	133.56	2.41	118.14
September ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
October ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
November ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
December ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
1966 — January ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
February ..	2.28	116.33	3.90	133.56	2.41	118.14
March ..	2.28	116.33	3.90	133.56	2.41	118.14
April ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	118.14
May ..	2.28	116.33	3.87	132.53	2.41	116.14

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

† Include Coconut Manufacturing, Engineering, Printing, Match Manufacturing, Motor Transport, Dock, Harbour and Port Transport, Tea Export, Rubber Export, Cinema and Building Trade 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	19,338
1943	2,282	2,872	1,312	1,869	8,335
1944*	295	358	227	173	1,651
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	18,582	13,349	30,864	47,971	110,856
1958	19,803	13,674	32,973	51,346	117,796
1959	20,869	13,859	33,723	59,567	128,018
1960	26,252	16,928	34,887	73,025	151,092
1961	27,629	18,201	34,212	71,223	151,265
1962	33,825	17,352	35,593	65,439	152,209
1963	35,924	16,584	36,255	63,159	151,922
1964	41,208	17,942	38,165	68,141	165,456
1965—January	41,104	17,762	38,301	68,265	165,432
February	41,082	17,942	38,539	66,812	164,375
March	41,191	17,926	38,532	66,706	164,355
April	41,590	17,745	38,707	66,239	164,281
May	44,597	18,233	40,501	68,574	171,878
June	48,578	18,798	42,852	71,011	181,239
July	50,670	19,343	44,733	72,741	187,487
August	51,715	19,465	45,362	73,665	190,207
September	52,443	19,452	46,270	74,135	192,300
October	53,704	19,618	47,187	74,249	194,758
November	54,686	19,934	48,422	74,526	197,568
December	55,238	20,051	48,907	75,459	199,655
1966—January	56,684	20,081	49,963	76,777	203,505
February	58,627	20,457	51,663	80,559	211,306
March*	59,434	20,409	52,465	81,912	214,220

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

† These figures comprise—

- (a) Unemployed persons seeking employment ;
- (b) Under-employed persons seeking full-time employment ; and
- (c) Employed persons seeking better employment.

* Provisional.

TABLE V—The Number of Registrants for Employment or Better Employment
CLASSIFICATION BY

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Katutura	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai
1947	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—
1948	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—
1949	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—
1950	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,082	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—
1951	32,125	3,422	2,886	4,350	2,209	537	886	1,587	569	904	418	1,207
1952	32,124	3,028	3,263	3,381	3,730	547	1,162	1,435	909	663	422	992
1953	30,203	2,561	3,316	3,949	3,030	735	1,190	1,294	1,002	417	344	333
1954	33,410	2,909	3,484	6,024	3,148	1,708	2,220	1,992	1,471	440	388	297
1955	36,451	3,395	4,740	6,381	4,877	633	2,767	2,199	1,962	619	455	261
1956	43,039	3,971	6,243	6,651	4,667	503	4,449	2,165	2,462	604	703	694
1957	49,899	9,636	6,772	9,225	7,462	794	5,651	2,681	3,180	1,079	631	501
1958	52,563	7,721	7,300	13,617	6,957	1,115	3,358	3,613	3,965	1,215	895	354
1959	55,875	8,940	7,303	15,726	6,638	1,202	5,196	3,435	3,151	1,689	1,001	422
1960	63,095	15,990	8,321	15,025	6,944	2,035	5,743	3,684	3,722	2,377	1,084	680
1961	62,515	14,821	9,995	13,414	7,600	3,013	5,196	3,327	4,173	3,126	1,273	711
1962	59,273	12,940	10,514	16,258	7,422	1,240	4,981	3,910	4,544	3,138	1,447	641
1963	55,904	11,768	11,237	6,653	7,529	1,022	6,438	3,593	4,949	2,910	1,508	540
1964	57,943	13,081	14,003	17,430	9,169	953	7,136	4,133	5,057	3,212	1,668	749
1965—												
January	57,626	13,264	14,577	17,607	8,399	945	7,268	3,932	4,874	3,216	1,847	801
February	56,787	12,920	14,713	17,460	8,356	948	7,351	4,090	4,500	3,190	1,904	823
March	56,109	12,691	14,603	17,528	8,482	949	7,402	4,314	4,404	3,222	1,899	810
April	56,531	12,163	14,261	17,679	8,589	970	7,411	4,475	4,363	3,234	1,911	817
May	58,205	12,465	14,536	18,558	9,367	1,242	7,829	4,831	4,594	3,566	1,947	899
June	59,675	12,682	14,972	20,012	10,444	1,424	8,252	5,144	4,845	4,038	2,080	969
July	60,442	13,141	15,301	20,495	11,160	1,451	8,632	5,469	5,119	4,210	2,108	1,026
August	59,900	12,984	15,654	20,767	11,515	1,534	8,740	5,754	5,233	4,418	2,150	1,039
September	59,664	13,229	15,557	20,793	12,068	1,615	8,821	5,956	5,114	4,434	2,040	1,024
October	59,751	13,210	15,656	21,088	12,414	1,655	9,013	6,143	5,094	4,362	1,998	1,030
November	60,984	12,786	15,555	21,489	12,798	1,690	9,175	6,370	5,094	4,439	2,008	1,074
December	61,472	12,819	14,935	21,455	13,121	1,721	9,236	6,449	5,287	4,390	2,044	1,068
1966—Jany.	62,348	12,964	15,532	21,259	13,722	1,722	9,156	6,779	5,382	4,512	2,097	1,086
February	64,662	13,181	16,512	21,750	14,709	1,718	9,358	7,129	5,511	4,771	2,115	1,119
March	65,039	13,250	16,407	21,804	15,289	1,708	9,366	7,376	5,792	4,984	2,118	1,129

according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges

EXCHANGE AREAS

<i>Trincomalee</i>	<i>Anuradhapura</i>	<i>Avisavella</i>	<i>Haputale</i>	<i>Makara</i>	<i>Vavuniya</i>	<i>Kegalle</i>	<i>Matale</i>	<i>Chilaw</i>	<i>Hatton</i>	<i>Nuwara Eliya</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,744
283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,656
696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,732
348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,122
284	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,307
252	437	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,023
239	548	477	526	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,546
1,567	884	1,377	396	1,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,394
776	1,104	1,582	392	2,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,010
939	1,651	1,984	721	4,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,952
1,252	1,198	2,226	840	5,331	551	1,947	—	—	—	—	110,850
1,188	1,380	2,925	1,110	5,324	531	2,465	—	—	—	—	117,796
1,365	1,733	2,965	1,198	5,812	611	2,786	970	—	—	—	128,018
1,756	2,550	3,784	1,222	8,179	772	3,143	986	—	—	—	151,092
1,372	2,563	364	1,368	8,060	574	3,301	1,199	—	—	—	150,231
1,431	2,742	3,804	1,188	7,811	737	3,230	1,259	2,109	768	822	152,092
1,389	3,128	3,528	1,414	8,606	671	4,049	1,345	2,269	889	578	151,922
1,674	3,150	3,862	1,580	9,297	677	4,940	1,529	2,399	1,270	544	165,456
1,481	3,144	3,910	1,593	9,223	697	5,248	1,542	2,414	1,302	522	165,432
1,514	3,320	3,932	1,587	9,132	631	5,368	1,525	2,454	1,357	513	164,375
1,551	3,395	4,125	1,605	9,033	650	5,606	1,519	2,560	1,399	499	164,355
1,692	3,404	4,306	1,612	8,776	682	5,639	1,552	2,515	1,246	453	164,281
1,939	3,577	4,677	1,709	9,157	657	5,857	1,661	2,671	1,283	651	171,878
2,027	3,788	5,378	1,827	9,894	684	6,241	1,810	2,979	1,335	739	181,239
2,174	3,956	5,899	1,922	10,278	718	6,729	1,932	3,131	1,365	829	187,437
2,197	4,070	5,065	1,978	10,869	730	7,077	1,999	3,338	1,393	897	190,207
2,231	4,184	6,099	1,984	11,303	747	7,435	2,066	3,540	1,440	966	192,300
2,222	4,250	6,206	1,979	11,629	759	7,951	2,109	3,744	1,507	988	194,758
2,221	4,370	6,351	1,999	11,680	744	8,194	2,111	3,808	1,611	1,017	197,563
2,290	4,267	7,208	1,959	11,980	758	8,386	2,103	3,959	1,726	1,022	199,655
2,378	4,301	8,036	2,024	11,690	752	8,520	2,156	4,137	1,857	1,095	203,505
2,353	4,581	8,442	2,076	11,827	721	8,990	2,305	4,403	1,912	1,161	211,306
2,463	4,645	8,279	2,103	12,549	733	8,990*	2,384	4,704	1,945	1,163	214,220*

* Provisional

TABLE VI—The Number of Persons registered and the Number placed in Employment since 1938

	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Registered	Placed	Registered	Placed	Registered	Placed	Registered	Placed	Registered	Placed
1938	2,073	62	5,987	22	3,559	57	5,084	82	16,703	223
1939	1,998	226	6,674	548	2,330	519	3,926	1,290	14,928	2,588
1940	1,293	271	2,215	1,049	798	1,032	1,741	2,737	6,047	5,089
1941	1,521	438	1,973	759	1,314	2,516	1,903	5,358	6,711	9,071
1942	1,984	669	1,453	924	642	1,878	1,296	4,658	5,375	8,129
1943	1,453	351	1,100	371	608	1,509	1,244	1,939	4,405	4,170
1944	815	425	719	329	577	428	702	693	2,753	1,875
1945	3,116	369	13,370	1,104	4,042	411	9,139	2,653	29,667	4,537
1946	13,095	1,303	27,174	3,012	16,525	1,341	39,225	10,130	96,829	15,786
1947	9,487	915	19,657	1,417	16,148	911	42,895	4,161	88,187	7,404
1948	10,110	1,807	22,438	1,563	23,341	1,311	66,703	6,118	122,592	10,347
1949	11,091	1,807	18,294	1,616	22,704	1,767	63,285	9,590	115,374	14,780
1950	10,957	2,059	13,700	1,509	19,225	1,438	45,892	5,773	89,410	10,770
1951	11,003	2,019	10,414	1,546	18,038	1,867	33,446	5,374	72,906	11,309
1952	3,287	3,107	11,137	1,802	19,679	1,887	34,263	5,657	73,871	12,458
1953	13,386	1,528	8,056	669	17,543	1,371	27,643	2,820	66,628	6,388
1954	14,963	1,097	9,625	879	18,608	922	34,143	4,660	77,339	7,558
1955	18,524	2,166	10,609	1,064	22,358	1,187	2,392	3,791	83,883	8,202
1956	19,321	1,913	11,374	845	27,173	1,565	42,704	4,162	100,572	8,485
1957	19,309	1,176	13,969	709	28,298	1,180	51,132	3,053	112,758	6,118
1958	20,621	1,827	14,367	800	29,472	1,006	49,974	2,251	114,434	5,884
1959	20,460	1,667	13,545	1,045	29,602	1,275	56,990	3,218	120,597	7,205
1960	23,795	1,400	16,265	771	27,889	1,247	65,481	4,744	133,430	8,165
1961	22,558	1,259	14,784	631	24,791	964	50,390	2,794	112,523	5,642
1962	24,155	1,263	11,626	468	22,994	809	42,404	2,317	101,179	4,858
1963	24,997	1,322	11,953	502	24,951	939	43,400	2,466	105,301	5,121
1964	29,947	1,722	14,277	535	28,304	945	48,991	3,599	121,609	6,801
1965	38,304	1,495	16,174	846	37,097	1,035	57,981	3,753	149,556	7,129
1965 January	2,548	221	1,197	13	2,677	80	4,692	163	11,114	482
February	2,306	167	1,339	56	2,516	65	4,025	296	10,186	584
March	1,969	89	1,216	76	2,088	62	3,367	179	8,640	406
April	2,185	56	1,085	87	2,396	42	4,061	547	9,737	732
May	4,663	87	1,461	37	3,645	118	5,883	191	15,652	433
June	5,645	180	1,732	66	4,530	92	6,669	433	18,576	771
July	3,865	108	1,559	85	3,732	91	4,965	521	14,121	805
August	3,116	104	1,225	88	3,049	106	5,020	343	12,410	641
September	3,145	230	1,307	154	3,441	109	5,211	287	13,104	780
October—	3,181	148	1,455	96	3,142	108	4,646	374	12,424	724
November	2,747	69	1,270	56	3,061	72	4,662	205	11,740	402
December	2,934	36	1,318	32	2,820	92	4,780	209	11,852	369
1966 January	3,619	94	1,199	49	3,148	68	4,912	321	12,878	532
February	3,860	82	1,219	30	3,725	36	7,406	404	16,210	552
March*	3,740	63	1,262	55	4,183	90	6,722	231	15,907	439

TABLE VII—The Number of Persons registered and the Number placed in Employment during the Month of March, 1966

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Colombo	1,003	29	281	36	1,700	33	2,501	59	5,485	157
Negombo	187	—	92	2	146	2	525	6	950	10
Kalutara	266	—	120	—	394	9	701	26	1,481	35
Galle	360	4	45	4	297	2	440	5	1,142	15
Kandy	220	—	81	—	183	2	389	3	873	5
Nawalapitiya	28	—	10	—	28	1	24	4	90	5
Kurunegala	200	3	79	—	101	2	199	30	579	35
Jaffna	162	5	63	—	97	8	117	15	439	28
Ratnapura	149	1	33	—	193	—	103	2	478	3
Badulla	86	—	21	1	66	4	113	4	286	9
Batticaloa	32	3	14	2	46	14	57	8	149	27
Kalmunai	29	—	3	—	41	—	10	—	83	—
Trincomalee	30	—	25	—	58	2	133	10	246	12
Anuradhapura	73	13	19	3	104	—	76	14	272	30
Awissawella	176	—	50	—	34	—	149	20	409	20
Haputale	31	—	13	—	25	—	54	—	123	—
Matara	309	3	120	—	284	1	522	15	1,235	19
Vavuniya	24	—	4	—	22	1	11	—	61	1
Kegalle*	147	—	67	1	235	3	224	1	673	5
Matale	70	—	9	—	25	—	47	—	151	—
Chilaw	107	—	61	5	71	4	249	7	488	16
Hatton	20	1	30	—	17	—	57	—	124	1
Nuwara Eliya	31	1	22	1	16	2	21	2	90	6
Total	3,740	63	1,262	55	4,183	90	6,722	231	15,907	439

* Provisional.

TABLE VIII—Strikes in Ceylon since 1939

Year	Plantations			Others		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1939	.. 18	.. Not available	.. Not available	.. 4	.. Not available	.. Not available
1940	.. 36	.. 9,732	.. do.	.. 8	.. do.	.. do.
1941	.. 27	.. 4,156	.. do.	.. 15	.. do.	.. do.
1942	.. 8	.. 949	.. do.	.. 14	.. do.	.. do.
1943	.. 22	.. 2,436	.. 5,234	.. 31†	.. 4,550	.. 4,359
1944	.. 26	.. 3,648	.. 4,084½	.. 66†	.. 12,399	.. 927
1945	.. 28	.. 3,514	.. 4,285*	.. 53	.. 28,875	.. 153,388½
1946	.. 87	.. 15,259	.. 31,830½	.. 69	.. 39,237	.. 250,866
1947	.. 53	.. 11,849	.. 199,657	.. 52	.. 43,485	.. 544,714
1948	.. 33	.. 23,100	.. 49,933½	.. 20	.. 1,065	.. 2,497
1949	.. 66	.. 477,412	.. 681,340	.. 28	.. 2,874	.. 14,576½
1950	.. 82	.. 22,808	.. 85,837	.. 28	.. 5,471	.. 22,617
1951	.. 67	.. 306,091	.. 521,040	.. 35	.. 6,726	.. 17,484
1952	.. 36	.. 5,355	.. 9,414	.. 39	.. 6,168	.. 46,990
1953	.. 33	.. 363,600	.. 430,586	.. 54	.. 14,482	.. 21,996
1954	.. 59	.. 86,540	.. 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	.. 127	.. 70,239	.. 190,442
1958	.. 123	.. 39,372	.. 340,632	.. 96	.. 42,713	.. 399,223
1959	.. 177	.. 47,318	.. 352,135	.. 71	.. 42,933	.. 463,119
1960	.. 123	.. 42,528	.. 259,948	.. 37	.. 4,830	.. 15,139
1961	.. 90	.. 29,223	.. 317,866	.. 39	.. 38,013	.. 170,372
1962	.. 138	.. 42,569	.. 193,792	.. 50	.. 25,730	.. 801,882
1963	.. 174	.. 62,511	.. 359,905	.. 58	.. 29,819	.. 479,678
1964	.. 201	.. 68,009	.. 611,060	.. 103	.. 21,409	.. 274,623
1965	.. 175	.. 70,929	.. 482,259	.. 55	.. 10,085	.. 89,952
1965 January	.. 16	.. 4,185	.. 32,175	.. 9	.. 1,687	.. 16,815
February	.. 12	.. 4,301	.. 21,809	.. 4	.. 442	.. 10,885
March	.. 10	.. 2,258	.. 17,488	.. 9	.. 3,033	.. 33,669
April	.. 11	.. 5,744	.. 18,070	.. 1	.. 41	.. 5,418
May	.. 15	.. 5,413	.. 31,434	.. 2	.. 146	.. 492
June	.. 13	.. 11,850	.. 18,008	.. 4	.. 416	.. 548
July	.. 21	.. 11,082	.. 61,862	.. 10	.. 2,002	.. 8,248
August	.. 14	.. 3,844	.. 47,298	.. 6	.. 1,046	.. 10,520
September	.. 14	.. 5,870	.. 27,139	.. 6	.. 625	.. 1,383
October	.. 20	.. 9,267	.. 63,260	.. 1	.. 200	.. 400
November	.. 18	.. 4,935	.. 132,148	.. 1	.. 369	.. 527
December	.. 11	.. 2,180	.. 11,568	.. 2	.. 84	.. 1,052
1966 January	.. 4	.. 1,628	.. 8,466	.. 3	.. 316	.. 490
February	.. 3	.. 1,630	.. 5,449	.. 2	.. 182	.. 257
March	.. 10	.. 3,774	.. 21,436	.. 4	.. 358	.. 1,810

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 Strikes in March, 1966, by Industries or Trades

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
Plantations—Tea	10	..	3,529	..	20,701	..
Rubber	1	..	245	..	735	..
Tea-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—	..
Total	11		3,774		21,436	
Engineering	—	..	—	..	—	..
Printing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Motor Transport	—	..	—	..	—	..
Tea Export	—	..	—	..	—	..
Rubber Export	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	—	..	—	..	—	..
Cigar Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Tea & Rubber Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
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	—	..	—	..	—	..
Hotel	1	..	13	..	13	..
Tile Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—	..
Miscellaneous	2	..	105	..	117	..
Coir Mattress and Bristle Fibre Export	—	..	—	..	—	..
Match Manufacturing	1	..	240	..	1,680	..
Total	4		358		1,810	
Grand Total	15		4,132		23,246	

TABLE X—Classification of the Strikes in March, 1966, 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	6	..	1	..	2,285	..	13	..
2. Wage increases, Higher rates for piece work, &c.	1	..	—	..	246	..	—	..
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.)	1	..	1	..	245	..	9	..
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c.	1	..	1	..	469	..	240	..
5. Food matters. Welfare	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
6. Right of association and meeting	1	..	—	..	230	..	—	..
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
8. External matters (e.g., arrest by Police, &c.)	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others	—	..	1	..	—	..	96	..
10. General demands	1	..	—	..	299	..	—	..
11. Sympathetic strikes	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Total	11		4		3,774		358	

APPENDIX I

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

Month: June, 1966

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
(1) Baking Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates :</i>					
Class "A" Worker: foreman, head bakers, head basses, cooks, "short eats" makers, pastry makers, cake decorators	70	0	63	70	133 70
Class "B" Worker: dough mixers, scalers and weighers, divider men, twisters, pie men, pastry men, pie machine operators, friers, butter and icing mixers, icers, wrapping machine operators ..	55	0	58	75	113 75
Class "C" Worker: flour dumpers, flour sifters, rolling machine men, sugar grinders, bench hands, pan greasers, panners, bread trayers, bun trayers, cake trayers, bread slicers, fruit and vegetable cleaners, cream fillers, oven helpers, oven loaders, pan stackers, bread and bun stackers, cake stackers, eutters, crust cleaners, hand wrappers, packers, general helpers, deliverymen	39	0	44	77	83 77
(2) Beedi Manufacturing Trade					
<i>Piece Rates :</i>					
"Nool" (thread) beedi rolling (inclusive of the preparation of wrappers for rolling, cutting wrapping leaves, filling wrappers with "beedi tobacco", beedi rolling and tying of rolled beedies with thread), per 1,000 beedies—					
(a) beedies not more than 2 ins. long ..	5	0	—	..	5 0
(b) beedies more than 2 ins. long but less than 3 ins. ..	6	0	..	..	6 0
(c) beedies not less than 3 ins. long ..	7	0	..	..	7 0
"Nool" (thread) beedi rolling (inclusive of filling wrappers with "beedi tobacco", beedi rolling and tying rolled beedies with thread but exclusive of the preparation of wrappers for rolling and cutting wrapping leaves), per 1,000 beedies—					
(a) beedies not more than 2 ns. long ..	3	34	..	—	.. 3 34
(b) beedies more than 2 ins. long but less than 3 ins. ..	4	0	..	—	.. 4 0
(c) beedies not less than 3 ins. long ..	4	66	..	—	.. 4 66
Cutting wrapping leaves (inclusive of the preparation of wrappers for rolling), per 1,000—					
(a) beedies not more than 2 ins. long ..	1	67	..	—	.. 1 67
(b) beedies more than 2 ins. long but less than 3 ins. ..	2	0	..	—	.. 2 0
(c) beedies not less than 3 ins. long ..	2	34	..	—	.. 2 34
Fixing ring labels round rolled beedies, per 1,000 beedies ..	0	50	..	—	.. 0 50

Class of Worker

Basic Wages Rs. c.	Special Allowance		Total Rs. a.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	

(3) Brick and Tile Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates :

In the manufacture of tiles in a factory—

A—Male workers (18 and above) :

Skilled Workers, Grade I : press feeders (machine), firemen engaged in kiln (burners) ..	2 0 ..	2 06 ..	4 06
Skilled Workers, Grade II : press feeders (hand), setters engaged in loading or stacking tiles inside the kiln for baking, sorters ..	1 80 ..	2 06 ..	3 86
Semi-skilled Workers : winchmen, block cutters, tile slab oiler and polisher, trimmers, green tile sorters, workers engaged in stacking tiles in vehicles for transport ..	1 60 ..	2 06 ..	3 66

Unskilled Workers :

Workers engaged in—mixing and tempering clay mixing and pugging by machinery, stacking tiles on racks ; sun drying tiles ; helping the sorters ; helping green tile sorters ; removing baked tiles from the kiln ; stacking tiles ; moving blocks of clay to presses or other parts of the store ; truck fillers, claymen, block carriers, firewood carriers, pug-mill feeders, helpers engaged in loading and stacking tiles ..	1 40 ..	1 96 ..	3 36
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B—Female Workers (18 and above) ..	1 15 ..	1 85 ..	3 00
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C—Workers (under 18 years) :

Over 14 years but under 15 ..	0 80 ..	1 46 ..	2 26
Over 15 years but under 16 ..	0 90 ..	1 51 ..	2 41
Over 16 years but under 17 ..	1 0 ..	1 56 ..	2 56
Over 17 years but under 18 ..	1 10 ..	1 66 ..	2 76

(4) Building Trade

Daily Rates :

Unskilled:

Male labourers not under 18 years of age ..	1 40 ..	2 18 ..	3 58
Female labourers not under 18 years of age ..	1 10 ..	2 18 ..	3 28
Unskilled labourers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age ..	0 90 ..	2 18 ..	3 08

Semi-skilled, Grade II:

Painters, decorators, tilers (roofing), scaffolders, mechanical equipment operators ..	1 65 ..	2 28 ..	3 93
Semi-skilled, Grade I: Kanganies ..	1 80 ..	2 28 ..	4 08

Skilled :

Masons (building), carpenters (building), plum- bers ; erectors (construction steel) ; equipment maintenance men ; tinkers ..	2 0 ..	2 28 ..	4 28
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*Correction of Error : The words "male labourers under 18 years of age" appearing under item "(4) Building Trade" of this appendix in all issues of the Ceylon Labour Gazette commencing April, 1963, should be read as "Male Labourers not under 18 years of age." Any inconvenience caused to our Patrons regretted—Editor

Class of Worker

<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>

(5) Cigar Manufacturing Trade

Piece Rates :

Cigar rolling (inclusive of cleaning up of fillers, the preparation of wrappers for rolling, the preparation of fillers for rolling including filling up with cuttings, the tying up of rolled cigars with thread, and the bundling of cigars into tens)—

(a) where the number of cigars per pound is over 110, per 1,000 cigars ..	10 0 ..	— ..	10 0
(b) where the number of cigars per pound is 110 or under, per 1,000 cigars ..	11 0 ..	— ..	11 0

(6) Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates :

A.—NON-CLERICAL

Unskilled

Advertisement cart puller; Advertisement or poster boy; Bathroom boy; Car or cycle park attendant; Chocolate boy; Cleaner; Cloak room boy; Conservancy labourer; Garden labourer; Gate-keeper; Hall boy; Peon; Sandwich boy; Soft drinks keeper; Unskilled labourer; Usher; Usherette; Waiter; Watcher (day); Watcher (night) ..

36 50 ..	56 56 ..	93 06
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Semi-skilled

Assistant bar-keeper; Assistant Engine-driver; Checker; Cook, Grade II (lower); Re-winder; Telephone operator; Third Assistant operator:

(a) Within the Municipal areas ..	43 0 ..	59 16 ..	102 16
(b) Outside the Municipal areas ..	40 0 ..	59 16 ..	99 16

Skilled, Grade II

Assistant operator; Bar-keeper; Carpenter; Cook, Grade I (higher); Electrician, Grade II; Film room repairer, Grade II; Non synch operator; Second Assistant operator; Supervisor or head checker; Tent master; Wireman; Fireman:—

(a) Within the Municipal area ..	55 0 ..	60 98 ..	115 98
(b) Outside the Municipal areas ..	47 0 ..	60 98 ..	107 98

Skilled, Grade I

Armature winder; Electrician, Grade I; Engine Driver; Film room repairer, Grade I; Head operator; Tent maker:—

(a) Within the Municipal areas ..	66 0 ..	60 98 ..	126 98
(b) Outside the Municipal areas ..	61 0 ..	60 98 ..	121 98

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowances		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.

(6) Cinema Trade (contd.)

B.—CLERICAL

Grade III

Advertisement clerk; Assistant cashier clerk; Despatch and clearing clerk; Advance booking clerk; Booking clerk:—

(a) Within the Municipal areas	..	50 0	..	55 0	..	105 0
(b) Outside the Municipal areas	..	45 0	..	55 0	..	100 0

Grade II

Advertisement manager; Cashier clerk; Clerk (accounts and general); Typist; Wharf clerk; Storekeeper; Book-keeper:—

(a) Within the Municipal areas	..	55 0	..	58 0	..	113 0
(b) Outside the Municipal areas	..	50 0	..	58 0	..	108 0

Grade I

Head clerk	..	110 0	..	63 0	..	173 0
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(7) Cinnamon Trade

Daily Rates :

3 to 4000 workers

Pruning, draining and terracing	..	3 0*	..	—	..	3 0
Weeding, removing illuk grass and clearing boundaries:						
(a) male workers	..	2 50*	..	—	..	2 50
(b) female workers	..	2 0*	..	—	..	2 0

Piece Rates :

85

Cinnamon peeling (inclusive of cutting sticks from bushes, cutting sticks and carrying them to peeling house, scraping the outer covering of bark, peeling sticks, forming barks into quills, stacking and bundling quills), per pound of cinnamon peeled	..	0 80	..	—	..	0 80
Pruning per acre	..	15 0	..	—	..	15 0
Draining a linear chain of drain 18" x 18"	..	4 0	..	—	..	4 0
Annual weeding, per acre	..	40 0	..	—	..	40 0

(8) Coconuts, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates :

Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 10	..	1 30	..	2 40
Female worker not under 15 years	..	0 90	..	0 96	..	1 86
Child worker	..	0 65	..	0 89	..	1 54

(9) Coconut Growing Trade

Daily Rates :

In the raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation and in the manufacture of copra—

Kangany	..	1 40	..	1 30	..	2 70
Male not under 16 years	..	1 25	..	1 30	..	2 55
Female not under 15 years	..	1 5	..	0 96	..	2 01
Male worker under 16 years or Female worker under 15 years	..	0 80	..	0 89	..	1 69

*These rates are the consolidated minimum wages. No special allowances have been prescribed—Editor.

Class of Worker

Basic Wage	Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	

Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

(9) Coconut Growing Trade (contd.)

Monthly Rates :

Conductor employed in—

(a) any coconut plantation of not less than 75 acres but less than 100 acres in extent, per month	100	0*	..	—	..	100	0
(b) any coconut plantation of not less than 100 acres but less than 150 acres in extent, per month	125	0*	..	—	..	125	0
(c) any coconut plantation of not less than 150 acres but less than 200 acres in extent, per month	150	0*	..	—	..	150	0
(d) any coconut plantation of not less than 200 acres but less than 250 acres in extent, per month	175	0*	..	—	..	175	0
(e) any coconut plantation of not less than 250 acres in extent, per month	200	0*	..	—	..	200	0

Piece Rates :

(1) In the raising and maintenance of plantations: Picking nuts, per 1,000 trees	18	0	..	—	..	18	0
(2) In the manufacture of copra :							
(a) husking nuts, per 1,000 nuts	3	50	..	—	..	3	50
(b) splitting nuts, copra curing and sorting, per 1,000 nuts	2	50	..	—	..	2	50

(10) Coconut Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates :

In the manufacture of (1) desiccated coconuts, (2) coconut oil, (3) fibre and (4) coir products—

Kangany	1	80	..	2	15	..	3	95
Male not under 18 years	1	40	..	2	15	..	3	55
Female not under 18 years	1	15	..	1	76	..	2	91
Worker, irrespective of sex under 18 years	1	15	..	1	69	..	2	84

Piece Rates :

(a) In the manufacture of desiccated coconuts—

(1) husking nuts, per 1,000 nuts	2	19	..	—	..	2	19
(2) removing shells (hatchetting) per 1,000 nuts	1	13	..	—	..	1	13
(3) removing parings, per 1,000 nuts	1	13	..	—	..	1	13
(4) washing coconut meat and disintegrating, per 1,000 pounds	0	88	..	—	..	0	88
(5) drying, per 1,000 pounds	1	31	..	—	..	1	31
(6) sifting and grading, per 1,000 pounds	1	6	..	—	..	1	6
(7) packing and stencilling per case of 120 to 130 pounds	0	10	..	—	..	0	10

(b) In the manufacture of fibre and coir products otherwise than as a cottage industry—

(1) crushing husks per cwt. (wet weight of bristle fibre)	0	94	..	—	..	0	94
(2) breaking and cleaning husks per cwt. (wet weight of bristle fibre)	0	94	..	—	..	0	94
(3) cleaning mattress fibre, drying and baling per cwt.	0	31	..	—	..	0	31
(4) hanking bristle fibre and tying, per cwt.	1	50	..	—	..	1	50
(5) manufacture of mats and matting—							
(i) mats, per sq. ft.	0	44	..	—	..	0	44
(ii) matting, per square yard	0	15	..	—	..	0	15
(6) hacking bristle fibre and tying, per cwt.	3	25	..	—	..	3	25

* These rates are the consolidated minimum wages. No special allowances have been prescribed—Editor.

Class of Worker

Basic Wage	Special Allowances		Total
	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.

(11) Coir Mattress and Bristle Fibre Export Trade

Daily Rates :

A. Male workers (not under 18 years of age) :

Grade II—

Workers employed in—receiving fibre into stores from lorries or carts; counting ballots and bundles; weighing ballots and bundles; sorting fibre; stacking ballots and bundles; breaking stacks of ballots and bundles; unwrapping ballots and bundles; picking and teasing; bundling loose fibre; drying loose fibre; removing ballots and bundles from one part of the stores to another; trimming of cut bristle fibre hanks; curling, balloting or coiling of twisted fibre; cutting firewood for dyeing; issuing oil for hackling; cutting bristle fibre ties; sweeping of stores and drains; carting coir dust and rubbish; placing coir dust and rubbish in vehicles for removal; sifting coir dust; bagging coir dust and rubbish; preparing tea; distributing meals and tea; receiving, counting, weighing, stacking, removing, cutting, preparing sundry materials used in packing and processing fibre; removing ballots and bundles from stores, bleaching chambers or drying ground to baling press; passing fibre to press packers; operating winches for moving press boxes; sawing and splitting bamboos; cutting hoop iron; stretching coir ropes; sweeping and cleaning press, platform, pit and surroundings; covering bales with jute hessian and stitching; wrapping ballots with paper or jute hessian and marking all packages for shipment ..

1 40 .. 2 18 .. 3 85

Intermediate Grade—

Workers employed in—throwing fibre from ground level to press platform (if elevated); feeding fibre into teasing machines; balloting fibre in balloting boxes; twisting coir ropes from coir yarn; the process of bleaching fibre with sulphur; cutting bristle fibre hanks to specified lengths and the process of dyeing fibre ..

1 60 .. 2 28 .. 3 88

Grade I—

Workers employed in—packing baling boxes with or without mechanical trammers; controlling and operating the baling press; strapping the bale with hoop iron or rope; stacking, unstacking, carrying, moving, loading, and unloading bales; twisting and curing fibre ..

1 80 .. 2 28 .. 4 08

Head baling press operator ..

2 0 .. 2 28 .. 4 28

B. Female workers (not under 18 years of age) .. 1 15 .. 2 06 .. 3 21

C. Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age—

Over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0 80 ..	1 63 ..	2 43
Over 15 years but under 16 years ..	0 90 ..	1 68 ..	2 58
Over 16 years but under 17 years ..	1 0 ..	1 73 ..	2 79
Over 17 years but under 18 years ..	1 15 ..	1 83 ..	2 98

Class of Worker

Basic Wage	Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	

Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
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(11) Coir Mattress and Bristle Fibre Export Trade (contd.)

Piece Rates :

Hackling (that is dressing for export) partly or wholly by hand and tying Bristle Fibre into hanks of standard " 3 tie Grade ", per hundred weight	8	75	..	—	..	8	75
Hackling (that is dressing for export) partly or wholly by hand and tying Bristle Fibre into hanks of standard " 2 tie Grade ", per hundred weight	8	25	..	—	..	8	25
Hackling (that is dressing for export) partly or wholly by hand without tying into hanks in preparation for dyeing, per hundred weight ..	4	12	..	—	..	4	12
Hackling (that is dressing for export) partly or wholly by hand and tying into hanks dyed Bristle Fibre, per hundred weight ..	9	25	..	—	..	9	25

(12) Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade*

Monthly Rates :

Manual Work—

Special Grade	65	0	..	37	00	..	102	00
Skilled Grade	55	0	..	33	00	..	88	00
Semi-skilled Grade	45	0	..	30	00	..	75	00
Unskilled, Grade I	37	0	..	30	00	..	67	00
Unskilled, Grade II	31	0	..	30	00	..	61	00

Women Workers—

Female kanganies	35	0	..	30	00	..	65	00
Female labourers	30	0	..	30	00	..	60	00

Non-manual Workers—

Special Grade	75	0	..	44	00	..	119	00
Grade I	55	0	..	33	00	..	88	00

Price Rates :

Lighters from 20 to 60 tons—

Lightermen, per trip	6	0	..	—	..	6	0
Assistant Tindals, per trip	6	25	..	—	..	6	25
Tindals, per trip	6	50	..	—	..	6	50

* A more detailed classification of various class of workers into group will be found in the decisions of the Wages Board for this trade published in *Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953.

Class of Worker

Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
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(12) Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade (contd.)

Lighters over 60 but under 80 tons—

Lightermen, per trip	7 0	—	7 0
Assistant Tindals, per trip	7 25	—	7 25
Tindals, per trip	7 50	—	7 50

Lighters 80 tons and over—

Lightermen, per trip	8 0	—	8 0
Assistant Tindals, per trip	8 50	—	8 50
Tindals, per trip	9 0	—	9 0

Notes.—The above rates shall be increased by—

(i) 50 cents for—

- (a) each trip involving transshipment of cargo from ship to ship ;
- (b) each trip where cargo is " shut out " and subsequently re-directed to another vessel ;
- (c) each trip where cargo is discharged into a lighter from hatch and subsequently loaded to another hatch of the same vessel ;

(ii) Re. 1.00 for each trip made beyond the locks to the Beira Lake ; and

(iii) Rs. 2.00 for each trip on which the lighter carries dangerous cargo.

Guaranteed Time Rate (Monthly) :

Lighters, under 80 tons—

Lightermen	105 0	—	105 0
Assistant Tindals	108 75	—	108 75
Tindals	112 50	—	112 50

Lighters of 80 tons and over—

Lightermen	122 0	—	122 0
Assistant Tindals	126 0	—	126 0
Tindals	130 0	—	130 0

When the lighter is awaiting or undergoing repair in the Boat Repair Yard and in the event of the employer failing to provide employment in another lighter during such period—

Lightermen	55 0	—	55 0
Assistant Tindals	55 0	—	55 0
Tindals	60 0	—	60 0

Class of Worker

(13) Engineering Trade

Daily Rates :

Unskilled labourers

Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance		Total Rs. c.
	Rs.	c.	
1 40	2	18	3 58

Semi-skilled workers, Grade I—

Wiremen ; electroplaters ; blacksmiths' strikers and hammer-men ; fettlers (iron and brass) ; smellters (iron and brass) ; checkers (timber), sawyers ; caulkers (wood) ; boiler attendants ; drivers (engine) -- firemen ; tyre repairers ; tyre vulcanizers

1 65	2	28	3 93
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Semi-skilled workers, Grade II—

Painters ; bowmen ; greasers ; cleaners and washers ; mason, mates and blacksmith mates, employed in repairing, constructing and maintenance of roads, including workers employed in cutting side drains, scarifying the road surface, metal spreading, loading, unloading and piling of metal, tarring roads and concrete mixing by hand

1 45	2	28	3 73
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Skilled workers—

Turners ; machinists (iron and steel working) ; machinists (wood working) ; coppersmiths ; plumbers ; fitters ; electricians ; armature winders ; switchboard attendants ; boiler-makers ; blacksmiths ; welders and burners ; power-hammer operators ; moulders (iron and brass) ; joiners ; coremakers ; pattern-makers ; carpenters, joiners and cabinet-makers ; boat-builders ; saw sharpeners ; machine-knife sharpeners ; sign writers ; polishers (applicers of French polish) ; masons ; launch tinders, drivers ; splicers (rope and sail makers) ; glaziers ; driver mechanics ; oil and steam roller drivers ; shipwrights, body-builders ; hood-makers ; mechanics ; tinkers (motor) ; tinmiths ; rivetters and caulkers ; crane drivers ; miners (blasters and drillers) and sledgers employed in repairing, constructing and maintenance of roads

2 0	2	28	4 28
-----	---	----	------

Kanganies

1 80	2	28	4 08
------	---	----	------

Watchers

1 70	2	28	3 98
------	---	----	------

Trade learners and apprentices—

First year

0 50	1	16	1 66
------	---	----	------

Second year

0 66	1	26	1 92
------	---	----	------

Third year

0 85	1	60	2 45
------	---	----	------

Fourth year

1 10	1	75	2 85
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(14) Ice and Aerated Waters Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates :

Grade I .

Kanganies, Head Syrup Makers, Water Filtration Plant Operators, Can Makers, Carpenters, Fillers (Automatic), Checkers

2 0	2	28	4 28
-----	---	----	------

Grade II :

Can Repairers, CO₂ Gas Control Men, Asst. Syrup Makers, Syrupers, Crowners, Clean Bottle Examiners, Carbonator Operators, Production Counters, Fillers (Hand), Labelless (Automatic), Bottle Washer off-loaders, any other workers engaged in automatic machines in the production of mineral or aerated waters, Ice Harvestors

1 65	2	28	3 93
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Class of Worker

Basic
WageSpecial
Allowance

Total

Rs. c.

Rs. c.

Rs. c.

(14) Ice and Aerated Waters Manufacturing Trade (contd.)

Grade III

Ice Storers, Ice Packers, Ice Loaders, Syrup Room Labourers, Bottle Unpackers, Bottle Sorters or Cleaners, Bottle Washer Loaders, Case Fillers, Bottle Packers, Cleaners or Sweepers, Hand Washers, Case Carriers or Stackers, Stores Labourers, Labellers (Hand), Van Loaders

1 40	..	2 18	..	3 50
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(15) Match Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates:

Grade I—

Splint chopping by machine driver ; peeling splints, rims, outside veneers and bottom veneers by machine driver ; sharpening knives and tools by machine driver ; filling frames by machine driver ; dipping of sticks in chemical composition by machine driver ; frictioning by machine driver ; mixing composition for match head by mixer ; paper slitting by machine driver ; the work of an overseer or kangany ; box filling by machine driver :—

(a) Male Workers, 18 years and over	..	2 0	..	1 91	..	3 91
(b) Female Workers, 18 years and over	..	1 64	..	1 81	..	3 45
(c) Young persons, over 14 years, but under 18 years	..	1 25	..	1 46	..	2 71

Grade II—

Cross-cutting by hand ; cross-cutting by machine driver ; splint levelling ; cutting outside, rim and bottom veneers by cutter ; inner box making by machine ; sharpening knives and tools by machine by helper ; paraffining by hand ; emptying frames ; side painting of boxes ; checking filled boxes ; banderolling by machine driver and assistant ; mixing composition for painting sides of boxes outer box making by machine ; feeding boxes by machine for box filling ; dipping sticks in chemical composition by hand :—

(a) Male Workers, 18 years and over	..	1 60	..	1 91	..	3 51
(b) Female Workers, 18 years and over	..	1 32	..	1 81	..	3 13
(c) Young persons over 14 years but under 18 years	..	1 0	..	1 46	..	2 46

Grade III—

The work (in the Match Manufacturing Trade) of all workers not specified in Grade I or Grade II above other than the work of a watcher—

(a) Male Workers, 18 years and over	..	1 40	..	1 81	..	3 21
(b) Female Workers, 18 years and over	..	1 15	..	1 69	..	2 84
(c) Young persons, over 14 years but under 16 years	..	0 70	..	1 21	..	1 91
(d) Young persons, over 16 years but under 18 years	..	0 90	..	1 46	..	2 36

Grade IV—

Watcher	..	1 70	..	1 91	..	3 61
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Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
(16) Motor Transport Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates :</i>					
Class A Workers : Drivers of omnibuses licensed to carry over 22 passengers	100	0	65	42	165 42
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	65	42	155 42
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	62	92	147 92
Class D Workers : Drivers of tractors with trailers used for transport purposes or drivers of lorries with trailers (including those of the Scammel-Horse type but excluding those lorries with trailers or tractors with trailers owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate). ..	100	0	65	42	165 42
Class E Workers : Drivers of the following vehicles owned by an estate and used solely for internal transport within the estate, namely, (a) lorries, and (b) tractors with trailers	70	0	60	42	130 42
Class F Workers : Conductors, clerks, cashiers, ticket clerks or booking clerks, employed in omnibuses	67	50	65	42	132 92
Class G Workers : Cleaners * and porters † of lorries with a licensed payload of over 20 cwt.	60	0	61	12	121 12
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	61	12	111 12
Class I Workers : Omnibus checkers or time-keepers	60	0	61	12	121 12
Class J Workers : Omnibus Inspectors and omnibus stand supervisors	90	0	61	12	151 12
Class K Workers : All other workers in the Motor transport Trade, excluding those referred to in the preceding items	45	0	50	92	95 92

Daily Rates :

Class A worker	4	0	2	77	6 77
" B "	4	0	2	77	6 77
" C "	3	25	2	77	6 02
" D "	4	0	2	77	6 77
" E "	2	75	2	52	5 27
" F "	2	75	2	77	5 52
" G "	2	50	2	77	5 27
" H "	2	25	2	77	5 02
" K "	1	50	1	91	3 41

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

* "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.

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

(17) Plumbago Trade

Daily Rates :

Worker other than those employed in curing and dressing—

Underground workers—

Basses .. .. .	..	3 0	..	1 36	..	4 36
Kanganies	}	2 50	..	1 36	..	3 86
Loaders						
Onsetters or Donakatarayas						
Overseers	..	2 33	..	1 36	..	3 69
Shift bosses .. .. .	..	2 33	..	1 36	..	3 69
Blasters	}	2 25	..	1 36	..	3 61
Drillers (hand and machine)						
Shaft drivers						
Stoppers (excavators)						
Timbermen	..	1 75	..	1 36	..	3 11
Muckers	}	1 75	..	1 36	..	3 11
Trolleyman						
Unskilled labourers						

Underground and surface workers—

Electricians	}	2 75	..	1 36	..	4 11
Enginemen						
Fitters						
Hoistmen						
Mechanics						
Pumpmen						
Winchmen	..	2 50	..	1 36	..	3 86
Checkers	2 50	..	1 36	..	3 86
Electricians (assistants)	}	1 75	..	1 36	..	3 11
Fitters (assistants)						
Windlassmen (dabare workers)						
Mechanics (assistants)						

Surface workers—

Carpenters	}	2 75	..	1 36	..	4 11
Masons						
Overseers	2 50	..	1 36	..	3 86
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	}	2 25	..	1 36	..	3 61
Blacksmiths						
Boilerman						
Drill sharpeners						
Firewood carriers and splitters	..	1 85	..	1 36	..	3 21
Carters	}	1 75	..	1 36	..	3 11
Watchers						
Cooks	}	1 49	..	1 36	..	2 85
Smithy boys						
Unskilled labourers						

Note.—The basic rates given above are applicable to all workers in the above group irrespective of sex or age. However the special allowance (and therefore the total itself) given above applies only to male workers not under 18 years of age. The total minimum wages applicable to female workers not under 18 years of age and workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age will have to be worked out by adding the respective basic rate given above to the special allowance applicable to them. The special allowance are as follows :—

- (a) female worker, not under 18 years of age .. Re. 1.00
 (b) worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age .. 0.93 cents

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
(17) Plumbago Trade (contd.)					
Workers employed in curing and dressing—					
(a) As overseers and kanganies ..	2	25	1	56	3 81
(b) On different jobs—					
Male workers not under 18 years ..	1	50	1	56	3 06
Female workers not under 18 years ..	1	25	1	20	2 45
Worker under 18 years ..	0	75	1	13	1 88
(18) Printing Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates :</i>					
Class A Workers : Linotype operators, monotype keyboard operators, linotype mechanics, process etchers, process camera operators, process artists, rotary machine minders, litho machine minders, printing machine mechanics, litho artists ..					
	110	0	108	42	218 42
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	86	92	174 42
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	76	17	141 17
Class C, Grade II Workers : Platen Machine Minders ..					
	60	0	70	68	130 68
Class D Workers : Foundry plate chippers, foundry labourers, rotary labourers, roller-casters, feeders, packers, counters and checkers ..					
	50	0	65	42	115 42
Class E Workers : Unskilled workers not under 18 years of age ..					
	42	0	62	79	104 79
Class F Workers : Unskilled workers under 18 years of age ..					
	20	0	41	77	61 77
Class G Workers : Watchers ..					
	44	0	65	42	109 42
Class A—1st year learner ..					
	33	0	45	72	78 72
" B " " ..	26	0	39	27	65 27
" C Grade I, 1st year learner ..	24	0	41	42	65 42
" C Grade II " " ..	22	0	39	27	61 27
" D—1st year learner ..	19	0	37	12	56 12
Class A—2nd year learner ..					
	44	0	54	82	98 82
" B " " ..	36	0	52	67	88 67
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner ..	29	0	47	18	76 18
" C Grade II " " ..	27	0	44	55	71 55
" D—2nd year learner ..	23	0	41	92	64 92
Class A—3rd year learner ..					
	56	0	63	92	119 92
Class B—3rd year learner ..					
	49	0	59	62	108 62
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner ..	36	0	53	17	89 17
" C Grade II " " ..	32	0	49	83	81 83
" D—3rd year learner ..	28	0	46	72	74 72

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
(18) Printing Trade—(contd.)						
Class A—4th year learner ..	71	0	77	32	148	32
“ B “ “ ..	64	0	69	68	133	68
“ C Grade I, 4th year learner ..	44	0	61	79	105	79
“ C Grade II “ “ ..	39	0	57	61	96	61
“ D—4th year learner ..	34	0	53	67	87	67
Class A—5th year learner ..	88	0	91	22	179	22

(19) Rubber Export Trade

Daily Rates :

A.—Male workers not under 18 years of age—

(a) Grade II ;

Workers employed in stripping ; clipping and bark-cutting ; washing and re-smoking moulding rubber ; general labour including moving to presses, weighing machines and other parts of the store ; assembling, wrapping and picking rubber for baling ; pressing, hooping and wire tying ; cutting jute hessian covers ; painting, drying, assembling and marking ; treating jute hessian for special packing ; covering bales with jute hessian and stitching ; laying out bales ; cleaning and sweeping of stores and drains ..

1 40 .. 2 18 .. 3 5

(b) Intermediate Grade :

Workers employed in weighing ; grading and sorting ; the work of press operators ..

1 60 .. 2 28 .. 3 88

(c) Grade I :

Workers employed in loading, unloading and carrying bales ; stacking ..

1 80 .. 2 28 .. 4 08

(d) Watchers ..

1 70 .. 2 28 .. 3 98

B.—Female workers not under 18 years of age—

(a) Grade II :

Workers employed in work other than sorting ..

1 15 .. 2 06 .. 3 21

(b) Grade I :

Workers employed in sorting ..

1 30 .. 2 06 .. 3 36

C.—Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age

Over 14 years but under 15 years ..

0 80 .. 1 63 .. 2 43

Over 15 years but under 16 years ..

0 90 .. 1 68 .. 2 58

Over 16 years but under 17 years ..

1 0 .. 1 73 .. 2 73

Over 17 years but under 18 years ..

1 15 .. 1 83 .. 2 98

(20) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates :

Male worker not under 16 years ..

1 40 .. 1 30 .. 2 70

Female worker not under 16 years ..

1 30 .. 0 96 .. 2 26

Child worker ..

1 5 .. 0 89 .. 1 94

Class of Worker

	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs. e.		Rs. c.		
(21) Tea Export Trade					
<i>Daily Rates :</i>					
A.—Male workers not under 18 years of age—					
(a) Grade II—					
Workers employed in—sampling, opening boxes and turning out contents, weighing empty chests, cutting paper and lead sheets for packing, lining, packing tea in chests, laying out, top-lining and soldering, lidding and nailing, hooping and wire-tying, scraping out old marks, marking and stencilling, marking and soldering lead packets, packet making, weighing and packeting, pasting labels, cutting out and making jute hessian covers, covering with jute hessian, cleaning and sweeping of stores and drains, cutting, sifting and re-firing and polishing green tea ..	1	40	2	18	3 58
(b) Intermediate Grade—					
Workers employed in—weighing chests filled with tea, hand-bulking, hand-blending ..	1	60	2	28	3 88
(c) Grade I—					
Workers employed in—unloading and carrying chests, stacking, carrying chests to blending board, carrying to the store and re-stacking and laying out chests and loading for shipping ..	1	80	2	28	4 08
(d) Box makers and repairers ..	1	60	2	28	3 88
(e) Watchers ..	1	70	2	28	3 98
B.—Female workers (not under 18 years of age) ..	1	15	2	06	3 21
C.—Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age—					
Over 14 years but under 15 years ..	0	80	1	63	2 43
Over 15 years but under 16 years ..	0	90	1	68	2 58
Over 16 years but under 17 years ..	1	0	1	73	2 73
Over 17 years but under 18 years ..	1	15	1	83	2 98

(22) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade*Daily Rates :*

Male worker not under 16 years ..	1	25	1	30	2 55
Female worker not under 15 years ..	1	5	0	96	2 01
Child worker ..	0	80	0	89	1 69

(23) Liquor and Vinegar Trade*Monthly Rates :*

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 ..	85	0	—	—	85 0
Selling toddy at tavern ..	80	0	—	—	80 0
Selling arrack at tave n ..	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 ..	60	0	—	—	60 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the vinegar section of the trade ..	52	50	—	—	52 50
Distilling toddy at distillery ..	100	0	—	—	100 0

Class of Worker

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

(23) Liquor and Vinegar Trade—(Contd.)

Daily Rates :

Bottling corking and labelling arrack bottles ..	3 0	—	3 0
Unskilled labourers ..	3 0	—	3 0

Piece Rates :

Coupling of coconut palms, for each coupling ..	0 70	—	0 70
Changing ropes, for each coupling ..	0 35	—	0 35
Cutting and removing ropes, for each coupling ..	0 30	—	0 30
Laddering coconut palms, for each rope not exceeding 110 palms ..	35 0	—	35 0
Tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms for supplying toddy to taverns, for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker—			

Galle District ..	0 54	—	0 54
Western Province ..	0 61	—	0 61
Chilaw District ..	0 64	—	0 64
Nuwara Eliya or Kandy District ..	0 65	—	0 65
Matara, Jaffna or Matale District ..	0 72	—	0 72
Puttalam, Anuradhapura or Hambantota District ..	0 77	—	0 77
Badulla, Ratnapura, Kurunegala or Kegalla District ..	0 80	—	0 80
Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Mannar or Mullaitivu District ..	1 5	—	1 5

Tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar, for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker ..	0 41	—	0 41
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Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar—

(a) for not exceeding 100 coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms ..	62 50	—	62 50
(b) for every palm in excess of 100 such palms ..	0 62½	—	0 62½

Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to taverns for 25-40 coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms ..	60 0	—	69 0
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(24) Garment Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates:

Grade I (a) :

Designers, Tailors ..	4 0	2 77	6 77
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Grade I (b) :

Leaders or Section Supervisors ..	3 10	2 77	5 87
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Grade II :

Cutters, Cutters (hand) ; Machine Mender ; Final Checkers ..	1 95	2 28	4 23
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Grade III ;

Checkers and Sorters, Ironing Operatives (males) ; Odd job Operatives (females) ; Stamping Operatives (females), Sewing Machine Operators, Ironing Operatives (females), Electric Iron Operators, Issuing Operatives (females) ..	1 65	2 18	3 83
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Grade IV ;

Laying out men, laying out women, Packers, Cellophane bags and Carboard box-makers ..	1 40	1 96	3 36
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Grade V ;

Learners and apprentices ..	1 5	1 75	2 80
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APPENDIX II

*** Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Baking Trade**

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class B</i>	<i>Class C</i>	<i>No. of Days</i>
<i>Normal working days</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Normal working days</i>
1	2 57	2 19	1 61	1
2	5 14	4 38	3 22	2
3	10 28	8 75	6 44	3
4	15 43	13 13	9 67	4
5	20 57	17 50	12 89	5
6	25 71	21 88	16 11	6
7	30 85	26 25	19 33	7
8	36 00	30 63	22 55	8
9	41 14	35 00	25 78	9
10	46 28	39 38	29 00	10
11	51 42	43 75	32 22	11
12	56 57	48 13	35 44	12
13	61 71	52 50	38 66	13
14	66 85	56 88	41 89	14
15	71 99	61 25	45 11	15
16	77 13	65 63	48 33	16
17	82 28	70 00	51 55	17
18	87 42	74 38	54 77	18
19	92 56	78 75	57 99	19
20	97 70	83 13	61 22	20
21	102 85	87 50	64 44	21
22	107 99	91 88	67 66	22
23	113 13	96 25	70 88	23
24	118 27	100 63	74 10	24
25	123 42	105 00	77 33	25
26	128 56	109 38	80 55	26
	133 70	113 75	83 77	
Extra-payment for work done on weekly Poya days				
1	5 35	4 55	3 35	1
2	10 70	9 10	6 70	2
3	16 05	13 65	10 05	3
4	21 40	18 20	13 40	4

* The amounts shown as payable for different number of days in this ready reckoner have been arrived at taking the difference between the number of days shown and the minimum number of days to be worked in the month to earn the minimum wages for the month as unauthorized absence.

2. The amounts payable for different number of days worked by workers who have not been in employment for a full month should be arrived in accordance with para. 3 of Part II of the Wages Boards decisions.

3. The amounts shown as payable for different days up to 26 days are wages payable for working that number of normal working days other than poya holidays. If the number of days worked includes Poya holidays, the amounts payable have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the number of normal working days worked and the extra remuneration due for work on the number of Poya holidays.

APPENDIX III

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Building Trade

No. of Days	Unskilled			Semi-skilled		Skilled	No. of Days
	Male	Female	Young Person	Grade II	Grade I		
Normal working days	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Normal working days
½	1 79	1 64	1 54	1 96½	2 04	2 14	½
1	3 58	3 28	3 08	3 93	4 08	4 28	1
2	7 16	6 56	6 16	7 86	8 16	8 56	2
3	10 74	9 84	9 24	11 79	12 24	12 84	3
4	14 32	13 12	12 32	15 72	16 32	17 12	4
5	17 90	16 40	15 40	19 65	20 40	21 40	5
6	21 48	19 68	18 48	23 58	24 48	25 68	6
7	25 06	22 96	21 56	27 51	28 56	29 96	7
8	28 64	26 24	24 64	31 44	32 64	34 24	8
9	32 22	29 52	27 72	35 37	36 72	38 52	9
10	35 80	32 80	30 80	39 30	40 80	42 80	10
11	39 38	36 08	33 88	43 23	44 88	47 08	11
12	42 96	39 36	36 96	47 16	48 96	51 36	12
13	46 54	42 64	40 04	51 09	53 04	55 64	13
14	50 12	45 92	43 12	55 02	57 12	59 92	14
15	53 70	49 20	46 20	58 95	61 20	64 20	15
16	57 28	52 48	49 28	62 88	65 28	68 48	16
17	60 86	55 76	52 36	66 81	69 36	72 76	17
18	64 44	59 04	55 44	70 74	73 44	77 04	18
19	68 02	62 32	58 52	74 67	77 52	81 32	19
20	71 60	65 60	61 60	78 60	81 60	85 60	20
21	75 18	68 88	64 68	82 53	85 68	89 88	21
22	78 76	72 16	67 76	86 46	89 76	94 16	22
23	82 34	75 44	70 84	90 39	93 84	88 44	23
24	85 92	78 72	73 92	94 32	97 92	102 72	24
25	89 50	82 00	77 00	98 25	102 00	107 00	25
26	93 08	85 28	80 08	102 18	106 08	111 28	26
Poya day work							Poya day work
1	5 37	4 92	4 62	5 90	6 12	6 42	1
2	10 74	9 84	9 24	11 80	12 24	12 84	2
3	16 11	14 76	13 86	17 70	18 36	19 26	3
4	21 48	19 63	18 48	23 60	24 48	25 68	4

"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.

Note 1.—The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done by days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

APPENDIX IV

***Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966 to workers in the Cinema Trade**

Within the Municipal Areas

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>A—Non-Clerical</i>				<i>B—Clerical</i>			<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Semi-Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-Skilled Grade II</i>	<i>Skilled Grade I</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
1	1 79	1 97½	2 23	2 44	2 02	2 17½	3 32½	1
2	3 58	3 93	4 46	4 88	4 04	4 35	6 65	2
3	7 16	7 86	8 92	9 77	8 08	8 69	13 31	3
4	10 74	11 79	13 38	14 65	12 12	13 04	19 96	4
5	14 32	15 72	17 84	19 54	16 15	17 38	26 62	5
6	17 90	19 65	22 30	24 42	20 19	21 73	33 27	6
7	21 48	23 53	26 76	29 30	24 23	26 08	39 92	7
8	25 05	27 50	31 23	34 19	28 27	30 42	46 58	8
9	28 63	31 43	35 69	39 07	32 31	34 77	53 23	9
10	32 21	35 36	40 15	43 95	36 35	39 12	59 88	10
11	35 79	39 29	44 61	48 84	40 38	43 46	66 54	11
12	39 37	43 22	49 07	53 72	44 42	47 81	73 19	12
13	42 95	47 15	53 58	58 61	48 46	52 15	79 85	13
14	46 53	51 08	57 99	63 49	52 50	56 50	86 50	14
15	50 11	55 01	62 45	68 87	56 54	60 85	93 15	15
16	53 69	58 94	66 91	73 26	60 58	65 19	99 81	16
17	57 27	62 87	71 37	78 14	64 62	69 54	106 46	17
18	60 85	66 80	75 83	83 03	68 65	73 88	113 12	18
19	64 43	70 73	80 29	87 91	72 69	78 23	119 77	19
20	68 01	74 66	84 75	92 79	76 73	82 58	126 42	20
21	71 58	78 58	89 22	97 68	80 77	86 92	133 08	21
22	75 16	82 51	93 68	102 56	84 81	91 27	139 73	22
23	78 74	86 44	98 14	107 44	88 85	95 62	146 38	23
24	82 32	90 37	102 60	112 33	92 88	99 96	153 04	24
25	85 90	94 30	107 06	117 21	96 92	104 31	159 69	25
26	89 48	98 23	111 52	122 10	100 96	108 65	166 35	26
27	93 06	102 16	115 98	126 98	105 00	113 00	173 00	27
28	96 64	106 29	120 94	131 86	109 04	117 34	179 64	28
29	100 22	110 42	125 90	136 74	113 08	121 68	186 28	29
30	103 80	114 55	130 86	141 62	116 72	125 92	192 92	30
31	107 38	118 68	135 92	146 50	120 36	130 16	199 56	31
32	110 96	122 81	140 98	151 38	124 00	134 40	206 20	32
33	114 54	126 94	145 04	156 26	127 64	138 64	212 84	33
34	118 12	131 07	149 10	161 14	131 28	142 88	219 48	34
35	121 70	135 20	153 16	166 02	134 92	147 12	226 12	35
36	125 28	139 33	157 22	170 90	138 56	151 36	232 76	36
37	128 86	143 46	161 28	175 78	142 20	155 60	239 40	37
38	132 44	147 59	165 34	180 66	145 84	159 84	246 04	38
39	136 02	151 72	169 40	185 54	149 48	164 08	252 68	39
40	139 60	155 85	173 46	190 42	153 12	168 32	259 32	40

* The amounts shown as payable for different number of days in this ready reckoner have been arrived at taking the difference between the number of days shown and the minimum number of days to be worked in the month to earn the minimum wages for the month as unauthorized absence.

2. The amounts payable for different number of days worked by workers who have not been in employment for a full month should be arrived in accordance with para. 4 of Part II of the Wages Boards decisions.

APPENDIX IV—(contd.)

***Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Cinema Trade**

Outside the Municipal Areas

No. of Days	A—Non-Clerical				B—Clerical			No. of Days
	Unskill d	Semi-Skilled	Semi-Skilled Grade II	Semi-Skilled Grade I	Grade III	Grade II	Grade I	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 79	1 90½	2 07½	2 34½	1 92½	2 07½	3 32½	1
2	3 58	3 81	4 15	4 69	3 85	4 15	6 65	2
3	7 16	7 63	8 31	9 38	7 69	8 31	13 31	3
4	10 74	11 44	12 46	14 07	11 54	12 46	19 96	4
5	14 32	15 26	16 61	18 77	15 38	16 62	26 62	5
6	17 90	19 07	20 77	23 46	19 23	20 77	33 27	6
7	21 48	22 88	24 92	28 15	23 08	24 92	39 92	7
8	25 05	26 70	29 07	32 84	26 92	29 08	46 58	8
9	28 63	30 51	33 22	37 53	30 77	33 23	53 23	9
10	32 21	34 32	37 38	42 22	34 62	37 38	59 88	10
11	35 79	38 14	41 53	46 92	38 46	41 54	60 54	11
12	39 37	41 95	45 68	51 61	42 31	45 69	73 19	12
13	42 95	45 77	49 84	56 30	46 15	49 85	79 85	13
14	46 53	49 58	53 99	60 99	50 00	54 00	86 50	14
15	50 11	53 39	58 14	65 68	53 85	58 15	93 15	15
16	53 69	57 21	62 30	70 37	57 69	62 31	99 81	16
17	57 27	61 02	66 45	75 06	61 54	66 46	106 46	17
18	60 85	64 84	70 60	79 76	65 38	70 62	113 12	18
19	64 43	68 65	74 76	84 45	69 23	74 77	119 77	19
20	68 01	72 46	78 91	89 14	73 08	78 92	126 42	20
21	71 58	76 28	83 06	93 83	76 92	83 08	133 08	21
22	75 16	80 09	87 21	98 52	80 77	87 23	139 73	22
23	78 74	83 90	91 37	103 21	84 62	91 38	146 38	23
24	82 32	87 72	95 52	107 91	88 46	95 54	153 04	24
25	85 90	91 53	99 67	112 60	92 31	99 69	159 69	25
26	89 48	95 35	103 83	117 29	96 15	103 85	166 35	26
27	93 06	99 16	107 98	121 98	100 00	108 00	173 00	27
28	98 64	105 11	114 46	129 30	106 00	114 48	183 38	28
29	104 22	111 06	120 94	136 62	112 00	120 96	193 76	29
30	109 80	117 01	127 42	143 94	118 00	127 44	204 14	30
30	115 38	122 96	133 90	151 26	124 00	133 92	214 52	30

* The amounts shown as payable for different number of days in this ready reckoner have been arrived at taking the difference between the number of days shown and the minimum number of days to be worked in the month to earn the minimum wages for the month as unauthorized absence.

2. The amounts payable for different number of days worked by workers who have not been in employment for a full month should be arrived in accordance with para. 4 of Part II of the Wages Boards decisions.

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of days	Men			Women			Child Workers*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
Normal Working days	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Normal working days
1	0 55	0 65	1 20	0 45	0 48	0 93	0 32½	0 44½	0 77	1
2	1 10	1 30	2 40	0 90	0 96	1 86	0 65	0 89	1 54	2
3	2 20	2 60	4 80	1 80	1 92	3 72	1 30	1 78	3 08	3
4	3 30	3 90	7 20	2 70	2 88	5 58	1 95	2 67	4 62	4
5	4 40	5 20	9 60	3 60	3 84	7 44	2 60	3 56	6 16	5
6	5 50	6 50	12 00	4 50	4 80	9 30	3 25	4 45	7 70	6
7	6 60	7 80	14 40	5 40	5 76	11 16	3 90	5 34	9 24	7
8	7 70	9 10	16 80	6 30	6 72	13 02	4 55	6 23	10 78	8
9	8 80	10 40	19 20	7 20	7 68	14 88	5 20	7 12	12 32	9
10	9 90	11 70	21 60	8 10	8 64	16 74	5 85	8 01	13 86	10
11	11 00	13 00	24 00	9 00	9 60	18 60	6 50	8 90	15 40	11
12	12 10	14 30	26 40	9 90	10 56	20 46	7 15	9 79	16 94	12
13	13 20	15 60	28 80	10 80	11 52	22 32	7 80	10 68	18 48	13
14	14 30	16 90	31 20	11 70	12 48	24 18	8 45	11 57	20 02	14
15	15 40	18 20	33 60	12 60	13 44	26 04	9 10	12 46	21 56	15
16	16 50	19 50	36 00	13 50	14 40	27 90	9 75	13 35	23 10	16
17	17 60	20 80	38 40	14 40	15 36	29 76	10 40	14 24	24 64	17
18	18 70	22 10	40 80	15 30	16 32	31 62	11 05	15 13	26 18	18
19	19 80	23 40	43 20	16 20	17 28	33 48	11 70	16 02	27 72	19
20	20 90	24 70	45 60	17 10	18 24	35 34	12 35	16 91	29 26	20
21	22 00	26 00	48 00	18 00	19 20	37 20	13 00	17 80	30 80	21
22	23 10	27 30	50 40	18 90	20 16	39 06	13 65	18 69	32 34	22
23	24 20	28 60	52 80	19 80	21 12	40 92	14 30	19 58	33 88	23
24	25 30	29 90	55 20	20 70	22 08	42 78	14 95	20 47	35 42	24
25	26 40	31 20	57 60	21 60	23 04	44 64	15 60	21 36	36 96	25
26	27 50	32 50	60 00	22 50	24 00	46 50	16 25	22 25	38 50	26
27	28 60	33 80	62 40	23 40	24 96	48 36	16 90	23 14	40 04	27
Poya day work										Poya day work
1			3 60			2 79			2 31	1
2			7 20			5 58			4 62	2
3			10 80			8 37			6 93	3
4			14 40			11 16			9 24	4

Note 1.—The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well, the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

Note 2.—*A "child worker" means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade				No. of Days
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	
Normal working days	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Normal working days
1	1 35	1 27½	1 00½	0 84½	1 97½	1 77½	1 45½	1 42	1
2	2 70	2 55	2 01	1 69	3 95	3 55	2 91	2 84	2
3	5 40	5 10	4 02	3 38	7 90	7 10	5 82	5 68	3
4	8 10	7 65	6 03	5 07	11 85	10 65	8 73	8 52	4
5	10 80	10 20	8 04	6 76	15 80	14 20	11 64	11 36	5
6	13 50	12 75	10 05	8 45	19 75	17 75	14 55	14 20	6
7	16 20	15 30	12 06	10 14	23 70	21 30	17 46	17 04	7
8	18 90	17 85	14 07	11 83	27 65	24 85	20 37	19 88	8
9	21 60	20 40	16 08	13 52	31 60	28 40	23 28	22 72	9
10	24 30	22 95	18 09	15 21	35 55	31 95	26 19	25 56	10
11	27 00	25 50	20 10	16 90	39 50	35 50	29 10	28 40	11
12	29 70	28 05	22 11	18 59	43 45	39 05	32 01	31 24	12
13	32 40	30 60	24 12	20 28	47 40	42 60	34 92	34 08	13
14	35 10	33 15	26 13	21 97	51 35	46 15	37 83	36 92	14
15	37 80	35 70	28 14	23 66	55 30	49 70	40 74	39 76	15
16	40 50	38 25	30 15	25 35	59 25	53 25	43 65	42 60	16
17	43 20	40 80	32 16	27 04	63 20	56 80	46 56	45 44	17
18	45 90	43 35	34 17	28 73	67 15	60 35	49 47	48 28	18
19	48 60	45 90	36 18	30 42	71 10	63 90	52 38	51 12	19
20	51 30	48 45	38 19	32 11	75 05	67 45	55 29	53 96	20
21	54 00	51 00	40 20	33 80	79 00	71 00	58 20	56 80	21
22	56 70	53 55	42 21	35 49	82 95	74 55	61 11	59 64	22
23	59 40	56 10	44 22	37 18	86 90	78 10	64 02	62 48	23
24	62 10	58 65	46 23	38 87	90 85	81 65	66 93	65 32	24
25	64 80	61 20	48 24	40 56	94 80	85 20	69 84	68 16	25
26	67 50	63 75	50 25	42 25	98 75	88 75	72 75	71 00	26
	70 20	66 30	52 26	43 94	102 70	92 30	75 66	73 84	26
Poya day Work									Poya day Work
1	4 05	3 82	3 02	2 54	5 92	5 32	4 36	4 26	1
2	8 10	7 64	6 04	5 08	11 84	10 64	8 72	8 52	2
3	12 15	11 46	9 06	7 62	17 76	15 96	13 08	12 78	3
4	16 20	15 23	12 08	10 16	23 68	21 28	17 44	17 04	4

Note 1.—The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

Note 2.—“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 worker” refers 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.

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966. to workers in the Engineering Trade

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kam-jamie	Watch-ers	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days	
		Grade I	Grade II				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		
<i>Normal working days</i>	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	<i>Normal working days</i>
1	1 79	1 96½	1 86½	2 14	2 04	1 99	0 83	0 96	1 22½	1 42½		1
2	3 58	3 93	3 73	4 28	4 08	3 98	1 66	1 92	2 45	2 85		2
3	7 16	7 86	7 46	8 56	8 16	7 96	3 32	3 84	4 90	5 70		3
4	10 74	11 79	11 19	12 84	12 24	11 94	4 98	5 76	7 35	8 55		4
5	14 32	15 72	14 92	17 12	16 32	15 92	6 64	7 68	9 80	11 40		5
6	17 90	19 65	18 65	21 40	20 40	19 90	8 30	9 60	12 25	14 25		6
7	21 48	23 58	22 38	25 68	24 48	23 88	9 96	11 52	14 70	17 10		7
8	25 06	27 51	26 11	29 96	28 56	27 86	11 62	13 44	17 15	19 95		8
9	28 64	31 44	29 84	34 24	32 64	31 84	13 28	15 36	19 60	22 80		9
10	32 22	35 37	33 57	38 52	36 72	35 82	14 94	17 28	22 05	25 65		10
11	35 80	39 30	37 30	42 80	40 80	39 80	16 60	19 20	24 50	28 50		11
12	39 38	43 23	41 03	47 08	44 88	43 78	18 26	21 12	26 95	31 35		12
13	42 96	47 16	44 76	51 36	48 96	47 76	19 92	23 04	29 40	34 20		13
14	46 54	51 09	48 49	55 64	53 04	51 74	21 58	24 96	31 85	37 05		14
15	50 12	55 02	52 22	59 92	57 12	55 72	23 24	26 88	34 30	39 90		15
16	53 70	58 95	55 95	64 20	61 20	59 70	24 96	28 80	36 75	42 75		16
17	57 28	62 88	59 68	68 48	65 28	63 68	26 54	30 72	39 20	45 60		17
18	60 86	66 81	63 41	72 76	69 36	67 66	28 22	32 64	41 65	48 45		18
19	64 44	70 74	67 14	77 04	73 44	71 64	29 88	34 56	44 10	51 30		19
20	68 02	74 67	70 87	81 32	77 52	75 62	31 54	36 48	46 55	54 15		20
21	71 60	78 60	74 60	85 60	81 60	79 60	33 24	38 40	49 00	57 00		21
22	75 18	82 53	78 33	89 88	85 68	83 58	34 86	40 32	51 45	59 85		22
23	78 76	86 46	82 06	94 16	89 76	87 56	36 52	42 24	53 90	62 70		23
24	82 34	90 39	85 79	98 44	93 84	91 54	38 18	44 16	56 35	65 55		24
25	85 92	94 32	89 52	102 72	97 92	95 52	39 84	46 08	58 80	68 40		25
26	89 50	98 25	93 25	107 00	102 00	99 50	41 50	48 00	61 25	71 25		26
	93 08	102 18	96 98	111 28	106 08	103 48	43 16	49 92	63 70	74 10		
<i>Poya days work</i>												<i>Poya days work</i>
1	5 37	5 90	5 60	6 42	6 12	5 97	2 49	2 88	3 68	4 28		1
2	10 74	11 80	11 20	12 84	12 24	11 94	4 98	5 76	7 36	8 56		2
3	16 11	17 70	16 80	19 26	18 36	17 91	7 47	8 64	11 04	12 84		3
4	21 48	23 60	22 40	25 68	24 48	23 88	9 96	11 52	14 72	17 12		4

Note 1.—The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well, the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

2. Watchers governed by the decision of the Wages Board for the Engineering Trade are not entitled to enhanced rate of wages for work done on any Poya day merely by virtue of the fact that they worked on such Poya day.

3. Workers in the Engineering trade engaged on work outside the business premises of the employer for periods exceeding 12 days will not be entitled to the enhanced rate for Poya day work during that period.

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Match Manufacturing Trade

No. of days	Grade I			Grade II			Grade III				Grade IV	No. of Days
	Adults		Young Persons	Adults		Young Persons	Adults		Young Persons		Watches	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
			Rs. c.			Rs. c.					Rs. c.	
Normal Working days												Normal working days
1/2	1 95½	1 72½	1 35½	1 75½	1 56½	1 23	1 60½	1 42	0 95½	1 18	1 80½	1/2
1	3 91	3 45	2 71	3 51	3 13	2 46	3 21	2 84	1 91	2 36	3 61	1
2	7 82	6 90	5 42	7 02	6 26	4 92	6 42	5 68	3 82	4 72	7 22	2
3	11 73	10 35	8 13	10 53	9 39	7 38	9 63	8 52	5 73	7 08	10 83	3
4	15 64	13 80	10 84	14 04	12 52	9 84	12 84	11 36	7 64	9 44	14 44	4
5	19 55	17 25	13 55	17 55	15 65	12 30	16 05	14 20	9 55	11 80	18 05	5
6	23 46	20 70	16 26	21 06	18 78	14 76	19 26	17 04	11 46	14 16	21 66	6
7	27 37	24 15	18 97	24 57	21 91	17 22	22 47	19 88	13 37	16 52	25 27	7
8	31 28	27 60	21 68	28 08	25 04	19 68	25 68	22 72	15 28	18 88	28 88	8
9	35 19	31 05	24 39	31 59	28 17	22 14	28 89	25 56	17 19	21 24	32 49	9
10	39 10	34 50	27 10	35 10	31 30	24 60	32 10	28 40	19 10	23 60	36 10	10
11	43 01	37 95	29 81	38 61	34 43	27 06	35 31	31 24	21 01	25 96	39 71	11
12	46 92	41 40	32 52	42 12	37 56	29 52	38 52	34 08	22 92	28 32	43 32	12
13	50 83	44 85	35 23	45 63	40 69	31 98	41 73	36 92	24 83	30 68	46 93	13
14	54 74	48 30	37 94	49 14	43 82	34 44	44 94	39 76	26 74	33 04	50 54	14
15	58 65	51 75	40 65	52 65	46 95	36 90	48 15	42 60	28 65	35 40	54 15	15
16	62 56	55 20	43 36	56 16	50 08	39 36	51 36	45 44	30 56	37 76	57 76	16
17	66 47	58 65	46 07	59 67	53 21	41 82	54 57	48 28	32 47	40 12	61 37	17
18	70 38	62 10	48 78	63 18	56 34	44 28	57 78	51 12	34 38	42 48	64 98	18
19	74 29	65 55	51 49	66 69	59 47	46 74	60 99	53 96	36 29	44 84	68 59	19
20	78 20	69 00	54 20	70 20	62 60	49 20	64 20	56 80	38 20	47 20	72 20	20
21	82 11	72 45	56 91	73 71	65 73	51 66	67 41	59 64	40 11	49 56	75 81	21
22	86 02	75 90	59 62	77 22	68 86	54 12	70 62	62 48	42 02	51 92	79 42	22
23	89 93	79 35	62 33	80 73	71 99	56 58	73 83	65 32	43 93	54 28	83 03	23
24	93 84	82 80	65 04	84 24	75 12	59 04	77 04	68 16	45 84	56 64	86 64	24
25	97 75	86 25	67 75	87 75	78 25	61 50	80 25	71 00	47 75	59 00	90 25	25
26	101 66	89 70	70 46	91 26	81 38	63 96	83 46	73 84	49 66	61 36	93 86	26
Poya days work												Poya days work
1	5 87	5 18	4 07	5 27	4 70	3 69	4 82	4 26	2 87	3 54	5 42	1
2	11 74	10 36	8 14	10 54	9 40	7 38	9 64	8 52	5 74	7 08	10 84	2
3	17 61	15 54	12 21	15 81	14 10	11 07	14 46	12 78	8 61	10 62	16 26	3
4	23 48	20 72	16 28	21 08	18 80	14 76	19 28	17 04	11 48	14 16	21 68	4

* The information shown for the number of days upto 6 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well, the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

APPENDIX IX

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the
 number of days worked during June, 1966, to Monthly-paid workers
in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A Class D	Class B	Class C	Class E	Class F	Class G Class I	Class H	Class J	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	3 18	2 90	2 84½	2 51	2 55½	2 33	2 13½	2 90½	1 84½	1
2	6 36	5 98	5 69	5 02	5 11	4 66	4 27	5 81	3 69	2
3	12 72	11 96	11 38	10 03	10 22	9 32	8 55	11 62	7 38	3
4	19 09	17 93	17 07	15 05	15 34	13 98	12 82	17 44	11 07	4
5	25 45	23 91	22 76	20 06	20 45	18 63	17 10	23 25	14 76	5
6	31 81	29 99	28 45	25 08	25 56	23 29	21 37	29 06	18 45	6
7	38 17	35 87	34 14	30 10	30 67	27 95	25 64	34 87	22 14	7
8	44 54	41 84	39 82	35 11	35 79	32 61	29 92	40 69	25 82	8
9	50 90	47 82	45 51	40 13	40 90	37 27	34 19	46 50	29 51	9
10	57 26	53 80	51 20	45 15	46 01	41 93	38 46	52 31	33 20	10
11	63 62	59 78	56 89	50 16	51 12	46 58	42 74	58 12	36 89	11
12	69 99	65 75	62 58	55 18	56 24	51 24	47 01	63 94	40 58	12
13	76 35	71 73	68 27	60 19	61 35	55 90	51 29	69 75	44 27	13
14	82 71	77 71	73 96	65 21	66 46	60 56	55 56	75 56	47 96	14
15	89 07	83 69	79 65	70 23	71 57	65 22	59 83	81 37	51 65	15
16	95 43	89 67	85 34	75 24	76 68	69 88	64 11	87 18	55 34	16
17	101 80	95 64	91 03	80 26	81 80	74 54	68 38	93 00	59 03	17
18	108 16	101 62	96 72	85 27	86 91	79 14	72 66	98 81	62 72	18
19	114 52	107 60	102 41	90 29	92 02	83 85	76 93	104 62	66 41	19
20	120 88	113 58	108 10	95 31	97 13	88 51	81 20	110 43	70 10	20
21	127 25	119 55	113 78	100 32	102 25	93 17	85 48	116 25	73 78	21
22	133 61	125 53	119 47	105 34	107 36	97 83	89 75	122 06	77 47	22
23	139 97	131 51	125 16	110 36	112 47	102 49	94 02	127 87	81 16	23
24	146 33	137 49	130 85	115 37	117 58	107 14	98 30	133 68	84 85	24
25	152 70	143 46	136 54	120 39	122 70	111 80	102 57	139 50	88 54	25
26	159 06	149 44	142 23	125 40	127 81	116 46	106 85	145 31	92 23	26
27	165 42	155 42	147 92	130 42	132 92	121 12	111 12	151 12	95 92	27
28	171 78	161 40	153 61	135 44	138 03	125 34	115 34	156 93	99 61	28
29	178 14	167 38	159 50	140 46	143 14	130 56	120 56	162 74	103 30	29
30	184 50	173 36	165 58	145 48	148 25	135 78	126 78	168 55	107 38	30
31	190 86	179 34	171 66	150 50	153 36	141 00	132 00	174 36	111 46	31
32	197 22	185 32	177 74	155 52	158 47	146 22	137 22	180 17	115 54	32
33	203 58	191 30	183 82	160 54	163 58	151 44	142 44	185 98	119 62	33
34	210 34	197 28	189 90	165 56	168 09	156 66	148 66	191 79	123 70	34
35	216 70	203 26	195 98	170 58	173 39	161 88	154 88	197 60	127 78	35
36	223 06	209 24	202 06	175 60	178 10	167 10	161 10	203 41	131 86	36
37	229 42	215 22	208 14	180 62	182 41	172 32	167 32	209 22	135 94	37
38	235 78	221 20	214 22	185 64	186 72	177 54	173 54	215 03	140 02	38
39	242 14	227 18	220 30	190 66	191 13	182 76	179 76	220 84	144 10	39
40	248 50	233 16	226 38	195 68	196 44	188 98	186 98	226 65	148 18	40
41	254 86	239 14	232 46	200 70	201 15	194 20	193 20	232 46	152 26	41
42	261 22	245 12	238 54	205 72	206 46	199 42	199 42	238 27	156 34	42
43	267 58	251 10	244 62	210 74	211 77	205 64	205 64	244 08	160 42	43
44	273 94	257 08	250 70	215 76	217 08	211 86	211 86	250 89	164 50	44
45	280 30	263 06	256 78	220 78	222 39	218 08	218 08	256 70	168 58	45
46	286 66	269 04	262 86	225 80	227 70	224 30	224 30	262 51	172 66	46
47	293 02	275 02	268 94	230 82	233 01	230 52	230 52	268 32	176 74	47
48	299 38	281 00	275 02	235 84	238 32	236 74	236 74	274 13	180 82	48
49	305 74	287 00	281 10	240 86	243 63	243 06	243 06	280 94	184 90	49
50	312 10	293 00	287 18	245 88	248 94	249 28	249 28	286 75	188 98	50
51	318 46	299 00	293 26	250 90	254 25	255 60	255 60	292 56	193 06	51
52	324 82	305 00	299 34	255 92	259 56	261 82	261 82	298 37	197 14	52
53	331 18	311 00	305 42	260 94	264 87	268 04	268 04	304 18	201 22	53
54	337 54	317 00	311 50	265 96	270 18	274 26	274 26	310 99	205 30	54
55	343 90	323 00	317 58	270 98	275 49	280 48	280 48	316 80	209 38	55
56	350 26	329 00	323 66	275 100	280 80	286 70	286 70	322 61	213 46	56
57	356 62	335 00	329 74	280 102	286 11	292 92	292 92	328 42	217 54	57
58	362 98	341 00	335 82	285 104	291 42	299 14	299 14	334 23	221 62	58
59	369 34	347 00	341 90	290 106	296 73	305 36	305 36	340 04	225 70	59
60	375 70	353 00	347 98	295 108	302 04	311 58	311 58	345 85	229 78	60
61	382 06	359 00	354 06	300 110	307 35	317 80	317 80	351 66	233 86	61
62	388 42	365 00	360 14	305 112	312 66	324 02	324 02	357 47	237 94	62
63	394 78	371 00	366 22	310 114	317 97	330 24	330 24	363 28	242 02	63
64	401 14	377 00	372 30	315 116	323 28	336 46	336 46	369 09	246 10	64
65	407 50	383 00	378 38	320 118	328 59	342 68	342 68	374 90	250 18	65
66	413 86	389 00	384 46	325 120	333 90	348 90	348 90	380 71	254 26	66
67	420 22	395 00	390 54	330 122	339 21	355 12	355 12	386 52	258 34	67
68	426 58	401 00	396 62	335 124	344 52	361 34	361 34	392 33	262 42	68
69	432 94	407 00	402 70	340 126	350 83	367 56	367 56	398 14	266 50	69
70	439 30	413 00	408 78	345 128	356 14	373 78	373 78	403 95	270 58	70
71	445 66	419 00	414 86	350 130	361 45	380 00	380 00	409 76	274 66	71
72	452 02	425 00	420 94	355 132	366 76	386 22	386 22	415 57	278 74	72
73	458 38	431 00	427 02	360 134	372 07	392 44	392 44	421 38	282 82	73
74	464 74	437 00	433 10	365 136	377 38	398 66	398 66	427 19	286 90	74
75	471 10	443 00	439 18	370 138	382 69	404 88	404 88	433 00	290 98	75
76	477 46	449 00	445 26	375 140	388 00	411 10	411 10	438 81	295 06	76
77	483 82	455 00	451 34	380 142	393 31	417 32	417 32	444 62	299 14	77
78	490 18	461 00	457 42	385 144	398 62	423 54	423 54	450 43	303 22	78
79	496 54	467 00	463 50	390 146	403 93	429 76	429 76	456 24	307 30	79
80	502 90	473 00	469 58	395 148	409 24	436 98	436 98	462 05	311 38	80
81	509 26	479 00	475 66	400 150	414 55	443 20	443 20	467 86	315 46	81
82	515 62	485 00	481 74	405 152	420 86	449 42	449 42	473 67	319 54	82
83	521 98	491 00	487 82	410 154	426 17	455 64	455 64	479 48	323 62	83
84	528 34	497 00	493 90	415 156	431 48	461 86	461 86	485 29	327 70	84
85	534 70	503 00	500 98	420 158	436 79	468 08	468 08	491 10	331 78	85
86	541 06	509 00	507 06	425 160	442 10	474 30	474 30	496 91	335 86	86
87	547 42	515 00	513 14	430 162	447 41	480 52	480 52	502 72	339 94	87
88	553 78	521 00	519 22	435 164	452 72	486 74	486 74	508 53	344 02	88
89	560 14	527 00	525 30	440 166	458 03	492 96	492 96	514 34	348 10	89
90	566 50	533 00	531 38	445 168	463 34	499 18	499 18	520 15	352 18	90
91	572 86	539 00	537 46	450 170	468 65	505 40	505 40	525 96	356 26	91
92	579 22	545 00	543 54	455 172	473 96	511 62	511 62	531 77	360 34	92
93	585 58	551 00	549 62	460 174	479 27	517 84	517 84	537 58	364 42	93
94	591 94	557 00	555 70	465 176	484 58	524 06	524 06	543 39	368 50	94
95	598 30	563 00	561 78	470 178	490 89	530 28	530 28	549 20	372 58	95
96	604 66	569 00	567 86	475 180	496 20	536 50	536 50	555 01	376 66	96
97	611 02	575 00	573 94	480 182	501 51	542 72	542 72	560 82	380 74	97
98	617 38	581 00	580 02	485 184	506 82	548 94	548 94	566 63	384 82	98
99	623 74	587 00	586 10	490 186	512 13	555 16	555 16	572 44	388 90	99
100	630 10	593 00	592 18	495 188	517 44	561 38	561 38	578 25	392 98	100

APPENDIX X

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number
of days worked during June, 1966, 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.				
½	3 38½	3 01	2 63½	2 76	2 51	1 70½	½
1	6 77	6 02	5 27	5 52	5 02	3 41	1
2	13 54	12 04	10 54	11 04	10 04	6 82	2
3	20 31	18 06	15 81	16 56	15 06	10 23	3
4	27 08	24 08	21 08	22 08	20 08	13 64	4
5	33 85	30 10	26 35	27 60	25 10	17 05	5
6	40 62	36 12	31 62	33 12	30 12	20 46	6
7	47 39	42 14	36 89	38 64	35 14	23 87	7
8	54 16	48 16	42 16	44 16	40 16	27 28	8
9	60 93	54 18	47 43	49 68	45 18	30 69	9
10	67 70	60 20	52 70	55 20	50 20	34 10	10
11	74 47	66 22	57 97	60 72	55 22	37 51	11
12	81 24	72 24	63 24	66 24	60 24	40 92	12
13	88 01	78 26	68 51	71 76	65 26	44 33	13
14	94 78	84 28	73 78	77 28	70 28	47 74	14
15	101 55	90 30	79 05	82 80	75 30	51 15	15
16	108 32	96 32	84 32	88 32	80 32	54 56	16
17	115 09	102 34	89 59	93 84	85 34	57 97	17
18	121 86	108 36	94 86	99 36	90 36	61 38	18
19	128 63	114 38	100 13	104 88	95 38	64 79	19
20	135 40	120 40	105 40	110 40	100 40	68 20	20
21	142 17	126 42	110 67	115 92	105 42	71 61	21
22	148 94	132 44	115 94	121 44	110 44	75 02	22
23	155 71	138 46	121 21	126 96	115 46	78 43	23
24	162 48	144 48	126 48	132 48	120 48	81 84	24
25	169 25	150 50	131 75	138 00	125 50	85 25	25
26	176 02	156 52	137 02	143 52	130 52	88 66	26
27	182 79	162 54	142 29	149 04	135 54	92 07	27
28	189 56	168 56	147 56	154 56	140 56	95 48	28
29	196 33	174 58	152 83	160 08	145 58	98 89	29
30	203 10	180 60	158 10	165 60	150 60	102 30	30

APPENDIX XI

***Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Printing Trade**

No. of Days	Workers other than Apprentices								No. of Days
	Class A	B	C I	C II	D	E	F	G	
	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	Rs. e.	
½	4 20	3 35½	2 71½	2 51½	2 22	2 01½	1 19	2 10½	½
1	8 40	6 71	5 43	5 03	4 44	4 03	2 38	4 21	1
2	16 80	13 42	10 86	10 05	8 88	8 06	4 75	8 42	2
3	25 20	20 13	16 29	15 08	13 32	12 09	7 13	12 63	3
4	33 60	26 83	21 72	20 10	17 76	16 12	9 50	16 83	4
5	42 00	33 54	27 15	25 13	22 20	20 15	11 88	21 04	5
6	50 40	40 25	32 58	30 16	26 64	24 18	14 25	25 25	6
7	58 81	46 96	38 01	35 18	31 07	28 21	16 63	29 46	7
8	67 21	53 67	43 44	40 21	35 51	32 24	19 01	33 67	8
9	75 61	60 38	48 87	45 24	39 95	36 27	21 38	37 88	9
10	84 01	67 68	54 30	50 26	44 39	40 30	23 76	42 08	10
11	92 41	73 79	59 73	55 29	48 83	44 33	26 13	46 29	11
12	100 81	80 50	65 16	60 31	53 27	48 36	28 51	50 50	12
13	109 21	87 21	70 59	65 34	57 71	52 40	30 89	54 71	13
14	117 61	93 92	76 01	70 37	62 15	56 43	33 26	58 92	14
15	126 01	100 63	81 44	75 39	66 59	60 46	35 64	63 13	15
16	134 41	107 34	86 87	80 42	71 03	64 49	38 01	67 34	16
17	142 81	114 04	92 30	85 44	75 47	68 52	40 39	71 54	17
18	151 21	120 75	97 73	90 47	79 91	72 55	42 76	75 75	18
19	159 61	127 46	103 16	95 50	84 35	76 58	45 14	79 96	19
20	168 02	134 17	108 59	100 52	88 78	80 61	47 52	84 17	20
21	176 42	140 88	114 02	105 55	93 22	84 64	49 89	88 38	21
22	184 32	147 59	119 45	110 58	97 66	88 67	52 27	92 59	22
23	193 22	154 29	124 88	115 60	102 10	92 70	54 64	96 79	23
24	201 62	161 00	130 31	120 63	106 54	96 73	57 02	101 00	24
25	210 02	167 71	135 74	125 65	110 98	100 76	59 39	105 21	25
26	218 42	174 42	141 17	130 68	115 42	104 79	61 77	109 42	26
27	235 89	188 37	152 46	141 13	124 65	113 17	66 71	118 17	27
28	253 36	202 32	163 75	151 58	133 88	121 55	71 65	126 92	28
29	270 83	216 27	175 04	162 03	143 11	129 93	76 59	135 67	29
30	288 30	230 22	186 33	172 48	152 34	138 31	81 53	144 42	30
Extra payment for work done on weekly Poya holidays									
1	7 28	5 81	4 71	4 36	3 85	3 49	2 06	3 65	1
2	14 56	11 62	9 42	8 72	7 70	6 98	4 12	7 30	2
3	21 84	17 43	14 13	13 08	11 55	10 47	6 18	10 95	3
4	29 12	23 24	18 84	17 44	15 40	13 96	8 24	14 60	4

* The amounts shown as payable for different number of days in this ready reckoner have been arrived at taking the difference between the number of days shown and the minimum number of days to be worked in the month to earn minimum wages for the month as unauthorized absence.

2. The amounts payable for different number of days worked by workers who have not been in employment for a full month should be arrived in accordance with Para. 4 of Part II of the Wages Boards decision.

3. The information shown for the number of days in excess of 26 days is applicable to workers engaged in the production and distribution of a daily newspaper. The information shown as extra payments for Poya day work is applicable for all other workers.

APPENDIX XI—(contd.)

*** Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Printing Trade**

Apprentices

No. of Days	Class A					Class B				No. of Days
	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	5th Yr.	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 51½	1 90	2 30½	2 85	3 44½	1 25½	1 70½	2 09	2 57	½
1	3 03	3 80	4 61	5 70	6 89	2 51	3 41	4 18	5 14	1
2	6 06	7 60	9 22	11 41	13 79	5 02	6 82	8 36	10 28	2
3	9 08	11 40	13 84	17 11	20 68	7 53	10 23	12 53	15 42	3
4	12 11	15 20	18 45	22 82	27 57	10 04	13 64	16 71	20 57	4
5	15 14	19 00	23 06	28 52	34 47	12 55	17 05	20 89	25 71	5
6	18 17	22 80	27 67	34 23	41 36	15 06	20 46	25 07	30 85	6
7	21 19	26 61	32 29	39 93	48 25	17 57	23 87	29 24	35 99	7
8	24 22	30 41	36 90	45 64	55 14	20 08	27 28	33 42	41 13	8
9	27 25	34 21	41 51	51 34	62 04	22 59	30 09	37 60	46 27	9
10	30 28	38 01	46 12	57 05	68 93	25 10	34 10	41 78	51 42	10
11	33 30	41 81	50 74	62 75	75 82	27 61	37 51	45 95	56 56	11
12	36 33	45 61	55 35	68 46	82 72	30 12	40 92	50 13	61 70	12
13	39 36	49 41	59 96	74 16	89 61	32 64	44 34	54 31	66 84	13
14	42 39	53 21	64 57	79 86	96 50	35 15	47 75	58 49	71 98	14
15	45 42	57 01	69 18	85 57	103 40	37 66	51 16	62 67	77 12	15
16	48 44	60 81	73 80	91 27	110 29	40 17	54 57	66 84	82 26	16
17	51 47	64 61	78 41	96 98	117 18	42 68	57 98	71 02	87 41	17
18	54 50	68 41	83 02	102 68	124 08	45 19	61 39	75 20	92 55	18
19	57 53	72 21	87 63	108 39	130 97	47 70	64 80	79 38	97 69	19
20	60 55	76 02	92 25	114 09	137 86	50 21	68 21	83 55	102 83	20
21	63 58	79 82	96 86	119 80	144 75	52 72	71 62	87 73	107 97	21
22	66 61	83 62	101 47	125 50	151 65	55 23	75 03	91 91	113 11	22
23	69 64	87 42	106 08	131 21	158 54	57 74	78 44	96 09	118 26	23
24	72 66	91 22	110 70	136 91	165 43	60 25	81 85	100 26	123 40	24
25	75 69	95 02	115 31	142 62	172 33	62 76	85 26	104 44	128 54	25
26	78 72	98 82	119 92	148 32	179 22	65 27	88 67	108 62	133 68	26
27	85 02	106 73	129 51	160 19	193 56	70 49	95 76	117 31	144 37	27
28	91 32	114 64	139 10	172 06	207 90	75 71	102 85	126 00	155 06	28
29	97 62	122 55	148 69	183 93	222 24	80 93	109 94	134 69	165 75	29
30	103 92	130 46	158 28	195 80	236 58	86 15	117 03	143 38	176 44	30
Extra payment for work done on Poya holidays										
1	2 62	3 29	4 00	4 94	5 97	2 18	2 96	3 62	4 46	1
2	5 24	6 58	8 00	9 88	11 94	4 36	5 92	7 24	8 92	2
3	7 86	9 87	12 00	14 82	17 91	6 54	8 88	10 86	13 38	3
4	10 48	13 16	16 00	19 76	23 88	8 72	11 84	14 48	17 84	4

(For footnotes see page 423)

*Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Printing Trade

Apprentices

No. of Days	Class C I				Class C II				No. of Days
	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 26	1 46½	1 71½	2 03½	1 18	1 37½	1 57½	1 86	½
1	2 52	2 93	3 43	4 07	2 38	2 75	3 15	3 72	1
2	5 03	5 86	6 86	8 14	4 71	5 50	6 29	7 43	2
3	7 55	8 79	10 29	12 21	7 07	8 26	9 44	11 15	3
4	10 06	11 72	13 72	16 28	9 43	10 01	12 59	14 86	4
5	12 58	14 65	17 15	20 34	11 78	13 76	15 74	18 58	5
6	15 10	17 58	20 58	24 41	14 14	16 51	18 88	22 29	6
7	17 61	20 51	24 01	28 48	16 50	19 26	22 03	26 01	7
8	20 13	23 44	27 44	32 55	18 85	22 02	25 18	29 73	8
9	22 65	26 37	30 87	36 62	21 21	24 77	28 33	33 44	9
10	25 16	29 30	34 30	40 69	23 57	27 52	31 47	37 16	10
11	27 68	32 23	37 73	44 76	25 92	30 27	34 62	40 87	11
12	30 19	35 16	41 16	48 83	28 28	33 02	37 77	44 59	12
13	32 71	38 09	44 59	52 90	30 64	35 78	40 92	48 31	13
14	35 23	41 02	48 01	56 96	32 99	38 53	44 06	52 02	14
15	37 74	43 95	51 44	61 03	35 35	41 28	47 21	55 74	15
16	40 26	46 88	54 87	65 10	37 70	44 03	50 36	59 45	16
17	42 77	49 81	58 30	69 17	40 06	46 78	53 50	63 17	17
18	45 29	52 74	61 73	73 24	42 42	49 53	56 65	66 88	18
19	47 81	55 67	65 16	77 31	44 77	52 29	59 80	70 60	19
20	50 32	58 60	68 59	81 38	47 13	55 04	62 95	74 32	20
21	52 84	61 53	72 02	85 45	49 49	57 79	66 09	78 03	21
22	55 36	64 46	75 45	89 51	51 84	60 54	69 24	81 75	22
23	57 87	67 39	78 88	93 58	54 20	63 29	72 39	85 46	23
24	60 39	70 32	82 31	97 65	56 56	66 09	75 54	89 18	24
25	62 90	73 25	85 74	101 72	58 91	68 77	78 68	92 89	25
26	65 42	76 18	89 17	105 79	61 27	71 55	81 83	96 61	26
27	70 65	82 27	96 30	114 25	66 17	77 27	88 38	104 34	27
28	75 88	88 36	103 43	122 71	71 07	82 99	94 93	112 07	28
29	81 11	94 45	110 56	131 17	75 97	88 71	101 48	119 80	29
30	86 34	100 55	117 69	139 63	80 87	94 43	108 03	127 53	30
Extra Payment for work done on Poya days									
1	2 18	2 54	2 97	3 53	2 04	2 39	2 73	3 22	1
2	4 36	5 08	5 94	7 06	4 08	4 78	5 46	6 44	2
3	6 54	7 62	8 91	10 59	6 12	7 17	8 19	9 66	3
4	8 72	10 16	11 88	14 12	8 16	9 56	10 92	12 88	4

(For footnotes see page 423)

APPENDIX XI—(contd.)

* Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Printing Trade

<i>Apprentices</i>					
<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Class D</i>				<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>1st Year</i>	<i>2nd Year</i>	<i>3rd Year</i>	<i>4th Year</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
½	1 08	1 25	1 43½	1 68½	½
1	2 10	2 50	2 87	3 37	1
2	4 32	4 99	5 75	6 74	2
3	6 48	7 49	8 62	10 12	3
4	8 63	9 99	11 50	13 49	4
5	10 79	12 48	14 37	16 86	5
6	12 95	14 98	17 24	20 23	6
7	15 11	17 48	20 12	23 60	7
8	17 27	19 98	22 99	26 98	8
9	19 43	22 47	25 86	30 35	9
10	21 58	24 97	28 74	33 72	10
11	23 74	27 47	31 61	37 09	11
12	25 90	29 96	34 49	40 40	12
13	28 06	32 46	37 36	43 84	13
14	30 22	34 96	40 23	47 21	14
15	32 38	37 45	43 11	50 58	15
16	34 54	39 95	45 98	53 95	16
17	36 69	42 45	48 86	57 32	17
18	38 85	44 94	51 73	60 69	18
19	41 01	47 44	54 60	64 07	19
20	43 17	48 94	57 48	67 44	20
21	45 33	52 44	60 35	70 81	21
22	47 49	54 93	63 22	74 18	22
23	49 64	57 43	66 10	77 55	23
24	51 80	59 93	68 97	80 93	24
25	53 96	62 42	71 85	84 30	25
26	56 12	64 92	74 72	87 67	26
27	60 61	70 11	80 70	94 68	27
28	65 10	75 30	86 68	101 69	28
29	69 59	80 49	92 66	108 70	29
30	74 08	85 68	98 64	115 71	30
					31
Extra Payment for work done on Poya days					
1	1 87	2 16	2 49	2 92	1
2	3 74	4 32	4 98	5 84	2
3	5 61	6 48	7 47	8 76	3
4	7 48	8 64	9 96	11 68	4

(For footnotes see page 423)

APPENDIX XII

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the
Number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in
the Rubber Export Trade**

No. of Days	Male Worker not under 18 years of age				Female worker not under 18 years of age		Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of days	
	Grade II	Inter-mediate Grade	Grade I	Watch-ers	Grade II	Grade I	over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years		
Normal working Days	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Normal working Days
½	1 79	1 94	2 04	1 99	1 60½	1 68	1 21½	1 29	1 36½	1 49	½	
1	3 58	3 88	4 08	3 98	3 21	3 36	2 43	2 58	2 73	2 98	1	
2	7 16	7 76	8 16	7 96	6 42	6 72	4 86	5 16	5 46	5 96	2	
3	10 74	11 64	12 24	11 94	9 63	10 08	7 29	7 74	8 19	8 94	3	
4	14 32	15 52	16 32	15 92	12 84	13 44	9 72	10 32	10 92	11 92	4	
5	17 90	19 40	20 40	19 90	16 05	16 80	12 15	12 90	13 65	14 90	5	
6	21 48	23 28	24 48	23 88	19 26	20 16	14 58	15 48	16 38	17 88	6	
7	25 06	27 16	28 56	27 86	22 47	23 52	17 01	18 06	19 11	20 86	7	
8	28 64	31 04	32 64	31 84	25 68	26 88	19 44	20 64	21 84	23 84	8	
9	32 22	34 92	36 72	35 82	28 89	30 24	21 87	23 22	24 57	26 82	9	
10	35 80	38 80	40 80	39 8 0	32 10	33 60	24 30	25 80	27 30	29 80	10	
11	39 38	42 62	44 88	43 78	35 31	36 96	26 73	28 38	30 03	32 78	11	
12	42 96	46 56	48 96	47 76	38 52	40 32	29 16	30 96	32 76	35 76	12	
13	46 54	50 44	53 04	51 74	41 73	43 68	31 59	33 54	35 49	38 74	13	
14	50 12	54 32	57 12	55 72	44 94	47 04	34 02	36 12	38 22	41 72	14	
15	53 70	58 20	61 20	59 70	48 15	50 40	36 45	38 70	40 95	44 70	15	
16	57 28	62 08	65 28	63 68	51 36	53 76	38 88	41 28	43 68	47 68	16	
17	60 86	65 96	69 36	67 66	54 57	57 12	41 31	43 86	46 41	50 66	17	
18	64 44	69 84	73 44	71 64	57 78	60 48	43 74	46 44	49 14	53 64	18	
19	68 02	73 72	77 52	75 62	60 99	63 84	46 17	49 02	51 87	56 62	19	
20	71 60	77 60	81 60	79 60	64 20	67 20	48 60	51 60	54 60	59 60	20	
21	75 18	81 48	85 68	83 58	67 41	70 56	51 03	54 18	57 33	62 58	21	
22	78 76	85 36	89 76	87 56	70 62	73 92	53 46	56 76	60 06	65 56	22	
23	82 34	89 24	93 84	91 54	73 83	77 28	55 89	59 34	62 79	68 54	23	
24	85 92	93 12	97 92	95 52	77 04	80 64	58 32	61 92	65 52	71 52	24	
25	89 50	97 00	102 00	99 50	80 25	84 00	60 75	64 50	68 25	74 50	25	
26	93 08	100 88	106 08	103 48	83 46	87 36	63 18	67 08	70 98	77 48	26	
Poya days work												Poya days work
1	5 37	5 82	6 12	5 97	4 82	5 04	3 65	3 87	4 10	4 47	1	
2	10 74	11 64	12 24	11 94	9 64	10 08	7 30	7 74	8 20	8 94	2	
3	16 11	17 46	18 36	17 91	14 46	15 12	10 95	11 61	12 30	13 41	3	
4	21 48	23 28	24 48	23 88	19 28	20 16	14 60	15 48	16 40	17 88	4	

Note 1.—The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

APPENDIX XIII

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, 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	
Normal working days	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Normal working days
1/2	0 70	0 65	1 35	0 65	0 48	1 13	0 52 1/2	0 44 1/2	0 97	1/2
1	1 40	1 30	2 70	1 30	0 96	2 26	1 05	0 89	1 94	1
2	2 80	2 60	5 40	2 60	1 92	4 52	2 10	1 78	3 88	2
3	4 20	3 90	8 10	3 90	2 88	6 78	3 15	2 67	5 82	3
4	5 60	5 20	10 80	5 20	3 84	9 04	4 20	3 56	7 76	4
5	7 00	6 50	13 50	6 50	4 80	11 30	5 25	4 45	9 70	5
6	8 40	7 80	16 20	7 80	5 76	13 56	6 30	5 34	11 64	6
7	9 80	9 10	18 90	9 10	6 72	15 82	7 35	6 23	13 58	7
8	11 20	10 40	21 60	10 40	7 68	18 08	8 40	7 12	15 52	8
9	12 60	11 70	24 30	11 70	8 64	20 34	9 45	8 01	17 46	9
10	14 00	13 00	27 00	13 00	9 60	22 60	10 50	8 90	19 40	10
11	15 40	14 30	29 70	14 30	10 56	24 86	11 55	9 79	21 34	11
12	16 80	15 60	32 40	15 60	11 52	27 12	12 60	10 68	23 28	12
13	18 20	16 90	35 10	16 90	12 48	29 38	13 65	11 57	25 22	13
14	19 60	18 20	37 80	18 20	13 44	31 64	14 70	12 46	27 16	14
15	21 00	19 50	40 50	19 50	14 40	33 90	15 75	13 35	29 10	15
16	22 40	20 80	43 20	20 80	15 36	36 16	16 80	14 24	31 04	16
17	23 80	22 10	45 90	22 10	16 32	38 42	17 85	15 13	32 98	17
18	25 20	23 40	48 60	23 40	17 28	40 68	18 90	16 02	34 92	18
19	26 60	24 70	51 30	24 70	18 24	42 94	19 95	16 91	36 86	19
20	28 00	26 00	54 00	26 00	19 20	45 20	21 00	17 80	38 80	20
21	29 40	27 30	56 70	27 30	20 16	47 46	22 05	18 69	40 74	21
22	30 80	28 60	59 40	28 60	21 12	49 72	23 10	19 58	42 68	22
23	32 20	29 90	62 10	29 90	22 08	51 98	24 15	20 47	44 62	23
24	33 60	31 20	64 80	31 20	23 04	54 24	25 20	21 36	46 56	24
25	35 00	32 50	67 50	32 50	24 00	56 50	26 25	22 25	48 50	25
26	36 40	33 80	70 20	33 80	24 96	58 76	27 30	23 14	50 44	26
Poya days work										Poya days work
1			4 05			3 39			2 91	1
2			8 10			6 78			5 82	2
3			12 15			10 17			8 73	3
4			16 20			13 56			11 64	4

Note 1.— The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well, the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wage payable for the normal working days and Poya days.
*A "child worker" means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.

APPENDIX XIV

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, 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	Intermediate Grade	Grade I	Box Markers and Repairers	Watchers		over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years		
Normal working days	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Normal working days
1/2	1 79	1 94	2 04	1 94	1 99	1 60½	1 21½	1 29	1 36½	1 49	1/2	
1	3 58	3 88	4 08	3 88	3 98	3 21	2 43	2 53	2 73	2 98	1	
2	7 16	7 76	8 16	7 76	7 96	6 42	4 86	5 16	5 46	5 96	2	
3	10 74	11 64	12 24	11 64	11 94	9 63	7 29	7 74	8 19	8 94	3	
4	14 32	15 52	16 32	15 52	15 92	12 84	9 72	10 32	10 92	11 92	4	
5	17 90	19 40	20 40	19 40	19 90	16 05	12 15	12 90	13 65	14 90	5	
6	21 48	23 28	24 48	23 28	23 88	19 26	14 58	15 48	16 38	17 88	6	
7	25 06	27 16	28 56	27 16	27 86	22 47	17 01	18 06	19 11	20 86	7	
8	28 64	31 04	32 64	31 04	31 84	25 68	19 44	20 64	21 84	23 84	8	
9	32 22	34 92	36 72	34 92	35 82	28 89	21 87	23 22	24 57	26 82	9	
10	35 80	38 80	40 80	38 80	39 80	32 10	24 30	25 80	27 30	29 80	10	
11	39 38	42 68	44 88	42 68	43 78	35 31	26 73	28 38	30 03	32 78	11	
12	42 96	46 56	48 96	46 56	47 76	38 52	29 16	30 96	32 76	35 76	12	
13	46 54	50 44	53 04	50 44	51 74	41 73	31 59	33 54	35 49	38 74	13	
14	50 12	54 32	57 12	54 32	55 72	44 94	34 02	36 12	38 22	41 72	14	
15	53 70	58 20	61 20	58 20	59 70	48 15	36 45	38 70	40 95	44 70	15	
16	57 28	62 08	65 28	62 08	63 68	51 36	38 88	41 28	43 68	47 68	16	
17	60 86	65 96	69 36	65 96	67 66	54 57	41 31	43 86	46 41	50 66	17	
18	64 44	69 84	73 44	69 84	71 64	57 78	43 74	46 44	49 14	53 64	18	
19	68 02	73 72	77 52	73 72	75 62	60 99	46 17	49 02	51 87	56 62	19	
20	71 60	77 60	81 60	77 60	79 60	64 20	48 60	51 60	54 60	59 60	20	
21	75 18	81 48	85 68	81 48	83 58	67 41	51 03	54 18	57 33	62 58	21	
22	78 76	85 36	89 76	85 36	87 56	70 62	53 46	56 76	60 06	65 56	22	
23	82 34	89 24	93 84	89 24	91 54	73 83	55 89	59 34	62 79	68 54	23	
24	85 92	93 12	97 92	93 12	95 52	77 04	58 32	61 92	65 52	71 52	24	
25	89 50	97 00	102 00	97 00	99 50	80 25	60 75	64 50	68 25	74 50	25	
26	93 08	100 88	106 08	100 88	103 48	83 46	63 18	67 08	70 98	77 48	26	
Poya days work												Poya days work
1	5 37	5 82	6 12	5 82	5 97	4 82	3 65	3 87	4 10	4 47	1	
2	10 74	11 64	12 24	11 64	11 94	9 64	7 30	7 74	8 20	8 94	2	
3	16 11	17 46	18 36	17 46	17 91	14 46	10 95	11 61	12 30	13 41	3	
4	21 48	23 28	24 48	23 28	23 88	19 28	14 60	15 48	16 40	17 88	4	

Note 1.—The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well, the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

APPENDIX XV

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during June, 1966, to workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowances	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowances	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowances	Minimum Wage	
<i>Normal working days</i>	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	<i>Normal working Days</i>
½	0 62½	0 65	1 27½	0 52½	0 48	1 00½	0 40	0 44½	0 84½	½
1	1 25	1 30	2 55	1 05	0 96	2 01	0 80	0 89	1 69	1
2	2 50	2 60	5 10	2 10	1 92	4 02	1 60	1 78	3 38	2
3	3 75	3 90	7 65	3 15	2 88	6 03	2 40	2 67	5 07	3
4	5 00	5 20	10 20	4 20	3 84	8 04	3 20	3 56	6 76	4
5	6 25	6 50	12 75	5 25	4 80	10 05	4 00	4 45	8 45	5
6	7 50	7 80	15 30	6 30	5 76	12 06	4 80	5 34	10 14	6
7	8 75	9 10	17 85	7 35	6 72	14 07	5 60	6 23	11 83	7
8	10 00	10 40	20 40	8 40	7 68	16 08	6 40	7 12	13 52	8
9	11 25	11 70	22 95	9 45	8 64	18 09	7 20	8 01	15 21	9
10	12 50	13 00	25 50	10 50	9 60	20 10	8 00	8 90	16 90	10
11	13 75	14 30	28 05	11 55	10 56	22 11	8 80	9 79	18 59	11
12	15 00	15 60	30 00	12 60	11 52	24 12	9 60	10 68	20 28	12
13	16 25	16 90	33 15	13 65	12 48	26 13	10 40	11 57	21 97	13
14	17 50	18 20	35 70	14 70	13 44	28 14	11 20	12 46	23 66	14
15	18 75	19 50	38 25	15 75	14 40	30 15	12 00	13 35	25 35	15
16	20 00	20 80	40 80	16 80	15 36	32 16	12 80	14 24	27 04	16
17	21 25	22 10	43 35	17 85	16 32	34 17	13 60	15 13	28 73	17
18	22 50	23 40	45 90	18 90	17 28	36 18	14 40	16 02	30 42	18
19	23 75	24 70	48 45	19 95	18 24	38 19	15 20	16 91	32 11	19
20	25 00	26 00	51 00	21 00	19 20	40 20	16 00	17 80	33 80	20
21	26 25	27 30	53 55	22 05	20 16	42 21	16 80	18 69	35 49	21
22	27 50	28 60	56 10	23 10	21 12	44 22	17 60	19 58	37 18	22
23	28 75	29 90	58 65	24 15	22 08	46 23	18 40	20 47	38 87	23
24	30 00	31 20	61 20	25 20	23 04	48 24	19 20	21 35	40 56	24
25	31 25	32 50	63 75	26 25	24 00	50 25	20 00	22 25	42 25	25
26	32 50	33 80	66 30	27 30	24 96	52 26	20 80	23 14	43 94	26
<i>Poya days work</i>										<i>Poya days work</i>
1			3 82			3 02			2 54	1
2			7 64			6 04			5 08	2
3			11 46			9 06			7 62	3
4			15 28			12 08			10 16	4

Note 1.—The information shown for the number of days up to 26 refers to work done on days other than Poya days in the month. If a worker has worked on Poya days as well the wages payable will have to be computed by reckoning separately the wages payable for the normal working days and Poya days.

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

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