C.E.E.F.
8 FEB 1952

# Ceylon LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME III
No. 2

FEBRUARY
1952

In this issue

The Problem of Under-employment in Ceylon

Statistics of the Month in Brief

Decisions of the Wages Board for the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

Department of Labour — Ministry of Labour and Social Services — Government of Ceylon

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# LABOUR COSTS

# ARE HIGH

## IN ALL YOUR MOTORING REQUIREMENTS

## GET BEST VALUE FOR MONEY AT

# TUCKERS Ltd.

UNION PLACE, COLOMBO

**Phone : 9242** **Gram : TUCKERS**


Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

CONTENTS


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The Problem of Under-employment in Ceylon .. .. | 3 |
| 2. | Statistics of the Month in Brief .. .. .. | 15 |
| 3. | Notes of Current Interest .. .. .. .. | 16 |
| 4. | Some Statistics of Industrial Accidents .. .. .. | 18 |
| 5. | Decisions of the Wages Board for the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade .. | 18 |


---

LIST OF TABLES


| *Table* | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | Cost of Living Index Numbers—Colombo Working Class since 1939 .. | 21 |
| II | Cost of Living Index Numbers—Estate Labour since 1939.. .. | 22 |
| III | Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment, according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island since 1939 .. .. .. .. | 23 |
| IV | Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment, according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island (Classification by Exchange areas) since 1939 .. .. | 24 |
| V | Table showing the number of persons placed in employment since 1939 .. | 25 |
| VI | Table showing the number of persons registered and the number placed in employment during the month of December, 1951 .. .. | 26 |
| VII | Strikes in Ceylon since 1939 .. .. .. | 27 |
| VIII | Classification of the Strikes in November, 1951, by Industries or Trades .. | 28 |
| IX | Classification of the Strikes in November, 1951, by Causes.. .. | 28 |
| X | Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers since 1939 .. | 29 |


---

APPENDICES


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix I | Statement showing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in different trades for which Wages Boards have been established (February, 1952) .. .. .. | 30 |
| II | Ready Reckoners showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1952, to workers in the— | |
| | (A) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade .. | 36 |
| | (B) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade .. .. | 37 |
| III | Ready Reckoners showing the Mimimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1952, to workers in the— | |
| | (A) Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades .. | 38 |
| | (B) Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades .. .. | 39 |
| | (C) Engineering Trade .. .. .. | 40 |
| | (D) Match Manufacturing Trade .. .. | 41 |
| | (E) Building Trade .. .. .. | 42 |


Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# Employers!

## IF YOU REQUIRE ANY CATEGORY OF WORKER, FROM TECHNICAL & CLERICAL TO UNSKILLED,

PLEASE CONSULT THE NEAREST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.




REFERENCE

- CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE (MEN & WOMEN)
- AREA EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
- BRANCH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
- REGISTRATION CENTRE

Block by Survey Dept. Ceylon.

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME III, No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1952

## THE PROBLEM OF UNDER-EMPLOYMENT IN CEYLON *

### Problem Common to all Asia

The problem of under-employment in Asian countries is undoubtedly the primary problem which these countries have to solve if they are to make any progress in the raising of the living standards of their peoples. Unless immediate action is taken to tackle this problem, the countries of Asia will almost certainly have to face a grave crisis in the near future as the growth of population is fast out-stripping the increase in production.

During the last few years, the cry "raise the living standards of the people of Asia" has become a very popular one. The usual method suggested to achieve this is that of economic development. However, in the pursuit of this all-absorbing aim of economic development, the vast problem of under-employment in Asia, which deserves special study and special remedies, has to some extent been forgotten. If the countries of Asia are to achieve any significant success in raising the living standards of their people, it is of paramount importance that plans for economic development should be co-ordinated with plans for dealing with the problem of under-employment. It is quite time, therefore, that the problem of under-employment received the deep study and attention it certainly deserves.

The term under-employment has not yet been satisfactorily defined. The difficulty of giving precise definition to the term under-employment is in itself an indication of the complex nature of

* From a paper prepared by Mr. E. M. Wijenaike, C.C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, in connection with the Second Item (namely, Under-employment in Asia) of the Agenda of the last meeting of the Asian Advisory Committee of the I. L. O. (Geneva, November, 1951).



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

the phenomenon. For the purpose of this article, however, I shall discuss mainly what is known as "visible under-employment". According to a recent I. L. O. report on under-employment in Asian countries "visible under-employment" exists in any community when the actual amount of labour time worked by its labour force is smaller than the amount of labour time which the labour force is willing and able to supply.

Fundamentally, the causes that create under-employment in Asian countries are perhaps common. They arise from the fact that most of the economies of Asian countries are under-developed or undiversified or both under-developed and undiversified. Lack of development and lack of diversification are reflected in low efficiency of labour.

**The Economy of Ceylon**

Ceylon is a good example of an undiversified economy. Its whole economic well-being is based on the export of three commodities: tea, rubber and coconut which produce 9/10ths of its national income. Almost 2/3rds of the cultivated land amounting to over 2,000,000 acres are devoted to the production of these primary products, and less than 1/3rd to the production of food crops. Of the country's total value of exports, these together amount to over 90 per cent. In 1949, the country imported 400,000 tons of rice, our domestic supplies being only 179,000 tons. The prices of these commodities (tea, rubber and coconut) are dependent on external factors, and it is apparent, therefore, that the future economic development of this country will depend to a large extent on the prices these three commodities fetch in world markets. Our Six-year Plan for economic development (1951-1957) under the Colombo Plan, by which it is hoped that our lopsided economy may be diversified, is based on the assumption that the prices of our three principal export commodities will be approximately 1s. 6d. per pound for rubber, 3s. 6d. per pound for tea and £67 per ton for copra. The cost of the total plan for economic development will be £102,000,000.

Although today we are experiencing a period of boom prices, there is little doubt that there is some unemployment and a considerable amount of under-employment prevalent in the country. Fundamentally, the cause of this unemployment and under-employment is that, during the last 20 years or so, production has not kept pace with the growth of population. In this connection, it is pertinent to quote the following observations of the Monetary Board of the Central Bank, contained in its Annual Report for the year 1950 :—

"Although production showed a significant increase in 1950, much of the increase was due to over-cropping of produce for export, notably rubber.



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

Over the long run, however, aggregate production has tended to increase more slowly than population. The following table, which relates population to the volume of exports, roughly indicates the trend:—

| *Year* | *Population (Thousands). Mid-Year Estimates* | *Index 1938 = 100* | *Natural Increase of Population (Thousands)* | *Volume of Exports 1934–1938 = 100* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1938 | 5,810 | 100 | 86 | 103 |
| 1939 | 5,897 | 102 | 84 | 103 |
| 1940 | 5,951 | 102 | 90 | 113 |
| 1941 | 6,020 | 104 | 107 | 111 |
| 1942 | 6,021 | 104 | 109 | 127 |
| 1943 | 6,134 | 106 | 118 | 124 |
| 1944 | 6,276 | 108 | 99 | 111 |
| 1945 | 6,496 | 112 | 96 | 111 |
| 1946 | 6,695 | 115 | 121 | 127 |
| 1947 | 6,879 | 118 | 173 | 118 |
| 1948 | 7,086 | 122 | 194 | 129 |
| 1949 | 7,297 | 126 | 199 | 128 |
| 1950 | 7,547 | 130 | 209 * | 142 |

* Provisional.

"The volume of exports has shown hardly any increase since 1942 if the sharp rise in 1950 mainly due to the abnormal increase in export prices is ignored. On the other hand, population has increased steadily and the rate of increase has been particularly pronounced since 1946. There has, of course, been some expansion in food production but the available evidence does not suggest that it is adequate to meet the rising demand. Unless production out-strips the rapid increase of population, the real income per head must inevitably fall in the long run. This is a prospect less remote than it appears at first sight.

"The achievement of a rapid increase in production in Ceylon is, of course, the core of the economic problem. It is most disconcerting, for example, to find that even on the crest of the present boom there is still some unemployment and a very considerable amount of under-employment."

## Number Unemployed

The number of persons registered as unemployed in our Exchanges today total 54,000, but this is no clear indication of the actual extent of unemployment in the country. In addition, it should be noted the figure of 54,000 includes those who have registered at the Exchanges as they are under-employed. Of those registered at the Exchanges, on the basis of sample surveys taken, it is clear that only about 35,000 are totally unemployed. These unemployed figures are mainly indicative of urban unemployment. As far as our three major plantation industries are concerned, in view of the favourable prices fetched by these commodities there appears to be no problem of unemployment or under-employment in them. It must be remembered, however, that the total number of persons who are gainfully occupied (workers, managers, clerical staff, &c.) total only about 800,000 people, although these industries provide Ceylon with 9/10ths of her national wealth. It should also not be forgotten that even a moderate fall in the prices of these commodities must naturally result in considerable unemployment as it occurred when the price of rubber fell to about 60 cents in 1946 and nearly 84,000 acres went out of production.



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## Rural Economy

Ceylon like India and most other Asian countries lives in the villages. There is little or no doubt that there is a vast amount of under-employment in the rural sector of the economy of Ceylon. Assuming the 1946 pattern of distribution, out of a total estimated population of Ceylon at mid-year 1950, of 7,550,000 as many as 5,428,000 persons belong to the rural sector. These 5,400,000 odd people are engaged primarily in the cultivation of food crops and it is in relation to these people that the problem of under-employment is most serious and compelling.

Uneconomic holdings of land due to fragmentation, primitive and scientific methods of cultivation, lack of rural industries and other subsidiary occupations due to competition of cheap manufactured goods, lack of marketing facilities and heavy indebtedness are perhaps the chief causes conducive to under-employment in the rural sector of economy.

During the last ten years enormous progress has been made by this country in bringing the benefits of modern medical science to the rural people, and this has considerably helped to raise the rate of population increase in these areas. The control of Malaria is one of the significant achievements in this direction. It is estimated that in the rural sector of our economy the net reproduction rate is 1.5 which, to say the least, is most alarming. A net reproduction rate of under 1 is indicative of a declining population. A net reproduction rate of 1 indicative of a stationary population, and a net reproduction rate of over 1 is indicative of a growing population. A net reproduction rate of 1.5 means that the population is increasing itself every generation by 1½ times.

It is not intended here to make any deep or penetrating analysis of the rural economy of the country. Most of the salient facts in connection with the rural sector of our economy are perhaps common knowledge. For what they are worth, however, the following points are noted :—

(*a*) The economic surveys carried out during the period 1938 to 1948 by the Economic Adviser to the Government of Ceylon, Dr. Das Gupta, show quite clearly that the large majority of the people in the rural sector of the Wet Zone possess uneconomic holdings and live on the borderline of starvation. The recent preliminary Report on an Economic Survey of 108 villages by the Census Department also in supporting this view states as follows:—

> "Statistics relating to the ownership of land by the size of the holdings serve as indices to ownership and fragmentation. 29 per cent. of the villagers have no land of their own. 35 per cent. have extents of land under 1 acre, 27 per cent. between 1 to 5 acres and only 9 per cent. over 5 acres."

The Census Report of 1946 discloses that about 64.3 per cent. of asweddumised land under paddy in the Island are below 1 acre in extent.



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

It is also revealed that fragmentation was greatest in the Kandyan Districts where the average size of paddy holdings was below one acre, except in the Kurunegala and Ratnapura Districts where the average holding was slightly above one acre.

The Kandyan Peasantry Commission at paragraph 301 also makes the following interesting comments :—

"The extent of an economic holding in any particular area would vary in each area and depend upon many factors. We would at a guess suggest that in the Wet Zone the minimum economic holding should be two acres of paddy and two acres of highland, and in the Dry Zone two acres of paddy and five acres of highland. However, the assessment of what is an economic unit will have to be made the subject of special surveys in each area having similar agricultural conditions."

(*b*) The present law of inheritance in Ceylon whereby land on intestacy is divided equally between the heirs is also conducive to fragmentation. There is no law in Ceylon like the law of primogeniture in England, which has helped Western countries to prevent excessive fragmentation of land, and in the present social context it is not possible to make any alteration in the law in view of the high social position which ownership of land gives to members of the community. Fragmentation therefore goes on at a rapid rate amongst the rural population, as intestacy is the rule rather than the exception.

(*c*) The technique of cultivation is generally poor, the reasons for this being mainly that the cultivator is too poor to have farm animals of any good quality and his implements for agricultural production are also poor in quality. He does not use a good quality of seed paddy and he does not care to purchase manure even if it is offered at almost cost price. Part of the defects of his technique arises from his *conservatism* which is of course the product of a feudal economy. Even transplantation is not carried on to any large extent. The division of ownership so widely prevalent in Ceylon works in actual practice as a form of rotating temporary ownership, each shareholder owning the land in turn. The net result of course is that each successive owner tries to get as much as possible out of the land while putting as little as possible into it. He takes no care to improve the land as his successor will reap the benefits.

(*d*) The influx of cheap manufactured goods into the village has destroyed almost every vestige of cottage industry which in other countries forms an essential part of the livelihood of the peasant. It is only recently that attempts have been made to rehabilitate the cottage industries. Dr. Das Gupta's Economic Surveys clearly show that cottage industries as such are almost non-existent in the areas surveyed by him. The Report of the Kandyan Peasantry Commission states as follows :—

"There are no fisheries or fish culture in any part of the Province. There are hardly any industries of any value and the old crafts and trades are dying out for want of encouragement and assistance and in consequence of competition of imported factory goods. The craftsmen themselves are seeking other means of livelihood."



2**——J. N. B 14691 (2/52)

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

(e) Despite the so-called prosperity of the country in recent years, the income of the peasant has remained low. The average rural family has an income of Rs. 93 per month from all sources. The pre-war average of a rural family income was less than Rs. 20 per month. Low income means low saving by the peasant and it is only by saving that the peasant can hope to increase his income. The vicious circle goes on : Low income means low saving and low saving means low income. There is still a considerable amount of debt amongst the rural families. According to the Preliminary Report of the Economic Survey of Rural Ceylon, 1950, the percentage of debt in families in 1950 was 66.5 which compared with an average figure of about 25 in pre-war days. No doubt this is a striking increase in the percentage of debt-free families. It should not be forgotten, however, that one of the causes for relieving the peasant of his age-old indebtedness has been the rapid rise in prices during the last few years which has tended to lower the burden of past debt.

(f) The peasant also suffers from poor marketing facilities, lack of transport and communications and may be the victim of the boutique-keeper and the trader. The establishment of the Marketing Department has, however, been of great assistance for the peasant in helping to market his products which are perishable, and releasing him from the stranglehold of the trader and boutique-keeper.

The net result of the above factors is that the peasant is usually unemployed for about 4½ months in the year. Between sowing and reaping he does little or no work.

**The Rural Economy and the Plantation Economy**

It is perhaps appropriate at this stage to consider the conflict of interests that exists between the plantation sector of the economy and the rural sector of the economy. Ceylon owes without doubt a great measure of her present prosperity to the development of the plantation industries, but it is also true to say that the prosperity of the plantation industries has been bought at considerable cost to the people who are dependent on the rural sector of the country for a living. The concentration of the plantation industry in the Wet Zone has deprived the peasant of nearly all the available land for expansion. The extent of fragmentation is partially a result of inability of the peasant to expand his possession of land. Two-thirds of the fertile land in the Wet Zone are occupied by the plantation industry.

In another direction also the development of the plantation industry has seriously affected the economic conditions of the peasantry of this country. In ancient times, as is well known, the economy of Ceylon was mainly a rice economy. There is evidence to show that this rice economy was a flourishing one, and Ceylon was even called " The Granary of the East ". The ancient economy based on paddy cultivation flourished as it was sustained by a highly developed system of irrigation which even today marvels modern engineers. The low-lying areas of Ceylon were covered by a net work of small and large



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

tanks which maintained a fairly constant level and throughout the year provided a sufficient quantity of water for cultivation purposes. These tanks were partly rain-fed and partly fed by underground perennial springs which took their source through underground channels from the hill country. The existence of natural forest in the hill countries and also the terracing of slopes ensured that there was a constant supply of water to the tanks through these perennial springs. The clearing of the hill tops for the opening of plantations, created almost immediately the immense problem of soil erosion. It was not until about 1920, however, that the Government of Ceylon took any serious notice of the problem of soil erosion. The silting of the rivers caused the river beds to be raised. Water, which normally trickled down, now rushes into the sea. Floods and drought have become a common occurrence. The raising of the river beds has resulted in floods causing considerable damage almost yearly to homes and property. In the N. C. P. and the N. W. P., which together comprise half the land area of the whole country, drought appears to have become a permanent factor. In the last year alone the sum of 3 million was spent by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services for the relief of distress due to drought. It is also interesting to note that the *Mahavamsa* records only two famines in ancient times. There is only one recorded instance of flood but this refers to the inundation of the kingdom of King Kavan Tissa by the sea. All instances of floods or drought would no doubt have been recorded as they would have affected disastrously the whole economic life of the country.

The plantations no doubt provide a certain amount of work for the unemployed and the under-employed villagers of Ceylon. This, however, is not considerable, as most of the tea and rubber plantations have resident Indian immigrant labour.

**Number of Landowners**

Though clearly almost all the wealth of this country is derived from the land, the persons who actually own land in Ceylon are extremely small in number. According to the 1946-47 Census Report, 2,027,000 acres under tea, rubber and coconut are owned by only 71,000 persons. 96,700 persons owned 2,187,000 odd acres of coconut, tea, rubber, tobacco, cocoa and cinnamon. According to figures given by the Commissioner of Labour in 1950, the tea, rubber and coconut plantation industries employed about 680,000 odd persons. Furthermore, according to the Census figures of 1946, of the 282,854 paddy cultivaters there were only 82,014 owner cultivators. Dr. Gupta's Economic Surveys also show that between 40 to 55 per cent. of the families in the area surveyed, excepting three or four districts in the Dry Zone, are landless.

**Methods adopted to tackle problem of Under-employment: (*a*) Rural Development, (*b*) Co-operation**

Two methods by which the problem of under-employment in rural areas is being tackled by Government are rural development and co-operation. In recent years, considerable progress has been made by

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

these two movements to ameliorate the lot of the rural dweller. The establishment of industrial units, improvement of roads, food drives, improvements to schools, &c., are some of the activities undertaken by the Rural Development Societies. For the relief of the debt-ridden peasantry, co-operative credit societies have been established in many parts of the country and great progress has been made in this direction. So far, however, no solution has been found to the problem of long-term credit. In this connection, the following passage from the Administration Report on the Working of the Co-operative Movement for the period May 1, 1949—April 30, 1950, is significant :—

> "As long as old debt remains as a dead weight, the raising of rural living standards becomes impossible and even the present guaranteed price for crops becomes ineffective when the creditor is first on the field and insists on the lion's share of the crop reckoned at what price he chooses to fix. To see debt perpetuated for generations even when he owns almost enough to cover it, is the sad lot the debtor has to suffer owing to the severities of title search."

Credit, however, is today available for nearly all productive purposes, and slowly but surely the vice-like grip of the trader over the cultivator is being loosened in this connection. The Guaranteed Price Scheme of the Government, claimed to be one of the most important measures ever introduced in this country to stimulate food production and improve peasant agriculture, is worked through the Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies. The Scheme covers a fairly wide variety of products, mainly peas, maize, kurakkan, gingelly, onions, chillies, tamarind and mustard.

**Absentee Landlordism**

The new Paddy Lands Bill which was recently passed in Parliament to tackle the problems of absentee landlordism which operates in practice in a system where the owner gets a part of the produce from the tenant who cultivates his land, the share varying according to whether he provides only the land or the land plus animals, manure, &c. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture in introducing the Paddy Lands Bill made the following statement :—

> "Now these are the three main purposes contemplated in this Bill. Firstly, to give a certain measure of security to the tenants; secondly to ensure that they get an adequate return either in the shape of money or in kind for their labours; and thirdly, to empower the proper authority to take over in certain cases paddy fields that are not cultivated and to make provision for the cultivation of such fields."

**Land Settlement**

Land settlement has so far been the main method by which Government has dealt with the problems of under-employment and unemployment. For the purposes of settling the peasantry and the middle



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

class people on the land, village expansion and colonization schemes have been put into operation. When the need for more land arises by reason of increasing pressure on the land available to poor villagers, land which has been mapped out for village expansion is alienated to needy villagers. Where no crown land is available to the villagers concerned, private land is acquired and alienated. All land coming under this category is given out under the Land Development Ordinance. Certain monetary assistance is also given by Government to persons who obtain land under village expansion schemes.

Government is also trying to bring back into cultivation again the extensive tracts available for cultivation in the Dry Zone area of the Island. These had been abandoned for centuries owing to lack of irrigation facilities. The Government has now restored most of the ancient irrigation works and rendered large areas irrigable. The Government is attempting to draw people from the thickly populated areas, mainly the Wet Zones of the Island, to colonize the Dry Zone by the establishment of new communities. Each peasant receives in a Colonization Scheme what is considered an economic unit of land, that is, 5 acres of paddy and 3 acres of high land.

Under the Colombo Plan, the Government has planned the development of 200,000 to 250,000 acres of land during the years 1951-1957. It should be noted that there are about $3\frac{1}{4}$ million acres still available for future agricultural development, an extent as large as the area under productive cultivation.

**Industrialization**

As regards industrialization which is a text-book panacea for all the ills of under-developed countries, there is yet nothing very much to report except that the Government is definitely industrially-minded. There are, of course, limitations to industrialization in Ceylon, as it lacks some of the basic necessities for large-scale industrialization. At present the following Government factories are in existence—cement, glass, plywood, tannery and leather and steel rolling. The total amount of employment given by these industries is only 1,047. The Government-controlled hat factory, drugs factory, coir factory and paper factory are now all closed. Under the Six-year Plan, it is proposed to put up or reorganize the following State-owned factories: Caustic Soda and D.D.T., Synthetic Ammonia Fertilizers, Iron and Steel, Sugar, Oil Extraction, Textile and Cotton, Rayon, Ceramics, Plywood, Paper and Glass. According to estimates, these factories will probably give employment to about 10,000 persons. Of these it should be noted that the Sugar Factory is to give employment to 3,500. This will of course depend on how soon the proposed sugar-cane plantation will come into production. It is quite evident, therefore, that as far as State industry is concerned, the amount of employment that can be expected in the near future is not very substantial. The same applies to private industry. Private capital has been very slow to venture on industrial projects of any magnitude. In all under-developed countries, the initiative towards industrialization

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

apparently must come from the State. Most of the large profits earned by private Ceylonese capitalists from the boom in tea and rubber have been used for the purchase of foreign owned tea and rubber estates. The tradition of investment in land is still dominant amongst the Ceylonese community.

**Absence of adequate data on Under-employment**

The greatest drawback in fighting the problem of under-employment in Asian countries has been the difficulty of measuring the extent of under-employment. In the more highly industrialized countries of the West, it is possible to measure with accuracy the amount of unemployment and under-employment by means of unemployment insurance schemes and the employment exchanges. In Ceylon the figures obtained from the employment exchanges are only indicative of the extent of unemployment and under-employment in urban areas mainly. They do not and cannot indicate the extent of under-employment in the rural sector of our economy in which the great majority of our people live. The problem of under-employment cannot be tackled in the absence of basic data as to its extent and magnitude. It is therefore imperative that steps be taken to obtain this information, however, laborious the process may be, as it will necessitate the taking of intensive field surveys on a nation-wide scale.

**Asian Problems different from those of the West**

It is obvious also that the problem of under-employment in Asian countries cannot be tackled in the same manner as it has been tackled in the highly industrialized Western countries. The economic policies suggested for combating under-employment in these countries are almost totally inapplicable to the under-developed economies of Asian countries. Cheap money, public works of utility and other measures while they may be successful in the highly industrialized Western countries, if pursued in under-developed countries, must only result in inflation. The type of under-employment that is prevalent in the highly developed economies of Western countries has been termed "monetary unemployment". According to modern economic theory, this type of unemployment arises as a result of a deficit in monetary demand for goods and services. As a remedy for an unemployment situation arising out of this cause, economists suggest the creation of money for construction purposes. Increased spending by Government in a highly developed economy would relieve unemployment or under-employment, because of the existence of idle capital, entrepreneurial ability and technical skill. When more money is pumped into the economy, there would almost immediately be an increase in the production of consumption goods. To adopt, however, the same policy in under-developed countries like Ceylon, which have only idle manpower, would be most dangerous as inflation must necessarily result. Increased spending by Government will not lead to an increase in the



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

production of consumption goods, as under-developed Asian countries lack both technical skill and capital. The only factor of production which Asia can boast of is idle manpower. There is only one way in which the problem of under-employment can be solved and that is by increased production which would create employment opportunities. For an increase of production there must be first of all capital investment which can only take place either by foreign loans or by a reduction in consumption. In no other way can a country's stock of capital goods increase. If foreign loans are not forthcoming in order that a country's stock of capital goods may increase, there must be a movement of the factors of production from the production of consumption goods to the production of capital goods or, in the alternative, there must be a reduction in the purchase of consumption goods from foreign countries and the substitution, in its place, of the purchase of capital goods and equipment. The great problem, however, that confronts the under-developed countries of Asia is that they are already on the border-line of starvation and the reduction of consumption any further seems well-nigh impossible.

**Social Factors Hindering Economic Development**

It should not also be forgotten that the problem of under-employment cannot completely be solved by the mere provision of employment opportunities for increased production. There are also certain social factors in Ceylon as in other Asian countries which hinder economic development. One of the most fundamental of these is the feudal character and spirit of the rural population of the country. The introduction of money has not completely broken down the community spirit and close family ties amongst the rural peoples of our country. The family still remains the economic unit.

> "Recent changes in the economic structure of society have no doubt assailed the solidity of the family structure. But the family still remains the chief economic, protective, recreational and affectional unit of the nation, and its reintegration in the changing society is one of the outstanding tasks of social engineering." (Page 7, Economic Survey of Rural Ceylon, 1950.)

The individual as such does not exist. He lives and works as a member of the family. The tradition of family help is very strong. As stated earlier, a great part of the population is concentrated in the Wet Zone and though a person living in the rural sector of the Island earns a meagre income, the effort necessary to eke out his existence is not altogether exacting. The climatic conditions promote lethargy and indolence and centuries of such an existence have made the rural population what it is today—lazy, indolent and, to a large extent, self-satisfied. There is a general reluctance of the people in the villages to leave their homes and venture forth into new pastures even with Government assistance. This is therefore one of the greatest difficulties in Ceylon today in solving the problem of under-employment. Idle manpower is available in abundance, but it is highly immobile



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

and so far we cannot report any particular success in speeding up the mobility of labour. It is interesting that out of a thousand odd persons interviewed to be sent to Gal Oya, our great river valley project, only about 18 per cent. were willing to go as they were not desirous of leaving their accustomed environment.

Another factor which has acted as a drag on the economic development of this country has been the system of education which has been lopsided in character. The tradition of academic education without a practical bias has been a dominant feature of our educational system and, as a result, there has been a general disinclination of those leaving school to take to pursuits other than Government Service. The history of British Colonial Administration shows this same pattern as regards education in all the other colonies. The educational systems developed by the British in their colonial dependencies have been developed for the purpose of creating a class of persons who would help to run the administration of the country and who would also identify themselves with the interests of the rulers. The education imparted was always an academic education without a practical bias. In Ceylon, even in the village schools education has been hitherto highly academic.

One of the conditions necessary for rapid capital accumulation is the availability of entrepreneurship and technical skill. In Ceylon the old colonial tradition regarding Government Service as the most prosperous industry is still not dead. A post in Government Service is regarded socially of the greatest value. The best brains of the Island are therefore, unfortunately by force of social tradition, drawn into the service of Government, with the result that only men of moderate ability are left over to man the other spheres of employment which are of such vital importance today.

Besides this the tackling of the problem of under-employment needs special measures in view of some of the religious prejudices of the people of the country. The bulk of the population is Buddhist. The suggestion has been made *ad nauseam* that, for the relief of the peasant, dairy farming, livestock breeding and poultry rearing should be encouraged. Although efforts have been made by the Government in this direction, it has met with little success owing to the fact that religious precepts forbid the great mass of the population to undertake these activities however profitable they may be.

**Food Imports**

The precarious nature of the whole economy of Ceylon is brought into even greater relief when it is realized that Ceylon depends on imports for the greater part of her food supply. In this connection, it should be noted that the Island's population of $7\frac{1}{4}$ million is increasing at the rate of 200,000 a year. Its food bill is mounting yearly. The total value of food imports reached the unprecedented level of Rs. 579 million in 1950 representing over 50 per cent. of the total value of imports to the Island. In 1949, the total value of food imports was



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

only Rs. 503 million. While tea, rubber and coconut are enjoying a boom period, this colossal food bill can be met and Government can afford to subsidize to the amount of about Rs. 130 million a year. The position must undoubtedly become dangerous if the prices of our exports fall. Ceylon's dependence on expensive food imports from abroad places an enormous strain on her economy. If Government is unable to subsidize rice and flour, the corresponding rise in the cost of living in the rural sector of the economy would make the problem of under-employment most acute.

The above analysis does not claim any originality. It merely attempts to bring into sharp focus the vast problem of under-employment which is undoubtedly the problem Ceylon and other Asian countries have to overcome if they are to make any substantial economic progress. The favourable prices fetched in the world markets by Ceylon's primary commodities have tended, as stated above, to veil the size and nature of the problem of under-employment in Ceylon. Not all other countries in South-East Asia, however, have been as fortunate, and the rumblings of agrarian discontent in these countries can distinctly be heard. It is vital, therefore, that at this juncture, the country should not be lulled into a false sense of economic security. She must capitalize on her present good fortune and make the herculean efforts which are necessary to rid the country of its greatest economic evil—that of under-employment.

---

## STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

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

### Cost of Living

The Colombo working class cost of living index number for January, 1952, was 290 as against 288 in December, 1951. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for January, 1952, was 296, the same as for December, 1951.

### 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 November and December, 1951, was as given below :—

| | *November 1951* | *December 1951* |
|---|---|---|
| Technical and clerical.. .. | 5,577 | 5,517 |
| Skilled .. .. | 8,428 | 8,194 |
| Semi-skilled .. .. | 12,791 | 12,526 |
| Unskilled .. .. | 27,433 | 26,486 |
| | 54,229 | 52,723 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

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

| | *November 1951* | *December 1951* |
|---|---|---|
| Technical and clerical .. | 151 | 128 |
| Skilled .. .. | 190 | 116 |
| Semi-skilled .. .. | 237 | 127 |
| Unskilled .. .. | 600 | 792 |
| | 1,178 | 1,163 |

**Strikes**

There were altogether ten strikes in the month of November, 1951. Of these, eight strikes were on estates involving 931 workers and a loss of 931 man-days. Of the remaining two strikes, one was in the Beedi Manufacturing Trade involving 40 workers and a loss of 80 man-days, and the other in the Fertilizers Manufacturing Trade involving 200 workers and a loss of 200 man-days.

**Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers**

In January, 1952, there was an excess of departures over arrivals of Indian estate labourers from the Island amounting to 3,999. Generally there is an excess of departures over arrivals for the first five months of the year, while for the rest of the year there is normally an excess of arrivals over departures.

**Wage Rates**

The minimum wages payable for the month of February, 1952, to workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade, Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade, the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade, Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trade and the Plumbago Trade will remain unchanged. The wages of workers in the other Trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied, will be slightly higher than those in the previous month.

---

## NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

**Regional Seminar on Labour Inspection**

On the proposal of the Government of India, and in view of the special importance of labour inspection in the economic and social development of the countries of the East, the International Labour Office has organized a regional seminar on labour inspection for the countries of the region. The organization of seminars of this nature forms part of the technical assistance programme of the International Labour Office in the field of labour inspection.



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

The countries invited to attend this seminar are :—

Burma, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

The seminar is being held at Calcutta from Monday, February 4, and will end on Saturday, February 23, 1952. The participants from Ceylon in the above seminar are :—Mr. Winslow Wijeyaratnam, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mr. J. M. Fernando, Inspector of Factories, and Mr. I. J. Deen, Inspector of Labour.

The object of the seminar is to examine, through lectures and discussion, the problems of organizing and maintaining efficient services for supervising the application of legislation covering conditions of work and the protection of health, safety and welfare of workers.

The courses will be given in English by International Labour Office experts as well as by outside experts.

**Housing in U. K.—Labour Party's Account**

The story of post-war housing programme in Britain up to September, 1951, forms the closing chapter of the administration of the Labour Party in this regard. At this date Mr. Attlee's Government had 961,000 new permanent houses to its credit, 137,000 temporary houses and 338,000 adapted or repaired houses, making a grand total of 1,456,000 record units of accommodation. Probably over 5,000,000 people have thus been rehoused during the 6 years.

**Half a million vacancies**

The extent of the shortage of labour, particularly of skilled labour, in Great Britain can be gauged from the statement made by the Minister of Labour, Sir Walter Monckton, some time ago that "something like 400,000 to 500,000 more workers will be needed in defence production in the manufacturing industries" when the rearmament programme is in full stride. Most of them will be needed in the engineering industry, the vehicle building industry, the aircraft factories and the Royal Ordnance establishments. This is regarded as the gravest problem that the Ministry of Labour has to face, as there is no quick and easy way of finding half a million men or women to fill half a million necessary jobs.

**Trade Union Registrations**

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

462—Government Quasi Clerical Service Union.
463—Assistant Elections Officers' Association.
464—Colonization Officers' Union.
465—North Ceylon Co-operative Stores Union Employees' Association.
466—Ceylon Railway Stations Traffic Officers' Union.



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# SOME STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

## Number of Accidents reported and Amount of Compensation paid under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance

| Year | No. of Accidents Reported | Fatal Accidents | | Non-fatal Accidents | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Permanent Disablement | | Temporary Disablement | |
| | | No. | Compensation Paid Rs. c. | No. | Compensation Paid Rs. c. | No. | Compensation Paid Rs. c. |
| 1935 | 1,103 | 12 | 8,050 0 | 6 | 1,110 20 | 715 | 8,101 24 |
| 1936 | 3,873 | 71 | 60,102 28 | 68 | 20,013 74 | 2,824 | 39,262 12 |
| 1937 | 4,581 | 68 | 51,312 0 | 127 | 45,673 73 | 3,833 | 57,478 72 |
| 1938 | 5,548 | 66 | 44,588 16 | 137 | 55,243 70 | 4,585 | 74,649 17 |
| 1939 | 6,158 | 64 | 47,664 30 | 154 | 49,382 92 | 5,061 | 75,131 12 |
| 1940 | 7,683 | 87 | 56,890 50 | 228 | 89,739 90 | 6,040 | 73,814 47 |
| 1941 | 8,618 | 78 | 59,770 31 | 228 | 101,908 97 | 6,766 | 100,554 81 |
| 1942 | 6,892 | 76 | 64,236 69 | 156 | 56,407 93 | 5,685 | 81,944 33 |
| 1943 | 7,006 | 78 | 72,489 40 | 241 | 103,044 52 | 5,653 | 94,098 23 |
| 1944 | 7,233 | 53 | 67,031 41 | 236 | 124,887 28 | 5,636 | 111,077 43 |
| 1945 | 7,418 | 67 | 127,385 25 | 250 | 147,952 11 | 5,248 | 125,023 73 |
| 1946 | 8,481 | 62 | 84,272 0 | 202 | 121,626 58 | 5,562 | 137,713 50 |
| 1947 | 10,153 | 58 | 107,968 81 | 212 | 144,614 28 | 9,663 | 183,917 60 |
| 1948 | 9,210 | 71 | 131,450 0 | 214 | 152,929 56 | 6,331 | 165,225 12 |
| 1949 | 9,708 | 93 | 169,200 0 | 260 | 186,829 6 | 7,113 | 198,214 95 |
| 1950 | 9,805 | 61 | 115,998 0 | 287 | 245,026 90 | 6,891 | 175,362 0 |

# DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS

## Wages Board for the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

The following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade, made under section 28 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, came into force on February 1, 1952 :—

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade and set out in the Schedule to the Notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,560 of May 24, 1946, as varied in the manner set out in the Notifications published in *Gazette* No. 9,594 of August 30, 1946, and *Gazette* No. 10,312 of October 26, 1951, shall be further varied as follows :—

(1) by the substitution, for Part II of the Schedule, of the following new Part :—

" Part II

Minimum rates of wages for piece work applicable to certain processes in the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade.

| *Process* | *Rate* |
|---|---|
| Coupling coconut palms .. | .. 70 cents for each coupling |
| Changing ropes .. .. | .. 35 cents for each coupling |
| Cutting and removing ropes .. | .. 30 cents for each coupling |
| Laddering coconut palms .. | .. Rs. 35 for each tope not exceeding 110 palms |
| Tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms for supplying toddy to taverns— | |
| in the Western Province or the Galle District | .. 54 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

| *Process* | *Rate* |
|---|---|
| in the Chilaw District .. .. | 57 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker |
| in the Nuwara Eliya or Kandy District .. | 65 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker |
| in the Matara, Jaffna or Matale District .. | 72 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker |
| in the Puttalam, Badulla, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Kegalla or Hambantota District | 77 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker |
| in the Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Mannar or Mullaitivu District | Re. 1·05 for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker |
| Tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar | 37 cents for each gallon of toddy delivered by worker |
| Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to distilleries or for the manufacture of vinegar | Rs. 50 for 80–120 coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms |
| Tapping spadices for supplying toddy to taverns .. | Rs. 50 for 25–40 coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms |

The application of the foregoing rates for tapping coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms, shall, in every case where a worker is employed in tapping toddy for the arrack trade or for the manufacture of vinegar, be subject to the conditions that the toddy delivered by him contains not less than 7·5 per centum alcohol by volume. Where, however, such toddy contains less than 7·5 per centum alcohol by volume, the worker who delivered it shall be paid an amount which bears to the rate specified above the proportion which the percentage of alcohol in that toddy bears to 7·5." ;

(2) by the substitution, for Part III of the Schedule, of the following new Part :—

" Part III

Minimum rate of wages for time work applicable to the workers specified in column 1 shall be the corresponding rates set out in column 2.

In any month where the period of unauthorized absence of a worker exceeds four days, he shall be paid as wages for that month an amount which bears to the minimum monthly rate the proportion which the number of days work increased by 4 bears to 30.

| *1* | *2* |
|---|---|
| *Class of Workers* | *Rate* |
| Workers employed in— | *Rs. c.* |
| the work of tope kangany .. .. | 110 0 for each month |
| the work of toddy tavern watcher .. | 60 0 for each month |
| the work of arrack tavern watcher .. | 60 0 for each month |
| the work of tope watcher .. .. | 50 0 for each month |
| the work of collecting station manager .. | 75 0 for each month |
| the work of selling toddy at taverns .. | 75 0 for each month |
| the work of selling arrack at taverns .. | 75 0 for each month |
| collecting toddy from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms (including the operations of transporting, loading, unloading toddy and washing barrels, toddy vats, utensils and other vessels) in the toddy section of the trade .. .. | 75 0 for each month |
| collecting toddy from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms (including the operation of transporting) in the arrack section of the trade .. | 50 0 for each month |
| collecting toddy from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palms (including the operation of transporting) in the vinegar section of the trade .. | 50 0 for each month |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

| 1<br>*Class of Workers* | 2<br>*Rate*<br>*Rs. c.* |
|---|---|
| distilling toddy at distillery .. .. | 75 0 for each month |
| bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles— | |
| (*a*) for a male worker not under 16 years of age.. | 2 25 for each normal working day |
| (*b*) for a female worker not under 16 years of age | 1 85 for each normal working day |
| chopping and splitting firewood ; cleaning and washing barrels, wash backs, stills and other vessels at distilleries ; transporting, loading and unloading arrack ; measuring arrack ; bottling and corking toddy bottles ; making vinegar ; bottling, corking and labelling vinegar bottles ; and transporting vinegar for distribution— | |
| (*a*) for a male worker not under 16 years of age.. | 2 10 for each normal working day |
| (*b*) for a female worker not under 16 years of age | 1 70 for each normal working day |

---

## CORRECTION

The following should be substituted for the particulars in respect of the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade appearing at pages 31 and 28 in the November and December, 1951, issues respectively of the *Ceylon Labour Gazette.*

### "Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

| | *Basic Wage* | *Special Allowances* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Monthly rates—* | *Rs. c.* | *Rs. c.* | *Rs. c.* |
| Tope kangany .. .. .. | 110 0 .. | — .. | 110 0 |
| Toddy tavern watcher .. .. | 60 0 .. | — .. | 60 0 |
| Tope watcher .. .. .. | 50 0 .. | — .. | 50 0 |
| Collecting station manager .. .. | 60 0 .. | — .. | 60 0 |
| Selling toddy at tavern .. .. | 75 0 .. | — .. | 75 0 |
| Selling arrack at tavern .. .. | 60 0 .. | — .. | 60 0 |
| Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade .. .. .. | 75 0 .. | — .. | 75 0 |
| Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade .. .. .. | 35 0 .. | — .. | 35 0 |
| Distilling toddy at distillery .. .. | 60 0 .. | — .. | 60 0 |
| *Daily rates—* | | | |
| Bottling and corking toddy bottles— | | | |
| Male worker not under 16 years of age .. | 2 10 .. | — .. | 2 10 |
| Female worker not under 15 years of age .. | 1 70 .. | — .. | 1 70 |
| Unskilled labourers— | | | |
| Male worker not under 16 years of age .. | 1 70 .. | — .. | 1 70 |
| Male worker under 16 years .. .. | 1 13 .. | — .. | 1 13 |
| Female worker not under 16 years .. | 1 30 .. | — .. | 1 30 |
| Female worker under 16 years .. | 0 87 .. | — .. | 0 87 |

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes."



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

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

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

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

| *Year* | *Food* | *Fuel and Light* | *Rent* | *Clothing* | *Miscellaneous* | *Final Index Number* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Group Weights | 52·40 | 6·28 | 15·96 | 8·36 | 17·00 | *(Nov., 1938–Apr., 1939 = 100)* |
| | | | INDEX NUMBERS | | | |
| | | | *Base : November, 1938–April, 1939 = 100* | | | |
| 1939 | 112 | 102 | 97 | 112 | 104 | 108 |
| 1940 | 115 | 103 | 97 | 128 | 111 | 112 |
| 1941 | 129 | 108 | 96 | 153 | 116 | 122 |
| 1942 | 183 | 171 | 93 | 194 | 144 | 162 |
| | | | *Base : November, 1942 = 100* | | | *Index Number Nov., 1942 = 100* |
| Group Weights | 63·66 | 7·26 | 7·06 | 8·78 | 13·24 | |
| 1943 | 103 | 94 | 105 | 138 | 118 | 107 | 197 |
| 1944 | 102 | 94 | 105 | 156 | 127 | 109 | 200 |
| 1945 | 110 | 94 | 112 | 165 | 158 | 121 | 221 |
| 1946 | 113 | 111 | 124 | 180 | 155 | 125 | 229 |
| 1947 | 126 | 121 | 136 | 213 | 157 | 138 | 252 |
| 1948 | 138 | 101 | 148 | 189 | 157 | 142 | 260 |
| 1949 | 144 | 97 | 129 | 156 | 148 | 141 | 258 |
| 1950 | 154 | 102 | 129 | 155 | 154 | 149 | 272 |
| 1951 | 155 | 112 | 129 | 197 | 160 | 154 | 283 |
| 1951— | | | | | | | |
| January | 157 | 113 | 129 | 177 | 155 | 153 | 281 |
| February | 159 | 111 | 129 | 184 | 154 | 155 | 284 |
| March | 157 | 113 | 129 | 195 | 156 | 155 | 284 |
| April | 156 | 113 | 129 | 196 | 158 | 155 | 283 |
| May | 155 | 116 | 129 | 198 | 161 | 155 | 283 |
| June | 155 | 113 | 129 | 199 | 162 | 155 | 284 |
| July | 152 | 112 | 129 | 201 | 162 | 153 | 281 |
| August | 152 | 113 | 129 | 196 | 161 | 153 | 279 |
| September | 151 | 109 | 129 | 197 | 169 | 153 | 279 |
| October | 152 | 111 | 129 | 207 | 165 | 154 | 282 |
| November | 154 | 109 | 129 | 210 | 158 | 154 | 284 |
| December | 158 | 109 | 129 | 208 | 159 | 157 | 288 |
| 1952— | | | | | | | |
| January | 158 | 105 | 129 | 208 | 168 | 157 | 290 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

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

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

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

| *Year* | *Food* | *Clothing* | *Fuel and Light* | *Miscellaneous* | *Final Index Number* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Group Weights | 64 | 12 | 8 | 16 | |
| | INDEX NUMBERS | | | | *(July–Sept., 1939 = 100)* |
| | *Base : July-September, 1939 = 100* | | | | |
| 1939 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1940 | 106 | 113 | 107 | 105 | 107 |
| 1941 | 119 | 126 | 108 | 115 | 119 |
| 1942 | 160 | 139 | 117 | 135 | 154 |
| | *Base : October, 1942 = 100* | | | | *Index Number October, 1942 = 100* |
| Group Weights | 701 | 119 | 14 | 166 | |
| 1943 | 108 | 149 | 104 | 116 | 115 | 199 |
| 1944 | 110 | 202 | 105 | 114 | 122 | 211 |
| 1945 | 115 | 196 | 104 | 137 | 128 | 222 |
| 1946 | 118 | 214 | 106 | 131 | 131 | 228 |
| 1947 | 124 | 220 | 112 | 139 | 138 | 239 |
| 1948 | 142 | 224 | 112 | 128 | 149 | 259 |
| 1949 | 154 | 182 | 111 | 126 | 152 | 264 |
| 1950 | 164 | 162 | 108 | 134 | 158 | 274 |
| 1951 | 165 | 213 | 108 | 144 | 166 | 288 |
| 1951— | | | | | | |
| January | 161 | 172 | 108 | 134 | 157 | 272 |
| February | 172 | 181 | 108 | 137 | 166 | 288 |
| March | 174 | 185 | 108 | 134 | 168 | 291 |
| April | 173 | 194 | 108 | 137 | 169 | 292 |
| May | 168 | 202 | 108 | 135 | 166 | 287 |
| June | 163 | 217 | 108 | 136 | 164 | 285 |
| July | 161 | 230 | 108 | 141 | 165 | 286 |
| August | 158 | 225 | 108 | 151 | 164 | 285 |
| September | 158 | 222 | 108 | 162 | 166 | 287 |
| October | 159 | 243 | 108 | 161 | 169 | 292 |
| November | 164 | 244 | 108 | 145 | 170 | 294 |
| December | 165 | 240 | 108 | 152 | 171 | 296 |
| 1952— | | | | | | |
| January | 162 | 236 | 111 | 167 | 171 | 296 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## TABLE III

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

| *Years* | | *Technical and Clerical* | *skilled* | *Semi-Skilled* | *Unskilled* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 | | 3,712 | 11,964 | 5,034 | 5,967 | 26,677 |
| 1940 | | 4,734 | 31,130 | 4,800 | 4,981 | 27,645 |
| 1941 | | 5,274 | 8,882 | 2,351 | 3,951 | 20,458 |
| 1942 | | 6,589 | 9,411 | 1,882 | 1,451 | 19,333 |
| 1943 | | 2,282 | 2,872 | 1,312 | 1,869 | 8,335 |
| 1944* | | 295 | 358 | 227 | 173 | 1,053 |
| 1945 | | 2,258 | 11,025 | 3,267 | 4,816 | 21,366 |
| 1946 | | 5,636 | 10,012 | 7,527 | 13,369 | 36,544 |
| 1947 | | 2,883 | 7,325 | 8,113 | 16,423 | 34,744 |
| 1948 | | 4,474 | 13,027 | 12,443 | 36,712 | 66,656 |
| 1949 | | 5,132 | 11,994 | 13,591 | 39,015 | 69,732 |
| 1950 | January | 5,484 | 11,896 | 13,794 | 39,104 | 70,278 |
| | February | 5,633 | 11,685 | 13,789 | 39,030 | 70,137 |
| | March | 5,676 | 11,728 | 13,779 | 39,348 | 70,531 |
| | April | 5,528 | 11,523 | 13,289 | 38,231 | 68,571 |
| | May | 5,427 | 11,564 | 13,403 | 38,292 | 68,686 |
| | June | 5,427 | 11,285 | 13,051 | 37,987 | 67,750 |
| | July | 5,433 | 11,152 | 13,274 | 37,643 | 67,502 |
| | August | 5,500 | 11,364 | 13,427 | 37,806 | 68,097 |
| | September | 5,601 | 11,251 | 13,655 | 37,622 | 68,129 |
| | October | 5,788 | 11,292 | 13,938 | 37,661 | 68,679 |
| | November | 5,656 | 11,053 | 14,195 | 37,236† | 68,140 |
| | December | 5,627 | 10,525 | 13,523 | 35,447 | 65,122 |
| 1951 | January | 6,072 | 10,421 | 13,439 | 34,568 | 64,500 |
| | February | 6,330 | 10,300 | 13,384 | 33,729 | 63,743 |
| | March | 6,288 | 9,753 | 13,191 | 31,721 | 60,953 |
| | April | 6,077 | 9,215 | 12,757 | 30,485 | 58,534 |
| | May | 5,669 | 8,768 | 12,151 | 29,428 | 56,016 |
| | June | 5,573 | 8,505 | 12,179 | 28,742 | 54,999 |
| | July | 5,652 | 8,421 | 12,448 | 27,989 | 54,510 |
| | August | 5,806 | 8,348 | 12,398 | 27,906 | 54,458 |
| | September | 5,718 | 8,268 | 12,254 | 27,381 | 53,321 |
| | October | 5,582 | 8,434 | 12,544 | 27,298 | 53,858 |
| | November | 5,577 | 8,428 | 12,791 | 27,433 | 54,229 |
| | December | 5,517 | 8,194 | 12,526 | 26,486 | 52,723 |

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

† The figure 37,276 which appeared in the previous issues was an error.



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# TABLE IV

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

*Classification by Exchange Areas*

| Years | Colombo | Negombo | Kalutara | Galle | Kandy | Nawalapitiya | Kurunegala | Jaffna | Ratnapura | Badulla | Batticaloa | Kalmunai | Trincomalee | Anuradhapura | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 .. | 26,677 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26,677 |
| 1940 .. | 27,645 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27,645 |
| 1941 .. | 20,458 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20,458 |
| 1942 .. | 19,333 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19,333 |
| 1943 .. | 8,335 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,335 |
| 1944 .. | 1,053 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,053 |
| 1945 .. | 10,784 | 378 | 2,128 | 1,239 | 2,363 | 259 | 431 | 841 | 120 | 46 | 65 | — | 1,497 | — | 21366* |
| 1946 .. | 25,805 | 1,117 | 808 | 993 | 3,397 | 726 | 352 | 816 | 119 | 438 | 727 | — | 611 | — | 36544† |
| 1947 .. | 21,589 | 2,289 | 1,643 | 2,133 | 4,955 | 564 | 430 | 481 | 170 | 490 | — | — | — | — | 34,744 |
| 1948 .. | 42,209 | 7,235 | 2,414 | 3,995 | 4,577 | 1,066 | 851 | 1,526 | 607 | 704 | 1,189 | — | 283 | — | 66,656 |
| 1949 .. | 44,552 | 5,041 | 4,125 | 5,429 | 3,195 | 953 | 1,052 | 2,185 | 727 | 1,170 | 607 | — | 696 | — | 69,732 |
| 1950 Jan. | 43,323 | 5,331 | 4,344 | 5,405 | 4,012 | 965 | 1,002 | 2,301 | 708 | 1,379 | 744 | — | 764 | — | 70,278 |
| Feb. | 43,007 | 5,246 | 4,365 | 5,352 | 4,368 | 959 | 980 | 2,332 | 663 | 1,387 | 866 | — | 612 | — | 70,137 |
| Mar. | 43,108 | 5,314 | 4,551 | 5,451 | 4,350 | 933 | 1,074 | 2,126 | 589 | 1,471 | 997 | — | 567 | — | 70,531 |
| Apr. | 41,566 | 5,088 | 4,324 | 5,377 | 4,566 | 881 | 1,038 | 2,060 | 501 | 1,273 | 1,274 | — | 623 | — | 68,571 |
| May | 41,998 | 4,817 | 4,194 | 5,714 | 4,526 | 885 | 1,009 | 1,849 | 530 | 1,283 | 1,414 | — | 467 | — | 68,686 |
| Jun. | 41,174 | 4,536 | 3,881 | 6,011 | 4,766 | 918 | 1,000 | 1,853 | 580 | 1,073 | 1,458 | — | 500 | — | 67,750 |
| Jul. | 42,113 | 4,333 | 3,967 | 6,322 | 3,297 | 923 | 1,031 | 1,989 | 573 | 996 | 1,441 | — | 417 | — | 67,502 |
| Aug. | 48,020 | 4,342 | 3,915 | 6,370 | 3,052 | 1,047 | 990 | 1,943 | 570 | 1,057 | 1,327 | — | 464 | — | 68,097 |
| Sept. | 44,025 | 4,214 | 3,802 | 6,294 | 2,848 | 964 | 986 | 1,908 | 576 | 929 | 1,144 | — | 439 | — | 68,129 |
| Oct. | 44,675 | 4,067 | 3,916 | 6,294 | 2,955 | 959 | 942 | 1,768 | 530 | 1,032 | 1,109 | — | 432 | — | 68,679 |
| Nov. | 44,032 | 3,969 | 3,823 | 6,295 | 3,152 | 937 | 1,026 | 1,893 | 538 | 979 | 1,146 | — | 350 | — | 68,140 |
| Dec. | 41,988 | 3,696 | 3,501 | 6,082 | 2,904 | 943 | 1,208 | 1,991 | 553 | 928 | 980 | — | 348 | — | 65,122 |
| 1951 Jan. | 41,634 | 3,756 | 3,236 | 5,992 | 2,718 | 949 | 1,142 | 2,059 | 565 | 1,011 | 1,050 | — | 388 | — | 64,500 |
| Feb. | 41,380 | 3,855 | 3,135 | 5,609 | 2,660 | 863 | 1,102 | 2,086 | 576 | 996 | 543 | 567 | 371 | — | 63,743 |
| Mar. | 39,668 | 3,669 | 2,881 | 5,161 | 2,697 | 839 | 1,102 | 1,987 | 523 | 1,028 | 481 | 567 | 350 | — | 60,953 |
| Apr. | 38,483 | 3,647 | 2,728 | 4,876 | 2,017 | 784 | 1,085 | 2,020 | 490 | 962 | 442 | 677 | 323 | — | 58,534 |
| May | 37,026 | 3,503 | 2,572 | 4,644 | 1,925 | 626 | 1,039 | 1,758 | 475 | 837 | 345 | 952 | 314 | — | 56,016 |
| June | 35,964 | 3,438 | 2,619 | 4,689 | 1,926 | 607 | 1,067 | 1,706 | 492 | 850 | 304 | 1008 | 329 | — | 54,999 |
| July | 35,673 | 3,524 | 2,702 | 4,791 | 2,018 | 461 | 1,118 | 1,704 | 513 | 790 | 326 | 524 | 366 | — | 54,510 |
| Aug. | 35,323 | 3,506 | 2,849 | 4,986 | 1,917 | 467 | 911 | 1,487 | 576 | 759 | 359 | 690 | 344 | 284 | 54,458 |
| Sept. | 34,650 | 3,384 | 2,855 | 4,820 | 1,957 | 490 | 885 | 1,551 | 571 | 718 | 375 | 675 | 331 | 359 | 53,621 |
| Oct. | 34,628 | 3,567 | 2,920 | 4,515 | 2,037 | 527 | 868 | 1,628 | 588 | 771 | 404 | 716 | 311 | 378 | 53,858 |
| Nov. | 34,479 | 3,659 | 2,963 | 4,443 | 2,223 | 548 | 873 | 1,648 | 557 | 924 | 352 | 899 | 293 | 368 | 54,229 |
| Dec. | 33,125 | 3,422 | 2,886 | 4,350 | 2,209 | 553 | 886 | 1,587 | 569 | 904 | 418 | 1207 | 284 | 323 | 52,723 |

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

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

(These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## TABLE V

### Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

| *Year* | | *Technical and Clerical* | *Skilled* | *Semi-Skilled* | *Unskilled* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,583 |
| 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | 5,089 |
| 1941 | — | — | — | — | — | 9,071 |
| 1942 | — | — | — | — | — | 8,129 |
| 1943 | — | — | — | — | — | 4,170 |
| 1944 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,875 |
| 1945 | — | 369 | 1,104 | 411 | 2,653 | 4,537 |
| 1946 | — | 1,303 | 3,012 | 1,341 | 10,130 | 15,786 |
| 1947 | — | 915 | 1,417 | 911 | 4,161 | 7,404 |
| 1948 | — | 1,355 | 1,563 | 1,311 | 6,118 | 10,347 |
| 1949 | — | 1,807 | 1,616 | 1,767 | 9,590 | 14,780 |
| 1950 | — | 2,059 | 1,509 | 1,438 | 5,773 | 10,779 |
| 1950 | January | 114 | 136 | 125 | 442 | 817 |
| | February | 86 | 135 | 107 | 521 | 849 |
| | March | 165 | 174 | 124 | 449 | 912 |
| | April | 91 | 80 | 72 | 269 | 512 |
| | May | 134 | 108 | 90 | 541 | 873 |
| | June | 166 | 131 | 189 | 449 | 935 |
| | July | 97 | 120 | 136 | 426 | 779 |
| | August | 222 | 122 | 91 | 774 | 1,209 |
| | September | 282 | 179 | 131 | 540 | 1,132 |
| | October | 279 | 195 | 114 | 568 | 1,156 |
| | November | 304 | 69 | 152 | 399 | 924 |
| | December | 119 | 60 | 107 | 395 | 681 |
| 1951 | January | 157 | 88 | 115 | 339 | 699 |
| | February | 170 | 60 | 170 | 353 | 753 |
| | March | 118 | 103 | 128 | 270 | 619 |
| | April | 190 | 111 | 157 | 329 | 787 |
| | May | 264 | 89 | 151 | 375 | 879 |
| | June | 149 | 220 | 157 | 1,008 | 1,534 |
| | July | 219 | 190 | 145 | 509 | 1,063 |
| | August | 142 | 123 | 152 | 658 | 1,075 |
| | September | 146 | 105 | 149 | 294 | 694 |
| | October | 185 | 151 | 179 | 347 | 862 |
| | November | 151 | 190 | 237 | 600 | 1,178 |
| | December | 128 | 116 | 127 | 792 | 1,163 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## TABLE VI

### Table showing the number of Persons Registered and the number placed in employment during the Month of December, 1951

| *Employment Exchange* | *Technical and Clerical* | | *Skilled* | | *Semi-skilled* | | *Unskilled* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Regd.* | *Placed* | *Regd.* | *Placed* | *Regd.* | *Placed* | *Regd.* | *Placed* | *Regd.* | *Placed* |
| Central | 245 | 74 | 331 | 34 | 405 | 63 | 834 | 112 | 1,815 | 283 |
| Negombo | 18 | 3 | 33 | — | 46 | 9 | 113 | 22 | 210 | 34 |
| Kalutara | 56 | 4 | 38 | 1 | 119 | — | 132 | 36 | 345 | 41 |
| Galle | 87 | 74 | 36 | 1 | 65 | — | 163 | 15 | 381 | 23 |
| Kandy | 79 | 3 | 47 | 1 | 189 | 10 | 295 | 12 | 610 | 26 |
| Nawalapitiya | 6 | — | 7 | — | 24 | — | 68 | — | 105 | — |
| Kurunegala | 20 | — | 4 | — | 45 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 96 | 6 |
| Jaffna | 67 | 2 | 15 | — | 74 | 10 | 33 | 14 | 189 | 26 |
| Ratnapura | 27 | 6 | 3 | — | 26 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 71 | 8 |
| Badulla | 14 | — | 9 | — | 46 | 3 | 43 | 25 | 112 | 28 |
| Batticaloa | 21 | 3 | 21 | — | 39 | 4 | 54 | 11 | 135 | 18 |
| Kalmunai | 29 | — | 174 | 78 | 78 | 6 | 800 | 540 | 1,081 | 624 |
| Trincomalee | 9 | — | 13 | — | 13 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 46 | 9 |
| Anuradhapura | 8 | 1 | 6 | — | 10 | — | 19 | — | 43 | 1 |
| Women's | 100 | 25 | 17 | 1 | 88 | 10 | 64 | — | 269 | 36 |
| Total | 786 | 128 | 754 | 116 | 1,297 | 127 | 2,671 | 792 | 5,508 | 1,163 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# TABLE VII—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. | 3 | 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 | 4,048½ | 66‡ | 12,399 | 25,937 |
| 1945 | 28 | 3,514 | 4.285 | 53 | 28,875 | 153,388½ |
| 1946 | 37 | 15,259 | 31,830½ | 69 | 39,237 | 250,366 |
| 1947 | 53 | 11,849 | 199,457 | 52 | 43,485 | 544,174 |
| 1948 | 33 | 23,100 | 49,933½ | 20 | 1,065 | 2,497½ |
| 1949 | 66 | 477,412 | 681,340 | 28 | 2,874 | 14,576½ |
| 1950 | 82* | 22,808* | 85,837* | 28 | 5,471 | 22,617 |
| 1950 January | 13 | 1,995 | 8,980 | 2 | 25 | 25 |
| February | 5 | 685 | 1,164 | 4 | 790 | 960 |
| March | 3 | 705 | 874 | 4 | 288 | 2,377 |
| April | 1 | 103 | 390 | 3 | 459 | 380 |
| May | 9 | 1,798 | 3,468 | 5 | 1,513 | 1,333 |
| June | 7 | 1,312 | 3,087 | 5 | 1,739 | 7,560 |
| July | 8 | 3,155 | 4,861 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| August | 2 | 279 | 529 | 1 | 50 | 75 |
| September | 11 | 1,784 | 2,203 | 2 | 335 | 173 |
| October | 5 | 5,979‖ | 6,822‖ | — | — | — |
| November | 8 | 2,229 | 6,755 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| December | 10* | 2,784* | 46,704* | — | — | — |
| 1951 January | 6* | 2,354* | 21,643* | 3 | 223 | 1,182 |
| February | 7* | 2,358* | 12,163* | 3 | 614 | 1,696 |
| March | 8 | 1,199 | 3,895 | 5 | 2,306 | 560 |
| April | 4 | 1,123 | 5,621 | 7* | 1,366* | 9,658* |
| May | 8 | 1,325 | 2,335 | — | — | — |
| June | 5 | 380 | 675 | 4 | 49 | 89 |
| July | 6* | 1,353* | 178,556* | 1 | 564 | 546 |
| August | 6 | 770 | 488 | 1 | 150 | 150 |
| September | 2 | 151 | 90 | 3 | 148 | 1,078 |
| October | 2 | 90 | 90 | 4 | 947 | 2,126 |
| November | 8 | 931 | 931 | 2 | 240 | 280 |

*Revised Figures

†Number of workers involved in one strike is not available.

‡Number of workers involved and man-days lost in respect of one strike are not available.

§Number of man-days lost in one strike is not available.

‖Includes a one-day token strike on some estates in the Bogawantalawa area.

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



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## TABLE VIII—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN NOVEMBER, 1951, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

| *Industry or Trade* | *Number of Strikes* | *Number of Workers involved* | *Number of Man-days lost* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plantations—Tea | 3 | 356 | 438 |
| Rubber | 5 | 575 | 493 |
| Tea-cum-Rubber | — | — | — |
| Coconut | — | — | — |
| Coconut-cum-Rubber | — | — | — |
| Total | 8 | 931 | 931 |
| Engineering | — | — | — |
| Printing | — | — | — |
| Motor Transport | — | — | — |
| Tea Export | — | — | — |
| Rubber Export | — | — | — |
| Coconut Manufacturing | — | — | — |
| Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar | — | — | — |
| Match Manufacturing | — | — | — |
| Plumbago | — | — | — |
| Cinema | — | — | — |
| Dock, Harbour and Port Transport | — | — | — |
| Building Trade | — | — | — |
| Local Government Services | — | — | — |
| Services Institutions | — | — | — |
| Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State | — | — | — |
| Textile | — | — | — |
| Relief Schemes | — | — | — |
| Wholesale and Retail Distribution | — | — | — |
| Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing | — | — | — |
| Beedi Manufacturing | 1 | 40 | 80 |
| Fertilizers Manufacturing | 1 | 200 | 200 |
| Total | 2 | 240 | 280 |
| Grand Total | 10 | 1,171 | 1,211 |

## TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN NOVEMBER, 1951, BY CAUSES

| | *Cause* | *Number of Strikes* | | *Number of Workers Involved* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Plantations* | *Others* | *Plantations* | *Others* |
| 1. | Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work | — | 1 | — | 40 |
| 2. | Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. | — | — | — | — |
| 3. | Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) | 2 | — | 239 | — |
| 4. | Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. | 3 | — | 356 | — |
| 5. | Food matters. Welfare | 1 | — | 298 | — |
| 6. | Right of association and meeting | — | — | — | — |
| 7. | Factional disputes and domestic matters | 1 | — | 27 | — |
| 8. | External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c. | — | — | — | — |
| 9. | Assaults by employer or agent or others | 1 | — | 11 | — |
| 10. | General demands | — | 1 | — | 200 |
| 11. | Sympathetic strikes | — | — | — | — |
| | **Total** | **8** | **2** | **931** | **240** |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## TABLE X—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF INDIAN ESTATE LABOURERS

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



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# APPENDIX I

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

Month : February, 1952.

| *Class of Worker* | *Basic Wage* Rs. c. | *Special Allowance* Rs. c. | *Total* Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| Male worker not under 16 years .. | 1 10 | 1 15 | 2 25 |
| Female worker not under 15 years .. | 0 90 | 0 86 | 1 76 |
| Child worker .. .. .. | 0 65 | 0 79 | 1 44 |
| **Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| Male worker not under 16 years .. | 1 10 | 1 15 | 2 25 |
| Female worker not under 15 years .. | 0 90 | 0 86 | 1 76 |
| Child worker .. .. .. | 0 65 | 0 79 | 1 44 |
| **Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| Male worker not under 16 years .. | 1 30 | 1 15 | 2 45 |
| Female worker not under 15 years .. | 1 20 | 0 86 | 2 8 |
| Child worker .. .. .. | 0 95 | 0 79 | 1 74 |
| **Coconut Growing Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation : and | | | |
| The manufacture of copra— | | | |
| Kangany .. .. .. | 0 90 | 1 15 | 2 5 |
| Male not under 18 years .. .. | 0 75 | 1 15 | 1 90 |
| Female not under 18 years .. .. | 0 60 | 0 86 | 1 46 |
| Worker under 18 years .. .. | 0 50 | 0 79 | 1 29 |
| **Coconut Manufacturing Trade** | | | |
| The manufacture of desiccated coconut ; | | | |
| The manufacture of coconut oil ; and | | | |
| The manufacture of fibre and coir products— | | | |
| Within the Colombo area— | | | |
| Kangany .. .. .. | 1 44 | 1 33 | 2 77 |
| Male not under 18 years .. .. | 1 24 | 1 33 | 2 57 |
| Female not under 18 years .. .. | 1 0 | 0 99 | 1 99 |
| Worker under 18 years .. .. | 0 75 | 0 92 | 1 67 |
| Outside the Colombo area— | | | |
| Kangany .. .. .. | 1 20 | 1 33 | 2 53 |
| Male not under 18 years .. .. | 1 0 | 1 33 | 2 33 |
| Female not under 18 years .. .. | 0 80 | 0 99 | 1 79 |
| Worker under 18 years .. .. | 0 60 | 0 92 | 1 52 |
| " Colombo area " includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo. | | | |
| Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes. | | | |
| **Engineering Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| Unskilled labourer .. .. | 1 24 | 1 36 | 2 60 |
| Semi-skilled, Grade I .. .. | 1 44 | 1 46 | 2 90 |
| Semi-skilled, Grade II .. .. | 1 28 | 1 46 | 2 74 |
| Skilled worker .. .. .. | 1 80 | 1 46 | 3 26 |
| Kangany .. .. .. | 1 60 | 1 46 | 3 6 |
| Watcher .. .. .. | 1 50 | 1 46 | 2 96 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

| Class of Worker | Basic Wage Rs. c. | Special Allowance Rs. c. | Total Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Engineering Trade** (*contd.*) | | | |
| *Trade Learners and Apprentices* | | | |
| 1st year .. .. .. | 0 40 | 0 44 | 0 84 |
| 2nd year .. .. .. | 0 56 | 0 54 | 1 10 |
| 3rd year .. .. .. | 0 72 | 0 83 | 1 55 |
| 4th year .. .. .. | 0 96 | 0 98 | 1 94 |
| **Printing Trade** | | | |
| *Monthly Rates* | | | |
| Class A worker .. .. .. | 100 0 | 81 0 | 181 0 |
| B " .. .. .. | 75 0 | 62 0 | 137 0 |
| C " .. .. .. | 50 0 | 52 50 | 102 50 |
| D " .. .. .. | 40 0 | 43 0 | 83 0 |
| E " .. .. .. | 37 50 | 40 67 | 78 17 |
| F " .. .. .. | 18 0 | 22 10 | 40 10 |
| G " .. .. .. | 40 0 | 43 0 | 83 0 |
| Class A 1st year learner .. .. | 30 0 | 25 30 | 55 30 |
| B " .. .. .. | 22 50 | 19 60 | 42 10 |
| C " .. .. .. | 20 0 | 21 50 | 41 50 |
| D " .. .. .. | 16 0 | 17 70 | 33 70 |
| Class A 2nd year learner .. .. | 40 0 | 33 40 | 73 40 |
| B " .. .. .. | 37 50 | 31 50 | 69 0 |
| C " .. .. .. | 25 0 | 26 66 | 51 66 |
| D " .. .. .. | 20 0 | 22 0 | 42 0 |
| Class A 3rd year learner .. .. | 50 0 | 41 50 | 91 50 |
| B " .. .. .. | 45 0 | 37 70 | 82 70 |
| C " .. .. .. | 30 0 | 32 0 | 62 0 |
| D " .. .. .. | 24 0 | 26 30 | 50 30 |
| Class A 4th year learner .. .. | 65 0 | 53 40 | 118 40 |
| B " .. .. .. | 56 25 | 46 66 | 102 91 |
| C " .. .. .. | 37 50 | 39 67 | 77 17 |
| D " .. .. .. | 30 0 | 32 50 | 62 50 |
| Class A 5th year learner .. .. | 80 0 | 65 80 | 145 80 |
| **Cigar Trade** | | | |
| A piece rate of Rs. 4.60 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled. | | | |
| **Plumbago Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| Underground workers— | | | |
| Basses .. .. .. | 2 75 | 1 15 | 3 90 |
| Kanganies, Loaders, Overseers .. .. | 2 25 | 1 15 | 3 40 |
| Shift bosses .. .. .. | 2 8 | 1 15 | 3 23 |
| Blasters, Drillers (hand and machine), Shaft drivers, Stopers (excavators), Timber men .. | 2 0 | 1 15 | 3 15 |
| Muckers, Trolleymen, Unskilled labourers .. .. | 1 50 | 1 15 | 2 65 |
| Onsetters or Donakatakarayas .. | 2 25 | 1 15 | 3 40 |
| Underground and surface workers— | | | |
| Electricians, Enginemen, Fitters, Hoistmen, Mechanics, Pumpmen, Winchman .. .. | 2 50 | 1 15 | 3 65 |
| Checkers .. .. .. | 2 25 | 1 15 | 3 40 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

| Class of Worker | Basic Wages Rs. c. | Special Allowance Rs. c. | Total Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Plumbago Trade** (*contd.*) | | | |
| Underground and surface workers—*contd.* | | | |
| Electricians (assistants), Fitters (assistants), Windlassmen (dabare workers) | 1 50 | 1 15 | 2 65 |
| Surface workers— | | | |
| Carpenters, Masons | 2 50 | 1 15 | 3 65 |
| Overseers | 2 25 | 1 15 | 3 40 |
| Blacksmiths, Boilermen, Drill sharpeners | 2 0 | 1 15 | 3 15 |
| Firewood carriers and splitters | 1 60 | 1 15 | 2 75 |
| Carters, Watchers | 1 50 | 1 15 | 2 65 |
| Bakkikarayas or Banksmen | 2 0 | 1 15 | 3 15 |
| Cooks, Smithy boys, Unskilled labourers | 1 24 | 1 15 | 2 39 |

*N.B.*—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 79 cents.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Workers employed in curing and dressing— | | | |
| (A) As overseers and kanganies | 2 0 | 1 35 | 3 35 |
| (B) On different jobs— | | | |
| Within the Colombo area— | | | |
| Male worker not under 18 years | 1 25 | 1 35 | 2 60 |
| Female worker not under 18 years | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 6 |
| Worker under 18 years | 0 50 | 0 99 | 1 49 |
| Outside the Colombo area— | | | |
| Male worker not under 18 years | 1 0 | 1 35 | 2 35 |
| Female worker not under 18 years | 0 84 | 1 6 | 1 90 |
| Worker under 18 years | 0 40 | 0 99 | 1 39 |

" Colombo area " includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo

**Tea Export Trade**

*Daily Rates*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Male workers not under 18 years— | | | |
| (*a*) Grade II | 1 24 | 1 36 | 2 60 |
| (*b*) Intermediate Grade | 1 40 | 1 46 | 2 86 |
| (*c*) Grade I | 1 60 | 1 46 | 3 6 |
| (*d*) Box makers and repairers | 1 40 | 1 46 | 2 80 |
| (*e*) Watchers | 1 50 | 1 46 | 2 96 |
| B. Female workers not under 18 years | 1 0 | 1 24 | 2 24 |
| C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years | 0 60 | 0 86 | 1 46 |
| ,, 15 ,, 16 ,, | 0 70 | 0 91 | 1 61 |
| ,, 16 ,, 17 ,, | 0 80 | 0 96 | 1 76 |
| ,, 17 ,, 18 ,, | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 6 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

| Class of Worker | Basic Wage Rs. c. | Special Allowance Rs. c. | Total Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rubber Export Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| A. Male workers not under 18 years— | | | |
| (*a*) Grade II | 1 24 | 1 36 | 2 60 |
| (*b*) Intermediate Grade | 1 40 | 1 46 | 2 86 |
| (*c*) Grade I | 1 60 | 1 46 | 3 6 |
| (*d*) Watchers | 1 50 | 1 46 | 2 96 |
| B. Female workers not under 18 years | 1 0 | 1 24 | 2 24 |
| C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years | 0 60 | 0 86 | 1 46 |
| ,, 15 ,, 16 ,, | 0 70 | 0 91 | 1 61 |
| ,, 16 ,, 17 ,, | 0 80 | 0 96 | 1 76 |
| ,, 17 ,, 18 ,, | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 6 |
| **Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade** | | | |
| *Monthly Rates* | | | |
| Tope kangany | 110 0 | — | 110 0 |
| Toddy tavern watcher | 60 0 | — | 60 0 |
| Arrack tavern watcher | 60 0 | — | 60 0 |
| Tope watcher | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Collecting station manager | 75 0 | — | 75 0 |
| Selling toddy at tavern | 75 0 | — | 75 0 |
| Selling arrack at tavern | 75 0 | — | 75 0 |
| Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade | 75 0 | — | 75 0 |
| Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Collecting toddy from trees in the vinegar section of the trade | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Distilling toddy at distillery | 75 0 | — | 75 0 |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles— | | | |
| (*a*) for a male worker not under 16 years of age | 2 25 | — | 2 25 |
| (*b*) for a female worker not under 16 years of age | 1 85 | — | 1 85 |
| Unskilled labourers— | | | |
| Male workers not under 16 years | 2 10 | — | 2 10 |
| Female workers not under 16 years | 1 70 | — | 1 70 |
| Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes. | | | |
| **Motor Transport Trade** | | | |
| *Monthly Rates* | | | |
| Class A worker | 100 0 | 43 0 | 143 0 |
| B ,, | 90 0 | 43 0 | 133 0 |
| C ,, | 85 0 | 40 50 | 125 50 |
| D ,, | 100 0 | 43 0 | 143 0 |
| E ,, | 70 0 | 38 0 | 108 0 |
| F ,, | 67 50 | 43 0 | 110 50 |
| G ,, | 60 0 | 39 20 | 99 20 |
| H ,, | 50 0 | 39 20 | 89 20 |
| J ,, | 60 0 | 39 20 | 99 20 |
| K ,, | 90 0 | 39 20 | 129 20 |
| L ,, | 45 0 | 29 75 | 74 75 |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| Class A worker | 4 0 | 1 85 | 5 85 |
| B ,, | 4 0 | 1 85 | 5 85 |
| C ,, | 3 25 | 1 85 | 5 10 |
| D ,, | 4 0 | 1 85 | 5 85 |
| E ,, | 2 75 | 1 60 | 4 35 |
| F ,, | 2 75 | 1 85 | 4 60 |
| G ,, | 2 50 | 1 85 | 4 35 |
| H ,, | 2 25 | 1 85 | 4 10 |
| L ,, | 1 50 | 1 9 | 2 59 |

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



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

| Class of Worker | Basic Wage Rs. c. | Special Allowance Rs. c. | Total Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Match Manufacturing Trade** | | | |
| *Daily Rates* | | | |
| *Grade I—* | | | |
| Male 18 years and over | 1 80 | 1 46 | 3 26 |
| Female 18 years and over | 1 44 | 1 36 | 2 80 |
| Young person over 14 and under 17 years | 0 85 | 0 86 | 1 71 |
| Young person 17 years and over but under 18 years | 1 15 | 1 6 | 2 21 |
| *Grade II—* | | | |
| Male 18 years and over | 1 40 | 1 46 | 2 86 |
| Female 18 years and over | 1 12 | 1 36 | 2 48 |
| Young person over 14 and under 17 years | 0 70 | 0 86 | 1 56 |
| Young person 17 and over but under 18 years | 0 90 | 1 6 | 1 96 |
| *Grade III—* | | | |
| Male 18 years and over | 1 24 | 1 36 | 2 60 |
| Female 18 years and over | 1 0 | 1 24 | 2 24 |
| Young person over 14 and under 17 years | 0 60 | 0 86 | 1 46 |
| Young person 17 and over but under 18 years | 0 80 | 1 6 | 1 86 |
| *Grade IV—* | | | |
| Watcher | 1 50 | 1 46 | 2 96 |
| **Cinema Trade** | | | |
| Monthly Rates | | | |
| *Within the Municipal areas.* | | | |
| A—Non-clerical— | | | |
| Unskilled | 32 25 | 35 16 | 67 41 |
| Semi-skilled | 37 50 | 37 76 | 75 26 |
| Skilled, Grade II | 50 0 | 39 58 | 89 58 |
| Skilled, Grade I | 60 0 | 39 58 | 99 58 |
| B—Clerical— | | | |
| Grade III | 45 0 | 35 0 | 80 0 |
| Grade II | 50 0 | 38 0 | 88 0 |
| Grade I | 100 0 | 43 0 | 143 0 |
| *Outside the Municipal areas.* | | | |
| A—Non-Clerical— | | | |
| Unskilled | 32 25 | 35 16 | 67 41 |
| Semi-skilled | 35 0 | 37 76 | 72 76 |
| Skilled, Grade II | 42 0 | 39 58 | 81 58 |
| Skilled, Grade I | 55 0 | 39 58 | 94 58 |
| B—Clerical— | | | |
| Grade III | 40 0 | 35 0 | 75 0 |
| Grade II | 45 0 | 38 0 | 83 0 |
| Grade I | 100 0 | 43 0 | 143 0 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

| *Class of Worker* | *Basic Wage* Rs. c. | *Special Allowance* Rs. c. | *Total* Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade** | | | |
| Monthly Rates | | | |
| *Manual Work* | | | |
| Special Grade .. .. | 65 0 | 33 25 | 98 25 |
| Skilled Grade .. .. | 55 0 | 29 25 | 84 25 |
| Semi-skilled Grade .. .. | 45 0 | 26 25 | 71 25 |
| Unskilled, Grade I .. .. | 37 0 | 26 25 | 63 25 |
| Unskilled, Grade II .. .. | 31 0 | 26 25 | 57 25 |
| *Women Workers* | | | |
| Female Kanganies .. .. | 35 0 | 26 25 | 61 25 |
| Female labourers .. .. | 30 0 | 26 25 | 56 25 |
| *Non-manual Workers* | | | |
| Special Grade .. .. | 75 0 | 39 0 | 114 0 |
| Grade I .. .. .. | 55 0 | 29 25 | 84 25 |
| **Building Trade** | | | |
| Daily Rates | | | |
| *Unskilled—* | | | |
| Male labourers— | | | |
| Not under 18 years .. .. | 1 24 | 1 36 | 2 60 |
| Female labourers— | | | |
| Not under 18 years .. .. | 1 0 | 1 36 | 2 36 |
| Unskilled labourers— (irrespective of sex) | | | |
| Under 18 years of age .. .. | 0 80 | 1 36 | 2 16 |
| Semi-skilled, Grade II .. .. | 1 44 | 1 46 | 2 90 |
| Semi-skilled, Grade I .. .. | 1 60 | 1 46 | 3 6 |
| Skilled .. .. | 1 80 | 1 46 | 3 26 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## APPENDIX II (A)

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

| No. of Days | Men | | | Women | | | Child Worker* | | | No. of Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Basic Wage | Special Allowance | Minimum Wage | Basic Wage | Special Allowance | Minimum Wage | Basic Wage | Special Allowance | Minimum Wage | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| ½ | 0 55 | 0 57½ | 1 12½ | 0 45 | 0 43 | 0 88 | 0 32½ | 0 39½ | 0 72 | ½ |
| 1 | 1 10 | 1 15 | 2 25 | 0 90 | 0 86 | 1 76 | 0 65 | 0 79 | 1 44 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 20 | 2 30 | 4 50 | 1 80 | 1 72 | 3 52 | 1 30 | 1 58 | 2 88 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 30 | 3 45 | 6 75 | 2 70 | 2 58 | 5 28 | 1 95 | 2 37 | 4 32 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 40 | 4 60 | 9 0 | 3 60 | 3 44 | 7 4 | 2 60 | 3 16 | 5 76 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 50 | 5 75 | 11 25 | 4 50 | 4 30 | 8 80 | 3 25 | 3 95 | 7 20 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 60 | 6 90 | 13 50 | 5 40 | 5 16 | 10 56 | 3 90 | 4 74 | 8 64 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 70 | 8 5 | 15 75 | 6 30 | 6 2 | 12 32 | 4 55 | 5 53 | 10 8 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 80 | 9 20 | 18 0 | 7 20 | 6 88 | 14 8 | 5 20 | 6 32 | 11 52 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 90 | 10 35 | 20 25 | 8 10 | 7 74 | 15 84 | 5 85 | 7 11 | 12 96 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 0 | 11 50 | 22 50 | 9 0 | 8 60 | 17 60 | 6 50 | 7 90 | 14 40 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 10 | 12 65 | 24 75 | 9 90 | 9 46 | 19 36 | 7 15 | 8 69 | 15 84 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 20 | 13 80 | 27 0 | 10 80 | 10 32 | 21 12 | 7 80 | 9 48 | 17 28 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 30 | 14 95 | 29 25 | 11 70 | 11 18 | 22 88 | 8 45 | 10 27 | 18 72 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 40 | 16 10 | 31 50 | 12 60 | 12 4 | 24 64 | 9 10 | 11 6 | 20 16 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 50 | 17 25 | 33 75 | 13 50 | 12 90 | 26 40 | 9 75 | 11 85 | 21 60 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 60 | 18 40 | 36 0 | 14 40 | 13 76 | 28 16 | 10 40 | 12 64 | 23 4 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 70 | 19 55 | 38 25 | 15 30 | 14 62 | 29 92 | 11 5 | 13 43 | 24 48 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 80 | 20 70 | 40 50 | 16 20 | 15 48 | 31 68 | 11 70 | 14 22 | 25 92 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 90 | 21 85 | 42 75 | 17 10 | 16 34 | 33 44 | 12 35 | 15 1 | 27 36 | 19 |
| 20 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 45 0 | 18 0 | 17 20 | 35 20 | 13 0 | 15 80 | 28 80 | 20 |
| 21 | 23 10 | 24 15 | 47 25 | 18 90 | 18 6 | 36 96 | 13 65 | 16 59 | 30 24 | 21 |
| 22 | 24 20 | 25 30 | 49 50 | 19 80 | 18 92 | 38 72 | 14 30 | 17 38 | 31 68 | 22 |
| 23 | 25 30 | 26 45 | 51 75 | 20 70 | 19 78 | 40 48 | 14 95 | 18 17 | 33 12 | 23 |
| 24 | 26 40 | 27 60 | 54 0 | 21 60 | 20 64 | 42 24 | 15 60 | 18 96 | 34 56 | 24 |
| 25 | 27 50 | 28 75 | 56 25 | 22 50 | 21 50 | 44 0 | 16 25 | 19 75 | 36 0 | 25 |
| 26 | 28 60 | 29 90 | 58 50 | 23 40 | 22 36 | 45 76 | 16 90 | 20 54 | 37 44 | 26 |
| 27 | 29 70 | 31 5 | 60 75 | 24 30 | 23 22 | 47 52 | 17 55 | 21 33 | 38 88 | 27 |
| 28 | 30 80 | 32 20 | 63 0 | 25 20 | 24 8 | 49 28 | 18 20 | 22 12 | 40 32 | 28 |
| 29 | 31 90 | 33 35 | 65 25 | 26 10 | 24 94 | 51 4 | 18 85 | 22 91 | 41 76 | 29 |

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



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## APPENDIX II (B)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1952, to Workers in the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade**

| No. of Days | Men | | | Women | | | Child Worker* | | | No. of Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Basic Wage | Special Allowance | Minimum Wage | Basic Wage | Special Allowance | Minimum Wage | Basic Wage | Special Allowance | Minimum Wage | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| ½ | 0 65 | 0 57½ | 1 22½ | 0 60 | 0 43 | 1 3 | 0 47½ | 0 39½ | 0 87 | ½ |
| 1 | 1 30 | 1 15 | 2 45 | 1 20 | 0 86 | 2 6 | 0 95 | 0 79 | 1 74 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 60 | 2 30 | 4 90 | 2 40 | 1 72 | 4 12 | 1 90 | 1 58 | 3 48 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 90 | 3 45 | 7 35 | 3 60 | 2 58 | 6 18 | 2 85 | 2 37 | 5 22 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 20 | 4 60 | 9 80 | 4 80 | 3 44 | 8 24 | 3 80 | 3 16 | 6 96 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 50 | 5 75 | 12 25 | 6 0 | 4 30 | 10 30 | 4 75 | 3 95 | 8 70 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 80 | 6 90 | 14 70 | 7 20 | 5 16 | 12 36 | 5 70 | 4 74 | 10 44 | 6 |
| 7 | 9 10 | 8 5 | 17 15 | 8 40 | 6 2 | 14 42 | 6 65 | 5 53 | 12 18 | 7 |
| 8 | 10 40 | 9 20 | 19 60 | 9 60 | 6 88 | 16 48 | 7 60 | 6 32 | 13 92 | 8 |
| 9 | 11 70 | 10 35 | 22 5 | 10 80 | 7 74 | 18 54 | 8 55 | 7 11 | 15 66 | 9 |
| 10 | 13 0 | 11 50 | 24 50 | 12 0 | 8 60 | 20 60 | 9 50 | 7 90 | 17 40 | 10 |
| 11 | 14 30 | 12 65 | 26 95 | 13 20 | 9 46 | 22 66 | 10 45 | 8 69 | 19 14 | 11 |
| 12 | 15 60 | 13 80 | 29 40 | 14 40 | 10 32 | 24 72 | 11 40 | 9 48 | 20 88 | 12 |
| 13 | 16 90 | 14 95 | 31 85 | 15 60 | 11 18 | 26 78 | 12 35 | 10 27 | 22 62 | 13 |
| 14 | 18 20 | 16 10 | 34 30 | 16 80 | 12 4 | 28 84 | 13 30 | 11 6 | 24 36 | 14 |
| 15 | 19 50 | 17 25 | 36 75 | 18 0 | 12 90 | 30 90 | 14 25 | 11 85 | 26 10 | 15 |
| 16 | 20 80 | 18 40 | 39 20 | 19 20 | 13 76 | 32 96 | 15 20 | 12 64 | 27 84 | 16 |
| 17 | 22 10 | 19 55 | 41 65 | 20 40 | 14 62 | 35 2 | 16 15 | 13 43 | 29 58 | 17 |
| 18 | 23 40 | 20 70 | 44 10 | 21 60 | 15 48 | 37 8 | 17 10 | 14 22 | 31 32 | 18 |
| 19 | 24 70 | 21 85 | 46 55 | 22 80 | 16 34 | 39 14 | 18 5 | 15 1 | 33 6 | 19 |
| 20 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 49 0 | 24 0 | 17 20 | 41 20 | 19 0 | 15 80 | 34 80 | 20 |
| 21 | 27 30 | 24 15 | 51 45 | 25 20 | 18 6 | 43 26 | 19 95 | 16 59 | 36 54 | 21 |
| 22 | 28 60 | 25 30 | 53 90 | 26 40 | 18 92 | 45 32 | 20 90 | 17 38 | 38 28 | 22 |
| 23 | 29 90 | 26 45 | 56 35 | 27 60 | 19 78 | 47 38 | 21 85 | 18 17 | 40 2 | 23 |
| 24 | 31 20 | 27 60 | 58 80 | 28 80 | 20 64 | 49 44 | 22 80 | 18 96 | 41 76 | 24 |
| 25 | 32 50 | 28 75 | 61 25 | 30 0 | 21 50 | 51 50 | 23 75 | 19 75 | 43 50 | 25 |
| 26 | 33 80 | 29 90 | 63 70 | 31 20 | 22 36 | 53 56 | 24 70 | 20 54 | 45 24 | 26 |
| 27 | 35 10 | 31 5 | 66 15 | 32 40 | 23 22 | 55 62 | 25 65 | 21 33 | 46 98 | 27 |
| 28 | 36 40 | 32 20 | 68 60 | 33 60 | 24 8 | 57 68 | 26 60 | 22 12 | 48 72 | 28 |
| 29 | 37 70 | 33 35 | 71 5 | 34 80 | 24 94 | 59 74 | 27 55 | 22 91 | 50 46 | 29 |

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



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# APPENDIX III (A)

## Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1952, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trade

| No. of Days | The Coconut Growing Trade | | | | The Coconut Manufacturing Trade | | | | | | | | No. of Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Within the Colombo area | | | | Outside the Colombo area | | | | |
| | Kangany | Male | Female | Young Person | Kangany | Male | Female | Young Person | Kangany | Male | Female | Young Person | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| ½ | 1 2½ | 0 95 | 0 73 | 0 64½ | 1 38½ | 1 28½ | 0 99½ | 0 83½ | 1 26½ | 1 16½ | 0 89½ | 0 76 | ½ |
| 1 | 2 5 | 1 90 | 1 46 | 1 29 | 2 77 | 2 57 | 1 99 | 1 67 | 2 53 | 2 33 | 1 79 | 1 52 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 10 | 3 80 | 2 92 | 2 58 | 5 54 | 5 14 | 3 98 | 3 34 | 5 6 | 4 66 | 3 58 | 3 4 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 15 | 5 70 | 4 38 | 3 87 | 8 31 | 7 71 | 5 97 | 5 1 | 7 59 | 6 99 | 5 37 | 4 56 | 3 |
| 4 | 8 20 | 7 60 | 5 84 | 5 16 | 11 8 | 10 28 | 7 96 | 6 68 | 10 12 | 9 32 | 7 16 | 6 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 10 25 | 9 50 | 7 30 | 6 45 | 13 85 | 12 85 | 9 95 | 8 35 | 12 65 | 11 65 | 8 95 | 7 60 | 5 |
| 6 | 12 30 | 11 40 | 8 76 | 7 74 | 16 62 | 15 42 | 11 94 | 10 2 | 15 18 | 13 98 | 10 74 | 9 12 | 6 |
| 7 | 14 35 | 13 30 | 10 22 | 9 3 | 19 39 | 17 99 | 13 93 | 11 69 | 17 71 | 16 31 | 12 53 | 10 64 | 7 |
| 8 | 16 40 | 15 20 | 11 68 | 10 32 | 22 16 | 20 56 | 15 92 | 13 36 | 20 24 | 18 64 | 14 32 | 12 16 | 8 |
| 9 | 18 45 | 17 10 | 13 14 | 11 61 | 24 93 | 23 13 | 17 91 | 15 3 | 22 77 | 20 97 | 16 11 | 13 68 | 9 |
| 10 | 20 50 | 19 0 | 14 60 | 12 90 | 27 70 | 25 70 | 19 90 | 16 70 | 25 30 | 23 30 | 17 90 | 15 20 | 10 |
| 11 | 22 55 | 20 90 | 16 6 | 14 19 | 30 47 | 28 27 | 21 89 | 18 37 | 27 83 | 25 63 | 19 69 | 16 72 | 11 |
| 12 | 24 60 | 22 80 | 17 52 | 15 48 | 33 24 | 30 84 | 23 88 | 20 4 | 30 36 | 27 96 | 21 48 | 18 24 | 12 |
| 13 | 26 65 | 24 70 | 18 98 | 16 77 | 36 1 | 33 41 | 25 87 | 21 71 | 32 89 | 30 29 | 23 27 | 19 76 | 13 |
| 14 | 28 70 | 26 60 | 20 44 | 18 6 | 38 78 | 35 98 | 27 86 | 23 38 | 35 42 | 32 62 | 25 6 | 21 28 | 14 |
| 15 | 30 75 | 28 50 | 21 90 | 19 35 | 41 55 | 38 55 | 29 85 | 25 5 | 37 95 | 34 95 | 26 85 | 22 80 | 15 |
| 16 | 32 80 | 30 40 | 23 36 | 20 64 | 44 32 | 41 12 | 31 84 | 26 72 | 40 48 | 37 28 | 28 64 | 24 32 | 16 |
| 17 | 34 85 | 32 30 | 24 82 | 21 93 | 47 9 | 43 69 | 33 83 | 28 39 | 43 1 | 39 61 | 30 43 | 25 84 | 17 |
| 18 | 36 90 | 34 20 | 26 28 | 23 22 | 49 86 | 46 26 | 35 82 | 30 6 | 45 54 | 41 94 | 32 22 | 27 36 | 18 |
| 19 | 38 95 | 36 10 | 27 74 | 24 51 | 52 63 | 48 83 | 37 81 | 31 73 | 48 7 | 44 27 | 34 1 | 28 88 | 19 |
| 20 | 41 0 | 38 0 | 29 20 | 25 80 | 55 40 | 51 40 | 39 80 | 33 40 | 50 60 | 46 60 | 35 80 | 30 40 | 20 |
| 21 | 43 5 | 39 90 | 30 66 | 27 9 | 58 17 | 53 97 | 41 79 | 35 7 | 53 13 | 48 93 | 37 59 | 31 92 | 21 |
| 22 | 45 10 | 41 80 | 32 12 | 28 38 | 60 94 | 56 54 | 43 78 | 36 74 | 55 66 | 51 26 | 39 38 | 33 44 | 22 |
| 23 | 47 15 | 43 70 | 33 58 | 29 67 | 63 71 | 59 11 | 45 77 | 38 41 | 58 19 | 53 59 | 41 17 | 34 96 | 23 |
| 24 | 49 20 | 45 60 | 35 4 | 30 96 | 66 48 | 61 68 | 47 76 | 40 8 | 60 72 | 55 92 | 42 96 | 36 48 | 24 |
| 25 | 51 25 | 47 50 | 36 50 | 32 25 | 69 25 | 64 25 | 49 75 | 41 75 | 63 25 | 58 25 | 44 75 | 38 0 | 25 |
| 26 | 53 30 | 49 40 | 37 96 | 33 54 | 72 2 | 66 82 | 51 74 | 43 42 | 65 78 | 60 58 | 46 54 | 39 52 | 26 |
| 27 | 55 35 | 51 30 | 39 42 | 34 83 | 74 79 | 69 39 | 53 73 | 45 9 | 68 31 | 62 91 | 48 33 | 41 4 | 27 |
| 28 | 57 40 | 53 20 | 40 88 | 36 12 | 77 56 | 71 96 | 55 72 | 46 76 | 70 84 | 65 24 | 50 12 | 42 56 | 28 |
| 29 | 59 45 | 55 10 | 42 34 | 37 41 | 80 33 | 74 53 | 57 71 | 48 43 | 73 37 | 67 57 | 51 91 | 44 8 | 29 |

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



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# APPENDIX III (B)

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

| No. of Days | Male Workers not under 18 years of age | | | | | Female Workers not under 18 years of age | Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age | | | | No. of Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grade II | Intermediate Grade | Grade I | * Box Makers and Repairers | Watchers | | over 14 under 15 years | over 15 under 16 years | over 16 under 17 years | over 17 under 18 years | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| ½ | 1 30 | 1 43 | 1 53 | 1 43 | 1 48 | 1 12 | 0 73 | 0 80½ | 0 88 | 1 3 | ½ |
| 1 | 2 60 | 2 86 | 3 6 | 2 86 | 2 96 | 2 24 | 1 46 | 1 61 | 1 76 | 2 6 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 20 | 5 72 | 6 12 | 5 72 | 5 92 | 4 48 | 2 92 | 3 22 | 3 52 | 4 12 | 2 |
| 3 | 7 80 | 8 58 | 9 18 | 8 58 | 8 88 | 6 72 | 4 38 | 4 83 | 5 28 | 6 18 | 3 |
| 4 | 10 40 | 11 44 | 12 24 | 11 44 | 11 84 | 8 96 | 5 84 | 6 44 | 7 4 | 8 24 | 4 |
| 5 | 13 0 | 14 30 | 15 30 | 14 30 | 14 80 | 11 20 | 7 30 | 8 5 | 8 80 | 10 30 | 5 |
| 6 | 15 60 | 17 16 | 18 36 | 17 16 | 17 76 | 13 44 | 8 76 | 9 66 | 10 56 | 12 36 | 6 |
| 7 | 18 20 | 20 2 | 21 42 | 20 2 | 20 72 | 15 68 | 10 22 | 11 27 | 12 32 | 14 42 | 7 |
| 8 | 20 80 | 22 88 | 24 48 | 22 88 | 23 68 | 17 92 | 11 68 | 12 88 | 14 8 | 16 48 | 8 |
| 9 | 23 40 | 25 74 | 27 54 | 25 74 | 26 64 | 20 16 | 13 14 | 14 49 | 15 84 | 18 54 | 9 |
| 10 | 26 0 | 28 60 | 30 60 | 28 60 | 29 60 | 22 40 | 14 60 | 16 10 | 17 60 | 20 60 | 10 |
| 11 | 28 60 | 31 46 | 33 66 | 31 46 | 32 56 | 24 64 | 16 6 | 17 71 | 19 36 | 22 66 | 11 |
| 12 | 31 20 | 34 32 | 36 72 | 34 32 | 35 52 | 26 88 | 17 52 | 19 32 | 21 12 | 24 72 | 12 |
| 13 | 33 80 | 37 18 | 39 78 | 37 18 | 38 48 | 29 12 | 18 98 | 20 93 | 22 88 | 26 78 | 13 |
| 14 | 36 40 | 40 4 | 42 84 | 40 4 | 41 44 | 31 36 | 20 44 | 22 54 | 24 64 | 28 84 | 14 |
| 15 | 39 0 | 42 90 | 45 90 | 42 90 | 44 40 | 33 60 | 21 90 | 24 15 | 26 40 | 30 90 | 15 |
| 16 | 41 60 | 45 76 | 48 96 | 45 76 | 47 36 | 35 84 | 23 36 | 25 76 | 28 16 | 32 96 | 16 |
| 17 | 44 20 | 48 62 | 52 2 | 48 62 | 50 32 | 38 8 | 24 82 | 27 37 | 29 92 | 35 2 | 17 |
| 18 | 46 80 | 51 48 | 55 8 | 51 48 | 53 28 | 40 32 | 26 28 | 28 98 | 31 68 | 37 8 | 18 |
| 19 | 49 40 | 54 34 | 58 14 | 54 34 | 56 24 | 42 56 | 27 74 | 30 59 | 33 44 | 39 14 | 19 |
| 20 | 52 0 | 57 20 | 61 20 | 57 20 | 59 20 | 44 80 | 29 20 | 32 20 | 35 20 | 41 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 54 60 | 60 6 | 64 26 | 60 6 | 62 16 | 47 4 | 30 66 | 33 81 | 36 96 | 43 26 | 21 |
| 22 | 57 20 | 62 92 | 67 32 | 62 92 | 65 12 | 49 28 | 32 12 | 35 42 | 38 72 | 45 32 | 22 |
| 23 | 59 80 | 65 78 | 70 38 | 65 78 | 68 8 | 51 52 | 33 58 | 37 3 | 40 48 | 47 38 | 23 |
| 24 | 62 40 | 68 64 | 73 44 | 68 64 | 71 4 | 53 76 | 35 4 | 38 64 | 42 24 | 49 44 | 24 |
| 25 | 65 0 | 71 50 | 76 50 | 71 50 | 74 0 | 56 0 | 36 50 | 40 25 | 44 0 | 51 50 | 25 |
| 26 | 67 60 | 74 36 | 79 56 | 74 36 | 76 96 | 58 24 | 37 96 | 41 86 | 45 76 | 53 56 | 26 |
| 27 | 70 20 | 77 22 | 82 62 | 77 22 | 79 92 | 60 48 | 39 42 | 43 47 | 47 52 | 55 62 | 27 |
| 28 | 72 80 | 80 8 | 85 68 | 80 8 | 82 88 | 62 72 | 40 88 | 45 8 | 49 28 | 57 68 | 28 |
| 29 | 75 40 | 82 94 | 88 74 | 82 94 | 85 84 | 64 96 | 42 34 | 46 69 | 51 4 | 59 74 | 29 |

Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1952, to workers in the Engineering Trade

| No. of Days | Un-skilled | Semi-skilled | | Skilled | Kan-ganies | Watch-ers | Trade Learners and Apprentices | | | | No. of Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grade I | Grade II | | | | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3rd Year | 4th Year | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| ½ | 1 30 | 1 45 | 1 37 | 1 63 | 1 53 | 1 48 | 0 42 | 0 55 | 0 77½ | 0 97 | ½ |
| 1 | 2 60 | 2 90 | 2 74 | 3 26 | 3 6 | 2 96 | 0 84 | 1 10 | 1 55 | 1 94 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 20 | 5 80 | 5 48 | 6 52 | 6 12 | 5 92 | 1 68 | 2 20 | 3 10 | 3 88 | 2 |
| 3 | 7 80 | 8 70 | 8 22 | 9 78 | 9 18 | 8 88 | 2 52 | 3 30 | 4 65 | 5 82 | 3 |
| 4 | 10 40 | 11 60 | 10 96 | 13 4 | 12 24 | 11 84 | 3 36 | 4 40 | 6 20 | 7 76 | 4 |
| 5 | 13 0 | 14 50 | 13 70 | 16 30 | 15 30 | 14 80 | 4 20 | 5 50 | 7 75 | 9 70 | 5 |
| 6 | 15 60 | 17 40 | 16 44 | 19 56 | 18 36 | 17 76 | 5 4 | 6 60 | 9 30 | 11 64 | 6 |
| 7 | 18 20 | 20 30 | 19 18 | 22 82 | 21 42 | 20 72 | 5 88 | 7 70 | 10 85 | 13 58 | 7 |
| 8 | 20 80 | 23 20 | 21 92 | 26 8 | 24 48 | 23 68 | 6 72 | 8 80 | 12 40 | 15 52 | 8 |
| 9 | 23 40 | 26 10 | 24 66 | 29 34 | 27 54 | 26 64 | 7 56 | 9 90 | 13 95 | 17 46 | 9 |
| 10 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 27 40 | 32 60 | 30 60 | 29 60 | 8 40 | 11 0 | 15 50 | 19 40 | 10 |
| 11 | 28 60 | 31 90 | 30 14 | 35 86 | 33 66 | 32 56 | 9 24 | 12 10 | 17 5 | 21 34 | 11 |
| 12 | 31 20 | 34 80 | 32 88 | 39 12 | 36 72 | 35 52 | 10 8 | 13 20 | 18 60 | 23 28 | 12 |
| 13 | 33 80 | 37 70 | 35 62 | 42 38 | 39 78 | 38 48 | 10 92 | 14 30 | 20 15 | 25 22 | 13 |
| 14 | 36 4 | 40 60 | 38 36 | 45 64 | 42 84 | 41 44 | 11 76 | 15 40 | 21 70 | 27 16 | 14 |
| 15 | 39 0 | 43 50 | 41 10 | 48 90 | 45 90 | 44 40 | 12 60 | 16 50 | 23 25 | 29 10 | 15 |
| 16 | 41 60 | 46 40 | 43 84 | 52 16 | 48 96 | 47 36 | 13 44 | 17 60 | 24 80 | 31 4 | 16 |
| 17 | 44 20 | 49 30 | 46 58 | 55 42 | 52 2 | 50 32 | 14 28 | 18 70 | 26 35 | 32 98 | 17 |
| 18 | 46 80 | 52 20 | 49 32 | 58 68 | 55 8 | 53 28 | 15 12 | 19 80 | 27 90 | 34 92 | 18 |
| 19 | 49 40 | 55 10 | 52 6 | 61 94 | 58 14 | 56 24 | 15 96 | 20 90 | 29 45 | 36 86 | 19 |
| 20 | 52 0 | 58 0 | 54 80 | 65 20 | 61 20 | 59 20 | 16 80 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 38 80 | 20 |
| 21 | 54 60 | 60 90 | 57 54 | 68 46 | 64 26 | 62 16 | 17 64 | 23 10 | 32 55 | 40 74 | 21 |
| 22 | 57 20 | 63 80 | 60 28 | 71 72 | 67 32 | 65 12 | 18 48 | 24 20 | 34 10 | 42 68 | 22 |
| 23 | 59 80 | 66 70 | 63 2 | 74 98 | 70 38 | 68 8 | 19 32 | 25 30 | 35 65 | 44 62 | 23 |
| 24 | 62 40 | 69 60 | 65 76 | 78 24 | 73 44 | 71 4 | 20 16 | 26 40 | 37 20 | 46 56 | 24 |
| 25 | 65 0 | 72 50 | 68 50 | 81 50 | 76 50 | 74 0 | 21 0 | 27 50 | 38 75 | 48 50 | 25 |
| 26 | 67 60 | 75 40 | 71 24 | 84 76 | 79 56 | 76 96 | 21 84 | 28 60 | 40 30 | 50 44 | 26 |
| 27 | 70 20 | 78 30 | 73 98 | 88 2 | 82 62 | 79 92 | 22 68 | 29 70 | 41 85 | 52 38 | 27 |
| 28 | 72 80 | 81 20 | 76 72 | 91 28 | 85 68 | 82 88 | 23 52 | 30 80 | 43 40 | 54 32 | 28 |
| 29 | 75 40 | 84 10 | 79 46 | 94 54 | 88 74 | 85 84 | 24 36 | 31 90 | 44 95 | 56 26 | 29 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1952, to workers in the Match Manufacturing Trade

| No. of Days | Grade I | | | | Grade II | | | | Grade III | | | | Grade IV | No. of Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adults | | Young Persons | | Adults | | Young Persons | | Adults | | Young Persons | | | |
| | Male | Female | Over 14 Under 17 Years | Over 17 Under 18 Years | Male | Female | Over 14 Under 17 Years | Over 17 Under 18 Years | Male | Female | Over 14 Under 17 Years | Over 17 Under 18 Years | Watchers | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| ½ | 1 63 | 1 40 | 0 85½ | 1 10½ | 1 43 | 1 24 | 0 78 | 0 98 | 1 30 | 1 12 | 0 73 | 0 93 | 1 48 | ½ |
| 1 | 3 26 | 2 80 | 1 71 | 2 21 | 2 86 | 2 48 | 1 56 | 1 96 | 2 60 | 2 24 | 1 46 | 1 86 | 2 96 | 1 |
| 2 | 6 52 | 5 60 | 3 42 | 4 42 | 5 72 | 4 96 | 3 12 | 3 92 | 5 20 | 4 48 | 2 92 | 3 72 | 5 92 | 2 |
| 3 | 9 78 | 8 40 | 5 13 | 6 63 | 8 58 | 7 44 | 4 68 | 5 88 | 7 80 | 6 72 | 4 38 | 5 58 | 8 88 | 3 |
| 4 | 13 4 | 11 20 | 6 84 | 8 84 | 11 44 | 9 92 | 6 24 | 7 84 | 10 40 | 8 96 | 5 84 | 7 44 | 11 84 | 4 |
| 5 | 16 30 | 14 0 | 8 55 | 11 5 | 14 30 | 12 40 | 7 80 | 9 80 | 13 0 | 11 20 | 7 30 | 9 30 | 14 80 | 5 |
| 6 | 19 56 | 16 80 | 10 26 | 13 26 | 17 16 | 14 88 | 9 36 | 11 76 | 15 60 | 13 44 | 8 76 | 11 16 | 17 76 | 6 |
| 7 | 22 82 | 19 60 | 11 97 | 15 47 | 20 2 | 17 36 | 10 92 | 13 72 | 18 20 | 15 68 | 10 22 | 13 2 | 20 72 | 7 |
| 8 | 26 8 | 22 40 | 13 68 | 17 68 | 22 88 | 19 84 | 12 48 | 15 68 | 20 80 | 17 92 | 11 68 | 14 88 | 23 68 | 8 |
| 9 | 29 34 | 25 20 | 15 39 | 19 89 | 25 74 | 22 32 | 14 4 | 17 64 | 23 40 | 20 16 | 13 14 | 16 74 | 26 64 | 9 |
| 10 | 32 60 | 28 0 | 17 10 | 22 10 | 28 60 | 24 80 | 15 60 | 19 60 | 26 0 | 22 40 | 14 60 | 18 60 | 29 60 | 10 |
| 11 | 35 86 | 30 80 | 18 81 | 24 31 | 31 46 | 27 28 | 17 16 | 21 56 | 28 60 | 24 64 | 16 6 | 20 46 | 32 56 | 11 |
| 12 | 39 12 | 33 60 | 20 52 | 26 52 | 34 32 | 29 76 | 18 72 | 23 52 | 31 20 | 26 88 | 17 52 | 22 32 | 35 52 | 12 |
| 13 | 42 38 | 36 40 | 22 23 | 28 73 | 37 18 | 32 24 | 20 28 | 25 48 | 33 80 | 29 12 | 18 98 | 24 18 | 38 48 | 13 |
| 14 | 45 64 | 39 20 | 23 94 | 30 94 | 40 4 | 34 72 | 21 84 | 27 44 | 36 40 | 31 36 | 20 44 | 26 4 | 41 44 | 14 |
| 15 | 48 90 | 42 0 | 25 65 | 33 15 | 42 90 | 37 20 | 23 40 | 29 40 | 39 0 | 33 60 | 21 90 | 27 90 | 44 40 | 15 |
| 16 | 52 16 | 44 80 | 27 36 | 35 36 | 45 76 | 39 68 | 24 96 | 31 36 | 41 60 | 35 84 | 23 36 | 29 76 | 47 36 | 16 |
| 17 | 55 42 | 47 60 | 29 7 | 37 57 | 48 62 | 42 16 | 26 52 | 33 32 | 44 20 | 38 8 | 24 82 | 31 62 | 50 32 | 17 |
| 18 | 58 68 | 50 40 | 30 78 | 39 78 | 51 48 | 44 64 | 28 8 | 35 28 | 46 80 | 40 32 | 26 28 | 33 48 | 53 28 | 18 |
| 19 | 61 94 | 53 20 | 32 49 | 41 99 | 54 34 | 47 12 | 29 64 | 37 24 | 49 40 | 42 56 | 27 74 | 35 34 | 56 24 | 19 |
| 20 | 65 20 | 56 0 | 34 20 | 44 20 | 57 20 | 49 60 | 31 20 | 39 20 | 52 0 | 44 80 | 29 20 | 37 20 | 59 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 68 46 | 58 80 | 35 91 | 46 41 | 60 6 | 52 8 | 32 76 | 41 16 | 54 60 | 47 4 | 30 66 | 39 6 | 62 16 | 21 |
| 22 | 71 72 | 61 60 | 37 62 | 48 62 | 62 92 | 54 56 | 34 32 | 43 12 | 57 20 | 49 28 | 32 12 | 40 92 | 65 12 | 22 |
| 23 | 74 98 | 64 40 | 39 33 | 50 83 | 65 78 | 57 4 | 35 88 | 45 8 | 59 80 | 51 52 | 33 58 | 42 78 | 68 8 | 23 |
| 24 | 78 24 | 67 20 | 41 4 | 53 4 | 68 64 | 59 52 | 37 44 | 47 4 | 62 40 | 53 76 | 35 4 | 44 64 | 71 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 81 50 | 70 0 | 42 75 | 55 25 | 71 50 | 62 0 | 39 0 | 49 0 | 65 0 | 56 0 | 36 50 | 46 50 | 74 0 | 25 |
| 26 | 84 76 | 72 80 | 44 46 | 57 46 | 74 36 | 64 48 | 40 56 | 50 96 | 67 60 | 58 24 | 37 96 | 48 36 | 76 96 | 26 |
| 27 | 88 2 | 75 60 | 46 17 | 59 67 | 77 22 | 66 96 | 42 12 | 52 92 | 70 20 | 60 48 | 39 42 | 50 22 | 79 92 | 27 |
| 28 | 91 28 | 78 40 | 47 88 | 61 88 | 80 8 | 69 44 | 43 68 | 54 88 | 72 80 | 62 72 | 40 88 | 52 8 | 82 88 | 28 |
| 29 | 94 54 | 81 20 | 49 59 | 64 9 | 82 94 | 71 92 | 45 24 | 56 84 | 75 40 | 64 96 | 42 34 | 53 94 | 85 84 | 29 |

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



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

## APPENDIX III (E)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during February, 1952, to workers in the Building Trade**

| No. of Days | Unskilled | | | Semi-skilled | | Skilled | No. of Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Young Person | Grade II | Grade I | | |
| | Rs c. | Rs c. | Rs c. | Rs c. | Rs c. | Rs c. | |
| ½ | 1 30 | 1 18 | 1 8 | 1 45 | 1 53 | 1 63 | ½ |
| 1 | 2 60 | 2 36 | 2 16 | 2 90 | 3 6 | 3 26 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 20 | 4 72 | 4 32 | 5 80 | 6 12 | 6 52 | 2 |
| 3 | 7 80 | 7 8 | 6 48 | 8 70 | 9 18 | 9 78 | 3 |
| 4 | 10 40 | 9 44 | 8 64 | 11 60 | 12 24 | 13 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 13 0 | 11 80 | 10 80 | 14 50 | 15 30 | 16 30 | 5 |
| 6 | 15 60 | 14 16 | 12 96 | 17 40 | 18 36 | 19 56 | 6 |
| 7 | 18 20 | 16 52 | 15 12 | 20 30 | 21 42 | 22 82 | 7 |
| 8 | 20 80 | 18 88 | 17 28 | 23 20 | 24 48 | 26 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 23 40 | 21 24 | 19 44 | 26 10 | 27 54 | 29 34 | 9 |
| 10 | 26 0 | 23 60 | 21 60 | 29 0 | 30 60 | 32 60 | 10 |
| 11 | 28 60 | 25 96 | 23 76 | 31 90 | 33 66 | 35 86 | 11 |
| 12 | 31 20 | 28 32 | 25 92 | 34 80 | 36 72 | 39 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 33 80 | 30 68 | 28 8 | 37 70 | 39 78 | 42 38 | 13 |
| 14 | 36 40 | 33 4 | 30 24 | 40 60 | 42 84 | 45 64 | 14 |
| 15 | 39 0 | 35 40 | 32 40 | 43 50 | 45 90 | 48 90 | 15 |
| 16 | 41 60 | 37 76 | 34 56 | 46 40 | 48 96 | 52 16 | 16 |
| 17 | 44 20 | 40 12 | 36 72 | 49 30 | 52 2 | 55 42 | 17 |
| 18 | 46 80 | 42 48 | 38 88 | 52 20 | 55 8 | 58 68 | 18 |
| 19 | 49 40 | 44 84 | 41 4 | 55 10 | 58 14 | 61 94 | 19 |
| 20 | 52 0 | 47 20 | 43 20 | 58 0 | 61 20 | 65 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 54 60 | 49 56 | 45 36 | 60 90 | 64 26 | 68 46 | 21 |
| 22 | 57 20 | 51 92 | 47 52 | 63 80 | 67 32 | 71 72 | 22 |
| 23 | 59 80 | 54 28 | 49 68 | 66 70 | 70 38 | 74 98 | 23 |
| 24 | 62 40 | 56 64 | 51 84 | 69 60 | 73 44 | 78 24 | 24 |
| 25 | 65 0 | 59 0 | 54 0 | 72 50 | 76 50 | 81 50 | 25 |
| 26 | 67 60 | 61 36 | 56 16 | 75 40 | 79 56 | 84 76 | 26 |
| 27 | 70 20 | 63 72 | 58 32 | 78 30 | 82 62 | 88 2 | 27 |
| 28 | 72 80 | 66 8 | 60 48 | 81 20 | 85 68 | 91 28 | 28 |
| 29 | 75 40 | 68 44 | 62 64 | 84 10 | 88 74 | 94 54 | 29 |



Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

# "CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE"

## A Monthly Review of Matters pertaining to Labour

*Issued by the* DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CEYLON

The price per copy is Re. 1 inclusive of postage (Inland)

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 10 (12 months) | inclusive of postage—Inland | |
| Rs. 11 | do. | India, Pakistan & Burma |
| 16*s.* | do. | United Kingdom & Australia |
| $ 2·50 | do. | U. S. A. & Canada |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Facing Contents Page | ... Full Page | ... Rs. 125 |
| 4th Page of Cover | ... Full Page | ... Rs. 125 |
| 3rd Page of Cover | ... Full Page | .... Rs. 100 |
| 2nd Page of Cover | ... Full Page | ... Rs. 100 |
| 1st Advertisement Page | ... Full Page | ... Rs. 100 |
| Inside Full | ... Full Page | ... Rs. 80 |
| Inside Half | ... Half Page | ... Rs. 45 |

No Quarter Pages

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

*Enquiries regarding the* Ceylon Labour Gazette *may be made from :—*

**THE "CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE",**

(*Editor*—C. CARTHIGESAN)

**c/o The Department of Labour,**

**Lower Lake Road, Colombo 3**

*Tel. No.* 2572

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
P. O. Box No. 575,
LOWER LAKE ROAD,
Colombo 3

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

*for*

ALL YOUR ENGINEERING JOBS

CONSULT

**PARAKRAMAS LTD.**

CEYLON ENGINEERING WORKS

**P. O. BOX 102** Telephone: **4177** **COLOMBO**

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN THE

CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org