

29 SEP 1952

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Ceylon LABOUR GAZETTE

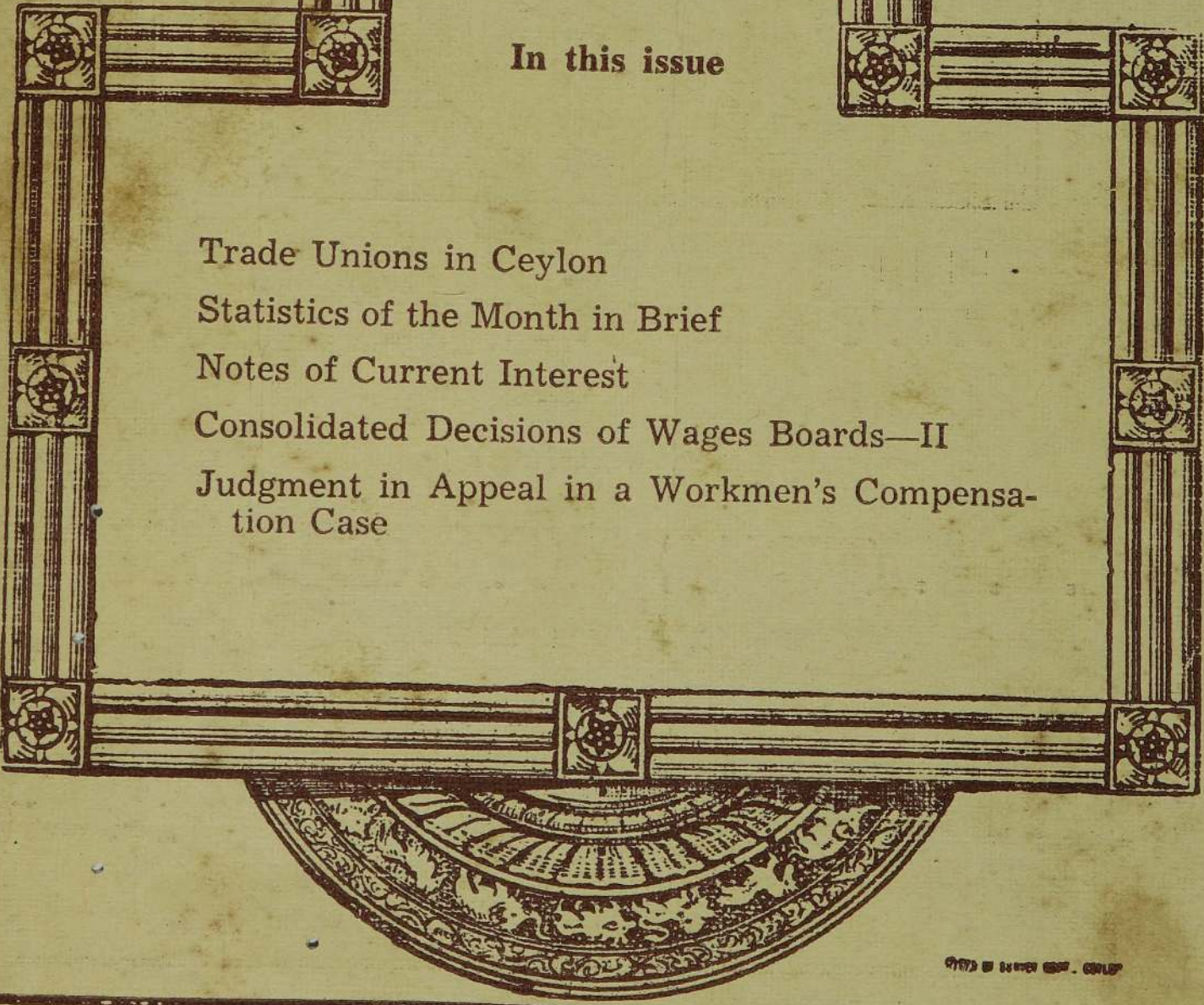


VOLUME III
No. 9

SEPTEMBER
1952

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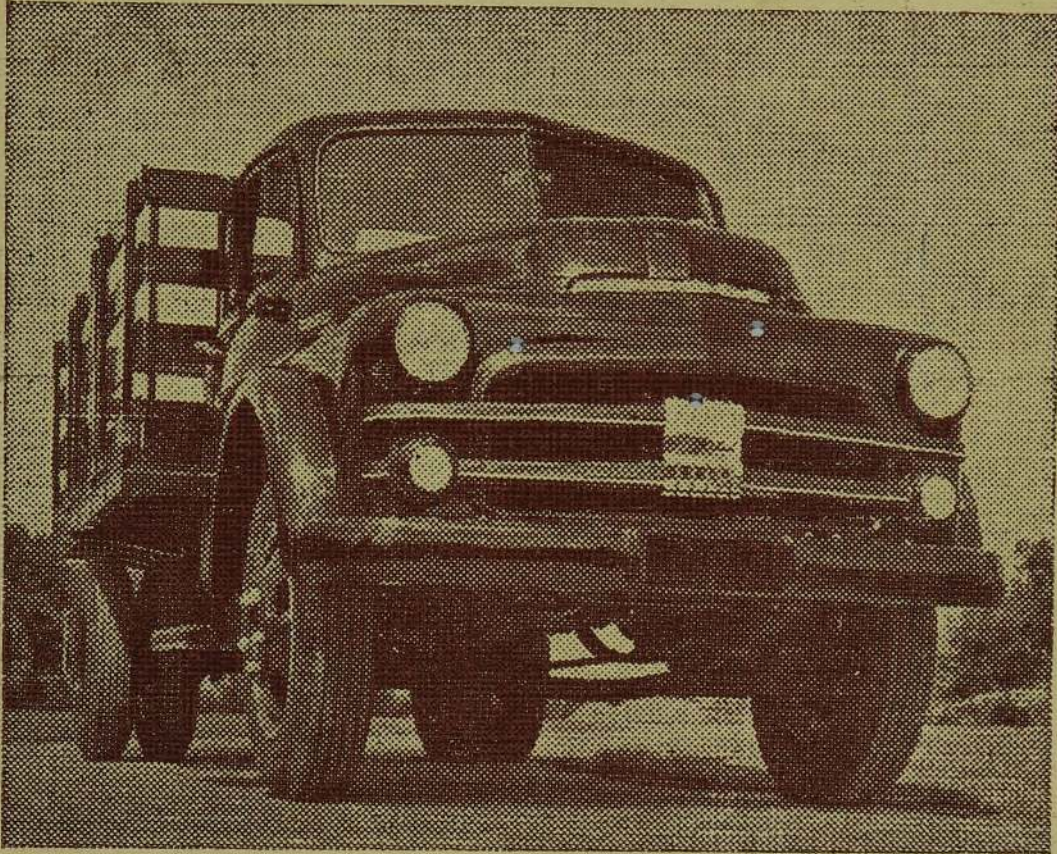
- Trade Unions in Ceylon
- Statistics of the Month in Brief
- Notes of Current Interest
- Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards—II
- Judgment in Appeal in a Workmen's Compensation Case



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CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME III No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1952

TRADE UNIONS IN CEYLON

The Growth of the Trade Union Movement

The Trade Unions Ordinance, No. 14 of 1935, came into operation on November 1, 1935. The statistics given below about the number of unions applying for registration, the number of unions registered, the number unions whose registrations were cancelled and the number of trade unions functioning at the end of the year for each of the years for the period since 1935 will show the growth of the trade union movement in Ceylon.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN CEYLON

Year	No. of Unions applying for registration	No. registered during the year	*No. cancelled during the year	No. of Unions functioning at end of year
1935 ..	—	—	—	—
1936 ..	—	28	—	—
1937 ..	—	10	6	31
1938 ..	—	4	1	34
1939 ..	13	Nil	Nil	34
1940 ..	49	25	1	58
1941 ..	41	28	12	74
1942 ..	21	20	15	78
1943 ..	42	29	34	72
1944 ..	32	24	9	84
1945 ..	40	23	22	84
1946 ..	41	33	3	114
1947 ..	32	18	51	81
1948 ..	53	29	9	101
1949 ..	60	44	8	142
1950 ..	66	52	9	185
1951 ..	105	94	42	237

* Cancellations due to amalgamation of unions not included under this column.

2. It is significant to note from the statement given above that year after year there has been a very large number of unions whose registrations were cancelled. This large number of cancellations does not speak well of the future of the trade union movement in Ceylon. The following quotation from the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour for 1951 will be of interest in this connection. "..... it is regrettable to note that most unions do not pay

sufficient attention to the maintenance of proper accounts, as a result of which the annual returns are very often delayed or not sent in at all. This resulted in the cancellation of the registration of no less than 37 unions”.

3. Another noteworthy feature in the statistics included in para. 1 above is the large number of registrations made in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. This is primarily due to the amending of the Trade Union Ordinance in August, 1948, making special provision for the registration of unions of public servants. 28 unions of public servants were registered in 1949, while for the years 1950 and 1951, the number of such unions registered were 35 and 66 respectively. At the end of 1951, out of a total of 237, unions functioning as many as 129 were unions of public servants.

Classification of Trade Unions by Trade

4. The table given below shows the classification of the workers' trade unions which furnished returns for the year 1951 according to trade—

<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Plantations and agriculture	9	159,873
Industrial	14	6,704
Transportation	23	11,283
Clerical	16	13,990
Professional	20	4,854
General	32	36,949
	114	233,653

Plantations and agriculture account for the largest membership. This is only to be expected as roughly fifty per cent. of the organizable workers in Ceylon is engaged in the plantations.

Size of Trade Unions

5. The distribution of the trade unions including Federations, furnishing returns, by membership is given in table below—

Registered Trade Unions furnishing returns classified by membership as on March 31, 1951

<i>Groups</i>	<i>No. of Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>	
			<i>Total No. of all Unions</i>	<i>Total membership of all Unions</i>
Below 50	20	521	16.13	.22
50 and below 250	41	5,606	33.07	2.38
250 and below 1,000	46	26,189	37.10	11.13
1,000 and below 5,000	12	23,667	9.68	10.06
5,000 and under 10,000	2	13,140	1.61	5.58
10,000 and under 25,000	2	31,898	1.61	13.56
25,000 and over	1	134,271	.80	57.07
Total	124	235,292	100	100

It will be noted that approximately 49 per cent. of the unions furnishing returns had a membership of less than 250 and accounted for only 260 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions. Another 37.10 per cent. of the unions had a membership of between 250 and 1,000. Thus only 13.70 per cent. of the unions had a membership of 1,000 and over, but these accounted for nearly 86.27 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions. It must be mentioned that under this group is included one union with a membership of 134,271 out of a total membership of 235,292 or in other words 57 per cent. of the total membership.

6. It is significant to note from the information given in the table in the preceding paragraph that unions with a membership of below 1,000 constitute nearly 87 per cent. of the total number of unions. The same feature is noticed in the case of Trade Unions in India and the United Kingdom. In India, 85 per cent. of the unions furnishing information as on March 31, 1950, were unions with a membership of below 1,000. In the United Kingdom there were 704 trade unions at the end of the year 1950, and 400 out of these or 57 per cent. had a membership of less than 1,000. The distribution of the unions according to membership in these two countries is shown in the statements given below—

United Kingdom

<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>No. of Unions</i>	<i>Total membership</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>	
			<i>Total No. of all Unions</i>	<i>Total membership of all Unions</i>
Under 100 ..	133 ..	7,000 ..	18.9 ..	0.1
100 and under 500 ..	194 ..	49,000 ..	27.6 ..	0.5
500 and under 1,000 ..	73 ..	50,000 ..	10.4 ..	0.6
1,000 and under 2,500 ..	96 ..	147,000 ..	13.6 ..	1.6
2,500 and under 5,000 ..	74 ..	262,000 ..	10.5 ..	2.8
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	42 ..	287,000 ..	6.0 ..	3.1
10,000 and under 15,000 ..	23 ..	280,000 ..	3.3 ..	3.0
15,000 and under 25,000 ..	19 ..	358,000 ..	2.7 ..	3.9
25,000 and under 50,000 ..	20 ..	717,000 ..	2.8 ..	7.8
50,000 and under 100,000 ..	13 ..	962,000 ..	1.8 ..	10.4
100,000 or over ..	17 ..	6,116,000 ..	2.4 ..	66.2
Total ..	704	9,235,000	100.0	100.0

India

Distribution of Registered Trade Unions submitting Returns according to Membership as on March 31, 1950

Membership	Unions which furnished figures of membership		Membership at the end of the year	
	Number	Percentage to Total	Number	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5
Below 50	251	13.0	7,799	0.4
50 to 99	290	15.1	20,820	1.1
100 to 299	590	30.7	106,343	5.8
300 to 499	209	10.9	81,626	4.5
500 to 999	277	14.4	201,899	11.2
1,000 to 1,999	145	7.6	201,189	11.0
2,000 to 4,999	92	4.8	285,008	15.7
5,000 to 9,999	32	1.7	217,038	11.9
10,000 to 19,999	19	1.0	253,993	13.9
20,000 and over	15	0.8	445,417	24.5
Total	1,920	100.0	1,821,132	100.0

Financial position of Trade Unions

7. The table given below shows the details of the financial position of Trade Unions separately for workers and employers unions—

Statement showing the Financial Position of Trade Unions on available information as at March 31, 1951

	No. of Unions	Balance at the beginning of the year Rs.	Income Rs.	Expenses Rs.	Balance at the end of the year Rs.
Unions :					
Employers	10	28,990	383,549	367,458	45,081
Employees	114	133,832	414,449	359,014	189,267
Total	124	162,822	797,998	726,472	234,348
Federations :					
Employers	1	4,357	70,721	75,079	—
Employees	3	149	7,290	7,246	193
Total	4	4,506	78,011	82,324	193

It will be noted that the 10 employers unions as against the 114 workers unions accounted for 48.06 per cent. of the total income and 50.58 per cent. of the total expenditure. In the case of Federations, the one employers Federation compared to the 3 workers Federations accounted for 90.66 per cent. of the income and 91.20 per cent. of the expenditure.

8. In the statements given below, the unions are shown classified according to the amounts of their closing balances. In the case of workers unions, 64, out of the 114 unions, had a closing balance of

less than Rs. 500. In the case of the employers' unions, 5, out of a total of 10 unions, had balances of below Rs. 500. Of the remaining 5, one had a closing balance of Rs. 33,706.22 as against the total of Rs. 45,081.10 for the 10 unions—

WORKERS' UNIONS

	<i>No. of Unions</i>	<i>Amount Rs.</i>
No. of Unions with nil balance	4	—
No. of Unions having balance under Rs. 50	18	429
No. of Unions having balance of Rs. 50 but under Rs. 100	7	513
No. of Unions having balance of Rs. 100 but under Rs. 250	17	2,825
No. of Unions having balance of Rs. 250 but under Rs. 500	18	6,744
No. of Unions having balance of Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1,000	22	14,931
No. of Unions having balance of Rs. 1,000 but under Rs. 5,000	18	44,748
No. of Unions having balance of Rs. 5,000 but under Rs. 10,000	6	41,638
No. of Unions having balance of Rs. 10,000 and over	4	77,439
	114	189,267

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS

	<i>No. of Unions</i>	<i>Amount Rs. c.</i>
Under Rs. 50	—	—
Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100	2	142 79
Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250	1	103 92
Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500	2	753 55
Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	1	882 94
Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	2	2,850 84
Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 10,000	1	6,640 84
Rs. 10,000 and over	1	33,706 22
Total	10	45,081 10

Political Funds of Trade Unions

9. As on March 31, 1951, there were only 3 unions which had a political fund, but two of these show no income or expenditure for the year, while the third had an opening balance of Rs. 2,971.04, an income of Rs. 1,353.00, an expenditure of Rs. 38.75 and a closing balance of Rs. 4,285.29.

Contributed by:

S. R.

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

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

Cost of Living

The Colombo working class cost of living index number for August, 1952, was 275, two points lower than the figure for July, 1952. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for August, 1952, was 276, the same figure as for July, 1952.

Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

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

	<i>June,</i> <i>1952</i>	<i>July,</i> <i>1952</i>
Technical and clerical ..	5,992 ..	6,378
Skilled ..	7,010 ..	7,275
Semi-skilled ..	12,122 ..	12,818
Unskilled ..	23,896 ..	24,864
	49,020	51,335

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

	<i>June,</i> <i>1952</i>	<i>July,</i> <i>1952</i>
Technical and clerical ..	217 ..	254
Skilled ..	173 ..	151
Semi-skilled ..	103 ..	193
Unskilled ..	416 ..	507
	909	1,105

Strikes

There were altogether seven strikes in the month of June, 1952, involving 584 workers and a loss of 745 man-days. Two of these strikes were on estates involving 99 workers and a loss of 169 man-days. With regard to the other five strikes, one was in the Motor Transport trade, involving 36 workers and a loss of 109 man-days, two were in Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade, involving 240 workers and a loss of 258 man-days, one in an institution, run by the State involving 200 workers and a loss of 200 man-days, and the other in an Eating House, involving 9 workers and a loss of 9 man-days.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In August, 1952, there was an excess of departures over arrivals of Indian estate labourers from the Island amounting to 1,400. 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. But, however in August this year there had been an excess of departures over arrivals.

Wage rates

The minimum wages payable for the month of September, 1952, to workers in all the Trades, to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied, will be the same as in the previous month.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Expert and Employment Services

Mr. H. A. Bulpitt, an Expert in Employment Service Organization, has already assumed duties to advise the Government in the development and improvement of its Employment Services. Mr. Bulpitt is expected to remain here in this connection for six months.

I. L. O. Awards

Mr. N. L. Abeywira, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, has been awarded an Internship by the I. L. O. for the study of its work and its organization. This course of study will last two months. Mr. Abeywira has already started work in Geneva.

An I. L. O. Fellowship in Labour Legislation has been awarded to Mr. C. Carthigesan, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, tenable for a period of six months in the United Kingdom. Mr. Carthigesan's course of study begins this month.

Trade Union Registrations

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

- 502 .. North-Western Motor Workers' Union.
- 503 .. Association of Transport Officers of the Motor Traffic Department.
- 504 .. Sri Lanka United Agricultural Department Motor Drivers' Union.
- 505 .. Kandy Municipal and General Workers' Union.
- 506 .. Gal Oya Development Board Carpentry Workshop Workers' Union.
- 507 .. Batticaloa D. I. Carpentry Workers' Union.
- 508 .. National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd. Field Officers' Association (Ceylon).

A SOCIAL SCIENTIST LOOKS AT THE TRADE UNIONS

Setting out to assess the personality of the working man in the United Kingdom a social scientist has found himself measuring the character and prospects of Britain's trade union Movement.

Each union, he finds, has its own character, traditions and customs which are an inheritance of its own history. But looking at trade unions as a whole he sees them as a bulwark of industrial peace and lawfulness.

What is significant about this judgment is that it comes from a man who has no personal experience of trade union membership or even of life in industry; a man, moreover, who is still something of a stranger to Britain's way of life. And the impression he has formed is a product not so much of formal and official investigations as of talks with hundreds of working men.

Inspiring Feelings of Loyalty

He is Ferdynand Zweig, Polish doctor of law, professor and journalist, who escaped from the Nazis, reached Britain in June, 1940, and has been there ever since. In his newly-published book "The British Worker", Dr. Zweig has a chapter on the worker in his trade union. The fact that not only in this chapter but in many other passages in Dr. Zweig's book trade unionism is mentioned indicates how great a part the unions play in the lives of people in Britain today.

He is impressed by the feelings of loyalty and solidarity that union membership inspires even among those who do not attend meetings or who grumble at the union's policy or leadership. The longer the history of a trade union and the tougher its struggle to survive and succeed, the greater is the affection of the member for it, declares Dr. Zweig.

Yet the Polish observer does not find the unions restrictive of their members' individuality. Rather does union membership give a worker a self-respect he might not otherwise enjoy. It increases his strength and confidence and, therefore, his status.

For many workers the unions have indeed provided the main opportunity for self-education and self-expression. It is in the trade union service that they have developed their talents for oratory, administration, diplomacy, negotiation and leadership. They have studied at evening classes—many run in conjunction with their unions—not so much to improve their prospects of gaining a higher personal standard of living but so that they might be better trade unionists.

Some who have then been elected by their fellows to employ their talents at the highest level in the full-time paid service of the union have subsequently graduated to major posts of influence outside the trade union field—in Government, as in the case of the late Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, and others; or at the head of great nationalised industries, as in the case of Walter Citrine, the former electrician who is now chairman of Britain's electricity undertaking. But very few, it is worth noting, make their way into the ordinary commercial enterprise.

Today there are many more opportunities for the youngster of talent to get a higher education in a formal way before he starts work, and in some unions that may one day cause a change from the traditional practice of choosing their leaders from among those working at the trade.

Dr. Zweig declares that a characteristic of unions is their conservatism. He is no doubt right in looking upon the United Kingdom worker as industrially conservative and often suspicious of new

methods. On his own, particularly if he is a craftsman, he would perhaps be resistant to change. But his union membership enables him to hammer out in discussion at union meetings all the implications of, say, some new productivity technique and then to ensure, in negotiations between his union and employer, that the technique is introduced with full regard for the standards of craftsmanship he prizes. In that way the worker is able to take the brakes off progress without the fear of getting crushed under the wheels.

Attack on Inefficiency

The unions, it is true, may still be described as defensive organisations but taking part in the work of joint productivity councils, by familiarising themselves with the latest motion study methods and by learning the ways of modern production engineering and having their officials trained by industrial consultants, many of them are demonstrating that attack on inefficiency in their industries is the best method of defence of their members' living standards.

These developments are proceeding at an uneven pace from one union to another but as Dr. Zweig wisely says: "British trade unionism was always experimental, piecemeal, varied, committed to the methods of trial and error, deprived of general theories and doctrines, and imbued with a great sense of responsibility and common-sense. It has grown organically and was not shaped, moulded, or planned by anyone. And so it will continue growing and bringing forth new shoots".

Contributed by :

C. H. HARTWELL,
Editor of the publications
issued by Britain's Trades
Union Congress.

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL IN A WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASE

Present : Rose C.J.

M. MAILENTHINONA, Appellant *v.* PEIRIS DE SILVA,
Respondent.

S. C. 408—*Workmen's Compensation Case No. C3/9/51.*

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance—Section 3—Cause of accident—arising out of and in the course of employment—Test is whether the employment contributed to the accident or not.

In a proceeding under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance the point for determination was whether the death of a workman "arose out of and in the course of his employment" or not.

The deceased, who was a carpenter by trade, was at the time of his death, engaged upon light work.

Medical evidence on this point disclosed that death was due to heart failure as a result of the diseased condition of the heart; that severe exertion could cause death in a heart of this type; moreover, that even people who lead a sedentary life might die suddenly if the heart was in such a condition.

Held, that the death was due to the disease alone and that it could not fairly be said to be attributable in any degree to the nature of his work.

APPEAL from an order of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation.

M. A. M. Hussain, for appellant.

S. J. Kadirgamar with G. L. L. de Silva, for respondent.

July 23, 1952. ROSE C.J.—

This is an appeal by the dependent of a deceased workman against a finding of the learned Commissioner that his death did not arise out of, and in the course of, his employment. The facts of the case appear to be that the deceased man, who was 60 years of age, was suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart. According to Dr. Jayawardena, the J. M. O. of Kandy who performed the post-mortem, the valves of the heart were atheromatous (thickened and whitish). The doctor was of opinion that death was due to heart failure as a result of the diseased condition of the heart. He stated that severe exertion could cause death in a heart of this type; moreover that even people who lead a sedentary life might suddenly die if the heart was in such condition. It appears that the deceased, who was a carpenter by trade, was at the time of his death engaged upon light work. He was, according to the evidence, engaged upon making a mould and for this purpose required 4 light pine wood planks each of which appears to have been 2" wide and 1" thick. It appears that pine boards are commonly used for this purpose, and according to the evidence of a fellow workman of the deceased are very light, and these particular planks could not have weighed more than a few pounds. Upon these facts the learned Commissioner found that the death was due to the disease alone and could not fairly be said to be attributable in any degree to the nature of his work.

In coming to his decision the learned Commissioner appears to have been guided by the correct test which is laid down in *Clover Clayton and Co., Ltd. v. Hughes*¹. In that case a workman suffering from a serious aneurism was engaged in tightening a nut with a spanner when he suddenly fell down dead from rupture of the aneurism. The County Court Judge found upon conflicting evidence, that death was caused by a strain arising out of the arduous work of the deceased operating upon a condition of the body which was such as to render the strain fatal. Three of the five Law Lords who heard the appeal held that there was evidence to support the finding that it was a case of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. The two dissenting Law Lords held that there was insufficient evidence to justify such a finding. Lord Loreburn, who

¹ 1910 Appeal Cases page 242.

delivered the principal judgment, says at page 247, "in each case the arbitrator ought to consider whether in substance, as far as he can judge on such a matter, the accident came from the disease alone, so that whatever the man had been doing it would probably have come all the same, or whether the employment contributed to it. In other words, Did he die from the disease alone or from the disease and employment taken together, looking at it broadly, I say, and free from overnice conjectures, was it the disease that did it, or did the work he was doing help in any material degree"? This is the test that the learned Commissioner endeavoured to apply in the present case.

It is significant that two of the three Law Lords who affirmed the finding of the County Court Judge conceded that they themselves might well have come to a different conclusion on the facts, Lord Loreburn saying, at page 247, "In the present case I might have come to a different conclusion on the facts had I been an arbitrator, but I am bound by the finding if there was evidence to support it". Lord Maenaghten says at page 249, "The real question as it seems to me is this: 'Did it arise out of his employment?' On this point the evidence before the County Court Judge was undoubtedly conflicting but he has held that it did, and I think there was sufficient evidence to support that finding, though I do not say I should have come to the same conclusion myself".

Applying Lord Loreburn's test to the present matter and having regard to the consideration that appellate courts should not disturb the finding of a Commissioner in matters under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance unless there is no, or insufficient, evidence to support it, I have come to the conclusion that it would not be proper for me to disturb the finding in the present case. It seems to me that this is eminently one of those matters in which the inferences to be drawn from the evidence might vary with the individual adjudicator, but it is in my opinion impossible to say that the learned Commissioner's finding is unsupported by the evidence.

For these reasons the appeal is dismissed with costs.

Appeal dismissed

CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS *

II—The Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

The original decisions in respect of the Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade made by the Wages Board for the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade came into force on December 1, 1946. A notification relating to those decisions was published under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,629 of November 15, 1946. Decisions varying earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazettes Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, and No. 10,429 of July 30, 1952.

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

Note by the Editor.

Decisions

Part I

Direction under Section 20 (2) (b)

The special allowance shall be computed and published monthly by the Commissioner of Labour.

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

Definition of a normal working day (section 24)

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

Part II

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

- (1) a basic rate, and
- (2) a special allowance, as set out hereunder.

1 <i>Class of Worker</i>	2 <i>Basic Rate for a normal working Day</i>	3 <i>Rate of Special Allowance for a normal working day in any month</i>																																	
Male worker not under 16 years of age .. Re. 1·10 Female worker not under 15 years of age 90 cents Child worker .. 65 cents			<p>Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 215, the special allowance shall be—</p> <p>for a male worker not under 16 years of age .. 67 cents for a female worker not under 15 years of age .. 54 cents for a child worker .. 47 cents</p> <p>Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is above or below 215, the rates of the special allowance hereinbefore prescribed shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, for each complete unit of 5 points by which the index number exceeds or falls short of 215 (no account being taken of any fraction of that unit) by an amount computed at the rates set out hereunder as illustrated in tables below*.</p> <p>3 cents in the case of a male worker not under 16 years of age. 2 cents in the case of a female worker not under 15 years of age. 2 cents in the case of a child worker.</p> <p><i>*Tables illustrating the application of the preceding paragraph</i></p> <p>1—Special allowance in the event of a rise in the index number.</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Index Numbers</i></th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>Special Allowance</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>for a male worker not under 16 years of age</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>for a female worker not under 15 years of age</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>for a child worker</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Cents</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Cents</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Cents</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>215–219 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">67</td> <td style="text-align: center;">54</td> <td style="text-align: center;">47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>220–224 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">56</td> <td style="text-align: center;">49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>225–229 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">73</td> <td style="text-align: center;">58</td> <td style="text-align: center;">51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>230–234 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">76</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>235–239 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">79</td> <td style="text-align: center;">62</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Index Numbers</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>				<i>for a male worker not under 16 years of age</i>	<i>for a female worker not under 15 years of age</i>	<i>for a child worker</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	215–219 ..	67	54	47	220–224 ..	70	56	49	225–229 ..	73	58	51	230–234 ..	76	60	53	235–239 ..	79	62	55
<i>Index Numbers</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>																																		
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225–229 ..	73	58	51																																
230–234 ..	76	60	53																																
235–239 ..	79	62	55																																

Part IV

Weekly holiday (section 24)

Every employer shall allow each Sunday as the weekly holiday to all workers employed under him: Provided, however, that an employer may employ any worker on a Sunday, subject to the conditions—

- (1) that a day within the six days next succeeding such Sunday shall be allowed to that worker as a holiday ;
- (2) that in respect of work done on such Sunday—
 - (a) a worker who has worked for 9 hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal) or for any period that falls short of nine hours by reason of the failure of the employer to provide him with work shall be remunerated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day;
 - (b) a worker who has worked for less than 9 hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal) by reason of his unwillingness to work, shall for each hour that he has worked, be paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day by 8);
 - (c) a worker who has worked for more than 9 hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal) shall be remunerated at twice the hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day by 8) for each hour of work in excess of 9 hours ; and
- (3) that the remuneration due to a worker for work done on the weekly holiday during any period shall be paid within the time prescribed for the payment of wages for such period by section 2 (b) of the Wages Boards Ordinance.

The preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to workers engaged in watching (field) and cattle keeping.

Annual holidays (section 25)

1. (a) If a male worker of not less than 16 years of age has been in continuous employment under the same employer and has worked for more than 228 days in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), he shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of 1 holiday for each unit of 5 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 228 : Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 288 days.

(b) If a female worker or a child worker has been in continuous employment under the same employer and has worked for more than 204 days in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), such worker shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of 1 holiday for each unit of 5 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds

204 : Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 264 days.

2. (i) If a worker is entitled in any year to seven holidays he shall be allowed, and he shall take those seven holidays on consecutive days.

(ii) If a worker is entitled in any year to more than seven holidays he shall be allowed, and he shall take, at least seven of those holidays on consecutive days.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, a worker shall be allowed his holiday or holidays on a day or days to be mutually agreed upon between him and his employer, but he shall not be allowed such holiday or holidays during the period April to June.

4. (1) The remuneration payable in respect of each holiday which a worker is entitled to under paragraph 1 (including a holiday which such worker is entitled to under that paragraph read with paragraph 6 (a)), by reason of work performed during the preceding year, shall be his average daily wages ascertained by dividing his total wages (exclusive of overtime and bonuses) earned by him during that year by the number of days on which the worker has actually worked during that year.

(2) The remuneration payable in respect of each holiday which a worker is entitled to under paragraphs 6 (b) and 6 (c), by reason of work performed during the current year, shall be his average daily wages ascertained by dividing his total wages (exclusive of overtime and bonuses) earned by him during the current year by the number of days on which the worker has actually worked during that year.

5. The remuneration due to a worker in respect of his holiday or holidays shall be paid to him before such holiday or holidays, but not earlier than 10 days before such holiday or holidays.

6. (a) Where a worker intends to leave his employment of his own accord or is to be discontinued or dismissed from employment, such worker shall be entitled to take and shall take, during the period immediately preceding such leaving, discontinuance or dismissal, every holiday that he was entitled to in respect of the previous year which he has not already taken.

(b) Where a male worker of not less than 16 years of age intends to leave his employment of his own accord or is to be discontinued or dismissed from employment by his employer during the current year, such worker shall be entitled to take and shall take, during the period immediately preceding such leaving, discontinuance or dismissal, a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of 1 holiday for each unit of 5 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked during the current year exceeds the number of days computed by multiplying the number of months during which the worker has worked in the current year by 19 : Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 288 days.

(c) Where a female worker or a child worker intends to leave the worker's employment of the worker's own accord or is to be discontinued or dismissed from employment by the worker's employer during

the current year, such worker shall be entitled to take and shall take, during the period immediately preceding such leaving, discontinuance or dismissal, a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of 1 holiday for each unit of 5 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked during the current year exceeds the number of days computed by multiplying the number of months during which the worker has worked in the current year by 17: Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 264 days.

A worker specified in this paragraph shall be remunerated for such holidays in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4: Provided, however, that the total number of holidays that such a worker might take in any year shall not exceed twenty-one.

7. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions—

“child worker” means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age;

“days on which the worker has worked” shall be deemed to include—

- (i) every holiday allowed by the employer to the worker under section 25;
- (ii) every holiday or day of absence from work to which a worker is entitled by or under the provisions of any written law other than the Wages Boards Ordinance;
- (iii) every day of absence on any grounds approved by the employer other than absence from the Island except on a holiday allowed by the employer under section 25;
- (iv) every day of absence due to any injury to the worker caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, provided such injury had been notified to the employer;
- (v) every day of absence due to the disease of anthrax or due to any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 117);
- (vi) every day on which the employer fails to provide work for the worker; and
- (vii) every day of absence due to a strike or lockout that is not illegal, in case such days do not in the aggregate exceed 30 days a year;

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

“year” means a continuous period of 12 months.

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

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
1944	102	94	105	156	127	109
1945	110	94	119	165	158	121
1946	113	111	124	180	155	125
1947	126	121	136	213	157	138
1948	138	101	148	189	157	142
1949	144	97	129	156	148	141
1950	154	102	129	155	154	149
1951	155	112	129	197	160	154
1951—						
January	157	113	129	177	155	153
February	159	111	129	184	154	155
March	157	113	129	195	156	155
April	156	113	129	196	158	155
May	155	116	129	198	161	155
June	155	113	129	199	162	155
July	152	112	129	201	162	153
August	152	113	129	196	161	153
September	151	109	129	197	169	153
October	152	111	129	207	165	154
November	154	109	129	210	158	154
December	158	109	129	208	159	157
1952—						
January	158	105	129	208	168	157
February	155	108	129	210	162	155
March	150	107	129	208	164	152
April	148	105	129	205	174	152
May	149	105	129	195	164	150
June	151	108	133	190	168	152
July	148	104	133	186	175	150
August	147	102	133	182	177	150

TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR

Base : July-September, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	Food	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Miscel- laneous	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
1944	110	202	105	114	122
1945	115	196	104	137	128
1946	118	214	106	131	131
1947	124	220	112	139	138
1948	142	224	112	128	149
1949	154	182	111	126	152
1950	164	162	108	134	158
1951	165	213	108	144	166
1951—					
January	161	172	108	134	157
February	172	181	108	137	166
March	174	185	108	134	168
April	173	194	108	137	169
May	168	202	108	135	166
June	163	217	108	136	164
July	161	230	108	141	165
August	158	225	108	151	164
September	158	222	108	162	166
October	159	243	108	161	169
November	164	244	108	145	170
December	165	240	108	152	171
1952—					
January	162	236	111	167	171
February	162	237	111	164	171
March	161	236	111	169	171
April	157	232	111	175	168
May	151	227	111	162	161
June	148	225	111	165	159
July	151	213	111	161	159
August	152	201	111	163	159

TABLE III—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment

Base : 1939 = 100

		Tea and Rubber Estate Workers			Unskilled Workers in Government Employment in Colombo		
		Average Minimum Daily rate of Wages	Minimum Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages	Average Monthly Rate of Wages	Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages
		Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
1939	.. —	.. 41	.. 100	.. 100	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 100
1940	.. —	.. 41	.. 100	.. 93	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 96
1941	.. —	.. 45	.. 109	.. 92	.. 18.45	.. 111	.. 98
1942	.. —	.. 68	.. 165	.. 107	.. 24.23	.. 145	.. 97
1943	.. —	.. 83	.. 201	.. 101	.. 28.98	.. 174	.. 96
1944	.. —	.. 87	.. 212	.. 101	.. 34.03	.. 204	.. 110
1945	.. —	.. 1.00	.. 244	.. 110	.. 41.92	.. 252	.. 123
1946	.. —	.. 1.15	.. 279	.. 122	.. 68.52	.. 412	.. 194
1947	.. —	.. 1.20	.. 293	.. 123	.. 75.74	.. 455	.. 195
1948	.. —	.. 1.29	.. 313	.. 121	.. 78.16	.. 470	.. 195
1949	.. —	.. 1.31	.. 320	.. 121	.. 77.81	.. 468	.. 196
1950	.. —	.. 1.53	.. 372	.. 136	.. 83.11	.. 499	.. 198
1951	.. —	.. 1.90	.. 453	.. 157	.. 89.79	.. 540	.. 206
1951	.. January	.. 1.79	.. 426	.. 157	.. 87.44	.. 525	.. 202
	.. February	.. 1.81	.. 431	.. 150	.. 89.84	.. 540	.. 205
	.. March	.. 1.89	.. 450	.. 155	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 207
	.. April	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 158	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 208
	.. May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 161	.. 90.24	.. 542	.. 207
	.. June	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 90.24	.. 542	.. 206
	.. July	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 209
	.. August	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 89.84	.. 540	.. 209
	.. September	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 159	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 207
	.. October	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 157	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 205
	.. November	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 157	.. 90.04	.. 541	.. 206
	.. December	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 156	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 204
1952	.. January	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 91.64	.. 551	.. 205
	.. February	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 92.44	.. 556	.. 210
	.. March	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 91.24	.. 548	.. 212
	.. April	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 161	.. 89.24	.. 536	.. 207
	.. May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 165	.. 89.24	.. 536	.. 209
	.. June	.. 1.90	.. 452	.. 164	.. 88.04	.. 529	.. 205
	.. July	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 209
	.. August	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	.. 87.84	.. 528	.. 207

TABLE IV

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

Years	Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939 ..	3,712 ..	11,964 ..	5,034 ..	5,967 ..	26,677
1940 ..	4,734 ..	31,130 ..	4,800 ..	4,981 ..	27,645
1941 ..	5,274 ..	8,882 ..	2,351 ..	3,951 ..	20,458
1942 ..	6,589 ..	9,411 ..	1,882 ..	1,451 ..	19,333
1943 ..	2,282 ..	2,872 ..	1,312 ..	1,869 ..	8,335
1944* ..	295 ..	358 ..	227 ..	173 ..	1,058
1945 ..	2,258 ..	11,025 ..	3,267 ..	4,816 ..	21,366
1946 ..	5,636 ..	10,012 ..	7,527 ..	13,369 ..	36,544
1947 ..	2,883 ..	7,325 ..	8,113 ..	16,423 ..	34,744
1948 ..	4,474 ..	13,027 ..	12,443 ..	36,712 ..	66,656
1949 ..	5,132 ..	11,994 ..	13,591 ..	39,015 ..	69,732
1950 ..	5,627 ..	16,525 ..	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 ..	8,848 ..	12,398 ..	27,906 ..	54,458
September ..	5,718 ..	8,268 ..	12,254 ..	27,381 ..	53,621
October ..	5,582 ..	8,434 ..	12,544 ..	27,298 ..	53,858
November ..	5,577 ..	8,428 ..	12,791 ..	27,433 ..	54,229
December ..	†5,515 ..	†8,186 ..	†12,520 ..	26,486 ..	†52,707
1952 January ..	6,050 ..	8,211 ..	12,899 ..	26,822 ..	53,982
February ..	6,156 ..	8,067 ..	12,984 ..	26,286 ..	53,493
March ..	6,260 ..	7,795 ..	12,748 ..	25,319 ..	52,122
April ..	6,146 ..	7,548 ..	12,379 ..	24,396 ..	50,469
May ..	5,823 ..	7,100 ..	11,656 ..	23,534 ..	48,113
June ..	5,992 ..	7,010 ..	12,122 ..	23,896 ..	49,020
July ..	6,378 ..	7,275 ..	12,818 ..	24,864 ..	51,335

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

† Revised figures.

TABLE V

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

Years	Colombo	Negombo	Katara	Galle	Kandy	Navalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Tricomalee	Anuradhapura	Avissawella	Total
1939..	26,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,677
1940..	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941..	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942..	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943..	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944..	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945..	10,784	378	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	—	1,497	—	—	21366*
1946..	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	—	36544†
1947..	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—	—	—	—	34,744
1948..	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,066	85	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	283	—	—	66,656
1949..	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	—	—	69,732
1950..	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,082	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—	348	—	—	65,122
1951:-																
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	‡537	886	1,587	569	904	418	1207	284	323	—	52707‡
1952:-																
Jan.	33,664	3,408	2,863	4,428	2,199	662	940	1,563	574	936	587	1439	341	378	—	53,982
Feb.	33,055	3,363	2,902	4,459	2,096	677	948	1,602	540	900	642	1543	352	414	—	53,493
Mar.	32,556	3,207	2,883	4,314	1,981	672	940	1,488	564	911	605	1195	336	470	—	52,122
Apr.	31,768	3,219	2,814	4,123	1,613	667	868	1,436	484	831	502	1416	292	436	—	50,469
May	30,462	3,049	2,701	4,065	1,403	646	832	1,256	561	694	436	1417	256	335	—	48,113
June	31,190	3,110	2,802	4,141	1,632	580	872	1,188	574	578	412	1357	251	333	—	49,020
July	31,709	3,236	2,894	4,194	1,918	583	948	1,201	664	608	434	1182	303	409	1,052	51,335

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

† Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avissawella.
(These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

‡ Revised figures.

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

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

TABLE VII

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

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central	508	156	596	76	670	105	1,475	178	3,249	515
Negombo	49	9	58	9	81	9	215	51	403	78
Kalutara	62	12	63	—	139	3	128	19	392	34
Galle	104	5	85	—	167	3	353	2	709	10
Kandy	104	10	55	3	250	8	182	5	591	26
Nawalapitiya	12	1	18	4	34	5	73	21	137	31
Kurunegala	49	7	16	—	110	5	28	5	203	17
Jaffna	94	15	24	1	84	12	54	19	256	47
Ratnapura	36	5	8	—	56	5	36	1	136	11
Badulla	19	5	14	—	65	5	62	6	160	16
Batticaloa	38	9	45	1	160	4	191	14	434	28
Kalmunai	28	4	81	55	71	6	405	182	585	247
Trincomalee	33	3	19	1	33	14	21	1	106	19
Anuradhapura	28	—	7	—	45	2	19	3	99	5
Avissawella	10	—	23	1	35	3	101	—	169	4
Women's	106	13	45	—	95	4	109	—	355	17
Total	1,280	254	1,157	151	2,095	193	3,452	507	7,984	1,105

TABLE VIII—STRIKES IN CEYLON SINCE 1939

Year	Plantations			Others		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1939	18	.. Not available	.. Not available	4	.. Not available	Not available
1940	36	9,732*	do.	8	do.	do.
1941	27	4,156	do.	15	do.	do.
1942	8	949	do.	14	do.	do.
1943	22	2,436	5,234	31†	4,550	4,359
1944	26	3,648	4,048‡	66‡	12,399	25,937
1945	28	3,514	4,285	53	28,875	153,388‡
1946	87	15,259	31,830‡	69	39,237	250,866
1947	53	11,849	199,657	52	43,485	544,174
1948	33	23,100	49,933‡	20	1,065	2,497‡
1949	66	477,412	681,340	28	2,874	14,576‡
1950	82	22,808	85,837	28	5,471	22,617
1951	67	306,091	521,040	35	6,726	17,484
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
December	5	294,057	294,553	2	119	119
1952 January	—	—	—	3	405	14,792
February	5	807	1,252	4	72	123
March	6	2,964	4,384	2	383 §	§1,129
April	6	383	528	1	82	58
May	3	151	1,266	4	246	399
June	2	99	169	5	485	576

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

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

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

§Amended figures.

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

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

**TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
JUNE, 1952, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES**

Industry or Trade	Number of		Number of	
	Strikes	Workers involved	Workers involved	Man-days lost
Plantations—Tea ..	—	—	—	—
Rubber ..	2	99	99	169
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	—	—	—	—
Coconut ..	—	—	—	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	99	99	169
Engineering ..	—	—	—	—
Printing ..	—	—	—	—
Motor Transport ..	1	36	36	109
Tea Export ..	—	—	—	—
Rubber Export ..	—	—	—	—
Coconut Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	—
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	—	—	—	—
Match Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	—
Plumbago ..	—	—	—	—
Cinema ..	—	—	—	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	2	240	240	258
Building Trade ..	—	—	—	—
Local Government Services ..	—	—	—	—
Service Institutions ..	—	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State	1	200	200	200
Textile ..	—	—	—	—
Relief Schemes ..	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	—	—	—	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	—
Beedi Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	1	9	9	9
Total ..	5	485	485	576
Grand Total ..	7	584	584	745

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

Cause	Number of		Number of	
	Strikes		Workers Involved	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work ..	—	1	—	9
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	2	2	99	45
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	—	—	—	—
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	1	—	231
6. Right of association and meeting ..	—	—	—	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	—	—	—	—
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c. ..	—	1	—	200
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	—	—	—	—
10. General demands ..	—	—	—	—
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	5	99	485

TABLE XI—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF INDIAN ESTATE LABOURERS

Years	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of Departures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatriation on Govt. account	Left Ceylon Un-assisted	Total		
1939	25,425	3,834	29,259	2,975	31,714	34,689	—	5,430
1940	2,955	363	3,318	5,560	12,578	18,138	—	14,820
1941	3,234	350	3,584	8,410	11,243	19,653	—	16,069
1942	6,585	229	6,814	5,398	33,183	38,581	—	31,767
1943	42,677	2,076	44,753	1,368	59,577	60,945	—	16,192
1944	49,354	2,623	51,977	786	59,683	60,469	—	8,492
1945	82,598	3,844	86,442	572	85,428	86,000	442	—
1946	75,269	3,325	78,594	282	75,657	75,939	2,655	—
1947	52,177	2,400	54,577	242	58,381	58,623	—	4,046
1948	47,621	2,926	50,547	151	47,115	47,266	3,281	—
1949	42,188	2,237	44,425	302	46,533	46,840	—	2,415
1950	49,385	1,525	50,910	267	55,360	55,627	—	4,717
1951	53,218	1,503	54,721	203	58,591	58,794	—	4,073
1951 January	1,745	85	1,830	12	4,123	4,135	—	2,305
February	2,732	73	2,805	2	6,303	6,305	—	3,500
March	4,286	86	4,372	9	6,719	6,728	—	2,356
April	6,108	85	6,193	5	6,126	6,131	62	—
May	5,827	103	5,930	13	8,690	8,703	—	2,773
June	6,756	140	6,896	11	5,536	5,547	1,349	—
July	6,643	160	6,803	13	3,531	3,544	3,259	—
August	4,295	205	4,500	34	4,740	4,774	—	274
September	4,507	170	4,677	4	4,141	4,145	532	—
October	4,485	130	4,615	37	2,746	2,783	1,832	—
November	3,000	171	3,171	39	3,095	3,134	37	—
December	2,834	95	2,929	24	2,841	2,865	64	—
1952 January	2,063	79	2,142	20	6,121	6,141	—	3,999
February	3,780	83	3,863	9	7,568	7,577	—	3,714
March	5,825	95	5,920	28	7,770	7,798	—	1,878
April	6,470	77	6,547	44	7,739	7,783	—	1,236
May	7,597	79	7,676	18	6,997	7,015	661	—
June	6,899	236	7,135	19	4,704	4,723	2,412	—
July	5,500	73	5,573	38	3,134	3,172	2,401	—
August	3,287	25	3,312	39	4,673	4,712	—	1,400

APPENDIX I

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

Month: September, 1952

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	10	1	3	2	13
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	78	1	68
Child worker	0	65	0	71	1	36
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	10	1	3	2	13
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	78	1	68
Child worker	0	65	0	71	1	36
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	30	1	3	2	33
Female worker not under 15 years	1	20	0	78	1	98
Child worker	0	95	0	71	1	66
Coconut Growing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation : and						
The manufacture of copra—						
Kangany	0	90	1	3	1	93
Male not under 18 years	0	75	1	3	1	78
Female not under 18 years	0	60	0	78	1	38
Worker under 18 years	0	50	0	71	1	21
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	21	2	65
Male not under 18 years	1	24	1	21	2	45
Female not under 18 years	1	0	0	91	1	91
Worker under 18 years	0	75	0	84	1	59
Outside the Colombo area—						
Kangany	1	20	1	21	2	41
Male not under 18 years	1	0	1	21	2	21
Female not under 18 years	0	80	0	91	1	71
Worker under 18 years	0	60	0	84	1	44
"Colombo area" includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo						
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes						
Engineering Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Unskilled labourer	1	24	1	27	2	51
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1	44	1	37	2	81
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1	28	1	37	2	65
Skilled worker	1	80	1	37	3	17
Kangany	1	60	1	37	2	97
Watcher	1	50	1	37	2	87

Month : September, 1952

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 41	..	0 81
2nd year	..	..	0 56	..	0 51	..	1 7
3rd year	..	..	0 72	..	0 77	..	1 49
4th year	..	..	0 96	..	0 92	..	1 88

Printing Trade

Monthly Rates

Class A worker..	..	..	100 0	..	75 0	..	175 0
" B " ..	..	..	75 0	..	57 50	..	132 50
" C Grade I worker	..	..	50 0	..	48 75	..	98 75
" C " II "	..	..	45 0	..	44 30	..	89 30
" D worker	..	..	40 0	..	40 0	..	80 0
" E " ..	..	..	37 50	..	37 85	..	75 35
" F " ..	..	..	18 0	..	20 75	..	38 75
" G " ..	..	..	40 0	..	40 0	..	80 0
Class A—1st year learner	..	..	30 0	..	23 50	..	53 50
" B " " "	..	..	22 50	..	18 25	..	40 75
" C Grade I, 1st year learner	..	..	20 0	..	20 0	..	40 0
" C " II " " "	..	..	18 0	..	18 25	..	36 25
" D—1st year learner	..	..	16 0	..	16 50	..	32 50
Class A—2nd year learner	..	..	40 0	..	31 0	..	71 0
" B " " "	..	..	37 50	..	29 25	..	66 75
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner	..	..	25 0	..	24 80	..	49 80
" C " II " " "	..	..	22 50	..	22 65	..	45 15
" D—2nd year learner	..	..	20 0	..	20 50	..	40 50
Class A—3rd year learner	..	..	50 0	..	38 50	..	88 50
" B " " "	..	..	45 0	..	35 0	..	80 0
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner	..	..	30 0	..	29 75	..	59 75
" C " II " " "	..	..	27 0	..	27 5	..	54 5
" D—3rd year learner	..	..	24 0	..	24 50	..	48 50
Class A—4th year learner	..	..	65 0	..	49 50	..	114 50
" B " " "	..	..	56 25	..	43 30	..	99 55
" C Grade I, 4th year learner	..	..	37 50	..	36 85	..	74 35
" C " II " " "	..	..	33 75	..	33 47	..	67 22
" D—4th year learner	..	..	30 0	..	30 25	..	60 25
Class A—5th year learner	..	..	80 0	..	61 0	..	141 0

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 3	..	3 78
Kanganies	}	..	2 25	..	1 3	..	3 28
Loaders		..					
Overseers	}	..	2 8	..	1 3	..	3 11
Shift bosses		..					
Blasters	}	..	2 0	..	1 3	..	3 3
Drillers (hand and machine)		..					
Shaft drivers		..					
Stoppers (excavators)	}	..	1 50	..	1 3	..	2 53
Timber men		..					
Muckers	}	..	2 25	..	1 3	..	3 28
Trolley men		..					
Unskilled labourers	..	..	2 25	..	1 3	..	3 28
Onsetters or Donakatakaryas	..	..	2 25	..	1 3	..	3 28

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total					
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.				
Plumbago Trade (contd.)										
Underground and surface workers—										
Electricians	}	..	2	50	..	1	3	..	3	53
Enginemmen										
Fitters										
Hoistmen										
Mechanics										
Pumpmen										
Winchmen										
Checkers	2	25	..	1	3	..	3	28
Electricians (assistants)	}	..	1	50	..	1	3	..	2	53
Fitters (assistants)										
Windlassmen (dabare workers)										
Surface workers—										
Carpenters	}	..	2	50	..	1	3	..	3	53
Masons										
Overseers	2	25	..	1	3	..	3	28
Blacksmiths	}	..	2	0	..	1	3	..	3	3
Boilermen										
Drill sharpeners										
Firewood carriers and splitters	1	60	..	1	3	..	2	63
Carters	}	..	1	50	..	1	3	..	2	53
Watchers										
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	2	0	..	1	3	..	3	3
Cooks	}	..	1	24	..	1	3	..	2	27
Smithy boys										
Unskilled labourers										

N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 71 cents.

Workers employed in curing and dressing—										
(A) As overseers and kanganies	..	..	2	0	..	1	23	..	3	23
(B) On different jobs—										
Within the Colombo area—										
Male worker not under 18 years	..	..	1	25	..	1	23	..	2	48
Female worker not under 18 years	..	..	1	0	..	0	98	..	1	98
Worker under 18 years	..	..	0	50	..	0	91	..	1	41
Outside the Colombo area—										
Male worker not under 18 years	..	..	1	0	..	1	23	..	2	23
Female worker not under 18 years	..	..	0	84	..	0	98	..	1	82
Worker under 18 years	..	..	0	40	..	0	91	..	1	31
“ 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	27	..	2	51
(b) Intermediate Grade	..	..	1	40	..	1	37	..	2	77
(c) Grade I	..	..	1	60	..	1	37	..	2	97
(d) Box makers and repairers	..	..	1	40	..	1	37	..	2	77
(e) Watchers	..	..	1	50	..	1	37	..	2	87
B. Female workers not under 18 years	..	..	1	0	..	1	15	..	2	15
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..										
" 15 " 16 "	..	..	0	60	..	0	80	..	1	40
" 16 " 17 "	..	..	0	70	..	0	85	..	1	55
" 17 " 18 "	..	..	0	80	..	0	90	..	1	70
" 18 " 19 "	..	..	1	0	..	1	0	..	2	0

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Rubber Export Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
A. Male workers not under 18 years—						
(a) Grade II	1	24	1	27	2	51
(b) Intermediate Grade	1	40	1	37	2	77
(c) Grade I	1	60	1	37	2	97
(d) Watchers	1	50	1	37	2	87
B. Female workers not under 18 years	1	0	1	15	2	15
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years	0	60	0	80	1	40
" 15 " 16 "	0	70	0	85	1	55
" 16 " 17 "	0	80	0	90	1	70
" 17 " 18 "	1	0	1	0	2	0

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	40	0	140	0
" B "	90	0	40	0	130	0
" C "	85	0	37	50	122	50
" D "	100	0	40	0	140	0
" E "	70	0	35	0	105	0
" F "	67	50	40	0	107	50
" G "	60	0	36	50	96	50
" H "	50	0	36	50	86	50
" J "	60	0	36	50	96	50
" K "	90	0	36	50	126	50
" L "	45	0	27	50	72	50

Daily Rates

Class A worker	4	0	1	70	5	70
" B "	4	0	1	70	5	70
" C "	3	25	1	70	4	95
" D "	4	0	1	70	5	70
" E "	2	75	1	45	4	20
" F "	2	75	1	70	4	45
" G "	2	50	1	70	4	20
" H "	2	25	1	70	3	95
" L "	1	50	1	0	2	50

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

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Match Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
<i>Grade I—</i>						
Male 18 years and over	1	80	1	37	3	17
Female 18 years and over	1	44	1	27	2	71
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	85	0	83	1	68
Young person 17 years and over but under 18 years	1	15	1	0	2	15
<i>Grade II—</i>						
Male 18 years and over	1	40	1	37	2	77
Female 18 years and over	1	12	1	27	2	39
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	70	0	83	1	53
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0	90	1	0	1	90
<i>Grade III—</i>						
Male 18 years and over	1	24	1	27	2	51
Female 18 years and over	1	0	1	15	2	15
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	60	0	83	1	43
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0	80	1	0	1	80
<i>Grade IV—</i>						
Watcher	1	50	1	37	2	87

Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32	25	32	82	65	7
Semi-skilled	37	50	35	42	72	92
Skilled, Grade II	50	0	37	24	87	24
Skilled, Grade I	60	0	37	24	97	24

B—Clerical—

Grade III	45	0	33	50	78	50
Grade II	50	0	36	50	86	50
Grade I	100	0	41	50	141	50

Outside the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32	25	32	82	65	7
Semi-skilled	35	0	35	42	70	42
Skilled, Grade II	42	0	37	24	79	24
Skilled, Grade I	55	0	37	24	92	24

B—Clerical—

Grade III	40	0	33	50	73	50
Grade II	45	0	36	50	81	50
Grade I	100	0	41	50	141	50

Month : September, 1952

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade						
<i>Monthly Rates</i>						
<i>Manual Work</i>						
Special Grade	65	0	31	0	96	0
Skilled Grade	55	0	27	0	82	0
Semi-skilled Grade	45	0	24	0	69	0
Unskilled, Grade I	37	0	24	0	61	0
Unskilled, Grade II	31	0	24	0	55	0
<i>Women Workers</i>						
Female kangannies	35	0	24	0	59	0
Female labourers	30	0	24	0	54	0
<i>Non-manual Workers</i>						
Special Grade	75	0	36	0	111	0
Grade I	55	0	27	0	82	0

Building Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years 1 24 .. 1 27 .. 2 51

Female labourers—

Not under 18 years 1 0 .. 1 27 .. 2 27

Unskilled labourers—
(irrespective of sex)

Under 18 years of age 0 80 .. 1 27 .. 2 7

Semi-skilled, Grade II 1 44 .. 1 37 .. 2 81

Semi-skilled, Grade I 1 60 .. 1 37 .. 2 97

Skilled 1 80 .. 1 37 .. 3 17

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

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 55	0 51½	1 6½	0 45	0 39	0 84	0 32½	0 35½	0 68	½
1	1 10	1 3	2 13	0 90	0 78	1 68	0 65	0 71	1 36	1
2	2 20	2 6	4 26	1 80	1 56	3 36	1 30	1 42	2 72	2
3	3 30	3 9	6 39	2 70	2 34	5 4	1 95	2 13	4 8	3
4	4 40	4 12	8 52	3 60	3 12	6 72	2 60	2 84	5 44	4
5	5 50	5 15	10 65	4 50	3 90	8 40	3 25	3 55	6 80	5
6	6 60	6 18	12 78	5 40	4 68	10 8	3 90	4 26	8 16	6
7	7 70	7 21	14 91	6 30	5 46	11 76	4 55	4 97	9 52	7
8	8 80	8 24	17 4	7 20	6 24	13 44	5 20	5 68	10 88	8
9	9 90	9 27	19 17	8 10	7 2	15 12	5 85	6 39	12 24	9
10	11 0	10 30	21 30	9 0	7 80	16 80	6 50	7 10	13 60	10
11	12 10	11 33	23 43	9 90	8 58	18 48	7 15	7 81	14 96	11
12	13 20	12 36	25 56	10 80	9 36	20 16	7 80	8 52	16 32	12
13	14 30	13 39	27 69	11 70	10 14	21 84	8 45	9 23	17 68	13
14	15 40	14 42	29 82	12 60	10 92	23 52	9 10	9 94	19 4	14
15	16 50	15 45	31 95	13 50	11 70	25 20	9 75	10 65	20 40	15
16	17 60	16 48	34 8	14 40	12 48	26 88	10 40	11 36	21 76	16
17	18 70	17 51	36 21	15 30	13 26	28 56	11 5	12 7	23 12	17
18	19 80	18 54	38 34	16 20	14 4	30 24	11 70	12 78	24 48	18
19	20 90	19 57	40 47	17 10	14 82	31 92	12 35	13 49	25 84	19
20	22 0	20 60	42 60	18 0	15 60	33 60	13 0	14 20	27 20	20
21	23 10	21 63	44 73	18 90	16 38	35 28	13 65	14 91	28 56	21
22	24 20	22 66	46 86	19 80	17 16	36 96	14 30	15 62	29 92	22
23	25 30	23 69	48 99	20 70	17 94	38 64	14 95	16 33	31 28	23
24	26 40	24 72	51 12	21 60	18 72	40 32	15 60	17 4	32 64	24
25	27 50	25 75	53 25	22 50	19 50	42 0	16 25	17 75	34 0	25
26	28 60	26 78	55 38	23 40	20 28	43 68	16 90	18 46	35 36	26
27	29 70	27 81	57 51	24 30	21 6	45 36	17 55	19 17	36 72	27
28	30 80	28 84	59 64	25 20	21 84	47 4	18 20	19 88	38 8	28
29	31 90	29 87	61 77	26 10	22 62	48 72	18 85	20 59	39 44	29
30	33 0	30 90	63 90	27 0	23 40	50 40	19 50	21 30	40 80	30

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

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

Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 65	0 51½	1 16½	0 60	0 39	0 99	0 47½	0 35½	0 83	½
1	30	1 3	2 33	1 20	0 78	1 98	0 95	0 71	1 66	1
2	2 60	2 6	4 66	2 40	1 56	3 96	1 90	1 42	3 32	2
3	3 90	3 9	6 99	3 60	2 34	5 94	2 85	2 13	4 98	3
4	5 20	4 12	9 32	4 80	3 12	7 92	3 80	2 84	6 64	4
5	6 50	5 15	11 65	6 0	3 90	9 90	4 75	3 55	8 30	5
6	7 80	6 18	13 98	7 20	4 68	11 88	5 70	4 26	9 96	6
7	9 10	7 21	16 31	8 40	5 46	13 86	6 65	4 97	11 62	7
8	10 40	8 24	18 64	9 60	6 24	15 84	7 60	5 68	13 28	8
9	11 70	9 27	20 97	10 80	7 2	17 82	8 55	6 39	14 94	9
10	13 0	10 30	23 30	12 0	7 80	19 80	9 50	7 10	16 60	10
11	14 30	11 33	25 63	13 20	8 58	21 78	10 45	7 81	18 26	11
12	15 60	12 36	27 96	14 40	9 36	23 76	11 40	8 52	19 92	12
13	16 90	13 39	30 29	15 60	10 14	25 74	12 35	9 23	21 58	13
14	18 20	14 42	32 62	16 80	10 92	27 72	13 30	9 94	23 24	14
15	19 50	15 45	34 95	18 0	11 70	29 70	14 25	10 65	24 90	15
16	20 80	16 48	37 28	19 20	12 48	31 68	15 20	11 36	26 56	16
17	22 10	17 51	39 61	20 40	13 26	33 66	16 15	12 7	28 22	17
18	23 40	18 54	41 94	21 60	14 4	35 64	17 10	12 78	29 88	18
19	24 70	19 57	44 27	22 80	14 82	37 62	18 5	13 49	31 54	19
20	26 0	20 60	46 60	24 0	15 60	39 60	19 0	14 20	33 20	20
21	27 30	21 63	48 93	25 20	16 38	41 58	19 95	14 91	34 86	21
22	28 60	22 66	51 26	26 40	17 16	43 56	20 90	15 62	36 52	22
23	29 90	23 69	53 59	27 60	17 94	45 54	21 85	16 33	38 18	23
24	31 20	24 72	55 92	28 80	18 72	47 52	22 80	17 4	39 84	24
25	32 50	25 75	58 25	30 0	19 50	49 50	23 75	17 75	41 50	25
26	33 80	26 78	60 58	31 20	20 28	51 48	24 70	18 46	43 16	26
27	35 10	27 81	62 91	32 40	21 6	53 46	25 65	19 17	44 82	27
28	36 40	28 84	65 24	33 60	21 84	55 44	26 60	19 88	46 48	28
29	37 70	29 87	67 57	34 80	22 62	57 42	27 55	20 59	48 14	29
30	39 0	30 90	69 90	36 0	23 40	59 40	28 50	21 30	49 80	30

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

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

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								No. of Days
					Within the Colombo area				Outside the Colombo area				
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 96½	0 89	0 69	0 60½	1 32½	1 22½	0 95½	0 79½	1 20½	1 10½	0 85½	0 72	½
1	1 93	1 78	1 38	1 21	2 65	2 45	1 91	1 59	2 41	2 21	1 71	1 44	1
2	3 86	3 56	2 76	2 42	5 30	4 90	3 82	3 18	4 82	4 42	3 42	2 88	2
3	5 79	5 34	4 14	3 63	7 95	7 35	5 73	4 77	7 23	6 63	5 13	4 32	3
4	7 72	7 12	5 52	4 84	10 60	9 80	7 64	6 36	9 64	8 84	6 84	5 76	4
5	9 65	8 90	6 90	6 5	13 25	12 25	9 55	7 95	12 5	11 5	8 55	7 20	5
6	11 58	10 68	8 28	7 26	15 90	14 73	11 46	9 54	14 46	13 26	10 26	8 64	6
7	13 51	12 46	9 66	8 47	18 55	17 15	13 37	11 13	16 87	15 47	11 97	10 8	7
8	15 44	14 24	11 4	9 68	21 20	19 60	15 28	12 72	19 28	17 68	13 68	11 52	8
9	17 37	16 2	12 42	10 89	23 85	22 5	17 19	14 31	21 69	19 89	15 39	12 96	9
10	19 30	17 80	13 80	12 10	26 50	24 50	19 10	15 90	24 10	22 10	17 10	14 40	10
11	21 23	19 58	15 18	13 31	29 15	26 95	21 1	17 49	26 51	24 31	18 81	15 84	11
12	23 16	21 36	16 56	14 52	31 80	29 40	22 92	19 8	28 92	26 52	20 52	17 28	12
13	25 9	23 14	17 94	15 73	34 45	31 85	24 83	20 67	31 33	28 73	22 23	18 72	13
14	27 2	24 92	19 32	16 94	37 10	34 30	26 74	22 26	33 74	30 94	23 94	20 16	14
15	28 95	26 70	20 70	18 15	39 75	36 75	28 65	23 85	36 15	33 15	25 65	21 60	15
16	30 88	28 48	22 8	19 36	42 40	39 20	30 56	25 44	38 56	35 36	27 36	23 4	16
17	32 81	30 26	23 46	20 57	45 5	41 65	32 47	27 3	40 97	37 57	29 7	24 48	17
18	34 74	32 4	24 84	21 78	47 70	44 10	34 38	28 62	43 38	39 78	30 78	25 92	18
19	36 67	33 82	26 22	22 99	50 35	46 55	36 29	30 21	45 79	41 99	32 49	27 36	19
20	38 60	35 60	27 60	24 20	53 0	49 0	38 20	31 80	48 20	44 20	34 20	28 80	20
21	40 53	37 38	28 98	25 41	55 65	51 45	40 11	33 39	50 61	46 41	35 91	30 24	21
22	42 46	39 16	30 36	26 62	58 30	53 90	42 2	34 98	53 2	48 62	37 62	31 68	22
23	44 39	40 94	31 74	27 83	60 95	56 35	43 93	36 57	55 43	50 83	39 33	33 12	23
24	46 32	42 72	33 12	29 4	63 60	58 80	45 84	38 16	57 84	53 4	41 4	34 56	24
25	48 25	44 50	34 50	30 25	66 25	61 25	47 75	39 75	60 25	55 25	42 75	36 0	25
26	50 18	46 28	35 88	31 46	68 90	63 70	49 66	41 34	62 66	57 46	44 46	37 44	26
27	52 11	48 6	37 26	32 67	71 55	66 15	51 57	42 93	65 7	59 67	46 17	38 88	27
28	54 4	49 84	38 64	33 88	74 20	68 60	53 48	44 52	67 48	61 88	47 88	40 32	28
29	55 97	51 62	40 2	35 9	76 85	71 5	55 39	46 11	69 89	64 9	49 59	41 76	29
30	57 90	53 40	41 40	36 30	79 50	73 50	57 30	47 70	72 30	66 30	51 30	43 20	30

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

APPENDIX III (B)

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

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	Inter-mediate Grade	Grade I	* Box Makers and Repairers	Watchers		over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 25½	1 38½	1 48½	1 38½	1 43½	1 7½	0 70	0 77½	0 85	1 0	½
1	2 51	2 77	2 97	2 77	2 87	2 15	1 40	1 55	1 70	2 0	1
2	5 2	5 54	5 94	5 54	5 74	4 30	2 80	3 10	3 40	4 0	2
3	7 53	8 31	8 91	8 31	8 61	6 45	4 20	4 65	5 10	6 0	3
4	10 4	11 8	11 88	11 8	11 48	8 60	5 60	5 20	6 80	8 0	4
5	12 55	13 85	14 85	13 85	14 35	10 75	7 0	7 75	8 50	10 0	5
6	15 6	16 62	17 82	16 62	17 22	12 90	8 40	9 30	10 20	12 0	6
7	17 57	19 39	20 79	19 39	20 9	15 5	9 80	10 85	11 90	14 0	7
8	20 8	22 16	23 76	22 16	22 96	17 20	11 20	12 40	13 60	16 0	8
9	22 59	24 93	26 73	24 93	25 83	19 35	12 60	13 95	15 30	18 0	9
10	25 10	27 70	29 70	27 70	28 70	21 50	14 0	15 50	17 0	20 0	10
11	27 61	30 47	32 67	30 47	31 57	23 65	15 40	17 5	18 70	22 0	11
12	30 12	33 24	35 64	33 24	34 44	25 80	16 80	18 60	20 40	24 0	12
13	32 63	36 1	38 61	36 1	37 31	27 95	18 20	20 15	22 10	26 0	13
14	35 14	38 78	41 58	38 78	40 18	30 10	19 60	21 70	23 80	28 0	14
15	37 65	41 55	44 55	41 55	43 5	32 25	21 0	23 25	25 50	30 0	15
16	40 16	44 32	47 52	44 32	45 92	34 40	22 40	24 80	27 20	32 0	16
17	42 67	47 9	50 49	47 9	48 79	36 55	23 80	26 35	28 90	34 0	17
18	45 18	49 86	53 46	49 86	51 66	38 70	25 20	27 90	30 60	36 0	18
19	47 69	52 63	56 43	52 63	54 53	40 85	26 60	29 45	32 30	38 0	19
20	50 20	55 40	59 40	55 40	57 40	43 0	28 0	31 0	34 0	40 0	20
21	52 71	58 17	62 37	58 17	60 27	45 15	29 40	32 55	35 70	42 0	21
22	55 22	60 94	65 34	60 94	63 14	47 30	30 80	34 10	37 40	44 0	22
23	57 73	63 71	68 31	63 71	66 1	49 45	32 20	35 65	39 10	46 0	23
24	60 24	66 48	71 28	66 48	68 88	51 60	33 60	37 20	40 80	48 0	24
25	62 75	69 25	74 25	69 25	71 75	53 75	35 0	38 75	42 50	50 0	25
26	65 26	72 2	77 22	72 2	74 62	55 90	36 40	40 30	44 20	52 0	26
27	67 77	74 79	80 19	74 79	77 49	58 5	37 80	41 85	45 90	54 0	27
28	70 28	77 56	83 16	77 56	80 36	60 20	39 20	43 40	47 60	56 0	28
29	72 79	80 33	86 13	80 33	83 23	62 35	40 60	44 95	49 30	58 0	29
30	75 30	83 10	89 10	83 10	86 10	64 50	42 0	46 50	51 0	60 0	30

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

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

No. of Days	Un-skilled Rs. c.	Semi-skilled		Skilled Rs. c.	Kan-ganias Rs. c.	Watch-ers Rs. c.	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days
		Grade I Rs. c.	Grade II Rs. c.				1st Year Rs. c.	2nd Year Rs. c.	3rd Year Rs. c.	4th Year Rs. c.	
½	1 25½	1 40½	1 32½	1 58½	1 48½	1 43½	0 40½	0 53½	0 74½	0 94	½
1	2 51	2 81	2 65	3 17	2 97	2 87	0 81	1 7	1 49	1 88	1
2	5 2	5 62	5 30	6 34	5 94	5 74	1 62	2 14	2 98	3 76	2
3	7 53	8 43	7 95	9 51	8 91	8 61	2 43	3 21	4 47	5 64	3
4	10 4	11 24	10 60	12 68	11 88	11 48	3 24	4 28	5 96	7 52	4
5	12 55	14 5	13 25	15 85	14 85	14 35	4 5	5 35	7 45	9 40	5
6	15 6	16 86	15 90	19 2	17 82	17 22	4 86	6 42	8 94	11 28	6
7	17 57	19 67	18 55	22 19	20 79	20 9	5 67	7 49	10 43	13 16	7
8	20 8	22 48	21 20	25 36	23 76	22 96	6 48	8 56	11 92	15 4	8
9	22 59	25 29	23 85	28 53	26 73	25 83	7 29	9 63	13 41	16 92	9
10	25 10	28 10	26 50	31 70	29 70	28 70	8 10	10 70	14 90	18 80	10
11	27 61	30 91	29 15	34 87	32 67	31 57	8 91	11 77	16 39	20 68	11
12	30 12	33 72	31 80	38 4	35 64	34 44	9 72	12 84	17 88	22 56	12
13	32 63	36 53	34 45	41 21	38 61	37 31	10 53	13 91	19 37	24 44	13
14	35 14	39 34	37 10	44 38	41 58	40 18	11 34	14 98	20 86	26 32	14
15	37 65	42 15	39 75	47 55	44 55	43 5	12 15	16 5	22 35	28 20	15
16	40 16	44 96	42 40	50 72	47 52	45 92	12 96	17 12	23 84	30 8	16
17	42 67	47 77	45 5	53 89	50 49	48 79	13 77	18 19	25 33	31 96	17
18	45 18	50 58	47 70	57 6	53 46	51 66	14 58	19 26	26 82	33 84	18
19	47 69	53 39	50 35	60 23	56 43	54 53	15 39	20 33	28 31	35 72	19
20	50 20	56 20	53 0	63 40	59 40	57 40	16 20	21 40	29 80	37 60	20
21	52 71	59 1	55 65	66 57	62 37	60 27	17 1	22 47	31 29	39 48	21
22	55 22	61 82	58 30	69 74	65 34	63 14	17 82	23 54	32 78	41 36	22
23	57 73	64 63	60 95	72 91	68 31	66 1	18 63	24 61	34 27	43 24	23
24	60 24	67 44	63 60	76 8	71 28	68 88	19 44	25 68	35 76	45 12	24
25	62 75	70 25	66 25	79 25	74 25	71 75	20 25	26 75	37 25	47 0	25
26	65 26	73 6	68 90	82 42	77 22	74 62	21 6	27 82	38 74	48 88	26
27	67 77	75 87	71 55	85 59	80 19	77 49	21 87	28 89	40 23	50 76	27
28	70 28	78 68	74 20	88 76	83 16	80 36	22 68	29 96	41 72	52 64	28
29	72 79	81 49	76 85	91 93	86 13	83 23	23 49	31 3	43 21	54 52	29
30	75 30	84 30	79 50	95 10	89 10	86 10	24 30	32 10	44 70	56 40	30

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during September, 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		Watchers	
	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		
1/2	1 58 1/2	1 35 1/2	0 84	1 7 1/2	1 38 1/2	1 19 1/2	0 76 1/2	0 95	1 25 1/2	1 7 1/2	0 71 1/2	0 90	1 43 1/2	1/2
1	3 17	2 71	1 68	2 15	2 77	2 39	1 53	1 90	2 51	2 15	1 43	1 80	2 87	1
2	6 34	5 42	3 36	4 30	5 54	4 78	3 6	3 80	5 2	4 30	2 86	3 60	5 74	2
3	9 51	8 13	5 4	6 45	8 31	7 17	4 59	5 70	7 53	6 45	4 29	5 40	8 61	3
4	12 68	10 84	6 72	8 60	11 8	9 56	6 12	7 60	10 4	8 60	5 72	7 20	11 48	4
5	15 85	13 55	8 40	10 75	13 85	11 95	7 65	9 50	12 55	10 75	7 15	9 0	14 35	5
6	19 2	16 26	10 8	12 90	16 62	14 34	9 18	11 40	15 6	12 90	8 58	10 80	17 22	6
7	22 19	18 97	11 76	15 5	19 39	16 73	10 71	13 30	17 57	15 5	10 1	12 60	20 9	7
8	25 36	21 68	13 44	17 20	22 16	19 12	12 24	15 20	20 8	17 20	11 44	14 40	22 96	8
9	28 53	24 39	15 12	19 35	24 93	21 51	13 77	17 10	22 59	19 35	12 87	16 20	25 83	9
10	31 70	27 10	16 80	21 50	27 70	23 90	15 30	19 0	25 10	21 50	14 30	18 0	28 70	10
11	34 87	29 81	18 48	23 65	30 47	26 29	16 83	20 90	27 61	23 65	15 73	19 80	31 57	11
12	38 4	32 52	20 16	25 80	33 24	28 68	18 36	22 80	30 12	25 80	17 16	21 60	34 44	12
13	41 21	35 23	21 84	27 95	36 1	31 7	19 89	24 70	32 63	27 95	18 59	23 40	37 31	13
14	44 38	37 94	23 52	30 10	38 78	33 46	21 42	26 60	35 14	30 10	20 2	25 20	40 18	14
15	47 55	40 65	25 20	32 25	41 55	35 85	22 95	28 50	37 65	32 25	21 45	27 0	43 5	15
16	50 72	43 36	26 88	34 40	44 32	38 24	24 48	30 40	40 16	34 40	22 88	28 80	45 92	16
17	53 89	46 7	28 56	36 55	47 9	40 63	26 1	32 30	42 67	36 55	24 31	30 60	48 79	17
18	57 6	48 78	30 24	38 70	49 86	43 2	27 54	34 20	45 18	38 70	25 74	32 40	51 66	18
19	60 23	51 49	31 92	40 85	52 63	45 41	29 7	36 10	47 69	40 85	27 17	34 20	54 53	19
20	63 40	54 20	33 60	43 0	55 40	47 80	30 60	38 0	50 20	43 0	28 60	36 0	57 40	20
21	66 57	56 91	35 28	45 15	58 17	50 19	32 13	39 90	52 71	45 15	30 3	37 80	60 27	21
22	69 74	59 62	36 96	47 30	60 94	52 58	33 66	41 80	55 22	47 30	31 46	39 60	63 14	22
23	72 91	62 33	38 64	49 45	63 71	54 97	35 19	43 70	57 73	49 45	32 89	41 40	66 1	23
24	76 8	65 4	40 32	51 60	66 48	57 36	36 72	45 60	60 24	51 60	34 32	43 20	68 88	24
25	79 25	67 75	42 0	53 75	69 25	59 75	38 25	47 50	62 75	53 75	35 75	45 0	71 75	25
26	82 42	70 46	43 68	55 90	72 2	62 14	39 78	49 40	65 26	55 90	37 18	46 80	74 62	26
27	85 59	73 17	45 36	58 5	74 79	64 53	41 31	51 30	67 77	58 5	38 61	48 60	77 49	27
28	88 76	75 88	47 4	60 20	77 56	66 92	42 84	53 20	70 28	60 20	40 4	50 40	80 36	28
29	91 93	78 59	48 72	62 35	80 33	69 31	44 37	55 10	72 79	62 35	41 47	52 20	83 23	29
30	95 10	81 30	50 40	64 50	83 10	71 70	45 90	57 0	75 30	64 50	42 90	54 0	86 10	30

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during September, 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 25½	1 13½	1 3½	1 40½	1 48½	1 58½	½
1	2 51	2 27	2 7	2 81	2 97	3 17	1
2	5 2	4 54	4 14	5 62	5 94	6 34	2
3	7 53	6 81	6 21	8 43	8 91	9 51	3
4	10 4	9 8	8 28	11 24	11 88	12 68	4
5	12 55	11 35	10 35	14 5	14 85	15 85	5
6	15 6	13 62	12 42	16 86	17 82	19 2	6
7	17 57	15 89	14 49	19 67	20 79	22 19	7
8	20 8	18 16	16 56	22 48	23 76	25 36	8
9	22 59	20 43	18 63	25 29	26 73	28 53	9
10	25 10	22 70	20 70	28 10	29 70	31 70	10
11	27 61	24 97	22 77	30 91	32 67	34 87	11
12	30 12	27 24	24 84	33 72	35 64	38 4	12
13	32 63	29 51	26 91	36 53	38 61	41 21	13
14	35 14	31 78	28 98	39 34	41 58	44 38	14
15	37 65	34 5	31 5	42 15	44 55	47 55	15
16	40 16	36 32	33 12	44 96	47 52	50 72	16
17	42 67	38 59	35 19	47 77	50 49	53 89	17
18	45 18	40 86	37 26	50 58	53 46	57 6	18
19	47 69	43 13	39 33	53 39	56 43	60 23	19
20	50 20	45 40	41 40	56 20	59 40	63 40	20
21	52 71	47 67	43 47	59 1	62 37	66 57	21
22	55 22	49 94	45 54	61 82	65 34	69 74	22
23	57 73	52 21	47 61	64 63	68 31	72 91	23
24	60 24	54 48	49 68	67 44	71 28	76 8	24
25	62 75	56 75	51 75	70 25	74 25	79 25	25
26	65 26	59 2	53 82	73 6	77 22	82 42	26
27	67 77	61 29	55 89	75 87	80 19	85 59	27
28	70 28	63 56	57 96	78 68	83 16	88 76	28
29	72 79	65 83	60 3	81 49	86 13	91 93	29
30	75 30	68 10	62 10	84 30	89 10	95 10	30

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

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

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

APPENDIX III (F)

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

No. of Days	Class A " B " D	Class C	Class E " G	Class F	Class H	Class L	No. of Days
½	2 85	2 47½	2 10	2 22½	1 97½	1 25	½
1	5 70	4 95	4 20	4 45	3 95	2 50	1
2	11 40	9 90	8 40	8 90	7 90	5 0	2
3	17 10	14 85	12 60	13 35	11 85	7 50	3
4	22 80	19 80	16 80	17 80	15 80	10 0	4
5	28 50	24 75	21 0	22 25	19 75	12 50	5
6	34 20	29 70	25 20	26 70	23 70	15 0	6
7	39 90	34 65	29 40	31 15	27 65	17 50	7
8	45 60	39 60	33 60	35 60	31 60	20 0	8
9	51 30	44 55	37 80	40 5	35 55	22 50	9
10	57 0	49 50	42 0	44 50	39 50	25 0	10
11	62 70	54 45	46 20	48 95	43 45	27 50	11
12	68 40	59 40	50 40	53 40	47 40	30 0	12
13	74 10	64 35	54 60	57 85	51 35	32 50	13
14	79 80	69 30	58 80	62 30	55 30	35 0	14
15	85 50	74 25	63 0	66 75	59 25	37 50	15
16	91 20	79 20	67 20	71 20	63 20	40 0	16
17	96 90	84 15	71 40	75 65	67 15	42 50	17
18	102 60	89 10	75 60	80 10	71 10	45 0	18
19	108 30	94 5	79 80	84 55	75 5	47 50	19
20	114 0	99 0	84 0	89 0	79 0	50 0	20
21	119 70	103 95	88 20	93 45	82 95	52 50	21
22	125 40	108 90	92 40	97 90	86 90	55 0	22
23	131 10	113 85	96 60	102 35	90 85	57 50	23
24	136 80	118 80	100 80	106 80	94 80	60 0	24
25	142 50	123 75	105 0	111 25	98 75	62 50	25
26	148 20	128 70	109 20	115 70	102 70	65 0	26
27	153 90	133 65	113 40	120 15	106 65	67 50	27
28	159 60	138 60	117 60	124 60	110 60	70 0	28
29	165 30	143 55	121 80	129 5	114 55	72 50	29
30	171 0	148 50	126 0	133 50	118 50	75 0	30

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