

Ceylon LABOUR GAZETTE



VOLUME III
No. 10

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1952



In this issue

A Preliminary Sample Study of the Employment of
Domestic Servants in the Colombo Municipal Area

Statistics of the Month in Brief

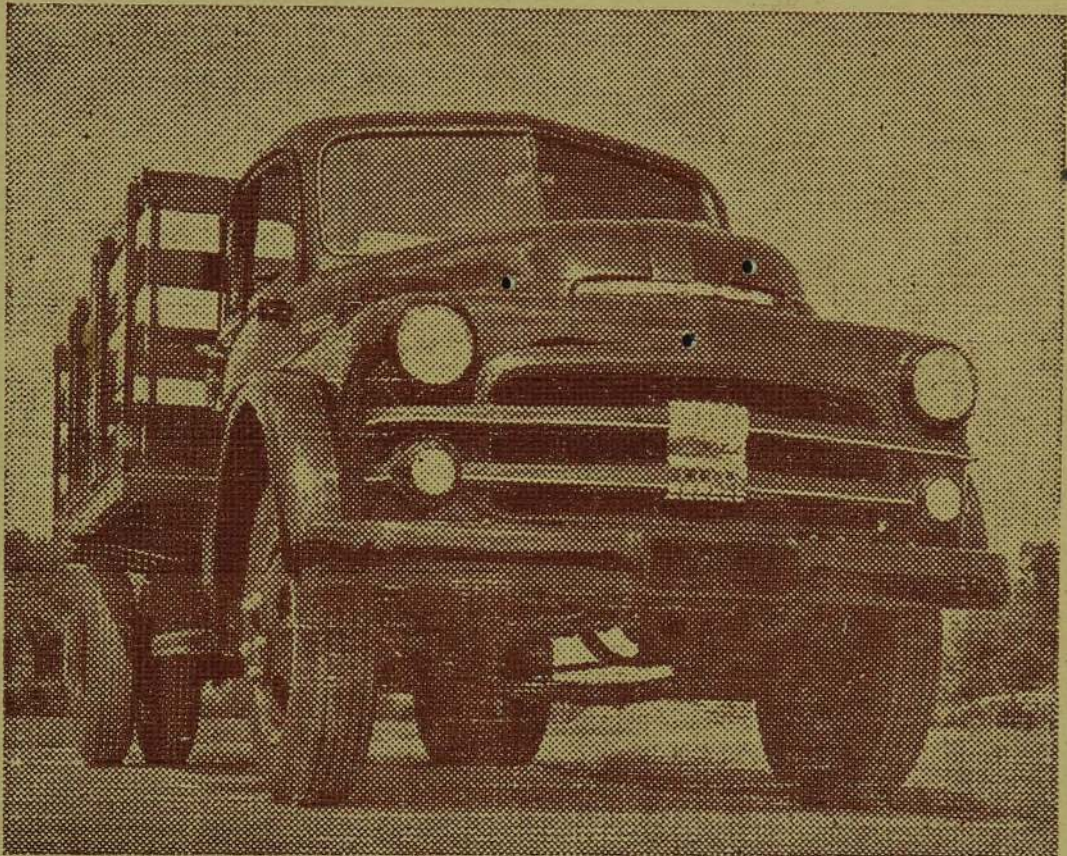
Notes of Current Interest

Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards—III

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. A Preliminary Sample Study of the Employment of Domestic Servants in the Colombo Municipal Area	3
2. Statistics of the Month in Brief	9
3. Notes of Current Interest	11
4. A Time of Stock-Taking in the Trade Unions.. .. .	11
5. Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards III—The Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade	13

Table

LIST OF TABLES

I Cost of Living Index Numbers—Colombo Working Class since 1939	19
II Cost of Living Index Numbers—Estate Labour since 1939	20
III Wages Index Numbers—Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment	21
IV Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island since 1939	22
V 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	23
VI Table showing the number of persons placed in employment since 1939	24
VII Table showing the number of persons registered and the number placed in employment during the month of August, 1952	25
VIII Strikes in Ceylon since 1939	26
IX Classification of the Strikes in July, 1952, by Industries or Trades	27
X Classification of the Strikes in July, 1952, by Causes	27
XI Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers since 1939	28

APPENDICES

Appendix	I Statement showing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in different trades for which Wages Boards have been established (October, 1952)	29
	II Ready Reckoners showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 1952, to workers in the—	
	(A) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade	35
	(B) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade	36
	III Ready Reckoners showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 1952, to workers in the—	
	(A) Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades	37
	(B) Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades	38
	(C) Engineering Trade	39
	(D) Match Manufacturing Trade	40
	(E) Building Trade	41
	(F) Motor Transport Trade	42

CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME III No. 10

OCTOBER, 1952

A PRELIMINARY SAMPLE STUDY OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN THE COLOMBO MUNICIPAL AREA *

Statements unsubstantiated by authentic figures have appeared in the Press and elsewhere deploring the fact that young children are employed as domestic servants. The 1946 Census does not include information regarding the age and distribution of domestic servants nor is this information available from any other source. The All Ceylon Women's Conference felt that it could provide a useful service by bridging this gap.

The chief difficulty was the selection of a practical yet scientific approach to the problem. For a preliminary investigation, an examination of Householders Lists which are filled in for the purpose of obtaining Ration Books appeared to be the most feasible method. All these lists are carefully preserved by the Department of Food, and there is a list for every household in Ceylon.

It was decided that a 5 per cent. sample from the Colombo Municipal Area would go a great way in clearing confused thinking on the subject of domestic servants. During two weeks after the Distribution of new Ration Books was completed, a band of women transcribed onto a prepared schedule the information contained in every twentieth Householders List in the Official Files for the Colombo Municipal Area.

The data available was restricted to location of Household, occupation and race of Chief Occupant, age, race and sex of servants and the total number of persons, and the total number of children under five in the households.

The results obtained are illuminating. Of the total sample of 2,333 households only 530 have servants. These 530 households employed

* The study was financed by Funds made available from the Hilda Obesekera Research Fellowship. Thanks are due to the following who helped in various ways :—The Hon. the Minister of Food and the Staff of the Department of Food, the Inspector-General of Police, Dr. Bryce Ryan, Dr. Ralph Peiris, Mr. and Mrs. Straus of the Department of Sociology, University of Ceylon, the Director of Census and Statistics and Mr. Coomaraswamy of that Department, Members of the Y. W. C. A. and friends of the All-Ceylon Women's Conference.

in all 1,277 servants. The largest number were single servant households, the number declining steeply till the 9 servants household is reached.

TABLE I

Households Classified by Number of Servants Employed

No. of servants employed	1..	2..	3..	4..	5..	6..	7..	8..	9..	Ten and over
No. of households having servants	216..	127..	74..	56..	22..	19..	6..	4..	2..	4

The data should show no misrepresentation on the score of age as there are no legal restrictions on the employment of domestic servants, and householders would have no inducement to falsify ages. Children of fourteen and under are by the Educational Code required to attend School, but householders cannot be prosecuted for employing servants under school age. Minimum age restrictions at present only apply to industries or trades for which Wages Boards have been set up and there is no wages board for Domestic Servants. A slight bias may affect the age data on account of the fact that no rice ration is given to children under one year and it is increased at five and nine years but any misrepresentation at these points cannot materially affect the validity of the findings.

TABLE II

Servants Classified by Age

Age	Number of Servants		
	Male	Female	Total
4	—	2	2
5	4	1	5
6	—	1	1
7	—	3	3
8	1	2	3
9	2	8	10
10-14	56	67	123
15-19	152	85	237
20-64	469	333	802
Over 65	10	8	18
Unspecified	46	27	73
Total	740	537	1,277

The sex and age of servants are shown below classified by Status of Household, status being roughly graded on the occupation of the Chief householder as was done in some studies made by the Department of Sociology, University of Ceylon.

TABLE III

Servants Classified by Age Groups and according to Occupation of Chief Occupants

Occupation of Chief Occupant	Number of Servants of Ages											
	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20 and over		Un-specified	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Professional, technical, managerial, executive	—	—	3	2	17	12	47	22	223	130	24	11
2. High clerical, lower managerial	—	—	—	1	13	7	22	11	35	47	8	8
3. Low clerical, minor supervisory	—	—	—	5	11	14	19	22	39	53	4	1
4. Small business men	1	1	3	2	6	14	37	14	119	53	8	3
5. Skilled and higher grade labour	—	—	—	3	1	9	5	5	24	16	—	—
6. Unskilled and low status skilled	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	3	13	4	—	—
7. Unclassified	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2
8. Unemployed	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	3	14	15	—	1
9. Occupation not known	1	—	—	1	5	4	7	4	20	22	2	1
Total	2	2	6	15	56	67	142	85	488	341	46	27

The division of status by occupation is in itself a difficult task. The restriction in the data available increased the difficulty; for example, there was no absolute criterion by which those in Status 1 could be distinguished from those in Status 4. Unless a Merchant was specifically stated as a Director of a large merchant house the same fell into Status 4. Similarly Status 5 and Status 6 are not mutually exclusive. The employment of servants would to a large extent depend on the income of households. The fact that no information on that point was available should be remembered in examining the data. It would appear however that occupation status 1 households have a fairly higher percentage of older servants and a lower percentage of young ones. The Ceylon practice of parents engaging young servants to play with their children may account for the younger servants in higher status households.

There is no relationship between age and sex of servants. The distribution of servants in the age group below twenty years shows no relation to sex.

TABLE IV

Male and Female Servants Classified according to Occupation of Chief Occupants

Occupation of Chief Occupant	Male Per cent.	Female Per cent.
1. Professional, technical, managerial, executive	63·7	36·3
2. Higher clerical, lower managerial	52·3	47·7
3. Low clerical, minor supervisory	44	66
4. Small business men	67	33
5. Skilled and Higher Grade Labour	47·5	52·5
6. Unskilled and low status skilled	52	48
7. Unclassified	33·3	66·7
8. Unemployed	47·5	52·5
9. Occupation not known	52·3	47·7

The sex of servants show correlation to status of household. Female servants predominate in Status 3 households and are in a minority in Status 1 households.

TABLE V

Households with Servants Classified by Status—Percentages

<i>Status</i>	<i>Percentage of Household with Servants</i>
1. Professional, technical, managerial, executive ..	25·6
2. Higher clerical, lower managerial ..	13·5
3. Low clerical minor supervisory ..	17·9
4. Small business men ..	20
5. Skilled and higher grade labour ..	7·3
6. Unskilled and low status skilled ..	4·1
7. Unclassified ..	·5
8. Unemployed ..	3·01
9. Occupation not known ..	7·7

It is fairly clear that Status 1 householders have the greatest number of servants—Only households with servants have been classified and not the whole sample. In some cases it is possible that names are missing from certain householders' list because servants enjoy the privilege of leaving their ration books in their own houses when they take services. In the random sample of the type here employed there should be no serious discrepancy on this score.

The relationship between status and number of servants per household further illustrates the point that high status households have the largest number of servants.

TABLE VI

Households Classified according to Occupation of Chief Occupants and according to Number of Servants Employed

<i>Occupation of Chief Occupant</i>	<i>No. of Households with No. of Servants as stated below</i>												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Professional, technical, managerial, executive ..	19	27	30	22	13	13	5	4	1	1	1	—	—
2. Higher clerical, low managerial ..	27	22	13	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Low clerical, minor supervisory ..	49	28	12	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Small business men ..	43	27	13	12	5	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
5. Skilled and higher grade labour ..	29	3	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Unskilled and low status skilled ..	16	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Unclassified ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Unemployed ..	6	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Occupation not known ..	25	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The distribution of the Households according to areas also brings out the connection between servants and status of chief occupants of households. Of the 31 Wards only those with over 20 households with servants have been selected.

TABLE VII
Households Classified by Occupation of Chief Occupants and by Areas
No. of Households in

Occupation of Chief Occupant	<i>No. of Households in</i>									
	<i>Kotahena East</i>	<i>Sudawella</i>	<i>Kupiyawatte</i>	<i>Cinnamon Gardens</i>	<i>Timbirigasyaya</i>	<i>Kollupitiya</i>	<i>Bambalapitiya</i>	<i>Havelock Town</i>	<i>Wellawatte North</i>	<i>Wellawatte South</i>
1. Professional, technical, managerial, executive ..	4	2	2	36	7	12	18	17	5	6
2. Higher clerical, low managerial ..	1	3	6	2	2	4	8	8	8	9
3. Low clerical, minor supervisory ..	10	4	9	2	8	3	5	6	4	9
4. Small business men ..	4	10	3	3	2	4	8	5	2	7
5. Skilled and higher grade labour ..	3	2	1	1	3	—	—	2	3	—
6. Unskilled and low status skilled ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Unclassified ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
8. Unemployed ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3
9. Occupation not known ..	1	1	4	2	3	5	4	2	4	4
Total	25	23	26	46	27	29	44	44	27	39

Cinnamon Gardens has the highest number of Status 1 households but Wellawatte South although ranking high among localities with servants has a more even distribution in regard to status.

The size of a household or the number of children under five years old in the household seems to have little connection with the number of servants. Here again the fairly common Ceylon habit of higher status groups over protecting their children till the approach of adolescence and later should be remembered.

TABLE VIII
Households Classified by Number of Children under 5 and by Number of Servants Employed

<i>No. of Servants in Households</i>	<i>No. of Households with No. of Children as stated below</i>					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
1 ..	216	50	28	12	2	—
2 ..	127	31	17	4	1	1
3 ..	74	12	10	2	—	1
4 ..	56	14	7	2	—	—
5 ..	22	7	1	—	1	—
6 ..	19	8	—	—	—	—
7 ..	6	—	1	—	—	—
8 ..	4	2	—	—	—	—
9 ..	2	—	1	—	—	—
10 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
11 ..	2	—	—	—	1	—
12 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IX

Households Classified by Size (excluding Servants) and by the Number of Servants Employed

Number in Household	Number of Households, with No. of Servants as stated below									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over
0	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1	2	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
2	16	6	7	6	2	1	1	—	—	—
3	16	11	12	7	4	2	1	1	—	—
4	22	8	10	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
5	35	21	11	3	4	3	—	—	—	—
6	23	11	4	6	—	2	—	1	—	—
7	14	11	7	5	1	2	2	—	—	—
8	15	11	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	2
9	14	8	6	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
10	15	11	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
11	7	6	3	2	4	—	—	—	1	—
12	9	6	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
13-14	25	16	6	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Over 15	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—

The presence of two households with no one besides servants brings to light a limitation of the method used. Certain Non-Ceylonese households do not obtain Rice Ration Cards and therefore they do not enter their names in the householders lists—There were only two such households in the total sample.

Data relating to race of servants is also somewhat inconclusive.

TABLE X

Servants Classified by Race

Nationality	Number of Servants		
	Males	Females	Total
Indian Tamil	68	5	73
Tamil other	207	33	240
Moor	43	7	50
Indian Moor	10	—	10
Malay	1	1	2
Pakistani	1	—	1
Malayalee	18	—	18
Sinhalese	392	491	993
	740	537	1,277

TABLE XI

Households Classified by Race of Chief Occupants and
by the Number of Servants Employed

Households with No. of Servants Employed as stated below

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indian Tamils ..	16..	7..	3..	—	1..	2..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tamils ..	28..	21..	10..	6..	8..	1..	2..	1..	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Moor ..	1..	—	—	—	—	1..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Moors ..	30..	9..	6..	4..	2..	1..	—	—	—	1..	—	—	—
Malay ..	3..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistani ..	—	2..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malayalee ..	1..	—	—	1..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sinhalese ..	99..	60..	38..	26..	8..	9..	3..	2..	1..	—	2..	—	1
Burgher ..	29..	21..	9..	10..	—	2..	1..	—	1..	—	—	—	—
Europeans ..	6..	4..	7..	8..	3..	3..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified ..	3..	3..	1..	1..	—	—	—	1..	—	—	—	—	—
	216	127	74	56	22	19	6	4	2	1	2	—	1

Although the tables do not show the relationship between the racial origin of servants and that of the Chief Occupants, the primary data gives evidence that Indian Moor, Pakistani and Malay servants were in households of their nationality group as were the two female Indian Tamils. The Sinhalese, Tamil (both Indian or other) and the Malayalees tend to take employment in any household irrespective of the race of employer.

The insufficiency of data from the source utilized has shown that further studies should be made. Conditions of service could best be investigated by personal interview. Now that the distribution of domestic servants in the Colombo Area is known, a suitable sample for interviews could be selected. Such interviews could be productive of such important evidence as the areas from which domestic servants are drawn, their marital status and mobility. Indeed this information would be vital to any legislative enactments in regard to domestic service likely to be undertaken by the State.

Contributed by the All Ceylon Women's Conference Association.

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 September, 1952, was 278, three points higher than the figure for August, 1952. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for September, 1952, was 284, eight points higher than the figure for August, 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 July, 1952, and August, 1952, was as given below :—

	<i>July, 1952</i>	<i>August, 1952*</i>
Technical and clerical	6,378	6,345
Skilled	7,275	7,233
Semi-skilled	12,818	12,908
Unskilled	24,864	24,488
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	51,335	50,974
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	<i>July, 1952</i>	<i>August, 1952</i>
Technical and clerical	254	290
Skilled	151	214
Semi-skilled	193	192
Unskilled	507	466
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,105	1,162
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There were three strikes in the month of July, 1952, involving 344 workers and a loss of 568 man-days. One was in the Motor Transport Trade, involving 58 workers and a loss of 58 man-days, one in the Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade, involving 175 workers and a loss of 66 man-days, and the other in the Building Trade, involving 111 workers and a loss of 444 man-days.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In September, 1952, there was an excess of arrivals over departures of Indian estate labourers in the Island amounting to 1,528. 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 October, 1952, to workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade, the Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade, the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade, the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades and the Plumbago Trade will be slightly higher than those in the previous month.

The wages of workers in the other Trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will remain unchanged.

* Provisional figures.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

I. L. O. Institution on Apprenticeship Training

Mr. R. L. Gunasekera, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, left for Europe on 29th of last month as one of the participants to the I. L. O. Institute on apprenticeship training now being held in Europe. This Institute terminates on 14th December, 1952.

On his return Mr. Gunasekera will proceed to the Far East in February, 1953, to participate in an I. L. O. Institute on Vocational Training. This will commence on 23rd February, 1953, and terminate by the 20th May, 1953.

I. L. O. Institute on Employment Service

The I. L. O. Institute on Employment Service Commenced on the 6th October, 1952, and will last till the 29th November, 1952. Mr. I. N. D. Munasinghe, Inspector of Labour, has left for Tokyo as Ceylon's participant to this Institute.

Chief Inspector of Factories

Arrangements have been made Under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation scheme to obtain the services for two years of Mr. R. C. R. Attock who is employed as a Factory Engineer under the United Kingdom Government. He is expected to arrive in Colombo during the course of this month.

Trade Union Registration

The following new Union was registered under the Trade Union Ordinance (Cap. 116), in the month of September, 1952 :—

509 Government Service Book-keepers Union.

A TIME OF STOCK-TAKING IN THE TRADE UNIONS

Trade unions in Britain are now taking stock of themselves and plotting bearings for the future. For them, as for others, the years 1940-1950 were a time of rapid change. Their earlier difficulties through partial recognition by employers and Government are now over; their earlier aims have been achieved.

The maintenance of full employment is now accepted as a Government responsibility, and there is consultation between Government and unions on industrial and many social matters. Voluntary machinery for negotiation is widespread and there is growing consultation between management and workers on methods of production. While the unions are glad that our basic industries are now under public control, they put no emphasis on further extensions of such ownership. One reason for this is that problems of defence and balance of payments are uppermost. Another is the examination going on in the unions about their own structure and methods.

This questioning will be stimulated by the recent publication of "New Fabian Essays" which suggest that unions' structure should be re-cast and that they should give up much of their independence.

These essays have been written by a group of leading members of the Fabian Society, which is older than the Labour Party and which, with the trade unions, helped to form the party. Today, while unions form the bulk of the group membership of the Labour Party, a significant proportion of its individual members are associated with the Fabian Society, which in the past has made many valuable proposals.

What Tasks Next ?

The first Fabian Essays were written in 1889 by Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb, Olivier and others. Since then, hundreds of thousands of copies have been printed, and much of the programme they envisaged for Britain has been carried out. Like their forerunners, the New Essayists, who include ten M.P.'s, set out to analyse the social scene and to answer the question "What tasks should the Labour Movement tackle next?"

The Fabians consider that Britain's trade unions have not sufficiently adapted themselves to work properly in the Welfare State. "Born in a world of industrial anarchy, unions developed a jealously-guarded independence not only of all outside organisms, but even of one another." They complain too that trade unionists have reacted slowly to the new impulses of full employment. They say, for instance, that the trade unionists' search for higher wages, which had formerly been their only means of obtaining a higher share of the wealth they help to create, "is now a threat to the success of Budgetary action designed to achieve precisely that end."

Thus far many of the more experienced union members will agree with the essayists. They part company, however, on the remedies prescribed. The Fabians propose that the unions, in their own interest, must surrender much of their independence to the Trades Union Congress so that policy, centrally decided, can be enforced.

They are also very keenly aware of the increasing divorce of management from ownership, and feel strongly that what they call the traditional "anti" mentality of unionists should be altered. Unions, they say, have won their defensive battle and should now co-operate more with management; they should, moreover, train their factory representatives so that they can participate in management.

Should Stimulate Discussion

Few, if any, union leaders are members of the Fabian Society, but some of the keen young unionists are, and these essays will stimulate discussion; it was indeed the object of the founders that the Society should be "clerks to the Labour Movement." It is unlikely, however, that the Fabian viewpoint will be accepted.

It is true that at present every pronouncement of the Trades Union Congress is an exercise in peaceful persuasion, but this has not meant in practice that the Movement proceeds at the speed of the slowest. All its elected committees have to try to be both right (that is, to serve members' long-term interests) and representative (to lead where the members want to go now). This can, of course, bring internal inconsistencies, but the Movement's strength lies in its voluntary nature and its value to the community in the responsibility with which, in critical times, its powers are exercised.

With regard to education, unions are being urged by the Trades Union Congress to spend much more money on it; they also want to see wider possibilities for workers to be promoted to managerial posts. They do not, however, propose that management should include direct union representatives. This idea was widely canvassed in the early post-war years, but opinion is now hardening that the union approach to management, whether it serves private shareholders, a co-operative society or a public board, should be essentially the same. Workshop representatives are being trained in new techniques, not so much with the object of participating in management as the better to safeguard their members' interests.

Mr. Clement Attlee, who is not one of the essayists, but who wrote the preface, stresses in it the importance "of making democracy effective in a society where management autocracy is an increasing danger." Unions increasingly regard negotiations as problems to be solved rather than as battles to be fought, but their majority view is that progress lies not in schemes of union participation in management, but in maintaining responsible independence.

Contributed by : Roy Boyfield, Secretary, Organisation Department, British Trade Union Congress.

CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS *

III—The Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

The original decisions of the Wages Board for the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade came into force on December 1, 1949. A notification relating to those decisions was published under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 10,047 of November 25, 1949. Decisions varying earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazettes* No. 10,115 of June 30, 1950, No. 10,168 of October 27, 1950, and *Ceylon Government Gazettes Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, and No. 10,429 of July 30, 1952.

Decisions

Part I

Directions 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.

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

Note by the Editor.

Part II

The minimum rate of wages for time work for any person (including any tapper) engaged in the rubber growing and manufacturing trade more fully described in the Order appearing in the notification under section 6 (2) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,035 of October 22, 1949 (as amended by any subsequent Order), shall consist of—

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

1	2	3																								
<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Rate for a normal working day</i>	<i>Rate of Special Allowance for a normal working day in any month</i>																								
		Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 215, the special allowance shall be—																								
		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																								
		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*.																								
		3 cents in the case of a male worker not under 16 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.																								
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>*Tables illustrating the application of the preceding paragraph</i>																								
Male worker not under 16 years of age ..	1 30	1.—Special allowance in the event of a rise in the index number.																								
Female worker not under 15 years of age ..	1 20	<i>Special Allowance</i>																								
Child worker ..	0 95	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Index numbers</th> <th style="text-align: center;">for a male worker not under 16 years of age Cents</th> <th style="text-align: center;">for a female worker not under 15 years of age Cents</th> <th style="text-align: center;">for a child worker Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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>	Index numbers	for a male worker not under 16 years of age Cents	for a female worker not under 15 years of age Cents	for a child worker Cents	215-219 ..	67	54	47	220-224 ..	70	56	49	225-229 ..	73	58	51	230-234 ..	76	60	53	235-239 ..	79	62	55
Index numbers	for a male worker not under 16 years of age Cents	for a female worker not under 15 years of age Cents	for a child worker Cents																							
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220-224 ..	70	56	49																							
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235-239 ..	79	62	55																							
		2. Special allowance in the event of a fall in the index number																								
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">215-211 ..</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 style="text-align: center;">210-206 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">64</td> <td style="text-align: center;">52</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">205-201 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">61</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">200-196 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">58</td> <td style="text-align: center;">48</td> <td style="text-align: center;">41</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">195-191 ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46</td> <td style="text-align: center;">39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	215-211 ..	67	54	47	210-206 ..	64	52	45	205-201 ..	61	50	43	200-196 ..	58	48	41	195-191 ..	55	46	39				
215-211 ..	67	54	47																							
210-206 ..	64	52	45																							
205-201 ..	61	50	43																							
200-196 ..	58	48	41																							
195-191 ..	55	46	39																							

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the preceding provisions of this Part, the minimum time rate for any tapper employed on a Sunday or for any worker (kangany) engaged in supervising the work of a tapper on that day shall be one and a half times the minimum time rate fixed for such worker in respect of a normal working day.

In the foregoing decisions—

(a) “child worker” means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.

(b) “tapper” means a worker engaged in the following activities:—

tapping, collecting of scrap and latex, straining of latex, scraping of diseased tissues, spraying and applying fungicide.

Part III

Overtime Rates

In respect of each hour of work in excess of the normal working day, the minimum overtime rate shall be the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the daily minimum rate of wages for time work by 8) increased by—

(a) 25 per cent. of such minimum hourly rate, in case such work is performed between the hours 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and

(b) 50 per cent. of such minimum hourly rate, in case such work is performed between the hours 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

In the computation of the overtime rate—

(1) a fraction of a cent which is less than one-half of a cent shall not be taken into account ;

(2) one-half of a cent shall be calculated according to the even number rule, that is, to the nearest even number ; and

(3) a fraction of a cent which is greater than one-half of a cent shall be counted as one cent.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the preceding provisions of this Part, the minimum overtime rate for any tapper, as defined in Part II of this Schedule, employed on a Sunday or for any worker (kangany) engaged in supervising the work of such tapper on that day shall, in respect of each hour of work in excess of the normal working day, be twice the minimum hourly rate applicable to such worker (such hourly rate being ascertained by dividing the daily minimum time rate applicable to him by 8).

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 Part shall not apply to tappers as defined in Part II of this Schedule or to workers (kanganies) engaged in supervising the work of such tappers.

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.

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

*Index Number
Nov., 1942
= 100*

Base : November, 1942 = 100

Group Weights	63.66	7.26	7.06	8.78	13.24	
1943	103	94	105	138	118	197
1944	102	94	105	156	127	200
1945	110	94	112	165	158	221
1946	113	111	124	180	155	229
1947	126	121	136	213	157	252
1948	138	101	148	189	157	260
1949	144	97	129	156	148	258
1950	154	102	129	155	154	272
1951	155	112	129	197	160	283
1951—						
January	157	113	129	177	155	281
February	159	111	129	184	154	284
March	157	113	129	195	156	284
April	156	113	129	196	158	283
May	155	116	129	198	161	283
June	155	113	129	199	162	284
July	152	112	129	201	162	281
August	152	113	129	196	161	279
September	151	109	129	197	169	279
October	152	111	129	207	165	282
November	154	109	129	210	158	284
December	158	109	129	208	159	288
1952—						
January	158	105	129	208	168	290
February	155	108	129	210	162	286
March	150	107	129	208	164	280
April	148	105	129	205	174	280
May	149	105	129	195	164	276
June	151	108	133	190	168	279
July	148	104	133	186	175	227
August	147	102	133	182	177	275
September	149	104	133	181	178	278

TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR

Base : July-September, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

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

TABLE III—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment

Base : 1939 = 100

			<i>Tea and Rubber Estate Workers</i>			<i>Unskilled Workers in Government Employment in Colombo</i>		
			<i>Average Minimum Daily rate of Wages</i>	<i>Minimum Wage Rate Index No.</i>	<i>Index No. of Real Wages</i>	<i>Average Monthly Rate of Wages</i>	<i>Wage Rate Index No.</i>	<i>Index No. of Real Wages</i>
			<i>Rs. c.</i>			<i>Rs. c.</i>		
1939	..	—	.. 41	.. 100	.. 100	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 100
1940	..	—	.. 41	.. 100	.. 93	.. 16.64	.. 100	.. 96
1941	..	—	.. 45	.. 109	.. 92	.. 18.45	.. 111	.. 98
1942	..	—	.. 68	.. 165	.. 107	.. 24.23	.. 145	.. 97
1943	..	—	.. 83	.. 201	.. 101	.. 28.98	.. 174	.. 96
1944	..	—	.. 87	.. 212	.. 101	.. 34.03	.. 204	.. 110
1945	..	—	.. 1.00	.. 244	.. 110	.. 41.92	.. 252	.. 123
1946	..	—	.. 1.15	.. 279	.. 122	.. 68.52	.. 412	.. 194
1947	..	—	.. 1.20	.. 293	.. 123	.. 75.74	.. 455	.. 195
1948	..	—	.. 1.29	.. 313	.. 121	.. 78.16	.. 470	.. 195
1949	..	—	.. 1.31	.. 320	.. 121	.. 77.81	.. 468	.. 196
1950	..	—	.. 1.53	.. 372	.. 136	.. 83.11	.. 499	.. 198
1951	..	—	.. 1.90	.. 453	.. 157	.. 89.79	.. 540	.. 206
1951	..	January	.. 1.79	.. 426	.. 157	.. 87.44	.. 525	.. 202
		February	.. 1.81	.. 431	.. 150	.. 89.84	.. 540	.. 205
		March	.. 1.89	.. 450	.. 155	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 207
		April	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 158	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 208
		May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 161	.. 90.24	.. 542	.. 207
		June	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 90.24	.. 542	.. 206
		July	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 209
		August	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 89.84	.. 540	.. 209
		September	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 159	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 207
		October	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 157	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 205
		November	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 157	.. 90.04	.. 541	.. 206
		December	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 156	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 204
1952	..	January	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 91.64	.. 551	.. 205
		February	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 92.44	.. 556	.. 210
		March	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 91.24	.. 548	.. 212
		April	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 161	.. 89.24	.. 536	.. 207
		May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 165	.. 89.24	.. 536	.. 209
		June	.. 1.90	.. 452	.. 164	.. 88.04	.. 529	.. 205
		July	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 209
		August	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	.. 88.64	.. 533	.. 209
		September	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 157	.. 87.84	.. 528	.. 205

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 ..	8,802 ..	2,351 ..	3,951 ..	20,458
1942 ..	6,589 ..	9,411 ..	1,882 ..	1,451 ..	19,333
1943 ..	2,282 ..	2,872 ..	1,312 ..	1,869 ..	8,335
1944* ..	295 ..	358 ..	227 ..	173 ..	1,053
1945 ..	2,258 ..	11,025 ..	3,267 ..	4,816 ..	21,366
1946 ..	5,636 ..	10,012 ..	7,527 ..	13,369 ..	36,544
1947 ..	2,883 ..	7,325 ..	8,113 ..	16,423 ..	34,744
1948 ..	4,474 ..	13,027 ..	12,443 ..	36,712 ..	66,656
1949 ..	5,132 ..	11,994 ..	13,591 ..	39,015 ..	69,732
1950 ..	5,627 ..	10,525 ..	13,520 ..	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 ..	53,621
October ..	5,582 ..	8,434 ..	12,544 ..	27,298 ..	53,858
November ..	5,577 ..	8,428 ..	12,791 ..	27,433 ..	54,229
December ..	†5,515 ..	†8,186 ..	†12,520 ..	26,486 ..	†52,707
1952 January ..	6,050 ..	8,211 ..	12,899 ..	26,822 ..	53,982
February ..	6,156 ..	8,067 ..	12,984 ..	26,286 ..	53,493
March ..	6,260 ..	7,795 ..	12,748 ..	25,319 ..	52,122
April ..	6,146 ..	7,548 ..	12,379 ..	24,396 ..	50,469
May ..	5,823 ..	7,100 ..	11,656 ..	23,534 ..	48,113
June ..	5,992 ..	7,010 ..	12,122 ..	23,896 ..	49,020
July ..	6,378 ..	7,275 ..	12,818 ..	24,864 ..	51,335
August ‡ ..	6,345 ..	7,233 ..	12,908 ..	24,488 ..	50,974

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

† Revised figures.

‡ Provisional figures.

TABLE V

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

Years	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Navalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	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	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	283	—	—	66,656
1949..	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	—	—	69,732
1950..	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,082	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
Aug.	31,973	3,266	2,939	4,066	1,864	648	1,015	1,247	704	569	391	848	319	414	711‡	50974‡

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

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

(These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

‡ Revised figures.

‡ Provisional figures.

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

Year		Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- Skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	2,583
1940	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	5,089
1941	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	9,071
1942	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	8,129
1943	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	4,170
1944	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	1,875
1945	.. —	.. 869	.. 1,104	.. 411	.. 2,653	.. 4,537
1946	.. —	.. 1,303	.. 3,012	.. 1,341	.. 10,180	.. 15,786
1947	.. —	.. 915	.. 1,417	.. 911	.. 4,161	.. 7,404
1948	.. —	.. 1,355	.. 1,563	.. 1,311	.. 6,118	.. 10,347
1949	.. —	.. 1,807	.. 1,616	.. 1,767	.. 9,590	.. 14,780
1950	.. —	.. 2,059	.. 1,509	.. 1,438	.. 5,773	.. 10,779
1951	.. January	.. 157	.. 88	.. 115	.. 339	.. 699
	.. February	.. 170	.. 60	.. 170	.. 353	.. 753
	.. March	.. 118	.. 103	.. 128	.. 270	.. 619
	.. April	.. 190	.. 111	.. 157	.. 329	.. 787
	.. May	.. 264	.. 89	.. 151	.. 375	.. 879
	.. June	.. 149	.. 220	.. 157	.. 1,008	.. 1,534
	.. July	.. 219	.. 190	.. 145	.. 509	.. 1,063
	.. August	.. 142	.. 123	.. 152	.. 658	.. 1,075
	.. September	.. 146	.. 105	.. 149	.. 294	.. 694
	.. October	.. 185	.. 151	.. 179	.. 347	.. 862
	.. November	.. 151	.. 190	.. 237	.. 600	.. 1,178
	.. December	.. 128	.. 116	.. 127	.. 792	.. 1,163
1952	.. January	.. 248	.. 181	.. 197	.. 425	.. 1,051
	.. February	.. 218	.. 208	.. 179	.. 551	.. 1,156
	.. March	.. 248	.. 164	.. 158	.. 482	.. 1,052
	.. April	.. 224	.. 104	.. 66	.. 371	.. 765
	.. May	.. 161	.. 125	.. 115	.. 407	.. 808
	.. June	.. 217	.. 173	.. 103	.. 416	.. 909
	.. July	.. 254	.. 151	.. 193	.. 507	.. 1,105
	.. Aug.	.. 290	.. 214	.. 192	.. 466	.. 1,162

TABLE VII

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

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central	415	153	491	116	483	62	1,171	155	2,560	489
Negombo	42	7	47	8	73	7	199	7	361	29
Kalutara	71	3	53	5	145	6	154	73	423	87
Galle	132	35	57	5	168	6	246	38	603	84
Kandy	95	5	44	19	165	27	135	17	439	68
Nawalapitiya	9	—	19	4	41	4	98	18	167	26
Kurunegala	27	5	11	—	85	2	56	5	179	12
Jaffna	99	20	17	—	94	6	40	4	250	30
Ratnapura	23	6	8	—	42	1	45	4	118	11
Badulla	13	7	14	2	57	10	66	18	150	37
Batticaloa	18	18	14	1	28	7	42	2	102	28
Kalmunai	23	5	76	51	44	7	431	120	574	183
Trincomalee	11	3	14	1	17	2	17	1	59	7
Anuradhapura	11	7	5	—	36	2	9	4	61	13
Avissawella	3	—	8	—	19	—	67	—	97	—
Women's	87	16	30	2	106	43	91	—	314	61
Total	1,079	290	908	214	1,603	192	2,867	466	6,457	1,162

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	4,048½	66‡	12,399	25,937
1945	28	3,514	4,285	53	28,875	153,388½
1946	87	15,259	31,830½	69	39,237	250,866
1947	53	11,849	199,657	52	43,485	544,174
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
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
July ..	—	—	—	3	344	568

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
Plantations—Tea ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Total ..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Engineering	—	..	—	..
Printing	—	..	—	..
Motor Transport	1	..	58	..	58
Tea Export	—	..	—	..	—
Rubber Export	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	—	..	—	..	—
Match Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Plumbago	—	..	—	..	—
Cinema	—	..	—	..	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	1	..	175	..	66
Building Trade	1	..	111	..	444
Local Government Services	—	..	—	..	—
Service Institutions	—	..	—	..	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State	—	..	—	..	—
Textile	—	..	—	..	—
Relief Schemes	—	..	—	..	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution	—	..	—	..	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Beedi Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Total	3	..	344	..	568
Grand Total	3	..	344	..	568

**TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
JULY, 1952, 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	.. —	.. 175
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	—	.. 2	.. —	.. 169
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
6. Right of association and meeting ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c. ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
10. General demands ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —
Total ..	—	.. 3	—	.. 344

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

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

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

Month: October, 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	6	2	16
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	80	1	70
Child worker	0	65	0	73	1	38
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	10	1	6	2	16
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	80	1	70
Child worker	0	65	0	73	1	38
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	30	1	6	2	36
Female worker not under 15 years	1	20	0	80	2	0
Child worker	0	95	0	73	1	68
Coconut Growing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation : and						
The manufacture of copra—						
Kangany	0	90	1	6	1	96
Male not under 18 years	0	75	1	6	1	81
Female not under 18 years	0	60	0	80	1	40
Worker under 18 years	0	50	0	73	1	23
Coconut Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The manufacture of desiccated coconut ;						
The manufacture of coconut oil ; and						
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—						
Within the Colombo area—						
Kangany	1	44	1	24	2	68
Male not under 18 years	1	24	1	24	2	48
Female not under 18 years	1	0	0	93	1	93
Worker under 18 years	0	75	0	86	1	61
Outside the Colombo area—						
Kangany	1	20	1	24	2	44
Male not under 18 years	1	0	1	24	2	24
Female not under 18 years	0	80	0	93	1	73
Worker under 18 years	0	60	0	86	1	46
“ 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

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Engineering Trade (contd.)						
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices</i>						
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	6	3	81
Kanganies	}	2	25	1	6	3
Loaders						
Overseers	}	2	8	1	6	3
Shift bosses						
Blasters	}	2	0	1	6	3
Drillers (hand and machine)						
Shaft drivers						
Stoppers (excavators)	}	1	50	1	6	2
Timber men						
Muckers	}	2	25	1	6	2
Trolley men						
Unskilled labourers	}	2	25	1	6	2
Onsetters or Donakatarayas						

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 6	..
Enginemmen						
Fitters						
Hoistmen						
Mechanics						
Pumpmen						
Winchmen						
Checkers	2 25	..	1 6	..
Electricians (assistants)	}	..	1 50	..	1 6	..
Fitters (assistants)						
Windlassmen (dabare workers)						
Surface workers—						
Carpenters	}	..	2 50	..	1 6	..
Masons						
Overseers	2 25	..	1 6	..
Blacksmiths	}	..	2 0	..	1 6	..
Boilermen						
Drill sharpeners						
Firewood carriers and splitters	1 60	..	1 6	..
Carters	}	..	1 50	..	1 6	..
Watchers						
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	2 0	..	1 6	..
Cooks	}	..	1 24	..	1 6	..
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 73 cents.

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies	..	2 0	..	1 26	..	3 26
(B) On different jobs—						
Within the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years	..	1 25	..	1 26	..	2 51
Female worker not under 18 years	..	1 0	..	1 0	..	2 0
Worker under 18 years	..	0 50	..	0 93	..	1 43
Outside the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years	..	1 0	..	1 26	..	2 26
Female worker not under 18 years	..	0 84	..	1 0	..	1 84
Worker under 18 years	..	0 40	..	0 93	..	1 33

“ 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	..
(b) Intermediate Grade	..	..	1 40	..	1 37	..
(c) Grade I	..	..	1 60	..	1 37	..
(d) Box makers and repairers	..	..	1 40	..	1 37	..
(e) Watchers	..	..	1 50	..	1 37	..
B. Female workers not under 18 years	..	..	1 0	..	1 15	..
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years	..	..	0 60	..	0 80	..
“ 15 “ 16 “ ..	..	..	0 70	..	0 85	..
“ 16 “ 17 “ ..	..	..	0 80	..	0 90	..
“ 17 “ 18 “ ..	..	..	1 0	..	1 0	..

Month : October, 1952

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. e.
	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

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 kanganies	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						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
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

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 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 53	1 8	0 45	0 40	0 85	0 32½	0 36½	0 69	½
1	1 10	1 6	2 16	0 90	0 80	1 70	0 65	0 73	1 38	1
2	2 20	2 12	4 32	1 80	1 60	3 40	1 30	1 46	2 76	2
3	3 30	3 18	6 48	2 70	2 40	5 10	1 95	2 19	4 14	3
4	4 40	4 24	8 64	3 60	3 20	6 80	2 60	2 92	5 52	4
5	5 50	5 30	10 80	4 50	4 0	8 50	3 25	3 65	6 90	5
6	6 60	6 36	12 96	5 40	4 80	10 20	3 90	4 38	8 28	6
7	7 70	7 42	15 12	6 30	5 60	11 90	4 55	5 11	9 66	7
8	8 80	8 48	17 28	7 20	6 40	13 60	5 20	5 84	11 4	8
9	9 90	9 54	19 44	8 10	7 20	15 30	5 85	6 57	12 42	9
10	11 0	10 60	21 60	9 0	8 0	17 0	6 50	7 30	13 80	10
11	12 10	11 66	23 76	9 90	8 80	18 70	7 15	8 3	15 18	11
12	13 20	12 72	25 92	10 80	9 60	20 40	7 80	8 76	16 56	12
13	14 30	13 78	28 8	11 70	10 40	22 10	8 45	9 49	17 94	13
14	15 40	14 84	30 24	12 60	11 20	23 80	9 10	10 22	19 32	14
15	16 50	15 90	32 40	13 50	12 0	25 50	9 75	10 95	20 70	15
16	17 60	16 96	34 56	14 40	12 80	27 20	10 40	11 68	22 8	16
17	18 70	18 2	36 72	15 30	13 60	28 90	11 5	12 41	23 46	17
18	19 80	19 8	38 88	16 20	14 40	30 60	11 70	13 14	24 84	18
19	20 90	20 14	41 4	17 10	15 20	32 30	12 35	13 87	26 22	19
20	22 0	21 20	43 20	18 0	16 0	34 0	13 0	14 60	27 60	20
21	23 10	22 26	45 36	18 90	16 80	35 70	13 65	15 33	28 98	21
22	24 20	23 32	47 52	19 80	17 60	37 40	14 30	16 6	30 36	22
23	25 30	24 38	49 68	20 70	18 40	39 10	14 95	16 79	31 74	23
24	26 40	25 44	51 84	21 60	19 20	40 80	15 60	17 52	33 12	24
25	27 50	26 50	54 0	22 50	20 0	42 50	16 25	18 25	34 50	25
26	28 60	27 56	56 16	23 40	20 80	44 20	16 90	18 98	35 88	26
27	29 70	28 62	58 32	24 30	21 60	45 90	17 55	19 71	37 26	27
28	30 80	29 68	60 48	25 20	22 40	47 60	18 20	20 44	38 64	28
29	31 90	30 74	62 64	26 10	23 20	49 30	18 85	21 17	40 2	29
30	33 0	31 80	64 80	27 0	24 0	51 0	19 50	21 90	41 40	30
31	34 10	32 86	66 96	27 90	24 80	52 70	20 15	22 63	42 78	31

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

APPENDIX II (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 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 53	1 18	0 60	0 40	1 0	0 47½	0 36½	0 84	½
1	1 30	1 6	2 36	1 20	0 80	2 0	0 95	0 73	1 68	1
2	2 60	2 12	4 72	2 40	1 60	4 0	1 90	1 46	3 36	2
3	3 90	3 18	7 8	3 60	2 40	6 0	2 85	2 19	5 4	3
4	5 20	4 24	9 44	4 80	3 20	8 0	3 80	2 92	6 72	4
5	6 50	5 30	11 80	6 0	4 0	10 0	4 75	3 65	8 40	5
6	7 80	6 36	14 16	7 20	4 80	12 0	5 70	4 38	10 8	6
7	9 10	7 42	16 52	8 40	5 60	14 0	6 65	5 11	11 76	7
8	10 40	8 48	18 88	9 60	6 40	16 0	7 60	5 84	13 44	8
9	11 70	9 54	21 24	10 80	7 20	18 0	8 55	6 57	15 12	9
10	13 0	10 60	23 60	12 0	8 0	20 0	9 50	7 30	16 80	10
11	14 30	11 66	25 96	13 20	8 80	22 0	10 45	8 3	18 48	11
12	15 60	12 72	28 32	14 40	9 60	24 0	11 40	8 76	20 16	12
13	16 90	13 78	30 68	15 60	10 40	26 0	12 35	9 49	21 84	13
14	18 20	14 84	33 4	16 80	11 20	28 0	13 30	10 22	23 52	14
15	19 50	15 90	35 40	18 0	12 0	30 0	14 25	10 95	25 20	15
16	20 80	16 96	37 76	19 20	12 80	32 0	15 20	11 68	26 88	16
17	22 10	18 2	40 12	20 40	13 60	34 0	16 15	12 41	28 56	17
18	23 40	19 8	42 48	21 60	14 40	36 0	17 10	13 14	30 24	18
19	24 70	20 14	44 84	22 80	15 20	38 0	18 5	13 87	31 92	19
20	26 0	21 20	47 20	24 0	16 0	40 0	19 0	14 60	33 60	20
21	27 30	22 26	49 56	25 20	16 80	42 0	19 95	15 33	35 28	21
22	28 60	23 32	51 92	26 40	17 60	44 0	20 90	16 6	36 96	22
23	29 90	24 38	54 28	27 60	18 40	46 0	21 85	16 79	38 64	23
24	31 20	25 44	56 64	28 80	19 20	48 0	22 80	17 52	40 32	24
25	32 50	26 50	59 0	30 0	20 0	50 0	23 75	18 25	42 0	25
26	33 80	27 56	61 36	31 20	20 80	52 0	24 70	18 98	43 68	26
27	35 10	28 62	63 72	32 40	21 60	54 0	25 65	19 71	45 36	27
28	36 40	29 68	66 8	33 60	22 40	56 0	26 60	20 44	47 4	28
29	37 70	30 74	68 44	34 80	23 20	58 0	27 55	21 17	48 72	29
30	39 0	31 80	70 80	36 0	24 0	60 0	28 50	21 90	50 40	30
31	40 30	32 86	73 16	37 20	24 80	62 0	29 45	22 63	52 8	31

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

APPENDIX III (A)

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

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								No. of Days
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Within Colombo area				Outside Colombo area				
					Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 98	0 90½	0 70	0 61½	1 34	1 24	0 96½	0 80½	1 22	1 12	0 86½	0 73	½
1	1 96	1 81	1 40	1 23	2 68	2 48	1 93	1 61	2 44	2 24	1 73	1 46	1
2	3 92	3 62	2 80	2 46	5 36	4 96	3 86	3 22	4 88	4 48	3 46	2 92	2
3	5 88	5 43	4 20	3 69	8 4	7 44	5 79	4 83	7 32	6 72	5 19	4 38	3
4	7 84	7 24	5 60	4 92	10 72	9 92	7 72	6 44	9 76	8 96	6 92	5 84	4
5	9 80	9 05	7 0	6 15	13 40	12 40	9 65	8 5	12 20	11 20	8 65	7 30	5
6	11 76	10 86	8 40	7 38	16 8	14 88	11 58	9 66	14 64	13 44	10 38	8 76	6
7	13 72	12 67	9 80	8 61	18 76	17 36	13 51	11 27	17 8	15 68	12 11	10 22	7
8	15 68	14 48	11 20	9 84	21 44	19 84	15 44	12 88	19 52	17 92	13 84	11 68	8
9	17 64	16 29	12 60	11 7	24 12	22 32	17 37	14 49	21 96	20 16	15 57	13 14	9
10	19 60	18 10	14 0	12 30	26 80	24 80	19 30	16 10	24 40	22 40	17 30	14 60	10
11	21 56	19 91	15 40	13 53	29 48	27 28	21 23	17 71	26 84	24 64	19 3	16 6	11
12	23 52	21 72	16 80	14 76	32 16	29 76	23 16	19 32	29 28	26 88	20 76	17 52	12
13	25 48	23 53	18 20	15 99	34 84	32 24	25 9	20 93	31 72	29 12	22 49	18 98	13
14	27 44	25 34	19 60	17 22	37 52	34 72	27 2	22 54	34 16	31 36	24 22	20 44	14
15	29 40	27 15	21 0	18 45	40 20	37 20	28 95	24 15	36 60	33 60	25 95	21 90	15
16	31 36	28 96	22 40	19 68	42 88	39 68	30 88	25 76	39 4	35 84	27 68	23 36	16
17	33 32	30 77	23 80	20 91	45 56	42 16	32 81	27 37	41 48	38 8	29 41	24 82	17
18	35 28	32 58	25 20	22 14	48 24	44 64	34 74	28 98	43 92	40 32	31 14	26 28	18
19	37 24	34 39	26 60	23 37	50 92	47 12	36 67	30 59	46 36	42 56	32 87	27 74	19
20	39 20	36 20	28 0	24 60	53 60	49 60	38 60	32 20	48 80	44 80	35 60	29 20	20
21	41 16	38 01	29 40	25 83	56 28	52 8	40 53	33 81	51 24	47 4	36 33	30 66	21
22	43 12	39 82	30 80	27 06	58 96	54 56	42 46	35 42	53 68	49 28	38 06	32 12	22
23	45 8	41 63	32 20	28 29	61 64	57 4	44 39	37 3	56 12	51 52	39 79	33 58	23
24	47 4	43 44	33 60	29 52	64 32	59 52	46 32	38 64	58 56	53 76	41 52	35 4	24
25	49 0	45 25	35 0	30 75	67 0	62 0	48 25	40 25	61 0	56 0	43 25	36 50	25
26	50 96	47 06	36 40	31 98	69 68	64 48	50 18	41 86	63 44	58 24	44 98	37 96	26
27	52 92	48 87	37 80	33 21	72 36	66 96	52 11	43 47	65 88	60 48	46 71	39 42	27
28	54 88	50 68	39 20	34 44	75 4	69 44	54 4	45 8	68 32	62 72	48 44	40 88	28
29	56 84	52 49	40 60	35 67	77 72	71 92	55 97	46 69	70 76	64 96	50 17	42 34	29
30	58 80	54 30	42 0	36 90	80 40	74 40	57 90	48 30	73 20	67 20	51 90	43 80	30
31	60 76	56 11	43 40	38 13	83 8	76 88	59 83	49 91	75 64	69 44	53 63	45 26	31

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 October, 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	Watch-ers		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 25½	1 38½	1 48½	1 38½	1 43½	1 7½	0 70	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	6 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
31	77 81	85 87	92 7	85 87	88 97	66 65	43 40	48 5	52 70	62 0	31

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the
number of days worked during October, 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.	
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
31	77 81	87 11	82 15	98 27	92 7	88 97	25 11	33 17	46 19	58 28	31

APPENDIX III (D)

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

No. of Days	Grade I				Grade II				Grade III				Grade IV	No. of Days
	Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Watch-ers	
	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
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 38	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
31	98 27	84 01	52 08	66 65	85 87	74 9	47 43	58 90	77 81	66 65	44 33	55 80	88 97	31

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during October, 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
31	77 81	70 37	64 17	87 11	92 7	98 27	31

"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 October, 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
31	176 70	153 45	130 20	137 95	122 45	77 50	31

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