

C. E. E. F.

MAY 1952

Ceylon

LABOUR

GAZETTE



VOLUME III
No. 5

MAY
1952

In this issue

Some Aspects of Rural Development in Ceylon

Statistics of the Month in Brief

Notes of Current Interest



PRINTED BY SUDHAR DEEP, COLOMBO

DO YOU KNOW

that the technical resources of

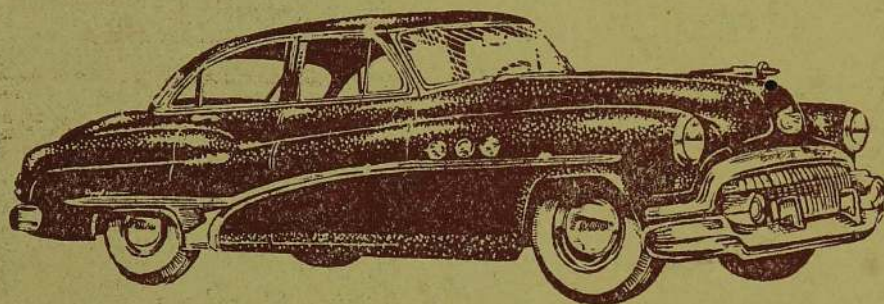


*"the greatest corporation
of all time," according to*



*& makers of the finest products
of the American motor industry—*

CADILLAC



BUICK

are available to the VAUXHALL



and **TUCKERS** *make*
these cars available to **YOU**

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Some Aspects of Rural Development in Ceylon	3
2. Statistics of the Month in Brief	9
3. Workers Volunteer to Work Without Pay	10
4. Notes of Current Interest	11

Table

LIST OF TABLES

I Cost of Living Index Numbers—Colombo Working Class since 1939	13
II Cost of Living Index Numbers—Estate Labour since 1939	14
III Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island since 1939	15
IV Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island (Classification by Exchange areas) since 1939	16
V Table showing the number of persons placed in employment since 1939	17
VI Table showing the number of persons registered and the number placed in employment during the month of March, 1952	18
VII Strikes in Ceylon since 1939	19
VIII Classification of the Strikes in February, 1952, by Industries or Trades	20
IX Classification of the Strikes in February, 1952, by Causes	20
X Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers since 1939	21

APPENDICES

Appendix I Statement showing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in different trades for which Wages Boards have been established (May, 1952)	22
II Ready Reckoners showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during May, 1952, to workers in the—	
(A) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade	28
(B) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade	29
III Ready Reckoners showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during May, 1952, to workers in the—	
(A) Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades	30
(B) Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades	31
(C) Engineering Trade	32
(D) Match Manufacturing Trade	33
(E) Building Trade	34
(F) Motor Transport Trade—Daily Paid Workers	35

A Correction

Substitute the words " man days " for " man hours " in lines 3 and 4 under heading " Collective Obligations " on page 4 in the April 1952 issue.

CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE.

VOL. III, No. 5

MAY, 1952

SOME ASPECTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CEYLON

The Beginning

On the attainment of Independence a beginning had to be made with measures to remove the neglect of centuries of foreign rule. The rural areas in which the vast mass of the people of this country live had to be reclaimed from waste; the people who had hitherto lived in isolation without either the means or the right to express their needs or grievances and whose bodies and souls had been kept together by Relief works had themselves to be given their rightful place in a free country. The Government realized that this was one of its first responsibilities, and this realization marks the dawn of Rural Development in Ceylon. That was not long ago—it was only in 1948 that a separate Department was set up for this purpose.

What is Rural Development ?

Rural Development can be summed up as self-betterment through self-help. It harnesses the enthusiasm, interest and effort of the rural people in the tasks of development on a self-help basis, establishes closer contact between Government Departments and the rural population through their Rural Societies, for the determination and expeditious satisfaction of the needs of the people and attempts to co-ordinate the activities of Government Departments for the purpose of preventing duplication of work, overlapping of activities and waste of public funds. Rural Development as the term implies embraces all aspects of village life—economic, social and cultural.

The Set-up

The basic unit for the achievement of the objectives had to be voluntary associations of rural people and the Rural Development Societies came into existence covering the entire Island in a network. These voluntary organizations of rural people are grouped together into Unions, which in turn get linked up with the Divisional Consulta-

tive Committees. These Divisional Consultative Committees are composed of Government officers and representatives of Rural Development Groups and Unions and thereby become the meeting place of the officials and the people for purposes of co-ordinating work in a division. Into these Divisional Committees are drawn Chairmen of Village Committees and other bodies interested in Rural Welfare. The District Consultative Committee becomes in turn the co-ordinating agency for the whole District. On the above basis the Island is covered by nearly 6,000 Societies of men and women, 396 Groups and 117 Unions. These Societies, Groups and Unions meet at regular intervals for discussing their common problems and drawing up schemes of planned development in their respective areas. In due course these plans are passed up to the official Divisional and District Committees where they are discussed and executed through normal Government channels, as part of normal development work. Apart from this, the Divisional and District Committees maintain a close follow-up of the self-help efforts of the Rural Development Societies, Groups and Unions. It has also been possible, through the channels of the District and Divisional Committees and thence through the Rural Development Groups and Societies to create a healthy awakening and an interest in regard to the activities of Government in the economic, educational and social fields. In this manner the right understanding has been created between the rural people and the administrative bodies of Government. This aspect of Rural Development is the more significant, since in an earlier era there was no participation of the people in the administration or development of the country.

The official scheme seeks to work in the closest co-operation with existing public bodies engaged in this work. Special mention must be made in this connection of the Lanka Mahila Samiti, a well established and long standing welfare movement among the women of Ceylon, run entirely on a voluntary basis. As a matter of policy, no welfare activities are undertaken by the Department among women, where the Lanka Mahila Samiti is already so engaged. The Department has assisted the Mahila Samiti and a few other organized women's welfare institutions with grants from its votes, the Department's responsibility being limited to ensuring that the activities of these organizations are conducted according to the principles and policies of the Movement.

Self-Help

The fundamental principle on which Rural Development is based is the principle of self-help. Rural Development Societies are encouraged to undertake development activities which are within their competence to execute on this principle of self-help. For administrative purposes involving Governmental assistance the principle is interpreted to mean that the Government is prepared to contribute towards the completion of the work undertaken by a Society up to 50 per cent. of the estimate of cost of such work, provided the balance 50 per cent. is forthcoming as a contribution from among the people. Assistance can be so given for any work of public utility undertaken by a Society. On this basis Rural Development Societies all over the

Island have undertaken works of lasting benefit to them, which would have taken several years for completion, if they were left to normal Departmental channels. The Societies have on this basis put up 915 meeting halls on a self-help value of Rs. 509,000; 467 schools at a cost to them of Rs. 328,000. Similarly 1,870 miles of new roads and improvements to 618 miles of other roads have been completed at an estimated self-help value of Rs. 845,000, while 5,971 latrines at an estimated value of self-help of Rs. 313,000 and 1,750 wells at an estimated value of self-help of Rs. 391,000 have been constructed up to the end of 1951. Similar figures are available for several other activities but are not included in this article, as the above would suffice to give the reader an idea of the self-help contribution of Societies towards development work undertaken by them.

Self-help and its application to village life does not stop with the undertaking of development works of this type alone. Preservation of village unity, prevention of crime, village sanitation, provision of recreational facilities are all activities on the self-help principle which will be elaborated later in the article. Participation in the Mid-day Meal Scheme of the Education Department, by providing vegetables and rice to supplement the food given by the Department, organization of cottage industries, improvement of rural housing, &c., are all activities in the normal working of a Rural Development Society.

Rural Development Societies and Economic Development

In this and many other ways these Societies participate in the economic development of the country. Plans prepared in consultation with the Agricultural Department for the inauguration of schemes of agricultural development in selected areas are implemented by them. In this manner soil conservation in the Pata Hewaheta area of Kandy District, eradication of bunchy-top in plantains in Kegalle District, the improvement of animal husbandry in the Matale and Anuradhapura Districts and the encouragement of goat farming and egg marketing in the Mannar District are worked through these Societies. Food Production drives are organized and improved methods of agriculture are adopted by them. Schemes of this type are adopted by most Societies and are too numerous to be included in this article.

As regards industrial activities, the Societies have shown a special keenness for cottage industries. In particular the Women's Societies have continued to interest themselves in these activities. Much scope lies in this field of activity, but the need for technical assistance is observable everywhere, and this Department has not been able to provide them when and as requested of it. The writer's own view is that Cottage Industries should be properly the function of this Department, the Industries Department being left to deal with major industrial projects. Even as it is one other difficulty that these Societies are confronted with is that of proper marketing facilities for the products that are turned out by them. The organizational set-up at present available for the marketing of these products must be considered hardly adequate. The development of Cottage Industries and

the provision of proper marketing facilities for the products becomes a matter of great importance when the extent of seasonal and cyclical unemployment as well as under-employment in rural areas is taken into consideration in relation to the level of income of the rural people.

Contract Work undertaken by Societies

Rural Development Societies undertake contract work for other Government Departments. There has recently been a ready willingness on the part of Government Departments to entrust contract works to Rural Development Societies inspired no doubt by the confidence that these Societies have been able to create by their own achievements in the field of self-help participation in Governmental activities. The Land Commissioner has authorised Government Agents to enter into negotiated contracts with Rural Development Societies for the construction of type plan cottages on Village Expansion and smaller Colonization Schemes, the limits of which were set at Rs. 25,000 for any single contract. The Societies undertake the building of type plan cottages on individual Land Development allotments for which the Land Commissioner gives financial assistance of Rs. 800 per cottage. In view of the participation of the people in this type of house construction it has been possible to put up the type plan cottage with rubble foundation and brick walls having also sawn timber roofing, doors and windows within a sum of Rs. 800. The Land Development Department spends about three times this sum on the same type of cottage in the major Colonization Schemes. If this interests the reader, the Rural Development Societies in Kiriwanapola and Wewala, in the Kurunegala District may be visited. Contracts have also been undertaken on minor Irrigation Schemes, involving the clearing of irrigation channels and the restoration of tank bunds, &c. Rural Development Societies have undertaken and executed 76 such schemes valued at Rs. 84,700 approximately, the profit from which to the Societies has been approximately Rs. 8,300. In some areas Rural Development Societies have been given small contracts by their Village Committees. This is a happy development in the relations between Village Committees and the Rural Development Societies, the extension of which to other areas is greatly desired. According to data available 24 such works have been undertaken at a cost of about Rs. 11,600. Contracts have similarly been undertaken for the Public Works, Medical, Prisons, Education and other Government Departments. In the past these works were entrusted to private contractors who appropriated all the profits to themselves. Under the present scheme the profits accrue to the Rural Development Society, and are utilized for social welfare services in the village as a whole. It is only appropriate that in such work the villagers themselves should take an active hand in them, thus ensuring for the village the best use of Governmental funds and also at the same time helping to relieve the increasing services expected of them, in the fast advancing pace of the country's economic development. Apart from the profit and advantage that these contracts bring to village people such participation increases their self-respect and self-reliance which are so essential in the regeneration of rural life.

Village Becomes a More Closely Knit Social Unit

The village that had disintegrated during the long periods of foreign rule is now getting knit together as a social unit through the efforts of the Movement. These Societies have their Conciliation Boards for the settlement of their disputes, and so far some 3,183 Conciliation Boards have settled 19,368 disputes. They have also Rural Volunteer Squads for the prevention of crime in rural areas. There are 3,229 Rural Volunteer Squads with a personnel of 24,911 and 2,711 cases have so far been detected by them. Through these agencies village harmony is preserved by the village people for themselves. They strive hard to banish the age old distinctions of caste, and it must be admitted that a fair measure of success has already been achieved. I have not made reference to activities at a simple level such as the organization of clean-up campaigns, making of compost, the use of boiled and cooled water, the setting up of co-operative organizations for credit and production, the working of Savings Schemes, &c., as such activities are constantly pressed as essential features of any Rural Development Society. Through the enthusiasm of these Societies unregistered marriages have been registered on a mass scale. These Societies go often to the extent of providing their schools and some even their own teachers for the education of the young. Nursery schools have gained popularity with the Women's Societies. Here, too, is a field of excellent scope. The few Centres that are run are ill-equipped and the effort is at best only an unskilled self-help effort of the Societies, without any aid and assistance from Governmental sources. In these ways the Societies are on the road to rebuilding villages on a sound basis.

So also in the cultural sphere these Societies have not failed to give attention to their needs. Religious activities have been organized widely through these Societies and generally take the form of Sunday School instruction to children and organization of pilgrimages and other religious observances, both within and outside their villages. The Societies organize drama and dance displays. Recreational facilities are provided by them either with assistance from the Commissioner of Local Government or on their own. It is now an ordinary feature to see Volley Ball Courts in practically all the villages in the Island. Playgrounds have similarly been opened by them. Though the one-time impression of conflict between Community Centres and Rural Development Societies is virtually non-existent today, the writer's own view is that this service should be entrusted to Rural Development Societies through the agency of this Department.

Welfare Work among Backward Communities

Special heed is paid to the need for welfare work among the Veddahs and the Rodiya and Kinneraya communities in the Island. A Board appointed by Government looks after them. Substantial results have already been achieved and can be seen as at some of the Veddah centres at Pollebedda, Dambana, Nilobe, Kurunduwinna in the Bintenna Pattu of Eastern Province and the Bintenna Division of Uva. Improved housing, health facilities, and educational facilities have

been provided, and life has now taken a different turn for the Veddahs. As for the Rodiya and Kinneraya communities an earnest endeavour is being made to eradicate social and caste barriers and provide conditions of living in keeping with the elementary human requirements.

Training of Rural Workers

In all this work the greatest stress and importance is attached to the need for the training of rural workers from village areas as an essential means of building up the right type of voluntary worker devoted to the aims and objects of the Movement. Accordingly the training of Village Headmen and local villagers has gone on unabated, so that 2,911 Village Headmen and 15,654 Village Leaders have so far been trained. These schemes of training have been local in character. It has been possible, however, to plan for a scheme of more advanced training among picked rural workers in regard to rural development problems, so that leadership in all village areas can be further strengthened. Under the Colombo Plan, an Islandwide scheme of Training Centres on the basis of one Centre to each Province in addition to one Main Training Centre for the Departmental officers and representatives from other countries is to be implemented at a total cost of Rs. 3,000,000. Where possible, advantage is taken of facilities available in other Government Departments for similar training. Recently 276 representatives of Rural Development Societies obtained training in co-operative work at the Polgolla School of Co-operation. These schemes of training enable the village people to learn to serve their fellow villagers in a trained and efficient manner, thus avoiding the possible pitfalls that may lie ahead in welfare work which is not based on sound principles and directed on correct lines.

Need for Centralized Organization of Village Work

Government Departments must take their share of blame for the breaking up of village unity. Even to-day, in spite of the efforts of Rural Development, village life shows a tendency to get broken up into sections as a result of Government Departments organizing their activities independently of one another. There is also the difficulty which the villager experiences to-day of having to attend several Societies, each functioning under various Departments, so much so that the complaint has often been made that village people do not now have the time even for their normal cultivation work. The time has therefore come for the organization of village centres which would not only be the focal point through which the communal services of the State will flow into the village, but which would also serve as the pivot round which all village life would revolve. The reference in this connection is to large numbers of Societies which village people are called upon to attend such as Co-operative Societies, Parent-Teachers' Associations, Community Centre Meetings, Village Cultivation Meetings, &c. If all these activities are housed at one place and managed by one main Society, it would in the writer's view not only accelerate development work but also preserve village harmony and unity.

Village on the March

Despite all that has so far been said, the impression is irresistible that much more remains to be done so much so that it may even be said that perhaps only the fringe of the problem has so far been touched. However, the satisfaction is there that the Movement is founded on sound principles and is forging ahead. Village life is on the march to full development, building on the debris of the immediate past a rural order patterned after the country's finest traditions.

Contributed by :

A Staff Officer of the
Department of Rural Development.

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

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

Cost of Living

The Colombo working class cost of living index number for April, 1952, was 280, the same figure as for March, 1952. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for April, 1952, was 292, as against 296 for March, 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 February, 1952, and March, 1952, was as given below:—

	February, 1952	March, 1952
Technical and clerical	6,156	6,260
Skilled	8,067	7,795
Semi-skilled	12,984	12,748
Unskilled	26,286	25,319
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53,493	52,122

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

	February, 1952	March, 1952
Technical and clerical	218	248
Skilled	208	164
Semi-skilled	179	158
Unskilled	551	482
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,156	1,052

Strikes

There were altogether nine strikes in the month of February, 1952, involving 879 workers and a loss of 1,375 man-days. Five of these strikes were on estates involving 807 workers and a loss of 1,252 man-days. Of the remaining four strikes, one was in the Motor Transport Trade, involving 20 workers and a loss of 40 man-days, and the other three were in the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade, involving 52 workers and a loss of 83 man-days.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In April, 1952, there was an excess of departures over arrivals of Indian estate labourers from the Island amounting to 1,236. 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 May, 1952, to workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade, Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade, the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade, Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades and the Plumbago Trade, will be slightly lower 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.

WORKERS VOLUNTEER TO WORK WITHOUT PAY

In a recent issue of the PAGEANT is featured the story of how the entire labour force of a meat packing firm in Detroit, U. S. A., agreed to work without pay to bring the firm back into production from a state of inactivity to which it had been reduced by failure in business.

The story concerns the 92-year old firm of Hammond Standish & Co., who were compelled to close their doors some time in August last year, thus throwing out of work some 300 workers, who had given the best years of their lives to the Company. After 64 days of idleness they went back to work without pay on the understanding that if the company was able to make a profit they would get their wages; if not, they would lose the gamble.

This was something new in Union—Management Relationship; but as it was an experiment combining common sense and sacrifice the outcome was bound to be a success.

It must be mentioned that an attempt had been made, just previous to this closure, to put the affairs of the company on a profitable basis; for, though the company had scrupulously maintained its reputation for high quality over the years, the business had not prospered. In 1949 an energetic financier named Joseph Strobl began a rehabilitation programme, armed with a loan of 400,000 dollars. Within a few months business improved considerably and Hammond Standish was enjoying a boom. This boom, however, was short-lived because of price controls imposed by the Office of Price Stabilisation in order to curb spiralling inflation.

It was under these circumstances that Joseph Strobl told his employees to go home.

Strobl thereafter sought help from every source he could think of for just enough money to put the plant back in business for one more try. But he was turned down flat. He then thought of one move

and that was to ask the help of the Union. After some discussion with the officers of the Union the following plan was put up: The employees would return to work without pay for three weeks. At the end of the third week if the company was able to make a profit, the wages for the first week for which the employees had worked would be paid. If profits continued, their pay for the second week would be given at the end of the fourth week, and so on until all back wages were caught up.

This plan was put to the employees at a Union meeting. There were those who doubted that anything would come of it; but none of them had a better solution. Their lawyer, who was present, put it to them plainly—to give this plan a try or say goodbye to Hammond Standish. The lawyer also told them another part of the plan which could not but go down well with them, namely, the pact was not to be a one-sided pact: every one of the company, from Joseph Strobl to the telephonist, was to give up his pay until the company could show a profit.

The employees accepted the plan unanimously.

The rest is a story of success upon success. The once idle plant became a busy monument to labour—management co-operation.

Commenting on this scheme and the success of it, an old hand in the firm said “You just can’t build up a wall between labour and management. Both should feel that they are a team—and teamwork never fails.”

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

International Labour Conference

The 35th Session of the International Labour Conference, which will be held at Geneva, is due to commence on June 4, 1952. The Agenda for the Conference is—

1. Director-General’s Report.
2. Financial and Budgetary Questions.
3. Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.
4. Holidays with Pay in Agriculture (second discussion).
5. Objectives and Standards of Social Security:
 - (a) Minimum Standards of Social Security (second discussion);
 - (b) Objectives and Advanced Standards of Social Security (first discussion).
6. Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers’ and Workers’ Organisations:
 - (a) Co-operation at the level of the Undertaking (second discussion).
 - (b) Co-operation at the level of the Industry and at the National Level (first discussion).

7. Revision of the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3).
8. Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment (first discussion).
9. Regulation of the Employment of Young Persons in Underground Work in Coal Mines.

Ceylon will be represented at this Conference by the following delegation:—

- E. M. Wijenaike, Esq., C.C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services—Government Delegate (Leader).
- N. L. Abeywira, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Labour—Government Delegate.
- D. R. Rutnam, Esq., O.B.E., of the Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation—Employers' Delegate.
- W. K. Wijemanne, Esq., of the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress—Workers' Delegate.

I. L. O. Official on Tour

Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, Chief of the I. L. O. Asian Field Mission on Co-operation, visited the Island during the early part of this month in connection with the establishment of a suitable centre for a new office which is being established by the I. L. O. to assist countries in the South-East Asian region in technical assistance schemes relating to co-operative work.

I. L. O. offers Fellowship

The I. L. O. has offered to the Government of Ceylon a Fellowship under its Fellowship programme in 1952. The purpose of the programme is to assist suitably qualified persons to gain from intensive study in other countries, additional knowledge and practical experience which will be helpful to the home country. The Fellowship will be in one of the following fields of study:—labour legislation, employment organisation, vocational training and guidance, social security administration, industrial relations, labour inspection, occupational health, industrial safety, industrial welfare, co-operation and handicrafts.

The I. L. O. will bear most of the expenses of the candidate selected for the Fellowship.

The Children and Young Persons Ordinance

Parts I, II and III of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, No. 48 of 1939, have been put into operation with effect from April 28, 1952, by a Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of Juvenile Courts, for the supervision of Juvenile Offenders, for the protection of Children and Young Persons and for other connected purposes.

Trade Union Registrations

No new Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 116) in the month of April, 1952.

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

Base: November, 1938-April, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Rent</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Final Index Number</i>
Group Weights	52.40 ..	6.28 ..	15.96 ..	8.36 ..	17.00 ..	(Nov., 1938-Apr., 1939 = 100)

INDEX NUMBERS

Base: November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

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

Base: November, 1942 = 100

*Index Number
Nov., 1942
= 100*

Group Weights	63.66 ..	7.26 ..	7.06 ..	8.78 ..	13.24		
1943	..	103 ..	94 ..	105 ..	138 ..	118 ..	107 .. 197
1944	..	102 ..	94 ..	105 ..	156 ..	127 ..	109 .. 200
1945	..	110 ..	94 ..	112 ..	165 ..	158 ..	121 .. 221
1946	..	113 ..	111 ..	124 ..	180 ..	155 ..	125 .. 229
1947	..	126 ..	121 ..	136 ..	213 ..	157 ..	138 .. 252
1948	..	138 ..	101 ..	148 ..	189 ..	157 ..	142 .. 260
1949	..	144 ..	97 ..	129 ..	156 ..	148 ..	141 .. 258
1950	..	154 ..	102 ..	129 ..	155 ..	154 ..	149 .. 272
1951	..	155 ..	112 ..	129 ..	197 ..	160 ..	154 .. 283

1951—

January	..	157 ..	113 ..	129 ..	177 ..	155 ..	153 .. 281
February	..	159 ..	111 ..	129 ..	184 ..	154 ..	155 .. 284
March	..	157 ..	113 ..	129 ..	195 ..	156 ..	155 .. 284
April	..	156 ..	113 ..	129 ..	196 ..	158 ..	155 .. 283
May	..	155 ..	116 ..	129 ..	198 ..	161 ..	155 .. 283
June	..	155 ..	113 ..	129 ..	199 ..	162 ..	155 .. 284
July	..	152 ..	112 ..	129 ..	201 ..	162 ..	153 .. 281
August	..	152 ..	113 ..	129 ..	196 ..	161 ..	153 .. 279
September	..	151 ..	109 ..	129 ..	197 ..	169 ..	153 .. 279
October	..	152 ..	111 ..	129 ..	207 ..	165 ..	154 .. 282
November	..	154 ..	109 ..	129 ..	210 ..	158 ..	154 .. 284
December	..	158 ..	109 ..	129 ..	208 ..	159 ..	157 .. 288

1952—

January	..	158 ..	105 ..	129 ..	208 ..	168 ..	157 .. 290
February	..	155 ..	108 ..	129 ..	210 ..	162 ..	155 .. 286
March	..	150 ..	107 ..	129 ..	208 ..	164 ..	152 .. 280
April	..	148 ..	105 ..	129 ..	205 ..	174 ..	152 .. 280

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

TABLE II

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

Years	Technical and Clerical	skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939 ..	3,712	11,964	5,034	5,967	26,677
1940 ..	4,734	31,130	4,800	4,981	27,645
1941 ..	5,274	8,882	2,351	3,951	20,458
1942 ..	6,589	9,411	1,882	1,451	19,333
1943 ..	2,282	2,872	1,312	1,869	8,335
1944* ..	295	358	227	173	1,053
1945 ..	2,258	11,025	3,267	4,816	21,366
1946 ..	5,636	10,012	7,527	13,369	36,544
1947 ..	2,883	7,325	8,113	16,423	34,744
1948 ..	4,474	13,027	12,443	36,712	66,656
1949 ..	5,132	11,994	13,591	39,015	69,732
1950 ..	5,627	10,525	13,523	35,447	65,122
1951 January ..	6,072	10,421	13,439	34,568	64,500
February ..	6,330	10,300	13,384	33,729	63,743
March ..	6,288	9,753	13,191	31,721	60,953
April ..	6,077	9,215	12,757	30,485	58,534
May ..	5,669	8,768	12,151	29,428	56,016
June ..	5,573	8,505	12,179	28,742	54,999
July ..	5,652	8,421	12,448	27,989	54,510
August ..	5,806	8,348	12,398	27,906	54,458
September ..	5,718	8,268	12,254	27,381	53,621
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

* 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 IV

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

Years	Colombo	Negombo	Kabutarā	Galle	Kandy	Navalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Total
1939	26,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,677
1940	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945	10,784	378	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	—	1,497	—	21366*
1946	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	36544†
1947	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—	—	—	34,744
1948	42,209	7,235	2,414	3,995	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	283	—	66,656
1949	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	—	69,732
1950	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	476	52,122

* 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 V

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

Year			Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi- Skilled		Unskilled		Total
1939	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	2,583
1940	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	5,089
1941	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	9,071
1942	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	8,129
1943	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	4,170
1944	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1,875
1945	..	—	..	369	..	1,104	..	411	..	2,653	4,537
1946	..	—	..	1,303	..	3,012	..	1,341	..	10,130	15,786
1947	..	—	..	915	..	1,417	..	911	..	4,161	7,404
1948	..	—	..	1,355	..	1,563	..	1,311	..	6,118	10,347
1949	..	—	..	1,807	..	1,616	..	1,767	..	9,590	14,780
1950	..	—	..	2,059	..	1,509	..	1,438	..	5,773	10,779
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

TABLE VI

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

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central	408	118	404	42	443	80	1,207	107	2,462	347
Negombo	40	12	29	1	56	6	128	6	253	25
Kalutara	55	18	45	6	147	7	212	24	459	55
Galle	92	9	22	—	105	3	150	11	369	23
Kandy	119	7	49	5	152	9	183	22	503	43
Nawalapitiya	13	1	6	—	27	—	52	38	98	39
Kurunegala	17	7	3	—	41	—	20	—	81	7
Jaffna	88	19	13	1	70	22	41	18	212	60
Ratnapura	28	9	9	—	25	1	29	—	91	10
Badulla	26	4	5	—	32	3	34	1	97	8
Batticaloa	15	2	23	2	26	3	48	18	112	25
Kalmunai	52	21	163	106	118	11	280	231	613	369
Trincomalee	21	1	5	1	19	1	14	2	59	5
Anuradhapura	13	5	8	—	54	4	27	3	102	12
Women's	91	15	42	—	77	8	90	1	300	24
Total	1,078	248	826	164	1,392	158	2,515	482	5,811	1,052

TABLE VII—STRIKES IN CEYLON SINCE 1939

Year	Plantations			Others		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1939 ..	18	.. Not available	.. Not available	4	.. Not available	Not available
1940 ..	36	9,732†	do.	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

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

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

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

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

TABLE VIII—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN FEBRUARY 1952, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

<i>Industry or Trade</i>	<i>Number of Strikes</i>		<i>Number of Workers involved</i>		<i>Number of Man-days lost</i>
Plantations—Tea ..	2	..	309	..	309
Rubber ..	3	..	498	..	943
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut ..	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	..	—	..	—
Total ..	5		807		1,252
Engineering ..	—	..	—	..	—
Printing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Motor Transport ..	1	..	20	..	40
Tea Export ..	—	..	—	..	—
Rubber Export ..	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	3	..	52	..	83
Match Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Plumbago ..	—	..	—	..	—
Cinema ..	—	..	—	..	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	—	..	—	..	—
Building Trade ..	—	..	—	..	—
Local Government Services ..	—	..	—	..	—
Service Institutions ..	—	..	—	..	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	—	..	—	..	—
Textile ..	—	..	—	..	—
Relief Schemes ..	—	..	—	..	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	—	..	—	..	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Beedi Manufacturing ..	—	..	—	..	—
Total ..	4		72		123
Grand Total ..	9		879		1,375

TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN FEBRUARY, 1952, BY CAUSES

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Number of Strikes</i>				<i>Number of Workers Involved</i>			
	<i>Plantations</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Plantations</i>		<i>Others</i>	
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work ..	2	..	—	..	357	..	—	..
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	—	..	2	..	—	..	39	..
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	1	..	1	..	53	..	20	..
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
6. Right of association and meeting ..	1	..	—	..	125	..	—	..
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c. ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	1	..	1	..	272	..	13	..
10. General demands ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Total ..	5		4		807		72	

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

Years	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of De- partures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatria- tion 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..	8,416..	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

* Revised figure

APPENDIX I

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

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

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

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

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies .. 2 0 .. 1 32 .. 3 32

(B) On different jobs—

Within the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 25 .. 1 32 .. 2 57
 Female worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 4 .. 2 4
 Worker under 18 years .. 0 50 .. 0 97 .. 1 47

Outside the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 32 .. 2 32
 Female worker not under 18 years .. 0 84 .. 1 4 .. 1 88
 Worker under 18 years .. 0 40 .. 0 97 .. 1 37

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

Tea Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II .. 1 24 .. 1 30 .. 2 54
 (b) Intermediate Grade .. 1 40 .. 1 40 .. 2 80
 (c) Grade I .. 1 60 .. 1 40 .. 3 0
 (d) Box makers and repairers .. 1 40 .. 1 40 .. 2 80
 (e) Watchers .. 1 50 .. 1 40 .. 2 90

B. Female workers not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 18 .. 2 18

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years 0 60 .. 0 82 .. 1 42
 „ 15 „ 16 „ 0 70 .. 0 87 .. 1 57
 „ 16 „ 17 „ 0 80 .. 0 92 .. 1 72
 „ 17 „ 18 „ 1 0 .. 1 2 .. 2 2

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		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	30	2	54
(b) Intermediate Grade	1	40	1	40	2	80
(c) Grade I	1	60	1	40	3	0
(d) Watchers	1	50	1	40	2	90
B. Female workers not under 18 years	1	0	1	18	2	18
C. Workers over 14 years but under 18 years	0	60	0	82	1	42
" 15 " 16 " 	0	70	0	87	1	57
" 16 " 17 " 	0	80	0	92	1	72
" 17 " 18 " 	1	0	1	2	2	2

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
Un-skilled 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	41	0	141	0
B	90	0	41	0	131	0
C	85	0	38	50	123	50
D	100	0	41	0	141	0
E	70	0	36	0	106	0
F	67	50	41	0	108	50
G	60	0	37	40	97	40
H	50	0	37	40	87	40
J	60	0	37	40	97	40
K	90	0	37	40	127	40
L	45	0	28	25	73	25

Daily Rates

Class A worker	4	0	1	75	5	75
B	4	0	1	75	5	75
C	3	25	1	75	5	0
D	4	0	1	75	5	75
E	2	75	1	50	4	25
F	2	75	1	75	4	50
G	2	50	1	75	4	25
H	2	25	1	75	4	0
L	1	50	1	3	2	53

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

Daily Rates

Grade I—

Male 18 years and over	1 80 ..	1 40 ..	3 20
Female 18 years and over	1 44 ..	1 30 ..	2 74
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 85 ..	0 84 ..	1 69
Young person 17 years and over but under 18 years	1 15 ..	1 2 ..	2 17

Grade II—

Male 18 years and over	1 40 ..	1 40 ..	2 80
Female 18 years and over	1 12 ..	1 30 ..	2 42
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 70 ..	0 84 ..	1 54
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 90 ..	1 2 ..	1 92

Grade III—

Male 18 years and over	1 24 ..	1 30 ..	2 54
Female 18 years and over	1 0 ..	1 18 ..	2 18
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 60 ..	0 84 ..	1 44
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 80 ..	1 2 ..	1 82

Grade IV—

Watcher	1 50 ..	1 40 ..	2 90
---------------	---------	---------	------

Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

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

B—Clerical—

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

Outside the Municipal areas

A—Non-Clerical—

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

B—Clerical—

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

*Class of Worker**Basic
Wage
Rs. c.**Special
Allowance
Rs. c.**Total
Rs. c.***Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade***Monthly Rates**Manual Work*

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

Women Workers

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

Non-manual Workers

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

Building Trade*Daily Rates**Un-skilled—**Male labourers—*

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

Female labourers—

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

*Un-skilled labourers—
(irrespective of sex)*

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

Semi-skilled, Grade II	1	44	..	1	40	..	2	84
------------------------	----	----	---	----	----	---	----	----	---	----

Semi-skilled, Grade I	1	60	..	1	40	..	3	0
-----------------------	----	----	---	----	----	---	----	----	---	---

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

APPENDIX II (A)

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

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 55	0 56	1 11	0 45	0 42	0 87	0 32½	0 38½	0 71	½
1	1 10	1 12	2 22	0 90	0 84	1 74	0 65	0 77	1 42	1
2	2 20	2 24	4 44	1 80	1 68	3 48	1 30	1 54	2 84	2
3	3 30	3 36	6 66	2 70	2 52	5 22	1 95	2 31	4 26	3
4	4 40	4 48	8 88	3 60	3 36	6 96	2 60	3 8	5 68	4
5	5 50	5 60	11 10	4 50	4 20	8 70	3 25	3 85	7 10	5
6	6 60	6 72	13 32	5 40	5 4	10 44	3 90	4 62	8 52	6
7	7 70	7 84	15 54	6 30	5 88	12 18	4 55	5 39	9 94	7
8	8 80	8 96	17 76	7 20	6 72	13 92	5 20	6 16	11 36	8
9	9 90	10 8	19 98	8 10	7 56	15 66	5 85	6 93	12 78	9
10	11 0	11 20	22 20	9 0	8 40	17 40	6 50	7 70	14 20	10
11	12 10	12 32	24 42	9 90	9 24	19 14	7 15	8 47	15 62	11
12	13 20	13 44	26 64	10 80	10 8	20 88	7 80	9 24	17 4	12
13	14 30	14 56	28 86	11 70	10 92	22 62	8 45	10 1	18 46	13
14	15 40	15 68	31 8	12 60	11 76	24 36	9 10	10 78	19 88	14
15	16 50	16 80	33 30	13 50	12 60	26 10	9 75	11 55	21 30	15
16	17 60	17 92	35 52	14 40	13 44	27 84	10 40	12 32	22 72	16
17	18 70	19 4	37 74	15 30	14 28	29 58	11 5	13 9	24 14	17
18	19 80	20 16	39 96	16 20	15 12	31 32	11 70	13 86	25 56	18
19	20 90	21 28	42 18	17 10	15 96	33 6	12 35	14 63	26 98	19
20	22 0	22 40	44 40	18 0	16 80	34 80	13 0	15 40	28 40	20
21	23 10	23 52	46 62	18 90	17 64	36 54	13 65	16 17	29 82	21
22	24 20	24 64	48 84	19 80	18 48	38 28	14 30	16 94	31 24	22
23	25 30	25 76	51 6	20 70	19 32	40 2	14 95	17 71	32 66	23
24	26 40	26 88	53 28	21 60	20 16	41 76	15 60	18 48	34 8	24
25	27 50	28 0	55 50	22 50	21 0	43 50	16 25	19 25	35 50	25
26	28 60	29 12	57 72	23 40	21 84	45 24	16 90	20 2	36 92	26
27	29 70	30 24	59 94	24 30	22 68	46 98	17 55	20 79	38 34	27
28	30 80	31 36	62 16	25 20	23 52	48 72	18 20	21 56	39 76	28
29	31 90	32 48	64 38	26 10	24 36	50 46	18 85	22 33	41 18	29
30	33 0	33 60	66 60	27 0	25 20	52 20	19 50	23 10	42 60	30
31	34 10	34 72	68 82	27 90	26 4	53 94	20 15	23 87	44 02	31

* A "child worker" means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 year 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 May, 1952, to Workers in the Rubber Growing and

Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 65	0 56	1 21	0 60	0 42	1 2	0 47½	0 38½	0 86	½
1	1 30	1 12	2 42	1 20	0 84	2 4	0 95	0 77	1 72	1
2	2 60	2 24	4 84	2 40	1 68	4 8	1 90	1 54	3 44	2
3	3 90	3 36	7 26	3 60	2 52	6 12	2 85	2 31	5 16	3
4	5 20	4 48	9 68	4 80	3 36	8 16	3 80	3 8	6 88	4
5	6 50	5 60	12 10	6 0	4 20	10 20	4 75	3 85	8 60	5
6	7 80	6 72	14 52	7 20	5 4	12 24	5 70	4 62	10 32	6
7	9 10	7 84	16 94	8 40	5 88	14 28	6 65	5 39	12 4	7
8	10 40	8 96	19 36	9 60	6 72	16 32	7 60	6 16	13 76	8
9	11 70	10 8	21 78	10 80	7 56	18 36	8 55	6 93	15 48	9
10	13 0	11 20	24 20	12 0	8 40	20 40	9 50	7 70	17 20	10
11	14 30	12 32	26 62	13 20	9 24	22 44	10 45	8 47	18 92	11
12	15 60	13 44	29 4	14 40	10 8	24 48	11 40	9 24	20 64	12
13	16 90	14 56	31 46	15 60	10 92	26 52	12 35	10 1	22 36	13
14	18 20	15 68	33 88	16 80	11 76	28 56	13 30	10 78	24 8	14
15	19 50	16 80	36 30	18 0	12 60	30 60	14 25	11 55	25 80	15
16	20 80	17 92	38 72	19 20	13 44	32 64	15 20	12 32	27 52	16
17	22 10	19 4	41 14	20 40	14 28	34 68	16 15	13 9	29 24	17
18	23 40	20 16	43 56	21 60	15 12	36 72	17 10	13 86	30 96	18
19	24 70	21 28	45 98	22 80	15 96	38 76	18 5	14 63	32 68	19
20	26 0	22 40	48 40	24 0	16 80	40 80	19 0	15 40	34 40	20
21	27 30	23 52	50 82	25 20	17 64	42 84	19 95	16 17	36 12	21
22	28 60	24 64	53 24	26 40	18 48	44 88	20 90	16 94	37 84	22
23	29 90	25 76	55 66	27 60	19 32	46 92	21 85	17 71	39 56	23
24	31 20	26 88	58 8	28 80	20 16	48 96	22 80	18 48	41 28	24
25	32 50	28 0	60 50	30 0	21 0	51 0	23 75	19 25	43 0	25
26	33 80	29 12	62 92	31 20	21 84	53 4	24 70	20 2	44 72	26
27	35 10	30 24	65 34	32 40	22 68	55 8	25 65	20 79	46 44	27
28	36 40	31 36	67 76	33 60	23 52	57 12	26 60	21 56	48 16	28
29	37 70	32 48	70 18	34 80	24 36	59 16	27 55	22 33	49 88	29
30	39 0	33 60	72 60	36 0	25 20	61 20	28 50	23 10	51 60	30
31	40 30	34 72	75 2	37 20	26 4	63 24	29 45	23 87	53 32	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 May, 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	Female	Young Person	Kan-gany	Male	Female	Young Person	Kan-gany	Male	Female	Young Person	
½	Rs. c. 1 1	Rs. c. 0 93½	Rs. c. 0 72	Rs. c. 0 63½	Rs. c. 1 37	Rs. c. 1 27	Rs. c. 0 98½	Rs. c. 0 82½	Rs. c. 1 25	Rs. c. 1 15	Rs. c. 0 88½	Rs. c. 0 75	½
1	2 2	1 87	1 44	1 27	2 74	2 54	1 97	1 65	2 50	2 30	1 77	1 50	1
2	4 4	3 74	2 88	2 54	5 48	5 8	3 94	3 30	5 0	4 60	3 54	3 0	2
3	6 6	5 61	4 32	3 81	8 22	7 62	5 91	4 95	7 50	6 90	5 31	4 50	3
4	8 8	7 48	5 76	5 8	10 96	10 16	7 88	6 60	10 0	9 20	7 8	6 0	4
5	10 10	9 35	7 20	6 35	13 70	12 70	9 85	8 25	12 50	11 50	8 85	7 50	5
6	12 12	11 22	8 64	7 62	16 44	15 24	11 82	9 90	15 0	13 80	10 62	9 0	6
7	14 14	13 9	10 8	8 89	19 18	17 78	13 79	11 55	17 50	16 10	12 39	10 50	7
8	16 16	14 96	11 52	10 16	21 92	20 32	15 76	13 20	20 0	18 40	14 16	12 0	8
9	18 18	16 83	12 96	11 43	24 66	22 86	17 73	14 85	22 50	20 70	15 93	13 50	9
10	20 20	18 70	14 40	12 70	27 40	25 40	19 70	16 50	25 0	23 0	17 70	15 0	10
11	22 22	20 57	15 84	13 97	30 14	27 94	21 67	18 15	27 50	25 30	19 47	16 50	11
12	24 24	22 44	17 28	15 24	32 88	30 48	23 64	19 80	30 0	27 60	21 24	18 0	12
13	26 26	24 31	18 72	16 51	35 62	33 2	25 61	21 45	32 50	29 90	23 1	19 50	13
14	28 28	26 18	20 16	17 78	38 36	35 56	27 58	23 10	35 0	32 20	24 78	21 0	14
15	30 30	28 5	21 60	19 5	41 10	38 10	29 55	24 75	37 50	34 50	26 55	22 50	15
16	32 32	29 92	23 4	20 32	43 84	40 64	31 52	26 40	40 0	36 80	28 32	24 0	16
17	34 34	31 79	24 48	21 59	46 58	43 18	33 49	28 5	42 50	39 10	30 9	25 50	17
18	36 36	33 66	25 92	22 86	49 32	45 72	35 46	29 70	45 0	41 40	31 86	27 0	18
19	38 38	35 53	27 36	24 13	52 6	48 26	37 43	31 35	47 50	43 70	33 63	28 50	19
20	40 40	37 40	28 80	25 40	54 80	50 80	39 40	33 0	50 0	46 0	35 40	30 0	20
21	42 42	39 27	30 24	26 67	57 54	53 34	41 37	34 65	52 50	48 30	37 17	31 50	21
22	44 44	41 14	31 68	27 94	60 28	55 88	43 34	36 30	55 0	50 60	38 94	33 0	22
23	46 46	43 1	33 12	29 21	63 2	58 42	45 31	37 95	57 50	52 90	40 71	34 50	23
24	48 48	44 88	34 56	30 48	65 76	60 96	47 28	39 60	60 0	55 20	42 48	36 0	24
25	50 50	46 75	36 0	31 75	68 50	63 50	49 25	41 25	62 50	57 50	44 25	37 50	25
26	52 52	48 62	37 44	33 2	71 24	66 4	51 22	42 90	65 0	59 80	46 2	39 0	26
27	54 54	50 49	38 88	34 29	73 98	68 58	53 19	44 55	67 50	62 10	47 79	40 50	27
28	56 56	52 36	40 32	35 56	76 72	71 12	55 16	46 20	70 0	64 40	49 56	42 0	28
29	58 58	54 23	41 76	36 83	79 46	73 66	57 13	47 85	72 50	66 70	51 33	43 50	29
30	60 60	56 10	43 20	38 10	82 20	76 20	59 10	49 50	75 0	69 0	53 10	45 0	30
31	62 62	57 97	44 64	39 37	84 94	78 74	61 7	51 15	77 50	71 30	54 87	46 50	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 May, 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.	Rs. c.	
½	1 27	1 40	1 50	1 40	1 45	1 9	0 71	0 78½	0 86	1 1	½
1	2 54	2 80	3 0	2 80	2 90	2 18	1 42	1 57	1 72	2 2	1
2	5 8	5 60	6 0	5 60	5 80	4 36	2 84	3 14	3 44	4 4	2
3	7 62	8 40	9 0	8 40	8 70	6 54	4 26	4 71	5 16	6 6	3
4	10 16	11 20	12 0	11 20	11 60	8 72	5 68	6 28	6 88	8 8	4
5	12 70	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 50	10 90	7 10	7 85	8 60	10 10	5
6	15 24	16 80	18 0	16 80	17 40	13 8	8 52	9 42	10 32	12 12	6
7	17 78	19 60	21 0	19 60	20 30	15 26	9 94	10 99	12 4	14 14	7
8	20 32	22 40	24 0	22 40	23 20	17 44	11 36	12 56	13 76	16 16	8
9	22 86	25 20	27 0	25 20	26 10	19 62	12 78	14 13	15 48	18 18	9
10	25 40	28 0	30 0	28 0	29 29	21 80	14 20	15 70	17 20	20 20	10
11	27 94	30 80	33 0	30 80	31 90	23 98	15 62	17 27	18 92	22 22	11
12	30 48	33 60	36 0	33 60	34 80	26 16	17 4	18 84	20 64	24 24	12
13	33 2	36 40	39 0	36 40	37 70	28 34	18 46	20 41	22 36	26 26	13
14	35 56	39 20	42 0	39 20	40 60	30 52	19 88	21 98	24 8	28 28	14
15	38 10	42 0	45 0	42 0	43 50	32 70	21 30	23 55	25 80	30 30	15
16	40 64	44 80	48 0	44 80	46 40	34 88	22 72	25 12	27 52	32 32	16
17	43 18	47 60	51 0	47 60	49 30	37 6	24 14	26 69	29 24	34 34	17
18	45 72	50 40	54 0	50 40	52 20	39 24	25 56	28 26	30 96	36 36	18
19	48 26	53 20	57 0	53 20	55 10	41 42	26 98	29 83	32 68	38 28	19
20	50 80	56 0	60 0	56 0	58 0	43 60	28 40	31 40	34 40	40 40	20
21	53 34	58 80	63 0	58 80	60 90	45 78	29 82	32 97	36 12	42 42	21
22	55 88	61 60	66 0	61 60	63 80	47 96	31 24	34 54	37 84	44 44	22
23	58 42	64 40	69 0	64 40	66 70	50 14	32 66	36 11	39 56	46 46	23
24	60 96	67 20	72 0	67 20	69 60	52 32	34 8	37 68	41 28	48 48	24
25	63 50	70 0	75 0	70 0	72 50	54 50	35 50	39 25	43 0	50 50	25
26	66 4	72 80	78 0	72 80	75 40	56 68	36 92	40 82	44 72	52 52	26
27	68 58	75 60	81 0	75 60	78 30	58 86	38 34	42 39	46 44	54 54	27
28	71 12	78 40	84 0	78 40	81 20	61 4	39 76	43 96	48 16	56 56	28
29	73 66	81 20	87 0	81 20	84 10	63 22	41 18	45 53	49 88	58 58	29
30	76 20	84 0	90 0	84 0	87 0	65 40	42 60	47 10	51 60	60 60	30
31	78 74	86 80	93 0	86 80	89 90	67 58	44 2	48 67	53 32	62 62	31

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only

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

No. of Days	Un-skilled Rs. c.	Semi-skilled		Skilled Rs. c.	Kan-ganies 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 27	1 42	1 34	1 60	1 50	1 45	0 41	0 54	0 75½	0 95	½
1	2 54	2 84	2 68	3 20	3 0	2 90	0 82	1 8	1 51	1 90	1
2	5 8	5 68	5 36	6 40	6 0	5 80	1 64	2 16	3 2	3 80	2
3	7 62	8 52	8 4	9 60	9 0	8 70	2 46	3 24	4 53	5 70	3
4	10 16	11 36	10 72	12 80	12 0	11 60	3 28	4 32	6 4	7 60	4
5	12 70	14 20	13 40	16 0	15 0	14 50	4 10	5 40	7 55	9 50	5
6	15 24	17 4	16 8	19 20	18 0	17 40	4 92	6 48	9 6	11 40	6
7	17 78	19 88	18 76	22 40	21 0	20 30	5 74	7 56	10 57	13 30	7
8	20 32	22 72	21 44	25 60	24 0	23 20	6 56	8 64	12 8	15 20	8
9	22 86	25 56	24 12	28 80	27 0	26 10	7 38	9 72	13 59	17 10	9
10	25 40	28 40	26 80	32 0	30 0	29 0	8 20	10 80	15 10	19 0	10
11	27 94	31 24	29 48	35 20	33 0	31 90	9 2	11 88	16 61	20 90	11
12	30 48	34 8	32 16	38 40	36 0	34 80	9 84	12 96	18 12	22 80	12
13	33 2	36 92	34 84	41 60	39 0	37 70	10 66	14 4	19 63	24 70	13
14	35 56	39 76	37 52	44 80	42 0	40 60	11 48	15 12	21 14	26 60	14
15	38 10	42 60	40 20	48 0	45 0	43 50	12 30	16 20	22 65	28 50	15
16	40 64	45 44	42 88	51 20	48 0	46 40	13 12	17 28	24 16	30 40	16
17	43 18	48 28	45 56	54 40	51 0	49 30	13 94	18 36	25 67	32 30	17
18	45 72	51 12	48 24	57 60	54 0	52 20	14 76	19 44	27 18	34 20	18
19	48 26	53 96	50 92	60 80	57 0	55 10	15 58	20 52	28 69	36 10	19
20	50 80	56 80	53 60	64 0	60 0	58 0	16 40	21 60	30 20	38 0	20
21	53 34	59 64	56 28	67 20	63 0	60 90	17 22	22 68	31 71	39 90	21
22	55 88	62 48	58 96	70 40	66 0	63 80	18 4	23 76	33 22	41 80	22
23	58 42	65 32	61 64	73 60	69 0	66 70	18 86	24 84	34 73	43 70	23
24	60 96	68 16	64 32	76 80	72 0	69 60	19 68	25 92	36 24	45 60	24
25	63 50	71 0	67 0	80 0	75 0	72 50	20 50	27 0	37 75	47 50	25
26	66 4	73 84	69 68	83 20	78 0	75 40	21 32	28 8	39 26	49 40	26
27	68 58	76 68	72 36	86 40	81 0	78 30	22 14	29 16	40 77	51 30	27
28	71 12	79 52	75 4	89 60	84 0	81 20	22 96	30 24	42 28	53 20	28
29	73 66	82 36	77 72	92 80	87 0	84 10	23 78	31 32	43 79	55 10	29
30	76 20	85 20	80 40	96 0	90 0	87 0	24 60	32 40	45 30	57 0	30
31	78 74	88 4	83 8	99 20	93 0	89 90	25 42	33 48	46 81	58 90	31

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during May, 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		Wat- chers	
	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		
1/2	1 60	1 37	0 84½	1 8½	1 40	1 21	0 77	0 96	1 27	1 9	0 72	0 91	1 45	1/2
1	3 20	2 74	1 69	2 17	2 80	2 42	1 54	1 92	2 54	2 18	1 44	1 82	2 90	1
2	6 40	5 48	3 38	4 34	5 60	4 84	3 8	3 84	5 8	4 36	2 88	3 64	5 80	2
3	9 60	8 22	5 7	6 51	8 40	7 26	4 62	5 76	7 62	6 54	4 32	5 46	8 70	3
4	12 80	10 96	6 76	8 68	11 20	9 68	6 16	7 68	10 16	8 72	5 76	7 28	11 60	4
5	16 0	13 70	8 45	10 85	14 0	12 10	7 70	9 60	12 70	10 90	7 20	9 10	14 50	5
6	19 20	16 44	10 14	13 2	16 80	14 52	9 24	11 52	15 24	13 8	8 64	10 92	17 40	6
7	22 40	19 18	11 83	15 19	19 60	16 94	10 78	13 44	17 78	15 26	10 8	12 74	20 30	7
8	25 60	21 92	13 52	17 36	22 40	19 36	12 32	15 36	20 32	17 44	11 52	14 56	23 20	8
9	28 80	24 66	15 21	19 53	25 20	21 78	13 86	17 28	22 86	19 62	12 96	16 38	26 10	9
10	32 0	27 40	16 90	21 70	28 0	24 20	15 40	19 20	25 40	21 80	14 40	18 20	29 0	10
11	35 20	30 14	18 59	23 87	30 80	26 62	16 94	21 12	27 94	23 98	15 84	20 2	31 90	11
12	38 40	32 88	20 28	26 4	33 60	29 4	18 48	23 4	30 48	26 16	17 28	21 84	34 80	12
13	41 60	35 62	21 97	28 21	36 40	31 46	20 2	24 96	33 2	28 34	18 72	23 66	37 70	13
14	44 80	38 36	23 66	30 38	39 20	33 88	21 56	26 88	35 56	30 52	20 16	25 48	40 60	14
15	48 0	41 10	25 35	32 55	42 0	36 30	23 10	28 80	38 10	32 70	21 60	27 30	43 50	15
16	51 20	43 84	27 4	34 72	44 80	38 72	24 64	30 72	40 64	34 88	23 4	29 12	46 40	16
17	54 40	46 58	28 73	36 89	47 60	41 14	26 18	32 64	43 18	37 6	24 48	30 94	49 30	17
18	57 60	49 32	30 42	39 6	50 40	43 56	27 72	34 56	45 72	39 24	25 92	32 76	52 20	18
19	60 80	52 6	32 11	41 23	53 20	45 98	29 26	36 48	48 26	41 42	27 36	34 58	55 10	19
20	64 0	54 80	33 80	43 40	56 0	48 40	30 80	38 40	50 80	43 60	28 80	36 40	58 0	20
21	67 20	57 54	35 49	45 57	58 80	50 82	32 34	40 32	53 34	45 78	30 24	38 22	60 90	21
22	70 40	60 28	37 18	47 74	61 60	53 24	33 88	42 24	55 88	47 96	31 68	40 4	63 80	22
23	73 60	63 2	38 87	49 91	64 40	55 66	35 42	44 16	58 42	50 14	33 12	41 86	66 70	23
24	76 80	65 76	40 56	52 8	67 20	58 8	36 96	46 8	60 96	52 32	34 56	43 68	69 60	24
25	80 0	68 50	42 25	54 25	70 0	60 50	38 50	48 0	63 50	54 50	36 0	45 50	72 50	25
26	83 20	71 24	43 94	56 42	72 80	62 92	40 4	49 92	66 4	56 68	37 44	47 32	75 40	26
27	86 40	73 98	45 63	58 59	75 60	65 34	41 58	51 84	68 58	58 86	38 88	49 14	78 30	27
28	89 60	76 72	47 32	60 76	78 40	67 76	43 12	53 76	71 12	61 4	40 32	50 96	81 20	28
29	92 80	79 46	49 1	62 93	81 20	70 18	44 66	55 68	73 66	63 22	41 76	52 78	84 10	29
30	96 0	82 20	50 70	65 10	84 0	72 60	46 20	57 60	76 20	65 40	43 20	54 60	87 0	30
31	99 20	84 94	52 39	67 27	86 80	75 2	47 74	59 52	78 74	67 58	44 64	56 42	89 90	31

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during May, 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 27	1 15	1 5	1 42	1 50	1 60	½
1	2 54	2 30	2 10	2 84	3 0	3 20	1
2	5 8	4 60	4 20	5 68	6 0	6 40	2
3	7 62	6 90	6 30	8 52	9 0	9 60	3
4	10 16	9 20	8 40	11 36	12 0	12 80	4
5	12 70	11 50	10 50	14 20	15 0	16 0	5
6	15 24	13 80	12 60	17 4	18 0	19 20	6
7	17 78	16 10	14 70	19 88	21 0	22 40	7
8	20 32	18 40	16 80	22 72	24 0	25 60	8
9	22 86	20 70	18 90	25 56	27 0	28 80	9
10	25 40	23 0	21 0	28 40	30 0	32 0	10
11	27 94	25 30	23 10	31 24	33 0	35 20	11
12	30 48	27 60	25 20	34 8	36 0	38 40	12
13	33 2	29 90	27 30	36 92	39 0	41 60	13
14	35 56	32 20	29 40	39 76	42 0	44 80	14
15	38 10	34 50	31 50	42 60	45 0	48 0	15
16	40 64	36 80	33 60	45 44	48 0	51 20	16
17	43 18	39 10	35 70	48 28	51 0	54 40	17
18	45 72	41 40	37 80	51 12	54 0	57 60	18
19	48 26	43 70	39 90	53 96	57 0	60 80	19
20	50 80	46 0	42 0	56 80	60 0	64 0	20
21	53 34	48 30	44 10	59 64	63 0	67 20	21
22	55 88	50 60	46 20	62 48	66 0	70 40	22
23	58 42	52 90	48 30	65 32	69 0	73 60	23
24	60 96	55 20	50 40	68 16	72 0	76 80	24
25	63 50	57 50	52 50	71 0	75 0	80 0	25
26	66 4	59 80	54 60	73 84	78 0	83 20	26
27	68 58	62 10	56 70	76 68	81 0	86 40	27
28	71 12	64 40	58 80	79 52	84 0	89 60	28
29	73 66	66 70	60 90	82 36	87 0	92 80	29
30	76 20	69 0	63 0	85 20	90 0	96 0	30
31	78 74	71 30	65 10	88 4	93 0	99 20	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 labourer (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age.

Ready Reckoner showing the minimum Wages payable for the number
of days worked during May, 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
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25	2 0	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	5 75	5 0	4 25	4 50	4 0	2 53	1
2	11 50	10 0	8 50	9 0	8 0	5 6	2
3	17 25	15 0	12 75	13 50	12 0	7 59	3
4	23 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	10 12	4
5	28 75	25 0	21 25	22 50	20 0	12 65	5
6	34 50	30 0	25 50	27 0	24 0	15 18	6
7	40 25	35 0	29 75	31 50	28 0	17 71	7
8	46 0	40 0	34 0	36 0	32 0	20 24	8
9	51 75	45 0	38 25	40 50	36 0	22 77	9
10	57 50	50 0	42 50	45 0	40 0	25 30	10
11	63 25	55 0	46 75	49 50	44 0	27 83	11
12	69 0	60 0	51 0	54 0	48 0	30 36	12
13	74 75	65 0	55 25	58 50	52 0	32 89	13
14	80 50	70 0	59 50	63 0	56 0	35 42	14
15	86 25	75 0	63 75	67 50	60 0	37 95	15
16	92 0	80 0	68 0	72 0	64 0	40 48	16
17	97 75	85 0	72 25	76 50	68 0	43 1	17
18	103 50	90 0	76 50	81 0	72 0	45 54	18
19	109 25	95 0	80 75	85 50	76 0	48 7	19
20	115 0	100 0	85 0	90 0	80 0	50 60	20
21	120 75	105 0	89 25	94 50	84 0	53 13	21
22	126 50	110 0	93 50	99 0	88 0	55 66	22
23	132 25	115 0	97 75	103 50	92 0	58 19	23
24	138 0	120 0	102 0	108 0	96 0	60 72	24
25	143 75	125 0	106 25	112 50	100 0	63 25	25
26	149 50	130 0	110 50	117 0	104 0	65 78	26
27	155 25	135 0	114 75	121 50	108 0	68 31	27
28	161 0	140 0	119 0	126 0	112 0	70 84	28
29	166 75	145 0	123 25	130 50	116 0	73 37	29
30	172 50	150 0	127 50	135 0	120 0	75 90	30
31	178 25	155 0	131 75	139 50	124 0	78 43	31

MORRIS MINOR

& FORD CONSUL OWNERS !

We are pleased to announce the arrival of latest
retreading equipment with

ROAD GRIPPING TREAD DESINGS

for the following tyre sizes

5.00 x 14

5.00 x 16

5.90 x 13

LOOK FOR QUALITY

TYRECRAFT LIMITED

264, Vauxhall Street, COLOMBO 2

'Phone : 4846

'Grams : "Gentyreco"

**IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE**

IN THE

CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE