



PRESENTED BY

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TO THE

EVELYN RUTNAM INSTITUTE

JAFFNA.

CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS IN THE COLOMBO SUBURBS *

FEW Factories in Ceylon are more than half a century old. Ceylon being an agricultural country with industry still under-developed, factory employment for both men and women is limited in scope. Plans are however being formulated to accelerate the growth of industry and the time seems opportune for investigating the social and economic characteristics of women at present in factory employment with a view to discovering whether such employment has lowered or raised their status. It is also a hope that these findings may prove useful when labour policies are framed for new industrial undertakings.

Three suburbs, Peliyagoda, Mount Lavinia and Mirihana, north, south and east respectively of the Colombo Municipal Area, and within a ten mile radius of it, were selected.

Factory work for women has, for purposes of this study, been defined as regular employment for wages in the processing of any material in a workshop outside the home. Quarrying was therefore excluded as also pottery making. In Peliyagoda, a sample of women engaged in sorting and packing tobacco leaves to meet contracts for Cigarette Factories in Colombo, could not be obtained as the survey was carried out during a slack season. During the season about 50 to 100 Moor women from a village situated in close proximity to the largest store were engaged in this trade. Women in a tannery were excluded as they were the wives of the workers and were called upon only for a few days each month to grind dyes on a nominal wage.

Girls employed in a Confectionery in Wanawala were excluded for the same reason ; pay was small, work irregular and workers engaged only a week or more each month.

The Makers of inner or outer boxes, on a contract basis, for a Match Factory—the only instance of industrial homework—were also excluded. One woman, who helped her husband to supply toys to a shop in Colombo by painting them, was also treated as a homemaker.

TABLE I.—Industries by Suburbs, 1950

<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Per cent. of Women employed</i>
Peliyagoda	Match	29·3
	Tile	15·9
	Manure	12·0
	Rubber	3·8
	Gunny bag repairing	3·5
	Fibre	3·5

* This study was made possible by the Hilda Obeyasekera Research Fellowship of the University of Ceylon.

<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Per cent. of Women employed</i>
Mirihana	Spinning and weaving ..	10.0
	Balloons and rubber teats ..	10.8
	Fireworks ..	7
	Banian-making ..	3.2
Mount Lavinia ..	Spinning and weaving ..	3

Wages vary little between one industry and another even in those industries where Wages Boards operate as they tend to settle round the minimum payable for unskilled grades, that is about Rs. 1.15 per day. Payment is often at piece rates but even then, wages seldom rise higher than prescribed minimums and sometimes fall below them, through the connivance of women desperately in need of work.

Amenities match wage rates, often falling below a decent minimum. All three suburbs were carefully combed for employers using female labour. The sample was selected from all 14 work places which processed material under factory conditions and employed women.

It was found that overcrowding and bad light were avoided more by accident than design and obligatory movement was at a maximum. Men and women served as substitute for the crane and conveyor belt found in modernised factories.

Four shops had no privies at all and only two provided washrooms, it being alleged that women preferred to perform their ablutions, even after a hard dusty day's work, at their homes or by the river-side.

One factory provided 22 semi-detached houses for their work people which dated back to the time when it moved from Colombo to the suburbs.

Only one workplace provided a very poor lunch room, two allowed the use of workrooms but usually if the worker did not go home for lunch, the nearest tea boutique or the garden had to suffice.

In Colombo many large firms provide their workers with free lunch and two free cups of tea. In the suburbs only one firm gives its workers free bread and curry but no one provides tea. Only three firms even allowed intervals for tea at 9.30 and 3 p.m.

Restrooms and creches were non-existent. No workplace allowed children.

TABLE 2.—Children of Women Workers

<i>No. of Children</i>	<i>Per cent. of Married Workers with Children</i>	<i>Per cent. of Workers with Children under 6 years</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>	<i>Per cent. of Married Workers with Children</i>	<i>Per cent. of Workers with Children under 6 years</i>
0	14.1	—	6	4.8	—
1	15.5	9	7	7.8	—
2	12.4	10.8	8	4.9	—
3	12.4	4.5	9	2.8	—
4	10.6	3.2	10	2.8	—
5	11.9	—			

8.3 per cent. women left their children under 6 in the care of older children and 18.9 per cent. left them with adult relatives.

Three firms had Trade Unions, and 40.8 per cent. belonged to an Union but it was self-evident that for the most part interest was merely perfunctory and not deep-seated. Workers did not seem to

combine for welfare objects such as Thrift Societies or sickness or unemployment benefit. Two firms have started Savings Schemes, one voluntarily and the other compulsorily. An atmosphere of jealousy and suspicion existed among all factory workers chiefly engendered by a fear of losing a much prized job. There was however a certain amount of co-operative effort in organising pilgrimages at festivals and other rare occasions.

Conditions of work were everywhere poor. Workers had to protect their hair in some cases by wrapping dirty linen rags round their heads. Only three shops provided even work benches.

Insecurity of employment is probably greater in the suburbs than in the metropolitan area. Small firms of the single proprietor type are more sensitive to slight variations in price of such export products as rubber and fibre. Only three public joint stock companies were met with, of these only one employed over 100 women workers and two over fifty. The majority of the suburban shops work on contract for large firms in Colombo. In this way stability of employment is secured for the town worker at the expense of the suburban.

The frequent laying off of workers is a genuine hardship. The facility with which this can be done in the case of women may be why they predominate in those industries which afford only seasonal employment. There is a high demand for balloons and fireworks at festive seasons. In these industries men are employed only for supervisory or clerical work.

The whole match Industry according to 1946 Census employs 156 females 61 per cent. of whom earn below Rs. 40 per month. These figures tally with the findings of the survey. Even in mechanised industries where women predominate, they draw lower wages than men because they crowd the unskilled grades never rising higher than a machine help.

Anyone however who studies the distribution of tasks in the labour field cannot but be struck by a clearly defined division of labour between men and women which seems to have its roots in the distant past. In the fields certain specified tasks such as transplanting traditionally belong to women, so in tile making, the moulded brick is carried to the drying ground by women. Now that tile making has become a factory industry women still carry the bricks on their heads as they do in the building industry. The job of fetching and carrying belongs to boys and women. Strenuous weight lifting belongs to men and it is probably for this reason that machine operators are men.

Certain trades however seem specially reserved for women, the most notable being fibre hackling. In the large stores in Colombo, in the cottage fibre industry located along the coast south of Colombo and in the Mills, hackling has been done for generations by women alone. All processes in Fibre making when practised as a cottage craft are done by women but in the Mills certain mechanised tasks are assigned only to men. This division of labour seems to be perpetuated by the fact that women seeking employment are far in excess of the demand. It is only their lower rate of payment that tempts many to employ them. In the towns where labour legislation is more strictly enforced discrimination against married women is more widely practised than in the suburbs. Only one or two firms paid maternity benefits so married women were no extra burden as in the town. Many proprietors alleged that absenteeism among women was not high in comparison with men who often keep away after pay

day. There is no doubt that the very much smaller number of job opportunities open to women, and their greater need, make them more docile than men.

TABLE 3.—Reason started working

<i>Causes</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent. Married</i>
Death of wage earner	..	..	21	..	34
Other crisis	..	..	58	..	60
No crisis	..	..	21	..	06

Poverty was the main cause of every one starting work, poverty which became intensified by the death of the wage earner or desertion by the husband or father.

A factor contributing to the poverty of workers is the number of dependants, in many cases not restricted to children. Even unmarried women often have aged or unemployed parents or siblings to support.

The fact that only 2 per cent. were not dependent either entirely or partially on their earnings and that these were unmarried workers is a striking commentary on the reasons why women seek employment.

TABLE 4.—Age

			<i>Per cent. Pres. Age</i>		<i>Per cent. Starting Age</i>
Under 14	..	..	0	..	16·8
15-19	..	..	5·2	..	30·8
20-24	..	..	22·8	..	18·8
25-29	..	..	22·1	..	14·6
30-34	..	..	10·9	..	4·5
35-39	..	..	12·9	..	8·3
40-44	..	..	10·9	..	5·6
45-49	..	..	7·6	..	·6
Above 50	..	..	7·6	..	0

All workers who started after thirty years of age were married and 75 per cent. of them were the chief wage earners of the household because husbands were dead, had deserted the home or were earning insufficient incomes.

A further point deserves mention, although 30·8 per cent. started work after 15 years of age it does not follow that education prevented an earlier start. Twenty-six per cent. had never been to school and 59 per cent. had left before they were 14 years of age.

Age by Industry

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Per cent. under 19</i>	<i>Per cent. 20-29</i>	<i>Per cent. 30-39</i>	<i>Per cent. 40-49</i>	<i>Per cent. Over 50</i>
Fibre	.. —	.. —	.. 75	.. 25	.. —
Spinning and weaving	.. 36·8	.. 52·6	.. 10·6	.. —	.. —
Rubber	.. 16·6	.. 33·2	.. 50·2	.. —	.. —
Gunny bag repairs	.. —	.. 25	.. 50	.. 25	.. —
Fireworks	.. 16·6	.. 41·8	.. 16·6	.. 25	.. —
Tile	.. —	.. 12	.. 48	.. 36	.. 4
Match	.. 10·8	.. 41·3	.. 17·6	.. 19·5	.. 10·8
Manure	.. —	.. 15·8	.. 31·6	.. 21	.. 31·6
Banians	.. 20	.. 60	.. 20	.. —	.. —
Balloons	.. 41·1	.. 53·1	.. 5·8	.. —	.. —

The older and more needy women crowd the industries where actual physical discomfort is greatest. However solicitous of workers welfare the Management may be they cannot entirely eliminate the unpleasant nature of certain tasks.

The older workers are also found in the long established workplaces. The manure works have been located at Kelaniya for over half a century. Although factory manufacture of tiles and bricks is a new industry the clays on the banks of the Kelaniya have been used for centuries for making bricks, tiles and pottery. Fibre making is in the same way an age old handicraft.

Mobility was also very low, few had moved from one industry to another and these were casual labourers ready to take any job that turned up. There was some movement within industry from worse to better shops. No data however, was collected in respect of labour turn over in the factories themselves.

The tradition of the country is against a woman having to earn a living, outside the home, therefore anyone who enters the working world, especially a young girl immediately places herself in an invidious position being generally regarded as a woman of easy virtue. She often becomes a prey to the adventurer from whom careful parents guard their daughters.

Proximity in the workplace also often leads to hasty unions which are short lived.

TABLE 5.—Marital status by Industry

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Per cent. Married with Husband</i>	<i>Per cent. Widows</i>	<i>Per cent. Deserted</i>
Fibre ..	0	100	—	—
Spinning and weaving	100	—	—	—
Rubber ..	16.6	40	20	40
Gunny bags ..	25	66.6	33.4	—
Fireworks ..	41.6	85.8	14.2	—
Tile ..	54	66.6	11.2	22.2
Match ..	36.9	68.9	13.8	17.3
Manure ..	100	59.4	30.5	10.1
Banians ..	60	50	50	—
Balloons ..	70.6	50	25	25

The high percentage of workers living with their husbands would therefore not probably be too reliable an indication of the stability of the marriage tie particularly as no precise data was obtained regarding this point. Women who had been deserted often claimed to be widows and the issue was not pressed.

The average number of persons per household was 5.6. 24.2 households comprised three generations. Although the housing shortage has led to considerable overcrowding the fact that 50.6 per cent. paid no rent and lived in an ancestral home is an indication that a patriarchal type of family life still persists though in a very attenuated form.

The economic status of the household may be judged from the size of home. 56.3 per cent. live in one roomed houses and 36.5 per cent. had two rooms but in practice there is very little difference between

one roomed and two roomed houses, the second room being merely a verandah or lean-to kitchen roughly enclosed with tin, cadjan or jute hessian to afford a minimum of privacy.

TABLE 6.—Occupational Status

<i>Employment</i>	<i>Per cent. Chief Wage Earner</i>	<i>Per cent. Fathers Occupation</i>	<i>Per cent. Mothers Occupation</i>
Semi Prof. and Clerical ..	5.7	14.3	—
Skilled trade ..	5.1	6.2	—
Own business ..	3.2	11.5	22.3
Carter ..	1.3	5.5	—
Labour in Factory ..	74.2	31.3	22.4
Personal service ..	3.8	2.7	11.7
Cultivator ..	6.7	28.5	6
Housewife ..	—	—	43

Fifty-seven per cent. of the workers had a mother in paid employment. As many were in factory work as in independent business which was no more than hawking vegetables or fish from door to door.

Skilled trades were represented by tinkers or workers in small repair shops.

The fragmentation of holdings was the chief reason given for children abandoning their fathers' occupation of cultivator.

Not one single trade represented means an income of more than Rs. 100 per month. This coupled with the fact that 45.1 per cent. households had only one person employed full time gives a fair idea of the low economic level of factory workers.

The figures amply demonstrate the vicious circle of low education resulting in low economic status and vice versa.

TABLE 7.—Education

	<i>No Education</i>	<i>1-5 Years</i>	<i>Over 6 Years</i>
Father ..	33.1	35.6	31.3
Mothers ..	28.9	38.7	32.4
Self ..	28.2	39.1	32.7

The disturbing feature is that despite free education 63.4 per cent. of the factory workers do not send their children to school. Although schools are free there is the difficulty of books and clothes and in the case of the younger children the need for someone to accompany them to and from school because school and work-hours do not coincide.

Lack of education results in a great paucity of leisure time activities. Every unmarried worker had had some education but not one had been at school more than three years so most of them were barely literate. Ten per cent. never read a paper and 13 per cent. cannot read. Of the married women 40 per cent. cannot read a newspaper.

Recreation is at a premium among these workers. 77.8 per cent. said they had no recreations. 77.5 per cent. had never seen a film but this is not entirely surprising. The propriety of visits to cinemas by women,

especially of the suburbs is strongly questioned. 97.45 per cent. of the workers were Sinhalese and that coupled with the expense probably accounted for lack of interests in films.

TABLE 8.—Distance from Work

<i>Distance from Work</i>	<i>Per cent. Workers</i>	<i>Distance from Work</i>	<i>Per cent. Workers</i>
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	.. 35.9	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles	.. 12.3
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	.. 18.6	10 miles ..	.. .6
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile *	.. 12.8	12 miles ..	.. 1.2
1 to 2 miles	* .. 18.6		

TABLE 9.—Mode of Travel

<i>Method</i>	<i>Per cent. Workers</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Per cent. Workers</i>
Walk only	.. 88.6	Train ..	.. .6
Bus ..	.. 10.2	Bus and walking	.. .6

The scarcity of employment is such that workers are prepared to travel almost any distance to obtain work. Bus fares mean a large slice of a day's earnings so walking is the most popular mode of travel even though all workers have to clock in at 7.30 a.m.

The average suburban housewife has a very drab life specially as she is hedged about by old fashioned customs and prejudices. It would seem a natural corollary of work outside the home that horizons are widened and narrow outlooks abandoned. The reverse was the case. No one was prepared to marry outside their caste, however desirable a suitor might be in every other respect.

The fact that everyone thought that a parent should arrange a daughter's marriage goes to prove that independent selection of a husband was not looked upon with favour. Nor did anybody think it right that an unmarried girl should go out alone with her fiancé. The marital experience of older women seems to have instilled certain codes of behaviour in the younger generation which they often transgressed but to which they still paid lip service.

The main finding of the study was that Sociological patterns do not survive under economic pressure. The conundrum to be solved is how to relieve the pressure yet preserve the best in the pattern.

Contributed by

SYLVIA FERNANDO

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 publishing of the cost of living index numbers for Colombo working class families and for estate labourers have been stopped.

A new cost of living index number known as the Colombo Consumers price index number has been introduced. This index number for June, 1953, with the year 1952 as the base is 102.3.

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 April, 1953, and May, 1953, was as given below :—

		1953 April			1953 May		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and clerical	and	7,528	1,224	8,752	7,274	1,219	8,493
Skilled	..	6,814	510	7,324	6,587	479	7,066
Semi-skilled	..	11,012	2,711	13,723	10,784	2,742	13,526
Unskilled	..	21,524	1,853	23,377	21,268	1,773	23,041
		46,878	6,298	53,176	45,913	6,213	52,126

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

		April, 1953			May, 1953		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and clerical	and	57	5	62	121	9	130
Skilled	..	22	1	23	96	1	97
Semi-skilled	..	98	22	120	75	27	102
Unskilled	..	142	30	172	229	22	251
		319	58	377	521	59	580

Strikes

THERE were in all 8 strikes in the month of April, 1953, involving 8,474 workers and a loss of 70,205 man-days. Two of these strikes were on Tea estates involving 6,227 workers and a loss of 67,289 man-days and one was on a Rubber estate involving 378 workers and a loss of 378 man-days. The details of the other strikes are as follows :—

One strike in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade involving 48 workers and a loss of 96 man-days ; one in the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade involving 28 workers and the loss of 222 man-days ; two in the Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade involving 1,723 workers and the loss of 2,080 man-days, and one in the Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State involving 70 workers and the loss of 140 man-days.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

IN June, 1953, there was an excess of arrivals over departures of Indian estate labourers in the Island amounting to 1,701. 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 June, 1953, to workers in the trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be slightly higher than those in the previous month.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Asian Regional Conference

THE Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization will be held from September 14 to September 26, 1953, at Tokyo.

The agenda of the Conference is as follows :—

- (1) Problems of wage policy in Asian countries ;
- (2) Workers' housing problem in Asian countries ;
- (3) Measures for the protection of young workers in Asian countries, including vocational guidance and training.

The agenda also includes a Report of the Director-General which will contain a survey of the technical assistance activities of the ILO in Asia.

Madras Middle Class Budgets

A SUMMARY of the findings of an enquiry into middle class budgets in Madras is available. This enquiry was undertaken with the object of constructing and maintaining separately a series of cost-of-living indices for the middle class as distinct from the working class cost-of-living index numbers.

The enquiry was conducted on a random sampling basis, covering 1,336 families out of about 40,000 families assessed for professional tax by the Madras Corporation in the income range of Rs. 100 to Rs. 599 a month.

According to the summary, the size of the average family is 5.8 persons. Of the total number of families, 61.9 per cent. represented "natural families" comprising the head of the family, his wife and unmarried children. The average size, however, gets larger with the rise in income—4.72 in the first group of Rs. 100—Rs. 199 to 8.75 in the sixth group of Rs. 600 and above.

Sixty-one per cent. of the families live beyond their means while 31 per cent. save out of their incomes. While deficit budgets are found throughout the middle class, the percentage of surplus budgets increases with the increase in incomes. The extent of over-spending is highest in the Rs. 100—Rs. 199 income group. The average monthly expenditure of a family in this group is Rs. 169-3 as against an average monthly income of Rs. 152-8. On the other hand, taking all the families together, the average monthly income per family is Rs. 281,

against an expenditure of Rs. 289-7 per family. Average expenditure, however, includes Rs. 13-10 by way of insurance premiums and provident fund contributions. (*The Capital*).

Trade Union Registration

The following unions were registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 116), in the month of June, 1953 :—

531 Bank of Ceylon Union

532 Ceylon Railway Ticket Agents' and Out-Agents' Union

533 Colombo Lawyers' Clerks' Association

WAGES BOARDS ORDINANCE

Notice to Employers

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 49 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, as amended by section 25 of the Wages Boards Amendment Act, No. 5 of 1953, I, Sebastian Kingsley Dodwell Jayamanne, Acting Commissioner of Labour, do hereby require every employer of workers in the trades mentioned in Schedules I and II below to furnish me within one month of the date of this notification a return in the forms set out below.

2. Employers of workers in the trades mentioned in Schedule I should furnish returns in Form A and those in the trades mentioned in Schedule II should furnish returns as in Form B appended to the notice.

3. Any employer who fails to send in a return will be guilty of an offence punishable under the Wages Boards Ordinance.

4. All returns required to be furnished under this notice and any correspondence thereon should be addressed to the Commissioner of Labour, Branch S, Colombo 3.

S. K. D. JAYAMANNE,
Acting Commissioner of Labour.

Labour Department,
Colombo, July 1, 1953.

SCHEDULE I

1. Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade.
2. Cocoa, Cardamoms and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade.
3. Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade.
4. Coconut Growing Trade.

SCHEDULE II

1. Coconut Manufacturing Trade.
2. Printing Trade.
3. Engineering Trade.
4. Plumbago Trade.
5. Tea Export Trade.
6. Rubber Export Trade.
7. Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade.
8. Cigar Manufacturing Trade.
9. Motor Transport Trade.

10. Match Manufacturing Trade.
11. Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade.
12. Cinema Trade.
13. Building Trade.

FORM A

1. Name of the Trade : _____.
2. Name of Estate (If a Group, names of estates comprising the Group should also be shown) : _____.
3. Post Town : _____.
4. Revenue District : _____.
5. Total acreage of Estate : _____.
6. Acreage planted in—
 - (i) Tea : _____.
 - (ii) Rubber : _____.
 - (iii) Cocoa : _____.
 - (iv) Cardamoms : _____.
 - (v) Coconut : _____.
 - (vi) Pepper : _____.
 - (vii) Others : _____.

7. Number of employees as on June 30, 1953. Employees who were temporarily absent on this date due to sickness, leave or for any other reason should be included.

Grade of Employee	Ceylonese*				Non-Ceylonese				Total
	Men	Women	Child Workers		Men	Women	Child Workers		
			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1) Managerial ..									
(2) Subordinate Staff—									
(a) Technical ..									
(b) Clerical ..									
(3) (i) Workers paid under the Wages Boards for—									
(a) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade ..									
(b) Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade ..									
(c) Rubber Growing and Manufac- turing Trade .									
(d) Coconut Growing Trade ..									
(e) Engineering Trade†									
(f) Motor Transport Trade† ..									
(ii) Workers not covered by any Wages Board ..									

* The term "Ceylonese" for the purposes of this return means a citizen of Ceylon by descent or by registration as prescribed in the Ceylon Citizenship Act, No. 18 of 1948.

† The number of employees under these Trades should be shown classified according to the class or category of workers as defined by the Wages Boards.

1. Nature of the Trade : _____.
2. Name of Establishment : _____.
3. Address : _____.
4. Revenue District : _____.
5. Number of Employees as on June 30, 1953. Employees who were temporarily absent on this date due to sickness, leave or for any other reason should be included.

N.B.—When furnishing information under item (iv) below, please show the workers classified according to the class or category of workers as defined by the Wages Boards for the Trades.

Grade of Employee	Ceylonese*			Non-Ceylonese			Total
	Men	Women	Young Persons, i.e., under 18 years	Men	Women	Young Persons, i.e., under 18 years	
(i) Managerial ..							
(ii) Technical ..							
(iii) Clerical ..							
(iv) Workers paid under the Wages Board for the—							
(a) Trade under reference							
(b) Other Trades (Show the number in each trade separately) .							
(v) Workers not covered under (i)–(iv) above ..							

* The term "Ceylonese" for the purposes of this return means a citizen of Ceylon by descent or by registration as prescribed in the Ceylon Citizenship Act, No. 18 of 1948.

CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS *

XII—The Cigar Manufacturing Trade

THE original decision in respect of the Cigar Manufacturing Trade, made by the Wages Board for that trade, related only to the minimum rate of wages for piece work and it came into force on August 1, 1946. A notification relating to that decision was published under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,585 of July 26, 1946. Decisions varying the earlier decision were published in a notification appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,501 of February 28, 1953.

MINIMUM RATE OF WAGES FOR PIECE WORK

WHERE not less than five persons are employed, the minimum rate of wages for piece work for cigar rolling (inclusive of the cleaning up of fillers, the preparation of wrappers for rolling, the preparation of fillers for rolling including filling up with cuttings, the tying up of rolled cigars with thread, and the bundling of cigars into tens) shall be Rs. 8 for every 1,000 cigars rolled.

INTERVALS AT WHICH WAGES SHALL BE PAID (SECTION 23 (1))

Wages shall be paid fortnightly and within five days of the end of the fortnight.

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

Note by the Editor.

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	Miscel- laneous	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 ..	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
1952	..	153 ..	104 ..	131 ..	192 ..	168 ..	153 .. 281

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
May	..	149 ..	105 ..	129 ..	195 ..	164 ..	150 .. 276
June	..	151 ..	108 ..	133 ..	190 ..	168 ..	152 .. 279
July	..	148 ..	104 ..	133 ..	186 ..	175 ..	150 .. 277
August	..	147 ..	102 ..	133 ..	182 ..	177 ..	150 .. 275
September	..	149 ..	104 ..	133 ..	181 ..	178 ..	151 .. 278
October	..	156 ..	101 ..	133 ..	182 ..	165 ..	153 .. 282
November	..	159 ..	100 ..	133 ..	178 ..	164 ..	155 .. 286
December	..	160 ..	100 ..	133 ..	173 ..	162 ..	155 .. 285

1953—

January	..	159 ..	100 ..	133 ..	168 ..	161 ..	154 .. 283
February*	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— .. —
March*	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— .. —
April*	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— .. —
May*	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— .. —
June*	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— .. —

* The publishing of this index number has been stopped as the Government has under consideration the publishing of a new index number.

TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR

Base : July-September, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	Food	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Miscel- laneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	64	12	8	16	
INDEX NUMBERS					
Base : July-September, 1939 = 100					(July-Sept., 1939 = 100)
1939 ..	100	100	100	100	100
1940* ..	106	113	107	105	107
1941 ..	119	126	108	115	119
1942† ..	160	139	117	135	150

Base : October, 1942 = 100					Index Number October, 1942 = 100
Group Weights	701	119	14	166	
1943* ..	108	149	104	118	115 .. 199
1944 ..	110	202	105	114	122 .. 211
1945 ..	115	196	104	137	128 .. 222
1946 ..	118	214	106	131	131 .. 228
1947 ..	124	220	112	139	138 .. 239
1948 ..	142	224	112	128	149 .. 259
1949 ..	154	182	111	126	152 .. 264
1950 ..	164	162	108	134	158 .. 274
1951 ..	165	213	108	144	166 .. 288
1952 ..	158	213	111	165	165 .. 287

1952—

January	162	236	111	167	171	296
February	162	237	111	164	171	296
March	161	236	111	169	171	296
April	157	232	111	175	168	292
May	151	227	111	162	161	280
June	148	225	111	165	159	276
July	151	213	111	161	159	276
August	152	201	111	163	159	276
September	158	194	111	171	164	284
October	164	189	111	169	167	290
November	164	184	111	157	164	285
December	170	184	111	152	168	291

1953—

January	171	178	111	151	168	291
February	172	171	111	152	168	291
March	175	172	111	151	170	294
April	170	168	111	145	165	286
May	169	167	111	145	164	284
June ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Average for 9 months only.

† Average for 10 months only.

‡ The publishing of this index number has been stopped.

TABLE III—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment

Base : 1939 = 100

Year	Tea and Rubber Estate Workers						Unskilled Workers in Government Employment in Colombo							
	Average			Minimum			Average			Wage				
	Minimum			Wage			Monthly			Rate				
	Daily			Rate			Rate of			Index				
rate of			Index			Wages			No. of					
Wages			No.			Wages			Real					
Rs. c.			Rs. c.			Rs. c.			Wages					
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	..	110†	..	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
1952	..	—	..	1.92	..	458	..	160	..	89.79	..	540	..	207
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
		October	..	1.90	..	452	..	156	..	88.84	..	534	..	205
		November	..	1.94	..	462	..	162	..	90.04	..	541	..	204
		December	..	1.92	..	457	..	157	..	91.24	..	548	..	208
1953	..	January	..	1.95	..	464	..	159	..	91.04	..	547	..	209
		February	..	1.95	..	464	..	159	..	90.24	..	542	..	*
		March	..	1.95	..	464	..	158	..	91.04	..	547	..	*
		April	..	1.95	..	464	..	162	..	91.04	..	547	..	*
		May	..	1.92	..	457	..	161	..	91.04	..	547	..	*
		June	..	1.90	..	452	..	†	..	91.04	..	547	..	*

* The publishing of the Colombo working class cost of living index number has been stopped as the Government has under consideration the publishing of a new index number. The publishing of the real wages index number has also therefore been stopped for the time being.

† The publishing of the cost of living index number for estate labourers has been stopped.

‡ Revised figure

TABLE IV

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

Year		Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939	..	3,712	11,964	5,034	5,967	26,677
1940	..	4,734	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	..	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	†6,370	†7,247	†12,799	†24,625	†51,041
	August	6,345	†7,232	†12,910	24,488	†50,975
	September	6,494	7,398	13,131	24,618	51,641
	October	6,498	7,575	13,638	25,081	52,792
	November	6,452	7,555	13,686	24,870	52,563
	December	6,883	7,522	13,795	24,823	53,023
1953	January	8,104	7,684	14,375	24,859	55,022
	February	8,424	7,485	14,223	24,300	54,432
	March	8,810	7,452	14,136	24,085	54,483
	April	8,752	7,324	13,723	23,377	53,176
	May	8,493	7,066	13,526	23,041	52,126

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

† Revised figures.

TABLE V

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

CLASSIFICATION BY EXCHANGE AREAS

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Katutura	Galle	Kandy	Navalaplitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Avisawella	
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	—	—	21,366*
1946..	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	—	36,544†
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	—	699	—	—	69,732
1950..	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,082	2,904	943	1,208	1,901	553	923	980	—	348	—	—	65,122
1951..	33,125	3,422	2,886	4,350	2,209	1,537	886	1,587	569	904	418	1,207	284	323	—	52,707‡
1952:-																
Jan.	33,664	3,408	2,863	4,428	2,199	662	940	1,563	574	936	587	1,439	341	378	—	53,982
Feb.	33,055	3,363	2,902	4,459	2,096	677	948	1,602	540	900	642	1,543	352	414	—	53,493
Mar.	32,556	3,207	2,883	4,314	1,981	672	940	1,488	564	911	605	1,195	336	470	—	52,122
Apr.	31,768	3,219	2,814	4,123	1,613	667	868	1,436	484	831	502	1,416	292	436	—	50,469
May	30,462	3,049	2,701	4,065	1,403	646	832	1,256	561	694	436	1,417	256	335	—	48,113
June	31,190	3,110	2,802	4,141	1,632	580	872	1,188	574	578	412	1,357	251	333	—	49,020
July	31,709	3,236	2,894	4,194	1,918	583	948	1,201	664	608	434	1,182	303	409	758‡	51,041‡
Aug.	31,973	3,266	2,939	4,066	1,864	648	1,015	1,247	704	569	391	848	319	414	712‡	50,975‡
Sept.	32,033	3,275	3,046	3,952	2,336	565	1,020	1,286	724	520	423	793	326	408	934	51,641
Oct.	32,559	3,235	3,139	3,731	2,783	604	1,072	1,345	753	538	416	986	287	402	942	52,792
Nov.	32,008	3,130	3,219	3,598	3,060	587	1,071	1,338	844	592	387	1,118	260	409	892	52,563
Dec.	32,124	3,028	3,263	3,381	3,730	547	1,162	1,435	909	663	422	992	252	437	678	53,023
1953:-																
Jan.	32,853	3,054	3,411	3,317	4,229	621	1,240	1,580	960	735	516	1,054	268	509	675	55,022
Feb.	33,023	3,038	3,425	3,122	3,677	623	1,237	1,604	953	750	555	904	281	555	685	54,432
March	33,149	3,255	3,503	3,056	3,674	646	1,227	1,538	919	793	498	772	275	552	626	54,483
April	32,557	3,212	3,313	2,883	3,618	679	1,177	1,469	914	939	400	626	264	536	539	53,176
May	31,893	3,089	3,291	2,879	3,534	726	1,164	1,411	950	1,098	343	569	230	487	462	52,126

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

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

‡ Revised figures.

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment
since 1939

Year		Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi- Skilled		Unskilled		Total
1939	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2,583
1940	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	5,089
1941	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	9,071
1942	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	8,129
1943	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	4,170
1944	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1,875
1945	..	369	..	1,104	..	411	..	2,653	..	4,537
1946	..	1,303	..	3,012	..	1,341	..	10,130	..	15,786
1947	..	915	..	1,417	..	911	..	4,161	..	7,404
1948	..	1,355	..	1,563	..	1,311	..	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	..	2,019	..	1,546	..	1,867	..	5,874	..	11,306
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
	August	290	..	214	..	192	..	466	..	1,162
	September	209	..	155	..	189	..	802	..	1,355
	October	375	..	171	..	202	..	480	..	1,228
	November	443	..	95	..	166	..	365	..	1,069
	December	220	..	61	..	127	..	385	..	793
1953	..									
	January	217	..	97	..	185	..	275	..	774
	February	146	..	78	..	137	..	158	..	519
	March	202	..	51	..	168	..	200	..	621
	April	62	..	23	..	120	..	172	..	377
	May	130	..	97	..	102	..	251	..	580

TABLE VII

Table showing the Number of Persons registered and the Number Placed in Employment
during the Month of May, 1953

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Colombo	560	99	361	49	565	41	1,158	112	2,644	301
Negombo	38	3	32	3	68	3	98	—	236	9
Kalutara	61	1	40	1	136	3	103	9	340	14
Galle	67	2	49	4	165	11	218	28	499	45
Kandy	82	5	24	—	221	1	168	8	495	14
Nawalapitiya	7	—	9	—	36	2	98	20	150	22
Kurunegala	31	3	8	2	77	3	40	3	156	11
Jaffna	86	7	19	1	108	10	38	1	251	19
Ratnapura	36	—	12	4	63	6	76	13	187	23
Badulla	17	1	56	19	51	5	134	14	258	39
Batticaloa	7	2	5	1	9	2	37	7	58	12
Kalmunai	9	1	25	11	37	2	109	31	180	45
Trincomalee	7	1	11	1	18	2	6	5	42	9
Anuradhapura	21	4	1	—	37	4	14	—	73	8
Avissawella	15	1	13	1	41	7	40	—	109	9
Total	1,044	130	665	97	1,632	102	2,337	251	5,678	580

TABLE VIII—STRIKES IN CEYLON SINCE 1939

Year	Plantations			Others		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1939 ..	.. 18	.. Not available	.. Not available	.. 4	.. Not available	.. Not available
1940 ..	.. 36	.. 9,732*	.. do.	.. 8	.. do.	.. do.
1941 ..	.. 27	.. 4,156	.. do.	.. 15	.. do.	.. do.
1942 ..	.. 8	.. 949	.. do.	.. 14	.. do.	.. do.
1943 ..	.. 22	.. 2,436	.. 5,234	.. 31†	.. 4,550	.. 4,359
1944 ..	.. 26	.. 3,648	.. 4,048‡	.. 66‡	.. 12,399	.. 25,937
1945 ..	.. 28	.. 3,514	.. 4,285	.. 53	.. 28,875	.. 153,388‡
1946 ..	.. 87	.. 15,259	.. 31,830‡	.. 69	.. 39,237	.. 250,866
1947 ..	.. 53	.. 11,849	.. 199,657	.. 52	.. 43,485	.. 544,174
1948 ..	.. 33	.. 23,100	.. 49,933‡	.. 20	.. 1,065	.. 2,497‡
1949 ..	.. 66	.. 477,412	.. 681,340	.. 28	.. 2,874	.. 14,576‡
1950 ..	.. 82	.. 22,808	.. 85,837	.. 28	.. 5,471	.. 22,617
1951 ..	.. 67	.. 306,091	.. 521,040	.. 35	.. 6,726	.. 17,484
1952 ..	.. 36	.. 5,355	.. 9,414	.. 39	.. 6,168	.. 46,990
1952 January ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. 405	.. 14,792
February ..	.. 5	.. 807	.. 1,252	.. 4	.. 77	.. 123
March ..	.. 6	.. 2,964	.. 4,384	.. 2	.. 383	.. 1,129
April ..	.. 6	.. 266	.. 528	.. 1	.. 82	.. 58
May ..	.. 3	.. 151	.. 1,266	.. 4	.. 246	.. 399
June ..	.. 2	.. 99	.. 169	.. 5	.. 485	.. 576
July ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. 344	.. 568
August ..	.. 3	.. 200	.. 272	.. 1	.. 21	.. 64
September ..	.. 3	.. 271	.. 447	.. 2	.. 67	.. 105
October ..	.. 1	.. 126	.. 278	.. —	.. —	.. —
November ..	.. 5	.. 196	.. 529	.. 6	.. 2,024	.. 22,914
December ..	.. 2	.. 275	.. 289	.. 8	.. 2,034	.. 6,262
1953 January ..	.. 2	.. 353,091	.. 353,091	.. 6	.. 487	.. 1,374
February ..	.. 1	.. 21	.. 105	.. 2	.. 82	.. 292
March ..	.. 6	.. 171	.. 436	.. 5	.. 3,735	.. 1,515
April ..	.. 3	.. 6,605	.. 67,667	.. 5	.. 1,869	.. 2,538

*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
APRIL, 1953, 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	6,227	67,289
Rubber ..	..	1	378	378
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	..	—	—	—
Coconut ..	..	—	—	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	..	—	—	—
Total ..	..	3	6,605	67,667
Engineering ..	..	—	—	—
Printing ..	..	—	—	—
Motor Transport ..	..	—	—	—
Tea Export ..	..	—	—	—
Rubber Export ..	..	—	—	—
Coconut Manufacturing ..	..	1	48	96
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	..	1	28	222
Match Manufacturing ..	..	—	—	—
Plumbago ..	..	—	—	—
Cinema ..	..	—	—	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	..	2	1,723	2,080
Building Trade ..	..	—	—	—
Local Government Services ..	..	—	—	—
Service Institutions ..	..	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	..	1	70	140
Textile ..	..	—	—	—
Relief Schemes ..	..	—	—	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	..	—	—	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	..	—	—	—
Beedi Manufacturing ..	..	—	—	—
Total ..	..	5	1,869	2,538
Grand Total ..	..	8	8,474	70,205

**TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
APRIL, 1953, 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 ..	1	..	378	.. 28
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	..	1	.. 48
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	1	..	2	.. 1,723
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	—	..	1	.. 70
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 ..	1	..	6,075	.. —
Total ..	3	5	6,605	1,869

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

Year	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..	8,410..	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
1952	.. 55,530..	1,717..	57,247..	317..	58,132..	58,449..	—	.. 1,202
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..	—
October	.. 4,019..	408..	4,427..	16..	2,246..	2,262..	2,165..	—
November	.. 2,816..	218..	3,034..	28..	2,183..	2,211..	823..	—
December	.. 2,602..	138..	2,740..	41..	1,664..	1,705..	1,035..	—
1953 January	.. 1,307..	22..	1,329..	34..	2,534..	2,568..	—	.. 1,239
February	.. 1,895..	44..	1,939..	26..	3,184..	3,210..	—	.. 1,271
March	.. 2,965..	132..	3,097..	34..	3,645..	3,679..	—	.. 582
April	.. 2,544..	27..	2,571..	70..	4,970..	5,040..	—	.. 2,469
May	.. 3,754..	49..	3,803..	38..	7,296..	7,334..	—	.. 3,531
June	.. 6,405..	97..	6,502..	51..	4,750..	4,801..	1,701..	—

APPENDIX I

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

Month: July, 1953

<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>
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			
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 00	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 00	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.

Month: July, 1953

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Engineering Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Unskilled labourer ..	1 24 ..	1 36 ..	2 60
Semi-skilled, Grade I ..	1 44 ..	1 46 ..	2 90
Semi-skilled, Grade II ..	1 28 ..	1 46 ..	2 74
Skilled worker ..	1 80 ..	1 46 ..	3 26
Kangany ..	1 60 ..	1 46 ..	3 06
Watcher ..	1 50 ..	1 46 ..	2 96

Trade Learners and Apprentices

1st year ..	0 40 ..	0 44 ..	0 84
2nd year ..	0 56 ..	0 54 ..	1 10
3rd year ..	0 72 ..	0 83 ..	1 55
4th year ..	0 96 ..	0 98 ..	1 94

Printing Trade

Monthly Rates

Class A worker ..	100 00 ..	81 00 ..	181 00
" B " ..	75 00 ..	62 00 ..	137 00
" C Grade I worker ..	50 00 ..	52 50 ..	102 50
" C " II " ..	45 00 ..	47 66 ..	92 66
" D worker ..	40 00 ..	43 00 ..	83 00
" E " ..	37 50 ..	40 67 ..	78 17
" F " ..	18 00 ..	22 10 ..	40 10
" G " ..	40 00 ..	43 00 ..	83 00
Class A—1st year learner ..	30 00 ..	25 30 ..	55 30
" B " " ..	22 50 ..	19 60 ..	42 10
" C Grade I, 1st year learner ..	20 00 ..	21 50 ..	41 50
" C " II " " ..	18 00 ..	19 60 ..	37 60
" D—1st year learner ..	16 00 ..	17 70 ..	33 70
Class A—2nd year learner ..	40 00 ..	33 40 ..	73 40
" B " " " ..	37 50 ..	31 50 ..	69 00
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner ..	25 00 ..	26 66 ..	51 66
" C " II " " " ..	22 50 ..	24 33 ..	46 83
" D—2nd year learner ..	20 00 ..	22 00 ..	42 00
Class A—3rd year learner ..	50 00 ..	41 50 ..	91 50
" B " " " ..	45 00 ..	37 70 ..	82 70
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner ..	30 00 ..	32 00 ..	62 00
" C " II " " " ..	27 00 ..	29 06 ..	56 06
" D—3rd year learner ..	24 00 ..	26 30 ..	50 30
Class A—4th year learner ..	65 00 ..	53 40 ..	118 40
" B " " " ..	56 25 ..	46 66 ..	102 91
" C Grade I, 4th year learner ..	37 50 ..	39 67 ..	77 17
" C " II " " " ..	33 75 ..	35 99 ..	69 74
" D—4th year learner ..	30 00 ..	32 50 ..	62 50
Class A—5th year learner ..	80 00 ..	65 80 ..	145 80

Cigar Trade

A piece rate of Rs. 8·0 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled

Month : July, 1953

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Plumbago Trade			
<i>Daily Rates</i>			
Underground workers—			
Basses ..	2 75	1 18	3 93
Kanganies } ..	2 25	1 18	3 43
Loaders } ..			
Overseers } ..			
Shift bosses ..	2 8	1 18	3 26
Blasters ..			
Drillers (hand and machine) } ..	2 0	1 18	3 18
Shaft drivers } ..			
Stoppers (excavators) } ..			
Timber men } ..			
Muckers } ..	1 50	1 18	2 68
Trolley men } ..			
Unskilled labourers } ..	2 25	1 18	3 43
Onsetters or Donakatarayas			
Underground and surface workers—			
Electricians } ..			
Enginemmen } ..			
Fitters } ..	2 50	1 18	3 68
Hoistmen } ..			
Mechanics } ..			
Pumpmen } ..			
Winchmen } ..			
Checkers ..	2 25	1 18	3 43
Electricians (assistants) ..			
Fitters (assistants) ..	1 50	1 18	2 68
Windlassmen (dabare workers) }			
Surface workers—			
Carpenters } ..	2 50	1 18	3 68
Masons } ..			
Overseers ..	2 25	1 18	3 43
Blacksmiths } ..			
Boilermen } ..	2 0	1 18	3 18
Drill sharpeners } ..			
Firewood carriers and splitters	1 60	1 18	2 78
Carters } ..	1 50	1 18	2 68
Watchers } ..			
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen ..	2 0	1 18	3 18
Cooks } ..			
Smithy boys } ..	1 24	1 18	2 42
Unskilled labourers }			
<i>N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 81 cents.</i>			
Workers employed in curing and dressing—			
(A) As overseers and kanganies ..	2 0	1 38	3 38
(B) On different jobs—			
Within the Colombo area—			
Male worker not under 18 years ..	1 25	1 38	2 63
Female worker not under 18 years ..	1 0	1 8	2 8
Worker under 18 years ..	0 50	1 01	1 51
Outside the Colombo area—			
Male worker not under 18 years ..	1 0	1 38	2 38
Female worker not under 18 years ..	0 84	1 8	1 92
Worker under 18 years ..	0 40	1 01	1 41
“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.			

Month: July, 1953

Class of Worker		Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Tea Export Trade				
<i>Daily Rates</i>				
A. Male workers not under 18 years—				
(a) Grade II .. ..	..	1 24 ..	1 36 ..	2 60
(b) Intermediate Grade ..	..	1 40 ..	1 46 ..	2 86
(c) Grade I .. ..	..	1 60 ..	1 46 ..	3 6
(d) Box makers and repairers ..	..	1 40 ..	1 46 ..	2 86
(e) Watchers .. ..	..	1 50 ..	1 46 ..	2 96
B. Female workers not under 18 years ..	..	1 0 ..	1 24 ..	2 24
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years ..	..	0 60 ..	0 86 ..	1 46
" 15 " 16 " ..	..	0 70 ..	0 91 ..	1 61
" 16 " 17 " ..	..	0 80 ..	0 96 ..	1 76
" 17 " 18 " ..	..	1 0 ..	1 6 ..	2 6

Rubber Export Trade

Daily Rates

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

Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

Monthly Rates

Tope kangany .. ..	..	110 0 ..	— ..	110 0
Toddy tavern watcher .. ..	..	60 0 ..	— ..	60 0
Arrack tavern watcher .. ..	..	60 0 ..	— ..	60 0
Tope watcher .. ..	..	50 0 ..	— ..	50 0
Collecting station manager .. ..	..	75 0 ..	— ..	75 0
Selling toddy at tavern .. ..	..	75 0 ..	— ..	75 0
Selling arrack at tavern .. ..	..	75 0 ..	— ..	75 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade .. ..	..	75 0 ..	— ..	75 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade .. ..	..	50 0 ..	— ..	50 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the vinegar section of the trade .. ..	..	50 0 ..	— ..	50 0
Distilling toddy at distillery .. ..	..	75 0 ..	— ..	75 0

Daily Rates

Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—				
(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age ..	..	2 25 ..	— ..	2 25
(b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age ..	..	1 85 ..	— ..	1 85

Unskilled labourers—

Male workers not under 16 years ..	..	2 10 ..	— ..	2 10
Female workers not under 16 years ..	..	1 70 ..	— ..	1 70

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Month : July, 1953

Class of Worker		Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowances Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Motor Transport Trade				
<i>Monthly Rates</i>				
Class A worker	..	100 0	43 0	143 0
" B "	..	90 0	43 0	133 0
" C "	..	85 0	40 50	125 50
" D "	..	100 0	43 0	143 0
" E "	..	70 0	38 0	108 0
" F "	..	67 50	43 0	110 50
" G "	..	60 0	39 20	99 20
" H "	..	50 0	39 20	89 20
" I "	..	60 0	39 20	99 20
" J "	..	90 0	39 20	129 20
" K "	..	45 0	29 75	74 75

Daily Rates

Class A worker	..	4 0	1 85	5 85
" B "	..	4 0	1 85	5 85
" C "	..	3 25	1 85	5 10
" D "	..	4 0	1 85	5 85
" E "	..	2 75	1 60	4 35
" F "	..	2 75	1 85	4 60
" G "	..	2 50	1 85	4 35
" H "	..	2 25	1 85	4 10
" K "	..	1 50	1 9	2 59

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

Match Manufacturing Trade

Daily Rates

Grade I—

Male 18 years and over	..	1 80	1 46	3 26
Female 18 years and over	..	1 44	1 36	2 80
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	..	0 85	0 86	1 71
Young person 17 years and over but under 18 years	..	1 15	1 6	2 21

Grade II—

Male 18 years and over	..	1 40	1 46	2 86
Female 18 years and over	..	1 12	1 36	2 48
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	..	0 70	0 86	1 56
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	..	0 90	1 6	1 96

Grade III—

Male 18 years and over	..	1 24	1 36	2 60
Female 18 years and over	..	1 0	1 24	2 24
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	..	0 60	0 86	1 46
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	..	0 80	1 6	1 86

Grade IV—

Watcher	..	1 50	1 46	2 96
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Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	..	32 25	35 16	67 41
Semi-skilled	..	37 50	37 76	75 26
Skilled, Grade II	..	50 0	39 58	89 58
Skilled, Grade I	..	60 0	39 58	99 58

Month : July, 1953

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Cinema Trade (contd.)			
<i>Within the Municipal areas—contd.</i>			
B—Clerical—			
Grade III ..	45 0	35 0	80 0
Grade II ..	50 0	38 0	88 0
Grade I ..	100 0	43 0	143 0

Outside the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—			
Unskilled ..	32 25	35 16	67 41
Semi-skilled ..	35 0	37 76	72 76
Skilled, Grade II ..	42 0	39 58	81 58
Skilled, Grade I ..	55 0	39 58	94 58
B—Clerical—			
Grade III ..	40 0	35 0	75 0
Grade II ..	45 0	38 0	83 0
Grade I ..	100 0	43 0	143 0

Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade

Monthly Rates

Manual Work

Special Grade ..	65 0	33 25	98 25
Skilled Grade ..	55 0	29 25	84 25
Semi-skilled Grade ..	45 0	26 25	71 25
Unskilled, Grade I ..	37 0	26 25	63 25
Unskilled, Grade II ..	31 0	26 25	57 25

Women Workers

Female kanganies ..	35 0	26 25	61 25
Female labourers ..	30 0	26 25	56 25

Non-manual Workers

Special Grade ..	75 0	39 0	114 0
Grade I ..	55 0	29 25	84 25

Building Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years ..	1 24	1 36	2 60
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Female labourers—

Not under 18 years ..	1 0	1 36	2 36
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Unskilled labourers—

(irrespective of sex)

Under 18 years of age ..	0 80	1 36	2 16
Semi-skilled, Grade II ..	1 44	1 46	2 90
Semi-skilled, Grade I ..	1 60	1 46	3 6
Skilled ..	1 80	1 46	3 26

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1953, 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.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	0 55	0 56	1 11	0 45	0 42	0 87	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71	$\frac{1}{2}$
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 2	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 July, 1953, 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.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	0 65	0 56	1 21	0 60	0 42	1 2	0 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 86	$\frac{1}{2}$
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 July, 1953, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								No. of Days
					Within Colombo area				Outside Colombo area				
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	0 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 72	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 37	1 27	0 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	1 15	0 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 75	$\frac{1}{2}$
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 July, 1953, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age					No. of Days
	Grade II	Intermediate Grade	Grade I	* Box Makers and Repairers	Watchers		over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	1 30	1 43	1 53	1 43	1 48	1 12	0 73	0 80½	0 88	1 3	1	
2	2 60	2 86	3 6	2 86	2 96	2 24	1 46	1 61	1 76	2 6	2	
3	5 20	5 72	6 12	5 72	5 92	4 48	2 92	3 22	3 52	4 12	3	
4	7 80	8 58	9 18	8 58	8 88	6 72	4 38	4 83	5 28	6 18	4	
5	10 40	11 44	12 24	11 44	11 84	8 96	5 84	6 44	7 4	8 24	5	
6	13 0	14 30	15 30	14 30	14 80	11 20	7 30	8 5	8 80	10 30	6	
7	15 60	17 16	18 36	17 16	17 76	13 44	8 76	9 66	10 56	12 36	7	
8	18 20	20 2	21 42	20 2	20 72	15 68	10 22	11 27	12 32	14 42	8	
9	20 80	22 88	24 48	22 88	23 68	17 92	11 68	12 88	14 8	16 48	9	
10	23 40	25 74	27 54	25 74	26 64	20 16	13 14	14 49	15 84	18 54	10	
11	26 0	28 60	30 60	28 60	29 60	22 40	14 60	16 10	17 60	20 60	11	
12	28 60	31 46	33 66	31 46	32 56	24 64	16 6	17 71	19 36	22 66	12	
13	31 20	34 32	36 72	34 32	35 52	26 88	17 52	19 32	21 12	24 72	13	
14	33 80	37 18	39 78	37 18	38 48	29 12	18 98	20 93	22 88	26 78	14	
15	36 40	40 4	42 84	40 4	41 44	31 36	20 44	22 54	24 64	28 84	15	
16	39 0	42 90	45 90	42 90	44 40	33 60	21 90	24 15	26 40	30 90	16	
17	41 60	45 76	48 96	45 76	47 36	35 84	23 36	25 76	28 16	32 96	17	
18	44 20	48 62	52 2	48 62	50 32	38 8	24 82	27 37	29 92	35 2	18	
19	46 80	51 48	55 8	51 48	53 28	40 32	26 28	28 98	31 68	37 8	19	
20	49 40	54 34	58 14	54 34	56 24	42 56	27 74	30 59	33 44	39 14	20	
21	52 0	57 20	61 20	57 20	59 20	44 80	29 20	32 20	35 20	41 20	21	
22	54 60	60 6	64 26	60 6	62 16	47 4	30 66	33 81	36 96	43 26	22	
23	57 20	62 92	67 32	62 92	65 12	49 28	32 12	35 42	38 72	45 32	23	
24	59 80	65 78	70 38	65 78	68 8	51 52	33 58	37 3	40 48	47 38	24	
25	62 40	68 64	73 44	68 64	71 4	53 76	35 4	38 64	42 24	49 44	25	
26	65 0	71 50	76 50	71 50	74 0	56 0	36 50	40 25	44 0	51 50	26	
27	67 60	74 36	79 56	74 36	76 96	58 24	37 96	41 86	45 76	53 56	27	
28	70 20	77 22	82 62	77 22	79 92	60 48	39 42	43 47	47 52	55 62	28	
29	72 80	80 8	85 68	80 8	82 88	62 72	40 88	45 8	49 28	57 68	29	
30	75 40	82 94	88 74	82 94	85 84	64 96	42 34	46 69	51 4	59 74	30	
31	78 0	85 80	91 80	85 80	88 80	67 20	43 80	48 30	52 80	61 80	31	
32	80 60	88 66	94 86	88 66	91 76	69 44	45 26	49 91	54 56	63 86	32	

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1953, to workers in

the Engineering Trade

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganies	Watch-ers	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. Days
		Grade I	Grade II				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 30	1 45	1 37	1 63	1 53	1 48	0 42	0 55	0 77½	0 97	1
2	2 60	2 90	2 74	3 26	3 6	2 96	0 84	1 10	1 55	1 94	2
3	5 20	5 80	5 48	6 52	6 12	5 92	1 68	2 20	3 10	3 88	3
4	7 80	8 70	8 22	9 78	9 18	8 88	2 52	3 30	4 65	5 82	4
5	10 40	11 60	10 96	13 4	12 24	11 84	3 36	4 40	6 20	7 76	5
6	13 0	14 50	13 70	16 30	15 30	14 80	4 20	5 50	7 75	9 70	6
7	15 60	17 40	16 44	19 56	18 36	17 76	5 4	6 60	9 30	11 64	7
8	18 20	20 30	19 18	22 82	21 42	20 72	5 88	7 70	10 85	13 58	8
9	20 80	23 20	21 92	26 8	24 48	23 68	6 72	8 80	12 40	15 52	9
10	23 40	26 10	24 66	29 34	27 54	26 64	7 56	9 90	13 95	17 46	10
11	26 0	29 0	27 40	32 60	30 60	29 60	8 40	11 0	15 50	19 40	11
12	28 60	31 90	30 14	35 86	33 66	32 56	9 24	12 10	17 5	21 34	12
13	31 20	34 80	32 88	39 12	36 72	35 52	10 8	13 20	18 60	23 28	13
14	33 80	37 70	35 62	42 38	39 78	38 48	10 92	14 30	20 15	25 22	14
15	36 40	40 60	38 36	45 64	42 84	41 44	11 76	15 40	21 70	27 16	15
16	39 0	43 50	41 10	48 90	45 90	44 40	12 60	16 50	23 25	29 10	16
17	41 60	46 40	43 84	52 16	48 96	47 36	13 44	17 60	24 80	31 4	17
18	44 20	49 30	46 58	55 42	52 2	50 32	14 28	18 70	26 35	32 98	18
19	46 80	52 20	49 32	58 68	55 8	53 28	15 12	19 80	27 90	34 92	19
20	49 40	55 10	52 6	61 94	58 14	56 24	15 96	20 90	29 45	36 86	20
21	52 0	58 0	54 80	65 20	61 20	59 20	16 80	22 0	31 0	38 80	21
22	54 60	60 90	57 54	68 46	64 26	62 16	17 64	23 10	32 55	40 74	22
23	57 20	63 80	60 28	71 72	67 32	65 12	18 48	24 20	34 10	42 68	23
24	59 80	66 70	63 2	74 98	70 38	68 8	19 32	25 30	35 65	44 62	24
25	62 40	69 60	65 76	78 24	73 44	71 4	20 16	26 40	37 20	46 56	25
26	65 0	72 50	68 50	81 50	76 50	74 0	21 0	27 50	38 75	48 50	26
27	67 60	75 40	71 24	84 76	79 56	76 96	21 84	28 60	40 30	50 44	27
28	70 20	78 30	73 98	88 2	82 62	79 92	22 68	29 70	41 85	52 38	28
29	72 80	81 20	76 72	91 28	85 68	82 88	23 52	30 80	43 40	54 32	29
30	75 40	84 10	79 46	94 54	88 74	85 84	24 36	31 90	44 95	56 26	30
31	78 0	87 0	82 20	97 80	91 80	88 80	25 20	33 0	46 50	58 20	31
32	80 60	89 90	84 94	101 6	94 86	91 76	26 4	34 10	48 5	60 14	32

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1953, 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. e.	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	1 63	1 40	0 85½	1 10½	1 43	1 24	0 78	0 98	1 30	1 12	0 73	0 93	1 48	1
2	3 26	2 80	1 71	2 21	2 86	2 48	1 56	1 96	2 60	2 24	1 46	1 86	2 96	2
3	6 52	5 60	3 42	4 42	5 72	4 96	3 12	3 92	5 20	4 48	2 92	3 72	5 92	3
4	9 78	8 40	5 13	6 63	8 58	7 44	4 68	5 88	7 80	6 72	4 38	5 58	8 88	4
5	13 4	11 20	6 84	8 84	11 44	9 92	6 24	7 84	10 40	8 96	5 84	7 44	11 84	5
6	16 30	14 0	8 55	11 5	14 30	12 40	7 80	9 80	13 0	11 20	7 30	9 30	14 80	6
7	19 56	16 80	10 26	13 26	17 16	14 88	9 36	11 76	15 60	13 44	8 76	11 16	17 76	7
8	22 82	19 60	11 97	15 47	20 2	17 36	10 92	13 72	18 20	15 68	10 22	13 2	20 72	8
9	26 8	22 40	13 68	17 68	22 88	19 84	12 48	15 68	20 80	17 92	11 68	14 88	23 68	9
10	29 34	25 20	15 39	19 89	25 74	22 32	14 4	17 64	23 40	20 16	13 14	16 74	26 64	10
11	32 60	28 0	17 10	22 10	28 60	24 80	15 60	19 60	26 0	22 40	14 60	18 60	29 60	11
12	35 86	30 80	18 81	24 31	31 46	27 28	17 16	21 56	28 60	24 64	16 6	20 46	32 56	12
13	39 12	33 60	20 52	26 52	34 32	29 76	18 72	23 52	31 20	26 88	17 52	22 32	35 52	13
14	42 38	36 40	22 23	28 73	37 18	32 24	20 28	25 48	33 80	29 12	18 98	24 18	38 48	14
15	45 64	39 20	23 94	30 94	40 4	34 72	21 84	27 44	36 40	31 36	20 44	26 4	41 44	15
16	48 90	42 0	25 65	33 15	42 90	37 20	23 40	29 40	39 0	33 60	21 90	27 90	44 40	16
17	52 16	44 80	27 36	35 36	45 76	39 68	24 96	31 36	41 60	35 84	23 36	29 76	47 36	17
18	55 42	47 60	29 7	37 57	48 62	42 16	26 52	33 32	44 20	38 8	24 82	31 62	50 32	18
19	58 68	50 40	30 78	39 78	51 48	44 64	28 8	35 28	46 80	40 32	26 28	33 48	53 28	19
20	61 94	53 20	32 49	41 99	54 34	47 12	29 64	37 24	49 40	42 56	27 74	35 34	56 24	20
21	65 20	56 0	34 20	44 20	57 20	49 60	31 20	39 20	52 0	44 80	29 20	37 20	59 20	21
22	68 46	58 80	35 91	46 41	60 6	52 8	32 76	41 16	54 60	47 4	30 66	39 6	62 16	22
23	71 72	61 60	37 62	48 62	62 92	54 56	34 32	43 12	57 20	49 28	32 12	40 92	65 12	23
24	74 98	64 40	39 33	50 83	65 78	57 4	35 88	45 8	59 80	51 52	33 58	42 78	68 8	24
25	78 24	67 20	41 4	53 4	68 64	59 52	37 44	47 4	62 40	53 76	35 4	44 64	71 4	25
26	81 50	70 0	42 75	55 25	71 50	62 0	39 0	49 0	65 0	56 0	36 50	46 50	74 0	26
27	84 76	72 80	44 46	57 46	74 36	64 48	40 56	50 96	67 60	58 24	37 96	48 36	76 96	27
28	88 2	75 60	46 17	59 67	77 22	66 96	42 12	52 92	70 20	60 48	39 42	50 22	79 92	28
29	91 28	78 40	47 88	61 88	80 8	69 44	43 68	54 88	72 80	62 72	40 88	52 8	82 88	29
30	94 54	81 20	49 59	64 9	82 94	71 92	45 24	56 84	75 40	64 96	42 34	53 94	85 84	30
31	97 80	84 0	51 30	66 30	85 80	74 40	46 80	58 80	78 0	67 20	43 80	55 80	88 80	31
31	101 6	86 80	53 1	68 51	88 66	76 88	48 36	60 76	80 60	69 44	45 26	57 66	91 76	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.

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1953, 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.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	1 18	1 8	1 45	1 53	1 63	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	2 60	2 36	2 16	2 90	3 6	3 26	1
2	5 20	4 72	4 32	5 80	6 12	6 52	2
3	7 80	7 8	6 48	8 70	9 18	9 78	3
4	10 40	9 44	8 64	11 60	12 24	13 4	4
5	13 0	11 80	10 80	14 50	15 30	16 30	5
6	15 60	14 16	12 96	17 40	18 36	19 56	6
7	18 20	16 52	15 12	20 30	21 42	22 82	7
8	20 80	18 88	17 28	23 20	24 48	26 8	8
9	23 40	21 24	19 44	26 10	27 54	29 34	9
10	26 0	23 60	21 60	29 0	30 60	32 60	10
11	28 60	25 96	23 76	31 90	33 66	35 86	11
12	31 20	28 32	25 92	34 80	36 72	39 12	12
13	33 80	30 68	28 8	37 70	39 78	42 38	13
14	36 40	33 4	30 24	40 60	42 84	45 64	14
15	39 0	35 40	32 40	43 50	45 90	48 90	15
16	41 60	37 76	34 56	46 40	48 96	52 16	16
17	44 20	40 12	36 72	49 30	52 2	55 42	17
18	46 80	42 48	38 88	52 20	55 8	58 68	18
19	49 40	44 84	41 4	55 10	58 14	61 94	19
20	52 0	47 20	43 20	58 0	61 20	65 20	20
21	54 60	49 56	45 36	60 90	64 26	68 46	21
22	57 20	51 92	47 52	63 80	67 32	71 72	22
23	59 80	54 28	49 68	66 70	70 38	74 98	23
24	62 40	56 64	51 84	69 60	73 44	78 24	24
25	65 0	59 0	54 0	72 50	76 50	81 50	25
26	67 60	61 36	56 16	75 40	79 56	84 76	26
27	70 20	63 72	58 32	78 30	82 62	88 2	27
28	72 80	66 8	60 48	81 20	85 68	91 28	28
29	75 40	68 44	62 64	84 10	88 74	94 54	29
30	78 0	70 80	64 80	87 0	91 80	97 80	30
31	80 60	73 16	66 96	89 90	94 86	101 6	31

APPENDIX III (F)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1953, 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
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	2 92½	2 55	2 17½	2 30	2 5	1 20½	1
2	5 85	5 10	4 35	4 60	4 10	2 59	2
3	11 70	10 20	8 70	9 20	8 20	5 18	3
4	17 55	15 30	13 5	18 80	12 30	7 77	4
5	23 40	20 40	17 40	18 40	16 40	10 36	5
6	29 25	25 50	21 75	23 0	20 50	12 95	6
7	35 10	30 60	26 10	27 60	24 60	15 54	7
8	40 95	35 70	30 45	32 20	28 70	18 13	8
9	46 80	40 80	34 80	36 80	32 80	20 72	9
10	52 65	45 90	39 15	41 40	36 90	23 31	10
11	58 50	51 0	43 50	46 0	41 0	25 90	11
12	64 35	56 10	47 85	50 60	45 10	28 49	12
13	70 20	61 20	52 20	55 20	49 20	31 8	13
14	76 5	66 30	56 55	59 80	53 30	33 67	14
15	81 90	71 40	60 90	64 40	57 40	36 26	15
16	87 75	76 50	65 25	69 0	61 50	38 85	16
17	93 60	81 60	69 60	73 60	65 60	41 44	17
18	99 45	86 70	73 95	78 20	69 70	44 3	18
19	105 30	91 80	78 30	82 80	73 80	46 62	19
20	111 15	96 90	82 65	87 40	77 90	49 21	20
21	117 0	102 0	87 0	92 0	82 0	51 80	21
22	122 85	107 10	91 35	96 60	86 10	54 39	22
23	128 70	112 20	95 70	101 20	90 20	56 98	23
24	134 55	117 30	100 5	105 80	94 30	59 57	24
25	140 40	122 40	104 40	110 40	98 40	62 16	25
26	146 25	127 50	108 75	115 0	102 50	64 75	26
27	152 10	132 60	113 10	119 60	106 60	67 34	27
28	157 95	137 70	117 45	124 20	110 70	69 93	28
29	163 80	142 80	121 80	128 80	114 80	72 52	29
30	169 65	147 90	126 15	133 40	118 90	75 11	30
31	175 50	153 0	130 50	138 0	123 0	77 70	31
32	181 35	158 10	134 85	142 60	127 10	80 29	32

for
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