

PRESENTED BY

MR. S. P. AMARASINGAM

TO THE

EVELYN RUTNAM INSTITUTE
JAFFNA

CONTENTS

 Vocational Education in Australia, the Philippines, and Japan (concluded Some observations on its lessons for Ceylon. 	PAGE
	417
2. Statistics of the Month in Brief	499
3. Notes of Current Interest	422
and the second s	423
4. Modernized Apprenticeship Schemes for Young Workers	. 424
5. Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards, XVI—The Building Trade	
Building Trade	. 426
Table LIST OF TABLES	
I Cost of Living Index Numbers—Colombo Working Class since 1939	PAGE
	. 430
II Cost of Living Index Numbers—Estate Labour since 1939	431
III Wages Index Numbers—Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment	
Labourers in Government Employment	432
IV Table showing the number of Positive	
IV Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island since 1939	
	433
V Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in Island (classification by Exchanges areas) since 1920.	
the Island (classification by Exchanges areas) since 1939	434
VI Table showing the number of persons.	
VI Table showing the number of persons placed in employment since 1939	436
VII Table showing the number of persons registered and the number placed in	
employment during the month of September, 1953	436
VIII Strikes in Ceylon since 1939	
IX Classic	437
IX Classification of the Strikes in August, 1953, by Industries or Trades	438
X Classification of the Strikes in August, 1953, by Causes	
	438
XI Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers since 1939	120
	439

APPENDICES

	PAGE
Appendix I Statement showing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in different trades for which Wages Boards have been established (November, 1953)	440
II Ready Reckoners showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances, and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1953, to workers in the—	
(A) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade	446
(B) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade	447
III Ready Reckoners showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1953, to workers in the—	
(A) Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades	448
(B) Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades	. 449
(C) Engineering Trade	450
(D) Match Manufacturing Trade	. 451
(E) Building Trade	. 452
(F) Motor Transport Trade—Daily paid workers	. 453

CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME IV No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1953

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND JAPAN

(Concluded.)

Some observations on its lessons for Ceylon

IN my previous article on this subject* I attempted a very brief exposé of the broad characteristics underlying the methods of vocational education in Australia, the Philippines, and Japan. In that context I referred to the practical implications of vocational education within the framework of democracy. Thus, if I may recapitulate, there was a certain measure of pre-selection for industrial or agricultural pursuits, combined with a degree of freedom of choice of a career through provision for transfer at varying stages from one course of instruction to another; there was also the process of education for citizenship combined with that of vocational education for a career; there was vocational guidance helping the individual, without dominating him, in the choice of a career; and finally, there was the law working on a basis of persuasion and not of coercion, of consent and not of censure.

- 2. In that article too, I referred in passing to the fact that, by carefully adjusting its emphasis to suit the changing needs of economic expansion, vocational education has undoubtedly made a great contribution to the social and economic development of Australia, the Philippines, and Japan. In this concluding article I propose to discuss briefly the underlying factors which rendered that contribution possible in these countries, and then attempt a few comments on the rôle vocational education might play in Ceylon.
 - 3. These underlying factors may be evaluated on the following lines:
 - (a) Vocational education and training in these countries has been effective in proportion to the support it has received from those concerned with it and affected by it. This means that, if any particular training programme is to be effective, the Government has to elicit not only the participation of parents and teachers but of private industry as well—and this means the participation of trade unions of employers and of workers.

^{*} Please see Ceylon Labour Gazette, Vol. IV, No. 8, pages 291-296.

- (b) The scope of vocational training has in each of these countries been adjusted as far as possible to its actual and potential requirements. This means quite a number of things: for example, it means—
 - (i) making the best informed estimates possible of the short-run and long-run needs of the country as a whole:
 - (ii) determining priorities in respect of—
 - (a) different sectors of the economy, and (b) different categories of personnel; and
 - (iii) fixing the standards of skill (and by consequence the syllabuses of training) required in the different occupations in which training is needed.
- (c) There is also no doubt that another underlying factor contributing to the success of vocational training in these countries is their provision for vocational guidance and selection. Guidance and selection is exercised both in the interests of national economy and with a view to seeing that individuals are directed to occupations most suited to their physical and mental abilities and attitudes.
- (d) Perhaps not the least important factor has been the fact that the Government in these countries have constantly been alive to the need for making, whenever possible, sufficient financial provision and for setting up adequate administrative machinery for the implementation of vocational training programmes. On the financial side this means sufficient buildings, equipment and supplies; on the administrative side it means drafting legislation, where suitable and acceptable, and setting up an adequate system of inspection, placement and follow-up.
- 4. The above-mentioned factors are to my mind basic to the successful implementation of vocational training programmes in any country, and I propose in the following paragraphs to comment on the present state of vocational training in Ceylon from the perspective of some of these principles with a view to assessing the rôle vocational training might play in Ceylon in the near future.
- 5. It is in theory obvious that parents and teachers should be concerned with vocational as well as general education. There has been quite a campaign in recent times in support of this idea from the chair, the press, and the platform, but the results achieved so far are not in proportion to the scale of propaganda. This could be seen at least in two fields of action connected with this idea, namely, the work of Parent-Teacher Associations and the training of teachers.
- 6. It may be recalled that a few years ago heads of schools, particularly Government schools, were encouraged to start Parent-Teacher Associations; and, as the Director of Education has reported, there were by the end of 1952 such associations attached to 2,972 out of the 3,391 Government schools and to 1,320 out of the 3,245 assisted schools. If numbers by themselves mean anything, this result might be called encouraging; but there appears to be little evidence that these associations have a true conception of their proper functions. It must not be denied that many of these associations have proved

to be extremely valuable; reference might, for example, be made to the work of these associations in the North-Central Province which, according to the latest Administration Report of the Director of Education, have helped considerably in providing additional accommodation in schools; but it is also reported that in a number of instances there has been interference in administrative details; such as the appointments and transfers of teachers, in spite of its being clearly laid down in the draft constitution that these associations should not intervene in matters relating to the administration or management of the school. It is significant that not a single report from the Provincial Education Officers mentions any noteworthy activity of these associations in such vocational subjects as, for example, the teaching of handicrafts; in fact, as one Provincial Education Officer reports, " a tendency to resent the intrusion of practical subjects like Handicrafts and Agriculture into the traditional curriculum of our schools is at times noticeable". We seem yet far from the stage when parents would ask to serve on advisory committees, for example, for drafting syllabuses of instruction or lists of equipment for vocational subjects; still less could we expect them to serve by rotation as they do in Australia at daycanteens attached to school-workshops in order to reduce their running costs. The average parent of today has not been educated to give such co-operation and it is little wonder therefore that many parents fail to realize that pratical education in one form or another should be given to every child because it is essential to, what all educational research emphasizes, the all-round development of the child.

- 7. Despite this lack of appreciation and response, "practical education" has made a definite advance in recent years. More and more handwork is being done in the primary schools, and, what is commendable in one Province, the teaching of handwork is related to the raw material available in each district. According to one report there is also a highly commendable co-ordination of the practical with the academic, where, in one school, teachers and students have turned out valuable teaching apparatus and, after school hours, boys may be seen at the workshop producing toy models in miniature. Several schools have held handwork exhibitions which have helped to create more interest in the practical accomplishments of the children. In post-primary classes more attention is being paid to Agriculture: the children work in the school paddy field, and Transplanting Day is a great occasion for them when parents see them at their work.
- 8. It is certainly a notable landmark that practical subjects have begun to be accepted by the majority of the people as an essential part of the normal curriculum, but much remains to be done. The curriculum must be sufficiently wide for the pupils to discover their special abilities, and this means an adequate supply of properly equipped workshops and properly trained teachers. The Department of Education has already taken action to deal with these problems and they would, it is expected, be solved in due time.
- 9. But not much consideration appears to have been given up to now to the problem of guidance. In my earlier article I referred to the two aspects of guidance—educational guidance, which is concerned with vocational subjects as items in the purely educational process, i.e., in the all-round development of the child, and the later stage of vocational guidance which emphasizes education in vocational subjects as a prelude to employment. The introduction of the Selective Test prescribed by the Education (Amendment) Act of 1951 has already set in motion administrative machinery for canalising the flow of students at the Senior Secondary level into

those "fit" for academic or practical education or for a combination of academic and practical education, and those "unfit" for further education. The Director of Education reports that "most valuable information has been gathered from the Selective Test, including vocational preferences, and all this is going to be examined, and lessons learned will be used for the improvement of both the tests, and the ultimate placing of the students". No doubt the collection of information and evolution of adequate tests are steps in the right direction; but it is essential that the officers who apply these tests and interpret them should be adequately trained for their work.

- 10. So much for the participation of parents and teachers: employers and workers too are concerned with vocational training—not perhaps so much with the pre-vocational stage as with the vocational stage proper. Just as much as appreciation is spreading of the value of "practical education" for the all-round development of the child, so also the need is being felt for ensuring that the young person receives not only training in skill but education in citizenship. Employers and workers would at the beginning be no doubt concerned primarily with training facilities for acquiring skill or for promotion within the ranks of skilled workers: it is the concern of the Government, however, to ensure that along with such facilities provision is made for related technical and general education through the Technical College and similar institutions. In most countries it is the practice, either by law or by collective agreement, that young workers in apprenticeship be allowed a certain number of hours a week for such related instruction during normal working hours without loss of pay; and in the case of others, provision is made through evening classes to enable workers to qualify for promotion.
- 11. This leads one to the question of the part the law should play in regard to the provision of these facilities for training. The ideal is co-operation but it would appear that conditions are not yet favourable in Ceylon for that. The scale of enterprise in each industry varies so widely that it would be difficult for employers, if left to themselves, to see eye to eye both among themselves and with selfemployed workers on many points concerning training. Trade Unions of workers have hitherto been significantly silent on problems of training. There is one school of thought, however, which would still start by attempts at persuasion and introduce legislation only if such attempts fail. It might be noted that already the decisions of the Wages Boards regarding the period of apprenticeship and the rates of pay of apprentices have the force of law. What remains to be provided for are such matters as those referring to the minimum processes of skill to be taught in each trade, the minimum qualifications employers should satisfy in order to undertake training, the form of contract, the registration of apprentices and certificates of competency, and the provision of related instruction.
- 12. I do not think that any private industrial enterprise in Ceylon is of such a scale as to undertake the provision of related instruction in its own workshop-school; and therefore the burden of providing it would, at least for a start, rest mainly with the Government through its Technical College and the proposed Polytechnics. It might be useful to strike a note of caution. This related instruction should as closely as possible be related to the needs of industry and should avoid a purely academic content: that is to say, its primary purpose should not be the mere production of diploma-holders. It has been pointed out that in Victoria a candidate for the diploma has to serve at least one year in industry before he gets it, and that in New South

Wales related instruction at the Technical School is available only in the trade in which the young person is apprenticed. I would recommend the adoption of these restrictions because they would have two desirable consequences:

- (a) they would tend to keep the training as close as possible to the needs of industry; and
- (b) the demand for such instruction would in its initial stages be on a restricted scale and hence the cost of providing it would be comparatively less heavy.
- 13. While it is the responsibility of the Ceylon Technical College and the Education Department to make adequate provision, when called upon to do so, for the related instruction of workers, the responsibility for initiating the combined demand of employers and workers for such provision rests with the Labour Department. It is feared that the response from the representatives of workers would not be much at the start, but wherever possible their interest should be safeguarded and their co-operation obtained because the success of any training programme depends lagely on the skilled craftsmen and others who have generally risen from that level, namely the foremen, the supervisors and the instructors.
- 14. When it is a question of adjusting the scope of training to suit as far as possible the actual and potential requirements of the country, the responsibility of the Labour Department is a continuing one. Training programmes may be classified under three main types—
 - (a) training adults to acquire skills that are in short supply;
 - (b) training workers already employed to improve their standards of skill (up-grading); and
 - (c) training young persons to become skilled workers (apprenticeship).

The emphasis to be given to any particular type of training would depend on the characteristics of the labour market at any given period of time; and the responsibility for determining that emphasis rests mainly on the Labour Department. It is accepted everywhere that manpower estimates are at best approximate forecasts and can never be accurate: they are well-informed guesses; but even at that are essential for the planning of vocational training programmes.

15. Finally, it is obvious that adequate financial provision should be made for the efficient working of a vocational training programme. Vocational training is expensive but has produced worthwhile results in industrialized countries. An ill-planned programme however could be both expensive and wasteful. It would be hazardous to launch a vocational training programme on a wide scale until the training needs in any occupation or group of related occupations could be estimated with a certain degree of assurance; but some assumptions may be made as a starting point. It may be expected that for quite a number of years to come Ceylon would continue to be mainly an agricultural country; but there are already signs that certain industries like the motor engineering, building, electrical engineering and printing industries, are expanding and would therefore need at least for a few years to come a supply of trained craftsmen to meet this expansion. There is no evidence however that there is at present a

shortage of skilled workers, though it may be admitted that there is a need for improving the skills of those already employed. If these assumptions are correct there would appear to be the need at present for initiating on a very limited scale and on the bases of constant consultation, at least with the employers concerned, the types of training referred to at sub-paras. (b) and (c) of paragraph 14 above. While action in these fields proceeds, information regarding the shortage, if any, of skilled workers or the need for apprenticeship or up-grading in other trades could be collected as a basis for future policy.

It might therefore be said that with progressive industrialization and urbanization, the need will grow for more and more vocational education and training: the fact that increasing attention is being paid to these problems gives room for hope that that need will be met.

(Contributed by R. L. Gunasekera, B.A., B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Assistant Commissioner of Labour. Was a member of a recent I. L. O. Institute on Vocational Education in Australia, the Philippines and Japan.)

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Note

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

Cost of Living

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index Number for the month of October, 1953, was 103.0 as against 105.1 for September, a decrease of 2.1 points.

Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment according to registers of the Employment Exchange as at the end of August, 1953, and September, 1953, was as given below:

		August,	198	53			September, 1953				
	Males	Females		Total	,	Males		Females		Total	
Technical and Clerical	. 7,149	 1,184		8,333		7,097		1,224		8,321	
Skilled	6,301	 505		6,806		6,279		510		6,789	
Semi-skilled	10,589	 2,806		13,395		10,812		2,902		13,714	
Unskilled	21,007	 2,273		23,280		20,458		2,408		22,866	
Steel te St.										-	
	45,046	6,768		51,814		44,646		7,044		51,690	

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

			Aug	gust, 19	53		September, 1953						
		Males		Female	28	Total		Males		Female	8	Total	
Technical and	Clerical	123		6		129		172		4		176	
Skilled Semi-skilled		56		1		57		74		1		75	
Unskilled		109	• • •	12		116 206		68 185		10 34		78 219	
						200		100	•	97		210	
		482		26		508		499		49		548	
		482	_	26		508		499		49		548	

Strikes

There were altogether 7 strikes in the month of August, 1953, six of which involved 879 workers and a loss of 6,421 man-days.

Two of these strikes were on plantations, involving 575 workers and a loss of 5,339 man-days. Of the remaining 5 strikes one was in the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade, involving 19 workers and the loss of 28 man-days; 3 in the Building Trade, involving 285 workers and a loss of 1,054 man-days; and one in the Tobacco Manufacturing Trade. The details of this strike are not available as yet.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In October, 1953, there was an excess of arrivals over departures of Indian estate labourers in the Island, amounting to 1,036. 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 November, 1953, to workers in the trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be slightly less than those in the previous month.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Dr. Morse calls for United Attack on Misery, Want

Dr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Organization, told delegates to the last I. L. O's general conference at Geneva that "we must be prepared to make of peace, not alone the absence of war, but a positive constructive mobilization of human energies for the attack on want and misery in all countries".

Addressing the conference in reply to the debate on his annual "World Labour Report", Dr. Morse pointed out that President Eisenhower, statesmen from other countries, and many speakers in the debate, had emphasized "the possibilities which peace among nations will give us to pursue in co-operation the war against misery and want."

"For our part," he declared, "I suggest we should, while not encouraging in ourselves any illusions as to the real contact to peace which remain to be overcome, nevertheless begin to think in terms of the real problems of social policy which a slackening of the present world tension would bring us up against."

423

The most important of these problems, he said, was the threat of unemployment. Another was the need "to go on raising world productivity".

It was necessary "to avoid at all cost," he said, "that people should have reason to associate in their own minds, even for a temporary period, the coming of peace with economic dislocation and unemployment."

"The I. L. O.", he continued, "has given serious attention to the causes of unemployment and their remedies. Its experience should prove of value in devising policies to meet the threat of unemployment in the period ahead."

(I. L. O. News.)

Collective Bargaining in U. S.

FROM the American point of view, the employer and the union, having entered into a collective bargaining agreement, will have to live together under its terms for the period of the agreement; therefore, they should be free to enter into it voluntarily. There is no objection to a law which sets the stage for bargaining, and writes the directions by which the bargaining process will guarantee fair and equal opportunity to both parties to the agreement. Management and labour want to settle the matter themselves in a lawful manner.

Forty years ago, when and if employers and their workers met in collective bargaining, the talk was confined pretty much to wages and hours, and the outcome depended almost entirely on the relative strengths of the parties involved. The attitude of the Government was to keep hands off, except for actions by the court, which were justified as means to protect property. The effect of this policy was to favour the stronger party and put the weaker at a disadvantage. But the job of Government under the Constitution is also to maintain a balance among its citizens, and help them resolve their differences. Consequently during the past forty years, and particularly during the past twenty years, legislation has been enacted to bring about a more reasonable balance between employers and organized labour and to provide certain services in helping to settle disputes.

(American Labour Review.)

Trade Unions registered in October 1953

No. 541 Society of Technical Civil Servants (Ceylon Branch).

No. 542 Colombo Municipal Health Department Inspectors' Union.

No. 543 Fort Railway Hiring Car Owners' Association. No. 544 Government Medical Laboratory Assistants' Union.

MODERNIZED APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES FOR YOUNG WORKERS

THE classic method of training young workers in Britain by means of apprenticeship, which had been declining both in operation and in esteem for over half a century, is now undergoing a revival. Modernized apprenticeship schemes hold the central position in a greatly improved system of training for industry.

Sixteenth century legislation compelling apprenticeship as the only method of entering most crafts was withdrawn early in the 19th

century. No new legislation was introduced nor were effective systems of national supervision developed by industry itself. Apprenticeship became governed solely by individual contracts and in 1930, the proportion of these which were loose, verbal agreements, was double that of full indentures.

Thought to be Old-fashioned

Mechanical change with simplified processes caused apprenticeship to disappear from some trades (like boots and shoes) where it was once well established. Where it was not superseded a feeling developed that it was an old-fashioned method more suitable for handicrafts than for large-scale industry. The customary seven-year period was also felt to be excessive. Trade unions continued to be interested in apprenticeship, as is shown by the number of strikes it occasioned—but the particular value they attached to it was as a means of restricting entry into their crafts.

Two world wars also militated against proper training in this century, for young workers were attracted by short-term, but highly paid jobs. A deeper cause was the long periods of poor trade and unemployment which led employers to cut training costs. An official enquiry in 1925 showed that in industries where apprenticeship was still considered normal only 25 per cent. of employers actually had apprentices in their works.

The consequences of this decline in training for skilled occupations were not appreciated until they were spotlighted by the great difficulty in meeting demands for munitions production after 1940. The Minister of Labour appointed a committee of employers and union representatives to advise what must be done. They reported in 1945 that as a first step every industry must have a National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council and that these councils must work in conjuction with a greatly expanded public Youth Employment Service.

Schemes for 81 Trades

The position now is that 81 trades have National Councils with jointly drawn up training schemes. All but 14 of these are for apprenticeship, but where craftskill is not called for (as in the making of bricks, leather or paper), the schemes relate to learnerships of shorter duration. As yet there are no national schemes for pottery, cotton or garment-making; although, of course, some of the larger firms have good training arrangements.

Each scheme makes provision for the length and methods of training, its supervision and for complementary classes in technical schools. They also embody rules about selection and probation of apprentices and the way their written agreements shall be registered and final certificates issued. Each scheme provides for local joint committees to ensure general standards are observed and to facilitate transfers of trainees between firms to widen their experience. In co-operation with the Youth Employment Service, these committees also encourage employers to release young workers to attend technical schools during working hours.

The whole approach now is that an apprentice's future is the concern of his whole industry and of the public. The scheme is in fact

similar to that inaugurated in the U.S.A. by the Fitzgerald Act followed by the National Bureau of Apprenticeship and State Apprenticeship Councils.

The result has been that of the boys starting work last year 37 per cent. entered some form of training under national schemes. During the same period about 22 per cent. of boys aged 15 to 18 were released from work for a day or a half-day each week for further education courses. For girls both proportions were smaller. These figures show a vast improvement over pre-war, but they are less satisfactory when compared with what is still required.

Raising Standards

Improvements are needed in four directions, three of which were implicit when the drive was first planned after the war. It was appreciated, for instance, that as national schemes came to be implemented, there would be local variations of quality and that local committees would not be equally constructive or vigilant. Efforts are now in hand to raise standards in all areas to what they are in some.

It was also clear at the outset that although priority had to be given to apprenticeship training this must be followed by greater attention to shorter learnerships for the less highly skilled jobs. Thirdly, the expansion of "day releases" must be accelerated.

What was not envisaged was that so shortly after they had been planned there would be need to ask some National Councils to revise their schemes. Such a revision is, however, called for by the two-year period of National Service. The duration of apprenticeship is now less than pre-war, but a five-year period is common. This means that skilled men are 23 years old before they can make their full contribution to industry. Some councils have therefore been asked by the Ministry of Labour if they will devise more intensive methods of training so that the period may be shortened.

(By Ray Boyfield, Secretary, Organization Department, Britain's Trades Union Congress.)

CONSOLIDATED DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS *

XVI-The Building Trade

THE original decisions in respect of the Building Trade, made by the Wages Board for that trade, came into force on September 1, 1950. A notification relating to those decisions was published under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in Ceylon Government Gazette No. 10,141 of August 25, 1950. Decisions varying earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in Ceylon Government Gazettes Extraordinary No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, and No. 10,542 of June 29, 1953.

DECISIONS

PART I

Direction under Section 20 (2) (b)

The special allowance shall be computed and published once a month by the Commissioner of Labour.

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

Note by the Editor.

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

Intervals at which Wages shall be paid (Section 23 (1))

Wages shall be paid weekly and within three days of the end of each week.

Definition of a Normal Working Day (Section 24)

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

on any day other than a Saturday ... 9 on a Saturday ... $6\frac{1}{2}$

PART II

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

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

	Basic rate for a normal working day	Rate of Special Allowance for a normal working day in any month									
	working aug	(a)	(b)	(c)							
		of living index number for the preceding month is 100·1, the special allow-	Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 100 °0, the special allowance shall be—	100°1 or below 100°0, the rate of special allowance prescribed in the preceding column 3 (a) shall be							
Unskilled	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Cents							
Male labourers not under 18 years of ag Female labourers not under 18 years of	e 1 24										
Unskilled labourers (irrespective of sex under 18 years of age	0 00	1 33 .	. 1 30 .	. 3							
Semi-skilled, Grade II											
Painters, decorators, tilers (roofing scaffolders, mechanical equipmen operators	it										
Kanganies	. 1 60	1 43	. 140 .	. 3							
Skilled Masons (building), carpenters (building) plumbers; erectors (construction steel) equipment maintenance men; tinkers	; ; 1 80			3							

TABLES ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTIONS SET OUT IN COLUMN 3 (C) ABOVE

Table I

Special Allowance payable in the event of a rise in the index number

Index No.	Unskilled Labourer Rs. c.	Worker other than an Unskilled Labourer Rs. c.
100·1-101·8 101·9-103·6 103·7-105·4 105·5-107·2 107·3-109·0	1 33 1 36 1 39 1 42 1 45	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table II

Special Allowance payable in the event of a fall in the index number

100.0-98.3		1 30	1 40
98 · 2 – 96 · 5	 	1 27	 1 37
96 · 4 – 94 · 7	 	1 24	 1 34
94 · 6 – 92 · 9	 	1 21	 1 31
92 · 8 – 91 · 1		1 18	 1 28

PART III

Overtime Rate

In respect of each hour of work in excess of the normal working day, the minimum overtime rate shall be the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum daily rate by 8) increased by 50 per cent. of such minimum hourly rate.

PART IV

Weekly Holiday (Section 24)

Every employer shall allow each Sunday as the weekly holiday to all workers employed under him:

Provided, however, that an employer may employ any worker on a Sunday subject to the conditions—

(1) that a day within the six days next succeeding such Sunday shall be allowed to that worker as a holiday; and

(2) that in respect of work done on a Sunday, that worker shall be paid as remuneration, the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day increased by—

(a) 50 per cent. of such minimum rate for the first 9 hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal); and

(b) 100 per cent. of the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the daily minimum time rate by 8) for each subsequent hour of work.

Annual Holidays (Section 25)

1. If a worker has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 232 days in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), he shall be allowed in the next

succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of 4 days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 232:

Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 288 days.

In this paragraph "days on which a worker has worked" includes—

- (a) every holiday allowed by the employer to the worker under section 25, at any earlier time in any year under consideration;
- (b) every day of absence on any grounds approved by the employer;
- (c) every day of absence due to any injury to the worker caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment;
- (d) every day of absence due to any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 117);
- (e) every day on which the employer fails to provide work for the worker; and
- (f) every day of absence due to a strike or lockout that is not illegal and that does not continue for more than 30 days;

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

- 2. A worker shall be allowed and shall take the holidays to which he is entitled on consecutive days.
- 3. A worker shall be allowed his holiday or holidays on a day or days to be mutually agreed upon between him and his employer.
- 4. Where a worker leaves of his own accord or is discontinued or dismissed from employment, he shall, at the time of such leaving, discontinuance or dismissal, be paid one day's wage for each holiday to which he was entitled at the date of such leaving, discontinuance or dismissal.
- 5. The remuneration for each holiday shall be the average daily wage of the worker obtained by dividing the total wage (excluding overtime and bonuses) earned by the worker for the days on which he has actually worked in the last 60 days of the qualifying year by the number of such days.
- 6. The remuneration due to a worker in respect of his holiday or holidays shall be paid to him before such holiday or holidays but not earlier than seven days before such holiday or holidays.
- 7. In these paragraphs, "year" means a continuous period of twelve months.
- 8. The foregoing decisions shall not apply in respect of employment at any time more than 12 months prior to the date on which the decisions come into force.

TABLE I-COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

A

Colombo Working Class

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	C	lothing	Miscel- laneous		nal Ind Number					
Group Weights	52.40	6.28.	. 15.96		8.36	17.00	(Nov.,						
							19	39 = 10	00)				
			INDEX N	UMBE	RS		· /						
		Base: No	vember, 19	38-A	pril, 193	9 = 100							
1020	112	102	97		112 .	. 104			108				
1939			97		128 .				112				
1941			96		153 .				122				
1942			93		194 .	. 144			162				
							T., J., N.						
Base: November, $1942 = 100$ Index Number Nov., 1942													
							= 10						
Group Weights	63.66				8.78 .		il Hotel						
1943			105		138 .		107		197				
1944			105		156 .		109		200				
1945			112		165 .		121		221				
1946			124	15	180 .		125		229				
1947		***	136		213 .		138		252				
1948			148		189 . 156 .		142		260 258				
1949		***			156 . 155 .		141		272				
1950		110	129	· ·	197 .		154		283				
1951 1952			131		192 .		153		281				
1952	100	. 101							-01				
			В										
		Colombo	Consum	ore;	Price I	ndev							
		Colombo	Consum	CIS	11100 1	HUCK							
		Base A	Lverage Pr	ices	1952=10	00							
								77' 7 7					
Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cu	othing	Miscella neous	t-	Final I Num					
O Weighte	61.00		. 5.70		9.42 .	. 18.71							
Group Weights	01 03	± 20 .	. 0 10		0 12 .								
			INDEX NU	UMBE	RS								
1953—													
January	102.29	96.42	101.30)	86.08 .	. 100.16		100	1				
February			101.30		84.22 .	. 100.45		99.	5				
	101.32		101.30		83.55 .	. 97.01		98.	7				
April	102.86	96.42	101.30		83.49 .	. 97.28		99.	6				
May	104.53	96.77	101.30		83.38 .	. 97.36		100					
June	106.99		101.30		83.52 .			102.					
* .	100 00	700.00	101.00		00.10	07.90		109					

.. 108.22 .. 100.00 .. 101.30 .. 83.10 .. 97.30

August .. 111.83 .. 101.15 .. 101.30 .. 82.49 .. 98.31

September 1111.95 .. 101.96 .. 101.30 .. 82.17 .. 96.09

October .. 108·76 .. 104·04 .. 101·30 .. 81·75 .. 95.19

103.1

105.5

105.1

103.0

. .

TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR

Base: July-September, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year		Food		Clothir	ng 1	Fuel ar Light		Miscel laneou		I		Index nber
Group Weights		64		12		8		16				
			INT	EX N	JIIMI	BERS						
	٥	Daca		ly-Sept				100		July-Se		
				A Commission						303 -		
1939		100		100		100		100				100
1940*		106		113		107	• •	105				107
1941		119		126 139		117		115				119
1942†		100		199	.,	111		100			••	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				172		111		151		170		294
April		170		168		111		145		165		286
	••	169		167		111		145		164		284
May	**	100		107				140		104		204
June ‡		8 - EE										

^{*} 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 Workers in Government Employment

A BASE: 1939=100

			В	ASE:	19	39=1	00								
Year		Te	a an	d Rubb Worker		Estate						Govern- Colombo			
		Avera Minim Daily rate of Wage	um f	Minima Wage Rate Index No.		Index No. o Real Wages	f	Average Month Rate of Wages	ly f	Wage Rate Index No.		Index No. of Real Wages			
		Rs. c.						Rs. c.							
1939 .		41		100		100		16.64		100		100			
1940 .		41		100		93		16.64				96			
1941 .		45		109		92		18.45				98			
1942 .	. –	68		165		110		24.23				97			
1943 .		83		201		101		28.98		174		96			
1944 .		87		212		101		34.03		204		110			
1945 .	. –	1.00		244		110		41.92	٠.	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				198			
1951 . 1952 .		1.90		453	• •	157		89.79				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 December	1.94		462	• •	162	• •	90.04		541		204			
	December	1.92		457	• •	157		91.24		548		208			
					В										
			BA	ASE:	195	2=100	0								
1953	January	1.95		101.56		101-46		91.04		101.39		101.29			
	February	1.95		101.56	:	102.07		90.24		100.50		101.01			
	March	1.95		101.56				91.04		101.39		102.73			
	April	1.95		101.56		101.97		91.04		101.39		101.80			
	May	1.92		100.00		99.30		91.04		101.39		100.69			
	June	1.90		98.96		96.74		91.04		101.39		99.11			
	July	1.95		101.56		98.51		91.04		101.39		98.34			
	August	1.97		102.60.		97.25		91.04		101 · 39		96 · 10			
	September			03.65.		98.62.		91.04		101 · 39.		96.47			
	October	1.99	1	03.65.	. 1	00.63.		91.04		101.39.		98.44			

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	Technica and Clerical		Skilled	Semi- skilled	7	Inskilled	Total
1989	3,712		11,964	 5,034		5,967	 26,677
1940	4,734	۵.	13,130	 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	 8,835
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	 †13,524		23,041	 †52,124
June	8,439		†7,021	 †13,458		23,007	 51,925
July	8,371		6,975	 13,700		23,433	 52,479
August	8,333		6,806	 13,395		23,280	 51,814
September	8,321		6,789	 13,714		22,866	 51,690

^{*} 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 Exchanges

	Total		26,677	27,645	20,458	19,333	8,335	1,053	21,366*	36,544†	34,744	66,656	69,732	65,122	52,707‡		53,982	53,493	52,122	50,469
	nroto M		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
	Haputale		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
	อปรอนธรรเลษ		1	1.	1	1.	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
	Anuradharura		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	323	940	010	414	470	486
70	Princomalee		1	1	1	1	1	1	1,497	611	1 8	283	969	348	284	941	110	352	336	292
AREAS	Kalmunai		1,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L	1	1	1	1,207	1 430	00161	1,543	1,195	1,416
EXCHANGE	Batticaloa		1	1	1	1	1	1	00	121	1 100	1,169	100	000	418	587	040	240	909	202
100000	Badulla		1	1	1	1	1	1 97	490	400	704	1 170	000	070	204	936	000	000	911	831
ON BY	Rainapura		1	1				190	110	170	607	100	558	000	Roce	574	540	0.50	\$00	484
CLASSIFICATION	Jafina		ı					841	818	481	1.596	9.185	1.991	1 507	1,001	1,563	1.609	1 400	1,100	1,436
ASSIF	Kurunegala				1		1	431	359	430	851	1.052	1.208	888	200	940	948	040	000	202
[C	Navalapitiya				1	1	1	259	726	564	1,066	953	943	537+	+	662	677	679	200	100
	Kvuqh	. 1	1	1	.1	1	1	2,363	3,397	4,955	4,577	3,195	2,904	2.209		2,199	2,096	1.981	1 819	610,1
	Galle		1	1	1	1	1	1,239	993	2,133	3,995	5,429	6,082	4,350		4,428	4,459	4,314	4 198	2,140
	Kalutara	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	2,128	808	1,643	2,414	4,125	3,501	2,886		2,863	2,902	2,883	2.814	-
-	Negombo	1	1	1	1	1	1	878	1,117	2,289	7,235	5,041	3,696	3,422		3,408	3,363	3,207	8,219	
	Colombo	26,677	27,645	20,458	19,333	8,335	1,053	10,784	25,805	21,589	42,209	44,552	41,988	33,125		33,664	33,055	32,556	81,768	
	Year	6861	0461	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	946	1947	8461	1949	0261	1951	1952:-		February 8	March 3	April 8	
		-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	11		JE	H	M	Al	

01107	ell,04	49,020	1140,16	tere'ne	140,10	287,730	600,20	53,023		55,022	54,432	54,483	53,176	52,124	626,10	674,20	\$1,814 E1 000	060,10		
		1	1	1		1 4	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1 000	800	1,099	7,400		
		1			1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1 840	020	620	170		
1		75.84	400+	4771	400	809	670	010	240	670	896	070	469	404	434	500	874	;		
10 90 00	888	409	414	408	409	409	487	0	KOO	202	6 6 4 4	200	487	487	409	200	501			
256	251	303	319	39.6	287	260	959		988	281	975	984	230	234	251	959	252			
1.417	2557	182	848	793	986	118	992	1	054	904	624	898	569	524	632	516	474			
436 1					416					555				-	243		00	2		
694	578	809	569	520	538	592	663		735	750	793	989	1,098	1,121	470	467	438			
561	574	664	704	724	753	844	606		096	953	919	914	950	995	1,046	982	086	-		
1,256	1,188	1,201	1,247	1,286	1,345	1,338	1,435		1,580	1,604	1,538	1,469	1,411	1,332	1,311	1,246	1,213			
882	872	948	1,015	1,020	1,072	1,071	1,162		1,240	1,237	1,227	1,177	1,164	1,188	1,277	1,195	1,143			
946	580	583	648	565	604	282	242		621	623	646	629	724‡	625‡	647	752	674			
1,408	1,632	1,918	1,864	2,336	2,783	3,060	3,730		4,229	3,677	3,674	3,618	3,534	3,592	3,470	3,405	3,583			
4,065	4,141	4,194	4,066	3,952	3,731	3,598	3,381		3,317	3,122	3,056	2,883	2,879	2,914	2,363	2,488	2,626			
2,701	2,802	2,894	2,939	3,046	3,139	8,219	3,263	W.	3,411	3,425	8,503	3,313	3,291	3,507	3,574	3,590	3,525			
3,049	8,110	3,236	3,266	3,275	3,235	3,130	3,028		3,054	3,038	3,255	3,212	8,089	2,971	2,874	2,729	2,687			-
30,462	81,190	81,709	81,973	32,033	32,559	32,008	32,124		32,853	33,023	33,149	32,557	31,893	31,695	31,938	31,120	30,967			-
May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	1953:	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.			

* Total includes 127 registered at Matugama, 164 at Chilaw, 272 at Matale, 97 at Avissawella and 555 at Veyangoda. † Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avissawella.

(These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946),

‡ Revised figures.

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

Year				Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi- Skilled		Unskilled		Total
1939				_		_		_		-		2,583
1940				_7		_		_		_		5,089
1941	-			_		_		_				9,071
1942				_						_		8,129
			•			_						4,170
1943										_		1,875
1944						- 1104		411		2,653		4,537
1945				369		1,104						
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
				2,019		1,546		1,867		5,874		11,306
1951			• •	2,010	•	2,020						
1952		January .		248		181		197		425		1,051
1001		February .		218		208		179		551 482		1,156 1,052
				248 224		164 104		158 66	• • •	371		765
		3.5		161		125	••	115		407		808
		_		217		173		103		416		909
				254		151		193		507		1,105
		August .		290		214		192		466		1,162
				209		155 171		189 202		802 480	••	1,355 1,228
				375 443		95	••	166	••	365		1.069
				220		61		127		385		793
		December										
1953		January .		217		97		185		275		774
				146		78		137 168		158 200		519 621
				202 62		51 23		120		172		377
		3.5	• •	130	**	97		102		251		580
				82		30		120		168		400
		707 1		148		43		123		553		867
				129		57		116		206 219		508 548
		Sept		176		75		78		219		948

TABLE VII

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

Employment		al and	Sk	cill	ed	Semi	-sk	rilled	Uns	kil	lled	7	ota	ı
Exchange	Regd.	Placed	Regd.		Placed	Regd.		Placed	Regd.		Placed	Read.		Placed
Colombo Negombo Kalutara Galle Kandy Nawalapitiya Kurunegala Jaffna Ratnapura Badulla Batticaloa Kalmunai Trincomalee Anuradhapura Avissawella Haputale Matara	45 51 170 10 27 71 29 6 10 6 11 17 21	 5	 28		2 24 — — — —	 535 55 109 108 395 25 68 66 69 12 12 18 39 27 19		4 4 4 2 1 1 6 10 4 1 1	1,341 134 755 206 134 53 21 26 34 16 43 26 17 21 53 26 43 43 26 43 26 43 26 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 44 44 44 44 44		7 6 4 2	 2,785 254 257 409 782 100 118 177 144 38 75 48 52 84 109 55 119		311 23 10 23 59 15 25 14 16 6 8 9 12 5 11
Tota	1,018	176	709	THE REAL PROPERTY.	75	1,615		78	2,264	7	219	5,606		548

TABLE VIII—STRIKES IN CEYLON SINCE 1939

		Plantations			Others	
Year	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	18N	ot availableN	ot 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	
1944	26	3,648	4,0481 .		12,399	
1945	28	3,514	4.285		00.000	
1946	87	11.010				153,388
1048					39,237	250,866
1049		11,849	199,657	52	43,485	544,174
	33	23,100	49,933½		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		383	1,129
April	6	266	528		82	58
May June	3	99	1,266 169	4 5	246 485	399
July		99	169 · · ·	3	344	576 568
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
953 January	2	353,091	353,091	6	487	1,374
February March	1	21	105	2	82	292
April		0.005	436 67,667	5 ···	3,735	1,515
May	3		67,667 559		1,869	2,538
June	3	137	157	6 ···		3,195
July	4	929	1,358	4	PEO.	2848
August	2	575	2,000		7901	364§

^{*} Number of workers involved in one strike is 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.

[†] 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.

[§] Revised Figures

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 AUGUST, 1953, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

AUGUSI, 1000, DI	 0 = = = = = =			
Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved	Number of Man-days lost
Plantations—Tea Rubber	 1 1		397 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	170
Tea-cum-Rubber Coconut		• •	= :	
Coconut-cum-Rubber	 _			. —
Total	 2		575	5,339
Engineering	 _		· - · ·	
Printing	 -			
Motor Transport	 -			
Tea Export	 			
Rubber Export	 -			
Coconut Manufacturing	 _			
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	 1		19 .	. 28
Match Manufacturing				
Plumbago	 			
Cinema				
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	 _			
Building Trade	 3		285 .	. 1,054
Local Government Services	 _			. —
Service Institutions				
Service institutions				
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by				_
State				
Textile			Not .	Not
Tobacco Manufacturing Trade	 1		available	available
Relief Schemes	 _			
Wholesale and Retail Distribution	 _		-	-
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufactur			1	
Beedi Manufacturing				
Deedl Manufacturing				-
Total	 5		304*	1,082*
Grand Total	 7		879*	6,421*

TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN AUGUST, 1953, BY CAUSES

			Num	ber		W	Numbers		
	Cause	Pla	ntation	ns	Others	Pl	antatio	ns (Others
	Dismissal or loss of employment in armay. Failure to provide work		_		-		-		196
	Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c.		_		3		-		181*
	Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in paymen cash advances, &c.)		_		2		_		123
		s-	-		-				-
6	Right of association and meeting .		1		_		178 397	••	1
7.	Factional disputes and domestic matters. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police	Θ,	-				_		
9.	immorality, &c.		_		=		=		
10.	General demands		=		_		=		_
14	Control of the Contro		2		5		575		304*

^{*} Figures in respect of one Strike are not available.

TABLE XI—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF INDIAN ESTATE LABOURERS

	A	rrivals	Departures	77	6 77
Year	Old		Repatria- Left tion Ceylon on Govt. Un-	Total Arr	ess of Excess ivals of De- ver partures par- over
1939	25,425		account $assisted$ $2,97531,714$		res Arrivals 5,430
	2,955	363 3,318.			14,820
	3,234				16,069
					31,767
	6,585				16,192
	42,677	and the committee	al Large street Lab		
	49,354	2,62351,977			8,492
1945	82,598	3,84486,442	57285,428	86,000	442 —
1946	75,269	3,32578,594	28275,657	75,939 2	,655 —
1947	52,177	2,40054,577	24258,381	58,623	4,046
1948	47,621	2,926 50,547	151 47,115	47,266 3	,281 —
1949	42,188	2,23744,425	30246,538	46,840	2,415
1950	49,385	1,525 50,910	26755,360	55,627	4,717
1951	53,218	1,50354,721	20358,591	58,794	4,073
1952	. 55,530	1,717 57,247	31758,132	58,449	1,202
			22 4 121	0.141	9.000
	2,063	79 2,142	Service of The Control		3,999 2,714
	3,780	83 3,863			3,714
	5,825	95 5,920			1,878
	6,470	77 6,547			1,236 661 —
	7,597	79 7,676			
	. 6,899	236 7,135	19 4,704		,412 —
	. 5,500	73 5,573	38 3,134		,401 — — 1,400
	. 3,287	25 3,312	39 4,673		,528 —
September.		206. 4,878	17 3,333	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	165 —
	4,019	408 4,427 218 3,034	16. 2,246 28 2,183		823 —
November . December .		138. 2,740	41 1,664		,035 —
December.	. 2,002	130 2,140			
	1,307	22 1,329			1,239
	. 1,895	44 1,939			1,271
	2,965	132 3,097 27 2,571			$- \dots 582 \\ - \dots 2,469$
-	. 2,544	49 3,803			$- \dots 3,531$
	. 6,405	97 6,502			,701 —
	. 5,610	135 5,745			,527 —
	. 3,076	130 3,206		3,623	- 417
September.	. 3,651	184 3,835			419
October .	. 3,757	88 3,845.	25 2,874.	. 2,809 1	
					120

APPENDIX I

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

			Mo	onth:	No	vem	ber,	1953	
			sic		Spe			To	tal
Class of Worker		Wa Rs.			Rs.			Re.	c.
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Tra	ade								
Daily Rates									
Male worker not under 16 years			10 90			15			25
Female worker not under 15 ye Child worker	ers		65	. 9	. 0	86 79			76.
		•							
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growin	ng and Manufacturin	g Tra	de						
Daily Rates									
Male worker not under 16 years		1	10		1	15		2	25
Female worker not under 15 ye			90 65			86			76
Child worker		U	00		U	79		1	44
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing	Trade								
Daily Rates									
Male worker not under 16 years Female worker not under 15 ye			30 20	::		15 86			45
Child worker			95			79			74
Coconut Growing Trade									
Daily Rates									
The raising and maintenance of ation; and	a coconut plant-								
The manufacture of copra—									
			90			15			5
			75 60	::		15 86			90-
			50			79			29
Coconut Manufacturing Trade									
The manufacture of desiccated co The manufacture of coconut oil; a The manufacture of fibre and coir	and								
Within the Colombo area—									
Kangany			44 24			33 33			77 57
	•		0	::-		99			99
*** 1 1 10		0	75		0	92		1	67
Outside the Colombo area—									
			20			33			53 33
			80	••		99	••		79
			60			92		10000	52
"Colombo area" includes any pla	ce within 5 miles								

[&]quot;Colombo area" includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

				Mo	onth:	Nov	ember	1953	
Class of Worker	•		Bas Wa	ige	A	Specia	ice	Tota	
Engineering Trade			Rs.	c.		Rs.		Rs.	c.
Daily Rates									
Unskilled labourer			1	24		1 3	6	2	60
Semi-skilled, Grade I				44		1 4			90
Semi-skilled, Grade II	• •			28 80	••	14	0		74 26
Skilled worker Kangany	•••	- 1		60	••	i 4			6
Watcher				50		1 4			96
Trade Learners and Apprentices									
1st year				40		0 4			84
2nd year				56 72	::-	0 5			10 55
3rd year				96		0 9			94
Printing Trade									
Monthly Rates									
Class A worker		ALL.	100	0			0	181	0
" B " ··			1	0			0	137 102	0
" C Grade I worker " C " II "			50 45	0	::		6	92	
" C " II "			40	0			0	83	0
" E "				50		40 6	•	78	
" F "			40	0		22 1 43		40 83	10
" G "			40	U		10	0	00	v
Class A—1st year learner			30	0		25 3	10	55	30
В "				50		19 6		42	THE STATE OF THE S
,, C Grade I, 1st year lead			10	0	••	21 5		41	60
" C " II " " " " D—lst year learner			10	0		17 7			70
170 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									
Class A —2nd year learner				0		33 4			40
"B", C Grade I, 2nd year les			OF	50		31 8		69	66
C II	T.HOI.		00	50		24 3			83
" D—2nd year learner		•	. 20	0		22	0	42	0
Class A—3rd year learner			. 50	0		41 8	50	91	50
В			. 45	0		37	70	82	70
" C Grade I, 3rd year lea	rner	MANUTE .					0	62	0
" C " II " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			$\begin{array}{cc} 27 \\ 24 \end{array}$	0		29 26 3	6	56 50	6 30
" D—Jiu year leather							40 700		
Class A—4th year learner				0		53	20	118	
,, B ,,	TIN OF	A STATE OF THE STA		25 50		46 (39 (102	91
, C Grade I, 4th year lea	rner		. 33	-		35			74
" D—4th year learner			. 30			32			50
the state of the s			Al tes			-			0.0
Class A—5th year learner			. 80	0	••	65	80	145	80

Cigar Trade

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

		Mon	th:	Novembe	er, 19	53
Class of Worker		Basic Wage		Specia Allowan	ce	Total
Plumbago Trade		Rs. c	•	Rs. c		Rs. c.
Daily Rates						
Underground workers—						
Basses		2 75		1 21		3 96
Loaders	V.	2 25		1 21		3 46
Overseers						0 10
Shift bosses Blasters		2 8		1 21		3 29
Drillers (hand and machine)						
Shaft drivers Stopers (excavators)		2 0		1 21		3 21
Timber men						
Muckers						
Trolleymen Unskilled labourers		1 50		1 21		2 71
Onsetters or Donakatakarayas		2 25		1 21		3 46
TT 1						
Underground and surface workers—						
Electricians Enginemen						
Fitters						
Hoistmen		2 50		1 21		3 71
Pumpmen						
Winchmen						
Checkers Electricians (assistants)		2 25		1 21		3 46
Fitters (assistants)		1 50		1 21		2 71
Windlassmen (dabare workers)						
Surface workers—						
Carpenters						
Masons		2 50		1 21		3 71
Overseers Blacksmiths		2 25		1 21		3 46
Boilermen }		2 0		1 21		3 21
Drill sharpeners						
Firewood carriers and splitters Carters		1 60		1 21	••	2 81
Watchers		1 50		1 21		2 71
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen Cooks		2 0		1 21		3 21
Smithy boys		1 24		1 21		2 45
Unskilled labourers						
N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing	o anv	of the al	0770	tooke ore	entit	led to a
pecial allowance of only 83 cents.	g carry	or the ar	000	COSKS OF	CILOIC	100. 90 0
Workers and in the state of the						
Workers employed in curing and dressing—		0 0		3 43		0 17
(A) As overseers and kanganies (B) On different jobs—	••	2 0	•••	1 41		3 41
Within the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years		1 95		1 41		9.00
Female worker not under 18 years		1 25		1 41 1 10		2 66
Worker under 18 years		0 50		1 3		1 53
Outside the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years		1 0		1 41		0 43
Femele worker not under 18 years		0 84		1 41 1 10		2 41
Worker under 18 years		0 40		1 3		1 43
"Colombo area" includes any place with miles of the Municipal limits of Colomb	in 5					

	Month:	November, 19	953
Class of Worker	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Total
Tea Export Trade	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Daily Rates			
A. Male workers not under 18 years—			
(a) Grade II (b) Intermediate Grade	1 24	1 36	2 60 2 86
(c) Grade I	1 60	1 46	3 6
(d) Box makers and repairers (e) Watchers	1 40	1 46	2 86
B. Female workers not under 18 years	1 50	1 46	2 96
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years	0.00	0.00	1 46
, 15 , 16 ,	0 70	0 86	1 61
,, 16 ,, 17 ,, ,, 17 18	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 (b) Intermediate Grade	1 24	1 36	2 60
(c) Grade I	1 40	1 46	2 86
(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 70	0 86	1 46
, 15 , 16 ,, , 16 ,, 17 ,,	0 70	0 91	1 61
,, 17 ,, 18 ,,	1 0	1 6	2 6
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade			
Monthly Rates			
	110 0		110 0
Toddy tavern watcher	60 0		60 0
Arrack tavern watcher Tope watcher	60 0 50 0		60 0 50 0
Collecting station manager	75 0		50 0 75 0
Selling toddy at tavern	75 0		75 0
Selling arrack at tavern Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section	75 0		75 0
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			00 0
section of the trade Distilling toddy at distillery	50 0 75 0		50 0 75 0
Disting today at distinory	15 0		10 0
Daily Rates			
Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—			
(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age (b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age	2 25 1 85	_ ::	2 25
Unskilled labourers—	0.10		
Male workers not under 16 years Female workers not under 16 years	2 10		2 10 1 70
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.			
		U	

				The state of			
Class	of Worker		Bas Wag			pecia	Total
Cuto			Rs.		R	8. c.	Rs. c.
Motor Transport Trade							
Monthly Rates °							
Class A worker			100	0 .	. 4	3 0	 143 0
P			90	0 .	. 4	3 0	 133 0
			85	0 .			 125 50
D			100	0 .			 143 0
T			70	0 .	90		 108 0
177	•	6			. 4		 110 50
			60	9 .	0	9 20	 99 20
" G "			50	0 .		9 20	89 20
" H "	••		60	^	9		 99 20
" į "			90	^	9		129 20
,, J ,,				^	0		74 75
"К"			45	0 .	. 4	9 10	 14 10
Daily Rates							
Class A worker			4	0 .		1 85	 5 85
D			4	0 .		1 85	 5 85
" "			3	25 .		1 85	 5 10
" D			4	0 .		1 85	 5 85
T			2	75 .		1 60	 4 35
T				m m		1 85	 4 60
" C						1 85	 4 35
U				95		1 85	 4 10
" H "		• • •		-0		1 9	2 59
" K "						1 0	

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

Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

-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

· ·			Mont	h: N	Tovember	, 19	953	
Class of Work	8 "		Basic Wage	1	Special Allowance		Total	
Oînema Trade (contd.)			Rs. c.		Re. c.		Rs.	
Within the Municipal areas-	-contd.							
B—Clerical—								
Grade III			45 0		35 0			0
Grade I Grade I			50 0 100 0	::	38 0 43 0	• • •		0
Outside the Municipal areas								
A—Non-clerical—								
Unskilled			32 25 35 0		35 16 37 76	•••	67 41	
Semi-skilled Skilled, Grade II			42 0	**	39 58		81 58	
Skilled, Grade I	••		55 0		39 58		94 58	3
B—Clerical— Grade III			40 0		35 0		75 ()
Grade II			45 0		38 0		83 (0
Grade I	• • •	100	100 0		43 0		143 ()
Dock, Harbour and Port Transpor	rt Trade							
Monthly Rates								
Manual Work								
Special Grade			65 0		33 25		98 25	
Skilled Grade Semi-skilled Grade	20 20		55 0 45 0		29 25 26 25	::	84 25 71 25	
Unskilled, Grade I			37 0		26 25		63 28	5
Unskilled, Grade II	•		31 0	••	26 25		57 25	,
Women Workers								
Female kanganies			35 0		26 25		61 28	
Female labourers			30 0		26 25	••	56 28)
Non-manual Workers								
Special Grade			75 0		39 0		114 (
Grade I	••		55 0	• •	29 25		84 28	,
Building Trade								
Daily Rates								
Unskilled—								
Male labourers—			1					
Not under 18 years		••	1 24	••	1 36		2 60)
Female labourers—								THE REAL PROPERTY.
Not under 18 years			1 0	••	1 36		2 36	5
Unskilled labourers—								
(irrespective of sex)								
Under 18 years of age			0 80		1 36		2 16	
Semi-skilled, Grade II Semi-skilled, Grade I			1 44		1 46	::	2 90	
Skilled			1 80		1 46		3 26	3
							445	

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1953, to Workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing

Trade and the Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and
Manufacturing Trades

		Men			Women	·	G)	hild Worke	rs*	
No. of Days	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	No. of Days
A 18	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 55	0 571	1 12½	0 45	0 43	0 88	0 321	0 39½	0 72	1
		1 15	2 25	0 90	0 86	1 76	0 65	0 79	1.44	
1	1 10	1 15 2 30	4 50	1 80	1 72	3 52	1 30	1 58	2 88	2
2	2 20	3 45	6 75	2 70	2 58	5 28	1 95	2 37	4 32	3
3	4 40	4 60	9 0	3 60	3 44	7 4	2 60	3 16	5 76	4
5	5 50	5 75	11 25	4 50	4 30	8.80	3 25	3 95	7 20	5
6	6 60	6 90	13 50	5 40	5 16	10 56	3 90	4 74	8 64	6.
7	7 70	8 5	15 75	6 30	6 2	12 32	4 55	5 53	10 8	7
8	8 80	9 20	18 0	7 20	6 88	14 8	5 20	6 32	11 52	8
9	9 90	10 35	20 25	8 10	7 74	15 84	5 85	7 11	12 96	9
10	11 0	11 50	22 50	9 0	8 60	17 60	6 50	7 90	14 40	10
			04 55		0.40	10.00	7 15	8 69	15 84	11
11	12 10	12 65	24 75	9 90	9 46	19 36	7 15	9 48	17 28	12
12	13 20	13 80	27 0	10 80	10 32 11 18	21 12 22 88	7 80 8 45	10 27	18 72	13
13	14 30	14 95	29 25	11 70	12 4	24 64	9 10	11 6	20 16	14
14	15 40	16 10 17 25	33 75	12 60	12 90	26 40	9 75	11 85	21 60	15
15	16 50	18 40	36 0	14 40	13 76	28 16	10 40	12 64	23 4	16
16	17 60	19 55	38 25	15 30	14 62	29 92	11 5	13 43	24 48	17
17	19 80	20 70	40 50	16 20	15 48	31 68	11 70	14 22	25 92	18
18	20 90	21 85	42 75	17 10	16 34	33 44	12 35	15 1	27 36	19
20	22 0	23 0	45 0	18 0	17 20	35 20	13 0	15 80	28 80	20
		1							20 01	
21	23 10	24 15	47 25	18 90	18 6	36 96	13 65	16 59	30 24	21.
22	24 20	25 30	49 50	19 80	18 92	38 72	14 30	17 38	31 68	22
23	25 30	26 45	51 75	20 70	19 78	40 48	14 95	18 17	33 12	23
24	26 40	27 60	54 0	21 60	20 64	42 24	15 60	18 96	34 56 36 0	24 25
25	27 50	28 75	56 25	22 50	21 50	44 0	16 25	BIT ST T	37 44	26
26	28 60	29 90	58 50	23 40	22 36	45 76	16 90 17 55	20 54 21 33	38 88	21
27	29 70	31 5	60 75	24 30 25 20	23 22	49 28	18 20	22 12	40 32	28
28	30 80	32 20	63 0	26 10	24 94	51 4	18 85	22 91	41 76	29
29	31 90	33 35	65 25	27 0	25 80	52 80	19 50	23 70	43 20	30
30	33 0	34 50	07 30	2, 0	20 30	02 30	1000			
	0		1			1	1	-		

^{*} 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 November, 1953, to Workers in the Rubber Growing and

Manufacturing Trade

		Men			Women		0	child Worke	rs*	
No. of Days	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allow- ance	Mini- mum Wage	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 65	0 57½	1 22½	0 60	0 43	1 3	0 47½	0 39½	0 87	1/2
1	1 30	1 15	2 45	1 20	0 86	2 6	0 95	0 79	1 74	1
2	2 60	2 30	4 90	2 40	1 72	4 12	1 90	1 58	3 48	2
3	3 90	3 45	7 35	3 60	2 58	6 18	2 85	2 37	5 22	3
4	5 20	4 60	9 80	4 80	3 44	8 24	3 80	3 16	6 96	4
5	6 50	5 75	12 25	6 0	4 30	10 30	4 75	3 95	8 70	5
6	7 80	6 90	14 70	7 20	5 18	12 36	5 70	4 74	10 44	6
7	9 10	8 5	17 15	8 40	6 2	14 42	6 65	5 53	12 18	7
8	10 40	9 20	19 60	9 60	6 88	16 48	7 60	6 32	13 92	8
9	11 70	10 35	22 5	10 80	7 74	18 54	8 55	7 11	15 66	9
10	13 0	11 50	24 50	12 0	8 60	20 60	9 50	7 90	17 40	10
	1									
11	14 30	12 65	26 95	13 20	9 46	22 66	10 45	8 69	19 14	11
12	15 60	13 80	29 40	14 40	10 32	24 72	11 40	9 48	20 88	12
13	16 90	14 95	31 85	15 60	11 18	26 78	12 35	10 27	22 62	13
14	18 20	16 10	34 30	16 80	12 4	28 84	13 30	11 6	24 36	14
15	19 50	17 25	36 75	18 0	12 90	30 90	14 25	11 85	26 10	15
16	20 80	18 40	39 20	19 20	13 76	32 96	15 20	12 64	27 84	16
17	22 10	19 55	41 65	20 40	14 62	35 2	16 15	13 43	29 58	17
18	23 40	20 70	44 10	21 60	15 48	37 8	17 10	14 22	31 32	18
19	24 70	21 85	46 55	22 80	16 34	39 14	18 5	15 1	33 6	19
20	26 0	23 0	49 0	24 0	17 20	41 20	19 0	15 80	34 80	20
					1	11 -0		10 00	01 00	
21	27 30	24 15	51 45	25 20	18 6	43 26	19 95	16 59	36 54	21
22	28 60	25 30	53 90	26 40	18 92	45 32	20 90	17 38	38 28	22
23	29 90	26 45	56 35	27 60	19 78	47 38	21 85	18 17	40 2	23
24	31 20	27 60	58 80	28 80	20 64	49 44	22 80	18 96	41 76	24
25	32 50	28 75	61 25	30 0	21 50	51 50	23 75		43 50	25
26	33 80	29 90	63 70	31 20				19 75		26
27	35 10			32 40	22 36	53 56	24 70	20 54	45 24	27
		31 5	66 15		23 22	55 62	25 65	21 33	46 98	
28	36 40	32 20	68 60	33 60	24 8	57 68	26 60	22 12	48 72	28
29	37 70	33 35	71 5	34 80	24 94	59 74	27 55	22 91	50 46	29
30	39 0	34 50	73 50	36 0	25 80	61 80	28 50	23 70	52 20	30
	1000		100000		The state of		THE STATE OF THE S		:	

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 November, 1953, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

				1		2	The Coco	nut Ma	nufacturin	g Trade	I	
	The C	oconut G	frowing Trac	le	With	in Colo	mbo are	a	Outsi	de Colombo as	rea	No. of
No. of Days	Kan- gany	Male	Fe- P	oung ler- on	Kan- gany	Male	Fe- male	Young Per- son	Kan- gany	Male Fe-	Young Per- son	Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c. Rs	. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c. R	s. c. Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 21/2	0 95	0 73 0	641	1 38½	1 281	99½	0 831	1 261	1 161 0 891	0 76	1/2
1	2 5	1 90	1 46 1	29	2 77	2 57	1 99	1 67	2 53	2 33 1 79	1 52	1
2	4 10	3 80	2 92 2	58	5 54	5 14	3 98	3 34		4 66 3 58	3 4	2
3	6 15	5 70	4 38 3	87	8 31	7 71	5 97	5 1		6 99 5 37	4 56	3
4	8 20	7 60		16	11 8	10 28	7 96	6 68		9 32 7 16	6 8	4
5	10 25	9 50		45	13 85	12 85	9 95	8 35		1 65 8 95 3 98 10 74	7 60	5
6	12 30	11 40		74	16 62	15 42	11 94	10 2		3 98 10 74 6 31 12 53	10 64	7
7	14 35	13 30	10 22 9		19 39 22 16	17 99 20 56	13 93 15 92	13 36		8 64 14 32	12 16	8
8	16 40	15 20		32	24 93	23 13	17 91	15 3		20 97 16 11	13 68	9
9	18 45 20 50	17 10 19 0		61 2 90	27 70	25 70	19 90	16 70		23 30 17 90	15 20	10
10	20 50	19 0	14 00 12	, 50	21 .0	-						
11	22 55	20 90	16 6 14	1 19	30, 47	28 27	21 89	18 37		25 63 19 69	16 72	111
12	24 60	22 80	17 52 1	5 48	33 24	30 84	23 88	20 4		27 96 21 48	18 24	13
13	26 65	24 70	18 98 16	3 77	36 1	33 41	25 87	21 71		30 29 23 27	19 76	13
14	28 70	26 60	20 44 18		38 78	35 98	27 86	23 38		32 62 25 6	21 28	14
15	30 75	28 50		9 35	41 55	38 55	29 85	25 5		34 95 26 85	22 80	15
16	32 80	30 40		0 64	44 32	41 12	31 84	26 72 28 39		37 28 28 64 39 61 30 43	25 84	17
17	34 85	32 30		1 93	47 9	43 69	33 83	30 6		41 94 32 22	27 36	18
18	36 90	34 20		3 22	49 86	46 26	35 82 37 81	31 73		44 27 34 1	28 88	19
19	38 95	36 10		4 51	52 63 55 40	51 40	39 80	33 40		46 60 35 80	30 40	20
20	41 0	38 0	29 20 2	5 80	55 40	31 40	30 00	100 10	00 00	20 00 00 00		
21	43 5	39 90	30 66 2	7 9	58 17	53 97	41 79	35 7	53 13	48 93 37 59	31 92	21
22	45 10	41 80	32 12 2	8 38	60 94	56 54	43 78	36 74		51 26 39 38	33 44	23
23	47 15	43 70	33 58 2	9 67	63 71	59 11	45 77	38 41		53 59 41 17	34 96	
24	49 20	45 60	35 4 3	0 96	66 48	61 68	47 76	40 8		55 92 42 96	36 48	
25	51 25	47 50	1	2 25	69 25	64 25	49 75	41 75		58 25 44 75	38 0	
26	10000			3 54	72 2	66 82	51 74	43 42		60 58 46 54		
27	55 35			4 83	74 79	69 39	53 73	46 76		62 91 48 33 65 24 50 12		
28				86 12	77 56		55 72	48 43		67 57 51 91		
29	00 1			37 41	80 33					69 90 53 70		
3(020		43 80	38 70	83 10	77 10	59 70	00 10	10 00	00 00 00 10	20 00	
					E Taile							

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 November, 1953, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

	Male	Workers	not under	18 years	of age	Female Workers	241	ers (irres nder 18 ye	pective of ars of ag	sex)	•
No. of Days	Grade II	Inter- mediate Grade	Grade I	* Box Makers and Re- pairers	Watch- ers	not under 18 years of age	over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	-
1/2	1 30	1 43	1 53	1 43	1.48	1 12	0 73	0 801	0 88	1 3	ì
1	2 60	2 86	3 6	2 86	2 96	2 24	1 46	1 61	1 76	2 6	1
2	5 20	5 72	6 12	5 72	5 92	4 48	2 92	3 22	3 52	4 12	2
3	7 80	8 58	9 18	8 58	8 88	6 72	4 38	4 83	5 28	6 18	3
4	10 40	11 44	12 24	11 44	11 84	8 96	5 84	6 44	7 4	8 24	4
5	13 0	14 30	15 30	14 30	14 80	11 20	7 30	8 5	8 80	10 30	5
6	15 60	17 16	18 36	17 16	17 76	13 44	8 76	9 66	10 56	12 36	6
7	18 20	20 2	21 42	20 2	20 72	15 68	10 22	11 27	12 32	14 42	7
8	20 80	22 88	24 48	22 88	23 68	17 92	11 68	12 88	14 8	16 48	8
9	23 40	25 74	27 54	25 74	26 64	20 16	13 14	14 49	15 84	18 54	9
10	26 0	28 60	30 60	28 60	29 60	22 40	14 60	16 10	17 60	20 60	10
11	28 60	31 46	33 66	31 46	32 56	24 64	16 6	17 71	19 36	22 66	11
12	31 20	34 32	36 72	34 32	35 52	26 88	17 52	19 32	21 12	24 72	12
13	33 80	37 18	39 78	37 18	38 48	29 12	18 98	20 93	22 88	26 78	13:
14	36 40	40 4	42 84	40 4	41 44	31 36	20 44	22 54	24 64	28 84	14
15	39 0	42 90	45 90	42 90	44 40	33 60	21 90	24 15	26 40	30 90	15
16	41 60	45 76	48 96	45 76	47 36	35 84	23 36	25 76	28 16	32 96	16
17	44 20	48 62	52 2	48 62	50 32	3 8 8	24 82	27 37	29 92	35 2	17
18	46 80	51 48	55 8	51 48	53 28	40 32	26 28	28 98	31 68	37 8	18
19	49 40	54 34	58 14	54 34	56 24	42 56	27 74	30 59	33 44	39 14	19
20	52 0	57 20	61 20	57 20	59 20	44 80	29 20	32 20	35 20	41 20	20
21	54 60	60 6	64 26	60 6	62 16	47 4	30 66	33 81	36 96	43 26	21
22	57 20	62 92	67 32	62 92	65 12	49 28	32 12	35 42	38 72	45 32	22
23	59 80	65 78	70 38	65 78	68 8	51 52	33 58	37 3	40 48	47 38	23
24	62 40	68 64	73 44	68 64	71 4	53 76	35 4	38 64	42 24	49 44	24
25	65 0	71 50	76 50	71 50	74 0	56 0	36 50	40 25	44 0	51 50	25
26	67 60	74 36	79 56	74 36	76 96	58 24	37 96	41 86	45 76	53 56	26
27	70 20	77 22	82 62	77 22	79 92	60 48	39 42	43 47	47 52	55 62	27
28	72 80	80 8	85 68	80 8	82 88	62 72	40 88	45 8	49 28	57 68	28
29	75 40	82 94	88 74	82 94	85 84	64 96	42 34	46 69	51 4	59 74	29
30	78 0	85 80	91 80	85 80	88 80	67 20	43 80	48 30	52 80	61 80	30

^{*}Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

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

No. of	Un-	Semi-	skilled		Kan-	Watch-		Trade Lee	arners an entices	d	No. o
Days	skilled	Grade I	Grade II	Skilled	ganies	ers	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Day
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
į.	1 30	1 45	1 37	1 63	1 53	1 48	0 42	0 55	0 771	0 97	1/2
1	2 60	2 90	2 74	3 26	3 6	2 96	0 84	1 10	1 55	1 94	1
2	5 20	5 80	5 48	6 52	6 12	5 92	1 68	2 20	3 10	3 88	2
3	7 80	8 70	8 22	9 78	9 18	8 88	2 52	3 30	4 65	5 82	3
4	10 40	11 60	10 96	13 4	12 24	11 84	3 36	4 40	6 20	7 76	4
5	13 0	14 50	13 70	16 30	15 30	14 80	4 20	5 50	7 75	9 70	5
6	15 60	17 40	16 44	19 56	18 36	17 76	5 4	6 60	9 30	11 64	6
7	18 20	20 30	19 18	22 82	21 42	20 72	5 88	7 70	10 85	13 58	2
8	20 80	23 20	21 92	26 8	24 48	23 68	6 72	8 80	12 40	15 52	8
9	23 40	26 10	24 66	29 34	27 54	26 64	7 56	9 90	13 95	17 46	9
10	26 0	29 0	27 40	32 60	30 60	29 60	8 40	11 0	15 50	19 40	10
11	28 60	31 90	30 14	35 86	33 66	32 56	9 24	12 10	17 5	21 34	11
12	31 20	34 80	32 88	39 12	36 72	35 52	10 8	13 20	18 60	23 28	12
13	33 80	37 70	35 62	42 38	39 78	38 48	10 92	14 30	20 15	25 22	13
14	36 54	40 60	38 36	45 64	42 84	41 44	11 76	15 40	21 70	27 16	14
15	39 0	43 50	41 10	48 90	45 90	44 40	12 60	16 50	23 25	29 10	15
16	41 60	46 40	43 84	52 16	48 96	47 36	13 44	17 60	24 80	31 4	16
17	44 20	49 30	46 58	55 42	52 2	50 32	14 28	18 70	26 35	32 98	17
18	46 80	52 20	49 32	58 68	55 8	53 28	15 12	19 80	27 90	34 92	18
19	49 40	55 10	52 6	61 94	58 14	56 24	15 96	20 90	29 45	36 86	19
20	52 0	58 0	54 80	65 20	61 20	59 20	16 80	22 0	31 0	38 80	20
21	54 60	60 90	57 54	68 46	64 26	62 16	17 64	23 10	32 55	40 74	21
22	57 20	63 80	60 28	71 72	67 32	65 12	18 48	24 20	34 10	42 68	22
23	59 80	66 70	63 2	74 98	70 38	68 8	19 32	25 30	35 65	44 62	23
24	62 40	69 60	65 76	78 24	73 44	71 4	20 16	26 40	37 20	46 56	24
25	65 0	72 50	68 50	81 50	76 50	74 0	21 50	27 50	38 75	48 50	25
26	67 60	75 40	71 24	84 76	79 56	76 96	21 84	28 60	40 30	50 44	26
27	70 20	78 30	73 98	88 2	82 62	79 92	22 68	29 70	41 85	52 38	27
28	72 80	81 20	76 72	91 28	85 68	82 88	23 52	30 80	43 40	54 32	28
29	75 40	84 10	79 46	94 54	88 74	85 84	24 36	31 90	44 95	56 26	29
30	78 0	87 0	82 20	97 80	91 80	88 80	25 20	33 0	46 50	58 20	30
Mark Street		A CONTRACTOR		10000			THE PARTY				-

APPENDIX III (D)

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

the Match Manufacturing Trade

-	1	Gra	de I			Grade	II			Grad	le III		Grade IV	T
No. of Days	A	dults	You Pers		Ad	ults	You Peri	ung sons	Ad	uits		ung sons		f Days
No.	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	Uver 17 Under 18 Years	Watch-	No. of
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
+	1 63	1 40	0 851	1 101	1 43	1 24	0 78	0 98	1 30	1 12	0 73	0 93	1 48	1
å	3 26	2 80	1 71	2 21	2 86	2 48	1 56	1 96	2 60	2 24	1 46	1 86	2 96	1
2	6 52	5 60	3 42	4 42	5 72	4 96	3 12	3 92	5 20	4 48	2 92	3 72	5 92	2
3	9 78	8 40	5 13	6 63	8 58	7 44	4 68	5 88	7 80	6 72	4 38	5 58	8 88	3
4	13 4	11 20	6 84	8 84	11 44	9 92	6 24	7 84	10 40	8 96	5 84	7 44	11 84	4
5	16 30	14 0	8 55	11 5	14 30	12 40	7 80	9 80	13 0	11 20	7 30	9 30	14 80	5
6	19 56	16 80	10 26	13 26	17 16	14 88	9 36	11 76	15 60	13 44	8 76	11 16	17 76	6
7 8	22 82	19 60	11 97	15 47 17 68	20 2 22 88	17 36 19 84	10 92	13 72 15 68	18 20 20 80	15 68	10 22	13 2	20 72	7
9	26 8	22 40 25 20	13 68 15 39	19 89	25 74	22 32	14 4	17 64	20 80	17 92 20 16	11 68 13 14	14 88 16 74	23 68 26 64	8
. 40	32 60	28 0	17 10	22 10	28 60	24 80	15 60	19 60	26 0	22 40	14 60	18 60	29 60	10
	02 00					92.35			W.				20 00	
41	35 86	30 80	18 81	24 31	31 46	27 28	17 16	21 56	28 60	24 64	16 6	20 46	32 56	11
12	39 12	33 60	20 52	26 52	34 32	29 76	18 72	23 52	31 20	26 88	17 52	22 32	35 52	12
43	42 38	36 40	22 23	28 73	37 18	32 24 34 72	20 28	25 48	33 80	29 12	18 98	24 18	38 48	13
45	45 64	39 20	23 94 25 65	30 94 33 15	42 90	37 20	21 84 23 40	27 44 29 40	36 40	31 36 33 60	20 44 21 90	26 4 27 90	41 44	14
16	48 90 52 16	42 0	25 65 27 36	35 36	45 76	39 68	24 96	31 36	39 0 41 60	35 84	23 36	27 90 29 76	44 40	15
47	55 42	47 60	29 7	37 57	48 62	42 16	26 52	33 32	44 20	38 8	24 82	31 62	50 32	17
18	58 68	50 40	30 78	39 78	51 48	44 64	28 8	35 28	46 80	40 32	26 28	33 48	53 28	18
19	61 94	53 20	32 49	41 99	54 34	47 12	29 64	37 24	49 40	42 56	27 74	35 34	56 24	19
20	65 20	56 0	34 20	44 20	57 20	49 60	31 20	39 20	52 0	44 80	29 20	37 20	59 20	20
-21	80 40	50 00	25 01	46 41	60 6	52 8	32 76	41 16	54 60	47 4	30 66	39 6	69 16	91
22	68 46	58 80 61 60	35 91 37 62	46 41 48 62	62 92	54 56	34 32	43 12	57 20	49 28	32 12	39 6 40 92	62 16 65 12	21 22
23	74 98	64 40	39 33	50 83	65 78	57 4	35 88	45 8	59 80	51 52	33 58	42 78	68 8	23
.24	78 24	67 20	41 4	53 4	68 64	59 52	37 44	47 4	62 40	53 76	35 4	44 64	71 4	24
25	81 50	70 0	42 75	55 25	71 50	62 0	39 0	49 0	65 0	56 0	36 50	46 50	74 0	25
26	84 76	72 80	44 46	57 46	74 36	64 48	40 56	50 96	67 60	58 24	37 96	48 36	76 96	26
27	88 2	75 60	46 17	59 67	77 22	66 96	42 12	52 92	70 20	60 48	39 42	50 22	79 92	27
-28	91 28	78 40	47 88	61 88	80 8	69 44	43 68	54 88	72 80	62 72	40 88	52 8	82 88	28
29	94 54	81 20	49 59	64 9	82 94	71 92	45 24	56 84	75 40	64 96	42 34	53 94	85 84	29
:30	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	30
							W.T.			T.				
-		THE PERSON				and the same								_

[&]quot;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 November, 1953, to workers in

the Building Trade

No. of Days	Selection 1				1		
	Male	Female	Young Person	Grade II	Grade 2	Skilled	No. of Days
- Land	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 30	1 18	1 8	1 45	1 53	1 63	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	13:
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 0	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

[&]quot;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 Persons" means labourer (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age.

APPENDIX III (F)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during November, 1953, to Daily-Paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A "B "D	Class C	Class E	Class F	Class H	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1/2	2 92½	2 55	2 17½	2 30	2 5	1 29½	+
1	5 85	5 10	4 35	4 60	4 10	2 59	1
2	11 70	10 20	8 70	9 20	8 20	5 18	2
3	17 55	15 30	13 5	13 80	12 30	7 77	3
4	23 40	20 40	17 40	18 40	16 40	10 36	4.
5	29 25	25 50	21 75	23 0	20 50	12 95	5
6	35 10	30 60	26 10	27 60	24 60	15 54	6.
7	40 95	35 70	30 45	32 20	28 70	18 13	7
8	46 80	40 80	34 80	36 80	32 80	20 72	8
9	52 65	45 90	39 15	41 40	36 90	23 31	9
10	58 50	51 0	43 50	46 0	41 0	25 90	16:
11	64 35	56 10	47 85	50 60	45 10	28 49	11
12	70 20	61 20	52 20	55 20	49 20	31 8	12
13	76 5	66 30	56 55	59 80	53 30	33 67	13
14	81 90	71 40	60 90	64 40	57 40	36 26	14
15	87 75	76 50	65 25	69 0	61 50	38 85	15
16	93 60	81 60	69 60	73 60	65 60	41 44	16
17	99 45	86 70	73 95	78 20	69 70	44 3	17
18	105 30	91 80	78 30	82 80	73 80	46 62	18:
19	111 15	96 90	82 65	87 40	77 90	49 21	19
20	117 0	102 0	87 0	92 0	82 0	51 80	26
21	122 85	107 10	91 35	96 60	86 10	54 39	21
22	128 70	112 20	95 70	101 20	90 20	56 98	22
23	134 55	117 30	100 5	105 80	94 30	59 57	23
24	140 40	122 40	104 40	110 40	98 40	62 16	24
25	146 25	127 50	108 75	115 0	102 50	64.75	25
26	152 10	132 60	113 10	119 60	106 60	67 34	26
27	157 95	137 70	117 45	124 20	110 70	69 93	27
28	163 80	142 80	121 80	128 80	114 80	72 52	28
29	169 65	147 90	126 15	133 40	118 90	75 11	29
30	175 50	153 0	130 50	138 0	123 0	77 70	30
100	The state of the s	1	No. of the last of	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	4 18 18 16 18	August 1

"Shorten the Weary Miles"

MUSIC - VARIETY - NEWS

To entertain and amuse you on your daily travel



"SOUND" CAR RADIO

A 'Sound' Car Radio will provide you with them all—at the same time enhancing the appearance of any car

6 VOLT AND 12 VOLT MODELS

Special Features -

- ₩ 8 Valves
- ☆ 7 Wavebands
- * Bandspread
- ☆ Push-pull output
- 5" Speaker Rs. 490/-

 - 6" Speaker Rs. 500/-

WALKER, SONS & CO. LTD



