

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Workers' Welfare in Ceylon .. ..	3
2. Guide to Employers—I .. ..	7
3. Notes of Current Interest .. ..	11
4. Judgments in Appeal in Workmen's Compensation Cases—	
(a) Workmen's Compensation Case No. C 30/1179/36 .. ..	12
(b) Workmen's Compensation Case No. C 30/6102/46 .. ..	15
5. Notice to Employers .. ..	17
6. Decisions of Wages Boards .. ..	19
7. Tables and Appendices .. ..	21



# CEYLON

## LABOUR GAZETTE

Vol. I No. 7

JULY, 1950

### WORKERS' WELFARE IN CEYLON

THE term "Welfare" means the state or condition of having good health, happiness or prosperity. Welfare work in general has, however, come to mean social work for the improvement of conditions of the less favoured part of the population, whereas welfare of workers means work done among workers to improve conditions of labour and morale, which is often referred to as personnel work.

The human factor in industry has not been given the due attention it deserves in many countries and is almost entirely neglected in industrially less advanced countries.

Properly organised welfare promotes the complete well-being of the people at work and this welfare is best aided by investigation into all factors which affect the working lives of human beings. Government has prescribed by legislation certain minimum welfare measures. Minimum standards are available in Ceylon regarding sanitary and medical facilities, educational facilities and to a certain extent regarding workers' housing, especially of workers on tea and rubber plantations and certain categories of Government workers. Whatever other facilities are available to the Ceylon workers exist due to the paternalism of some model employers. Ceylon is predominantly an agricultural country and industrial undertakings are few and undeveloped according to Western standards.

The welfare problems of workers are intimately tied up with health and safety standards. The basic requirements with regard to the principal welfare measures may be classified as follows:—

- (a) Sanitary and medical facilities.
- (b) Educational facilities.
- (c) Workers' housing and other accommodation.
- (d) Canteens and other feeding arrangements.
- (e) Child care service.
- (f) Recreational facilities.

#### Sanitary and Medical Facilities

The minimum standards prescribed by legislation regarding sanitary and medical facilities and for educational facilities in Ceylon, generally cover the whole population. The Medical Ordinance of Ceylon makes provision for the setting up of a State Medical and Health Service covering the whole Island. Under this scheme no individual can fail to secure adequate medical care because of his inability to pay for it. There is no Means Test.

The Medical Wants Ordinance provides special legislation to cover the medical needs of labourers in planting districts. The Ordinance

imposes on the Superintendent of every estate the duty of maintaining the "lines" (tenements for workers) of his estate in fair sanitary condition, of relieving the sick and sending labourers to hospital when directed by the Medical Officer. He has to supply every female labourer giving birth to a child with sufficient food and lodging for one month after birth and ensure that she does not work for one month after confinement. He has also to see that children under the age of one year receive proper care and nourishment.

The Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance ensures the control of major infectious diseases and the provision of adequate housing. The Superintendent has to notify the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of the prevalence or imminence of cholera, plague, small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and dysentery. The onus is cast on the Superintendent to carry out the necessary directions regarding the removal of labourers to hospital for treatment and the destruction and re-construction of lines which have been condemned.

Special legislation is available in the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance to compensate workmen who are disabled on account of accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment.

It is conceded that the worker has the right to demand measures for the protection of his health at his workplace or in connection with his work over and above the health protection provided by the State for the community of which he forms a part. This requirement has been met by the proclamation of the Factories Ordinance from the beginning of this year.

The Maternity Benefits Ordinance which came into operation in 1941 brought within its purview not only women workers on estates, who previously had maternity protection under the Medical Wants Ordinance, but covered in addition women workers employed in shops, mines and factories which employed ten or more workers.

In view of the over-all State coverage with curative and health services there is no compulsory Health Insurance Scheme in the Island, but there is a likelihood of a modified Health Insurance Scheme being implemented in the near future.

### **Educational Facilities**

Regarding educational facilities, the law provides for the free and compulsory education of all children of school-going age in the country. Specific reference is made to children resident on estates in the Education Ordinance No. 26 of 1947, regarding compulsory attendance. Provision is also available in the Ordinance for the Education Department to establish and maintain a Government school in premises set apart by the Superintendent of an Estate for the purpose, the Government paying the owner of the Estate rent at prescribed rates. The intention of Government is to take over all these estate schools gradually and maintain them as part of the general education scheme for the Island.

### **Workers' Housing**

The standards for housing on estates are laid down in rules which have been made for the whole Island under the Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance. Very recently the rules have been revised to raise the standard of housing of labour on estates and have been approved by the Medical Wants Committee.

The Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, however, lays down standards of housing in urban and other proclaimed areas.

The Government as employer has undertaken several housing schemes. Several housing schemes have already been completed by the Government for its employees. Many employees of the Railway and the Port Commission as well as of the Government Factory have been provided with well-built houses. With a view to making available to the Local Authorities expert guidance on large scale housing schemes in the urban and rural areas and to co-ordinate them with town and regional planning schemes the Department of Town and Country Planning was set up in 1947. Most of the housing schemes, in the preparation of whose plans the Department of Town and Country Planning has assisted the Local Authorities, provide a community centre, shops and a recreation ground and also provide for pipe-borne water.

The Government has made a concession in the case of buildings for housing labourers, conductors, &c., by making a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. of the cost for purposes of income tax assessment for the year 1949-50, and this concession is to continue for a period of five years unless Government decides otherwise. The Government has gone further by giving similar concessions for purpose of income tax in the case of owners who build houses which command a rent of Rs. 50 a month and below. This relief is obviously intended to encourage the building of houses for the working class. It will be seen from these tax rebates that the Government of Ceylon is genuinely interested in encouraging the erection of houses for the working classes through private enterprise as well.

### Canteens and other Feeding Arrangements

Regarding canteens and other feeding arrangements, little has been done for workers. It was not until the financial year 1945-46 that a separate vote of Rs. 200,000 was first made available by Government to provide assistance towards the running of food canteens in Government factories and in Government departments. This same amount was voted each year in subsequent financial years and was raised to Rs. 300,000 during the current financial year. Some of the larger and well established private firms and factories have satisfactory canteen arrangements for their workers but generally this work is done in a haphazard manner.

The health provisions of the Shops Ordinance of Ceylon require only the provision of facilities for the taking of meals and not for the provision of means of cooking the food.

Under the Minimum Wages (Indian Labour) Ordinance, the Superintendent of an estate has to provide  $\frac{1}{8}$  bushel of rice per month for every male labourer over 16 years of age and a similar quantity of rice per month to every widow having at least one non-working child dependent on her. The Superintendent, however, is given the alternative of supplying one or more meals of rice and curry or other foodstuffs approved by the Commissioner of Labour to the children in lieu of this  $\frac{1}{8}$  bushel of rice provided the cost of supplying the meals is not less than that of providing  $\frac{1}{8}$  bushel of rice. Though this provision is legally applicable only to Indian Labour on plantations, there is in practice no discrimination in this respect between Indian and indigenous labour.

The Medical Wants Ordinance, which is not applicable to coconut estates, requires Superintendents of estates to provide resident female labourers who give birth to children on the estate with sufficient food and lodging, free of cost, for a period of one month from the date of confinement. By agreement between the Health Authorities and the Planters' Association "sufficient food" was defined as two measures of rice plus 75 cents in cash per week for four weeks.

The Government has, since the war years, opened up a large number of milk feeding centres throughout the Island which provide milk for "toddlers", i.e., the pre-school group, viz., children between 1 to 5 years of age, and the health clinics run by the local authorities and supervised by officers of the Medical Department provide necessitous infants with milk foods. These facilities are available for all sections of the population and are utilized to a large extent by workers' children.

The Government Marketing Department also supplies midday meals for workers in the Colombo Port Commission area and for workers employed at the multi-purpose scheme at Gal Oya at cost price. It also supplies midday meals for school children in the city of Colombo, which are given free.

### **Creches and Day Nurseries**

About 40 per cent. of plantation workers are women but there is no specific legislation regarding the provision of creches and day nurseries. Voluntary provision of these facilities has been made by some estates. Women workers who are nursing mothers are also allowed an hour early for lunch and an hour late. Creches have been provided in some estates, but the caretakers at many of these creches are not educated. There are no creches on coconut plantations because a large percentage of coconut estates are small holdings and labour is on a contract system. Very few local authorities have provided creches or day nurseries and this is a problem which may need a little more attention in the future.

### **Recreational Facilities**

Under the Wages Board Ordinance, wages boards for the different trades have fixed weekly and annual holidays. They also regulate the working hours and have fixed a higher rate of pay for overtime work. Weekly holidays and weekly half-holidays are also provided for under the Shops Ordinance, and the Motor Ordinance prescribes not more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours continuous driving without a break for rest and such break should be for a period of not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

The foregoing are the main legislative provisions which deal with the rest and holidays for workers in Ceylon. Apart from the above there is no specific legislation dealing with recreational facilities. On plantations recreational facilities have been provided by some estates depending on the personal attitudes of the estate management. Some of these estates have encouraged scouting, volley ball clubs, reading rooms and sports clubs and have made facilities for the provision of reading rooms and sports clubs. Regarding vacation, most of the workers who are on vacation, rest from normal work but remain in the estate lines and the real purpose of the vacation is not achieved.

*Contributed by :*

DR. R. L. TIRUCHELVAM,  
*Deputy Director of Social Services.*

# GUIDE TO EMPLOYERS\*—I

## THE TEA GROWING AND MANUFACTURING TRADE

### Description of the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade

A notification under section 6 (2) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,224 of January 7, 1944, gives a comprehensive description of the trade. The trade is composed of the raising and maintenance of a tea plantation and the manufacture of tea from the leaf of the tea plant, and excludes the work of the following workers :—

Tea maker, engine driver, lorry and van driver, mechanic, clerk, conductor, kanakapulle, storekeeper, dispenser, midwife, bungalow servant, dhoby, barber, teacher and ward attendant.

The engine driver and the mechanic are covered by the decisions of the Wages Board for the Engineering Trade while the lorry and van driver are covered by the decisions of the Wages Board for the Motor Transport Trade.

### Decisions of the Wages Board for the Trade

The Wages Board for the trade has made decisions fixing the normal working day, minimum time rates of wages, overtime rates and weekly and annual holidays.

### Normal Working Day

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

### Minimum Time Rates

The minimum time rate consists of a basic rate and a special allowance.

The basic rate in respect of a normal working day for a male worker not under 16 years of age is 75 cents, for a female worker not under 15 years of age 60 cents and for a child worker 50 cents. The rate of special allowance paid in addition to the basic rate in respect of any day in any month depends on the cost of living index number for the preceding month prepared by the Commissioner of Labour. The special allowance is based on 67 cents for a male adult, 54 cents for a female adult, and 47 cents for a child worker with the index number for the preceding month at 215, subject to variations of 3 cents in the case of a male adult and 2 cents in the case of any other worker for every complete unit of 5 points by which the index number exceeds or falls short of 215.

A plucker or a plucking kangany working on a Sunday has to be paid  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the minimum time rate in respect of a normal working day and his hourly overtime rate in respect of overtime on a Sunday is twice his minimum hourly rate.

---

\* "Guide to Employers" will be continued as a series in this *Gazette*. The Guide, which will be as comprehensive as possible, will be in respect of trades for which Wages Boards have been established and decisions have been made.

Note by the Editor.

## Notification regarding Special Allowance

A notification regarding the rates of the special allowance for any month is published in the *Government Gazette* and the local newspapers some day between the 26th and the last day of the preceding month.

## Overtime Rate

Overtime is payable in respect of work in excess of the normal working day. The minimum rate payable is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the daily minimum time rate by 8) for work between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times such minimum time rate for work between 7 p.m. 7 a.m.

## Weekly Holiday

Every worker other than a plucker or a plucking kangany has to be allowed Sunday as the weekly holiday and any such worker employed on a Sunday has not only to be allowed a holiday within the six days succeeding such Sunday but has also to be paid  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the minimum time rate of wages for a normal working day. The overtime rate for such a worker on a Sunday is twice the hourly rate and where such a worker has worked for less than 9 hours on a Sunday by reason of his unwillingness to work, he may be paid only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the hourly rate for each hour he has worked.

## Annual Holidays

A male adult who has been in continuous employment under the same employer and has worked for more than 228 days in any qualifying year has to be allowed in the next succeeding year holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of five days by which the number of days worked exceeds 228 days. A female adult or a child worker is entitled to annual holidays on the same basis on the completion of 204 days work. The number of holidays in any case in a year is limited to a maximum of 12.

Details relating to the grant of weekly and annual holidays appear in a notification under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,592 of August 23, 1946, as amended by notification in *Government Gazette* No. 9,634 of November 22, 1946.

## Payment of Wages

Every employer in the trade has to pay within ten days of the end of each month the wages in legal tender directly to the worker, without any deduction other than an authorized deduction made with the consent of the worker.

The aggregate of the deductions made at any one time should not exceed 75 per cent. of the wages. The restrictions in regard to deductions are not applicable where a deduction is one authorized to be made from such wages in the Income Tax Ordinance or any other written law or where it is a case of retention or payment of the whole or any part of such wages made in pursuance of or compliance with any order, process or decree made or issued by any court of law.



## Authorised Deductions

The authorised deductions are enumerated in regulation 2 (1) of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,209 of December 3, 1943, as amended by regulation published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,496 of December 21, 1945.

Where a deduction is made in respect of a fine imposed on a worker, the amount of such deduction must invariably be applied by the employer to such purposes beneficial to the worker as may be approved by the Commissioner of Labour.

Where a deduction is in respect of any sum constituting an advance of wages not already earned, such deduction has to be made in equal instalments spread over a period of six months.

The order of priority for making authorized deductions is given in regulation 4 of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,209 of December 3, 1943.

## Record of Wages

It is essential to keep a clear and accurate record of wages paid by an employer to the workers employed by him. This is a duty cast on the employer by section 36 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, as amended by section 2 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1945, and by regulation 22 of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943. The register of wages should be substantially in Form II set out in the Schedule to the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943.

The register so maintained should be kept in the place of employment and produced for inspection when required to do so by the Commissioner of Labour or any prescribed officer.

## Exhibition of Notices

As important as the obligation to maintain a record of wages is the obligation to exhibit notices setting out the latest decisions of the Wages Board for the Trade. This is a requirement under section 37 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, as amended by section 11 of Ordinance No. 40 of 1943, and by regulation 23 of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943. The notices should be substantially in Form III set out in the Schedule to the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943.

## Maternity Benefits

In terms of section 4 of the Maternity Benefits Ordinance, No. 32 of 1939, a woman worker who has worked for 150 days or more in the 12 months immediately preceding the date on which she gives birth to a child must be paid maternity benefits at prescribed rates as laid down by section 5 (1). The rates prescribed at present are Re. 1 per day for the two weeks immediately preceding the confinement and for the four weeks following the confinement.

The female labourers resident on the estate but who are not qualified to receive the benefits under the Maternity Benefits Ordinance by reason of not having worked a minimum of 150 days must be provided with sufficient food and lodging as prescribed under section 12 (1) (f) of the Medical Wants Ordinance (Chapter 176), as amended by Ordinance No. 36 of 1946.

A notice book substantially in the Form E appearing in the Schedule appended to the regulations made under section 13 of the Maternity Benefits Ordinance, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,634 of November 22, 1946, should be maintained and Forms B and C set out in the same Schedule should be made available for the use of women workers. A register of women workers should be maintained substantially in Form D appearing in the Schedule appended to the regulations.

### Alternative Benefits

Estates which have been issued certificates under section 5 (3) of the Maternity Benefits Ordinance as amended by Ordinance No. 35 of 1946, may not pay the rates prescribed under section 5 (1) of the Ordinance as they are obliged to provide the following alternative benefits:—

- (a) the use, for the confinement, for a period of not less than ten days, of a maternity ward or lying-in-room, approved by the Commissioner of Labour;
- (b) the services of a midwife at the confinement;
- (c) food for each labourer during the period she remains in the maternity ward or lying-in-room; and
- (d) the payment in\* cash—
  - (i) of four rupees a week to each such labourer for the period of two weeks immediately preceding her confinement, or if she has worked during that period, four-sevenths of a rupee for each day in that period succeeding the last day on which she so worked; and
  - (ii) of four rupees a week to each such labourer for the four weeks immediately following her confinement.

### Indian Labour Ordinances

In the case of an employer of Indian labour the following are some of the principal provisions of the law which have to be observed:—

- (a) Every employer should maintain a complete and up-to-date register of Indian labour employed on the Estate. [Estate Labour (Indian) Ordinance]
- (b) When a labourer lawfully terminates his service he should be issued a Discharge Certificate in the prescribed form and his or her spouse and minor child or children should also be discharged at the same time. [Estate Labour (Indian) Ordinance]
- (c) Every male labourer over 16 years of age and every widow with at least one child dependent on her should be provided with  $\frac{1}{8}$  bushel of rice free per month or in the alternative the employer may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Labour, issue one or more free meals daily to the non-working children on the Estate. (Minimum Wages Ordinance)

### Notifications

Notifications relating to decisions of the Wages Board have been published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,441 of July 31, 1945, No. 9,592 of February 23, 1946, No. 9,634 of November 22, 1946, and No. 10,047 of November 25, 1949. Extracts of the *Gazette* Notifications are available for sale at the Government Publications Bureau, Secretariat, Colombo.

## NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

### **The Industrial Disputes Bill**

The provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Conciliation) Ordinance, Chapter 110 of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon, have been found inadequate for the settlement of industrial disputes. Consequently a Bill has been prepared "to provide for the prevention, investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto". This Bill is now before Parliament.

There are three stages in the settlement of a Trade Dispute according to the Bill. The first stage consists of the efforts of authorized officers to settle the dispute by conciliation. If this method fails and the parties so consent, the Commissioner of Labour will refer the dispute to a District Judge for arbitration and his decision on the matters in dispute will be binding on the parties. The third stage is the reference of the dispute for settlement to a Tribunal. This method is adopted only when settlement by the other two methods is not possible and the dispute is one likely to affect seriously the life and well-being of the community. The decision of the Tribunal will be binding on the parties.

A full report of the Bill will appear when it takes its final form and is passed by Parliament.

### **Wages of workers in the Rubber Growing Trade**

At a meeting of the Wages Board for the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade held on June 26, 1950, it was unanimously decided to increase the daily basic rates of wages of male adults to 75 cents, of female adults to 60 cents and of child workers to 50 cents. These increased rates of wages will come into effect on July 1, 1950. On representations made by various workers' unions, however, the Ceylon Estate Employers' Federation has agreed to give retrospective effect to these new decisions from May 1, 1950.

### **Asian Labour Advisory Committee**

The Governing Body of the I. L. O. decided at its meeting in March last to establish a committee to advise it "on Asian problems and on Asian aspects of general problems". It is understood that Ceylon has been elected to this committee at the International Labour Conference held in Geneva last month.

JUDGMENTS IN APPEAL IN WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION CASES

Present : Abrahams C.J.

R. WILLIAM PERERA, Appellant and BROWN & CO.,  
LTD., Respondent

S. C. 356—C 30/1,179/36

*Workmen's Compensation—Form in which appeals should be preferred—  
Meaning of the expression "total disablement" in relation to  
impairment of eye sight.*

Where the petition of appeal alleged that the Commissioner should have accepted one eye specialist who gave expert evidence, in preference to another and thereby proceeded on the footing that the appellant was totally disabled, held that this was a question of fact and as such no appeal lies on it.

The appellant further contended that in law he was "totally disabled" in that though not totally incapacitated physically, as a result of the accident in question, his eligibility for obtaining employment was nil. Held that on the facts disclosed in the case such a finding could not be justified.

Stated obiter that as regards the form in which appeals should be preferred it would be advisable to adopt the procedure now followed in civil cases, until such time some particular kind of practice becomes necessary and is prescribed.

Appeal from an order of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

J. R. Jayawardene, for Appellant.

E. F. N. Gratiaen, for Respondent.

November 1, 1937. ABRAHAM'S C.J.

This is an appeal against an order made by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation under sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1934. Now an appeal against any order made by the Commissioner lies to this Court on a point of law only. No particular procedure was prescribed by the Ordinance as regards the form in which the petition of appeal has to be drawn up, although under section 51 of the Ordinance the provisions of Chapter XXX of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, are held to apply *mutatis mutandis* in regard to all matters connected with the hearing of such an appeal. I think, however, it is desirable that as regards the form in which appeals should be preferred it would perhaps be better that the procedure in respect of appeals in civil cases should be followed, though possibly as these cases become more frequent some particular kind of practice in the interests of both parties will eventually be adopted.

The history of the case is as follows :—

The appellant was a workman in the employ of the Engineering Department of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., Colombo. His work was that of a fitter. He had to fix bearings on crown wheels, which appears to have been rather fine work. On the 24th of April, 1936, as he was chipping metal at his work a splinter of steel struck him on the right eye. The accident necessitated hospital treatment, and from the 17th of May to the 1st of October he received payment of Rs. 17.50 per mensem from his employers. On the 5th November, 1936, the employers and the workman came to an agreement whereby

the workman agreed to accept the sum of Rs. 689.50 in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in respect of the disablement which was stated to be "loss of right eye", and all disablement now manifest. The employers then applied to the Commissioner for registration of the agreement under section 42 of the Ordinance, notice was served upon both parties on Form I, as required by Regulation 39 (1) of the Regulations made in 1935 under the Ordinance. The workman wrote to the Commissioner protesting against the registration on the ground that improper influence had been brought to bear upon him to sign the agreement and, further, that both his eyes were affected by the accident and that he claimed compensation for permanent total disablement. The Commissioner then served a notice on Form K, as required by Regulation 40 (2) of the above-mentioned Regulations, to give an opportunity to the employers to show cause why the agreement should be registered in view of the objections of the workman. The workman appeared on the appointed day, the 3rd of March, 1937, but the employers did not appear. The workman gave evidence claiming that the compensation fixed in the agreement was inadequate because his left eye was affected as well as his right, and he said he could not see properly with that eye and that it was always watering. Dr. Billimoria, Ophthalmic Surgeon, gave evidence to the effect that the workman was totally blind in the right eye as the result of the injury, and that in the left eye there were indications of sympathetic inflammation and that the eye was somewhat impaired. He said that in his opinion the workman would not be able to do his work as a fitter because as soon as he tried to use the eye it watered and incapacitated him from seeing clearly. His conclusion was that the workman could not do anything but light work.

The Commissioner, on the strength of the evidence that he had heard, refused to register the agreement. It appeared to him that there was a *prima facie* case for increase in the compensation, and that he further believed that the workman did not fully understand the implications of the agreement. He directed notice to be served on the employers to show cause why compensation should not be paid to the workman on the basis that he had been totally incapacitated. Total incapacity or rather, total disablement, is defined in section 2 (1) of the Ordinance as "such disablement, whether of a temporary or permanent nature, as incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of the accident resulting in such disablement: provided that permanent total disablement shall be deemed to result from the permanent total loss of the sight of both eyes".

The parties came before the Commissioner on the 12th of March, 1937. I infer from the record that the workman had been at some time or other examined by Dr. Seneviratne, acting on behalf of the employers, who must have made a report on the condition of the workman's sight which varied from the evidence of Dr. Billimoria, for the Commissioner adjourned the hearing till the 22nd March, and directed that Dr. Arndt, the Chief Surgeon of the Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo, should be called to give expert evidence as a Court witness. Dr. Arndt described the very detailed tests to which he had subjected the eyes of the workman and said that "with a glass for his left eye he should be able to do any fine work with ease except that the loss of the right eye would hinder him in doing fine adjustments to some extent. His powers of skilled work were impaired. I have seen no evidence that his left eye is

unduly watering". Dr. Seneviratne, the Second Surgeon of the same hospital, gave evidence to the effect that there was no abnormal watering in the left eye, and that after a time the left eye would get accustomed to work and he could carry on his work as a fitter provided he does not have to work among moving machinery which might endanger him owing to the complete blindness of his right eye.

The Commissioner then recorded in the form of issues these two questions for his decision:—

- (1) Is claimant's left eye affected by the accident, and if so, to what extent?
- (2) What compensation is due to claimant?

After hearing the medical evidence he had no hesitation on the strength of Dr. Arndt's evidence in coming to the conclusion that the workman's left eye was not in any way affected by the accident. He said then that he was bound to award him compensation according to Schedule I of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance which fixed a percentage of the loss of working capacity to the loss of one eye at 30 per cent. He awarded him the sum of Rs. 882 from which were to be deducted the amount of half-monthly payments made by the employers.

Against the above order the workman now appeals. In his petition of appeal dated the 28th of April, 1937, he sets out the facts of his accident and contrasts the evidence of Dr. Billimoria with that of Dr. Arndt and states that the compensation is inadequate as the left eye is radically affected. This is obviously not an appeal on a point of law. It is an appeal on a point of fact namely that the Commissioner, to put it briefly, ought to have preferred the evidence of Dr. Billimoria to that of Dr. Arndt. But in order to endeavour to set up a point of law he produced an affidavit prior to the date of hearing which contains the following paragraph:

"As a result of the said injury I was totally incapacitated and was and is not able to secure employment anywhere. I am now unemployed".

Learned Counsel for the workman strives to interpret this paragraph as a point of law by arguing that the Commissioner improperly limited the meaning of the word 'incapacitated' contained in the definition of "total disablement" in the Ordinance to physical incapacity, whereas in a number of English decisions, for instance, *Ball v. William Hunt & Sons, Ltd.* (1912, A.C. 496), it means not only physical inability but also inability to obtain work owing to his physical condition. It was said in the same case in the judgment of Lord Shaw, "Incapacity for work does include the case of his eligibility to obtain work being diminished or lost, or, in other words, of his capacity to get work being impaired or destroyed".

It is argued by learned Counsel for the appellant that the Commissioner by putting upon the respondents the burden of disproving that the workman was not totally incapacitated embarrassed the appellant's case, for what he should have done, in considering this question of total incapacity, was to call upon the workman to show that he was not only unable to work but had been unable to obtain work. This is rather a bold line to take. At no time did the workman claim that he had been unable to obtain work. From the

beginning he claimed that his left eye was so impaired as a result of the accident to his right eye that he was unable to work. The petition of appeal says as much, and even his belated affidavit only goes half way towards ineligibility by submitting that he was not able to secure any employment, but it does not allege that he made an endeavour to do so. It seems to me that what the workman requires is more time to go around and apply for work of some kind or other. He might possibly, when faced by Dr. Arndt's evidence, have asked for a postponement of the Commissioner's final decision to enable him to prove ineligibility. I do not say that the Commissioner would have been obliged to have granted this adjournment, but the workman certainly cannot complain that the Commissioner has failed in respect of any legal duty imposed upon him by the Ordinance. I therefore dismiss this appeal with costs.

*Appeal dismissed.*

*Present : Basnayake J.*

K. A. THOMAS, Appellant, and CEYLON WHARFAGE  
CO., LTD. Respondent.

S. C. 151—C 30/6.102/46

*Workmen's Compensation—Does a point of law, which under section 48 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance alone can provide the basis of an appeal against the decision of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, require the certificate of an advocate or proctor in terms of section 340 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code?*

The petition of appellant was not certified by an advocate or proctor. Under section 48 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance an appeal lies on a question of law only while the necessity of a petition of appeal is clearly contemplated by section 49. Section 51 provides that subject to Part X of the Ordinance, Chapter XXX of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis* "to all matters connected with the hearing and disposal of the appeal". Held that this expression was wide enough to include necessary antecedent to the actual hearing and as such a point of law on which an appeal is preferred requires the certificate of an advocate or proctor in terms of section 340 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Appeal from an order of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

*Wanigatunge*, for appellant.

*D. W. Fernando*, for respondent.

June 22, 1948. BASNAYAKE J.—

This is an appeal under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as the Ordinance) by the injured workman. Under section 48 of that Ordinance an appeal lies on a point of law only. Learned Counsel for the respondent submits that, in the petition of appeal, the point of law is not stated and certified in the manner required by section 340 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter referred to as the Code). He therefore asks that the appeal be rejected. If section 340 (2) of the Code applies to an appeal under section 48 of the Ordinance learned counsel's contention is entitled to succeed.

Appeals to this Court under the Ordinance are regulated by Part X thereof. Section 48 (1) of the Ordinance gives the right of appeal on a point of law, but it does not say how that right is to be exercised.

Section 49 contemplates the existence of a petition of appeal, for it provides that every petition of appeal should bear uncanceled stamps to the value of Rs. 5 and should be filed in the Supreme Court within a period of thirty days reckoned from the date of the order against which the appeal is preferred. There is no special provision in the Ordinance itself which prescribes how the petition of appeal should be drawn up and authenticated, but section 51 declares that subject to the provisions of Part X of the Ordinance, the provisions of Chapter XXX of the Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, in regard to all matters connected with the hearing and disposal of an appeal preferred under section 48.

The question is whether the words "in regard to all matters connected with the hearing and disposal of an appeal" are wide enough to make section 340 of the Code applicable. The words are in my view wide and far reaching. It would appear from the observations of Clauson, L.J., in the case of *University Motors Ltd. v. Barrington*, that the word "hearing" is itself an expression susceptible of a very wide meaning in certain contexts. The remarks of Lord Selborne in *Green v. Lord Penzance* illustrate the wide scope of the expression. He says:

"There are various things to be done by him under the Act before the hearing and preparatory to it: orders as to evidence, orders as to attendance of witnesses, notices, orders for the production of documents. Technically those are not a part of the hearing, but I entertain no doubt whatever that those things and every other thing, preliminary and antecedent to the hearing, are covered by and are included in the authority to 'hear', which I consider means to hear and finally determine 'the matter of the representation' which I consider to be equivalent to the cause—the whole matter. Those antecedent things are in my judgment within that authority, and the 'hearing' within the meaning of these words does not appear to me to terminate till the whole matter is disposed of: therefore it includes not only the necessary antecedents, but also the necessary or proper consequences."

In the present context the word "hearing" which by itself is capable of including "not only the necessary antecedents, but also the necessary or proper consequences" is further enlarged by the words "all matters connected with". These words have the effect of extending the scope of the expression "hearing". They are in my view designedly used by the Legislature so as to apply all such provisions of Chapter XXX of the Code as are necessary for the proper presentations and hearing of an appeal under the Ordinance. Any other construction would be an undue restriction of the scope of section 51. There is nothing in the Ordinance to indicate that the Legislature intended that the lay appellant should perform the well-nigh impossible task of formulating, for the decision of this Court, points of law arising in his case. A petition of appeal under section 48 of the Ordinance should in my opinion not only contain a statement of the matters of law to be argued but it also must bear a certificate by an advocate or proctor that such matter of law is a fit question for adjudication by the Supreme Court. An appeal under the Code on a matter of law which does not comply with the requirements of section 340 (2) cannot be entertained unless the case is one that falls under the proviso to the section. This appeal does not conform with the requirements of the Code and must therefore be rejected.

*Appeal dismissed.*



# 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, I, Muttiah Rajanayagam, Commissioner of Labour, do hereby require every employer 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 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.

Labour Department,  
Colombo, July 3, 1950.

M. RAJANAYAGAM,  
Commissioner of Labour.

### 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. Nature 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. Acreages planted in—
  - (i) Tea : \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (ii) Rubber : \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (iii) Cocoa : \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (iv) Cardamoms : \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (v) Coconut : \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (vi) Pepper : \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (vii) Others : \_\_\_\_\_.

7. No. of employees as on June 30, 1950. 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			
	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 Board for :								
(a) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade .. .. .								
(b) Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade .. .. .								
(c) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade .. .. .								
(d) Coconut Growing Trade .. .. .								
(e) Engineering Trade .. .. .								
(f) Motor Transport Trade .. .. .								
(ii) Other workers, if any .. .. .								
(4) Others, if any .. .. .								

Form B

1. Nature of the Trade : .....
2. Name of Establishment : .....
3. Address : .....
4. Revenue District : .....
5. Number of Employees as on June 30, 1950. 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		
	Men	Women	Young Persons, i.e., under 18 years	Men	Women	Young Persons, i.e., under 18 years
1. Managerial .. .. .						
2. Technical .. .. .						
3. Clerical .. .. .						
4. *Workers paid under the Wages Board for the—						
(a) Trade under reference						
(b) Other Trades (show the number in each Trade separately) .. .. .						
5. Workers not covered by any Wages Board .. .. .						
6. Others, if any .. .. .						

\* The number of employees under this head should be classified according to the class or category of workers as defined by the Wages Boards.

## DECISIONS OF WAGES BOARDS

### WAGES BOARD FOR THE COCONUT GROWING TRADE

The following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Coconut Growing Trade made under section 28 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, came into force on May 1, 1950:—

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Coconut Growing Trade and set out in the Schedule to the notification published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,971 of April 30, 1949, are varied as follows:—

- (1) in Part II of that Schedule, under the heading "Rate"—
  - (a) by the substitution, for "Rs. 7.50 per 1,000 trees", of "Rs. 12.50 per 1,000 trees";
  - (b) by the substitution, for "90 cents per 1,000 nuts", of "Rs. 1.75 per 1,000 nuts"; and
  - (c) by the substitution, for "Re. 1 per 1,000 nuts", of "Rs. 1.50 per 1,000 nuts".

- (2) in Part III of that Schedule, by the addition at the end of the decisions set out therein of the following new decision:—

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the preceding provisions of this Part, the minimum rate of wages for time work for any worker engaged in cattle-keeping on a Sunday, shall be one and a half times the minimum rate of wages fixed for such worker in respect of a normal working day."

- (3) in Part V of that Schedule, by the addition at the end of the decisions set out therein under the heading "Weekly holidays (section 24)", of the following new decision:—

"The preceding provisions of this Part shall not apply to workers engaged in cattle-keeping."

---

### WAGES BOARD FOR THE RUBBER GROWING AND MANUFACTURING TRADE

The following new decisions of the Wages Board for the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade, made under section 28 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, came into force on July 1, 1950:—

The decisions made by the Wages Board for the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade and set out in the Schedule to the Notification published in *Gazette* No. 10,047 of November 25, 1949, are varied as follows:—

- (1) In Part II of that Schedule—
  - (a) by the substitution, for the words "The minimum rate of wages for time work shall consist of", of the following:—

"The minimum rate of wages for time work for any person (including any tapper) engaged in the rubber growing and manufacturing trade more fully described in the Order appearing in the notification under section 6 (2) of the

Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,035 of October 22, 1949 (as amended by any subsequent Order) shall consist of”;

- (b) under the heading “Basic Rate for a normal working day”—
- (i) by the substitution, for “58 cents”, of “75 cents”;
  - (ii) by the substitution, for “46 cents”, of “60 cents”; and
  - (iii) by the substitution, for “41 cents”, of “50 cents”; and
- (c) by the substitution, for all the words and figures from the definition of “Child worker” to the end of that Part, of the following:—

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

In the foregoing decisions—

- (a) ‘child worker’ means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.
- (b) ‘tapper’ means a worker engaged in the following activities:—  
tapping, collecting of scrap and latex, straining of latex, scraping of diseased tissue, spraying and applying fungicide.”;

(2) In Part III of that Schedule, by the substitution, for the last paragraph of that Part, of the following new paragraph:—

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

(3) In Part IV of that Schedule, by the substitution, for the last paragraph of that Part, of the following new paragraph:—

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

## LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
I Cost of Living Index Numbers—Colombo Working Class since 1939 ..	23
II Cost of Living Index Numbers—Estate Labour since 1939..	24
III Unemployment : Table showing the number of persons unemployed according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island since 1939 .. .. .	25
IV Unemployment : Table showing the number of persons unemployed according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island (Classification by Exchange areas) since 1939 ..	26
V Unemployment : Table showing the number of unemployed persons placed in employment since 1939 .. .. .	27
VI Unemployment : Table showing the number of unemployed persons registered and the number placed in employment during the month of May, 1950 .. .. .	28
VII Strikes in Ceylon since 1939 .. .. .	29
VIII Classification of the Strikes in April, 1950, by Industries or Trades ..	30
IX Classification of strikes in April, 1950, by causes ..	30
X Arrivals and departures of Indian Estate Labourers since 1939 ..	31

### APPENDICES

Appendix I Statement showing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in different trades for which Wages Boards have been established (July, 1950) .. .. .	32
II Ready Reckoners showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1950, to workers in the—	
(A) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade .. .. .	37
(B) Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade .. .. .	38
III Ready Reckoners showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1950, to workers in the—	
(A) Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades ..	39
(B) Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades ..	40
(C) Engineering Trade ..	41
(D) Match Manufacturing Trade ..	42



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

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

## GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	52.40 ..	6.28 ..	15.96 ..	8.36 ..	17.00 ..	(Nov. 1938-Apr. 1939 = 100)

## INDEX NUMBERS

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

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

Base : November, 1942 = 100

Index Number  
Nov., 1942  
= 100

Group Weights	63.66 ..	7.26 ..	7.06 ..	8.78 ..	13.24		
1943	..	103 ..	94 ..	105 ..	138 ..	118 ..	107 .. 197
1944	..	102 ..	94 ..	105 ..	156 ..	127 ..	109 .. 200
1945	..	110 ..	94 ..	112 ..	165 ..	158 ..	121 .. 221
1946	..	113 ..	111 ..	124 ..	180 ..	155 ..	125 .. 228
1947	..	126 ..	121 ..	136 ..	213 ..	157 ..	138 .. 252
1948	..	138 ..	101 ..	148 ..	189 ..	157 ..	142 .. 260
1949	..	144 ..	97 ..	128 ..	156 ..	148 ..	141 .. 258
January	..	147 ..	99 ..	129 ..	174 ..	143 ..	144 .. 263
February	..	145 ..	98 ..	129 ..	166 ..	146 ..	143 .. 261
March	..	143 ..	98 ..	129 ..	160 ..	145 ..	140 .. 257
April	..	141 ..	96 ..	126 ..	160 ..	149 ..	140 .. 255
May	..	141 ..	96 ..	129 ..	155 ..	148 ..	139 .. 254
June	..	141 ..	96 ..	129 ..	156 ..	150 ..	140 .. 255
July	..	142 ..	96 ..	120 ..	153 ..	151 ..	140 .. 256
August	..	142 ..	96 ..	129 ..	149 ..	152 ..	140 .. 256
September	..	143 ..	96 ..	129 ..	146 ..	151 ..	140 .. 256
October	..	146 ..	96 ..	129 ..	150 ..	148 ..	142 .. 259
November	..	148 ..	96 ..	129 ..	152 ..	149 ..	143 .. 262
December	..	149 ..	96 ..	129 ..	153 ..	148 ..	144 .. 264
1950—							
January	..	155 ..	96 ..	129 ..	152 ..	151 ..	148 .. 271
February	..	154 ..	97 ..	129 ..	150 ..	155 ..	148 .. 271
March	..	151 ..	95 ..	129 ..	149 ..	151 ..	145 .. 266
April	..	150 ..	96 ..	129 ..	151 ..	154 ..	145 .. 266
May	..	151 ..	95 ..	129 ..	151 ..	153 ..	146 .. 266
June	..	154 ..	96 ..	129 ..	151 ..	154 ..	148 .. 271

## TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR

**Base : July-September, 1939=100**

### GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<b>Final Index Number</b>
Group weights	64	12	8	16	
<b>INDEX NUMBERS</b>					<i>(July-Sept.,</i>
<i>Base : July-September, 1939 = 100</i>					<i>1939 = 100)</i>
1939	100	100	100	100	100
1940	106	113	107	105	107
1941	119	126	108	115	119
1942	160	139	117	135	154
<i>Base : October, 1942 = 100</i>					<i>Index Number October, 1942 = 100</i>
Group weights	701	119	14	166	
1943	108	149	194	116	115 .. 199
1944	110	202	105	114	122 .. 211
1945	115	196	104	137	128 .. 228
1946	118	214	106	131	131 .. 222
1947	124	220	112	139	138 .. 239
1948	142	224	112	128	149 .. 259
1949	154	182	111	126	152 .. 264
January	157	202	112	117	155 .. 269
February	154	199	112	121	153 .. 266
March	158	197	112	126	159 .. 272
April	153	197	112	127	153 .. 266
May	152	189	112	125	151 .. 262
June	151	188	112	124	150 .. 261
July	152	187	112	126	151 .. 262
August	151	176	112	128	150 .. 259
September	153	168	108	131	150 .. 261
October	154	164	108	129	150 .. 261
November	157	159	108	132	152 .. 264
December	160	160	108	125	153 .. 266
1950--					
January	165	160	108	127	157 .. 273
February	168	155	108	134	180 .. 277
March	166	155	108	135	159 .. 275
April	166	157	108	134	159 .. 275
May	161	158	108	134	155 .. 269
June	162	162	108	132	156 .. 271



### TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT

Table showing the number of Persons unemployed according to Registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island

Years	<i>Technical and Clerical</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi- skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
1939 ..	3,712	11,964	5,034	5,967	26,677
1940 ..	4,734	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	8,335
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 January ..	4,946	12,423	12,754	36,691	66,814
February ..	5,361	12,263	12,887	36,765	67,276
March ..	5,701	12,400	13,788	36,488	68,377
April ..	5,698	12,233	13,601	36,264	67,796
May ..	5,340	11,825	13,311	35,505	65,981
June ..	5,289	12,176	13,523	37,413	68,401
July ..	5,180	12,251	13,913	38,845	70,189
August ..	5,155	12,382	13,788	39,057	70,382
September ..	5,139	12,174	13,642	36,707	67,662
October ..	5,135	12,014	13,309	37,341	67,799
November ..	5,077	12,120	13,665	39,027	69,889
December ..	5,132	11,994	13,591	39,015	69,732
1950 January ..	5,484	11,896	13,794	39,104	70,278
February ..	5,633	11,685	13,789	39,030	70,137
March ..	5,676	11,728	13,779	39,348	70,531
April ..	5,528	11,523	13,289	38,231	68,571
May ..	5,427	11,564	13,403	38,292	68,686

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

## TABLE IV—UNEMPLOYMENT

Table showing the number of Persons Unemployed according to Registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges

### Classification by Exchange Areas

Years	Colombo	Negombo	Kabutarra	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Bambala	Batticaloa	Trincomalee	Total
1939 ..	26,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,677
1940 ..	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941 ..	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942 ..	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943 ..	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944 ..	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945 ..	10,784	378	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	1,497	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	3,095	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	233	66,656
1949 Jan. ..	40,604	7,903	2,501	4,005	5,273	1,095	877	1,729	617	761	1,091	298	66,814
Feb. ..	40,252	8,109	2,679	4,056	5,222	1,131	1,139	1,634	612	673	1,413	306	67,276
Mar. ..	39,801	8,839	2,934	4,173	5,528	1,025	1,164	2,035	579	624	1,360	315	68,377
Apr. ..	39,537	8,792	3,050	4,130	4,979	1,031	1,195	2,034	357	607	1,236	338	67,796
May ..	38,524	8,125	3,592	4,188	4,569	1,035	1,077	2,024	920	690	882	335	65,981
Jun. ..	40,269	7,973	4,156	4,739	4,726	837	864	2,037	965	651	772	407	63,401
Jul. ..	41,538	7,511	4,551	5,129	4,980	856	985	1,979	928	634	671	377	70,189
Aug. ..	43,246	6,822	4,636	5,372	3,819	922	937	2,057	759	618	696	393	70,382
Sep. ..	41,707	6,354	4,466	5,256	3,447	949	1,180	2,022	707	583	572	419	67,662
Oct. ..	42,749	5,771	4,003	5,443	3,300	939	1,113	2,079	715	623	571	493	67,799
Nov. ..	44,123	5,513	4,107	5,089	3,516	930	1,006	2,079	726	1,028	611	561	69,839
Dec. ..	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	696	69,732
1950 Jan. ..	43,323	5,331	4,344	5,405	4,012	965	1,002	2,301	708	1,379	744	764	70,278
Feb. ..	43,007	5,246	4,365	5,352	4,368	959	980	2,332	663	1,387	866	612	70,137
Mar. ..	43,108	5,314	4,551	5,451	4,350	933	1,074	2,126	589	1,471	997	567	70,531
Apr. ..	41,566	5,088	4,324	5,377	4,566	881	1,038	2,060	501	1,273	1,274	623	68,571
May ..	41,998	4,317	4,194	5,714	4,526	885	1,009	1,849	530	1,283	1,414	467	68,656

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

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

## TABLE V—UNEMPLOYMENT

Table showing the number of Unemployed Persons placed  
in employment since 1939

Year			<i>Technical and Clerical</i>		<i>Skilled</i>		<i>Semi- Skilled</i>		<i>Unskilled</i>		<i>Total</i>
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
1949	..	January	..	158	..	185	..	139	..	585	1,067
		February	..	127	..	117	..	102	..	375	721
		March	..	185	..	209	..	171	..	600	1,165
		April	..	103	..	134	..	146	..	542	925
		May	..	199	..	190	..	195	..	966	1,550
		June	..	143	..	91	..	142	..	823	1,199
		July	..	152	..	97	..	171	..	1,536	1,956
		August	..	143	..	132	..	154	..	1,542	1,971
		September	..	122	..	100	..	139	..	795	1,156
		October	..	107	..	106	..	105	..	754	1,072
		November	..	204	..	136	..	171	..	541	1,052
		December	..	164	..	119	..	132	..	531	946
1950	..	January	..	114	..	136	..	125	..	442	817
		February	..	86	..	135	..	107	..	521	849
		March	..	165	..	174	..	124	..	449	912
		April	..	91	..	80	..	72	..	269	512
		May	..	134	..	109	..	90	..	541	873

## TABLE VI--UNEMPLOYMENT

Table showing the number of Unemployed Persons registered  
and the number placed in employment during the Month  
of May, 1950

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central (Colombo) ..	351 ..	63 ..	641 ..	63 ..	684 ..	50 ..	2,154 ..	275 ..	3,830 ..	451
Negombo ..	28 ..	2 ..	72 ..	8 ..	71 ..	14 ..	428 ..	147 ..	599 ..	171
Kalutara ..	40 ..	— ..	56 ..	— ..	109 ..	3 ..	264 ..	— ..	469 ..	3
Galle ..	90 ..	— ..	171 ..	8 ..	153 ..	13 ..	570 ..	13 ..	984 ..	39
Kandy ..	65 ..	13 ..	131 ..	12 ..	269 ..	5 ..	405 ..	16 ..	870 ..	46
Nawalpitiya ..	— ..	— ..	9 ..	5 ..	28 ..	— ..	76 ..	11 ..	113 ..	18
Kurunegala ..	26 ..	5 ..	11 ..	— ..	46 ..	— ..	55 ..	2 ..	138 ..	7
Jaffna ..	65 ..	10 ..	19 ..	— ..	99 ..	3 ..	81 ..	34 ..	264 ..	47
Ratnapura ..	26 ..	6 ..	14 ..	— ..	31 ..	— ..	36 ..	1 ..	107 ..	7
Badulla ..	37 ..	18 ..	21 ..	— ..	46 ..	— ..	83 ..	6 ..	192 ..	24
Batticaloa ..	25 ..	5 ..	44 ..	8 ..	53 ..	1 ..	286 ..	25 ..	408 ..	39
Trincomalce ..	16 ..	3 ..	32 ..	— ..	26 ..	— ..	33 ..	— ..	107 ..	3
Women's ..	52 ..	9 ..	45 ..	4 ..	61 ..	1 ..	134 ..	6 ..	292 ..	20
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>8,573</b>	<b>873</b>

TABLE VII—STRIKES IN CEYLON SINCE 1939

Year	Plantations			Others		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1939	.. 42	.. Not available	.. Not available	.. 5	.. 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	.. 55	.. 28,875	.. 153,388‡
1946	.. 87	.. 15,259	.. 31,830‡	.. 60	.. 39,237	.. 250,866
1947	.. 53	.. 11,840	.. 199,657	.. 52	.. 43,485	.. 544,174
1948	.. 32	.. 4,516	.. 31,340‡	.. 20	.. 1,065	.. 2,497‡
1949	.. 66	.. 477,412	.. 681,340	.. 28	.. 2,874	.. 14,576‡
1949 January	.. 4	.. 11,207‡	.. 12,146	.. 4	.. 380	.. 1,546‡
February	.. 1	.. 450	.. 450	.. 2	.. 90	.. 123
March	.. 2	.. 522	.. 40,073	.. 5	.. 138	.. 218‡
April	.. 2	.. 515	.. 4,203	.. 2	.. 855	.. 995
May	.. 2	.. 386	.. 386	.. 3	.. 187	.. 266‡
June	.. 4	.. 1,146	.. 2,586	.. —	.. —	.. —
July	.. 7	.. 432,384‡	.. 432,832	.. 2	.. 248	.. 6,800
August	.. 6	.. 3,874‡	.. 21,217	.. 4	.. 311	.. 1,879
September	.. 6	.. 16,597¶	.. 17,114	.. 1	.. 79	.. 395
October	.. 14	.. 2,403	.. 6,991	.. 3	.. 516	.. 2,076
November	.. 5	.. 1,892	.. 81,231	.. 1	.. 24	.. 57
December	.. 13	.. 6,036	.. 62,111	.. 1	.. 46	.. 236
1950 January	.. 18	.. 1,995	.. 8,980	.. 2	.. 25	.. 25
February	.. 5	.. 685	.. 1,164	.. 4	.. 790	.. 960
March	.. 3	.. 705	.. 874	.. 4	.. 288	.. 2,377
April	.. 1	.. 103	.. 390	.. 3	.. 459	.. 380

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

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

‡ Includes a one-day token strike on 22 estates in the Gampola and Pussellawa Districts in sympathy with strikers on Melfort Estate.

§ Includes two Island-wide token strikes on July 15 and 22, as a protest against the removal of the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade from the decisions of the Wages Board.

¶ Includes stoppage of work on five estates on Indian Independence Day.

‡ Includes two token strikes.

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

**TABLE VIII—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN APRIL, 1950, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES**

Industry or Trade	Number of		Number of	Number of
	Strikes	Workers Involved		
Plantations—Tea ..	—	—	..	—
Rubber ..	—	—	..	—
Tea-cum-Rubber Estates ..	—	—	..	—
Coconut ..	—	—	..	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber Estates	1	..	103	390
<b>Total Plantations</b> ..	<b>1</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>390</b>
Engineering ..	—	—	..	—
Printing ..	—	—	..	—
Motor Transport ..	—	—	..	—
Tea Export ..	—	—	..	—
Rubber Export ..	—	—	..	—
Coconut Manufacturing ..	—	—	..	—
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	—	—	..	—
Match Manufacturing ..	—	—	..	—
Plumbago ..	—	—	..	—
Cinema ..	—	—	..	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	2	..	446	341
Local Government Services ..	—	—	..	—
Service Institutions ..	—	—	..	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	—	—	..	—
Textile ..	—	—	..	—
Relief Schemes ..	—	—	..	—
Wholesale & Retail Distributions ..	—	—	..	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing	1	..	13	39
<b>Total others</b> ..	<b>3</b>		<b>459</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>4</b>		<b>562</b>	<b>770</b>

**TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN APRIL, 1950, BY CAUSES**

Cause	Number of		Number of	
	Strikes		Workers Involved	
	Plantation	Others	Plantation	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work ..	1	—	103	—
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	—	1	—	13
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	—	1	—	308
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	1	—	138
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 ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>459</b>

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

Years	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of Departures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatriation on Govt. Account	Left Ceylon Un-assisted	Total		
1939	25,425	3,834	29,259	2,975	31,714	34,689	—	5,430
1940	2,955	363	3,318	5,560	12,578	18,138	—	14,820
1941	3,234	350	3,584	8,410	11,243	19,653	—	16,069
1942	6,585	229	6,814	5,398	33,183	38,581	—	31,767
1943	42,677	2,076	44,753	1,368	59,577	60,945	—	16,192
1944	49,354	2,623	51,977	786	59,683	60,469	—	8,492
1945	82,598	3,844	86,442	572	85,428	86,000	442	—
1946	75,269	3,325	78,594	282	75,657	75,939	2,655	—
1947	52,177	2,400	54,577	242	58,381	58,623	—	4,046
1948	47,621	2,926	50,547	151	47,115	47,266	3,281	—
1949	42,188	2,237	44,425	302	46,538	46,840	—	2,415
1949 January	1,498	138	1,636	5	3,533	3,538	—	1,902
February	2,340	151	2,491	14	5,417	5,431	—	2,940
March	4,039	202	4,241	18	5,540	5,558	—	1,317
April	4,249	195	4,444	16	5,579	5,595	—	1,151
May	5,041	198	5,239	49	6,150	6,199	—	960
June	5,578	238	5,816	32	5,223	5,255	561	—
July	5,626	208	5,834	44	2,613	2,657	3,177	—
August	3,437	244	3,681	39	3,444	3,483	198	—
September	3,416	230	3,646	35	3,037	3,072	574	—
October	2,482	94	2,576	21	2,166	2,187	389	—
November	2,650	206	2,856	22	1,858	1,880	976	—
December	1,832	133	1,965	7	1,978	1,985	—	20
1950 January	1,146	72	1,218	29	4,205	4,234	—	3,016
February	1,854	96	1,950	41	6,402	6,443	—	4,493
March	4,424	94	4,518	44	6,980	7,024	—	2,506
April	4,548	74	4,622	15	6,713	6,728	—	2,106
May	5,893	75	5,968	22	8,439	8,461	—	2,493

## APPENDIX I

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

Month : July, 1950.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
<b>Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade.</b>			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	0 75 ..	1 0 ..	1 75
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 60 ..	0 76 ..	1 36
Child worker ..	0 50 ..	0 69 ..	1 19
<b>Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade.</b>			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	0 58 ..	1 0 ..	1 58
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 46 ..	0 76 ..	1 22
Child worker ..	0 41 ..	0 69 ..	1 10
<b>Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade.</b>			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	0 75 ..	1 0 ..	1 75
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 60 ..	0 76 ..	1 36
Child worker ..	0 50 ..	0 69 ..	1 19
<b>Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades.</b>			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation; and			
The manufacture of copra—			
Kangany ..	0 78 ..	0 98 ..	1 76
Male not under 18 years ..	0 60 ..	0 98 ..	1 58
Female not under 18 years ..	0 45 ..	0 69 ..	1 14
Worker under 18 years ..	0 35 ..	0 62 ..	0 97
The manufacture of desiccated coconut ;			
The manufacture of coconut oil ; and			
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—			
Within the Colombo area—			
Kangany ..	1 28 ..	0 98 ..	2 26
Male not under 18 years ..	1 3 ..	0 98 ..	2 1
Female not under 18 years ..	0 77 ..	0 69 ..	1 46
Worker under 18 years ..	0 51 ..	0 62 ..	1 13
Outside the Colombo area—			
Kangany ..	1 3 ..	0 98 ..	2 1
Male not under 18 years ..	0 78 ..	0 98 ..	1 76
Female not under 18 years ..	0 60 ..	0 69 ..	1 29
Worker under 18 years ..	0 39 ..	0 62 ..	1 1
“ Colombo area ” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.			
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.			
<b>Engineering Trade.</b>			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Unskilled labourer ..	1 24 ..	1 4 ..	2 28
Semi-skilled, Grade I ..	1 44 ..	1 14 ..	2 58
Semi-skilled, Grade II ..	1 28 ..	1 14 ..	2 42
Skilled worker ..	1 80 ..	1 14 ..	2 94
Kangany ..	1 60 ..	1 14 ..	2 74
Waster ..	1 50 ..	1 14 ..	2 64



Month : July, 1950.

Class of Worker		Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
<b>Engineering Trade (contd.)</b>				
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices.</i>				
1st year	.. ..	0 40	0 34	0 74
2nd year	.. ..	0 56	0 42	0 98
3rd year	.. ..	0 72	0 64	1 36
4th year	.. ..	0 96	0 76	1 72
<b>Printing Trade.</b>				
<i>Monthly Rates.</i>				
Class A worker	.. ..	100 0	68 0	168 0
B "	.. ..	75 0	51 0	126 0
C "	.. ..	50 0	42 50	92 50
D "	.. ..	40 0	34 0	74 0
E "	.. ..	37 50	31 91	69 41
F "	.. ..	18 0	15 30	33 30
G "	.. ..	40 0	34 0	74 0
Class A 1st year learner	.. ..	30 0	20 40	50 40
B "	.. ..	22 50	15 30	37 80
C "	.. ..	20 0	17 0	37 0
D "	.. ..	16 0	13 60	29 60
Class A 2nd year learner	.. ..	40 0	27 20	67 20
B "	.. ..	37 50	25 50	63 0
C "	.. ..	25 0	21 18	46 18
D "	.. ..	20 0	17 0	37 0
Class A 3rd year learner	.. ..	50 0	34 0	84 0
B "	.. ..	45 0	30 60	75 60
C "	.. ..	30 0	25 50	55 50
D "	.. ..	24 0	20 40	44 40
Class A 4th year learner	.. ..	65 0	44 20	109 20
B "	.. ..	56 25	38 18	94 43
C "	.. ..	37 50	31 91	69 41
D "	.. ..	30 0	25 50	55 50
Class A 5th year learner	.. ..	80 0	54 40	134 40

**Cigar Trade.**

A piece rate of Rs. 4.60 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled.

**Plumbago Trade.**

*Daily Rates.*

**Underground workers—**

Basses	.. ..	2 75	1 0	3 75
Kanganies	} .. ..	2 25	1 0	3 25
Loaders				
Overseers	} .. ..	2 8	1 0	3 8
Shift bosses				
Blasters	} .. ..	2 0	1 0	3 0
Drillers (hand and machine)				
Shaft drivers				
Stoppers (excavators)				
Timber men				
Muckers	} .. ..	1 50	1 0	2 50
Trolley men				
Unskilled labourers				
Onsetters and donakata-karayas	.. ..	2 25	1 0	3 25

**Underground and surface workers—**

Electricians	} .. ..	2 50	1 0	3 50
Enginemen				
Fitters				
Hoistmen				
Mechanics				
Pumpmen				
Winchmen				
Checkers	.. ..	2 25	1 0	3 25
Electricians (assistants)	} .. ..	1 50	1 0	2 50
Fitters (assistants)				
Windlassmen (dabare workers)				

Month : July, 1950.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> Rs. c.	<i>Special Allowance</i> Rs. c.	<i>Total</i> Rs. c.
<b>Plumbago Trade (contd.)</b>			
Surface workers—			
Carpenters	2 50	1 0	3 50
Masons	2 25	1 0	3 25
Overseers	2 0	1 0	3 0
Blacksmiths	1 60	1 0	2 60
Boilermen	1 50	1 0	2 50
Drill sharpeners	2 0	1 0	3 0
Firewood carriers and splitters	1 24	1 0	2 24
Carters	2 0	1 0	3 0
Watchers	1 24	1 0	2 24
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	1 24	1 0	2 24
Cooks	1 24	1 0	2 24
Smithy boys	1 24	1 0	2 24
Unskilled labourers	1 24	1 0	2 24

*N.B.*—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 69 cents.

<b>Workers employed in curing and dressing—</b>			
(A) As overseers and kanganies	2 0	1 0	3 0
<b>(B) On different jobs—</b>			
Within the Colombo area—			
Male worker not under 18 years	1 25	1 0	3 25
Female worker not under 18 years	0 87	0 76	1 63
Worker under 18 years	0 50	0 69	1 19
Outside the Colombo area—			
Male worker not under 18 years	1 0	1 0	2 0
Female worker not under 18 years	0 70	0 76	1 46
Worker under 18 years	0 40	0 69	1 09

"Colombo area" includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.

### Tea Export Trade.

#### Daily Rates.

<b>A. Male workers not under 18 years—</b>			
(a) Grade II	1 24	1 4	2 28
(b) Intermediate Grade	1 40	1 14	2 54
(c) Grade I	1 60	1 14	2 74
(d) Box makers and repairers	1 40	1 14	2 54
(e) Watchers	1 50	1 14	2 64
<b>B. Female workers not under 18 years</b>			
..	1 0	0 92	1 92
<b>C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years</b>			
..	0 60	0 58	1 18
..	0 70	0 63	1 33
..	0 80	0 68	1 48
..	1 0	0 78	1 78

### Rubber Export Trade.

#### Daily Rates.

<b>A. Male workers not under 18 years—</b>			
(a) Grade II	1 24	1 4	2 28
(b) Intermediate Grade	1 40	1 14	2 54
(c) Grade I	1 60	1 14	2 74
(d) Watchers	1 50	1 14	2 64
<b>B. Female workers not under 18 years</b>			
..	1 0	0 92	1 92
<b>C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years</b>			
..	0 60	0 58	1 18
..	0 70	0 63	1 33
..	0 80	0 68	1 48
..	1 0	0 78	1 78

Month: July, 1950.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> Rs. c.	<i>Special Allowance</i> Rs. c.	<i>Total</i> Rs. c.
------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------

**Toddy, Arrack, and Vinegar Trade.**

*Monthly Rates.*

Tope kangany .. .. .	100 0	—	100 0
Toddy tavern watcher .. .. .	50 0	—	50 0
Tope watcher .. .. .	40 0	—	40 0
Collecting station manager .. .. .	60 0	—	60 0
Selling toddy at tavern .. .. .	60 0	—	60 0
Selling arrack at tavern .. .. .	60 0	—	60 0
Preparing spudices for tapping .. .. .	45 0	—	45 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade .. .. .	70 0	—	70 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade .. .. .	35 0	—	35 0
Distilling toddy at distillery .. .. .	60 0	—	60 0

*Daily Rates.*

Unskilled labourers—

Male workers not under 16 years .. .. .	1 70	—	1 70
Male workers under 16 years .. .. .	1 13	—	1 13
Female worker not under 16 years .. .. .	1 30	—	1 30
Female worker under 16 years .. .. .	0 87	—	0 87

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

**Motor Transport Trade.**

*Monthly Rates.*

Class A worker .. .. .	100 0	34 0	134 0
B .. .. .	90 0	34 0	124 0
C .. .. .	85 0	31 50	116 50
D .. .. .	100 0	34 0	134 0
E .. .. .	70 0	29 0	99 0
F .. .. .	87 50	34 0	101 50
G .. .. .	60 0	30 60	90 60
H .. .. .	50 0	30 60	80 60
J .. .. .	60 0	30 60	90 60
K .. .. .	90 0	30 60	120 60
L .. .. .	45 0	21 75	66 75

*Daily Rates.*

Class A worker .. .. .	4 0	1 45	5 45
B .. .. .	4 0	1 45	5 45
C .. .. .	3 25	1 45	4 70
D .. .. .	4 0	1 45	5 45
E .. .. .	2 75	1 20	3 95
F .. .. .	2 75	1 45	4 20
G .. .. .	2 50	1 45	3 95
H .. .. .	2 25	1 45	3 70
L .. .. .	1 50	0 77	2 27

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 14	2 94
Female 18 years and over .. .. .	1 44	1 4	2 48
Young person over 14 and under 17 years .. .. .	0 85	0 62	1 47
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years .. .. .	1 15	0 78	1 93

Month: July, 1950.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
<i>Grade II—</i>			
Male 18 years and over .. ..	1 40 ..	1 14 ..	2 54
Female 18 years and over .. ..	1 12 ..	1 4 ..	2 16
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 70 ..	0 62 ..	1 32
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 90 ..	0 78 ..	1 68
<i>Grade III—</i>			
Male 18 years and over .. ..	1 24 ..	1 4 ..	2 28
Female 18 years and over .. ..	1 0 ..	0 92 ..	1 92
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 60 ..	0 62 ..	1 22
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 80 ..	0 78 ..	1 58
<i>Grade IV—</i>			
Watcher .. ..	1 50 ..	1 14 ..	2 64

**Cinema Trade.**

*Monthly Rates.*

*Within the Municipal areas.*

**A—Non-clerical—**

Unskilled .. ..	32 25 ..	27 4 ..	59 29
Semi-skilled .. ..	37 50 ..	29 64 ..	67 14
Skilled, Grade II .. ..	50 0 ..	31 46 ..	81 46
Skilled, Grade I .. ..	60 0 ..	31 46 ..	91 46

**B—Clerical—**

Grade III .. ..	45 0 ..	28 0 ..	73 0
Grade II .. ..	50 0 ..	31 0 ..	81 0
Grade I .. ..	100 0 ..	36 0 ..	136 0

*Outside the Municipal areas.*

**A—Non-clerical—**

Unskilled .. ..	32 25 ..	27 4 ..	59 29
Semi-skilled .. ..	35 0 ..	29 64 ..	64 64
Skilled, Grade II .. ..	42 0 ..	31 46 ..	73 46
Skilled, Grade I .. ..	55 0 ..	31 46 ..	86 46

**B—Clerical—**

Grade III .. ..	40 0 ..	28 0 ..	68 0
Grade II .. ..	45 0 ..	31 0 ..	76 0
Grade I .. ..	100 0 ..	36 0 ..	136 0

**Dock, Harbour, and Port Transport Trade.**

*Monthly Rates.*

*Manual Work.*

Special Grade .. ..	65 0 ..	30 25 ..	95 25
Skilled Grade .. ..	55 0 ..	26 25 ..	81 25
Semi-skilled Grade .. ..	45 0 ..	23 25 ..	68 25
Unskilled, Grade I .. ..	37 0 ..	23 25 ..	60 25
Unskilled, Grade II .. ..	31 0 ..	23 25 ..	54 25

*Women Workers.*

Female Kanganies .. ..	35 0 ..	23 25 ..	53 25
Female labourers .. ..	30 0 ..	23 25 ..	53 25

*Non-manual Workers.*

Special Grade .. ..	75 0 ..	35 0 ..	110 0
Grade I .. ..	55 0 ..	26 25 ..	81 25

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the total Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1950, to Workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Rubber Growing and

Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 37½	0 50	0 87½	0 30	0 38	0 68	0 25	0 34½	0 59½	1
2	0 75	1 0	1 75	0 60	0 76	1 36	0 50	0 69	1 19	2
3	1 50	2 0	3 50	1 20	1 52	2 72	1 0	1 38	2 38	3
4	2 25	3 0	5 25	1 80	2 28	4 8	1 50	2 7	3 57	4
5	3 0	4 0	7 0	2 40	3 4	5 44	2 0	2 76	4 76	5
6	3 75	5 0	8 75	3 0	3 80	6 80	2 50	3 45	5 95	6
7	4 50	6 0	10 50	3 60	4 56	8 16	3 0	4 14	7 14	7
8	5 25	7 0	12 25	4 20	5 32	9 52	3 50	4 83	8 33	8
9	6 0	8 0	14 0	4 80	6 8	10 88	4 0	5 52	9 52	9
10	6 75	9 0	15 75	5 40	6 84	12 24	4 50	6 21	10 71	10
11	7 50	10 0	17 50	6 0	7 60	13 60	5 0	6 90	11 90	11
12	8 25	11 0	19 25	6 60	8 36	14 96	5 50	7 59	13 9	12
13	9 0	12 0	21 0	7 20	9 12	16 32	6 0	8 28	14 28	13
14	9 75	13 0	22 75	7 80	9 88	17 68	6 50	8 97	15 47	14
15	10 50	14 0	24 50	8 40	10 64	19 4	7 0	9 66	16 66	15
16	11 25	15 0	26 25	9 0	11 40	20 40	7 50	10 35	17 85	16
17	12 0	16 0	28 0	9 60	12 16	21 76	8 0	11 4	19 4	17
18	12 75	17 0	29 75	10 20	12 92	23 12	8 50	11 73	20 23	18
19	13 50	18 0	31 50	10 80	13 68	24 48	9 0	12 42	21 42	19
20	14 25	19 0	33 25	11 40	14 44	25 84	9 50	13 11	22 61	20
21	15 0	20 0	35 0	12 0	15 20	27 20	10 0	13 80	23 80	21
22	15 75	21 0	36 75	12 60	15 96	28 56	10 50	14 49	24 99	22
23	16 50	22 0	38 50	13 20	16 72	29 92	11 0	15 18	26 18	23
24	17 25	23 0	40 25	13 80	17 48	31 28	11 50	15 87	27 37	24
25	18 0	24 0	42 0	14 40	18 24	32 64	12 0	16 56	28 56	25
26	18 75	25 0	43 75	15 0	19 0	34 0	12 50	17 25	29 75	26
27	19 50	26 0	45 50	15 60	19 76	35 36	13 0	17 94	30 94	27
28	20 25	27 0	47 25	16 20	20 52	36 72	13 50	18 63	32 13	28
29	21 0	28 0	49 0	16 80	21 28	38 8	14 0	19 32	33 32	29
30	21 75	29 0	50 75	17 40	22 4	39 44	14 50	20 1	34 51	30
31	22 50	30 0	52 50	18 0	22 80	40 80	15 0	20 70	35 70	31
31	23 25	31 0	54 25	18 60	23 56	42 16	15 50	21 39	36 89	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 total Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1950, to Workers in the Cocoa, Cardamom, and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 29	0 50	0 79	0 23	0 38	0 61	0 20½	0 34½	0 55	1
2	0 58	1 0	1 58	0 46	0 76	1 22	0 41	0 69	1 10	2
3	1 16	2 0	3 16	0 92	1 52	2 44	0 82	1 38	2 20	3
4	1 74	3 0	4 74	1 38	2 28	3 66	1 23	2 7	3 30	4
5	2 32	4 0	6 32	1 84	3 4	4 88	1 64	2 76	4 40	5
6	2 90	5 0	7 90	2 30	3 80	6 10	2 5	3 45	5 50	6
7	3 48	6 0	9 48	2 76	4 58	7 32	2 46	4 14	6 60	7
8	4 6	7 0	11 6	3 22	5 32	8 54	2 87	4 83	7 70	8
9	4 64	8 0	12 64	3 68	6 8	9 76	3 23	5 52	8 80	9
10	5 22	9 0	14 22	4 14	6 84	10 98	3 69	6 21	9 90	10
11	5 80	10 0	15 80	4 60	7 60	12 20	4 10	6 90	11 0	11
12	6 38	11 0	17 38	5 6	8 36	13 42	4 51	7 59	12 10	12
13	6 96	12 0	18 96	5 52	9 12	14 64	4 92	8 28	13 20	13
14	7 54	13 0	20 54	5 98	9 88	15 86	5 33	8 97	14 30	14
15	8 12	14 0	22 12	6 44	10 64	17 8	5 74	9 66	15 40	15
16	8 70	15 0	23 70	6 90	11 40	18 30	6 15	10 35	16 50	16
17	9 28	16 0	25 28	7 36	12 16	19 52	6 56	11 4	17 60	17
18	9 86	17 0	26 86	7 82	12 92	20 74	6 97	11 73	18 70	18
19	10 44	18 0	28 44	8 28	13 68	21 96	7 38	12 42	19 80	19
20	11 2	19 0	30 2	8 74	14 44	23 18	7 79	13 11	20 90	20
21	11 60	20 0	31 60	9 20	15 20	24 40	8 20	13 80	22 0	21
22	12 18	21 0	33 18	9 66	15 96	25 62	8 61	14 49	23 10	22
23	12 76	22 0	34 76	10 12	16 72	26 84	9 2	15 18	24 20	23
24	13 34	23 0	36 34	10 58	17 48	28 6	9 43	15 87	25 30	24
25	13 92	24 0	37 92	11 4	18 24	29 28	9 84	16 56	26 40	25
26	14 50	25 0	39 50	11 50	19 0	30 50	10 25	17 25	27 50	26
27	15 8	26 0	41 8	11 96	19 76	31 72	10 66	17 94	28 60	27
28	15 66	27 0	42 66	12 42	20 52	32 94	11 7	18 63	29 70	28
29	16 24	28 0	44 24	12 88	21 28	34 16	11 48	19 32	30 80	29
30	16 82	29 0	45 82	13 34	22 4	35 38	11 89	20 1	31 90	30
31	17 40	30 0	47 40	13 80	22 80	36 60	12 30	20 70	33 0	31
32	17 98	31 0	48 98	14 26	23 56	37 82	12 71	21 39	34 10	32

\* 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, 1950, to Workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								The Coconut Growing Trade				No. of Days
	Within the Colombo area				Outside the Colombo area				Kangany	Male	Fe-male	Young Persons	
	Kangany	Male	Fe-male	Young Persons	Kangany	Male	Fe-male	Young Persons					
	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 13	1 02	0 73	0 56½	1 02	0 88	0 64½	0 50½	0 88	0 79	0 57	0 48½	1
2	2 26	2 1	1 46	1 13	2 1	1 76	1 29	1 1	1 76	1 58	1 14	0 97	2
3	4 52	4 2	2 92	2 26	4 2	3 52	2 58	2 2	3 52	3 16	2 28	1 94	3
4	6 78	6 3	4 38	3 39	6 3	5 28	3 87	3 3	5 28	4 74	3 42	2 91	4
5	9 4	8 4	5 54	4 52	8 4	7 4	5 16	4 4	7 4	6 32	4 56	3 88	5
6	11 30	10 5	7 30	5 65	10 5	8 80	6 45	5 5	8 80	7 90	5 70	4 85	6
7	13 56	12 6	8 76	6 78	12 6	10 56	7 74	6 6	10 56	9 48	6 84	5 82	7
8	15 82	14 7	10 22	7 91	14 7	12 32	9 3	7 7	12 32	11 6	7 98	6 79	8
9	18 8	16 8	11 63	9 4	16 8	14 8	10 32	8 8	14 8	12 64	9 12	7 76	9
10	20 34	18 9	13 14	10 17	18 9	15 84	11 61	9 9	15 84	14 22	10 26	8 73	10
11	22 60	20 10	14 60	11 30	20 10	17 60	12 90	10 10	17 60	15 80	11 40	9 70	11
12	24 86	22 11	16 6	12 43	22 11	19 36	14 19	11 11	19 36	17 38	12 54	10 67	12
13	27 12	24 12	17 52	13 56	24 12	21 12	15 48	12 12	21 12	18 96	13 68	11 64	13
14	29 38	26 13	18 98	14 69	26 13	22 88	16 77	13 13	22 88	20 54	14 82	12 61	14
15	31 64	28 14	20 44	15 82	28 14	24 64	18 6	14 14	24 64	22 12	15 96	13 58	15
16	33 90	30 15	21 90	16 95	30 15	26 40	19 35	15 15	26 40	23 70	17 10	14 55	16
17	36 16	32 16	23 36	18 8	32 16	28 16	20 64	16 16	28 16	25 28	18 24	15 52	17
18	38 42	34 17	24 82	19 21	34 17	29 92	21 93	17 17	29 92	26 86	19 38	16 49	18
19	40 68	36 18	26 28	20 34	36 18	31 68	23 22	18 18	31 68	28 44	20 52	17 46	19
20	42 94	38 19	27 74	21 47	38 19	33 44	24 51	19 19	33 44	30 2	21 66	18 43	20
21	45 20	40 20	29 20	22 60	40 20	35 20	25 80	20 20	35 20	31 60	22 80	19 40	21
22	47 46	42 21	30 66	23 73	42 21	36 96	27 9	21 21	36 96	33 18	23 94	20 37	22
23	49 72	44 22	32 12	24 86	44 22	38 72	28 38	22 22	38 72	34 76	25 8	21 34	23
24	51 98	46 23	33 58	25 99	46 23	40 48	29 67	23 23	40 48	36 34	26 22	22 31	24
25	54 24	48 24	35 4	27 12	48 24	42 24	30 96	24 24	42 24	37 92	27 36	23 28	25
26	56 50	50 25	36 50	28 25	50 25	44 0	32 25	25 25	44 0	39 50	28 50	24 25	26
27	58 76	52 26	37 96	29 38	52 26	45 76	33 54	26 26	45 76	41 8	29 64	25 22	27
28	61 2	54 27	39 42	30 51	54 27	47 52	34 83	27 27	47 52	42 66	30 78	26 19	28
29	63 28	56 28	40 88	31 64	56 28	49 28	36 12	28 28	49 28	44 24	31 92	27 16	29
30	65 54	58 29	42 34	32 77	58 29	51 4	37 41	29 29	51 4	45 82	33 6	28 13	30
31	67 80	60 30	43 80	33 90	60 30	52 80	38 70	30 30	52 80	47 40	34 20	29 10	31
	70 6	62 31	45 26	35 3	62 31	54 56	39 99	31 31	54 56	48 98	35 34	30 7	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; "Female" to female workers not under 18 years; "Young Persons" to workers under 18 years.

## APPENDIX III (B)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1950, to Workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades**

No. of Days	Male Workers over 18 years of age					Female Workers over 18 years of age	Child Workers				No. of Days
	Grade II	Inter-mediate Grade	Grade I	* Box Makers and Repairers	Watch-ers		Over 14 under 15	Over 15 under 16	Over 16 under 17	Over 17 under 18	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 14	1 27	1 37	1 27	1 32	0 96	0 59	0 66½	0 74	0 89	1
2	2 28	2 54	2 74	2 54	2 64	1 92	1 18	1 33	1 48	1 78	2
3	4 56	5 8	5 48	5 8	5 28	3 84	2 36	2 66	2 96	3 56	3
4	6 84	7 62	8 22	7 62	7 92	5 76	3 54	3 99	4 44	5 34	4
5	9 12	10 16	10 96	10 16	10 56	7 68	4 72	5 32	5 92	7 12	5
6	11 40	12 70	13 70	12 70	13 20	9 60	5 90	6 65	7 40	8 99	6
7	13 68	15 24	16 44	15 24	15 84	11 52	7 8	7 98	8 88	10 63	7
8	15 96	17 78	19 18	17 78	18 48	13 44	8 26	9 31	10 36	12 46	8
9	18 24	20 32	21 92	20 32	21 12	15 36	9 44	10 64	11 34	14 24	9
10	20 52	22 86	24 66	22 86	23 76	17 28	10 62	11 97	13 32	16 2	10
11	22 80	25 40	27 40	25 40	26 40	19 20	11 80	13 30	14 80	17 80	11
12	25 8	27 94	30 14	27 94	29 4	21 12	12 98	14 63	16 28	19 58	12
13	27 36	30 48	32 88	30 48	31 68	23 4	14 16	15 96	17 76	21 36	13
14	29 64	33 2	35 62	33 2	34 32	24 96	15 34	17 29	19 24	23 14	14
15	31 92	35 56	38 36	35 56	36 96	26 88	16 52	18 62	20 72	24 92	15
16	34 20	38 10	41 10	38 10	39 60	28 80	17 70	19 95	22 20	26 70	16
17	36 48	40 64	43 84	40 64	42 24	30 72	18 88	21 28	23 68	28 48	17
18	38 76	43 18	46 58	43 18	44 88	32 64	20 6	22 61	25 16	30 26	18
19	41 4	45 72	49 32	45 72	47 52	34 56	21 24	23 94	26 64	32 4	19
20	43 32	48 26	52 6	48 26	50 16	36 48	22 42	25 27	28 12	33 82	20
21	45 60	50 80	54 80	50 80	52 80	38 40	23 60	26 60	29 60	35 60	21
22	47 88	53 34	57 54	53 34	55 44	40 32	24 78	27 93	31 8	37 38	22
23	50 16	55 88	60 28	55 88	58 8	42 24	25 96	29 26	32 56	39 16	23
24	52 44	58 42	63 2	58 42	60 72	44 16	27 14	30 59	34 4	40 94	24
25	54 72	60 96	65 76	60 96	63 36	46 8	28 32	31 92	35 52	42 72	25
26	57 0	63 50	68 50	63 50	66 0	48 0	29 50	33 25	37 0	44 50	26
27	59 28	66 4	71 24	66 4	68 64	49 92	30 68	34 58	38 48	46 28	27
28	61 56	68 58	73 98	68 58	71 28	51 84	31 86	35 91	39 96	48 6	28
29	63 84	71 12	76 72	71 12	73 92	53 76	33 4	37 24	41 44	49 84	29
30	66 12	73 66	79 46	73 66	76 56	55 68	34 22	38 57	42 92	51 62	30
31	68 40	76 20	82 20	76 20	79 20	57 60	35 40	39 90	44 40	53 40	31
31	70 68	78 74	84 94	78 74	81 84	59 52	36 58	41 23	45 88	55 18	31

\* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.



APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1950, to workers in the Engineering Trade

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganies	Watch-ers	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days	
		Grade I	Grade II				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 14	1 29	1 21	1 47	1 37	1 32	37	49	68	86		1
2	2 28	2 58	2 42	2 94	2 74	2 64	74	98	1 36	1 72		2
3	4 56	5 16	4 84	5 88	5 48	5 28	1 48	1 96	2 72	3 44		3
4	6 84	7 74	7 26	8 82	8 22	7 92	2 22	2 94	4 8	5 16		4
5	9 12	10 32	9 68	11 76	10 96	10 56	2 96	3 92	5 44	6 88		5
6	11 40	12 90	12 10	14 70	13 70	13 20	3 70	4 90	6 80	8 00		6
7	13 68	15 48	14 52	17 64	16 44	15 84	4 44	5 88	8 16	10 32		7
8	15 96	18 6	16 94	20 58	19 18	18 48	5 18	6 86	9 52	12 4		8
9	18 24	20 64	19 36	23 52	21 92	21 12	5 92	7 84	10 88	13 76		9
10	20 52	23 22	21 78	26 46	24 66	23 76	6 66	8 82	12 24	15 48		10
11	22 80	25 80	24 20	29 40	27 46	26 40	7 40	9 60	13 60	17 20		11
12	25 8	28 38	26 62	32 34	30 14	29 4	8 14	10 78	14 96	18 92		12
13	27 36	30 96	29 4	35 28	32 88	31 68	8 88	11 76	16 32	20 64		13
14	29 64	33 54	31 46	38 22	35 62	34 32	9 62	12 74	17 68	22 36		14
15	31 92	36 12	33 88	41 16	38 36	36 96	10 36	13 72	19 4	24 8		15
16	34 20	38 70	36 30	44 10	41 10	39 60	11 10	14 70	20 40	25 80		16
17	36 48	41 28	38 72	47 4	43 84	42 24	11 84	15 68	21 76	27 52		17
18	38 76	43 86	41 14	49 98	46 58	44 88	12 58	16 66	23 12	29 24		18
19	41 4	46 44	43 56	52 92	49 32	47 52	13 32	17 64	24 48	30 96		19
20	43 32	49 2	45 98	55 86	52 6	50 16	14 66	18 62	25 84	32 68		20
21	45 60	51 60	46 40	58 80	54 80	52 80	14 80	19 60	27 20	34 40		21
22	47 88	54 18	50 82	61 74	57 54	55 44	15 54	20 58	28 56	36 12		22
23	50 16	56 76	53 24	64 68	60 28	58 8	16 28	21 56	29 92	37 84		23
24	52 44	59 34	55 66	67 62	63 2	60 72	17 2	22 54	31 28	39 56		24
25	54 72	61 92	58 8	70 56	65 76	63 36	17 76	23 62	32 64	41 28		25
26	57 0	64 50	60 50	73 50	68 50	66 00	18 50	24 50	34 0	43 0		26
27	59 28	67 8	62 92	76 44	71 24	68 64	19 24	25 48	35 36	44 72		27
28	61 56	69 66	65 34	79 38	73 98	71 28	19 98	26 46	36 72	46 44		28
29	63 84	72 24	67 76	82 32	76 72	73 92	20 72	27 44	38 8	48 16		29
30	66 12	74 82	70 18	85 26	79 46	76 56	21 46	28 42	39 44	49 88		30
31	68 40	77 40	72 60	88 20	82 20	79 20	22 20	29 40	40 80	51 60		31
31	70 68	79 98	75 02	91 14	84 94	81 84	22 94	30 38	42 16	53 32		31

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during July, 1950, to workers in the Match Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Grade I				Grade II				Grade III				Grade IV Watch- ers	No. of Days
	Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons			
	Male	Fe- male	Over 14 Under 17	Over 17 Under 18	Male	Fe- male	Over 14 Under 17	Over 17 Under 18	Male	Fe- male	Over 14 Under 17	Over 17 Under 18		
1	1 47	1 24	0 73	0 96	1 27	1 8	0 66	0 84	1 14	0 96	0 61	0 79	1 32	1
2	2 94	2 48	1 47	1 93	2 54	2 16	1 32	1 68	2 28	1 92	1 22	1 58	2 64	2
3	3 82	3 44	2 41	2 79	3 62	3 24	2 00	2 56	3 20	2 48	1 83	2 37	3 52	3
4	4 70	4 32	3 29	3 76	4 50	4 12	2 30	3 16	4 08	3 36	2 63	3 14	4 40	4
5	5 58	5 20	4 17	4 64	5 38	5 00	3 00	3 52	4 40	4 08	3 35	4 01	5 28	5
6	6 46	6 8	5 5	5 52	6 26	5 88	3 30	4 24	5 12	4 80	4 09	4 77	6 16	6
7	7 34	6 56	6 43	6 40	7 14	6 76	3 60	4 48	6 00	5 68	4 39	5 27	7 04	7
8	8 22	7 44	7 31	7 28	8 6	8 12	4 00	4 96	6 48	6 16	4 50	5 38	7 52	8
9	9 10	8 32	8 19	8 16	9 14	8 76	4 30	5 28	7 36	7 04	5 11	5 99	8 40	9
10	10 0	9 22	9 9	8 56	10 8	9 40	4 60	5 52	8 40	8 08	5 42	6 30	9 28	10
11	10 48	9 50	9 37	9 34	10 18	9 80	4 90	5 84	9 36	9 04	5 73	6 61	10 16	11
12	11 36	10 58	10 45	10 42	11 12	10 74	5 20	6 16	10 24	9 92	6 04	6 92	11 04	12
13	12 24	11 46	11 33	11 30	12 6	11 38	5 50	6 48	11 12	10 80	6 35	7 23	11 92	13
14	13 12	12 34	12 21	12 18	13 6	12 74	6 00	6 88	12 00	11 68	6 66	7 54	12 80	14
15	14 0	13 22	13 9	13 6	14 6	13 66	6 30	7 20	12 48	12 16	6 97	7 85	13 68	15
16	14 48	13 66	13 53	13 50	14 14	13 76	6 60	7 52	13 36	13 04	7 28	8 17	14 56	16
17	15 36	14 54	14 41	14 38	15 10	14 72	6 90	7 84	14 24	13 92	7 59	8 49	15 44	17
18	16 24	15 42	15 29	15 26	16 6	15 82	7 20	8 16	15 12	14 80	8 00	8 81	16 32	18
19	17 12	16 30	16 17	16 14	16 14	16 40	7 50	8 48	16 00	15 68	8 31	9 13	17 20	19
20	18 0	17 18	17 5	17 2	17 14	17 26	7 80	8 80	16 48	16 16	8 62	9 45	18 8	20
21	18 48	18 6	18 43	18 40	18 28	18 54	8 10	9 12	17 36	17 04	8 93	9 75	19 16	21
22	19 36	18 54	18 41	18 38	19 16	19 28	8 40	9 44	18 24	17 92	9 24	10 67	20 4	22
23	20 24	19 42	19 29	19 26	20 14	20 26	8 70	9 76	19 12	18 80	9 55	10 99	20 32	23
24	21 12	20 30	20 17	20 14	21 2	21 14	9 00	10 08	20 00	19 68	10 26	11 31	21 20	24
25	22 0	21 18	21 5	21 2	22 14	22 26	9 30	10 40	20 48	20 16	10 57	11 63	22 8	25
26	22 48	22 6	22 43	22 40	23 12	23 24	9 60	10 72	21 36	21 04	10 88	11 95	22 56	26
27	23 36	22 54	22 41	22 38	24 6	24 18	9 90	11 04	22 24	21 92	11 19	12 27	23 44	27
28	24 24	23 42	23 29	23 26	24 14	24 26	10 20	11 36	23 12	22 80	11 50	12 59	24 32	28
29	25 12	24 30	24 17	24 14	25 14	25 26	10 50	11 68	24 00	23 68	12 21	13 31	25 20	29
30	26 0	25 18	25 5	25 2	26 14	26 26	10 80	12 00	24 48	24 36	12 52	14 03	26 8	30
31	26 48	26 6	26 43	26 40	27 12	27 24	11 10	12 32	25 36	25 24	13 23	14 35	26 56	31

## ESTATE MEDICAL WANTS FOR 1949

The Report furnished by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in respect of the year 1949 on Estate Medical Wants is published here for general information.

### Area

There were approximately 2,312 estates scheduled under the Medical Wants Ordinance (Chapter 176) with an approximate population of 966,121.

### Staff

Inspecting Medical Officer (Estates)	..	..	1
Medical Officers of Health	..	..	55
Medical Officers	..	..	4

### Medical Facilities

The Government maintains in the Estate Medical District 66 Hospitals and 116 Dispensaries in charge of qualified Medical Officers and Apothecaries. In addition there are 99 Estate Hospitals and 682 Estate Dispensaries which served labourers employed on Estates (including the 99 Dispensaries attached to the Estate Hospitals).

### Estate Hospitals

During the year 93 Estate Hospitals were inspected for the purposes of granting rebate in respect of the year 1948. The Hospitals were generally maintained in efficient condition and many of them did satisfactory work.

### Estate Dispensaries

682 Estate Dispensaries were functioning during the year as against 696 in 1948. Of these 151 were inspected during the year. These 682 Estate Dispensaries served 893 estates.

### Medical Attendants

Qualifications of Officers-in-Charge of Estate Hospitals and Estate Dispensaries are as follows:—

	1947	1948	1949
(a) Qualified Medical Officers	3	5	6
(b) Indian qualified Medical Officers not registrable in Ceylon	4	4	4
(c) Qualified Apothecaries	1	1	4
(d) Approved Dispensers	685	683	674

### Sanitary Inspection

The total number of estates inspected and reported on during the year was 320 compared with 354 in 1948.

### General Sanitary Condition

	1947	1948	1949
Very Good	16	25	14
Good	181	197	165
Fair	112	106	117
Poor	25	25	21
Bad	5	1	2

Of these estates inspected the number of estates having sanitary dust-bins are:

	1947	1948	1949
Provided fully .. .. .	42	63	47
Provided partially .. .. .	106	101	87

### Line Accommodation of those Inspected

	1947	1948	1949
(i) No. of estates having non-crowded lines .. .. .	272	278	231
Slightly (10 per cent. or below) over-crowded .. .. .	46	58	56
Over-crowded (over 10 per cent.) lines .. .. .	21	18	33
(ii) No. of line rooms inspected .. .. .	65,956	68,444	66,970
No. up to Government requirements .. .. .	58,057	58,604	54,391
No. not up to Government requirements .. .. .	7,899	9,840	12,579

### Latrine Accommodation

	1947	1948	1949
(i) <i>Of these inspected</i>			
No. of latrine compartments—			
Pit .. .. .	10,978	11,368	13,770
Bucket .. .. .	8,356	7,398	6,354
Water-borne .. .. .	1,259	1,521	2,284
(ii) No. of latrine compartments further required .. .. .	1,526	1,252	1,183
(iii) No. of estates having sufficient number of latrines .. .. .	252	258	232
Insufficient number of latrines .. .. .	79	89	78
No. of latrines .. .. .	8	7	10
(iv) No of estates having sanitary conveniences for children (provided fully) .. .. .	33	33	31
Provided partly .. .. .	82	65	61
According to type plan—			
Provided fully .. .. .	34	25	18
Provided partly .. .. .	53	61	44

### Water Supplies

	1947	1948	1949
(i) <i>Of these inspected :</i>			
No. of estates having entirely protected supplies .. .. .	201	201	231
Partly protected supplies .. .. .	105	114	68
Unprotected supplies .. .. .	33	39	21
(ii) No. of estates having piped supplies—			
Wholly .. .. .	181	109	202
Partly .. .. .	63	49	49
Well supplies fully protected (covered well with pump) .. .. .	26	37	23
Partly protected .. .. .	55	61	13
Other sources of supply (fully protected) .. .. .	4	8	6
Partly protected .. .. .	21	22	6

### Anki. Treatment

	1947	1948	1949
No. of estates treated .. .. .	248	432	421
No. of persons treated .. .. .	95,157	146,084	193,580

### Maternity and Child Welfare Work

	1947	1948	1949
(a) <i>Registered Estimate Midwives.</i>			
(i) In all estates .. .. .	276	277	272
(ii) No. inspected (midwives) .. .. .	125	135	142
(iii) No. of estates served by them .. .. .	441	435	418
(iv) No. of estates served by outside registered midwives .. .. .	197	203	151

<i>Unregistered midwives.</i>		1947	1948	1949
(i) No. in all estates	..	89	177	104
(ii) No. inspected	..	17	20	22
(iii) No. of estates served	..	335	180	120
<b>(c) Births.</b>				
(i) On estates visited	....	20,454	14,237	14,377*
(ii) On estates having registered midwives	..	7,033	7,125	9,200
(iii) Of (ii) attended by registered midwives	..	6,050	6,241	8,459

The percentage of cases attended to by the registered midwives on estates is 59 of the live births compared to a percentage of 44 in 1948.

		1947	1948	1949
(d) No. of estates having creches	..	690	673	676
(e) No. of estates supplying cooked meals to children of non-working age	..	357	391	305
(f) No. of estates with maternity wards	..	230	224	206
(g) No. of estates with lying-in rooms attached to lines	..	35	37	31
<b>(h) No. of estates having clinics—</b>				
(a) On estates	..	80	90	70
(b) At hospitals	..	16	15	16
(i) No. of estates served by outside clinics	..	105	86	74

### Vaccination against Small-pox

(a) No. of estates in which vaccination was carried out	..	1,138	1,293	1,203
(b) No. of persons vaccinated	..	24,851	31,947	40,731
<b>(c) Vaccinations—</b>				
Successful	..	21,092	28,343	35,465
Unsuccessful	..	1,063	636	617
Unknown	..	2,696	2,968	4,649

### Anti-typhoid Inoculations

		1947	1948	1949
(a) No. of estates visited	..	44	69	38
<b>(b) No. of persons inoculated—</b>				
1st dose	..	5,998	14,747	6,140
2nd dose	..	2,122	8,279	5,715

### Communicable Diseases

NO. OF CASES REPORTED.		1947	1948	1949
Chicken-pox	..	477	470	867
Cholera	..	—	—	—
Diphtheria	..	4	3	3
Dysentery	..	120	141	258
Measles	..	520	351	155
Mumps	..	186	31	153
Plague	..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	1	—	—
Small-pox	..	1	3	1
Tuberculosis	..	25	42	48
Typhoid fever	..	188	158	119
Whooping cough	..	51	43	433
<b>(b) No. of visits in connection with Communicable Diseases to estates by Inspecting Officer :</b>				
First visit	..	66	122	198
Subsequent	..	50	109	166

#### \* Births

		1949
In Hospitals	..	4,731
In Maternity Wards	..	4,128
In Lines	..	5,518
Total	..	14,377

	1947	1948	1949
c) No. of visits (Communicable Diseases) by Sanitary Inspectors :			
1st visit .....	1,021 ..	955 ..	874
Subsequent ..	1,424 ..	1,463 ..	1,426

### Estate Schools

	1947	1948	1949
No. of schools ..	412 ..	452 ..	422
No. of schools medically examined ..	— ..	— ..	1
No. of pupils examined ..	— ..	— ..	55
No. of schools in inspectorate ..	— ..	— ..	—
Maintaining register of defects ..	1 ..	— ..	46
No. of pupils defective ..	— ..	— ..	131
No. of defects found ..	— ..	— ..	65
No. of defects corrected ..	— ..	— ..	4

### Estate Schools carrying out Health Education Procedure

	1947	1948	1949
Completely ..	— ..	— ..	2
Partially ..	— ..	— ..	—

### Mandapam Camp

1. No. of labourers passed ..	44,425
2. No. of others passed ..	114,076
3. No. of labourers rejected ..	79
4. No. of others rejected ..	33
5. No. of passengers subjected to surveillance ..	87,671
6. No. of passengers completed surveillance ..	26,405

### Thattaparai Camp

(1) Number of passengers who passed through Thattaparai Camp:

Estate labourers ..	Nil
Others after full quarantine ..	2,048

No. rejected—

Pyrexia ..	19
Leprosy ..	8
Recent attack of chicken-pox ..	3
Small-pox ..	1
Secondary syphilis ..	—
Hookworm with V. D. H. ..	—
Physically unfit for travel ..	—
Non-production of valid anti-cholera inoculation certificates ..	79
Scabies ..	3

(2) The following passengers were passed at Tuticorin without quarantine detention at Thattaparai Camp:—

Estate Labourers ..	Nil
Others ..	5,341

(3) All passengers were subjected to surveillance in Ceylon and completed their period of surveillance here.

2. This information had in the past been included in the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour, but as it was not available at the time of the Administration Report for 1949 going to Press, it is published here.

Labour Department,  
Colombo, June 27, 1950.

M. RAJANAYAGAM,  
Commissioner of Labour.

## SAVINGS REMITTED TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN BY ESTATE LABOURERS

The Post Master-General in his report on moneys remitted from Ceylon to India and Pakistan and from India and Pakistan to Ceylon in the year 1949 states:—

During the year 1949 the value of Money Orders remitted to India and Pakistan was Rs. 31,759,352 and the value of Money Orders remitted from India and Pakistan was Rs. 114,581 as indicated below.

<i>To India and Pakistan</i>			<i>From India and Pakistan</i>		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>c.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>c.</i>
Ordinary ..	9,331,348	0	..	61,954	0
Air Mail ..	3,678,514	0	..	9,890	0
Telegraphs ..	18,749,490	0	..	42,737	0
	31,759,352		..	114,581	

Of the amount remitted to India it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 635,186 represents the amount remitted by Estate Labourers and the balance of Rs. 31,124,166 by others.

2. The sums remitted in each of the years since 1929 are as follows:—

	<i>Value of Money Orders remitted to India from Ceylon</i>	<i>Value of Money Orders remitted to Ceylon from India</i>	<i>Amount sent to India from Ceylon by Estate Labourers</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1929 ..	11,113,225	958,939	3,385,088
1930 ..	9,675,374	969,205	1,786,185
1931 ..	7,894,323	695,716	1,181,780
1932 ..	6,685,492	658,810	1,000,818
1933 ..	5,920,964	608,185	1,034,393
1934 ..	6,482,579	484,254	1,132,507
1935 ..	6,283,768	492,084	1,590,422
1936 ..	6,140,610	470,036	1,271,720
1937 ..	6,004,850	414,382	1,305,662
1938 ..	5,896,742	377,800	1,373,940
1939 ..	6,051,112	343,050	1,313,091
1940 ..	7,047,667	353,345	1,550,487
1941 ..	7,437,450	406,825	1,338,741
1942 ..	15,560,627	561,154	2,489,700
1943 ..	18,078,328	721,609	3,798,448
1944 ..	23,662,156	840,502	5,205,674
1945 ..	30,328,342	1,089,973	5,155,818
1946 ..	29,295,383	1,278,059	6,152,030
1947 ..	26,218,699	1,035,212	4,457,178
1948 ..	26,653,853	95,609	3,438,468
1949 ..	31,759,352	114,581*	635,186

\* Includes remittances from Pakistan.

3. This report which in the past had been included in the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour is published here as it was not available at the time of the Administration Report for 1949 going to Press.

Labour Department,  
Colombo, June 1, 1950.

M. RAJANAYAGAM,  
Commissioner of Labour.

## EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF INDIAN ESTATE LABOURERS

The Report furnished by the Director of Education in respect of the year 1949, on the Education of Children of Indian Estate Labourers, is published here for general information.

No. of Registered Schools	..	955	
No. providing education but not registered for grant	..	42	
No. of children between ages 6-10 —Boys	..	53,520	
Girls	..	41,878	
		95,398	
No. of children on roll—			
Boys	..	36,056	
Girls	..	20,112	
		56,168	(of this
Average attendance	..	45,004	52,006 are Indians)

(2) Estate Schools continue to impart a comparatively meagre education confined generally to the 3 R's.

(3) Attendance is on the increase. Free meals are provided in several schools and provision has also been made for extra-mural activities.

(4) Action is being taken on the conversion of Estate Schools to Government Schools. Applications for conversion from estate authorities, however, have been few.

2. This information had in the past been included in the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour, but as it was not available at the time of the Administration Report for 1949 going to Press, it is published here.

Labour Department,  
Colombo, June 1, 1950.

M. RAJANAYAGAM,  
Commissioner of Labour.