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Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Rules issued thereunder and of the Labour Ordinances of Ceylon during the year 1933

By the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon

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# Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the year 1933.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, my Annual Report for the year 1933.

## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

2. *Personnel.*—I succeeded Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., as Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, on the 20th November 1933.

3. *Headquarters.*—The headquarters of the Agent continued to be at Kandy.

4. *Staff.*—There is an Assistant to the Agent who is a gazetted officer. In addition to him the office consists of four clerks and five peons. There has been no increase in the staff of this office after 1929 although the volume of work has grown considerably.

#### 5. *General Information.*

(a) The area of Ceylon is 25,332 square miles or 16,212,480 acres.

(b) The estimated total population of Ceylon inclusive of immigrant labourers on the 31st December 1933 was nearly 5½ millions. Of these about 750,000 were Indians.

(c) The number of estates employing 5 or more Indian labourers and paying acreage fees to the "Indian Immigration Fund" on the 31st December 1933 was 1,434.

(d) The total cultivated areas under the chief crops are approximately :

Tea . . . . .	550,000 acres.
Rubber . . . . .	480,000 acres.
Cocoanuts . . . . .	1,100,000 acres.

6. *Other officials connected with emigration.*—The following officials supervise the arrangements in connection with the recruitment and emigration of Indian labourers from India to Ceylon :

(1) The Emigration Commissioner appointed by the Ceylon Government under Rule 3 of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923 (who is also the Ceylon Labour Commissioner), has his headquarters at Trichinopoly which is the centre for the recruiting areas in South India. He has his Assistants at Salem, Trichinopoly, Vellore and Mandapam.



(2) The Ceylon Government Quarantine Camp at Mandapam is the place of accommodation under Rule 31 of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, for the Port of Dhanushkodi. The Superintendent of the Camp is the representative of the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner at Mandapam under Rule 38 and is now entrusted with the duties of the Quarantine Medical Officer as well. There is also a Resident Medical Officer appointed by the Emigration Commissioner under Rule 36. The Camp Superintendent, the Medical Officer and his Assistant belong to the Ceylon Medical Service.

(3) The Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Government of Madras under Section 3 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act (Act VII of 1922) is stationed at Mandapam and supervises emigration from the Port of Dhanushkodi.

(4) The duties of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants under Section 6 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, continue to be performed by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Local Board Dispensary at Mandapam.

## CHAPTER II.

### INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO AND EMIGRATION FROM CEYLON.

7. *Indian estate population.*—The total number of Indian labourers including dependants reported as working on estates at the end of the year 1933 was 609,535 as against 650,577 at the end of 1932.

	1932.	1933.
Men . . . . .	209,789	194,033
Women . . . . .	200,518	187,026
Children . . . . .	240,270	227,876
Total . . . . .	650,577	609,535

The decrease of 41,000 in the total population of Indian labourers indicates the effect of the depression in the tea and rubber industries in the Island.

8. *Immigration to Ceylon.*—The number of labourers who immigrated into Ceylon during 1933 was 32,898 as against 50,869 in 1932 and 68,337 in 1931. The year 1933 marked the lowest figure of immigration into Ceylon during the last decade. The highest figure on record was in 1927 when 159,398 labourers passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon. From 1927 onwards there was a steady decline in immigration and in the year 1933 it was just about a fifth of the 1927 figure. A statement showing month by month the number of Indian labourers who arrived from India during the years 1924 to 1933 is given in Appendix I.

9. *Emigration from Ceylon.*—During the year 1933 the number of labourers who returned to India at their own cost from Ceylon was 46,626 as against 58,157 in 1932 and 75,866 in 1931. It will be obvious from these figures that departures from Ceylon to India were much less

than one would have anticipated especially during a period of depression and low wages. They also prove that the tribute paid to the Tamil labourer by enlightened planters that he has been loyal to his employer through thick and thin is well deserved. Appendix II gives the number of labourers who returned to India during the last 10 years, 1924 to 1933.

10. *Nett Immigration.*—A statement showing the figures of the nett immigration during the past 10 years is furnished in Appendix III. It will be noticed that in every year from 1924 to 1929 arrivals into Ceylon outnumbered departures to India. In 1927 the excess of arrivals over departures was 71,917 while in 1929 the excess shrank to 3,867. From 1930 onwards, however, the flow of migration set in the reverse direction. The excess of emigration from Ceylon over immigration into Ceylon of Indian labour during the past 4 years is mainly due to the fact that, owing to the severity of the slump, many rubber estates had to be closed down and almost all the tea estates had to severely curtail their programme of work.

### CHAPTER III.

#### RECRUITMENT.

11. *Recruitment.*—On account of the slump recruitment was completely stopped for rubber estates as early as 1930 and restricted for the mid-country and low-country tea estates in 1931. Towards the latter half of 1932 tea shared the same fate as rubber and the price of even up-country tea fell very low. Most estates in the up-country incurred considerable loss as their cost of production, in spite of strict economy, was above the selling price. Therefore, in November 1932, all recruitment from India was stopped. The tea market continued to be gloomy during the early part of 1933. In order to help the industry the minimum rates of wages were reduced from the 10th May 1933. A large number of labourers who were thrown out of employment were repatriated under a special scheme devised for the relief of tea estate labourers. (Over 25,000 labourers were repatriated to India during the months of May and June 1933.) From July 1933 onwards, however, there was a welcome change in the market. Prices of tea and rubber began to rise, and by August 1933 there was considerable demand for more Indian labour. The representatives of the planting community undertook to restore the wages prevailing prior to the 10th May 1933. In pursuance of it, recruitment from South India for estates which were clearly in need of labour was recommenced on the 1st September 1933.

12. *Recruiting licences.*—Recruiting licences were endorsed by the Agent only during the last 4 months of 1933. As will be seen from Appendix IV the total number of licences endorsed during the period was 1,302 as compared with 2,580 in 1932 and 5,181 in 1931. The number of licences endorsed in 1930 was 14,380.

13. *Source of recruitment.*—I append a statement (Appendix V) showing the areas in India from which estate labourers were recruited during the years 1924 to 1933. As usual, the Tamil districts contributed

the largest number during 1933, namely, 32,602; the Telugu districts contributed 183; and the Malayalam districts 83. Out of a total number of 32,898 labourers that immigrated into Ceylon during 1933, Trinopolly district contributed nearly half the number, namely, 14,635. Salem was second this year also with 5,705 labourers and Tanjore came third with 3,132 labourers.

14. *Irregular recruitment.*—When any case of irregularity is noticed by the Agent in the recruitment of labourers from India to Ceylon, he refers it to the Protector of Emigrants in India for taking action under Section 28 of the Indian Emigration Act of 1922. During the year 1933, only 2 cases of irregular recruitment were noticed by the Agent as against 21 in 1932 and 23 in 1931. The low figure for 1933 is chiefly due to the restricted recruitment that was necessitated by the depression. Both the cases were disposed of during the year. In one case the recruiting license of the Kangany was cancelled and he was debarred from recruiting for a period of 2 years. In the other case the Sub-Divisional Magistrate found the Kangany guilty and sentenced him (1) to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and (2) to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment under Section 25 (2) (b) of the Indian Emigration Act of 1922.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### REPATRIATION.

15. *Repatriation of labourers to India.*—The total number of Indian estate labourers repatriated from Ceylon to India during 1933 was 42,343 as against 14,338 in 1932 and 15,713 in 1931. Besides the two usual provisions for repatriation, namely, (1) under Ordinance No. 1 of 1923 for labourers within one year of their arrival in Ceylon, and (2) for sick and indigent labourers under the Ceylon Government Scheme of 1924, there were two other special schemes in force during the year. These were the Special Scheme of 1930 for the repatriation of rubber estate labourers and the Special Scheme of 1932 for the repatriation of tea estate labourers. Separate statements showing the number of labourers repatriated under each category are given in Appendices VI to IX. Owing to the abnormal situation caused by the slump in the tea market, almost all the estates effected considerable reductions in their labour force. Consequently a large number of labourers were discharged from estates. Steps were taken to repatriate them. One of the conditions on which the last reduction of wages was agreed to by the Government of India was that any labourer who was unwilling to accept the reduced rates of wages should be repatriated to India together with his dependants at the expense of the Immigration Fund, provided he applied for repatriation within a period of two months from the date on which the reduced rates came into force. Accordingly a wider scheme of repatriation was introduced by the Ceylon Government on the 10th May and was in force till the 10th July 1933. In the course of May and June alone 15,459 labourers were repatriated under this scheme.

16. *Death of repatriates on their way to India.*—As a rule all sick repatriates are produced before the District Medical Officers to ascertain whether they are fit to undertake the journey to India. Only three repatriates died during the year 1933 in the course of their journey from Ceylon to India. The number of such deaths during the previous year was 6.

17. *Repatriation of lepers.*—The following statement gives the number of lepers repatriated from Ceylon to India during the years 1930 to 1933 :—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1930	10	2	..	12
1931	12	5	..	17
1932	25	4	..	29
1933	33	5	2	40

#### CHAPTER V.

##### MINIMUM WAGES ON ESTATES.

18. *Rubber market.*—The average price of rubber was 13½ cents a pound in 1931 and 11 cents in 1932. There was a gradual improvement in the price of rubber during 1933 as indicated below :—

	Average price of rubber. Cents per pound.
January	9
February	8
March	8
April	10
May	13
June	15
July	17
August	18
September	18
October	18
November	19
December	20

Owing to the improvement in the price of rubber many of the rubber estates that had closed down were reopened for tapping from about the middle of the year. Throughout the year the rubber market was swayed by rumours as to the progress of a Rubber Restriction Scheme. At the recent Annual General Meeting of the Planters' Association His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, while hoping that Rubber Control would be established soon, sounded a note of warning against speculations in rubber. He said :—

“Tea Control having been established satisfactorily, it is only natural to hope that rubber control can be established

with equal success. I should like to think that such optimism was justifiable, but I am afraid at the present moment I rather deprecate undue optimism on the subject.

\* \* \* \* \*

At the present moment parties, who are interested, continue to spread the misstatement that a system of control is just about to be enforced and that everything in the garden is going to be beautiful. The result of this optimistic statement is to send up the price of rubber—a good thing in itself, but a very bad thing if the process goes too far, as I fear it will. The great difficulty, of course, is the native-produced rubber in the Dutch East Indies. The native producer is not a person, who looks very far in front of his nose as a rule, and if he is getting a reasonable price for his rubber, he will be disinclined to come into any scheme that involves the restriction of his output.”

19. *Perth Estate Case.*—In the last Annual Report it was mentioned that the Supreme Court had held that under the Minimum Wage Ordinance the payment of *pro rata* wages was illegal, and that even if a labourer agreed to work for less than 8 hours, he must be paid the full minimum wage, and not a ratio thereof. Against this decision the Superintendent of Perth Estate asked for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council, but in April 1933 his application was rejected by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The decision in this case is of far-reaching importance. It laid down authoritatively that under the Minimum Wage Ordinance an estate labourer is entitled to a full day's wage even though the work available on the estate is for less than 8 hours.

20. *Tea market.*—During the early part of 1933 the prospect of the tea industry continued to be as gloomy as in 1932. The price of tea fell often below the cost of production. In this connection the following figures will be of interest:—

Year.	Average price of all grades of tea. Cents per lb.	1933.		Monthly total average price of tea. Cents per lb.
1928	85	January		45
		February		53
1929	81	March		55
		April		41
1930	75	May		41
		June		51
1931	57	July		73
		August		75
1932	42	September		69
		October		62
1933	54	November		70
		December		72

The Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board, which came into being in 1932, enlarged its activities during the year 1933 with a view to secure new and better markets for Ceylon tea. The Tea Export Control Scheme, which came into force from the 1st April 1933, contributed a great deal to the improvement in prices. From the beginning of the second half of 1933 the prices began to improve; and by the end of the year all grades of tea began to fetch fairly good prices.

21. *Minimum rates of wages.*—The following rates of wages were in force at the beginning of the year :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Up-country . . . . .	49	39	29	} with rice at Rs. 4.80 per bushel.
Mid-country . . . . .	43	35	25	
Low-country . . . . .	41	33	24	

In last year's report, it was stated that in the latter half of 1932 there occurred a catastrophic fall in the prices of all grades of tea, high, medium and low grown. The tea industry was therefore faced with an abnormal situation and, with the concurrence of the Government of India, a reduction was made in the minimum rates of wages. The reduced rates, which came into force from the 10th May 1933, were as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Up-country . . . . .	41	33	25	} with rice at Rs. 4 per bushel.
Mid-country . . . . .	37	30	21	
Low-country . . . . .	35	28	20	

In agreeing to the proposals of the Ceylon Government the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and that the revision of wages on an upward grade should be considered as soon as the industry revived.

With the improvement in the prices of tea and rubber from the middle of the year 1933 estates felt the need for additional labour. The representatives of the planting community, therefore, agreed to voluntarily restore the wages prevailing prior to the 10th May 1933 and asked

for the reopening of recruitment. From 1st November 1933 wages were raised on estates to the following rates :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Up-country . . . . .	46	37	27	} with rice at Rs. 4 per bushel.
Mid-country . . . . .	40	33	23	
Low-country . . . . .	38	31	22	

The Estates Wages Boards met later on in November 1933 and proposed the same rates. I understand that these proposals are now under the consideration of the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour and the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

## CHAPTER VI.

### WORKING OF THE LABOUR ORDINANCES.

22. *Labour Ordinances.*—There has been no new legislation affecting labourers during the year. The Ordinances dealing with the conditions of work and wages of Indian estate labourers in Ceylon are :—

Ordinance No. 11 of 1865.

Ordinance No. 13 of 1889.

Ordinance No. 43 of 1921.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1923.

Ordinance No. 27 of 1927.

23. *Workmen's Compensation.*—At present there is no legal provision in Ceylon which makes it obligatory on the employer to grant compensation to any labourer, who sustains injuries, or to the dependants of a labourer who dies as a result of an accident occurring in the course of his employment. It is, however, gratifying to note that a Draft Workmen's Compensation Ordinance has just been published and is likely to come up for consideration before the State Council of Ceylon very soon.

24. *Inspections of estates.*—Estates are generally visited either on complaints received from the labourers or at the request of the Superintendents for the settlement of labour disputes. During the year under report the Agent visited 55 estates and the number of miles traversed by him was 3,435. The number of estates visited by the Assistant to the Agent during 1933 was 86 and the number of miles covered was 5,009. No systematic inspection of estates is, however, possible by the Agent or his Assistant as there are over 1,500 estates employing Indian labour in Ceylon.

25. *Petitions and complaints.*—Petitions are usually received from the labourers by post. A large number of complaints are also made to this Agency in person. The following table shows the number of petitions dealt with by this Agency during the last 10 years :—

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
302	759	758	727	937	956	1,411	1,859	2,016	2,468

These figures do not include petitions for repatriation which amounted to 2,400 during the year under report.

The complaints received during the year 1933 can be classified under the following heads :—

(1) Non-payment of wages and discharge certificates . . . . .	606
(2) Reduced rates of wages . . . . .	696
(3) Separation of family gangs . . . . .	65
(4) Ill-treatment on the estate on giving notice to quit . . . . .	380
(5) Immoral conduct of the Kangany, Conductor, etc. . . . .	38
(6) "Half names" and "no names" . . . . .	36
(7) Levy of fines . . . . .	23
(8) Immediate discharge from the estate without notice . . . . .	157
(9) Other complaints . . . . .	467
TOTAL . . . . .	2,468

26. *Irregularities in the working of the Labour Ordinances.*—The practice of giving "half names" and "no names" on the ground that the outturn of work of a labourer is found insufficient still continues on some estates. On certain tea estates the chits of pluckers, who do not gather what is considered an adequate amount of tea leaf, are returned to them at the end of the day and they are asked to produce the chit the next day. Thus they are given 1 day's name for 2 days' work. Pluckers, whose outturn falls short of normal, are given "no names". It has also come to my notice that on a large number of estates an arbitrary deduction of green leaf ranging from 1 pound to 3 pounds is made at every weighing from the tea leaf brought by each labourer. Normally the average outturn of a plucker is about 20 pounds of green leaf; and the leaf is weighed two or three times a day. If, therefore, 2 lbs. are deducted at every weighing, 30 per cent. of the tea leaf gathered by a plucker is not paid for. The usual argument advanced by the planters, that this deduction is made as a set-off against the moisture in the leaf and the transport charges of leaf from the field to the factory does not appear to be very convincing. In some estates debts due to head kangany are still being recovered from the labourers' wages although such a practice is clearly illegal. With the improvement of the tea and rubber industries I hope such irregularities will be less frequent.



27. *Separation of families.*—Occasionally it happens that when a labourer is discharged from an estate his wife and children are not discharged along with him. Most of the planters realize that it is undesirable to cause such separation of families. Last year it was reported that the enactment of a provision in the Labour Laws of Ceylon to render the separation of, or the attempt to separate families, an offence was under the consideration of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce. The matter is still pending.

28. *Prosecutions under the Labour Ordinances.*—While there were 18 cases of prosecutions of employers during the year 1932 for various breaches of the Labour Ordinances, there was only one case in which the Superintendent of an estate was prosecuted in 1933. The Superintendent was charged under Section 111(1) of Ordinance No. 27 of 1927 for having paid some labourers wages at rates less favourable than the legal minimum rates. He was convicted and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

29. *Legal aid to labourers.*—Except in cases which involve questions of general importance or where there has been gross miscarriage of justice, this Agency as a rule does not render assistance to labourers in prosecuting their cases. During the year 1933 this Agency intervened only in 3 cases. All these cases, as well as 2 cases pending from 1932, were disposed of during the year with satisfactory results. The following is a summary of the cases.

(1) A labourer complained to this Agency that he was robbed of the discharge certificates belonging to him and his relations by a shop-keeper on an estate. His complaint was referred to the Teldeniya Police, who treated the complaint as false and prosecuted the labourer for giving false information to the Police. As it appeared to be a clear case of miscarriage of justice, this Agency engaged the services of a proctor for the defence of the labourer. The Police Magistrate, Teldeniya, held that the labourer's complaint of robbery to the Police was true and acquitted the labourer.

(2) A gang of 80 labourers on a rubber estate complained that they were ejected from the estate without wages and discharge certificates. They were assisted to prosecute their case before the Police Court and their wages and discharge certificates were obtained.

(3) A labourer, who came to Kandy railway station to proceed to India, was arrested and charged before the Police Magistrate, Kandy, with theft of cash and jewels of his Head Kangany. The labourer's wife complained that it was a case fabricated by the Head Kangany to prevent them from returning to India even at their own expense. A proctor was engaged by this Agency to appear for the accused labourer. The Magistrate found the labourer not guilty and acquitted him.

(4) The case of a labourer claiming certain wages that was reported last year as pending in appeal before the Supreme Court was decided in favour of the labourer. The court upheld the claim of the labourer for wages and awarded him a sum of Rs. 189.80 as compensation.

(5) The other case pending from last year was also against the same employer but was not pressed in view of the favourable decision obtained in the case referred to above.

30. *Prosecutions of labourers under the Ceylon Penal Code.*—In the year 1933 the number of Indians including labourers prosecuted for offences under the Ceylon Penal Code before the Supreme, District and Police Courts was 297 as against 414 in 1932 and 484 in 1931. Of these 189 were convicted as against 215 in 1932 and 232 in 1931. It is satisfactory to note that, considering the total number of Indians in the Island, these figures are low and show a steady decline year after year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### INDEBTEDNESS OF INDIAN ESTATE LABOURERS AND THE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE SYSTEM.

31. *Indebtedness of Indian estate labourers.*—The chronic indebtedness of the Tamil estate labourer is a distressing feature of his life in Ceylon. Despite the fact that from 1909 several steps have been taken to remedy it, one finds that the indebtedness of the Indian labourer continues. The various measures that have been taken so far to reduce the indebtedness of the Tamil labourer can be summed up as follows :—

(1) His immunity from arrest on civil process, which was secured by Ordinance No. 9 of 1909.

(2) The abolition of the *Tundu* by Ordinance No. 43 of 1921.

(3) The provision in Ordinance No. 1 of 1923 that the entire cost of his recruitment and transport should be debited to a common fund known as the Immigration Fund.

(4) The provision in Ordinance No. 1 of 1923 that advances made by the recruiter or others in India to induce a labourer to emigrate to Ceylon cannot be recovered in any court in Ceylon.

(5) The provision in Ordinance No. 27 of 1927 that wages should be paid to the labourer before the tenth day of the succeeding month ; and

(6) The provision in the same Ordinance that the full amount of the wages should be paid directly into the hands of the labourer.

The chief reasons, in my opinion, why the Indian labourer still continues to be indebted are his unthrifty habits and lack of facilities to save. Although he is away from his homeland, still he sticks to his old customs and habits of living. He loves to spend lavishly on occasions such as marriages, funerals and festivals.

32. *Discharge Certificate Agreement.*—Under the existing Labour Ordinances although an employer is bound to give a discharge certificate to every labourer who leaves his estate after a month's notice, there is nothing to prevent an employer to entertain a labourer who has no discharge certificate. But there is an understanding amongst almost all the planters that they will not employ a labourer unless he is able to produce a discharge certificate. This understanding is known as the "Discharge Certificate Agreement". It was evolved by the planters with the best of intentions, and it is no doubt true that it has checked to a certain extent the roving tendencies of the labourer. But

this Agreement is misused by unscrupulous Kanganies and boutique-keepers to enforce the repayment of debts due to them from labourers: as they can put obstacles in the way of labourers leaving an estate, until their debts are repaid.

33. *Remedies for indebtedness.*—The indebtedness of the Indian labourer on estates is so acute at present that all those who are interested in him should try to tackle it boldly without further delay. The methods so far adopted, such as the abolition of the *Tundu* and the laws which secured immunity of the labourer from arrest for debts and the irrecoverability of debts from wages, have no doubt done some good. But I feel convinced that the problem of the indebtedness of the labourer cannot be solved merely by removing all the securities for debts. The abolition of the Discharge Certificate Agreement, by itself, even if the planters agree to such a course, is not likely to eradicate this evil completely. I am not at all sure whether the Kanganey, who naturally wishes to have a hold on the labourer by advancing him monies, would not devise an equally ingenious method by which he could have some security for the monies lent by him. As already observed, the Indian estate labourer, being conservative and unthrifty in his habits, is likely to be in need of ready cash fairly frequently. Time and education alone will impress on him the advantages of thrift. What would be of great help to him in the immediate present is not provisions of law which are likely to place impediments in the way of his borrowing, but the offer of adequate facilities to save and to raise money on easy terms at the place he is employed. This could be done by starting co-operative credit and thrift societies on groups of estates if not on each big estate. It is gratifying to find that there are many enlightened planters who realize the advantages of co-operation; and I earnestly hope that they will try their best ere long to provide co-operative credit and thrift societies for labourers in whose welfare they have always been keenly interested.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

34. *Births and deaths.*—I am indebted to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for his notes and figures on the subject of Estate Medical Wants. Most of my comments in this Chapter and the next are based on them. I enclose a statement (Appendix X) showing the rates of births, deaths and infantile mortality among the Indian estate labourers side by side with the rates for the total population of Ceylon. The birth rate among Indian labourers increased from 36·6 per 1000 in 1932 to 39·4 during 1933. For the first time since 1926 the birth rate among Indian labourers was slightly higher than the rate for the general population. There was no appreciable change in the death rate among Indians.

35. *Infantile mortality.*—The rates of infantile mortality show an appreciable decrease from 188 in 1932 to 181 in 1933. The figures for the whole population of Ceylon also fell from 162 in 1932 to 157 in 1933.

Still the rate of infant mortality among Indian estate labourers continues to be much higher than that for the total population of Ceylon. Regarding the high infantile mortality rates among Indian estate labourers the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services states as follows:—

“ The question of diminishing the existing high rate of infantile mortality is rendered difficult by the ignorance of the average mother who is incapable of appreciating the facilities offered in the way of hospitals and maternity rooms for the safe conduct and delivery of her case. To meet these conditions employment of trained midwives and intensive propaganda work are essential ”.

36. *Principal causes of death.*—A statement showing the principal causes of death among Indian estate labourers is given in Appendix XI. As in previous years, debility was the cause of the largest number of deaths among the Indian estate population in Ceylon. There is a slight increase this year in the number of deaths due to pneumonia.

37. *Decrepit and destitute Indian labourers.*—During the year under review two decrepit and destitute Indian estate labourers sought the help of this Agency. Attempts to have them admitted in Charitable Homes in Ceylon were unsuccessful. It is sad to find that in Ceylon there is no place of refuge for such Indian estates labourers. The Ceylon Planters' Association, however, decided that the estates concerned should provide for similar cases in future.

## CHAPTER IX.

### HEALTH AND HOUSING.

38. *Housing.*—On the subject of housing and accommodation in the lines the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services states as follows:—

“ *Accommodation in lines* :—

(a) No. of estates having non-overcrowded lines . . .	495
(b) No. of estates having slightly overcrowded lines . . .	4
(c) No. of estates having overcrowded lines . . .	6

In view of the reduced labour forces overcrowding has been observed in only 6 out of the 505 estates inspected during the year. On a large number of estates the lines were only partly occupied or were entirely closed down.

“ *Construction of lines.*—In the various provinces inspected 24,843 line rooms were reported to be under the standard required. Some of these, particularly on small privately owned estates, were unfit for housing labour. It is fortunate that a fair percentage of these are beyond repair and will have to be eventually demolished. Constructions with concrete bricks have been popular in recent years. These are desirable both from a sanitary and economic point of view. Minor repairs to lines and the preservation of unoccupied lines have been neglected so long that considerable expenditure will have to be incurred when estates begin to function normally. Single lines with kitchens or chimneys over fire-places are recommended in future constructions ”.

39. *Estate hospitals and dispensaries.*—Though there were 84 hospitals maintained by estates during the year, it is reported that very few cases were treated at these institutions. There were 727 dispensaries maintained by the estates during the year. The employment of dispensers without adequate qualifications on estates has been the subject of repeated criticism. In this connection the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services deplors that “advantage has not been taken by estates of the opportunity to employ qualified apothecaries whose services are now available”.

40. *Water supply and sanitary conditions on estates.*—The following extracts from the notes of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services are of interest :—

“ *Water supplies* :—

(a) No. of estates having entirely protected water supplies . . .	348
(b) No. of estates having partly protected supplies . . .	96
(c) No. of estates having unprotected supplies . . .	61
(d) No. of estates having piped water supplies . . .	309

On the whole the improvement in the matter of protected water supplies has advanced more rapidly than other sanitary measures adopted on Ceylon estates. A fair number of estates still draw their supplies from streams and unprotected wells. It is hoped that sources of doubtful purity will receive early attention. Employers of labour will understand that of all the sanitary measures, both popular and unpopular, hitherto adopted by them, a pure and ample water supply is a boon most appreciated by the Indian labourers, in contrast to the scanty and often polluted supplies common in their own country. No new water schemes of any importance have been brought into operation during the year.

“ *Sanitary conditions on estates.*—The general sanitary condition of the lines and their surroundings was satisfactory. It is unfortunate that scavenging labourers have been reduced to a minimum or totally removed. Limewashing had been badly neglected on most estates. If the necessary supply of lime is issued, the inmates of the rooms would readily attend to the limewashing particularly during festivals ”.

## CHAPTER X.

### EDUCATION OF CHILDREN ON ESTATES.

41. *Number of estate schools.*—The number of registered estate schools at the end of 1933 has increased to 578 from 544 in the previous year. The increase in the number of registered schools is mainly due to the fact that the registration of several schools, which was deferred last year for want of funds, was permitted during the year.

42. *Number of children attending school.*—The total number of children of school-going age for 1933 was 65,401 (37,838 males and 27,563 females) of whom 34,494 (24,549 males and 9,945 females) attended school. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 70,598 (40,585 males and 30,013 females) of whom 37,476 (26,715 males and 10,761 females) attended school. Owing to depression and the consequent departure of a large number of labourers to India, there has been a reduction in the total

number of children of school-going age on estates. But the percentage of such children attending schools has increased from 50·31 in 1932 to 52·74 in 1933. A statement showing the number of registered estate schools and the number of children attending them for the last 10 years is given in Appendix XII. I am indebted for these figures to the Director of Education.

## CHAPTER XI.

### CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

43. *Estate taverns.*—A statement showing the number of estate taverns and estate canteens is given in Appendix XIII. Estate taverns serve mainly the Indian estate population. But the estate labourers have no voice in closing the existing taverns or in the opening of new ones. It is satisfactory to find, however, that during the year 1933 there was a considerable decrease in the number of estate taverns. While there were 118 estate taverns at the end of 1932, there were only 37 at the end of 1933. Out of the 37 taverns 3 dealt in foreign liquor.

44. *Estate canteens.*—Till 1928 there were no canteens on estates. Excise Notification No. 187, published in the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 12th July, 1929, authorised the opening of estate canteens. They are situated on estates and serve exclusively the labour force resident on them. One good feature of the estate canteen, as compared to the estate tavern, is that the former is under the management of the estate. These canteens are subject to local option polls of estate labourers. Only 1 canteen was opened in 1929. In 1930 there were 6 estate canteens. The number increased to 10 in 1931. There has been no change in the figure since then.

## CHAPTER XII.

### CONCLUSION.

45. *Indians other than estate labourers in Ceylon.*—During the early part of the year under review there was an agitation for the restriction of immigration into Ceylon of Indians, other than estate labourers. The State Council of Ceylon debated a motion tabled by one of its members on the subject, but it was not pressed as the Government undertook that the whole immigration policy would be reviewed in the near future. The agitation against the employment of Indian labourers was particularly directed against the Malayalees in Colombo who are employed in large numbers in the city as porters, gardeners, toddy tappers and domestic servants. The intervention of the Agent frustrated an attempt to throw out of employment and to repatriate over 200 Indian labourers employed in the Kirillapone Relief Scheme. The Municipal Council of Colombo passed a resolution that when Ceylonese labour is available, no non-Ceylonese labour should be employed, and that where retrenchment was found to be necessary, non-Ceylonese labour should be first dispensed with. Representations were therefore made to the Mayor of Colombo that there could be no justification for throwing out of employment the Indian labourers, who had served long in this

country, merely on racial grounds. It is hoped these representations will receive due consideration.

46. *Conclusion.*—It is a matter for satisfaction that, despite the economic crisis which this Island had to face for the past 3 years, its chief industries have now commenced to regain their lost ground. The price of tea is nearly double of what it was at the end of 1932. This very welcome improvement is due not only to the Tea Restriction Scheme, but also to the courage and efficiency the planting community as a whole exhibited during the very trying times of depression, coupled with the unvarying loyalty of the Tamil labourer to his employer. The price of rubber has also been steadily improving. The prospect of rubber has no doubt become brighter since the proposal for a Rubber Restriction Scheme has become an accomplished fact. It is pleasing to find that the infantile mortality among the Indian estate population in 1933 was the lowest during the last 15 years. There has also been progress in the education of children of the estate labourers. Thirty-four more estate schools were registered in 1933, and the percentage of children attending school has increased from 50·31 to 52·74. During the period of depression the benevolent activities on estates naturally received a set-back. But I am sanguine that with the prospect of brighter days such activities will receive the attention they deserve.

47. *Acknowledgments.*—It remains for me to acknowledge the courtesy and co-operation that I have received from all sides during the short period that I have been here. I am deeply indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. Peri Sunderam, the Minister of Labour, who, during the very difficult times of depression, has always championed the cause of labour and the estate labour in particular. I am also indebted to Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira for the unobtrusive and valuable services rendered by him to the Indian community in this Island, which were recognised by the well-merited title of "Dewan Bahadur" conferred upon him by His Excellency the Viceroy. My acknowledgments are due to Mr. S. P. Vytilingam, Member of the State Council and a proprietary planter, who has always espoused the cause of labour. My acknowledgments are also specially due to Mr. W. E. Hobday, the Controller of Labour, for his keen interest in all matters relating to Indian estate labourers, and for the courtesy and co-operation that I have received from him. My thanks are due to Mr. B. M. Selwyn, the Chairman, Mr. Gordon Pyper, the Vice-Chairman, and Mr. A. W. L. Turner, the Secretary, of the Planters' Association for their readiness to keep me in touch with all discussions affecting Indian labour. Finally, I would commend to the Government of India the ability and zeal displayed by my Assistant, Rao Sahib A. S. Narayanan, in the discharge of his duties. I would also like to place on record my appreciation of the work performed by all the members of my office staff.

T. L. R. CHANDRAN,

*The 11th April 1934.*

*Agent of the Government of India.*

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Indian estate labourers who passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon during the years 1924 to 1933.

Month.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January . . . . .	5,308	2,329	3,013	3,515	3,117	2,455	2,335	1,654	1,870	911
February . . . . .	7,934	3,913	3,954	7,637	7,936	2,908	3,639	2,699	2,663	1,070
March . . . . .	10,959	6,346	5,949	12,183	9,379	5,695	5,428	4,054	3,119	1,662
April . . . . .	16,189	8,305	7,317	15,491	9,112	7,973	7,535	4,709	4,318	1,364
May . . . . .	32,265	16,150	11,443	25,938	14,210	13,342	11,993	8,717	6,275	1,604
June . . . . .	25,147	17,722	14,598	24,225	17,499	14,514	14,567	11,891	8,275	2,399
July . . . . .	17,534	16,198	14,348	20,168	16,660	15,279	13,946	10,678	7,120	2,811
August . . . . .	11,293	10,673	10,266	12,258	12,113	9,472	8,112	4,876	4,314	2,289
September . . . . .	10,956	12,626	12,275	12,525	13,023	13,545	10,029	6,558	5,287	3,363
October . . . . .	7,237	12,216	7,991	8,220	15,866	10,602	6,225	5,613	3,527	4,020
November . . . . .	4,461	11,168	4,456	8,960	8,681	4,756	3,613	3,391	2,176	5,789
December . . . . .	4,706	7,939	6,136	8,278	6,111	4,554	4,000	3,407	1,925	5,626
Total . . . . .	153,989	125,585	101,746	159,398	133,712	105,095	91,422	68,337	50,869	32,898



APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of Indian estate labourers who returned from Ceylon to India via Dhaniškodi during the years 1924 to 1933.

Month.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January . . . . .	5,501	4,643	5,004	6,990	8,501	6,650	7,268	7,665	5,974	4,945
February . . . . .	5,873	4,324	5,044	8,848	9,669	10,347	11,239	8,674	6,772	6,041
March . . . . .	6,770	6,154	7,355	11,634	11,581	13,043	13,608	11,117	6,632	4,553
April . . . . .	6,807	5,950	6,753	7,969	9,776	13,188	11,357	9,423	6,498	3,806
May . . . . .	5,756	5,322	5,120	9,250	9,535	13,166	10,404	7,873	6,260	5,110
June . . . . .	5,175	4,825	5,256	7,773	8,823	8,255	10,477	5,753	4,976	5,168
July . . . . .	4,670	4,340	4,885	6,418	5,528	5,531	7,230	5,336	3,565	2,902
August . . . . .	3,126	3,592	4,580	5,838	6,126	7,048	7,483	4,703	4,078	4,070
September . . . . .	4,094	3,911	4,978	6,437	8,365	7,038	6,084	4,749	3,702	3,199
October . . . . .	2,036	3,613	3,757	4,748	4,944	3,982	4,137	3,547	2,785	2,498
November . . . . .	3,466	3,086	4,186	5,642	4,890	5,937	4,699	4,004	3,340	1,965
December . . . . .	2,850	3,443	4,347	5,934	5,858	7,043	4,742	3,022	3,575	2,369
TOTAL	56,124	53,203	61,265	87,481	93,596	101,228	98,728	75,866	58,157	46,626

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the figures of net immigration, i.e., excess of arrivals over departures, during the years 1924 to 1933.

Month.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January . . . . .	—193	—2,314	—1,991	—3,475	—5,384	—4,195	—4,933	—6,011	—4,104	—4,034
February . . . . .	2,061	—411	—1,090	—1,211	—1,733	—7,439	—7,600	—5,975	—4,109	—4,971
March . . . . .	4,189	192	—1,406	549	—2,202	—7,348	—8,180	—7,063	—3,513	—2,901
April . . . . .	9,382	2,355	564	7,522	—664	—5,215	—3,822	—4,624	—2,180	—2,442
May . . . . .	26,500	10,828	6,323	16,688	4,675	176	1,589	844	15	—3,506
June . . . . .	19,972	12,897	9,342	16,452	8,676	6,259	4,090	6,138	3,299	—2,769
July . . . . .	12,864	11,858	9,463	13,750	11,132	9,748	6,715	5,342	3,555	—91
August . . . . .	8,167	7,081	5,680	6,420	5,992	2,424	629	173	236	—1,781
September . . . . .	6,862	8,715	7,297	6,088	4,658	6,507	3,945	1,809	1,585	164
October . . . . .	5,201	8,603	4,234	3,472	10,922	6,620	2,088	2,066	742	1,522
November . . . . .	995	8,082	270	3,318	3,791	—1,181	—1,086	—613	—1,164	3,824
December . . . . .	1,856	4,496	1,789	2,344	253	—2,489	—742	385	—1,650	3,257
TOTAL . . . . .	97,865	72,382	40,481	71,917	40,116	3,867	—7,306	—7,529	—7,288	—13,728

## APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of recruiting licenses endorsed by the Agent during the years 1924 to 1933.

Month.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January . . . . .	2,942	1,566	1,625	2,154	2,264	1,568	1,546	692	331	..
February . . . . .	3,037	1,841	2,041	2,853	2,262	1,984	1,860	761	345	..
March . . . . .	3,036	2,358	2,366	2,886	2,738	2,404	2,081	955	349	..
April . . . . .	2,941	2,186	1,647	2,000	2,150	2,389	1,900	851	393	..
May . . . . .	2,732	2,004	1,601	2,329	1,964	1,995	1,756	675	470	5
June . . . . .	1,956	1,740	1,577	1,776	1,817	1,837	1,300	269	318	..
July . . . . .	1,561	1,646	1,416	1,321	1,555	1,485	1,147	169	151	..
August . . . . .	1,079	1,458	1,425	1,326	1,260	1,739	1,027	162	143	..
September . . . . .	1,064	1,392	1,437	1,226	1,333	1,358	742	174	80	437
October . . . . .	775	1,161	914	917	1,357	885	370	160	..	256
November . . . . .	960	1,374	932	1,373	920	951	366	163	..	356
December . . . . .	710	832	812	876	706	736	285	160	..	248
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>22,793</b>	<b>19,558</b>	<b>17,793</b>	<b>21,637</b>	<b>20,326</b>	<b>19,331</b>	<b>14,380</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>1,302</b>

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the areas in India from which estate labourers emigrated to Ceylon during the years 1924 to 1933.

Districts.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Anantapur . . . . .	1	2	8	3	2	2	8	..	..	..
Arcot, North . . . . .	14,209	6,604	3,302	3,921	3,008	3,026	3,729	2,372	1,493	1,223
Arcot, South . . . . .	11,808	4,873	3,639	6,493	5,218	4,208	4,062	4,107	1,979	879
Bellary . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	1	5	..	..	..
Chingleput . . . . .	2,340	2,479	1,942	5,285	3,890	1,855	1,542	968	542	545
Chittoor . . . . .	1,346	610	438	943	863	592	579	343	229	166
Cochin . . . . .	9	13	105	30	1	18	13	12	5	1
Coimbatore . . . . .	963	939	1,784	2,433	1,169	925	770	325	210	153
Cuddapah . . . . .	161	7	11	121	155	90	17	11	5	7
Godavari . . . . .	14	4	13	6	30	1	7	..	..	..
Guntur . . . . .	51	14	3	1	29	3	..	95	..	..
Hyderabad . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karikal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Kurnool . . . . .	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

APPENDIX V—contd.

Districts.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Kistna . . . . .	.. 15	.. 116	7	.. 79	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29	1	.. 6	.. 4
Madras . . . . .	.. 9,663	10,576	8,310	14,274	9,718	8,230	8,191	5,512	3,040	1,632
Malabar . . . . .	.. 259	222	429	636	372	462	218	100	54	36
Mysore . . . . .	.. 101	132	378	635	316	278	150	39	17	22
Nellore . . . . .	.. 15	37	3	39	6	8	8	3	..	..
Nilgiris . . . . .	.. 8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	.. 4	.. 1	6	.. 25	.. 1	.. 10	.. 10	1	..	..
Pudukottah . . . . .	.. 5,502	8,597	5,918	14,955	17,503	6,046	4,261	4,699	3,792	2,364
Ramanad . . . . .	.. 6,335	7,844	6,491	15,001	9,924	7,607	5,498	4,273	2,975	1,810
Salem . . . . .	.. 29,099	19,615	21,934	22,936	17,549	21,467	17,784	10,878	10,619	5,705
South Kanara . . . . .	.. 10,106	2	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore . . . . .	.. 1,623	13,444	8,586	13,620	23,148	6,432	6,761	7,233	5,578	3,132
Tinnevely . . . . .	.. 59,980	1,530	2,835	6,114	4,103	4,164	3,494	1,897	1,034	520
Trenchinopoly . . . . .	.. 352	47,375	35,020	52,836	36,218	39,133	33,774	25,326	19,197	14,635
Travancore . . . . .	.. 12	513	611	600	416	458	479	118	71	46
Vizagapatam . . . . .	.. 6	20	3	3	9	7	2	2	..	10
CEYLON BORN . . . . .	.. 6	14	46	24	25	47	31	12	.. 22	8
TOTAL . . . . .	153,989	125,585	121,860*	161,027†	133,712	105,095	91,422	68,337‡	50,869	32,898

\* Includes 114 passengers from whom the emigration fee was collected by the Protector of Emigrants.

† Includes 1,629 passengers from whom the emigration fee was collected by the Protector of Emigrants.

‡ Includes 180 emigrants and 211 non-emigrants despatched on 29th December 1931 from Mandapam Camp via Tuticorin Port.

## APPENDIX VI.

*Statement showing the number of Indian estate labourers repatriated by the Agent from Ceylon to India during the years 1924 to 1933 under Section 22 (1) of Ceylon Ordinance No. 1 of 1923, corresponding to Condition 6 of Government of India Notification No. 136-Emigration, dated the 17th February 1923.*

1933.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
January . . . . .	42	30	34	106
February . . . . .	19	13	11	43
March . . . . .	15	7	4	26
April . . . . .	12	7	7	26
May . . . . .	3	1	..	4
June . . . . .	4	2	4	10
July . . . . .	..	..	..	..
August . . . . .	..	..	..	..
September . . . . .	..	..	..	..
October . . . . .	..	..	..	..
November . . . . .	..	..	..	..
December . . . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1933 .	95	60	60	215
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1932 .	149	93	122	364
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1931 .	133	73	90	296
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1930 .	24	15	22	61
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1929 .	14	14	16	44
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1928 .	47	31	68	146
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1927 .	26	25	46	97
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1926 .	76	35	57	168
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1925 .	78	76	97	251
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1924 .	42	23	24	89

## APPENDIX VII.

*Statement showing the number of Indian estate labourers repatriated from Ceylon to India during the years 1924 to 1933 under the Ceylon Government Scheme of 1924.*

1933.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
January . . . . .	475	375	388	1,238
February . . . . .	739	579	627	1,945
March . . . . .	510	458	510	1,478
April . . . . .	351	300	234	885
May . . . . .	888	809	654	2,351
June . . . . .	670	675	553	1,898
July . . . . .	300	280	240	820
August . . . . .	196	93	74	273
September . . . . .	65	40	33	138
October . . . . .	40	21	16	77
November . . . . .	61	36	39	136
December . . . . .	58	31	40	129
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1933 .	4,263	3,697	3,408	11,368
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1932 .	2,707	2,105	2,131	6,943
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1931 .	1,914	1,374	1,484	4,772
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1930 .	1,274	887	1,055	3,216
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1929 .	1,224	973	946	3,143
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1928 .	1,324	951	1,078	3,353
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1927 .	855	652	697	2,204
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1926 .	956	611	707	2,274
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1925 .	642	412	510	1,564
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1924 .	253	110	119	482

## APPENDIX VIII.

*Statement showing the number of Indian estate labourers repatriated from Ceylon to India during the years 1930 to 1933 under the Ceylon Government Special Scheme of 1930 for the repatriation of labourers thrown out of employment, etc., through the Rubber Depression.*

1933.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January . . .	228	221	201	67	717
February . . .	237	209	191	76	713
March . . . .	204	202	160	68	634
April . . . . .	216	201	179	61	657
May . . . . .	170	166	140	63	539
June . . . . .	140	126	122	45	433
July . . . . .	56	55	56	17	184
August . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
September . . .	..	..	..	..	..
October . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
November . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
December . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1933 . . . . .</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>3,877</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1932 . . . . .</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>6,774</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1931 . . . . .</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>10,645</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1930 (OCTOBER— DECEMBER) . . .</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,183</b>



## APPENDIX IX.

*Statement showing the number of Indian estate labourers repatriated from Ceylon to India during 1932 and 1933 under the Ceylon Government Special Scheme of 1932 for the repatriation of Tea estate labourers.*

1933.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January . . .	176	186	162	42	566
February . . .	678	595	453	163	1,889
March . . .	769	699	533	192	2,193
April . . .	2,135	1,877	1,349	493	5,854
May . . .	2,689	2,823	2,117	786	8,415
June . . .	2,192	2,287	1,904	661	7,044
July . . .	245	301	219	84	849
August . . .	24	24	16	9	73
September . . .	..	..	..	..	..
October . . .	..	..	..	..	..
November . . .	..	..	..	..	..
December . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1933 . . .</b>	<b>8,908</b>	<b>8,792</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>26,883</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1932 (AUGUST TO DECEMBER) . . .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>257</b>

## APPENDIX X.

*Statement showing the births, deaths and infantile mortality rates for the whole population of Ceylon and for the Indian estate population during the years 1924 to 1933.*

Year.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.		Infantile deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 births.	
	Total population.	Indian estate population.	Total population.	Indian estate population.	Total population.	Indian estate population.
1924	36.79	41.2	25.29	35.2	186	256
1925	39.2	36.2	23.9	31.2	172	216
1926	41.0	43.1	24.7	30.0	174	209
1927	39.5	34.8	21.7	28.2	160	228
1928	39.3	34.5	24.4	27.6	177	211
1929	36.1	34.3	24.7	25.1	187	214
1930	37.1	33.5	24.2	22.1	175	194
1931	37.4	34.2	22.1	20.8	158	184
1932	37.0	36.6	20.5	18.7	162	188
1933	38.6	39.4	21.2	18.9	157	181

## APPENDIX XI.

*Statement showing the principal causes of death among Indian labourers on estates.*

Principal causes of death.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1. Dysentery	2,470	2,132	1,926	1,723	1,384	1,028	706	445	330
2. Debility	3,517	4,108	2,845	2,795	2,817	2,661	2,398	2,558	2,513
3. Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	1,442	1,440	1,703	1,597	1,349	1,080	846	663	523
4. Pneumonia	2,454	2,310	2,732	2,816	2,589	2,077	1,949	1,422	1,508
5. Ankylostomiasis.	1,501	1,474	1,269	1,299	1,237	1,186	1,019	878	709
6. Infantile Convulsions.	1,386	1,749	1,503	1,601	1,538	1,166	1,023	967	889
7. Dropsy	137	137	129	119	94	74	60	32	29
8. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	320	388	398	382	327	306	283	254	236
9. Anaemia	..	45	41	42	63	45	60	33	24
10. Other diseases.	6,390	6,961	6,931	7,450	6,984	6,723	5,887	5,179	4,927

## APPENDIX XII.

*Statement showing details of the number of registered schools on estates and the number of children attending them.*

Year.	Number of registered estate schools.	Number of children attending them.	Total number of children on estates between the ages of 6 and 10.
1924	275	11,615	63,102
1925	265	11,063	74,316
1926	294	12,397	80,867
1927	304	15,282	87,023
1928	364	17,722	81,858
1929	402	21,216	77,376
1930	501	26,079	77,723
1931	554	28,710	72,533
1932	544	28,713	70,598
1933	578	30,893	65,401

## APPENDIX XIII.

*Statement showing the number of arrack, toddy and foreign liquor shops in Ceylon mainly serving a population of Indian estate labourers in the planting districts during the years 1924 to 1933.*

Year.	Estate Taverns.				Estate Canteens.				Total number of shops.
	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.	Total.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.	Total.	
1924 . . .	64	104	..	168	..	..	..	..	168
1925 . . .	63	106	..	169	..	..	..	..	169
1926 . . .	62	98	..	160	..	..	..	..	160
1927 . . .	49	98	..	147	..	..	..	..	147
1928 . . .	47	89	..	136	..	..	..	..	136
1929 . . .	19	30	52	101	1	..	..	1	102
1930 . . .	18	28	52	98	4	1	1	6	104
1931 . . .	19	28	52	99	7	2	1	10	109
1932 . . .	35	31	52	118	6	3	1	10	128
1933 . . .	14	20	3	37	5	4	1	10	47