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Appendix. National Economic Accounts and Historical Data

A. Introduction

This Appendix is designed to serve two purposes. One is to give, in greater detail and with more careful annotation as to sources and reliability, some of the most important statistics cited in the text of this monograph. The second is to provide a source of economic data which can be mined by future students of Ceylon's economy and by those interested in economic development in a broader focus. With this latter intent in mind, the range and quantity of the data included in the Appendix go far beyond the statistical input requirements of the text. The usefulness of this Appendix as a source of information to be utilized by others is enhanced by the fact that as far as possible its format has been rendered comparable with the similar appendixes to be found in all the country analysis monographs produced by the Economic Growth Center at Yale University. In time, this will mean that if an investigator wishes to compare any one of dozens of economic series in, say, Ceylon, Ghana, and Greece (the Center plans to complete 25 to 30 of these studies in all) he can do so with the assurance that considerable effort has been expended in trying to make the series genuinely comparable.[1] It is the Center's hope that this will turn out to be a major contribution to the advancement of the empirical study of economic development in general.

There are two main sections to this Appendix. The first deals with the development of national accounting in Ceylon and the second with basic historical series of economic data. Each consists of a short critical essay on the data, followed by the tables themselves.

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[1]For an exposition of the terms of reference within which the data-gathering and data-evaluating aspects of the Country Analysis Program are being carried out, see Economic Growth Center at Yale University, A System of National Economic Accounts and Historical Data [New Haven, 1964].

B. National Accounts

1. Introduction

The development of national accounting in Ceylon began in 1947, when B. B. Das Gupta published a set of national income estimates as an appendix to a Report on Social Services.[1] His pioneering work covered the years 1937, 1938, 1942, 1943 and 1944. It is no longer necessary for a student of the subject to concern himself directly with the Das Gupta estimates. In 1952 a standardized system of accounts computation emerged which, though influenced by Das Gupta's work, differed from it in many ways. The new system, which was formulated by the then Director of Census and Statistics, K. Williams, was immediately enthroned as the official national accounting system, which it has remained to the present day.[2] Recently, the Census and Statistics Department (which will be informally cited here as CSD) prepared revised estimates going back through 1947 on the Williams method, with an additional total for 1938.[3] Moreover, private estimates which follow closely the Williams methodology extend back to 1926.[4] For continuity over a considerable period of time the Williams system is unrivaled.

When judged by other standards, though, the official accounts leave much to be desired. This will become clear in the exposition and critique which follows. The system of definitions and measurement techniques used was well designed to suit the economic structure and data problems existing in Ceylon at the time but economic change is rendering it obsolete and, in any case, it fails in many ways to meet modern international standards, as defined, for instance, by the Statistical Office of the

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1. S.P. 7 of 1947.

2. K. Williams, The National Income of Ceylon, Colombo, 1952.

3. See Table A-1, below.

4. Warnasena Rasaputram, Influence of Foreign Trade on the Level and Growth of National Income in Ceylon, 1926-57, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1959.

United Nations.[1] Thus, the Williams system, which was preserved intact for more than a decade, is now giving way to revisions. Later parts of this essay will discuss the revisions made so far (and more are sure to come), which have derived from two sources: (1) the Central Bank of Ceylon (CBC) has, in its Annual Reports of 1958 and succeeding years, improved estimation procedures in several areas and also provided first estimates of magnitudes which do not feature in the Williams system and (2) the Census and Statistics Department, in responding to the annual National Accounts Questionnaire sent out by the UN Statistical Office, has computed modified versions of the official (Williams) estimates which are more in line with accepted international practice. Finally, the accounts formulated by the present writer to fit into the Economic Growth Center's integrated system (see Tables A-2 through A-8, below) are based on the UN figures but deviate from them in several instances, in adding items which should be a part of the UN accounts but have not been included for Ceylon to date and by providing finer breakdowns in some areas than have been presented so far.

Thus four different accounts systems are used at some time in this monograph: the Williams system (because of its continuity), the CBC revisions (for the first light they throw on areas not previously illuminated), the UN accounts (for their closer conformqnce to world standards), and the revised UN figures of the Center integrated accounts (for, hopefully, a new high in comprehensiveness and international standardization). To use each of these systems intelligently and be able to distinguish actual changes in economic aggregates from purely statistical phenomena which arise from the quirks of each particular accounting system, it is necessary to have some understanding of the make-up and weaknesses of each. Promoting that understanding is the goal of this essay.

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1. A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables, Studies in Methods, Series No. 2 Rev. 1, New York, 1960; Methods of National Income Estimation, Series F. No. 8, New York, 1955.

The Williams (CSD) System

Since the Williams system is Ceylon's official system of national accounting and since it is the parent schema from which all later accounting frameworks have been derived, it is worth outlining and criticizing in some detail.[1]

Two definitionally identical aggregates are generated by the Williams scheme. Its author titled them Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross National Expenditure (GNE), but they do not correspond to the generally accepted definitions of these terms. The conversion to the more common definitions is, however, simple. Both GNP and GNE are valued at factor cost prices, but the addition of indirect taxes net of subsidies puts them on a market price valuation basis. Both include income earned abroad gross, not net, of income paid out to foreigners and thus correspond neither to Gross National Product nor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the accepted definitions, but produce a total which in the case of Ceylon is higher than either of these. There are also some less important deviations from standard practices.

Gross National Product is the sum of ten separately computed items.

1. Domestic exports. Total value of domestic exports as given in the Customs Returns minus 50% of the value of fertilizer imports and 100% of total imports of tea chests and acetic and formic acid, all of which are assumed to have been used as inputs in the production of domestic exports. This quantity is the net value (or a bit more than the net value, since the list of imported raw materials which has been netted out is not complete) of Ceylon's domestic exports, consisting mainly of agricultural output but also including a smattering of mined or manufactured items, as well as some value added by the industrial processing of agricultural exports. For all items, distribution costs incurred before the goods reach customs are included. The total, though it is

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However, readers who are not interested in the item-by-item description and critique skip the next few pages and turn to p. A-17.

Table A-1

Ceylon's Official (Williams) National Accounts, 1938-60[1]
(current prices, Rs. millions)

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
A. "Gross National Product"								
1. Domestic exports	255	572	699	815	911	982	1,469	1,779
a. Tea	172	288	381	567	590	650	752	800
b. Rubber	47	218	227	137	143	125	405	582
c. Coconut	26	69	69	103	167	190	281	373
d. Other	19	15	40	29	37	41	56	69
Minus: imported materials used	- 9	- 18	- 18	- 21	- 26	- 24	- 25	- 45
2. Local produce for Ceylon consumption	138	553	588	707[2]	763	764	890	1,080
a. Rice	29	112	124	136	163	180	190	200
b. Coconuts & coconut oil	14	35	47	84	87	79	115	166
c. Tea	5	14	15	14	26	26	35	34
d. Other food crops	28	188	173	195	180	173	198	269
e. Tobacco	1	4	4	3	4	5	6	7
f. Livestock products	14	45	46	70	102	100	106	120
g. Fish	8	27	29	24	26	27	32	48
h. Industrial products	29	81	98	108	115	118	141	159
i. Betel & arecanut	4	23	25	30	27	25	30	34
j. Firewood	2	8	10	12	10	9	11	12
k. Other	4	16	17	21	23	22	26	31
3. Trade, non-export	53	180	192	252	263	277	344	386
4. Transport, non-export	29	112	120	136	136	143	166	180
5. Professions	16	40	49	52	50	51	54	55
6. Personal & domestic services	42	166	182	205	230	239	246	271
7. Rent	25	41	43	44	48	52	58	68
8. Capital development	30	119	136	109	162	233	273	390
9. Government	50	194	239	255	283	295	336	363
10. Income from abroad	14	13	20	33	33	20	32	47
"Gross National Product"	652	1,990	2,268	2,608	2,879	3,056	3,868	4,619

Table A-1 (continued)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
A. "Gross National Product"									
1. Domestic exports	1,381	1,457	1,676	1,836	1,613	1,538	1,613	1,644	1,727
a. Tea	723	825	1,123	1,194	1,044	1,021	1,131	1,045	1,096
b. Rubber	373	338	285	347	293	300	258	298	378
c. Coconut	259	274	243	259	237	196	199	285	238
d. Other	53	49	63	72	78	71	63	64	62
Minus: Imported materials	- 27	- 29	- 38	- 36	- 39	- 50	- 38	- 48	- 47
2. Local produce for Ceylon consumption	1,271	1,250[2]	1,299	1,426	1,292	1,375	1,463	1,552	1,701
a. Rice	344	291	330	391	276	310	365	379	470
b. Coconuts & coconut oil	131	157	157	126	139	145	165	169	151
c. Tea	32	36	42	40	44	47	49	51	53
d. Other food crops	317	316	292	333	317	326	311	327	354
e. Tobacco	7	9	7	9	9	10	15	15	14
f. Livestock products	136	141	154	174	140	142	117	137	135
g. Fish	33	29	30	41	46	52	54	60	69
h. Industrial products	178	192	196	215	222	240	278	321	354
i. Betel & arecanut	45	41	42	43	49	50	52	34	37
j. Firewood	11	11	12	12	12	13	14	14	14
k. Other	37	37	39	42	38	40	43	45	50
3. Trade, non-export	407	332	287	296	334	354	402	425	440
4. Transport, non-export	191	192	187	212	237	258	267	294	311
5. Professions	57	57	64	67	68	72	80	81	82
6. Personal & domestic services	279	288	300	312	324	337	348	356	361
7. Rent	76	82	84	97	108	125	124	130	134
8. Capital development	409	377	367	443	497	479	512	556	545
9. Government	394	411	451	496	566	602	634	667	695
10. Income from abroad	42	35	33	49	57	60	50	48	49
"Gross National Product"	4,507	4,491	4,748	5,234	5,096	5,200	5,493	5,753	6,045

Table A-1 (continued)

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
B. "Gross National Expenditure"								
11. Imported consumption goods at market value	253	650	752	1,116	939	1,032	1,259	1,524
12. Consumption of local produce at market value	188	624	842	993	1,054	1,097	1,314	1,554
a. Rice	34	148	177	160	226	266	281	295
b. Coconuts & coconut oil	23	53	67	102	107	118	159	188
c. Tea	6	21	21	28	32	33	38	39
d. Other food crops	39	269	247	281	255	243	320	406
e. Tobacco	1	6	6	4	6	6	9	13
f. Livestock products	22	64	66	108	126	127	142	156
g. Fish	11	40	41	39	44	42	46	72
h. Industrial products	43	174	164	208	215	228	264	316
i. Betel & arecanut	5	33	35	44	39	35	43	49
j. Firewood	3	11	15	17	14	13	15	17
k. Other	5	24	23	27	30	31	37	44
Minus: Government local purchases	- 4	- 19	- 20	- 25	- 40	- 45	- 40	- 41
13. Personal & domestic services	56	197	219	243	268	276	281	319
14. Rent	23	39	41	40	43	47	52	61
15. Travel	11	46	51	40	42	44	45	54
16. Government current expenditure	71	200	246	276	298	335	387	411
17. Remittances & travel abroad	25	46	38	27	70	94	122	139
18. Dividends & interest payable to nonresidents	56	112	110	99	80	43	72	99
19. Gross domestic capital formation	50	182	210	170	229	330	396	556
a. Government	13	70	79	71	124	184	213	224
b. Private	37	112	131	99	105	146	183	332
20. Net change in foreign assets	- 22	-110	- 50	-263	42	- 55	143	109
21. Minus: Import & excise duties net of subsidies	- 61	-190	-177	-153	-141	-175	-202	-163
22. Statistical discrepancy	2	- 6	- 14	20	- 45	- 12	- 1	- 37
"Gross National Expenditure"	652	1,990	2,268	2,608	2,879	3,056	3,868	4,619[2]

Table A-1 (continued)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
B. "Gross National Expenditure"									
11. Imported consumption goods at market value	1,426	1,417	1,270	1,425	1,443	1,643	1,556	1,774	1,831
12. Consumption of local produce at market value	1,727	1,720[2]	1,732	1,849	1,711	1,799	1,854	1,952	2,172[2]
a. Rice	391	368	393	412	303	322	330	280	352
b. Coconuts & coconut oil	153	197	202	185	190	198	215	226	194
c. Tea	38	42	49	49	55	59	61	59	64
d. Other food crops	447	456	403	451	414	425	418	470	521
e. Tobacco	13	11	9	11	11	13	20	20	20
f. Livestock products	182	179	200	219	189	199	168	180	175
g. Fish	50	36	44	65	60	68	70	79	89
h. Industrial products	373	344	339	357	384	407	466	560	667
i. Betel & arecanut	65	59	60	61	70	72	74	49	53
j. Firewood	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20
k. Other	49	48	49	52	48	50	54	54	59
Minus: Government local purchases	- 50	- 31	- 33	- 30	- 31	- 32	- 41	- 44	- 52
13. Personal & domestic services	325	336	351	367	384	400	415	424	433
14. Rent	68	74	76	88	98	113	111	117	121
15. Travel	57	83	89	114	119	138	129	150	158
16. Government current expenditure	472	535	405	564	685	719	830	853	879
17. Remittances & travel abroad	170	108	105	119	126	113	122	102	72
18. Dividends & interest payable to non-residents	66	61	68	94	98	92	77	69	76
19. Gross Domestic Capital formation	609	559	500	624	693	697	724	865	861
a. Government	307	314	298	353	396	377	412	426	426
b. Private	302	245	200	271	297	320	312	439	535
20. Net change in foreign assets	-346	-230	288	260	25	-236	- 60	-195	-208
21. Minus: Import & excise duties net of subsidies	- 65	-185	-299	-282	-277	-285	-263	-328	-349
22. Statistical discrepancy	--	13	25	- 12	- 9	7	- 43	- 30	- 1
"Gross National Expenditure"	4,507	4,491	4,748[2]	5,234[2]	5,096	5,200	5,493[2]	5,753	6,045[2]

1. Source: Department of Census and Statistics, unpublished data; Statistical Abstract of Ceylon 1961. Some of the pre-1956 figures, which are unpublished, are revisions made by the Department of estimates published in earlier editions of the Statistical Abstract.

2. Does not equal the sum of its components; error present in original.

easy to obtain because of the relatively high quality of the customs statistics on which it relies, is a great hodge-podge conceptually. As an expression of the net output of domestic export goods it is rough, with a bias towards overstatement arising from the incompleteness of raw materials subtraction. The implied assumption that 50% of all imported fertilizer finds its way into export production is an arbitrary one. Moreover, no allowance has been made for changes in stocks, so while errors may be expected to average out over a number of years, for any given year there may be a considerable under- or over-statement of production under this head.

2. Locally produced articles consumed in Ceylon. This item consists of eleven sub-items. Among them they cover nearly all such output in the economy, though often very roughly.

a. Rice. Gross paddy output is estimated by multiplying a figure for total acreage harvested by an average yield figure obtained (in recent years) by a sample survey; net output of paddy is gross output minus an assumed two bushels an acre for seed. Net output is valued at the producers' prices prevailing in the various growing regions and, where applicable, at the ruling price under the government's Guaranteed Purchase Scheme (GPS). Distribution costs, as with all sub-items under this item are figured separately and included in items 3 and 4.

b. Coconuts and coconut oil. Total consumption is estimated by assuming that in each district it has remained at the per capita level which was revealed by the family budget survey of 1949[1] and adjusting for population growth. It is then valued at district producers' prices. As with other sub-items under this item whose production for local use is estimated on the basis of 1949

1. The New Consumer Price Index, S.P. 6 of 1953.

consumption, the estimate here is likely to be seriously out of date.

c. Tea. 1949 per capita consumption is multiplied by total population and a producers' price supplied by the Tea Controller.[1]

d. Other food crops. Two types of crops are included here: (1) grains, pulses, and root crops and (2) vegetables and fruits. Output and price data similar to those for rice -- but less dependable -- are used to compute the value of output at factor cost.

e. Tobacco. Includes the value of locally produced tobacco consumed in the form of cigars and chewing tobacco only. From estimated production is subtracted exports and the quantity used in local cigarette production (the latter is included under h., below). Small-scale production of cigars and chewing tobacco is thus included here rather than under cottage industry; since the tobacco is valued at growers' prices, any value added by the industrial production and distribution of these products is ignored.

f. Livestock products. The item includes animals slaughtered for food, increase in livestock population, and production of milk and eggs. District producer prices are used for valuation, but the output data are very weak and the estimate is thus a rough one.

g. Fish. Official Department of Fisheries data on catches and prices are used. These totals are thought to be considerably understated.

h. Industrial products. Factory and cottage production are handled separately. Data on the former, giving gross value of output, value of imported raw materials used, and domestic exports of factory output are obtained from the Department of Industries and used to estimate net retained factory output. Since until quite recently there were very few factories involved, many of

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1. A.R. of the Tea Controller, various years.

them government-owned, the task has not been too difficult. On cottage industry there is no direct information at all and an indirect -- and most unsatisfactory -- method is used. The income earned by persons engaged in cottage industry according to the 1946 census is simply adjusted for the change in total population and the consumer price index (CPI) since 1946. This figure is in crying need of revision: a recalculation on the basis of the 1953 census would be a small improvement; a survey of cottage industries would be a much greater one.

i. & j. Betel and arecanut; firewood. These estimates are also based on 1949 per capita consumption, population increase, and changes in consumer prices.

k. Other. Finally, since there is no inherent test for comprehensiveness in this item, an addition of three per cent of the total of sub-items above is made to cover production not already accounted for. It is likely that the range of items produced in Ceylon for local consumption has widened over the last decade and will continue to do so, so understatement of an ever-increasing magnitude can be expected to result from this arbitrary allowance for uncovered production.

3 and 4. Trade and Transport in goods other than export. These two items, which for reasons that will become obvious can be treated collectively, are probably the weakest ones in concept and method of the whole williams system. They are intended to include trade and transport in domestically produced goods for local consumption and in imports (distribution costs of domestic exports are included in item 1, while those of re-exports, a small item, escape inclusion altogether). Domestically produced and consumed goods are valued at retail prices. From this total retail value are subtracted the producers' value of the same goods (i.e., item 2), government purchases, and excise taxes net of subsidies. The resulting sum is then multiplied by .5, on the assumption that half of these goods are marketed and the other half used by their

producers for own consumption.[1] Of this quantity, which represents total distribution costs incurred on locally produced goods for domestic consumption, 70% is assumed to accrue to trade and 30% to transport (this crucial assumption is said by Williams[2] to have its origin in a sample survey but the details of the survey do not seem ever to have been published). Total distribution cost of imports of consumption goods is estimated, by class of good, on the basis of average spread between the retail and c.i.f. prices of a sample of goods in each class. For other imports, distribution costs are arbitrarily assumed to be 35% of c.i.f. value. In both cases total distribution cost is allocated between trade and transport on a 70-30 ratio. After distributive costs of imports and locally produced and consumed items are summed up, a deduction is made for the rent of commercial buildings (which is assumed to be 25% of total urban rents).

Much can be said in criticism of this item. It is obvious that far too much weight has been placed for far too long on the assumed proportions of 50% of total domestic non-export output being marketed and the 70-30 split between trade and transport. Moreover, a really important conceptual error has been pointed out in the CBC revisions:[3] in item 12 below, "Market value of consumption of local produce," all local production for domestic use is valued at retail prices. But here distribution costs are assumed to have been incurred only on the marketed half. Hence, the GNP and GNE concepts, which are supposed to be definitionally identical, are not in fact the same. Either market valuation of consumption expenditure should be revised downward or an imputed distribution cost should be added to the production side (the Central

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1. The source of the assumption is the 1951 rural economic survey. See Final Report of the Economic Survey of Rural Ceylon, S.P. 11 of 1954.

2. See Williams, p. 15.

3. See Central Bank Annual Report 1961, pp. 50-51.

Bank -- see below, p. A-20 -- chooses the latter course).

To goods transport, whose calculation has been described, is added passenger revenue on the railways and buses. To get net output in this sphere, the cost of imported motor fuels, lubricating oils, tires and tubes, and spare parts is subtracted out. Coverage of passenger transport is incomplete, both as to types of transport covered and imported inputs deducted.

5. Professions. Government employees are excluded, being counted under item 9. For private professionals, two different approaches are used. For those who are subject to income tax, earnings are estimated from tax records (an arbitrary 18% addition is made to allow for under-reporting). For other professions, of which a list has been compiled from the 1946 population census, 1946 earnings have been used as a base and multiplied by indexes of total population and wage rates, on the assumption that it is these things which determine professional income. As in other cases when this kind of calculation is used, direct information would be greatly preferable. Also, there is some suspicion that the list of professions used is outdated.

6. Personal and domestic services. This covers domestic services, hotel and restaurant services, and other private personal services. The procedure used is identical to the one just described in connection with professions not subject to income tax and suffers from the identical shortcomings.

7. Rent. What Williams intended this item to include is not clear, but in practice it consists of total urban rents (total rents of dwellings is the more common category). Total assessed rental value of urban buildings is obtained from the larger classes of local government: municipal councils, urban councils, and town councils. The estimates are very much on the low side because rural rents are totally ignored and also because the legally assessed values of urban rental property are likely to be lower and rise more slowly than the actual market values.

8. Capital development. This category is split into two sub-items: government and private.

a. Government. This is the sum of expenditure under several headings of the central government budget: capital expenditure from the revenue budget; loan fund expenditure (i.e., specially budgeted capital works expenditures); deferred maintenance reserve account; reserve, extension, and renewal funds; Colombo Plan and other foreign aid projects; Rubber Rehabilitation Scheme; and others. In other words, government capital expenditure is identified in accounting terms -- by what accounting head the expenditure falls under -- rather than by a direct examination of the actual goods purchased or created. To obtain net government capital goods output, government capital goods imports are deducted. Two major criticisms can be made of this procedure. One is that a more precise identification of capital expenditure would be desirable. The other is that by accepted international standards the definition of capital formation used is too broad, especially with regard to the inclusion of repair and maintenance expenditures. For a further comment, see pp. A-15 - A-16.

b. Private. Included here are (1) the value of building construction net of imported materials used, (2) erection cost of imported machinery, (3) cost of clearing and opening new land for tea, rubber and coconut plantations, and (4) value of locally manufactured tea and rubber machinery less the value of imported parts and accessories used in their manufacture. The biggest item -- and, unfortunately, the weakest -- is the first. There is no direct information on the volume of building construction that is at all reliable, so an indirect method devised by Williams has been used. An informal inquiry made by him in the Public Works Department and among private contractors revealed that approximately 30% of their building costs consisted

of imported materials. Accordingly, gross value of construction is taken to be 10/3 of the value of imported construction materials and net value to be that total minus the cost of the imported building materials. As to adequacy of measurement, this technique is obviously deficient; it takes no account of the changes in the ratio of imported materials to value of building construction that have undoubtedly taken place over the years. As to concept, it is not clear what is included: was it seriously intended by Williams to include rural construction, which clearly involves a much lower import component than the kinds of construction undertaken by the organizations he questioned? The point has never been made explicitly, but it probably does not. A further conceptual error is that import duties on building material imports have not been subtracted out, as they should be in a factor cost estimate. Incidentally, the measurement of construction in this way means that local production of building materials is included here under "capital development" rather than under industrial output.

The other components of private capital formation are less weak. Acreage of new estates opened up is obtained from various departments and valued at a subjective estimate of the average cost of opening up a new acre. Simple lack of data and inertia seem to account for the failure to include new acreage under paddy and other crops in these estimates. Replanting should also have been included (rubber replanting, in so far as it is subsidized by the government, has been included -- incorrectly -- under government capital formation, but tea and coconut replanting have been ignored). The erection costs of imported machinery are assumed to be 30% of the c.i.f. value. Information on the local manufacture of tea and rubber machinery is obtained directly from their few makers. A final criticism which must be made of these estimates of capital formation is that there seems to be some double counting as between the public and the private sectors: when the government lets out a contract to private

contractors, the value of the construction appears in both accounts.

9. Government. The remaining net output of government is measured by wages and salaries paid to government employees.

10. Income from abroad. This consists of the total of three balance of payments items: "foreign travel," "investment income," and "private donations and migrant transfers." As already noted, these items are taken gross and not net of the corresponding payments to foreigners. In any case, the item appropriate to a national income estimate would include only the second of these, i.e., factor income from abroad.

Gross National Expenditure is the sum of twelve items.

11. Market value of imported consumption goods. This item includes both private and government imports of consumer goods. Government imports of rice, flour, and sugar are divided between subsidized and free-market distribution and priced accordingly. Private imports are valued at c.i.f. value plus import duties plus distribution costs as estimated in items 3 and 4.

12. Market value of consumption of local produce. This item corresponds exactly with item 2, except that valuation in this case is at retail prices collected by the CSD.

13. Personal and domestic services. The totals under items 6 and 7 are reproduced here and expenditure on newspapers and cinemas is added. The added items are estimated directly and their totals should be accurate, but the failure to include certain other types of services results in some understatement.

14. Rent. Rent in item 7 is multiplied by 12/10, the multiplication being intended to convert it from net rental income to gross rental payments of tenants. A further deduction of 25% is made to allow for business rents. These adjustments are apparently arbitrary and could well be re-examined with an eye to possible revision.

15. Travel. Direct estimates (see item 4) of consumer expenditure on internal travel by trains and buses make up this item.

16. Central and local government current expenditure on goods and services. This is arrived at as a residual: from total government expenditure are subtracted transfer and capital items. The criticism made under item 8.a. about weaknesses of identifying capital expenditure through conventional government accounts applies here as well.

17. Remittances and travel abroad. Source: the balance of payments.

18. Dividends and interest payable to non-residents. This item is also from the balance of payments.

19. Gross domestic capital formation. This includes all the componen ts of item 8, plus the value of imported capital goods.

20. Net change in foreign assets. From the balance of payments.

21. Minus: Import and excise duties net of subsidies. This subtraction, whose source is the government accounts, converts GNE from a market price to a factor cost basis and makes it comparable with the GNP estimates already made.

22. Statistical discrepancy.

This completes a detailed exposition and critique of the Williams system, which has regulated official usage in Ceylon up to the present day. The system has many weaknesses. Conceptually, the aggregate that it produces is not of major interest, but this is a minor point since either GNP or GDP conventionally defined is easily obtained by a simple conversion. Methodologically, the system's weaknesses are those of the basic data and those arising from the reliance placed on rough estimation techniques which depend on certain assumed parameters. These "parameters" in several cases derive from purely subjective estimates and even where they were originally based on objective studies they are often outmoded now. Better parameter estimates are available in most cases -- e.g., from the 1953 Central Bank Consumer Finance

Survey, the 1958 Urban Budget Survey, and the 1959 Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment[1] -- and should be used. A shift to these newer estimates would effect considerable improvements in the accuracy of measurement with no change in the basic data inputs, though problems of comparability with earlier estimates would arise. Also, the 1953 census and, when available, the 1963 census could be used. A somewhat different problem is that the Williams system is almost impossible to work with in a disaggregated form: income by sector of origin, capital formation by type, and other breakdowns of interest cannot easily be extracted from it. Finally, there are no checks for comprehensiveness. Among the more obvious omissions are rural housing use and construction and inventory investment (though changes in livestock inventories are erroneously included under consumption).

It is interesting to note, however, that these shortcomings with regard to precision of definition and measurement and to comprehensiveness make relatively little difference in the measurement of economic growth.[2] The ease with which production for export and a few other important output components (e.g., rice production, government services) can be measured makes it easy to compute fairly good growth rates of national output. The absolute size of GNP according to the various accounting systems is less similar. The CSD concept of GNP is a consistently much smaller economic aggregate than GNP as measured by the United Nations or Center systems. When computing growth rates, then, it makes relatively little difference -- at least, over a fair stretch of time -- which system one uses; in talking about absolute levels, though -- say in comparing per capita income figures -- one must be careful to adjust for definitional and measurement differences.

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1. Central Bank of Ceylon, Survey of Ceylon's Consumer Finances, 1954; Report of the Committee to Revise the Cost of Living Index, S.P. 11 of 1959; Report to the Government of Ceylon on the Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Sample Survey of Ceylon, 1959 (Unpublished draft report), 1960.

2. See p. 4.10.

The Williams system was admirable for the time and place of its inception. It maximized reliance on the one really good set of statistics existing in an immediately post-colonial open economy -- those of foreign trade -- and required only a minimum of other data. It was an excellent pioneering effort but it has unfortunately been allowed to reign supreme for far too long after other systems became feasible. Now its weaknesses are widely recognized and a wholesale revision will undoubtedly take place just as soon as the inertia built up over the years can be overcome. In the meantime, the limited improvements made by the CBC and by the CSD in conjunction with the UN questionnaire have provided alternative estimates to the official ones.

3. The Central Bank Revisions

When the Central Bank began to publish national accounts estimates (in its 1958 Report) it did so for a purely practical reason: it is required by law to publish an economic review of the preceding year every March and because of lags in data collecting and processing the official CSD estimates were -- and are -- not available until after midyear. At first the Bank merely worked up preliminary estimates based strictly on Williams definitions but using projections and other rough estimates in place of the basic data that were not yet available. For political reasons it was felt that competitive estimates were to be avoided, so the Bank's figures were played down at first. The passage of time has, however, rendered the Williams system increasingly obsolete -- especially in the sense that the more sophisticated economic analyses being done by the Bank and others required estimates of many aggregates which did not appear in the Williams system and were not easy to derive from it -- and so, for the first time in its 1961 Report, the CBC began to revise the CSD methodology. The 1961 estimates (which also covered 1959 and 1960) were accompanied by a methodological note outlining the major departures from previous practices. Further changes were announced in the 1962 Bank Report. There is no need to summarize

these changes in detail, since those who require detailed knowledge of them can consult the relevant Annual Reports, but the main drift of the Bank's innovations can be indicated.

(1). The category Domestic Exports was transposed to Production for Export by adding in changes in locally held stocks of export commodities; the netting out of imported raw materials was made more comprehensive and the handling of re-export trade and the distribution costs of export goods were also improved.

(2). Trade and Transport were revised by making a somewhat improved allowance for nonmarketed production of locally produced and consumed goods and by imputing distribution costs on this type of production (this change was needed to make the output and expenditure sides of the Williams accounts balance -- see p. A-13, above). Coverage was also expanded slightly.

(3). The estimates for Rent, Services, and Gross domestic capital formation were all broadened. Initial -- but overly conservative -- calculations were made of rural rents. Financial services were measured for the first time. And a wider range of imported machinery, along with the growing domestic production of cement, were allowed for under investment.

(4). Net factor income from abroad was correctly redefined to be net of payments to the rest of the world and to include only factor payments, not foreign travel, private donations, or migrant transfers.

(5). On the expenditure side, various minor improvements were made. Coverage of non-factor service imports and of goods and services purchased in Ceylon by nonresidents was improved.

(6). Finally, various re-classifications were undertaken to highlight aggregates which did not feature in the Williams system.

Thus, some of the weaknesses of the CSD system which were mentioned in the preceding section have already been corrected by the CBC. The CBC accounts improve

upon the official estimates for the years since 1959 for which they have been compiled. Not being the official statistical agency, the Bank has not redone CSD estimates for earlier years. Even between the 1961 and 1962 Bank Reports the accounting systems used differ to some extent. The CBC accounts thus represent an improved interim system, useful for analyses of recent years but limited in their application to longer periods of time by their incomparability with other systems. They are part of a continuing improvement of Ceylon's national accounts. It is said that more corrections will be made in future editions of the Central Bank Report. In any case, the situation is in flux and a major revision, possibly a joint product of the Bank and Census and Statistics, is to be expected in time. Just how soon this needed change will come is an imponderable.

Besides introducing refinements in the measurement of GNP in current prices, the Central Bank also contributed the first constant-price estimates in 1956. The methodology first used to deflate GNP to constant prices is described in W. Rasaputram, "Gross National Product of Ceylon at Constant (1948) Prices," Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin, January 1956, pp. 8-16. A few minor changes have been made in the method of deflation since that time (e.g. 1956 and later 1959 prices were used) but the basic procedure remains unchanged. Mainly because of the paucity and weakness of price indexes for Ceylon (see pp. A-72 - A-73, below), the deflation of current-value estimates by an appropriate price series is often difficult. Import indexes for Ceylon are heavily dependent on the base period chosen for their construction and their widespread use in the deflation process adds an arbitrary element. The frequent use of the consumer price index (especially in the case of rent) contributes an upward bias to apparent real income growth. And the treatment of government consumption (real product is measured by gross wages and salaries paid) adds a further upward bias. In some cases physical output series can be used instead of deflated value series but such cases are

limited and, in any case, the physical series are generally far from perfect. It must be concluded that the estimates of real product are not only rougher than the current price estimates but have a distinct tendency to overestimate real income growth. It is interesting to note that in its 1962 Annual Report the CBC acknowledges this bias and promises a complete revamping of its real GNP series.

4. The Census and Statistics Department and the UN Questionnaire

While the Central Bank has taken the lead in improving the official system of national accounting, the main impetus for change at the Census and Statistics Department has come from the annual necessity to reply to the "National Accounts Questionnaire" sent out by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The UN asks national statistical services to conform "as closely as possible" to the UN System of National Accounts (SNA) and to indicate major deviations by footnotes. Barring internal inconsistency in the return that is sent in, it is published as received in the annual Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics. In the Yearbook the "major deviations" noted by the national statistical service are indicated by footnote, but aside from that the user is given no indication of how the data were compiled and just how close they come to the UN standards. In the case of Ceylon one would want to know how the CSD figures are adjusted to bring them into line with the SNA totals -- if this, indeed, is how the questionnaire is answered -- and what new estimates have been made. The final,crucial, question is: how closely do the reported figures correspond with the SNA definitions?

Ceylon replies to six of the nine tables asked for in the questionnaire: (1) Expenditure on GNP, (2) Industrial origin of GDP, (3) Distribution of the national income, (4) Composition of gross domestic capital formation, (5) Composition of private consumption expenditure, and (6) External transactions. The three which it has not as yet furnished are (1) the finance of gross domestic capital formation, (2) Receipts

and expenditures of households and private non-profit institutions, and (3) General government revenue and expenditure. Most of the data needed to fill in these last three can be obtained from various studies and calculations made by the Central Bank. The following paragraphs outline the procedure followed by the CSD in filling in the UN questionnaire.[1]

1. Expenditure on gross national product. Indirect estimates of most of the items included in the current-price portion of this table can be made by manipulating the totals of the expenditure side of the Williams accounts. Private consumption, imports, and exports are obtained in this way. In accord with UN procedure, more of government expenditure is classified as consumption and less as investment than under CSD practices. The only item which is totally missing in the Williams system is change in stocks. Various calculations have been used from time to time by the CSD in providing the UN with an estimate of this item, resulting in noncomparable figures in various issues of the Yearbook. The methods used to convert expenditure on GNP to constant prices have already been commented upon.

2. Industrial origin of gross domestic product. The Williams system of GNP calculation is partly an industrial system, so obtaining income originating in most of the two-digit industries identified in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) is not difficult. There are cases, though, in which special adjustments are needed. Domestic exports in the CSD system is an amalgam of various industries and is treated thus: mineral and manufacturing industries are broken out and reassigned to the appropriate categories; the resulting total is reduced by seven per cent to allow for distribution costs (which are arbitrarily apportioned between

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1. The account will be an imperfect one. There is no written manual of procedure on this matter and each occupant of the relevant office in the Department has had to devise his own methods. These methods have changed -- presumably improved -- through time. Both the 1962 and the 1963 Yearbooks contained revised estimates, apparently designed mainly to incorporate the CBC revisions already noted. The account given here was received orally from the current (1963) national accounts officer.

Trade and Transport) and credited to the ISIC category "Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing." Thus the industrial processing of tea and rubber (but not coconut) remains in agriculture. Other industries are identified in a generally satisfactory way, except for construction and ownership of dwellings, which err mainly in ignoring the rural sector.

3. Distribution of the national income is a very difficult table to compile from Ceylonese sources. Its first item, compensation of employees, consists of the central and local government wage bills, an estimate of corporate wages, and the service component of GNP under the CSD system. The estimate apparently errs in two important ways. By including all income originating in the service "industry" it must take in a great deal of entrepreneurial income. Working in the opposite direction is the apparent failure to include wages paid in kind, a major part of the compensation of corporate employees on the estates. Of the various forms of property income, rent should include all net rental income of persons, not just on dwellings but on the places of operation of businesses and governments as well; the UN figures seem to include all such rental income up through 1956, but in 1957 something slipped and from that year on rent in this table corresponds with total rent payments as an item of personal expenditure. The other elements of income from property -- interest, dividends, and corporate transfer payments -- are available only as a single total for the three of them; their source is income tax returns, corporate reports, and other kinds of information on business. Corporate retained earnings are estimated from corporate records, as are corporate direct taxes. Finally, income from unincorporated enterprises is computed strictly as a residual, being the difference between national income estimated by making the necessary subtractions from GNP and the sum of the other items of the present table, which have been calculated separately.

4. Composition of gross domestic capital formation. This table has two parts: GDCF by type of capital good and by type of purchaser. Since the various types of

capital goods are handled separately in the CSD system, the first part of the table poses no problem, except that construction of dwellings and other new buildings cannot be distinguished from each other. The division by type of purchaser is made on a rougher basis than the UN would like, being simply a public-private one, with private enterprises and public corporations being lumped together on the one side and government enterprises and general government on the other.

5. Composition of private consumption expenditure. Two methods are used to calculate consumer expenditure on the various categories of this table. Where possible, a national balance sheet method is used, taking production minus exports plus imports and valuing the resulting quantity at current market prices. In the relatively minor cases where total output is not known, indirect estimates are made on the basis of family budget surveys, assuming per capita consumption to be fixed either in absolute terms or as a percentage of total consumption expenditure. The latter method is of course the less desirable, since it assumes away changes in consumption patterns.

6. External transactions. This table merely repeats information from the balance of payments accounts.

How close, then, do Ceylon's responses to the National Accounts Questionnaire come to the specifications of the SNA? The question is made hard to answer by the fact that there exists no definite format in the Census and Statistics Department for answering the questionnaire. There have been procedural changes through the years (mostly in the direction of a closer compliance with SNA stipulations), not all of which have been mentioned in the narration just completed. In general, though, several shortcomings of the Ceylon responses stand out. All either remain uncorrected at present or else have been corrected only in the last one or two responses and are thus a feature of the data for most of the years in question.

Estimates of personal consumption expenditure run the risk of not being comprehensive; the three per cent allowance for "other goods" may be adequate for a low-income

society with a narrow range of goods and services consumed, but its tendency to ignore items such as the cost of operating personal automobiles, several kinds of recreation, and the cost of financial services will tell in time, as incomes rise. Government consumption expenditure, in the same table, is presented unadjusted on the financial year (October 1 - September 30) for the central government and on a calendar basis for local governments; otherwise SNA standards seem to be attained. Gross domestic fixed investment suffers the sins of its original means of estimation (see pp. A-14 - A-16, above); the need for more direct measurement of fixed investment is a crying one. Also, own-account rural construction using indigenous raw materials deserves attention. Increase in stocks has been dealt with in a generally inadequate manner and has been non-comparable from year to year; by 1962, a fair degree of coverage had been achieved, thanks largely to the simplicity of the island's economy and the fact that there are very few important types of stocks. Valuation has been made at current market prices.

Finally, mention should be made of depreciation. This is a notoriously difficult item to compute and it has yet to be handled adequately in Ceylon. At first the estimate required for the UN questionnaire (the aggregate does not appear in the Williams system) was estimated directly from an examination of corporate income statements, tax returns, etc. This yielded a figure which was obviously far too low and the attempt to measure depreciation directly was eventually abandoned. The present practice is simply to assume that it amounts to five per cent of GNP and that NNP is therefore 95 per cent of GNP.

5. <u>The Center Accounts</u>

In compiling the Center national accounts tables used in this monograph,[1]

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1. The tables themselves appear below, pp. A-42 - A-50, they are followed by detailed, item-by-item, notes on sources and methods.

consideration was given to the strengths and weaknesses of the systems just described. Because the Economic Growth Center had decided to use SNA definitions and a system of accounts which bear a close kinship to the SNA, the UN figures for Ceylon were taken as a starting point for the present calculations. The reason that the UN data could be only a starting point is simply that the Ceylon data published in the UN Yearbook fail in the several ways already mentioned to measure up to the SNA standards. Of the various shortcomings they possess, some of the more obvious ones have been remedied here. In several cases the shortcoming was an omission and it has been corrected by the addition of a rough estimate of the magnitude in question: this remedy reflects the belief that even a very rough estimate is a better approximation of the true quantity than zero, which is the magnitude implied if the item is simply ignored.

For each year, 1950 through 1960, eight tables have been prepared. They present in integrated fashion a statistical description of (A-2) Gross National Income and Expenditure at current market prices, (A-3) Gross National Expenditure at constant (1953) prices, (A-4) Personal Income, Outlays, and Saving, (A-5) General Government Revenue and Current Expenditure, (A-6) External Transactions, (A-7) Gross Domestic Capital Formation and Saving, and (A-8) Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product. They are closely akin to the UN tables on Ceylon in subject matter as well as approach, but there are some important deviations. These will be pointed out in a general way now. Detailed source notes on the Center tables follow the tables themselves.

A-2. Gross National Income and Expenditure at current market prices. This subject is handled in a manner similar to that of the two UN tables it replaces,[1] except for these differences. On the expenditure side of the account, there is some

1. Tables 1 (first part) and 3 in the United Nations Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.

additional detail shown and, more important, two major additions and two key alterations have been made. The additions are rural house rents (both paid and imputed) as an element of private consumption expenditure and rural subsistence construction as a component of gross domestic fixed capital formation. The alterations come in the estimation of increase in stocks and government expenditure, both capital and current.

Rural house rents were computed as follows. Total rural population for each year was estimated on the basis of data from the 1946 and 1953 population censuses and estimates of the Registrar-General's Department. Average household size was then computed, the sources of information being the 1946 census and the 1953 consumer survey (the slight growth trend appearing between these two dates was interpolated and extrapolated for other years). Dividing rural population by average size of household gave a figure for total number of rural houses. The average monthly rent which the 1953 census showed to apply to rented rural houses was assumed to apply to all rural houses and the multiplication of the estimated number of houses in existence in 1953 yielded the rural house rent bill for that year. For other years the 1953 average rent figure was deflated by the CPI with a one-year lag and multiplied by the corresponding total number of houses.

The estimates of rural subsistence construction interlock with these rent calculations. The change in number of rural houses was computed by comparing annual totals which had been reached in the manner just described. An estimate of the average cost of constructing a rural house -- presumably for 1959 -- appears in the Ten Year Plan (p. 473); it was applied directly to 1959 and, after deflation by the CPI, to other years. The average cost of construction for each year was then multiplied by the estimated number of new houses to obtain the item "Rural subsistence construction." It should be mentioned that these estimates are probably on the low side, since the Planning Secretariat, which made up the Ten Year Plan, was most interested in the quantity of resources which would have to be mobilized through the market to fulfil

the housing plan and may not have taken full account of the input of own-account labor in costing the housing needs of the country.

The figures on increase in stocks which appear in the UN tables are not used here for two reasons: they are quite inadequate in their method of computation in the early years of the period and where, for later years, when their adequacy is very much greater, they are non-comparable, both to the earlier figures and to each other. An entirely new and reasonably consistent series was thus constructed. To the potential user of these figures, though, the warning should be issued that they bear little or no resemblance in their results to any earlier stock estimates for Ceylon and there is no satisfactory way of checking their accuracy. If any reliance is to be put on them, it must be based on the circumstantial evidence of the method of their calculation, which is outlined here. The figures include stocks of tea, rubber, and livestock, and trade stocks of imports and locally produced goods for domestic consumption; from 1953 on they also include government-held food stocks (rice, flour, raw sugar, and white sugar); this last is the one break with year-to-year consistency in the series. Inventories in the economy are covered with a fairly high degree of comprehensiveness: manufacturing inventories are very small because the manufacturing sector itself is so small and stocks of coconuts and minor export goods are the only other ones omitted (coconut inventories are inherently incapable of being measured because the only available production estimates are based on the nut equivalents of the various coconut product exports plus estimated local consumption). Tea inventory change is taken as production minus exports minus estimated local consumption, all figures being based on the A.R. of the Tea Controller; valuation is at the average Colombo market price. Rubber inventory change is estimated in the same way, except that the figures on local consumption, which are based on surveys of local users of rubber by the Rubber Controller, are more accurate; they are valued at the average Colombo market prices for RSS 1 sheet. In both of these cases the method of computation

is faultless in principle but likely to be somewhat unreliable in practice because it involves subtracting one large number (exports) from another (production) and the resulting small difference (inventory change) is thus likely to be much more inaccurate than either of the numbers themselves. Inventory change among the various forms of livestock is measured using population figures reported to the Divisional Revenue Officers (a three-year moving average was used to smooth out idiosyncratic year-to-year fluctuations in these notoriously erratic but probably unbiased numbers) and prices consisting of the unweighted all-island average as collected by the CSD for 1960 and a deflation by the CPI for earlier years. Trade inventories of imports and domestically produced goods for local consumption have not been included in any previous inventory estimate; no information on them exists, so for want of a better source the approximate ratio for the United States of one per cent of sales per year (an average of the years preceding and following the year-end in question) was used to provide some sort of figure (the item turned out to be quite small, so it really has little effect on the overall totals). Finally, stock data for government-held food are from the A.R. of the Food Commissioner; changes are valued at Colombo wholesale prices.

Government current and capital expenditure was derived from the newly drawn up accounts for general government revenue and expenditure which are described below (pp. A-34 to A-36) and differ somewhat from the UN figures.

Distribution of Gross National Income (at market prices) corresponds quite closely to UN Table 3 (see p. A-24 above), which, however, is worked out on a factor cost basis. Only a few new or revised figures appear in the table. Payments by producers to individuals have been split into (1) wages and salaries, (2) employer contributions for social security, and (3) income in kind. The first of these is taken straight from the UN table. The second is zero in value up to the beginning of the Employees' Provident Fund scheme in 1959, after which the proportion of Fund

revenues contributed by employers had to be calculated indirectly. Total contributions made by both employees and employers are given in the A.R. of the Commissioner of Labour. The act which created the Fund provided for minimum contributions of six per cent of wages by participating employers and four per cent by employees. Higher contributions are permissible but it was thought reasonable to assume that total contributions broke down between employers and employees on a 60-40 ratio and the amount contributed was divided accordingly. The third item, income in kind, was added here. The estates make substantial compensation in the form of free goods and services. Only the most important of these, free rice, is included here. An estimate for 1948[1] put the value of free food issued by estates at Rs. 4.7 million. This estimate was extended to other years by multiplying it by indexes of rice prices and estate population. Since in the UN table the last two items were apparently left uncounted and thus must have wound up in the residual item, income of unincorporated enterprises, they are subtracted out of that item here.

To rental income of persons has been added the item already computed to cover rural house rents (the tacit assumption being that all rural rent paid or imputed becomes net rental income). The percentage of total rental income that is imputed to owners of owner-occupied housing has been estimated using information from the 1946 and 1953 censuses.

Entrepreneurial income ("income of unincorporated enterprises" in the UN table) has had rural subsistence construction added to it, on the assumption that this construction is not done by corporations. Both in the UN total and here it serves as a residual item, since there is no direct information on the subject. Accordingly, the statistical discrepancy which developed when GNP measured by the product approach was compared with GNP by the income approach was subtracted from this item.

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1. "Labour Conditions in Ceylon", International Labour Review, December 1949, p. 581.

An unorthodox procedure in the handling of taxes should be noted here. Export duties, one of the major sources of revenue for the central government in Ceylon, are considered by the UN to be indirect taxes (see Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1960, p. xvi), but the CSD regards them as direct taxes on corporations and, for once, their procedure was given preference here over that of the UN. The key consideration in principle is the incidence of the tax: does it fall on the producer or purchaser of the good? The general answer to the question is that it depends on the elasticities of supply and demand. In the particular case of Ceylon's export crops, the answer is clear-cut: the elasticity of supply is very low (most production plans must be made a considerable time in advance and a shift to other lines of production is very difficult) and the elasticity of demand is very high (Ceylon is, in fact, a nearly perfect competitor in the world markets for tea, rubber, and coconut products, and a small change in her prices while the prices of other suppliers of these products remained constant would mean a great change in the demand for her products). The tax therefore falls almost entirely on the producers and amounts to a direct tax on the plantation companies.

Subsidies are strictly defined here as producer subsidies. Often in Ceylon the entire "rice subsidy," which is really in large part a transfer payment to consumers rather than a subsidy to producers, is erroneously counted here.

Finally, since the aggregate dealt with here is Gross National Income, some estimate of capital consumption allowances must be added in. As already mentioned, earlier estimates used in national accounts must be adjudged failures, being obviously too low in value. The figures used here probably err on the low side, too, but they are at least the product of a careful direct study of corporate accounts[1] and may thus be considered the best available. They may or may not be an improvement on the simple

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1. W. Rasaputram, "Savings of the Ceylon Economy, 1950-59." Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin, January 1961, pp. 10 - 31.

assumption that depreciation is five per cent of GNP (see p. A-26, above).

A-3. Gross National Expenditure at constant (1953) prices is, of course, the result of a deflation of the first part of Table A-2. The accuracy of the table is severely limited by the inadequacy of the price indexes available for use as deflators; the weaknesses of these have been cited elsewhere. Private consumption expenditure is deflated by the all-items CPI; food by the food component of the CPI; housing by the overall CPI lagged one year and the fuel and light component of the CPI, currently weighted (the rent component of the CPI was eschewed for reasons which are mentioned elsewhere); and other consumer expenditure by the clothing and miscellaneous components of the CPI, currently weighted. General government consumption expenditure for 1953 and later years was deflated by the index implied in UN Table 1; the UN furnishes no deflation for earlier years, so the index used by Rasaputram in estimating constant-price GNP (see Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin, January 1956) was used (but the fit between the two indexes at their 1953 juncture was not good). An identical procedure was followed in the deflation of gross domestic fixed capital formation. Increase in stocks was deflated by an index which grew out of the stock-change estimates already described: price indexes were calculated for each of the goods whose stock changes were traced; the overall index was obtained by current weighting (a double weighting by the value of the stock and the value of the change in the stock was used). Exports and imports were deflated, respectively, by the export and import price indexes compiled by the CBC. The sum of all these items was taken to be Gross Domestic Product at 1953 prices. Net factor income from abroad was deflated by the overall implied deflator of GDP and subtracted from the GDP total to get expenditure on gross national product in real terms. Real Gross National Income, though, is a somewhat different concept: it was taken to be the same as expenditure on GNP, except that "net foreign investment" (i.e., exports of goods and services minus imports) was measured as a single quantity and always deflated by the import price index (whether net foreign

investment was positive or negative). This last concept measures changes in the ability of Ceylon nationals to acquire goods and services and allows for the "terms of trade effect" on their real income.

A-4. Personal Income, Outlay, and Saving poses no special problems and it is hard to see why the corresponding UN table from the National Accounts Questionnaire has not yet been filled in by the CSD. The probable reason is a lack of trust in the personal savings figure which emerges as a residual after consumption expenditure has been subtracted out of personal income and taxes and transfers have been allowed for. In the present instance the unreliable residual is not used, but the findings of Rasaputram in his savings study[1] are utilized instead, along with a statistical discrepancy.

A-5. General Government Revenue and Current Expenditure, by contrast, was the most difficult of the new tables to compile. The fundamental problem was to derive a consolidated budget on a "general government" basis (i.e., with all levels of government included but with public corporations and other autonomous producing units taken out). This problem has been solved here in a fairly rough manner. The starting point was the economic and functional reclassification of the central government accounts done by the Central Bank and published in its recent Reports. These accounts were further adjusted by netting out the Railway and Electrical Departments, the most obvious producing units included within the confines of the accounts (separately chartered public corporations had already been excluded). The resulting figures for budget years (which end on September 30) have been adjusted to calendar years by the simple expedient of taking three-fourths of the budget year which ends on September 30 of the calendar year in question and adding in one-fourth of the total for the next budget year. This elementary adjustment should give a satisfactory estimate of

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1. Ibid.

receipts and expenditure within given calendar years for all but the very most discontinuous forms of revenue and expenditure. Local government was then added in, but the degree of refinement possible in its handling was much less than with the central government. For the larger classifications (municipal councils, urban councils) a considerable but non-standard breakdown of revenues and expenditures can be made; for the smaller units (town councils, village committees) no breakdown at all is available. In general, it has been necessary to leave the producing activities of local governments in the "general government" accounts.

The main tasks to be accomplished were to split government revenue among four sources (direct taxes on households, direct taxes on corporations, indirect taxes, and income from property and entrepreneurship), to break down expenditure by function, and to distinguish between current and capital expenditure.

The Central Bank data, once the Railway and Electrical Departments were removed, provided the information for the revenue breakdown. The only remaining task was to split the revenue from certain direct taxes between corporations and households. The most important of these was the income tax, for which the proportion of tax assessments falling on households and corporations respectively are published (in the A.R. of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps, later called the A.R. of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue) but the corresponding proportions of tax collections are not. An estimate of the division of actual collections was made by taking the assessment proportions, using a three-year moving average to smooth out eccentric deviations, and introducing a two-year lag to allow changes in the assessment ratio to be reflected in the collection ratio. Receipts from the bank debits tax were divided between firms and households on the same ratio as existed in their total deposits (data on this were from the Central Bank Bulletin, various issues). For local governments a few arbitrary assumptions had to be made about sources of revenues (basically, that the revenues of town councils and village committees came

from the four possible sources in the same proportions as did the revenues of urban councils).

For the functional classification of expenditure, the work of the Central Bank was relied on where the Central government was concerned. Local governments once again had to be dealt with via arbitrary assumptions, but their expenditures are very small relative to those of the central government.

In distinguishing between current and capital expenditure the procedure of neither the Central Bank nor the UN was followed. The resulting estimate of government capital expenditure lies somewhere between the two, being smaller than that of the Central Bank and larger than that of the UN (the difference is obviously one of definition of the line between current and capital, so when the estimate of capital formation rises the estimate of current expenditure shrinks correspondingly). The Bank's work was used as a starting point. From its total for capital expenditure, investment by the Railway and Electrical Departments was subtracted, military investment was transferred to current expenditure, and "expenditure on capital repair and maintenance" was similarly reclassified. The resulting estimate, as noted, is somewhat larger than the one in the UN accounts. Part of the reason for the difference is that the central government data were not adjusted to a calendar year basis when reported to the UN by the CSD; adjusted data (such as those used here) would be expected to be somewhat higher than unadjusted ones, since they include a portion of the (usually higher) expenditure in the following budget year.

A-6. External transactions corresponds exactly with UN Table 6, except that the item on current transfers to and from the rest of the world in that table have never been filled in. This is puzzling, since the figures are easily available in the balance of payments accounts published by the Central Bank.

A-7. Gross domestic capital formation and saving is comprised exclusively of material which has already appeared in earlier tables. The fit of the items in the

table gives some indication of the accuracy of the measurement in all the preceding tables. The results in this case are not too good, since many of the items in this table -- change in stocks, income retained by producing units, and household savings -- are those for which the measurements available are weakest. All in all, this is the most inadequate table of the series and the area in which future reorganizers of Ceylon's national accounts might well concentrate their efforts (though in large part the improvement of these estimates implies the improvement of the whole accounting system).

A-8. Industrial origin of gross national product derives mainly from UN Table 2 (see pp. A-23 - A-24). The two tables are, in fact, identical, except for three points of deviation. The items "construction" and "ownership of dwellings" have had added to them rural subsistence construction and rural house rents respectively. Any other deviations between GNP at factor cost in the UN and the present accounts are mainly explained by differing treatment of taxes and subsidies; since these are mainly matters between the government and agricultural producers, the statistical discrepancy between the two estimates has been added to income originating in agriculture. The only unjustifiable element in this procedure is there is also some difference in income originating in government (i.e., government's total wage bill) and no attempt has been made to allow for this.

6. Using the Center Accounts

Besides the creation of improved accounts, another purpose of a methodological study such as this is to determine how much confidence may be placed in a given set of accounts when using them. Two fundamental questions must be asked. Are the aggregates correctly defined? Are they accurately measured?

Questions of definition have already been dealt with above. In brief, it has been found that the "Gross National Product" of the CSD system deviates in several ways from GNP as usually defined. The UN accounts adhere more closely to standard

definitions, but the Center accounts make still more progress in this direction by adding two quantities (rural subsistence construction and rural house rents) which bring the production frontier to precisely the point at which the UN itself recommends that it be drawn: to include all market production, plus the own-account production of food and housing. Similarly, each of the components of GNP has now been aligned quite closely with standard definitions, a considerable advance over the Williams scheme (this was accomplished mainly by the CSD in responding to the National Accounts Questionnaire). The user of the accounts presented here may thus rest assured that their elements have been defined to coincide with present international practice (in general, with UN recommendations).[1]

But how accurately has measurement been able to approximate the ideals represented by the definitions? With problems of definition now generally solved, the question of the reliability of the estimates reduces to one of the quality of the basic data and the appropriateness of the measuring techniques employed in turning them into national accounts estimates. Ceylon's basic data, as later sections of this Appendix make clear, are relatively good -- exceptionally fine for a country of such a low per capita income level. In most areas, it has been possible to devise fairly reliable estimates of the important aggregates of national accounting. On the other hand, corroborating estimates that could give the user of the accounts greater confidence in them have generally not been worked out (for instance, in Table A-3 income of unincorporated enterprises must be taken as a residual). In its broadest sense, the question of statistical reliability is unanswerable in any precise way and each reader must form his own subjective judgement from the methodological description given in this Appendix. In a narrower sense, though -- and an important one -- the question of measurement resolves itself to one of bias. In particular, many elements of the CSD system (on which, after all, the other systems are based) have been

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1. See A System of National Economic Accounts and Historical Data, op. cit.

calculated using population data and some estimate of the per capita value of the flow involved. Is any right to draw conclusions about levels and trends in per capita -- or, indeed, gross -- income forfeited thereby?

The items in the CSD total "GNP" which are based in part on population are 2b (Coconuts and coconut oil, locally consumed), 2c (Tea locally consumed), part of 2h (Industrial products; only cottage industry is estimated from population), 2i (Betel, arecanuts, and firewood locally consumed), 2j (Miscellaneous goods locally consumed), part of 3 and 4 (Trade and transport of locally produced and consumed goods; only trade and transport of those goods which are listed above has been estimated -- indirectly -- with population as a base), 5 (Professional services), and 6 (Personal and domestic services). The key question is: are these likely in fact to grow more rapidly or more slowly than the other elements of GNP? CSD "GNP" has been growing at about 4.5 per cent a year since 1950, at a faster rate than population, so tying these items to population growth produces a downward bias unless they have actually grown at a much lower rate than other items.[1] Subjectively, there seems no particular reason for expecting this to be so. Levels of consumption of coconuts, tea, etc., per head would be expected to rise, not fall, and the proportion of professionals in the populace -- and their incomes in the total -- should rise.

Putting the matter another way, what has happened to the population-based items as a percentage of GNP? As the table below shows, they have fallen slightly. This is another way of saying that other items have grown faster and that the use of

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1. Actually the comparison should be between <u>real</u> income growth and population, but the CSD publishes no constant-price estimates. Since price increases have been at a rate below one per cent per annum, the essential points remain valid; GNP has increased faster than population and items which are not estimated from population faster than those that are.

population-based estimates may well impart a downward bias to income growth. Thus, the basic conclusion to be garnered from a study of GNP growth -- that income per head has been slowly rising -- is shown by a detailed study of national accounts methodology at least not to be overly optimistic. The use of population in estimating Ceylon's GNP does not lead to upward bias. It seems more likely that any bias is slightly downward. Other minor instances of biased estimates have been noted in the discussions of specific items above, but they are of relatively little import. The general user can accept the estimates without concern that they produce a warped picture of actual trends in the economy.

Population-based Estimates as a % of CSD "GNP"

1946	..	21.6	1951	..	18.5	1956	..	18.8
1947	..	22.7	1952	..	19.1	1957	..	19.4
1948	..	22.0	1953	..	19.6	1958	..	19.8
1949	..	20.9	1954	..	18.9	1959	..	19.5
1950	..	19.1	1955	..	17.2	1960	..	19.0

Note: For items 2h (industrial products) and 3 and 4 (Trade and transport of locally produced goods for domestic consumption), the proportions of the total item falling into the population-based category was taken to be that of 1951, 45 and 32 per cent respectively. At least in the case of industrial products, where factory production has actually risen faster than cottage industry, this leads to some overstatement in later years.

7. Concluding note

This paper has reviewed the development of national accounting in Ceylon, showing the way in which the estimates of the present author were able to build upon earlier work. It is not meant to imply that these latest estimates represent any pinacle of achievement in the field. On the contrary, the evolution is continuing and they will doubtless soon be superseded in many ways. If, however, they represent improvements in some regards over what has gone before and if they serve in their turn as the basis for further advances, then they will have served their purpose.

8. The Center Accounts

Table A-2
Gross National Income and Expenditure at current market prices
(Rs. millions)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Expenditure on Gross National Product											
A. Private consumption expenditure	3,218.8	3,788.6	3,890.4	3,908.5	3,793.9	4,210.4	4,013.7	4,387.7	4,410.5	4,713.0	5,011.1
1. Food	1,521.7	1,812.1	1,983.8	1,986.6	1,922.6	2,140.9	2,018.3	2,278.3	2,233.9	2,348.2	2,441.4
2. Clothing	263.3	313.4	321.7	324.5	312.8	349.3	331.1	311.4	293.8	309.8	431.0
3. Rent	278.8	288.5	302.6	310.5	315.0	329.5	349.8	373.7	376.1	381.5	393.1
4. Durables) 5. Other)	1,155.0	1,374.6	1,282.3	1,286.9	1,243.5	1,390.7	1,314.5	1,424.3	1,506.7	1,613.5	1,745.6
B. Government current expenditures	342.2	399.5	440.6	470.0	483.8	530.8	568.1	638.4	745.6	831.5	873.8
1. General expenditures	96.2	118.0	121.9	144.5	150.6	166.1	179.9	209.0	245.5	260.8	270.0
2. Developmental expenditures	246.0	281.5	318.7	325.5	333.2	364.7	388.2	429.4	500.1	570.7	603.8
C. Gross fixed capital formation	410.1	525.1	616.8	546.9	478.2	588.0	608.0	673.6	683.5	821.0	840.8
1. Government fixed capital formation	222.4	241.3	308.3	292.9	264.2	315.3	335.1	328.2	345.4	355.2	378.7
2. Residential construction	75.4	117.1	131.7	104.6	118.7	156.2	157.7	164.4	160.7	164.9	156.4
Of which subsistence:	20.3	22.5	21 0	23.9	22.5	22.4	26.0	25.4	25.9	27.3	26.9
3. Enterprise fixed capital formation	112.3	166.7	176.8	149.4	95.3	116.5	115.2	181.0	177.4	300.9	305.7
D. Change in stocks	- 19.6	9.5	- 4.1	89.7	- 32.6	22.2	24.1	36.2	73.3	- 9.2	- 56.1
E. Exports of goods & services	1,617.0	1,967.7	1,564.7	1,698.2	1,914.3	2,070.5	1,845.9	1,795.5	1,912.1	2,079.2	2,078.5
F. Less: Imports of goods & services	1,344.0	1,737.3	1,856.7	1,774.8	1,540.1	1,658.8	1,857.5	2,057.5	2,001.3	2,236.7	2,227.6
G. Gross Domestic Product	4,224.5	4,953.1	4,651.7	4,938.5	5,097.5	5,763.1	5,202.3	5,473.9	5,823.7	6,198.8	6,520.5
H. Net factor income from abroad	- 54.0	- 64.2	- 45.5	- 37.8	- 46.6	- 61.3	- 55.4	- 51.0	- 40.6	- 36.7	- 44.2
I. Gross National Product	4,170.5	4,888.9	4,606.2	4,900.7	5,050.9	5,701.8	5,146.9	5,422.9	5,783.1	6,162.1	6,476.3
Distribution of Gross National Income											
J. Payments by producers to individuals	3,347.5	3,889.5	3,634.0	3,925.9	3,980.6	4,678.8	4,006.4	4,284.2	4,648.7	4,910.9	5,185.9
1. Compensation of employees	1,820.9	2,052.7	1,965.9	2,045.3	2,173.0	2,458.1	2,321.4	2,409.1	2,509.0	2,583.4	2,698.5
2. Entrepreneurial & property income) 3. Business transfer payments)	1,526.6	1,836.8	1,668.1	1,880.6	1,807.6	2,220.7	1,685.0	1,875.1	2,139.7	2,327.5	2,487.4
K. Income retained by producers	251.7	278.4	256.6	267.8	293.7	215.5	269.0	276.6	296.1	373.0	373.0*
1. Capital consumption allowances	139.0	143.0	138.0	148.0	167.0	169.0	183.0	210.0	235.0	305.0	305.0*
2. Retained earnings of corporations	112.7	135.4	118.6	119.8	126.7	46.5	86.0	66.6	61.1	68.0	68.0*
L. Payments by producers to gov't	605.4	757.7	757.5	765.1	837.6	938.0	1,012.5	1,039.7	1,053.7	1,099.1	1,167.1

*Preliminary

Table A- 3

Gross National Expenditure at Constant (1953) Prices

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
A. Private consumption expenditures	3,381.1	3,823.0	3,953.7	3,908.5	3,851.7	4,164.6	3,942.7	4,409.7	4,450.6	4,794.5	5,198.2
1. Food	1,593.4	1,885.6	2,103.7	1,986.6	1,920.7	2,158.2	2,070.1	2,301.3	2,238.4	2,376.7	2,567.2
2. Clothing	258.0	250.7	266.3	324.5	325.8	359.4	335.1	305.6	278.0	332.6	375.1
3. Rent	250.9	299.0	300.8	310.5	307.9	325.9	348.1	373.0	365.9	363.7	374.0
4. Durables) 5. Other)	1,278.8	1,387.7	1,282.9	1,286.9	1,297.3	1,321.1	1,189.4	1,429.8	1,568.3	1,721.5	1,881.9
B. Government current expenditures	370.3	435.7	484.7	470.0	549.1	589.1	641.2	659.5	779.9	865.2	923.7
C. Gross fixed capital formation	484.2	481.3	531.7	546.9	545.3	646.9	669.6	592.4	662.3	843.8	859.7
D. Change in stocks	- 19.2	8.9	- 4.3	89.7	- 35.5	26.4	28.8	45.4	94.7	- 11.6	- 72.4
E. Exports of goods & services	1,540.0	1,549.4	1,596.6	1,698.2	1,724.6	1,784.9	1,709.2	1,726.4	1,874.6	1,961.5	1,960.8
F. Less: Imports of goods & services	1,701.2	1,720.1	1,856.7	1,774.8	1,656.9	1,863.8	2,087.0	2,165.8	2,274.2	2,513.1	2,557.8
G. Real Gross Domestic Product	4,055.2	4,578.2	4,705.7	4,938.5	4,979.2	5,348.1	4,904.5	5,267.6	5,587.9	5,940.3	6,312.2
H. Net factor income from abroad	- 51.8	- 58.6	- 46.0	- 37.8	- 45.5	- 56.9	- 52.2	- 49.1	- 39.0	- 35.2	- 43.1
I. (Real Gross National Product	4,003.4	4,519.6	4,659.7	4,900.7	4,933.7	5,291.2	4,852.3	5,218.5	5,548.9	5,905.1	6,269.1
(Real Gross National Income	4,510.2	4,918.4	4,627.8	4,900.7	5,267.5	5,802.7	5,217.1	5,382.1	5,847.1	6,279.7	6,698.6

Table 1-4

Personal Income, Outlay, and Savings

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Receipts											
A. Payments by producers to individuals	3,347.5	3,889.5	3,634.0	3,925.9	3,980.6	4,678.8	4,006.4	4,284.2	[illegible]	4,910.9	5,185.9
1. Compensation of employees	1,820.9	2,052.7	1,965.9	2,045.3	2,173.0	2,458.1	2,321.4	2,409.1	2,509.0	2,583.4	2,698.5
a. Wages & salaries	1,816.0	2,047.6	1,960.1	2,037.6	2,166.3	2,451.6	2,314.6	2,402.3	2,502.2	2,569.7	2,625.8
b. Social security contributions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	65.2
c. Income in kind	4.9	5.1	5.8	7.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.5
2. Entrepreneurial & property income	1,526.6	1,836.8	1,668.1	1,880.6	1,807.6	2,220.7	1,685.0	1,875.1	[illegible]	2,327.5	2,487.4
a. Unincorporated farm income)	1,150.0	1,413.2	1,250.8	1,453.2	1,374.3	1,733.1	1,167.2	1,378.9	[illegible]	1,853.4	1,992.5
b. Unincorporated nonfarm income)											
c. Rental income	281.7	295.5	307.2	316.6	319.0	338.5	359.8	385.7	389.1	394.5	406.5
of which owner-occupied:	172.5	174.3	177.8	178.6	177.5	181.6	188.8	196.9	196.4	195.3	198.3
d. Interest & dividends	102.8	136.1	118.3	119.3	123.0	158.0	167.2	120.0	107.5	89.6	98.7
e. Less: Interest on consumer debt	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3
3. Business transfer payments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B. Transfer payments from government	138.0	250.7	323.3	201.9	116.5	101.0	177.2	195.4	215.1	256.3	276.7
C. Transfer payments from abroad	11.4	12.7	13.2	7.1	4.6	7.0	6.4	8.8	7.4	7.6	7.2
D. Personal Income	3,496.9	4,152.9	3,970.5	4,134.9	4,101.7	4,786.8	4,190.0	4,488.4	[illegible]	5,174.8	5,469.8
Outlays and Saving											
E. Private consumption expenditures	3,218.8	3,788.6	3,890.4	3,908.5	3,793.9	4,210.4	4,013.7	4,387.7	4,410.5	4,713.0	5,011.1
1. Food	1,521.7	1,812.1	1,983.8	1,986.6	1,922.6	2,140.9	2,018.3	2,278.3	2,233.9	2,348.2	2,441.4
Of which subsistence:	394.5	458.8	521.8	529.4	520.3	550.0	367.8	488.3	496.5	497.4	553.8
2. Clothing	263.3	313.4	321.7	324.5	312.8	349.3	331.1	811.4	293.8	369.8	431.0
3. Rent	278.8	288.5	302.6	310.5	315.0	329.5	349.8	373.7	376.1	381.5	393.1
Of which owner-occupied	172.5	174.3	177.8	178.6	177.5	181.6	188.8	196.9	196.4	195.3	198.3
4. Durables)	1,155.0	1,374.6	1,282.3	1,286.9	1,243.5	1,390.7	1,314.5	1,424.3	1,506.7	1,613.5	1,745.6
5. Other)											
F. Payments to government	53.5	61.7	84.5	91.4	88.8	91.4	99.8	84.4	96.3	92.6	196.2
1. Social security contributions	4.9	5.7	7.1	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.8	20.7	120.0
2. Personal taxes											
3. Other	48.6	56.0	77.4	85.4	82.4	84.5	92.2	76.4	87.5	71.9	76.2
G. Transfer payments to abroad	80.5	89.8	116.8	65.8	71.4	84.5	89.7	75.1	89.4	63.5	38.7
H. Personal saving	266.0	266.0	- 20.0	79.0	226.0	302.0	255.0	126.0	256.0	284.0	284.0
I. Statistical discrepancy	- 121.9	- 53.2	- 101.2	- 9.8	- 78.4	98.5	- 268.2	- 184.8	25.0	21.7	- 60.2
J. Personal Outlay and Saving	3,496.9	4,152.9	3,970.5	4,134.9	4,101.7	4,786.8	4,190.0	4,488.4	4,873.2	5,174.8	5,469.8

*Provisional

Table 1-4
(con't)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
M. Less: Adjustments	34.1	36.7	41.9	58.1	61.0	130.5	141.0	177.6	215.4	220.9	249.7
1. Subsidies	13.9	14.8	17.1	27.0	25.7	96.9	106.8	141.9	177.5	174.6	192.7
2. Interest on public debt	20.2	21.9	24.8	31.1	35.3	33.6	34.2	35.7	37.9	46.3	57.0
3. Statistical discrepancy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N. Gross National Income	4,170.5	4,888.9	4,606.2	4,900.7	5,050.9	5,701.8	5,146.9	5,422.9	5,783.1	6,162.1	6,476.3

Table

General Government Revenue and Current Expenditure

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Receipts											
A. Payments by producers	605.4	757.7	757.5	765.1	837.6	938.0	1,012.5	1,039.7	1,053.7	1,099.1	1,167.1
1. Corporate profits taxes	78.6	101.0	140.0	149.0	139.6	151.8	206.1	196.2	163.1	131.9	147.5
2. Property taxes	13.4	13.6	14.1	16.1	16.5	14.4	18.4	19.1	21.3	22.3	23.2
3. Commodity & transaction taxes	443.9	567.0	529.1	521.4	599.2	684.0	685.8	708.9	733.8	820.2	870.5
a. Excise	45.1	49.4	52.7	62.7	64.5	60.2	72.6	84.0	97.0	114.9	135.5
b. Sales	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
c. Turnover	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
d. Customs	398.8	517.6	476.4	458.7	534.7	623.8	613.2	624.9	636.8	705.3	735.0
(1) Import	202.4	248.8	257.6	249.0	247.7	265.3	290.6	300.7	310.9	376.8	411.2
(2) Export	196.4	268.8	218.8	209.7	287.0	358.5	322.6	324.2	325.9	328.5	323.8
e. Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Other business taxes and fees	35.3	43.4	38.7	42.9	44.5	47.7	57.6	66.4	72.5	63.2	74.6
5. Property income paid to government	27.1	30.8	33.7	35.1	37.3	37.3	39.3	42.5	49.6	48.3	50.0
6. Surplus of government enterprises	7.1	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	2.8	5.3	6.6	13.4	13.2	1.3
B. Payments by individuals	53.5	61.7	84.5	91.4	88.8	91.4	99.8	84.4	96.3	92.6	196.2
1. Social security contributions	4.9	5.7	7.1	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.8	20.7	120.0
2. Personal taxes) 3. Other)	48.6	56.0	77.4	85.4	82.4	84.5	92.2	76.4	87.5	71.9	76.2
C. Transfer payments from abroad	--	--	--	3.3	23.6	16.6	27.8	26.7	54.9	44.3	52.5
E. Total receipts	658.9	819.4	842.0	859.8	950.0	1,046.0	1,140.1	1,150.8	1,204.9	1,236.0	1,415.8
Current Expenditures											
F. Government ~~current expenditures~~	342.2	399.5	440.6	470.0	483.8	530.8	568.1	638.4	745.6	831.5	873.8
1. General expenditures	96.2	118.0	121.9	144.5	150.6	166.1	179.9	209.0	245.5	260.8	270.0
a. Administration	88.6	106.9	103.5	115.3	120.4	138.6	148.7	167.8	179.3	188.9	198.7
b. Defense	7.6	11.1	18.4	29.2	30.2	27.5	31.2	41.2	66.2	71.9	71.3
c. Community services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2. Developmental expenditures	246.0	281.5	318.7	325.5	333.2	364.7	388.2	429.4	500.1	570.7	603.8
a. Education	97.8	108.9	122.8	126.8	125.5	134.7	149.9	171.9	198.5	232.3	201.0
b. Health	65.2	72.6	84.7	88.9	91.7	95.3	104.0	112.4	126.4	144.6	146.4
c. Other social	7.2	9.8	12.8	12.5	22.0	22.3	22.9	18.7	33.1	51.6	95.1
d. Agriculture) e. Transport & communications) f. Other industry)	75.8	90.2	98.4	97.3	94.0	112.4	111.4	126.4	142.1	142.2	161.3
G. Subsidies	13.9	14.8	17.1	27.0	25.7	96.9	106.8	141.9	177.5	174.6	192.7
1. To food producers	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.7	8.9	55.5	43.4	68.8	85.1	89.3	124.9
2. To government enterprises & public corporations	6.8	8.5	10.9	18.1	14.6	36.4	55.1	55.4	61.4	62.4	57.9
3. To private firms	6.3	6.0	6.1	7.2	2.2	5.0	8.3	17.7	31.0	22.9	9.9

Table -5
(con't)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
H. Interest on public debt	20.2	21.9	24.8	31.1	35.3	33.6	34.2	35.7	37.9	46.3	57.0
I. Transfer payments to individuals	138.0	250.7	323.3	201.9	116.5	101.0	177.2	195.4	215.1	256.3	276.7
1. Social security benefits	31.4	35.5	40.4	43.4	50.7	52.1	63.4	70.2	80.5	91.8	94.8
2. Food "subsidy"	59.0	160.4	217.5	96.7	9.5	- 8.6	42.6	38.3	35.5	68.8	81.9
3. Other	47.6	54.8	65.4	61.8	56.3	57.5	71.2	86.9	99.1	95.7	100.0
J. Transfer payments to abroad	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
K. Surplus on current account	144.6	132.5	36.2	129.8	288.7	283.7	253.8	139.4	28.8	- 72.7	15.6
L. Total Current Expenditures & Surplus	658.9	819.4	842.0	859.8	950.0	1,046.0	1,140.1	1,150.8	1,204.9	1,236.0	1,415.8

Table [illegible]-3

External Transactions

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Receipts from Abroad											
A. Exports of goods & services	1,617.0	1,967.7	1,564.7	1,698.2	1,914.3	2,070.5	1,845.9	1,795.5	1,912.1	2,079.2	2,078.5
1. Merchandise	1,485.0	1,842.8	1,411.8	1,490.0	1,719.3	1,872.1	1,652.3	1,588.3	1,690.8	1,834.1	1,863.9
a. Food	..	914.2	..	937.7	1,249.1	..	1,155.5	1,117.4	1,240.4	1,156.7	1,199.1
b. Beverages & tobacco	..	1.8	..	1.6	1.6	..	2.2	1.1	--	0.7	--
c. Crude materials, inedible	..	661.2	..	405.3	376.8	..	380.5	382.8	327.5	400.0	474.6
d. Mineral fuels	..	66.9	..	60.5	55.6	..	66.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
e. Oils and fats	..	227.1	..	142.0	100.2	..	99.2	67.9	61.9	117.3	79.8
f. Chemicals	..	16.0	..	5.1	7.4	..	10.0	10.6	8.1	8.8	8.2
g. Manufactured goods	..	13.2	..	9.4	9.3	..	7.9	7.8	6.5	7.8	8.5
h. Machinery & transport equip.	..	2.0	..	3.1	5.8	..	4.2	1.9	4.9	5.9	3.4
i. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	..	0.6	..	0.8	1.2	..	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.2
j. Miscellaneous n.e.c.	..	1.4	..	2.5	2.3	..	7.0	90.6	59.5	54.6	54.4
k. Statistical discrepancy	..	- 61.6	..	- 78.0	- 90.0	..	- 82.1	- 93.2	- 19.8	80.0	32.4
2. Other	132.0	124.9	152.9	208.2	195.0	198.4	193.6	207.2	221.3	245.1	214.6
B. Factor income from abroad	18.1	26.2	21.7	23.3	21.5	33.1	42.2	40.5	36.6	32.7	31.8
C. Transfer payments to individuals	11.4	12.7	13.2	7.1	4.6	7.0	6.4	8.8	7.4	7.6	7.2
D. Transfer payments to government	--	--	--	3.3	23.6	16.6	27.8	26.7	54.9	44.3	52.5
E. Current Receipts from Abroad	1,646.5	2,006.6	1,599.6	1,731.9	1,964.0	2,127.2	1,922.3	1,871.5	2,011.0	2,163.8	2,170.0
Payments to Abroad											
F. Imports of goods & services	1,344.0	1,737.3	1,856.7	1,774.8	1,540.1	1,658.8	1,857.5	2,057.5	2,001.3	2,236.7	2,276.4
1. Merchandise	1,158.0	1,516.2	1,612.0	1,529.7	1,307.3	1,391.8	1,547.0	1,710.9	1,683.2	1,915.2	1,965.0
a. Food	583.1	676.3	767.0	774.8	645.5	604.1	680.6	712.2	693.4	788.7	741.8
b. Beverages & tobacco	12.6	19.4	22.0	21.7	18.6	20.6	22.0	24.0	21.9	22.9	22.8
c. Crude materials, inedible	40.9	70.6	62.5	58.4	57.1	23.3	28.0	29.9	22.8	30.9	34.0
d. Mineral fuels	100.8	126.9	151.9	145.1	102.8	143.8	127.0	224.0	141.5	151.3	144.2
e. Oils & fats	2.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	0.6	1.3	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.0
f. Chemicals	23.6	39.3	41.4	38.4	39.8	90.8	98.7	120.8	104.4	134.9	128.4
g. Manufactured goods	259.2	373.5	382.6	322.0	298.1	312.9	372.0	383.0	374.1	408.6	434.5
h. Machinery & transport equip.	90.8	165.1	194.6	176.4	128.7	156.3	187.9	202.3	234.7	330.5	292.8
i. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	53.0	81.1	75.3	66.8	102.1	83.3	89.4	93.7	95.7	124.9	155.3
j. Miscellaneous n.e.c.	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	23.9	22.5	11.1	24.2	7.7	0.9
k. Statistical discrepancy	- 8.8	- 42.4	- 172.8	- 78.2	- 89.7	- 67.8	- 82.4	- 93.1	- 33.3	- 89.8	5.3
2. Other	186.0	221.1	244.7	245.1	232.8	267.0	310.5	346.6	318.1	321.5	311.4
G. Factor income paid abroad	72.0	90.4	67.2	61.1	68.1	94.4	97.6	91.6	77.2	69.4	76.0
H. Transfer payments from individuals	80.5	89.8	116.8	65.8	71.4	84.5	89.7	75.1	85.4	63.5	38.7
I. Transfer payments from governments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
J. Surplus of nation on current acct	150.0	89.1	- 441.1	- 169.8	284.4	289.5	- 122.5	- 352.7	- 152.9	- 205.8	- 221.1
K. Current Pmnts to Abroad & Surplus	1,646.5	2,006.6	1,599.6	1,731.9	1,964.0	2,127.2	1,922.3	1,871.5	2,011.0	2,163.8	2,170.0

Table A-7

Gross Domestic Capital Formation and Saving

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Gross Domestic Capital Formation											
A. Gross fixed capital formation	401.1	525.1	616.8	546.9	478.2	588.0	608.0	673.6	683.5	821.0	840.8
1. Government fixed capital formation	222.4	241.3	308.3	292.9	264.2	315.3	335.1	328.2	345.4	355.2	378.7
2. Residential construction	75.4	117.1	131.7	104.6	118.7	156.2	157.7	164.4	160.7	164.9	156.4
Of which subsistence:	20.3	22.5	21.0	23.9	22.5	22.4	26.0	25.4	25.9	27.3	26.9
3. Enterprise fixed capital formation	112.3	166.7	176.8	149.4	95.3	116.5	115.2	181.0	177.4	300.9	305.7
B. Change in stocks	- 19.6	9.5	- 4.1	89.7	- 32.6	22.2	24.1	36.2	73.3	- 9.2	- 56.1
C. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	381.5	534.6	612.7	636.6	445.6	610.2	632.1	709.8	756.8	811.8	784.7
Gross Domestic Saving											
D. Income retained by producers	251.7	278.4	256.6	267.8	293.7	215.5	269.0	276.6	295.1	373.0	373.0
1. Capital consumption allowances	139.0	143.0	138.0	148.0	167.0	169.0	183.0	210.0	235.0	305.0	305.0*
2. Retained earnings of corporations	112.7	135.4	118.6	119.8	126.7	46.5	86.0	66.6	61.1	6[illegible].0	68.0*
a. Resident companies	77.3	105.6	77.6	85.7	83.2	46.1	67.1	54.2	46.7	..	..
b. Non-resident companies	34.1	28.9	37.8	31.1	41.4	- 4.4	13.7	4.9	5.6	..	..
c. Co-operative institutions	1.3	0.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	4.5	5.2	7.5	8.8	..	..
E. Personal saving	266.0	266.0	- 20.0	79.0	226.0	302.0	255.0	126.0	256.0	284.0	284.0*
F. Government surplus on current acc't	144.6	132.5	36.2	129.8	288.7	283.7	253.8	139.4	28.8	- 72.7	15.6
G. Less: Surplus of nation on current account	150.0	09.1	- 441.1	- 169.8	284.4	289.5	- 122.5	- 352.7	- 152.9	- 205.8	- 221.1
H. Statistical discrepancy	- 130.8	- 53.2	- 101.2	- 9.8	- 78.4	98.5	- 268.2	- 184.9	23.0	21.7	- 109.0
I. Gross Domestic Saving	381.5	534.6	612.7	636.6	445.6	610.2	632.1	709.8	756.8	811.8	784.7

Table A-3

Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
A. Agriculture, fishing, forestry	1,963.7	2,247.0	2,034.3	2,275.0	2,406.7	2,772.8	2,069.0	2,300.6	2,446.9	2,542.4	2,716.7
1. Tea & minor estate crops	660.6	645.9	565.9	666.0	962.5	849.0	835.0	735.9	718.9	765.1	817.3
2. Rubber	387.3	491.3	291.3	291.5	227.1	262.2	302.8	245.6	202.6	248.1	210.2
3. Coconut	398.0	495.4	337.1	395.6	354.2	332.0	327.1	284.2	301.1	402.6	331.1
4. Other	517.8	614.4	840.0	921.9	862.9	1,329.6	604.1	1,034.9	1,224.3	1,126.6	1,358.1
B. Mining & quarrying	6.2	8.1	6.2	4.1	4.7	7.2	7.4	6.6	3.8	5.2	5.8
C. Manufacturing	154.6	188.3	196.0	216.1	215.4	311.7	233.5	217.6	243.6	286.7	314.2
D. Construction	278.8	412.5	417.0	392.2	373.5	465.4	485.0	504.4	537.9	583.5	571.7
E. Electricity, gas and water	17.6	19.9	22.3	24.0	25.0	28.5	28.7	28.6	39.9	41.6	47.6
F. Transport & communications	294.1	340.3	191.0	222.6	222.2	250.5	270.9	290.3	300.7	328.3	347.1
G. Wholesale & retail trade	325.0	386.0	407.0	403.4	369.1	386.0	413.0	429.4	432.5	454.0	473.6
H. Banking, insurance, real estate	14.0	19.7	19.8	18.2	22.7	24.2	30.3	35.6	47.3	50.3	52.5
I. Ownership of dwellings	281.7	295.5	307.2	316.6	319.0	338.5	359.8	385.7	389.1	394.5	406.5
J. Public administration & defense	199.6	231.5	259.5	257.8	308.0	368.3	426.2	435.3	465.8	473.0	482.8
K. Services n.e.c.	406.9	463.9	445.4	464.8	483.7	519.3	546.1	575.7	596.2	603.3	654.6
L. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	3,942.2	4,612.7	4,305.7	4,594.8	4,750.0	5,472.4	4,869.9	5,209.8	5,503.7	5,789.8	6,072.7

NOTES ON SOURCES AND METHODS

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14 "Labour Conditions in Ceylon," International Labour Review, December 1949 (572-616) and January 1950 (1-20).

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16 _____, "Savings of the Ceylon Economy, 1950-59", Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin, January 1961, 10-31.

17 United Nations, Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, annual, 1957- .

Table 1. Gross National Income and Expenditure at Current Market Prices

2A. Private consumption expenditures: Item 1 from UN Table 1 [17], plus "rural house rents" (see 2A.3 below).

2A.1. Food: Item 1 from UN Table 5 [17].

2A.2. Clothing: Item 4 from UN Table 5 [17].

2A.3. Rent: Item 5 from UN Table 5 [17] (which includes urban rents only), plus "rural house rents".

Rural house rents: Rural population was estimated from the censuses ([9], [10]) and the Registrar-General's estimates [11]; average household size taken from 1946 Census [9] and 1953 CBC Survey [2], with the implied growth interpolated and extrapolated to provide estimates for other years; number of rural houses in each year estimated by dividing rural population by average size of household; monthly rent on rented rural houses shown by 1953 Census [10] assumed to apply to all rural houses, deflated by CPI (lagged one year) to obtain rent for other years; resulting average rent multiplied by number of houses to yield total rent bills.

2A.4. Durables: Total of items 2, 3, and 6-15 from UN Table 5 [17];
2A.5. Other: durables expenditure is not available separately.

2B. Government current expenditures: Sum of:
Central government: Item 17 from CBC Table 20[1] [1] (purchases of goods and services), plus Item 21 (a) (i) (defense capital formation) and "Expenditure on capital maintenance" from the same table, minus Item 1 (charges and sales) from CBC Table 20, minus current expenditures of the Railway and Electrical Departments [5]; all adjusted to calendar year from budget year (October-September) by the simple process of calling 3/4 of 1959/60 expenditure plus 1/4 of 1960-61 expenditure the total for 1960.[2]

Local government: Total expenditures of Municipal Councils, Urban Councils, Town Councils, and Village Committees [12], other than those identified as capital formation or transfers to the public (see Items 2C1. and 2E. below).

2B1. General expenditures: Sum of:
Central government: Item 17(a) from CBC Table 20 [1] (purchases of goods and services: administration), plus Item 21 (a) (i) (defense capital formation) from the same table, adjusted to the calendar year.

Local government: 25 per cent of total expenditures (rough estimate) [12].

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1. References to table numbers in the CBC Annual Report are to the 1961 edition; similar tables appear in Reports of other years, but their numbers vary.

2. All central government data have been adjusted in this way.

2B2. Developmental expenditures: a residual, 2B minus 2B1.

2C. Gross fixed capital formation: Item 1a-1b from the lower half of UN Table 4 [17] (fixed capital formation by private enterprises and public corporations), plus subsistence construction (see 2C2. below), plus government fixed capital formation (see 2C1 below).

2C1. Government fixed capital formation: Sum of:
Central government: Item 21 from CBC Table 20 [1] (capital formation), minus "Expenditure on capital maintenance" from the same table, minus Item 21 (a) (i) (defense capital formation), adjusted to the calendar year.

Local government: 80% of "Public works" expenditure of Municipal Councils [12] (20% is assumed to be maintenance work), plus 20% of the expenditures of other local governments (a rough estimate based on the assumption that other local governments spend the same percentage of their budgets on capital formation as Municipal Councils do).

2C2. Residential construction: Sum of:
Market construction: Given in Ten Year Plan [13], p. 474, as Rs. 139 million for 1957; this is 44.3 per cent of all building construction in that year and the same percentage is assumed to apply in all years, i.e. Item 1a-1b from the top half of UN Table 4 [17] is multiplied by .443.

Subsistence construction: The change in the estimated number of rural houses from year to year (see 2C2) is multiplied by the estimated cost of building a rural house; the latter was given for 1959 in [13] and this figures was deflated by the CPI for other years; multiplying by the number of houses added during the year gives the estimate (it is a conservative one, since the assumed average cost of building a new house is conservative and no allowance is made for the replacement of existing houses).

Of which subsistence: Subsistence proportion just described.

2C3. Enterprise fixed capital formation: Residual: Item 1a-1b from the lower half of UN Table 4 [17] (fixed capital formation by private enterprises and public corporations), minus the market proportion of Item 2C2. above.

2D. Change in stocks: Sum of:
Tea and rubber: Production, minus exports and local consumption ([8], [9]), valued at Colombo market prices.

Livestock: Change in livestock population returns [12], smoothed by a three-year moving average to even out idiosyncratic year-to-year variations arising from the unreliability of the reporting system, valued at 1960 prices (unpublished C S D data), deflated by the CPI for earlier years.

Government-held food (includes rice, flour, raw sugar, and white sugar): Changes in stock data (from [6]), valued at Colombo wholesale prices.

Trade inventories of imports and domestically-produced goods: These inventories were assumed to be one per cent of the total of imports and domestic non-export production (this is the U.S. ratio, which was used for want of better data) at all times; the item turned out to be very small in practice.

2E. Exports of goods and services: Item 5 from UN Table 1 [17].

2F. Less: Imports of goods and services: Item 6 from UN Table 1 [17].

2G. Gross Domestic Product: Sum of Items 2A-2F, above.

2H. Net factor income from abroad: Item 7 from UN Table 1 [17].

2I. Gross National Product: Sum of Items 2G and 2H, above.

2J. Payments by producers to individuals: Sum of Items 2J1-2J3, below.

2J1. Compensation of employees: Item 1 from UN Table 3 [17] (called "compensation of employees" there, but actually including only wages and salaries), plus:

Social security contributions: Employees' Provident Fund scheme came into existence in 1958 and the first contributions were made in 1959; because the act provides for minimum contributions of six per cent by employers and four per cent by employees the employers' share was assumed to be 60 per cent of total collections [5].

Income in kind: Comprises estimates of free food provided to estate laborers (the largest payment in kind by corporate employers and the only one estimated here); an estimate for 1948 (from [14]) has been extended to later years by multiplying by indexes of rice prices and estate population.

2J2. Entrepreneurial and property income:

2J3. Business transfer payments: Items 2 and 3 from UN Table 3 [17], plus "rural house rents" (see 2C3, above), plus subsistence construction (see 2C2, above), plus statistical discrepancy (since "Income of unincorporated enterprises" is a residual item in the UN system, any further residual which emerged in equating Gross National Income to Gross National Product in this table was added in here); business transfer payments cannot be identified separately.

2K. Income retained by producers: From [16]; 1959 figures are used for 1960 as well, pending the extension of the series.

2K1. Capital consumption allowances: From [16].

2K2. Retained earnings of corporations: From [16].

2L. Payments by producers to governments: See 5A, below.

2M. Less: Adjustments: Sum of Items 2M1 - 2M5, below.

2M1. Subsidies: Sum of:
Food subsidy (producer part): Quantities of paddy and minor food crops purchased under Guaranteed Purchase Scheme, times the difference between prices paid producers and the f.o.b. import price.

Subsidies to government enterprises and public corporations: Deficits of Railway and Electrical Departments [3], plus Item 17(d) from CBC Table 20 [1] (payments to government enterprises), minus current expenditures of Railway and Electrical Departments.

Subsidies to private firms: Item 18(a)(v) from CBC Table 20 [1] ("other transfer payments to private current accounts").

2M2. Interest on public debt: Item 7 from UN Table 3 [17].

2M3. Statistical discrepancy: Included in 2J2, above; see note for that item.

2N. Gross National Income: Sum of 2J - 2M, above.

Table A-3 Gross National Expenditure at Constant (1953) Prices

N.B. Items in this table correspond to those in Table A-2, except that they are deflated to 1953 prices by the price indexes indicated.

3A. Private consumption expenditures: All-items CPI up to 1953; implied deflator in UN Table 1 [17] thereafter.

3A1. Food: Food component of CPI.

3A2. Clothing: Clothing component of CPI.

3A3. Rent: All-items CPI, lagged one year (this is a better deflator than the rent component of the CPI, which severely understates price increases).

3A4. Durables: A residual item: 3A minus 3A1,
3A5 Other: 3A2, and 3A3, above.

3B. Government current expenditures: Rasaputram - CBC Index [15] up to 1953; implied deflator in UN Table 1 [17] thereafter.

3C. Gross fixed capital formation: Same as 3B.

3D. Change in stocks: Deflated by an index computed using the prices of the various items in the stock estimate, currently weighted (double-weighted by an average of the value of the stock and value of change in the stock).

3E. Exports of goods and services: CBC export price index [1].

3F. Less: Imports of goods and services: CBC import price index [1].

3G. Real Gross Domestic Product: Sum of 3A - 3F, above.

3H. Net factor income from abroad: Deflator implied by comparing GDP here with GDP in Table A-2 used to deflate this item.

3I. Real Gross National Product: Real GNP is the sum of 3G and 3H, above;
Real Gross National Income: real GNI is the sum of 3A, 3D, 3H, and "net foreign investment" (i.e., 2E minus 2F in Table A-2), the last item deflated by the import price index.

Table A-4. Personal Income, Outlays, and Saving

4A. Payments by producers to individuals: 2J.

4A1. Compensation of employees: 2J1.

4A1a. Wages & salaries: See 2J1.

4A1b. Social security contributions: See 2J1.

4A1c. Income in kind: See 2J1.

4A2. Entrepreneurial and property income: 2J2; includes business transfer payments.

4A2a. Unincorporated farm income: A residual: 4A2, minus the sum of 4-A2c,
4A2b. Unincorporated nonfarm income: 4A2d, and 4A2e; because this item is a pure residual division into farm and nonfarm income is impossible.

4A2c. Rental income: Item 9 from UN Table 3 [17] (urban rental income), plus "rural house rents" (see Item 2A3, above).

Of which owner-occupied: Proportions of urban and rural rental incomes, based on percentage of houses reported as owner-occupied in the 1946 and 1951 censuses [10], [11], with intermediate or extrapolated proportions used for other years.

4A2d. Interest and dividends: Item 3b - 3d from UN Table 3 [17]; also includes corporate transfer payments.

4A2e. Less: Interest on consumer debt: Item 6 from UN Table 3 [17].

4A3. Business transfer payments: Included in 4A2d, above; the value of this item is probably very small.

4B. Transfer payments from government: Sum of:
Central government transfer payments to individuals: Items 18(a)(iii) (pensions to government employees) and 18(a)(iv) (direct relief) from CBC Table 20 [1], plus the part of Item 18(a)(i) ("food subsidies") remaining after the producer part of the "subsidy" (see 2M1, above) has been removed, all adjusted to the calendar year.

Local government transfer payments to individuals: Expenditures on "Assistance and poor relief" by Municipal Councils [12], plus ten per cent of the expenditures of other local governments (the percentage is based on the expenditures of Municipal Councils on "Assistance and poor relief").

4C. Transfer payments from abroad: Credit Item 9 from CBC Table 25A [1].

4D. Personal Income: Sum of 4A - 4C, above.

4E. Private consumption expenditures: 2A.

4E1. Food: 2A1.

Of which subsistence: a constant proportion of certain domestic crops (proportions taken from [1], 1961 [illegible], total value of net output for each crop being taken from the CSD national accounts [12]: 60 per cent of rice, 40 per cent of coconuts and coconut oil, 50 per cent of other food crops, and five per cent of fish.

4E2. Clothing: 2A2.

4E3. Rent: 2A3.
Of which owner-occupied: See 4A2c, above.
4E4. Durables:
4E5. Other: 2A4-2A5.

4F. Payments to government: Sum of 4F1 and 4F2-4F3, below.

4F1. Social security contributions: Item 3 from CBC Table 20 [1] (social insurance contributions), plus total contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund [5] (1959 and 1960 only).

4F2. Personal taxes:
4F3. Other: Items 2 (taxes on income, profits and personal expenditure), 4 (death duties, wealth tax and gift tax), and 7 (other taxes and levies) from CBC Table 20 [1], minus allowances for direct taxes estimated to have been paid by corporations: a part of the income tax and surcharge on income tax based on assessments made by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue [4] (these taxes apply to both firms and individuals and no data are published on collections from each; the division of assessments between the two, year by year, was smoothed by a three-year moving average, lagged two years to allow collections to catch up with assessments, and applied to total collections to estimate the amounts collected from persons and companies respectively), all of the profits and excess profits taxes and of contributions by government departments and enterprises in lieu of income tax, and 40 per cent of the bank debits tax (representing the proportion of demand deposits held by corporations, according to CBC data) (the source for all of these was [3]); "Other", Item 4F3, refers to fees and fines paid by individuals to government, a small item which cannot be separately identified.

4G. Transfer payments to abroad: Debit Item 9 from CBC Table 25 [1].

4H. Personal saving: Kasaputram's "average estimate" from his Table 11 [16].

4I. Statistical discrepancy: Arises because the estimate of personal saving used (4H), which is believed to be the best available, does not match perfectly the difference between personal receipts and outlays; Personal Outlays and Saving (4J) is therefore set equal to Personal Income (4D) and this statistical discrepancy serves as the balancing item.

4J. Personal Outlays and Saving: Sum of 4E - 4I, above.

Table A-5, General Government Revenue and Current Expenditure

5A. Payments by Producers: Sum of 5A1 - 5A6, below.

5A1. Corporate profits tax: The part of the income tax and surcharge on income tax judged to have been paid by companies (see 4F2 - 4F3, above), plus profits tax, excess profits tax, and contributions in lieu of tax by government departments and enterprises; separation of these from noncurrent tax payments is impossible, so both of these are included here.

5A2. Property taxes: Property taxes of Municipal and Urban Councils, plus ten per cent of total revenues of other local governments (proportion based on experience with Municipal and Urban Councils).

5A3. Commodity and transactions taxes: Sum of 5A3a - 5A3e, below.

5A3a. Excise: Item 6 (other taxes on goods and services) from CBC Table 20 [1]; includes commodity taxes.

5A3b. Sales: Nil throughout.

5A3c. Turnover: Nil throughout.

5A3d. Customs: Item 5 from CBC Table 20 [1].

5A2d. Import duties: Item 5 (b) from CBC Table 20 [1].

5A2d. Export duties: Item 5 (a) from CBC Table 20 [1].

5A3e. Others: Commodity taxes (e.g. on liquor and gasoline) are included under 5A3a, above.

5A4. Other business taxes and fees: Item 7 (other taxes and levies) from CBC Table 20 [1]; certain items of Municipal Council revenues: other taxes, markets, licenses; judicial fines, and slaughter houses and cattle markets; "other taxes" of Urban Councils; and ten per cent of the total revenues of other local governments [12].

5A5. Property income paid to government: Item 9 (income from property) from CBC Table 20 [1]; certain items of Municipal Council revenues: water supply, drainage and conservancy fees, rents, electricity, and miscellaneous revenues; utility services and electric lighting revenues of Urban Councils; and 55 per cent of total revenues of other local governments [12]; public utility enterprises run by local governments are included here on a gross basis, but this is only a small inflation of the item.

5A6. Surpluses of government enterprises: Item 8 (receipts from government enterprises) from CBC Table 20 [1], adjusted to alter Railway and Electrical Department revenues from a gross to a net basis [3].

5B. Payments by individuals: 4F.

5B1. Social security contributions: 4F1.

5B2. Personal taxes:
5BC. Other: 4F2 - 4F3.

5C. Transfer payments from abroad: Credit Item 10 from CBC Table 25A [1].

5E. Total Receipts: Sum of 5A - 5C, above.

5F. Government current expenditures: 2B.

5F1. General expenditures: 2B1.

5F1a. Administration: Includes items mentioned under 2B1, above, minus 5F1b, below.

5F1b. Defense: Items 17 (a)(i) (purchases of goods and services: defense) and 21(a)(i) (defense capital formation) from CBC Table 20 [1].

5F1c. Community services: This item, an extremely small one, is included under 5F2, below.

5F2. Developmental expenditures: 2B2.

5F2a. Education: Expenditures of the Education Department, less capital expenditures (given in [3] since 1959 and taken as three per cent of total expenditures for previous years).

5F2b. Health: Expenditures of the Health Department less capital expenditures (given in [3] since 1959 and taken as six per cent of total expenditures for earlier years), plus public health expenditures of Municipal Councils, plus ten per cent of the expenditures of other local governments.

5F2c. Other social: Item 17(b) (purchases of goods and services: social services) from CBC Table 20 [1], minus 4F2a and the central government part of 4F2b, above; plus ten per cent of local government expenditures (a very rough estimate).

5F2d. Agriculture:
5F2e. Transport and Communications: A residual: 4F2, minus the sum of 4F2a, 4F2b, and 4F2c;
5F2f. Other industry: no division of current expenditures on economic services by sector has been made by the CBC and none was attempted here.

5G. Subsidies: 2M1; the nonstandard breakdown given below has been substituted for the standard one because the latter is not feasible and this provides a useful alternative; any social subsidies are included in 5G3, while among economic subsidies, 5G1 and part of 5G3 go to agriculture (5G1 to peasant producers, part of 5G3 to estates), while 5G2 and the remainder of 5G3 go to industry.

5G1. To food producers: Described under 2M1, above.

5G2. To government enterprises and public corporations: See 2M1, above.

5G3. To private firms: See 2M1, above.

5H. Interest on public debt: 2M2.

5I. Transfer payments to individuals: 4B.

5I1. Social security benefits: Item 18(a)(iii) (pensions to government employees) from CBC Table 20 [1]; through 1960, no benefits had been paid out by the Employees' Provident Fund.

5I2. Food "subsidy": This describes the remaining "food subsidy" after the producer subsidy portion has been removed; since some food items are sold at a profit by the government, the subsidy can be negative, as it was in 1955; once again, a nonstandard breakdown has been applied here because the standard one is not available and this one is meaningful.

5I3. Other: A residual: 5I minus the sum of 5I1 and 5I2; this item includes various transfers, mostly for poor relief, made by local and central governments.

5J. Transfer payments to abroad: Nil throughout.

5K. Surplus on current account: Item 5E, above, minus the sum of Items 5F - 5J.

5L. Total Current Expenditures and Surplus: Sum of Items 5F - 5K, above.

Table A-6 External Transactions

6A. Exports of goods and services: 2E.

6A1. Merchandise: Item 1a from UN Table 6 [17].

6A1a.-

6A1k. Breakdown: Exports by ISIC one-digit group; source: Customs data (this has been classified by the ISIC since 1956; figures for earlier years derive from a reclassification [12]; 1950, 1952, and 1955 have not been reclassified.

6A2. Other: Item 1b from U.N. Table 6 [17].

6B. Factor income from abroad: Item 2 from UN Table 6 [17].

6C. Transfer payments to individuals: 4B.

6D. Transfer payments to government: 5C.

6E. Current Receipts from Abroad: Sum of 6A - 6D, above.

6F. Imports of goods and services: Item 4 from UN Table 6 [17].

6F1. Merchandise: Item 4a from UN Table 6 [17].

6F1a.. -

6F1k. Breakdown: Imports by SITC group; see 6A1a-6A1k, above.

6F2. Other: Item 4b from UN Table 6 [17].

6G. Factor income paid abroad: Item 5 from UN Table 6 [17].

6H. Transfer payments from individuals: Debit Item 9 from CBC Table 25A [1].

6I. Transfer payments from government: Debit Item 10 from CBC Table 25A [1].

6J. 6J Surplus of the nation on current account: Item 6E, above, minus the sum of Items 6F - 6I.

6K. Current Payments to Abroad and Surplus: Sum of Items 6F - 6J, above.

Table 7. Gross Domestic Capital Formation and Saving

7A. Gross fixed capital formation: 2C.

7A1.. Government fixed capital formation: 2C1.

7A2.. Residential construction: 2C2.

Of which subsistence: See 2C2.

7A3.. Enterprise capital formation: 2C3.

7B. Change in stocks: 2D.

7C.. Gross Domestic Capital Formation: Sum of 7A and 7B, above.

7D. Income retained by producers: 2K.

7D1: Capital consumption allowances: 2K1.

7D2.. Retained earnings of corporations: 2K2.

7D2a. Resident companies:
7D2b. Non-resident companies: From Rasaputram [16]; the standard breakdown
7D2c. Co-operative institutions: is not available.

7E. Personal saving: 4H.

7F. Government surplus on current account: 5K.

7G. Less: Surplus of nation on current account: J.

7H. Statistical discrepancy: Item 7C, above, minus the sum of Items 7D - 7G.

7I. Gross Domestic Saving: 7C.

Table 8. Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices

8A. Agriculture, fishing, forestry: Item 1 from UN Table 2 [17], plus the statistical discrepancy which arises when GDP at factor cost prices, calculated from the expenditure side (i.e., Item 2G, plus Item 2M1, minus indirect taxes, which is the sum of Items 5A2, 5A3, 5A3d(1), and 5A4) is compared with the sum of the items in this table (see p. A-38 - A-39 above).

8A1. Tea and minor estate crops: Gross value of output, minus an allowance for raw material inputs, all based on CSD national accounts [12].

8A2. Rubber: Same as 8A1.

8A3. Coconut: Same as 8A1.

8A4. Other: A residual: Item 8A, above, minus the sum of 8A1 - 8A3.

8B. Mining and quarrying: Item 2 from UN Table 2 [17].

8C. Manufacturing: Item 3 from UN Table 2 [17].

8D. Construction: Item 4 from UN Table 2 [17], plus subsistence construction (see Item 2C2, above).

8E. Electricity, gas, water: Item 5 from UN Table 2 [17].

8F. Transport and Communications: Item 6 from UN Table 2 [17].

8G. Wholesale and retail trade: Item 7 from UN Table 2 [17].

8H. Banking, insurance, real estate: Item 8 from UN Table 2 [17].

8I. Ownership of dwellings: Item 9 from UN Table 2 [17], plus rural house rents (see Item 2A3, above).

8J. Public administration and defense: Item 10 from UN Table 2 [17].

8K. Services n.e.c.: Item 11 from UN Table 2 [17].

8L. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices: Sum of Items 8A - 8K, above.

C. Historical Data

1. Introductory notes

The body of economic statistics available for Ceylon must certainly rank as one of the most complete and accurate in the world for a country of such low per capita income. A number of circumstances have combined to produce this result: (1) the administrative efficiency of British colonial rule and the traditions it established, (2) the relatively high standard of literacy in the island, (3) the smallness of the country in area and population, (4) the cohesion created by the early development of relatively good internal transportation and communications facilities, and (5) the simplicity of the economic structure and its heavy orientation towards large-scale estate production for the world market. Except for fields where recent developments have altered either the economic structure (e.g., the emergence of an embryonic manufacturing sector in the late 1950's) or the kinds of things which one would like to know about any economy (e.g., input-output, flow of funds, or even conventional national accounts data), the collection of data has gone on long enough for suitable routines of collection and processing to be set up and the public to become accustomed to the activities of the data gatherers.

This part of the appendix consists of two parts: (1) short introductory notes designed to assist those who wish to make use of the data included below (as well as anyone desiring a general overview of the economic data system of the country) and (2) the tables of basic economic data. Both the notes and the tables are divided into seven categories: (a) population and labor force, (b) agriculture, (c) industry, (d) international transactions, (e) money and finance, (f) government finance, and (g) prices. The notes provide general information on the various categories of data, while specific notes on sources and methods, as well as comments on the accuracy, inclusiveness, etc. of particular tables, are appended to each table.

Most of the tables go back in time as far as data are available, in a few cases as far back as the 1870's. Where appropriate, possible, and worth the effort involved, annual figures are given. In other cases, there are data only for selected years. In this instances, two groups of years are usually included: the census years of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1946, and 1953 and another set of years, consisting of 1900, 1913, 1929, 1939, 1949, and 1959. The latter set was chosen in the belief that it was a particularly apt one for international comparisons.

a. Population and Labor Force

The registration of births and deaths started in 1867 and the first population census was taken in 1871, so there has been ample time for a tradition of collecting population data to grow up in Ceylon. In the early days the official registration data understated births (especially female births and births of children who died soon after), deaths, and net immigration. Later experience suggests that births were less completely registered than deaths. Net immigration was understated because a count was kept only of the movements of Indian estate laborers, but since they made up by far the largest part of migratory flows, the degree of underestimation was relatively slight. On balance, then, population estimates based on all these registrations tended to be too low. Much of the understatement had been purged from the figures by the turn of the century, though. In 1893 penalties were enacted for failure to register births and deaths. This measure apparently required a few years to produce an effect, but after 1897 birth rates based on registrations ceased to rise, a sure sign that the data had become fairly reliable, since any apparent rise is much more likely to be statistical than actual. On similar grounds, death rates appear to be reliable from about 1885 on. Comprehensive

migration statistics began to be collected only in 1921.

Censuses appear to have markedly underenumerated the population. Sarkar, relying mainly on comparisons of the age structure of the population shown in the censuses with hypothetical age structures which he considers to be more plausible, has made estimates of the degree of underenumeration of the various censuses.[1] He puts underenumeration at about 15 per cent in 1871, approximately 10 per cent in 1881 and 1891, 12 per cent in 1901, 13 in 1911, and 15 per cent in 1921. By 1946, he estimated, the error had fallen to 6.5 per cent. He made no estimates for 1953. The relative constancy of the degree of underenumeration as estimated by Sarkar means that his revised population growth rates for most periods differ little from those based on official census totals.

When compared with the enormous errors which have been discovered in the population statistics of some underdeveloped countries, where experience with population censuses and birth and death registration is of short duration, the defects of Ceylon's data seem relatively small. Indeed, they can usually be ignored by the investigator into economics or other subjects where population data are used as a mere adjunct to the main field of study.

The same can certainly not be said about Ceylon's data on labor supply and use. There is no unified data collecting system on labor force or employment and the registration data on unemployment are unusable. What fragmentary information there is falls into two categories: (1) data from population censuses, consisting of the answers of census respondents to questions about their economic status, and (2) unrelated bits and pieces of information on various categories of employment, which have been generated as a byproduct of the enforcement of some law or by some kind

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1. N. K. Sarkar, The Demography of Ceylon, Colombo, Government Press, 1957, pp. 23-68.

of special inquiry. Thus there is a continuing series of total employment on estates using Indian labor and another of employment in industries to which the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied. Industrial censuses and similar sporadic inquiries furnish additional information, but it is usually incomplete and difficult to relate to data from any other source. An effort to create some sort of a unified whole out of these bits and pieces is reported on elsewhere in this monograph (Note to Chapter 4). Though the result is imperfect, it is a necessary first step. The overall paucity of information on labor supply and use is truly deplorable, since the subject lies at the very heart of Ceylon's current economic plight.

b. Agriculture

Acreage and output data for the major crops go well back in time. However, they have undergone considerable refinement in method and improvement in accuracy in recent years. The main means used to improve the data has been to lessen the reliance put in untrained primary reporters in the villages (mostly Village Headmen) and unscientific rule-of-thumb estimation techniques. Figures for tea and rubber, because of the highly commercialized nature of the production of these crops, have always been best. Since the establishment of the offices of Tea Controller and Rubber Controller in the 1930's, though, they have improved still further and are now very thorough and accurate. The other plantation crop, coconuts, is much less well served. Coconut output is estimated by working backwards from exports of coconut products and estimated local consumption, using standard nut equivilents; acreage planted and yield per acre are still near mysteries, but a sample survey now being conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics promises to provide accurate and current -- though not continuing -- information on these. Paddy

acreage is still estimated by traditional methods but a continuing semiannual sample survey has replaced the extremely inaccurate old way of calculating yields; total output continues to be estimated by multiplying acreage by yield. Minor crops are still covered by the old methods and some fairly important ones -- e.g., palmyrah palms -- are not covered at all.

Other agricultural data, touching on ownership and tenure, production methods, size of holdings, and other matters come from agricultural censuses and other special inquiries. The information they provide has a strong tendency to be nonadditive but they are nevertheless valuable in that they are the only sources of knowledge on these important aspects of agricultural production. Data on prices of agricultural products are sparce and disorganized, except for the most recent years and for the major export products, for which long series exist (see part d, below).

In summary, data on the important crops -- except coconuts -- are good. Since agriculture in Ceylon is so heavily concentrated in four crops, the overall coverage must be judged good.

C. Industry

Industrial production is still in its infancy in Ceylon and so is the production of statistics to describe it. It is safe to predict that as industrial activity increases in volume and scope statistical coverage will rise apace. So far, putting together an index of industrial or manufacturing output has been made very difficult by the marked year-to-year changes in both the industrial structure itself and the quantity and kinds of data available. Only a few kinds of statistics which touch upon international trade (e.g., imports of various kinds of industrial or construction raw materials) go back very far in time. Data on prices of industrial products are totally lacking. Finally, a special note might be recorded here: the two forms

of industrial activity with a long history in Ceylon -- the processing of tea and rubber -- are never included in industrial production statistics because they generally take place on the estate where the product is grown and are hard to separate out statistically from the agricultural aspects of its production.

d. International Transactions

The conduct of international trade, especially when the revenue of the governmen is made to depend heavily upon customs duties, virtually demands good statistics and Ceylon, which has always relied so much on trade, has them. The Standard International Trade Classification has been used only since 1956 but the similar United Kingdom Board of Trade Classification preceded it, so functional breakdowns of Ceylon's trade back to 1921 are easy to do. Modern balance of payments accounts have been kept only since 1948. It is necessary, though, to issue a warning concerning the various indexes of import volume and price: the structure of import trade changed sharply after World War II and again around 1960, so these indexes are heavily dependent upon the base years chosen in their construction.

e. Money and Finance

The establishment of the Central Bank of Ceylon in 1950 provided the impetus for a very good set of monetary statistics, covering elements of the money supply, the operations of the banking system, interest rates, etc. The data seldom go back before 1950, though. Other financial data, of the kind needed for flow of funds or national balance sheet calculations, are largely lacking. In part, this is a reflection of the generally underdeveloped state of the island's financial system.

Government Finance

Central government accounts have been published on a conventional basis far back into history, but the economic and functional reclassification of these accounts is a product of the last few years, carried out by the Central Bank. As a result of this work, budget data in a nearly ideal form for analysis now exist for 1948 and subsequent years. Local government accounts are in a much less desirable state, having been only partially reclassified into economically meaningful categories. These data have been utilized for 1950 and later years as raw material for the national accounts of section B; they are repeated here so as to give the information in their original form (for central and local governments separately and by budget, rather than calendar, years for the former) and to extend the figures back in time to 1928/29. Information on related subjects -- the financing of the central government deficit, public debt outstanding, and the state industrial corporations -- is also given in this section.

g. Prices

A fair number of price data are collected but their combination into useful indexes has lagged a bit. At present, the most important price indexes are the Colombo Consumer Price Index, the import and export price indexes (see part d), and the implicit GNP deflator. The first of these has several weaknesses, which have been exposed by an official investigatory committee, and an improved index has been drawn up -- but not officially adopted and published, because of its implications for the wages of government employees. As already mentioned, any import price index is heavily dependent on the base year chosen. No wholesale price index has been produced as yet; so far this has been no great pity because most wholesale goods were imported and the import price index served the purpose;

but times are changing and the compilation of an index covering all wholesale goods, both imported and domestically produced, will become increasingly desirable as local production comes to account for more and more of the goods entering into trade. A reliable index of construction costs is another item which has not been produced so far, in this case because the basic statistical inputs are lacking.

Table A-9

Total Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate and
Rate of Natural Increase, Annually,
1867 - 1960 [1]

Year	Mid-year Population (thousands)	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	Rate of Natural increase
		Annual Figures			
1867	2,329	10.0	11.7	..	-0.2
1868	2,355	20.1	25.3	..	-0.5
1869	2,363	22.4	20.3	..	0.2
1870	2,382	26.7	17.7	..	0.9
1871	2,417	28.5	19.4	..	0.9
1872	2,451	28.4	21.8	..	0.7
1873	2,462	28.3	20.0	..	0.8
1874	2,517	29.7	20.8	..	0.9
1875	2,531	28.1	22.0	..	0.6
1876	2,573	30.1	24.3	..	0.6
1877	2,670	26.8	31.8	..	-0.5
1878	2,741	23.1	27.6	..	-0.5
1879	2,772	25.1	20.8	..	0.4
1880	2,759	26.2	18.3	128	0.8
1881	2,756	27.1	27.2	170	0.0
1882	2,773	26.7	19.7	138	0.7
1883	2,782	29.6	19.3	136	1.0
1884	2,794	31.3	22.3	157	0.9
1885	2,815	28.1	29.1	189	-0.1
1886	2,830	27.1	23.7	153	0.3
1887	2,855	32.7	24.0	152	0.9
1888	2,901	31.8	26.4	167	0.5
1889	2,939	27.7	28.5	174	-0.1
1890	2,980	31.9	23.0	146	0.9
1891	3,022	31.9	28.7	170	0.3
1892	3,088	30.2	27.5	162	0.3
1893	3,121	31.3	29.6	177	0.2
1894	3,145	33.2	27.9	165	0.5
1895	3,194	31.8	27.6	169	0.4
1896	3,241	32.0	25.3	158	0.7
1897	3,352	37.7	23.7	140	1.4
1898	3,396	38.8	26.6	169	1.2
1899	3,430	38.5	30.6	197	0.8
1900	3,521	38.6	28.7	178	1.0
1901	3,583	37.5	27.6	170	1.0
1902	3,630	39.1	27.5	173	1.2
1903	3,704	40.0	25.9	164	1.4
1904	3,768	38.6	24.9	174	1.4
1905	3,902	38.6	27.7	176	1.1

Table A-9 (Con't)

Year	Mid-year Population (thousands)	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	Rate of Natural Increase
1906	3,883	36.5	35.1	198	0.1
1907	3,886	33.6	30.7	186	0.3
1908	3,923	40.8	30.1	183	1.1
1909	3,970	37.5	31.0	202	0.7
1910	4,035	39.0	27.3	176	1.2
1911	4,121	38.0	34.8	218	0.3
1912	4,151	33.3	32.4	215	0.1
1913	4,220	38.6	28.4	189	1.0
1914	4,251	38.2	32.2	213	0.6
1915	4,355	37.0	25.2	171	1.2
1916	4,483	39.0	26.8	184	1.2
1917	4,590	40.1	24.7	174	1.5
1918	4,677	39.2	31.9	188	0.7
1919	4,480	36.0	37.[illegible]	223	-0.2
1920	4,486	36.5	29.6	182	0.7
1921	4,522	40.7	31.1	192	1.0
1922	4,603	39.1	27.6	188	1.2
1923	4,684	38.7	30.3	212	0.8
1924	4,765	37.5	25.8	136	1.2
1925	4,847	39.9	24.3	172	1.6
1926	4,928	42.0	25.3	174	1.7
1927	5,009	41.0	22.6	160	1.8
1928	5,091	41.9	26.0	177	1.6
1929	5,172	38.3	26.2	187	1.2
1930	5,252	39.0	25.5	175	1.4
1931	5,326	37.4	22.1	158	1.5
1932	5,389	37.0	20.5	162	1.7
1933	5,419	38.6	21.2	157	1.7
1934	5,560	37.1	22.9	173	1.4
1935	5,608	34.4	36.5	263	-0.2
1936	5,642	34.0	21.8	166	1.2
1937	5,725	37.7	21.7	158	1.6
1938	5,826	35.8	21.0	161	1.5
1939	5,916	35.9	22.0	166	1.4
1940	5,972	35.7	20.6	149	1.5
1941	6,178	35.6	18.3	129	1.7
1942	6,179	35.8	18.1	120	1.8
1943	6,296	39.5	20.8	132	1.9
1944	6,442	36.1	20.8	135	1.5
1945	6,650	35.9	21.5	140	1.4
1946	6,854	37.5	19.8	141	1.8
1947	7,037	38.5	14.0	101	2.5
1948	7,244	39.7	12.9	92	2.7
1949	7,455	39.1	12.3	87	2.7
1950	7,678	40.2	12.4	82	2.8

Table A-9 (Con't)

Year	Mid-year Population (thousands)	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	Rate of Natural Increase
1951	7,876	39.8	12.7	82	2.7
1952	8,074	38.8	11.8	78	2.7
1953	8,290	38.7	10.7	71	2.8
1954	8,520	35.7	10.2	72	2.6
1955	8,723	37.3	10.8	71	2.7
1956	8,929	36.4	9.8	67	2.7
1957	9,165	36.5	10.1	68	2.6
1958	9,388	35.8	9.7	64	2.6
1959	9,625	37.0	9.1	58	2.8
1960	9,896	36.6	8.6	57	2.8
		B. Decade averages			
1870-79	2,552	27.5	22.6	..	0.5
1880-89	2,820	28.8	23.9	156	0.5
1890-99	3,197	33.7	27.1	165	0.7
1900-09	3,777	38.1	28.9	180	0.9
1910-19	4,336	37.8	30.1	195	0.8
1920-29	4,811	39.6	26.9	183	1.3
1930-39	5,566	36.7	23.5	174	1.3
1940-49	6,631	37.3	17.9	123	2.0
1950-59	8,627	37.6	10.7	71	2.7

Note: [1]These are all official data issued by the Registrar-General's Department. The Department computes mid-year population by adding births and net immigration to the previous year's population and subtracting deaths; the resulting estimate is revised from time to time in the light of census findings. The birth and death rate figures are based on registered births and deaths and estimated population. It is clear that there was a fairly high -- though decreasing -- degree of under-registration of both births and deaths up through the mid-1890's. Births seem to have been less completely registered than deaths, though, so the rates of natural increase in the first three decades are understated.

Source: Report of the Registrar-General on Vital Statistics, various years.

Table A-10

Net Immigration, 1871-1960[1]

Year	Net Immigration	Year	Net Immigration (thousands)
1871	29.9	1916	68.1
1972	6.1	1917	15.2
1873	8.4	1918	20.0
1874	35.4	1919	78.1
1875	8.8	1920	18.4
1876	72.8	1921	29.3
1877	78.6	1922	28.2
1878	9.9	1923	41.7
1879	3.9	1924	25.4
1880	28.1	1925	5.6
1881	9.4	1926	- 0.7
1882	6.9	1927	-11.2
1883	13.8	1928	0.3
1884	4.3	1929	18.5
1885	1.1	1930	9.9
1886	5.3	1931	-31.9
1887	17.5	1932	-29.8
1888	26.8	1933	-60.1
1889	9.1	1934	97.6
1890	38.4	1935	- 8.1
1891	43.1	1936	- 8.2
1892	48.9	1937	9.9
1893	18.5	1938	- 1.4
1894	19.0	1939	-26.4
1895	42.9	1940	-33.0
1896	35.1	1941	-27.0
1897	43.9	1942	-89.7
1898	31.2	1943	- 4.1
1899	13.2	1944	90.6
1900	95.1	1945	111.2
1901	2.3	1946	57.1
1902	23.8	1947	22.5
1903	15.7	1948	20.2
1904	21.1	1949	30.7
1905	94.6	1950	-20.4
1906	29.3	1951	-14.0
1907	7.9	1952	-16.3
1908	7.7	1953	-12.6
1909	18.6	1954	- 8.0
1910	54.0	1955	-23.0
1911	38.6	1956	-17.9
1912	39.6	1957	-12.3
1913	30.0	1958	-15.3
1914	29.6	1959	- 7.7
1915	56.5	1960	- 6.0

Note: [1]Prior to 1921 the data refer to estate laborers only, the migration of other groups not being known. Since that year the data are comprehensive and generally reliable, except that in the 1950's they exclude illegal immigration(perhaps substantial) into Ceylon from India.

Source: Report of the Registrar-General on Vital Statistics, various years.

Table A-11

Population by Age and Sex, Census Years 1881-1959[1]

Age	1881 Male	1881 Female	1881 Total	1891 Male	1891 Female	1891 Total
0 - 4	255.3	240.8	496.1	276.5	259.2	535.7
5 - 9	227.9	198.6	426.5	247.1	217.6	464.7
10 - 14	156.7	122.0	278.7	169.4	136.5	305.9
15 - 19	134.3	163.6	297.9	141.2	172.0	313.2
20 - 24	131.6	131.0	262.6	142.4	137.5	279.9
25 - 29	145.1	125.0	270.1	155.1	143.7	298.8
30 - 34	84.9	55.9	140.8	97.5	65.7	163.2
35 - 39	90.3	74.5	164.8	103.8	86.2	190.0
40 - 44	46.0	31.9	77.9	55.8	37.3	93.1
45 - 49	53.9	57.6	111.5	55.4	62.0	117.4
50 - 54	33.3	21.5	54.8	34.4	23.8	58.2
55 - 59	56.9	32.8	89.7	58.7	37.8	96.5
60 - 64	16.7	7.9	24.6	19.6	9.6	29.2
65 - 69	16.3	11.4	27.7	18.5	12.7	31.2
70 -	17.2	12.8	30.0	17.3	12.5	29.8
Unspecified	3.1	2.8	5.9	0.6	0.3	0.9
Total	1,469.6	1,290.2	2,759.8	1,593.4	1,414.4	3,007.8

Age	1901 Male	1901 Female	1901 Total	1911 Male	1911 Female	1911 Total
0 - 4	328.7	310.1	638.8	311.9	296.1	608.0
5 - 9	263.9	240.1	504.0	289.0	275.5	564.5
10 - 14	201.6	161.4	363.0	271.5	235.7	507.2
15 - 19	179.8	206.2	386.0	178.0	168.9	346.9
20 - 24	182.7	173.7	356.4	193.9	195.1	389.0
25 - 29	194.7	171.2	365.9	207.2	189.7	396.9
30 - 34	121.0	82.2	203.2	165.3	139.2	304.5
35 - 39	126.1	101.2	227.3	151.1	103.1	254.2
40 - 44	68.1	48.5	116.6	104.6	89.9	194.5
45 - 49	68.5	70.0	138.5	85.5	60.9	146.4
50 - 54	41.9	27.4	69.3	65.0	70.2	135.2
55 - 59	61.0	39.0	100.0	51.7	31.1	82.8
60 - 64	58.0	38.5	96.5	45.6	36.3	81.9
65 - 69				20.3	12.6	32.9
70 -				34.4	27.1	61.5
Unspecified	0.2	0.1	0.3	--	--	--
Total	1,896.2	1,669.7	3,565.9	2,175.0	1,931.3	4,106.3

Table A-11 (con't)

Age	1921 Male	1921 Female	1921 Total	1946 Male	1946 Female	1946 Total
0 - 4	328.5	315.0	643.5	437.4	424.0	861.4
5 - 9	293.3	281.6	574.9	411.8	399.5	811.3
10 - 14	295.2	257.8	553.0	414.6	391.0	805.6
15 - 19	214.5	199.3	413.8	364.5	316.1	680.6
20 - 24	221.5	220.1	441.6	327.8	313.7	641.5
25 - 29	219.1	201.5	420.6	307.3	270.3	577.6
30 - 34	174.2	150.5	324.7	246.5	203.4	449.9
35 - 39	174.1	123.1	297.2	261.1	207.2	468.3
40 - 44	117.2	99.7	216.9	182.4	139.9	322.3
45 - 49	102.8	73.8	176.6	183.4	136.1	319.5
50 - 54	71.2	73.7	144.9	104.8	91.3	196.1
55 - 59	58.9	35.9	94.8	94.7	68.5	163.2
60 - 64	49.1	39.0	88.1	71.2	59.3	130.5
65 - 69	24.3	15.9	40.2	(124.8	104.7	229.5
70 -	37.8	29.9	67.7	(		
Unspecified	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--
Total	2,381.8	2,116.8	4,498.6	3,532.2	3,125.1	6,657.3

Age	1953 Male	1953 Female	1953 Total	1959 Male	1959 Female	1959 Total
0 - 4	609.0	599.8	1,208.8	751	734	1,485
5 - 9	550.0	535.9	1,085.9	669	655	1,324
10 - 14	474.7	445.4	920.1	579	564	1,143
15 - 19	364.4	339.4	703.8	469	456	925
20 - 24	395.2	372.3	767.5	372	348	720
25 - 29	371.2	337.7	708.9	371	356	727
30 - 34	285.3	235.5	520.8	391	350	741
35 - 39	292.1	243.5	535.6	304	255	559
40 - 44	210.6	161.5	372.1	278	225	503
45 - 49	211.4	159.0	370.4	238	173	411
50 - 54	159.7	118.5	278.2	189	144	333
55 - 59	108.9	79.7	188.6	161	122	283
60 - 64	84.0	69.5	153.5	(		
65 - 69	(			(263	208	471
70 -	(152.2	131.6	283.8	(		
Unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	4,268.7	3,829.2	8,097.9	5,035	4,590	9,625

Note: [1]These are official census figures, except for 1959, which has been computed by the author on the basis of a projection of the 1953 census in the light of birth and death registration in the intervening years.

Source: Statistical Abstracts.

Table A-12

Population by Province, Selected Years, 1871-1959[1]

thousands

Province	1871	1881	1891	1900	1901	1911	1913	1921
Western	575.7	671.5	762.5	908	920.7	1,106.2	1,144	1,246.8
Central	365.6	473.7	474.5	609	622.8	672.3	688	717.7
Southern	398.6	433.5	489.8	560	566.7	628.8	641	671.2
Northern	281.7	302.5	319.3	342	340.9[2]	369.7	376	374.8[2]
Eastern	112.6	127.6	148.4	173	173.6	183.7	190	192.8
North-Western	276.1	293.3	320.1	352	353.6	434.1	452	492.2
North-Central	63.7	66.1	75.3	77	79.1	86.3	89	96.5
Uva	129.0	165.7	159.2	176	186.7	216.7	224	233.9
Sabaragamuwa	197.5	225.8	258.6	317	321.8	408.5	422	471.8
Total	2,400.4	2,759.7	3,007.6	3,521	3,566.0	4,106.4	4,220	4,498.6

	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
Western	1,412	1,445.0	1,639	1,876.9	2,083	2,232.3	2,342	2,599
Central	910	953.4	1,041	1,135.3	1,267	1,366.7	1,431	1,586
Southern	755	771.2	852	961.4	1,059	1,129.3	1,193	1,362
Northern	398	398.9	432	479.6	529	570.6	597	670
Eastern	212	212.4	243	279.1	321	354.4	375	444
North-Western	538	547.0	598	667.9	768	855.2	906	1,050
North-Central	98	97.4[2]	118	139.5	179	229.3	245	302
Uva	290	303.2	331	372.2	425	466.9	491	561
Sabaragamuwa	559	578.4	651	745.4	820	893.2	939	1,051
Total	5,172	5,306.9	5,916	6,657.3	7,455	8,097.9	8,520	9,625

Notes: [1]For census years, figures are from official census returns and are given to the nearest 100,000; figures for other years, given to the nearest thousand, are estimates: those for 1954 and 1959 were made by the Registrar-General's office, while those for 1900, 1913, 1929, 1939, and 1949 are author's estimates based on the estimated total population of the Registrar-General's Department and the provincial population relative to the total in the preceding and following census years.

[2]Because of the rough nature of the figures for 1901, 1913 and 1929 the implication that the population of the province declined slightly is not to be taken seriously.

Source: Report of the Registrar-General on Vital Statistics, various years.

Table A-13

Distribution of population by Size of Community, Selected Years, 1871-1959[1]

	1871	1881	1891	1900	1901	1911	1913	1921
Total population of Ceylon	2400.4	2759.7	3007.8	3521	3566.0	4106.4	4151	4498.6
Colombo[2]								
Population (thousands)	92.6	110.5	126.8	152	154.7	211.3	216	244.2
Per cent of total	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.4
Communities of 20-100,000								
Population (thousands)	81.8	93.6	97.2	124	127.1	137.6	142	164.0
Per cent of total	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6
Other urban communities[3]			-					
Population (thousands)			97.4	124	126.5	154.6	158	172.6
Per cent of total	2226.0	2555.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
	92.7	92.6						
Rural								
Population (thousands)			2686.4	3120	3157.7	3603.9	3636	3917.8
Per cent of total			89.3	88.6	88.6	87.8	87.6	87.1

	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
Total population of Ceylon	5172	5306.9	5916	6657.3	7455	8097.9	8520	9625.0
Colombo								
Population (thousands)	277	284.2	320	362.1	400	426.1	437	490.8
Per cent of total	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
Communities of 20-100,000								
Population (thousands)	177	178.9	240	301.4	336	363.3	383	733.9[4]
Per cent of total	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.6
Other urban communities								
Population (thousands)	225	236.3	297	359.5	408	449.7	477	216.1
Per cent of total	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	2.2
Rural								
Population (thousands)	4493	4607.0	5059	5634.3	6313	6858.8	7223	8184.2
Per cent of total	86.9	86.8	85.5	84.6	84.7	84.7	84.8	85.0

Notes: [1]Figures for 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1946 and 1953 represent census findings; 1931 figures are Department of Census and Statistics estimates (the partial 1931 census did not provide estimates of population by community); the figures for 1900, 1913, 1929, 1939 and 1949 are author's estimates, based on interpolation; the 1954 estimate is an extrapolation assuming a continuation of the 1946-1953 growth rate for each class of community (both the interpolated and the extrapolated estimates are adjusted to add to the Department of Census and

Table A-13 (con't)

Statistics
/mid-year population estimate); the 1959 estimates are those of the Registrar-General's Department.

[2]Colombo is the only city to exceed 100,000 in population.

[3]Includes all population residing within the legal limits of urban or municipal councils of less than 20,000 total population.

[4]Several local government reorganisations account for the sudden upsurge in the population living in cities of 20,000 and over.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, 1960.
Report of the Registrar-General on Vital Statistics for 1959.

Table A-14

Total School and University Enrollment, Selected Years, 1871 - 1959

Year	Total (thousands)	Total as a % of population age 5-19[1]
1871	38.4	..
1881	93.7	9.3
1891	153.8	14.2
1900	208.3	..
1901	218.5	17.4
1911	359.7	25.4
1913	374.3	..
1921	404.8[2]	26.3
1929	562.9	..
1931	593.8	..
1939	828.8	..
1946	944.5	41.1
1949	1,262.5	..
1953	1,580.7	58.3
1954	1,628.2	..
1959	2,156.5	61.9

Notes: [1]i.e., Total school and university enrollment (regardless of age) divided by total population in 5-19 age group (latter figures are from the Censuses, except for 1959; see note 1, Table A-11).

[2]Includes 400 students of Ceylon University College (there was no university education in Ceylon in earlier years).

Sources: A.R. of the Director of Education, various years.
Census of Ceylon, various years.

Table R-15

School and University Enrollment by Type of Institution, Selected Years, 1929-1959[1]

thousands

	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
English Schools								
Primary[2]		1.8	8.4	8.6	11.4	12.3	12.9	15.0
Junior secondary[3]		26.1	24.1	11.6	62.4	87.0	89.7	2.1
Senior secondary[4]	58.7	31.4	36.1	76.6	120.6	171.5	175.5	160.6
Collegiate[5]		3.4	6.6	11.5	14.8	26.1	30.5	291.2
Night	1.2	1.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
Other & unspecified[6]	--	3.6	6.6	22.4	27.8	14.2	13.6	0.4
Sinhalese Schools								
Infant[7]								21.8
Primary[2]			524.6	618.7	793.4	990.8	1021.1	90.4
Junior Secondary[3]								267.5
Senior Secondary[4]								916.5
Estate[8]			0.3[15]	0.2[15]	0.3[15]	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other & unspecified[9]			--	--	--	--	--	0.6
Tamil Schools								
Primary[2]	442.6	491.5						64.7
Junior secondary[3]			118.6	131.7	163.2	199.0	203.9	73.3
Senior secondary[4]								131.3
Estate[8]			43.9[15]	35.7[15]	55.9[15]	64.3	65.9	77.1
Other & unspecified			--	--	--	--	--	[10]
Training Colleges[10]	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.1	4.4
Pirivenas[11]	2.9	2.7	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.6	7.1
Other & unspecified[12]	55.3	29.3	46.2	15.8	--	--	--	24.7
Total school enrollment	562.6	593.4	828.1	943.2	1260.7	1578.3	1625.8	2153.0
University[13]	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.4	5.5
Total school & university enrollment	562.9	593.8	828.8	944.5	1262.5	1580.7	1628.2	2158.5

Notes: [1]This breakdown of enrollment by type of institution is not the most informative one for understanding the level at which education is being pursued at any particular time; it is, though, the only one which can be traced through a considerable period of time. The more pertinent data, relating to school enrollment by class and age are given for recent bench-mark years in Tables [illegible] below.

[2]Schools offering classes above standard 2 but not above standard 5.

[3]Schools offering classes above standard 5 but not above standard 8.

[4]Schools offering classes above standard 8 but not above the Senior School Certificate (S.S.C.) level.

[5]Schools offering classes above the S.S.C. level (i.e. Higher School Certificate (H.S.C.) preparatory and H.S.C.

[6]Students in special schools in 1946-59; students in unassisted schools in 1921-54; students in "Central" Schools in 1946; students in junior schools in 1946; and students in English-language industrial schools in 1939; see note 13.

[7]Schools which offer no classes above standard 2.

[8]All estate schools are primary schools.

[9]Students in special schools in 1959

(con't)

[10] Teachers and technical training institutions.

[11] A kind of Buddhist religious school.

[12] Students in unassisted schools in 1959; students in bilingual schools in 1929-46; students in industrial schools in 1929-39 (non-English only in 1939); students in Pansala and Koran schools in 1929-39.

[13] Ceylon University College opened in 1921 and figures through 1939 refer to its enrollment; it was replaced by the University of Ceylon in 1942 and its enrollment makes up the 1946-54 totals; the 1959 figures reflect in addition the enrollment of the new Vidyodaya and Vidyalankara Universities.

[14] Unassisted schools cannot be identified as to language medium in the 1959 Administration Report.

[15] Only total enrollment in estate schools is given in the original source; the separate Sinhalese and Tamil enrollments given here are estimates based on relative enrollments in other years.

Source: Administration Report of the Director of Education (in earlier years, Director of Public Instruction), various years.

Table A-16

School and University Enrollment by Class, 1953, 1954, and 1959

Class	1953	1954	1959
	thousands		
Standard 1(a)(Lower kindergarten)	338.7	329.9	413.0
1(b)(Upper kindergarten	230.1	246.7	305.7
2	209.8	216.3	270.5
3	185.2	190.2	239.2
4	153.2	158.5	201.8
5	120.2	125.0	169.0
6	97.9	97.3	140.0
7	89.4	80.6	106.9
8	52.7	72.1	86.8
Pre - S.S.C.	38.1	42.3	76.9
S.S.C.	43.7	47.6	114.8
Pre - H.S.C.	3.1	3.6	9.9
H.S.C.	2.8	2.7	6.2
Other School classes ..	0.8	0.8	0.9
School total[1]	1,565.7	1,613.5	2,141.6
University: Undergraduate ..	2.4	2.4	5.5
: Postgraduate ..	--[2]	--[2]	--[2]
School and University Total[1] ..	1,568.1	1,615.9	2,147.1

Notes: [1]Excludes training colleges, night schools and Pirivenas; note, however, that these totals -- because of discrepancies in the source -- do not precisely tally with the supposedly identical totals of Table A-15.
[2]Less than 50.

Source: A. R. of the Director of Education.

Table A-17

School Enrollment by Age, 1953, 1954, and 1959

thousands

Age	1953	1954	1959
0 - 5	46.1	37.1	50.1
5 - 6	192.7	165.0	211.0
6 - 7	183.1	190.3	238.1
7 - 8	177.1	185.7	237.4
8 - 9	167.8	173.0	231.0
9 - 10	150.8	159.1	212.0
10 - 11	138.2	144.8	192.8
11 - 12	117.1	125.9	169.1
12 - 13	100.5	107.8	146.8
13 - 14	80.1	82.1	113.9
14 - 15	61.8	66.7	89.8
15 -	150.4	176.1	246.1
All ages[1]	1,565.7	1,613.5	2,138.0
Percentage of population 5 - 14 (compulsory school attendance ages) enrolled in schools	71.7	73.9	75.7

Note: [1]Excludes training colleges, night schools and pirivenas; the failure of this total (in some instances) to match the supposedly identical totals in Tables A-15 and A-16 is attributable to errors of enumeration.

Source: A. R. of the Director of Education.

Table A-18

Literacy of the Population Age 5+, Census Years, 1881-1953[1]

Census Year	Literate (thousands)			Illiterate (thousands)			% of Population age 5+ Literate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1881	361.7	32.6	394.3	851.0	1015.4	1866.3	29.8	3.1	17.4
1891	475.8	61.6	537.4	841.0	1093.6	1934.6	36.1	5.6	21.7
1901	657.6	115.6	773.2	908.5	1243.0	2151.4	42.0	8.5	26.4
1911	878.8	204.0	1082.8	984.4	1431.2	2415.5	47.2	12.5	30.9
1921	1155.5	381.4	1536.9	897.4	1420.3	2317.5	56.3	21.2	39.9
1931[2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
1946[3]	2170.7	1182.0	3352.8	924.1	1519.1	2443.2	70.1	43.8	57.8
1953[3]	2776.7	1732.1	4508.8	883.0	1497.3	2380.3	75.9	53.6	65.4

Notes: [1]"For Census purposes a 'literate' person is one who can both read and write a language". (Ceylon Year Book 1960, p. 34). "The test of ability to read and write a language [is] whether the person is able to write a short letter and read the reply to it". (Census of Ceylon 1953, v.I, p. 75). However, census enumerators have never been specifically instructed to make such a test and, in any case, school enrollment has always been accepted as prima facie evidence of literacy. Thus, the data probably overstate the number of people who can read and write effectively.

[2]The partial 1931 Census took no account of literacy.

[3]Percentage of the population age 15+ literate:

	Male	Female	Total
1946	77.9	45.2	62.9
1953	80.5	52.7	67.7

Earlier years do not give literacy totals by age, so this calculation is impossible.

Table A-12

Cause of Death: General Headings and Selected Categories, Selected Years, 1891-1959[1]
(in number per 100,000 deaths)

	1891	1900	1901	1913	1921	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
Infective & Parasitic diseases	50,653	53,961	53,755	18,109	20,020	15,007	16,287	19,756	21,093	15,882	10,604	10,414	7,667
Tuberculosis	3,015	3,443	3,991	3,559	2,406	2,611	2,993	2,815	2,951	4,501	2,708	2,277	2,093
Typhoid fever	3,922	5,390	4,961	328	475	544	678	756	953	949	452	417	173
Cholera	3,922	215	53	62	2	14	5	4	23	--	12	1	3
Dysentery	..	5,342	6,867	3,498	3,023	3,148	2,125	1,637	1,342	770	773	727	676
Diptheria	7	2	3	5	8	13	15	33	108	139	188	240	172
Whooping cough	59	115	54	36	61	35	84	39	50	82	54	121	76
Plague	..	..	..	--	133	52	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leprosy	68	87	105	51	52	70	58	99	58	69	31	62	9
Tetanus	179	364	465	308	163	237	284	216	282	367	374	364	467
Yellow Fever	..	..	..	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Rabies	47	53	41	17	13	46	40	37	49	121	111	135	168
Typhus	..	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	4	2	1	1	--
Malaria	660	2,559	2,953	1,778	1,395	1,720	1,414	7,806	9,259	2,615	811	515	93
Ankylostomiasis and other diseases due to helminths	3,439	4,119	3,527	4,331	5,137	4,804	5,315	3,850	3,706	4,324	4,723	5,263	3,272
Cancer and other tumors	149	231	229	442	318	345	415	538	610	1,152	2,081	2,150	2,546
Endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	3,341	3,006	3,461	2,934	3,484	6,167	5,325	5,049	7,019	8,462	8,646	8,849	9,225
Vitamin deficiencies	..	..	..		..	..	3,701	2,666	4,487	5,536	4,808	4,787	3,790
Diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	15,821	11,152	10,655	12,128	11,812	14,619	12,709	13,565	12,095	11,874	12,400	12,160	11,478
Diseases of the circulatory system	383	544	542	1,512	1,715	2,378	2,692	3,448	4,178	5,954	5,784	6,019	7,019
Diseases of the respiratory system	2,543	6,823	6,825	6,914	8,320	10,261	10,640	10,956	10,662	10,993	10,259	9,927	9,813
Bronchitis	376	611	705	887	890	1,011	1,263	1,288	1,112	1,211	979	1,149	997
Pneumonia	757	2,794	2,947	3,584	4,766	6,638	6,493	7,324	7,661	7,888	7,181	6,798	7,190
Diseases of the digestive system	953	1,164	1,276	13,762	12,065	8,143	7,037	6,780	6,443	7,302	5,550	7,002	6,633
Diseases of the genito urinary system	127	463	427	516	1,294	1,352	1,678	1,471	1,301	1,602	1,354	1,194	1,053

Table A-19 (con't)

	1891	1900	1901	1913	1921	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
IX. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	2,565	2,322	2,093	2,753	2,744	2,980	3,527	3,008	2,933	2,074	1,751	1,599	1,372
X. Diseases of the skin and musculo-skeletal system	13,877	8,727	8,248	8,112	7,714	7,536	8,050	7,665	6,065	4,515	4,255	4,498	3,592
XI. Diseases of the new born	332[2]	763[2]	758[2]	5,257	5,494	7,583	7,790	8,198	8,814	11,138	13,128	12,482	12,886
II. Senility without mention of psychosis	1,441	2,005	2,107	2,641	3,498	4,399	5,109	5,360	6,169	8,456	10,837	11,011	13,947
II. Violent or accidental death	1,608	1,789	1,947	1,969	1,891	2,010	2,294	2,330	2,495	3,531	3,936	4,486	4,699
Suicide	98	129	148	194	173	206	265	301	288	529	645	771	900
Homicide	52	122	137	161	154	228	285	271	299	326	349	478	472
Accidents	1,634	1,507	1,627	1,597	1,528	1,551	1,722	1,737	1,957	2,637	2,922	3,210	3,327
IV. Ill-defined & unknown causes of death	6,008	7,050	7,676	22,951	19,612	16,339	16,446	11,876	10,122	7,063	9,418	8,130	8,069
Total deaths[3]	86,663	100,873	98,813	120,008	140,749	135,274	117,452	128,611	135,937	91,889	89,003	86,794	87,971

Notes: [1]The data refer to officially registered deaths. The hazards of long-term comparisons of figures of this kind are well known; the two main biases which are likely to be present are improvements in the techniques of medical diagnosis and increasing inclusiveness of the registration system over time. Thus the apparent increases in such causes of death as cancer and heart ailments may be ascribed to the presence of the first kind of bias while the rise of others (e.g., deaths among the newborn) results from the second. Other trends -- the general fall in the relative importance of infectious diseases, the decline in death connected with pregnancy, and the rise in deaths of simple old age -- are undoubtedly genuine. Although it is difficult to make or assess such a generalization, one's impression in working with the data is that they are of a high standard of reliability back at least through 1913.

[2]Severely understated, mainly through under-registration of infant deaths.

[3]Actual total deaths per year (not the sum of the columns, which is 100,000 in all cases, except for rounding error).

Sources: Administration Report of the Registrar-General on Vital Statistics, various years.

Table A-20

Daily Per Capita Calorie Intake: Total and Main Constituents, Selected Years, 1952-59[1]

	1952-53	1954-56	1957	1958	1959
Cereals	1,163	1,228	1,229	1,150	1,304
Potatoes and other starchy roots	96	94	61	65	57
Sugar	171	169	164	186	212
Pulses and nuts	351	365	451	417	304
Fruits and vegetables	31	31	34	36	37
Meat	14	13	11	14	12
Eggs	6	5	4	4	4
Fish	36	33	36	71	43
Milk	27	34	35	32	38
Fats and oils	95	90	89	88	88
Total	1,990	2,062	2,114	2,060	2,099
Animal	86	88	89	121	100
Vegetable	1,904	1,974	2,025	1,939	1,999

Note: [1]The data have been compiled from "food balance sheets". Total supply from production and imports, with allowance made for losses in distribution, is divided by population. The resulting quantity of each type of food are then evaluated as to calory content. The F.A.O. notes that the figures should be comparable from year to year but are undoubtedly understated in all years (because of the inadequate account taken of consumption of food which never passes through the market). Also, though, slight inaccuracies in population estimates, distribution losses, etc., make the year-to-year estimates less than perfectly comparable.

Sources: Production Yearbook of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 1959 and 1960, Rome, 1960,1961.
Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, 1960.

Table A-21

Industry Attachment, Census Years, 1881-1953[1]

thousands

Industry	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1946	1953
Agriculture et.al.	643.1	..	1089.6	1133.1	1386.1	1381.6	1584.1
Agriculture	622.8	..	1064.2	1101.3	1353.7	1339.2	1536.5
Estates	..	..	440.6	561.7	619.6	782.9	856.1
Tea	.	..	312.7	369.1	323.7	467.7	550.2
Rubber	..	..	..	38.4	109.6	204.2	210.2
Coconut	..	..	73.2	104.2	119.2	69.7	95.7
Other & unspecified	..	..	54.7	49.9	67.1	41.3	(6)
Paddy	..	..	391.9	453.3	645.7	282.9	378.3
Livestock	..	..	6.7	5.0	6.3	5.8	7.2
Other	..	..	224.9	81.3	82.2	267.6	294.9
Forestry	0.1	..	0.7	1.4	3.7	4.2	4.4
Hunting	0.2	..	(5)	0.1	(5)	(5)	0.2
Fishing	20.0	..	24.7	30.3	28.6	38.1	43.1
Mining & Quarrying	2.6	..	17.9	16.8	2.8	9.1	13.8
Plumbago mining	..	..	17.9	15.4	1.6	2.8	1.8
Other	..	..	(5)	1.4	1.2	6.3	12.0
Manufacturing	86.4	..	163.0	151.3	239.4	224.1	303.0
Food	13.1	..	11.8	15.0	33.5	15.4	25.0
Beverages		..	8.8	6.0	89.6	18.0	14.6
Tobacco	3.6	..	6.2	1.9	4.6	6.5	8.5
Textiles	4.6	..	4.9	40.2	68.5	33.5	73.8
Apparel	5.9	..	26.6	7.6	11.5	15.4	19.1
Wood[2]	35.5	..	53.8	50.1	77.1	79.5	22.9
Furniture	--	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	49.9
Paper	--	..	--	--	--	(5)	0.2
Printing	0.5	..	1.3	1.7	2.1	4.4	8.0
Leather	0.3	..	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Rubber	--	..	--	--	--	--	1.9
Chemicals	2.3	..	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	9.5
Petroleum & coal	--	..	--	--	--	--	0.3
Non-metallic minerals	8.3	..	10.2	7.3	11.6	11.0	19.5
Basic metals	--	..	--	--	--	--	1.7
Metal products	5.3	..	16.5	10.6	17.8	27.7	12.4
Machinery	--	..	--	--	--	--	1.1
Electrical	--	..	--	--	--	--	2.2
Transportation equipment	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.6	7.0	14.7
Miscellaneous	6.9	..	0.6	9.1	0.7	2.4	17.6
Construction[3]	24.0	..	22.8	14.3	16.1	30.7	56.7
Electricity, gas, water, sanitary	..	..	0.7	1.7	2.5	8.3	5.3
Electricity & gas	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.4	3.6	2.6
Water & sanitary	..	..	0.5	1.2	2.1	4.7	2.7
Commerce	71.0	..	133.5	133.9	148.9	205.1	246.2
Trade	..	..	132.7	132.8	147.9	203.9	240.2
Finance	..	..	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	6.0

Industry	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1946	1953
Transport, storage, communications	18.9	..	25.0	50.1	78.5	94.0	104.3
Transport & storage	..	..	..	48.8	75.7	87.5	95.3
Communications	..	..	..	1.4	2.9	6.5	9.0
Services[4]	97.4	..	142.5	143.6	207.6	386.0	482.1
Government	12.9	..	21.3	12.4	14.2	66.8	116.2
Professional	19.7	..	32.6	37.4	48.1	80.2	110.3
Religion	8.8	..	17.0	16.6	18.8	11.2	13.1
Education	2.7	..	4.6	7.0	11.3	31.8	53.2
Medicine	3.7	..	5.1	6.7	8.2	19.9	32.2
Other	4.4	..	5.8	7.1	9.8	17.3	11.7
Personal	18.3	..	28.4	24.1	30.2	34.7	39.2
Hotels & restaurants	1.7	..	3.3	2.5	13.5	46.9	50.2
Domestic	44.8	..	56.9	66.0	101.2	154.0	111.5
Other	--	..	0.1	1.2	0.4	3.4	54.7
Insufficiently described	87.5	..	49.4	108.0	135.9	272.7	186.1
Total	1031.0	..	1652.7	1752.8	2217.9	2611.5	2981.7

Notes: [1]The source of these data is the occupational section included in each complete population census back to 1881. In the original source, in all censuses prior to 1953, the figures are broken down by some occupation scheme rather than an industry classification, e.g., "carpenters" is a typical heading, with no indication of how many are employed in construction, furniture manufacturing, etc.). Moreover, the scheme used varies several times between censuses. The arrangement of the data into the industry classification of this table -- which conforms, with two exceptions, to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) -- involves a certain unavoidable amount of guessing and arbitrary allocation. The figures should not be taken as actual employment totals -- the respondent was simply asked what he considered to be his normal economic activity -- but are referred to here as "industry attachment" data instead. This concept gives a total which is closer to labor force than to total employment. Still, the census data go back for a great stretch of time and can be used to gain an idea of long-term trends in the employment structure in Ceylon. The broad picture is summarized below. In analyzing changes in the relative importance of the industries listed here, one should bear in mind that there is an "insufficiently described" residual which varies from census to census in size and possibly in makeup. No figures are available for 1891 because in that year the census only identified the total population by occupation (i.e., of the head of families), making no distinction between working and non-working members of the family.

(con't)

Table A-21 (con't)

Attachment to Selected Industries as a
Per Cent of Total, 1881-1953

Industry	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1946	1953
Primary	63	..	67	66	63	53	54
Agriculture	60	..	64	63	61	51	52
Estates	..	..	27	32	28	30	29
Other agriculture	..	..	38	31	33	21	23
Other primary	2	..	3	3	2	2	2
Secondary	11	..	11	9	12	10	12
Manufacturing	8	..	10	9	11	9	10
Construction	2	..	1	1	1	1	2
Tertiary	18	..	19	19	20	27	28
Professional	2	..	2	2	2	3	4
Government	1	..	1	1	1	3	4
Other tertiary	15	..	15	16	17	21	21
Insufficiently described	8	..	3	6	6	10	6
Total	100	..	100	100	100	100	100

[2]Includes cane, coir and related manufactures, except in 1953, when some of these trades have apparently been classified as furniture manufacturing by the census takers and cannot be separated out.

[3]Figures for all but the 1953 census are quite unreliable.

[4]Services are not broken down according to the ISIC because its sub-categories -- government, community, business, recreation, and personal services -- are not capable of being broken out of most of these data and also because the breakdown used here was thought to be of interest.

[5]Less than 50 persons.

[6]Included under "Other agriculture".

Source: Census of Ceylon, various years.

Table A-22

Type of Employment, 1946, 1953 and 1959[1]

Type of Employment	In thousands 1946	1953	1959	Per cent of Total 1946	1953	1959
Professional, technical and related	76	114	99	2.9	3.8	3.5
Managerial and administrative	5	4	8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Clerical and related	66[2]	128	105	2.5	4.3	3.7
Sales and related	188	221	217	7.2	7.4	7.6
Farming, forestry, hunting, fishing	1382	1536	1503	52.9	51.3	52.7
Mining and quarrying	9	14	8	0.3	0.5	0.3
Transport operating occupations	87	78	106	3.3	2.6	3.7
Crafts, production process and related	227[2]	397	373	10.6	13.3	13.1
Service occupations	278[2]	439	207	10.6	14.7	7.3
Miscellaneous & unspecified	244	63	227	9.3	2.1	8.0
Employment	2612	2993	2853	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: [1]As in Table A-23, possible definitional variations, certain differences in the completeness with which occupations are assigned to type categories, and probable sample errors in the 1950 EUUSS severely limit the comparability of these figures.

[2]Obviously understated relative to 1953.

Sources: Census of Ceylon 1946.
Census of Ceylon 1953.
EUUSS.

Table A-23

Employment Status, 1953 and 1959[1]

Employment Status	In thousands 1953	In thousands 1959	Per cent of Total 1953	Per cent of Total 1959
Employers	94	22	3.1	0.8
Self-employed	898	793	30.0	27.8
Paid employees	1,832	1,848	61.2	64.8
Unpaid family workers	169	160	5.6	5.6
Other and unclassified	--	30	--	1.1
Employment	2,993	2,853	100.0	100.0

Notes: [1]It seems obvious that these figures, especially as they relate to employers, are misleading. There are apparently no differences in definitions of the categories between the two data sources, so a sampling error in the 1959 Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment Sample Survey is the most probable explanation for the startling apparent diminution in the number of employers.

Sources: Census of Ceylon 1953.
EUUSS.

Table A-29

Average Hourly Earnings and Average Weekly Hours of Non-supervisory Workers in Selected Industries: March, 1948-60[1]

INDUSTRY	1948 AHE	1948 AWH	1949 AHE	1949 AWH	1950 AHE	1950 AWH	1951 AHE	1951 AWH	1952 AHE	1952 AWH	1953 AHE	1953 AWH	1954 AHE	1954 AWH
Tea Growing and manufacturing	.18	40.1	.19	35.9	.21	40.8	.26	31.7	.27	37.6	.27	37.8	.27	38.8
Rubber Growing and manufacturing	.18	38.8	.19	36.5	.20	39.7	.28	36.2	.31	37.5	.34	31.7	.31	33.8
Coconut Growing	..	..	.18	36.6	.18	36.8	.21	36.8	.22	32.1	.22	34.9	.26	36.2
Coconut manufacturing	..	..	.26[2]	25.9[2]	.26	34.2	.29	36.4	.33	33.1	.33	41.0	.35	39.7
Engineering	.42	44.4	.39	49.0	.40	41.6	.43	43.5	.44	42.3	.45	44.8	.46	36.6
Printing	.42	42.2	.49	48.4	.48	51.0	.48	48.2	.54	45.4	.54	47.4	.56	46.6

INDUSTRY	1955 AHE	1955 AWH	1956 AHE	1956 AWH	1957 AHE	1957 AWH	1958 AHE	1958 AWH	1959 AHE	1959 AWH	1960 AHE	1960 AWH
Tea Growing and manufacturing	.28	37.8	.28	35.1	.30	37.4	.29	36.7	.29	33.6	.30	39.1
Rubber Growing and manufacturing	.31	34.5	.32	36.2	.32	36.0	.32	33.9	.31	34.9	.33	39.2
Coconut Growing	.23	37.0	.23	34.6	.25	34.5	.26	33.8	.26	33.8	.28	35.5
Coconut manufacturing	.38	37.1	.36	34.0	.35	34.1	.38	36.5	.50	38.7	.54	34.9
Engineering	.51	46.7	.49	49.0	.54	42.7	.76	40.5	.68	40.4	.81	44.0
Printing	.56	49.3	.56	50.1	.67	46.2	.79	46.5	.94	45.9	1.14	56.5

Notes: [1]The data in this table have been collected by the Department of Labour in connection with the administration of the Wages Boards Ordinances. It thus covers only those industries to which that ordinance has been applied, a total which has grown from seven in 1948 to 14 in 1960. Of these, six of the most significant industries are included here. The Labour Department collects information on hours and earnings twice annually, in March and September, but because of the large amount of computational work required to convert the data to the form in which they appear here, only the March figures are given.

[2]Includes coconut manufacturing outside of Colombo only.

Source: Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour, various years.

Table A-25

Minimum Wage Rates for Key Occupations in Selected Industries, 1945-59[1]

Rupees

	1945	1949	1953 (daily rates)	1954	1959
Tea Growing and Manufacturing					
Male workers, age 16 -	1.30	1.55	1.23	2.27	2.42
Female workers, age 15 -	1.04	1.20	1.74	1.79	1.92
Child workers	.92	1.08	1.42	1.47	1.60
Rubber Growing & Manufacturing					
Male workers, age 16 -	1.30	1.41	2.43	2.41	2.57
Female workers, age 15 -	1.04	1.11	2.04	2.03	2.17
Child workers	.92	.99	1.72	1.71	1.85
Copra manufacturing					
Kanganies (overseers)	1.48	1.53	2.23	2.21	2.27
Male workers age 18 - [2]	1.30	1.53	1.88	1.86	2.19
Female workers, age 18 - [2]	.96	1.11	1.44	1.42	1.74
Child workers	.79	.94	1.27	1.26	1.56
Engineering					
Kanganies	2.45	2.66	3.04	3.03	3.97
Skilled labourers	2.65	2.86	3.24	3.23	4.17
Semi-skilled labourers Grade I	2.29	2.50	2.88	2.87	3.82
- do - Grade II	2.13	2.34	2.72	2.71	3.62
Unskilled labourers	1.99	2.20	2.58	2.57	3.47
Watchers	2.35	2.56	2.94	2.93	3.87
Learners & apprentices 4th year	1.54[3]	1.66	1.93	1.92	2.78
- do - 3rd year	1.18[3]	1.30	1.54	1.53	2.37
- do - 2nd year	.89[3]	.95	1.09	1.09	1.87
- do - 1st year	.65[3]	.71	.83	.83	1.62
Match Manufacturing					
Adults - Grade I, Men	2.83[4]	2.86	3.24	3.23	3.67
Women	2,37[4]	2.46	2.78	2.77	3.21
Grade II, Men	2.43[4]	2.46	2.84	2.83	3.27
Women	2.05[4]	2.08	2.46	2.45	2.89
Grade III, Men	2.17[4]	2.20	2.58	2.57	2.97
Women	1.81[4]	1.84	2.22	2.21	2.60
Grade IV, Men(Watchers)	2.56[4]	2.53	2.94	2.93	3.37
Young persons, Grade I age 14-17	1.43[4]	1.44	1.70	1.70	2.51
age 17	1.86[4]	1.87	2.20	2.19	2.51
Grade II, age 14-17	1.28[4]	1.29	1.55	1.55	2.26
age 17	1.61[4]	1.62	1.95	1.94	2.26
Grade III, age 14-17	1.18[4]	1.19	1.45	1.45	1.75
age 17	1.52[4]	1.51	1.85	1.84	2.16

Table A-25 (con't)

	1954	1949	1953	1954	1959
		monthly rates			
Printers:					
Class A	150.00	162.50	179.50	178.83	210.92
B	112.50[3]	121.18	135.88	135.88	168.80
C Grade I	81.25[3]	89.60	101.56	101.15	136.48
C Grade II	(5)	(5)	91.82	91.45	126.48
D	65.00[3]	74.[illegible]5	82.25	81.92	111.67
E	60.75[3]	66.82	77.47	77.15	101.27
F	29.25[3]	32.06	39.76	39.61	60.08
G	65.00[3]	71.25	82.25	81.92	105.67
Learners & apprentices, class A,					
1st year	45.12[3]	48.75	54.85	54.65	76.47
2nd year	60.16[3]	65.00	72.80	72.55	95.82
3rd year	75.20[3]	81.25	90.75	90.42	115.17
4th year	97.77[3]	109.09	117.43	116.99	143.45
5th year	120.32[3]	130.00	144.00	144.07	173.22
Class B, 1st year	33.84[3]	36.56	41.76	41.61	63.58
2nd year	56.40[3]	60.94	68.44	68.19	85.86
3rd year	67.68[3]	73.12	82.03	82.03	105.25
4th year	84.57[3]	91.35	102.07	101.70	129.48
Class C, 1st year	32.60[3]	35.62	41.13	40.96	63.55
2nd year	40.72[3]	44.48	51.20	50.99	73.86
3rd year	49.80[3]	53.44	61.44	61.29	86.36
4th year	61.[illegible]3	66.[illegible]	76.47	76.15	102.35
Class D, 1st year	26.68[3]	28.50	33.40	33.27	54.62
2nd year	32.60[3]	35.[illegible]	41.63	41.46	63.05
3rd year	39.12[3]	42.75	49.85	49.65	72.47
4th year	46.9[illegible]	53.44	61.94	61.69	84.86
Motor transport Class A	130.20[4]	137.75	142.25	141.92	161.67
B	120.20[4]	127.25	132.25	131.92	151.67
C	112.70[4]	119.75	124.75	124.42	144.17
D	130.20[4]	137.25	142.25	141.92	161.67
E	95.20[4]	98.25	107.25	106.92	126.67
F	97.70[4]	99.75	109.75	109.42	129.17
G	87.18[4]	90.12	98.53	98.23	117.75
H	77.18[4]	78.12	88.53	88.23	107.75
I	67.18[4]	68.12	98.53	98.23	117.75
J	117.18[4]	123.12	128.53	128.23	147.75
K	63.92[4]	64.69	74.19	73.94	93.11
Dock, harbour, and port transport manual work:					
Special grade	..	93.25[6]	97.69	97.44	99.19
Skilled	..	79.25[6]	83.69	83.44	85.19
Semi-skilled	..	66.25[6]	70.69	70.44	72.19
Un-skilled Grade I	..	58.25[6]	62.69	62.44	64.19
Un-skilled Grade II	..	52.25[6]	56.69	56.44	58.19
Female kanganies	..	56.25[6]	60.69	60.44	62.19
Female laborers	..	53.19[6]	55.69	55.44	57.19

Table A-25 (con't)

	1945	1949	1953	1954	1959
		(monthly rates)			
Non-manual work: Special Grade	..	109.92[6]	113.25	112.92	115.25
Grade I	..	81.19[6]	83.69	83.44	85.19
		(Daily rates)			
Building					
Male laborers, age 18 -	..	2.31[6]	2.58	2.57	3.47
Female laborers age 18 -	..	2.07[6]	2.34	2.33	3.17
Laborers - 18	..	1.87[6]	2.14	2.13	2.97
Semi-skilled Grade II	..	2.61[6]	2.88	2.87	3.82
- do - Grade I	..	2.77[6]	3.04	3.03	3.97
Skilled	..	2.97[6]	3.24	3.23	4.17

Notes: [1]These minimum wage rates refer to certain industries for which wages boards have been established. The first wages boards were instituted in 1945 and subsequently others were set up to apply to other industries. In most of these industries the legal minimum rates are the actual rates paid in almost all instances.

[2]Redefined in 1957 to include male workers age 16 - and female workers age 15 -

[3]1946

[4]1947

[5]Minimum wage not established until 1952.

[6]1950.

Source: Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour, various years.

Table B-26

Indexes of Agricultural Production
1946-60[1]
1953=100

Year	Official (1934-38 base) indexes[2]			Unofficial (1960 base) indexes[3]				
	Major crops	Minor crops	All crops	Major crops	Minor crops	All crops	Livestock	Agricultural output
1946	..	..	..	80.4	..	..	..	..
1947	..	..	..	81.4	..	..	109.0	..
1948	..	..	..	87.0	..	..	84.5	..
1949	86.9	61.6	86.1	90.2	47.2	88.2	113.0	88.6
1950	94.5	80.6	94.0	94.7	80.4	94.0	9.3	92.5
1951	97.9	94.6	97.8	98.0	82.9	97.3	91.5	97.2
1952	99.9	100.6	99.9	103.2	94.9	102.6	101.5	102.8
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	106.6	102.2	106.5	110.9	104.1	110.6	115.3	110.6
1955	113.9	110.4	113.8	119.1	122.4	119.3	140.2	119.6
1956	109.3	87.6	108.6	110.6	106.3	110.5	84.3	110.0
1957	114.9	72.4	113.6	114.9	109.8	114.7	62.7	113.9
1958	115.3	75.6	113.9	121.5	97.1	120.4	76.7	119.7
1959	114.2	68.7	112.7	121.7	94.3	120.4	120.3	120.3
1960	118.2	72.9	116.7	131.5	109.1	130.4	111.4	130.2

Notes: [1]The Department of Census and Statistics publishes an index of agricultural production which goes back to 1949. The Department computes separate indexes for tea, rubber, coconut, paddy, and cocoa, and a combined index for nine minor ("highland") crops. As an expression of trends in agriculture since World War II this index has two serious weaknesses. (1) its base period (1934-38) is so far back in time as to reduce the relevance of the index for recent years -- and, incidentally, to make its value weights depend on price and output figures which are quite unreliable in some cases -- and (2) its inclusiveness leaves something to be desired -- fruits, most vegetables, livestock, and livestock products are all excluded. Since much information now exists which can be used to remedy some of these defects, the author essayed a new index, which is presented here along with the official one. The first three columns of this table present the old index and the remaining five, the new one.

[2]These are Census and Statistics indexes, converted to a 1953=100 basis by simple division. The five major crop indexes (for tea, rubber, paddy, coconuts and cocoa) have been combined by the author into a single index, each crop's weight corresponding to the Department's 1934-38 weighting.

[3]The unofficial index compiled by the author uses official output data for 21 crops, including 16 minor ones -- several fairly important minor crops (e.g., onions, chillies) have been added which are excluded from the official index. The price data used represent the first attempt in Ceylon to ascertain the prices received by producers of a wide range of agricultural produce (from an

Table A-26. (con't)

unpublished Census and Statistics survey) and are thus probably superior to value figures which use wholesale or retail prices, even if adjusted to allow fo transportation and middlemen's margins -- though these price data have heir weaknesses, too; they are unweighted averages of provincial prices for products which are sometimes none-too-specifically defined (e.g. "cattle", "coconuts"). Thus it can be hoped that the unofficial crop index is both more relevant to the period it covers and more inclusive of the whole range of agricultural activity in the island than the official index. On the latter score, an index of livestock production is provided here for the first time. This is based on livestock population and slaughter figures reported to Census and Statistics by Village headmen and local sanitary and health bodies respectively and published by the Department. These data have never been included in the official index because they are not considered trustworthy: the stock figures because they are based on the estimates, often made on some rough-and-ready method, by the village headmen and the slaughter figures because they exclude rural slaughter for the most part. The unofficial index faces up to these problems as follows: (1) It takes the stock figures as reported, assuming that errors in estimation are random and will tend to offset each other and (2) it accepts the official slaughter data on cattle, sheep and goats -- which are thought to be slaughtered almost entirely in urban areas -- but rejects the published figures for buffalo and pigs, substituting the "reasonable guesses" made by the Department of Census and Statistics in another connection that ten per cent and 50 per cent of buffaloes and pigs respectively are slaughtered each year. Livestock production was taken as slaughter plus change in stock and the aforementioned 1960 producer prices were used for weighting to produce a livestock output index.

The last column lists the author's index of total agricultural output. How good an indicator of all agricultural production is it? For one thing, well over 90 per cent of agricultural output by value is included. The remaining exclusions among crop products are slight. Livestock products, especially poultry, egg, and milk production are important remaining omissions. All three have risen rapidly in the past decade. Were at all reliable statistics on them available, they would doubtless raise the index slightly for recent years -- particularly when 1960 value weights are used. Otherwise, the picture presented by the index should be reliable.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, various years.
Mid-year Bulletin of Statistics, June 1961.
Department of Census and Statistics, unpublished producer price data.

Table A-27

Volume of Output of Main Individual Crops, 1933-60[1]

Year	Tea[2] thousand lbs.	Rubber[2] metric tons	Paddy[3] thousand bushels Maha	Yala	Total	Coconut[4] million nuts
1933	220,740	..	..	..	..	..
1934	224,680	..	..	..	..	..
1935	220,830	..	..	..	..	..
1936	226,355	..	..	..	..	..
1937	226,105	73,664	..	..	..	1,746
1938	246,931	50,[illegible]	..	..	..	1,854
1939	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	1,675
1940	265,099	[illegible]	..	..	..	1,399
1941	247,870	103,[illegible]	..	..	..	1,475
1942	291,400	103,[illegible]	..	..	..	1,488
1943	268,793	[illegible]	..	..	..	1,352
1944	296,[illegible]	[illegible]	13,600	6,900	20,500	1,581
1945	276,903	[illegible]	12,000	4,400	16,400	1,670
1946	282,913	[illegible]	13,800	3,300	17,100	1,361
1947	293,525	[illegible]	11,400	5,300	16,700	1,339
1948	298,791	96,432	12,100	6,600	18,700	1,765
1949	298,550	[illegible]	13,700	9,400	23,100	1,763
1950	306,215	[illegible]	14,300	7,700	22,000	1,877
1951	326,279	106,386	12,400	9,600	22,000	2,129
1952	316,842	83,049	18,400	10,500	28,900	2,344
1953	343,014	100,[illegible]	13,200	8,700	21,900	2,223
1954	366,795	95,[illegible]	19,300	11,800	31,100	2,159
1955	380,013	95,336	21,700	14,000	35,700	2,405
1956	375,578	96,914	19,400	8,100	27,500	2,391
1957	397,775	[illegible]	20,200	11,080	31,280	1,965
1958	413,135	101,804	21,200	15,400	36,600	1,836
1959	413,130	93,165	21,900	14,500	36,400	2,099
1960	437,704	98,836	26,300	16,700	43,000	1,964

Notes: [1]Includes all crops accounting for ten per cent of acreage sown in recent decades and all reliable output data.

[2]From the annual returns made by all producers to the Tea and Rubber Controllers (Rubber data were converted from long tons to metric tons by multiplying by 1.01605).

[3]Estimated by the Department of Census and Statistics. Acreage figures reported by Village Headmen - see Table [illegible], Note 5. Average yield was originally estimated by the Village Headmen also, but since 1952 an annual sample survey has provided an improved yield estimate. Output is simply the product of acreage planted and average yield.

[4]Estimated by the Department of Census and Statistics. Local consumption calculated using the Central Bank of Ceylon Survey of Ceylon's Consumer Finances for 1953 and adjusting for population change. The main items of coconut export are converted to a nut basis using standard conversion factors. Local consumption plus exports is taken as production; there is no allowance for changes in inventories.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, various years.
Mid-Year Bulletin of Statistics, June, 1961.
Economic and Social Development
Department of Census and Statistics

Table A-28

Average Paddy Yield, 1951-60[1]

Year	Yield Maha	Yield Yala	Bushels per acre harvested Average Annual
1951	25.14	27.28	26.01
1952	30.85	30.70	30.80
1953	26.44	27.90	26.99
1954	30.47	30.13	30.34
1955	32.15	32.93	32.46
1956	30.85	28.23	30.05
1957	32.69	31.76	27.34
1958	34.06	34.87	34.38
1959	34.04	37.17	35.17
1960	36.10	36.82	36.36
1961	35.93		

Note: [1]These yield data have been gathered on a sample survey basis by the Department of Census and Statistics twice annually since 1951. Earlier yield figures, based on extremely crude estimation techniques exployed by the Village Headmen and reported through the Divisional Revenue Offices, were much lower -- they averaged around 14 bushels per acre -- but are now seen to have been considerably underestimated. The Maha season is the major one each year, being harvested during the first quarter of the year, while the Yala crop is generally harvested during the third quarter.

Source: Statistical Abstracts.

Table A-29

Annual Fish Catch, 1950-60

cwt.

Year	Catch	Year	Catch
1950	833,774	1956	765,312
1951	713,064	1957	732,348
1952	494,538	1958	779,484
1953	479,515	1959	873,819
1954	557,790	1960	959,463
1955	592,526	1961	

Note: [1] These figures are thought to be considerably understated. There is, however, no reason to suspect that the degree of understatement has changed markedly through time, so the general picture that the data present may be taken as essentially accurate.

Source: Administration Report of the Director of Fisheries, various years.

Table A-30

Estimated Distribution of Total Land Area by Use, 1954[1]

thousand hectares

Use	Area
Arable farm land[2]	570
Land under permanent (tree) crops[2]	953
Land under permanent meadows and pastures[3]	185
Forest land[4]	3,546
Non-agricultural use[5]	439
All other uses[6]	781
Total land area[7]	6,474

Notes: [1]As can be seen in the notes below, the material for this table comes from a variety of sources and has been subjected to several kinds of rough estimates -- both by the present author and, earlier in the process, by previous sources. The resulting numbers must therefore be regarded as very rough estimates only.

[2]The Production Yearbook 1960 of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.) gives 4,523,000 acres as total cultivated land in 1954 (its source is a questionnaire filled out by the Ceylon Government). The division of this area between temporary and permanent (tree) crops poses a problem. Acreage figures by crop yield a total of 4,026,000 acres (see Economic and Social Development ...); since this is 1,629,000 hectares it is evident that there is duplication, attributable to interplanting and double-cropping. In the absence of any direct knowledge about the relative extent of duplication in tree-crop or arable acreages, it was assumed by the author that the extent is the same in both cases. In other words, if one assumed that tree crops account for 62.6 per cent of the net area cultivated, as they do of the gross area, the above figures result.

[3]The figure is for 1952, from the F.A.O. Production Yearbook and, ultimately, a questionnaire filled in by the Ceylon Government.

[4]Source: F.A.O. world forest inventory, 1958.

[5]Includes land under roads, towns, and villages, and small inland bodies of water. Source: Economic and Social Development ...

[6]A residual; includes waste land and land available for future agricultural development but not falling into any other category.

[7]Excludes major inland bodies of water.

Sources: Production Yearbook 1960, FAO.
Production Yearbook 1953, FAO.
Census of Agriculture 1952
Economic and Social Development ...

Table A-31

Crop Distribution of Total Area under Cultivation, Selected Years, 1871-1959

Absolute totals in thousand hectares

Crops	1871		1881		1891		1900		1901		1911		1913		1921	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Tea	--	--	6	1	106	14	164	20	164	19	185	18	195	20	169	15
Rubber	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	75	7	94	9	158	14
Coconuts	202	37	213	34	307	42	342	41	343	41	417	41	384	39	415	37
Paddy	220	40	222	36	228	31	272	32	271	32	261	26	272	27	294	26
Others	131	24	183[3]	29	98	13	59	7	63	7	80	8	52	5	87	8
Total	553	100	624	100	739	100	838	100	842	100	1018	100	997	100	1123	100

	1929		1931		1939		1946		1949		1953		1954		1959	
Tea	185	15	205	16	224	17	224	16	226	16	232	16	233	16	235	15
Rubber	216	17	228	18	249	19	267	19	265	19	266	18	266	18	270	18
Coconuts	436	35	435	34	434	33	433	31	433	31	433	30[2]	433	29	433	28
Paddy	324	26	328	26	344	26	370	26	364	26	390	27	393	26	455	30
Others	76	6	77	6	75	6	123	9	124	9	144	10	146	10	128	8
Total	1237	100	1273	100	1326	100	1417	100	1411	100	1465	100	1471	100	1521	100

Notes: [1]The table lists -- in thousands of hectares and as a percentage of estimated total area cultivated -- the area under each of the "main crops" of Table A-32 (i.e. all those which account for ten per cent or more of the total cultivated extent). The estimates of hectares cultivated in each main crop are those which are stated and described in Table A-32 except that for years where no figure is given in that table interpolations have been made. For 1954 the total area sown in minor crops -- and thus in all crops -- has been estimated by the Department of Census and Statistics to be 361,476 acres (see Census of Agriculture, v. 4 pp. 30-31). This figure is net both of the interplanting of two or more crops on the same land and of the replanting of the same land twice or more often during the year with seasonal crops. This is the only year for which such a figure is available; for other years only the gross area sown with each of the minor crops is known. It was thus necessary to make the assumption that the net acreage sown with all minor crops -- many of which are seasonal and/or interplanted -- bore the same relation to the known gross area in all years that it did in 1954 -- that is, that the net area was 48 per cent of the gross. The "other" totals have thus been calculated in this way, except for the special cases of 1871, 1881 and 1891, which are discussed below in note 3. The gross area under minor crops was obtained by summing the

Table A-31 (con't)

individual crop estimates listed in Economic and Social Development..., the Statistical Abstracts, and -- for the years prior to 1929 -- the Blue Books. Absolute totals have been converted from acres to hectares by dividing by 2.471.

[2]The slight decline in the relative importance of coconut cultivation in the 1950's may be more apparent than real, since no estimates of coconut acreage have been made since 1946 and it was simply assumed constant since then.

[3]Coffee was near its zenith in 1881. That year it covered 115,000 hectares -- 23 per cent of the estimated total extent cultivated. The corresponding 1871 figures are 100,000 hectares and 18 per cent. By 1891 it was down to 23,000 hectares (three percent) and by 1901 to a bare 2,500 hectares. As a major crop and a non-seasonal one, coffee acres have not been deflated to 48 per cent of the official figure as was done with the other crops making up the "other" total. It was felt that here the stated acreage could be regarded as a reasonable approximation of the actual net extent.

Sources: Statistical Abstracts
Economic and Social Development
Ceylon Blue Books
Census of Ceylon, 1946
Census of Agriculture 1952.

Table A-31 (con't)

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Sources: Statistical Abstracts
Economic and Social Development
Ceylon Blue Books
Census of Ceylon, 1946
Census of Agriculture 1952.

Table A-32

Area under cultivation; Main crops, 1860 - 1960[1]

thousand hectares

Year	Tea[2]	Rubber[3]	Coconuts[4]	Paddy[5]	Coffee[6]
1860	--	..	101.2	..	81
1961	--	..	..	..	83
1862	--	..	..	..	88
1963	--	..	..	..	84
1864	--	..	..	186.6	87
1865	--	..	..	188.1	93
1866	--	..	..	200.3	97
1967	(7)	..	..	182.5	100
1868	..	..	..	186.7	100
1869	..	..	..	170.6	98
1870	0.1	..	..	211.3	100
1871	..	..	..	314.7	108
1872	..	..	..	228.3	113
1873	..	..	..	215.1	117
1874	..	..	..	148.0	121
1875	0.4	..	..	211.9	127
1876	0.7	..	..	..	128
1877	1.1	..	..	..	130
1878	1.9	..	..	247.0	127
1879	2.6	..	..	235.4	116
1880	3.8	..	212.2	236.0	116
1881	5.5	..	212.5	232.3	115
1882	6.1	..	224.9	234.4	100
1883	8.0	..	225.1	245.2	78
1884	23.3	..	233.8	244.6	66
1885	48.9	..	222.7	242.0	52
1886	66.7	..	245.3	244.9	45
1887	80.8	..	254.3	227.4	42.1
1888	93.7	..	260.5	232.4	29.5
1889	83.9	..	265.8	236.9	28.8
1890	95.4	..	263.0	217.1	26.9
1891	105.7	..	307.4	228.0	22.6
1892	109.2	..	310.2	248.2	17.4
1893	123.0	..	314.4	220.9	13.4
1894	134.2	..	345.7	228.6	8.5
1895	130.6	..	349.1	238.4	9.1
1896	149.3	..	352.6	250.7	9.3
1897	163.7	..	355.7	256.0	7.9
1898	172.0	..	349.8	262.2	7.7
1899	168.9	..	362.4	261.2	4.8
1900	164.1	0.7	342.4	272.2	2.9
1901	164.4	..	342.6	271.3	2.5
1902	175.8	1.7	345.3	283.6	2.3
1903	186.4	4.7	356.3	288.1	2.0
1904	169.7	5.3	374.9	287.9	1.6
1905	185.4	14.5	373.7	282.4	1.5
1906	175.6	20.4	399.4	256.8	1.3
1907	177.3	40.8	402.2	278.8	1.0
1908	223.9	53.3	370.5	275.3	0.8

Table [illegible] (cont'd)

Year	Tea[2]	Rubber[3]	Coconuts[4]	Paddy[5]	Coffee[6]
1909	216.8	62.5	419.2	274.5	0.7
1910	235.0	75.5	381.5	275.4	0.6
1911	185.1	74.7	417.0	260.9	0.6
1912	185.2	90.1	418.5	324.2	0.6
1913	195.3	94.2	383.8	271.8	0.4
1914	196.9	68.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4
1915	193.0	[illegible]	395.7	317.7	0.4
1916	[illegible]	89.7	392.0	272.0	0.3
[illegible]	205.9	92.8	366.1	284.2	0.3
1918	204.7	105.0	374.7	274.7	
1919	202.1	124.9	409.4	287.7	
1920	..	..	..	..	
1921	169.2	157.9	..	..	
1922	..	..	..	..	
1923	..	..	..	301.4	
1924	..	..	..	..	
1925	178.1	177.6	..	336.0	
1926	178.9	192.3	..	337.6	
1927	182.1	198.3	..	337.7	
1928	185.1	216.0	..	339.0	
1929	184.9	216.1	435.5	323.8	
1930	..	..	..	..	
1931	..	..	..	..	
1932	..	..	..	..	
1933	225.5	..	..	..	
1934	226.1	245.2	..	..	
1935	225.7	254.4	..	..	
1936	226.3	244.9	..	..	
1937	225.3	244.5	..	..	
1938	225.2	244.5	..	344.0	
1939	224.1	248.9	..	..	
1940	223.4	258.3	..	..	
1941	223.2	258.0	..	..	
1942	222.5	258.0	..	..	
1943	222.4	226.2	..	..	
1944	222.4	266.1	..	..	
1945	222.5	267.0	..	346.4	
1946	223.7	266.9	433.4	369.6	
1947	224.2	266.7	..	369.6	
1948	224.6	266.4	..	364.1	
1949	225.2	265.1	..	364.2	
1950	227.0	265.2	..	364.8	
1951	229.6	265.3	..	367.2	
1952	231.5	265.8	..	390.3	
1953	232.4	266.1	..	390.3	
1954	232.9	266.8	..	393.2	
1955	229.2	267.5	..	417.5	
1956	230.9	266.8	..	..	
1957	230.9	267.4	..	..	
1958	231.8	269.1	..	..	
1959	234.6	270.4	..	..	
1960	235.5	270.4	..	464.8	

Notes: [1]"Main crops" are defined as those which account for ten per cent or more of the total cultivated area. For several decades now tea, rubber, coconuts, and paddy have each represented more than a tenth of total cultivation and have been the only crops to do so. The only other crop ever in modern times to exceed the ten per cent level is coffee, which had a meteoric rise and fall in the nineteenth century. Some statistics of coffee acreage are thus included here for historical interest. (All figures converted from acres to hectares by dividing by 2.471.)

[2]The most recent data -- back through 1933 -- are from the Tea Controller's official registration figures and should be quite accurate. The 1921 and 1925-29 estimates are based on the Censuses of Production of 1921, 1924 and 1929 and estimates based on these censuses made by the authors of the Economic and Social Development of Ceylon (A Survey), 1926-1954. In the 1883-1919 period the estimates have been taken from the Ceylon Blue Books and derive from the returns of the Village Headmen and the Divisional Revenue Officers (D.R.O.'s). These last figures should be taken as rough estimates only.

[3]Back to 1934 the data are from the Rubber Controller's registration and can be regarded as accurate. The 1921 and 1925-29 estimates are based on the 1921-1924, and 1929 Censuses of Production. Earlier figures, back to 1902, are from the Blue Books. The 1900 estimate is from Ferguson's Guide. Rubber was cultivated in Ceylon all through the late nineteenth century but only in minute quantities.

[4]The 1946 estimate, based on the 1946 Census of Ceylon, is the most recent one made of coconut acreage -- it enumerated 920,942 acres but excluded town and village gardens, which were thought to add another 150,000 acres. The 1929 estimate is from that year's Census of Production. The 1921 Census of Production provided a figure of 820,000 acres (about 331,800 hectares) but this is so obviously an gross underenumeration that it is not included in the tables. All earlier data are from the Blue Books. In view of the formidable difficulties encountered by efforts to guage coconut acreage in recent years, these precise year-by-year early figures cannot be taken seriously.

[5]The data refer to total "asweddumized" area (that is, the amount of land ridged and made ready for paddy cultivation) in existence each year, whether actually seeded or not. Figures on the area seeded are available -- by growing season -- only since 1951 (see below). The asweddumized area totals have long been reported by the Village Headmen, the information being channelled through the Divisional Revenue Officers. Since 1954 sown acreage totals have been compiled by a complete enumeration process under the supervision of the Department of Census and Statistics. These totals (listed below) should thus be quite accurate. However, the collecting of this information has interfered with the old reporting system (i.e., of asweddumized area) and no data are available on that basis for the last years in the table. An estimate of asweddumized acreage in 1962 was obtained directly from the Department of Census and Statistics by the author, though. This figure (1,195,146 acres, or some 483,700 hectres) was used, along with the 1955 total, as the basis for an interpolated 1960 estimate and this is the origin of the most recent figure in the column. The 1946 and 1945 totals come respectively from the 1946 Census and from Economic and Social Development. The 1938 figure is the result of the paddy survey of that year and the 1923 and 1925-29 totals are based on the Censuses of Production of 1921, 1924 and 1929. For 1919 and earlier years the source is the annual D.R.O. returns, as listed in the Blue Books. As with coconuts, these oldest estimates should be regarded as rough approximations only.

The aforementioned sown acreage figures are on a seasonal basis. There are two main growing seasons in Ceylon. The Maha (great) season involves sowing sometime between August and November and harvest in January to March; the Yala (lesser) season covers the other months of the year. Some notion of the extent of replanting twice a year is given by the recent data on separate Maha and Yala acreages (in each case the Maha acreage is listed under the year in which the crop is harvested; i.e., Maha 1959-60 is listed under 1960):

Paddy Cultivation: Area Sown

thousand hectres

Year	Maha	Yala
1951	257.4	177.1
1952	293.7	171.5
1953	264.9	159.3
1954	311.8	195.6
1955	333.7	211.4
1956	339.5	147.6
1957	315.5	173.3
1958	340.2	219.2
1959	343.2*	195.1*
1960	372.6*	221.6*

*Data from 1959 on are not strictly comparable with earlier years, since they include acreage under the Gal Oya scheme which had previously been excluded. Gal Oya acreage amounted to 5.8 thousand hectares in Maha 1958-59 and 2.7 thousand in Yala 1959.

[6]Source: Figures from Ferguson for 1880-86, supplemented by indirect estimates of nonestate acreage: output of estates and peasants was known, as was estate acreage and hence yield per acre; it was assumed that in all years per acre yield on peasant cultivations was 50 per cent of the estate yield, as a survey taken in 1956 showed it to be; peasant acres were taken as exports divided by the yield figure thus derived; a three-year moving average was used to smooth out random variations in this measure. From 1887 on, Blue Book data are used. These figures refer to coffee in its heyday, but the crop continues to be cultivated in very small quantities up to the present time. in 1951 a minimum estimate of area planted is 622 acres (252 hectares). The 1952 agricultural census reported 271,125 coffee trees on 922 estates. If one accepts as a rough estimate ten feet as the average distance between trees then 435.6 trees can be cultivated on an acre and 622 acres of cultivation are implied (See V. D. Wickizer, The World Coffee Economy, Stanford, 1943, p. 38, who says that any distance from 6 to 14 feet can be used.)

[7]1867 was the first year of commercial tea cultivation in Ceylon.

Sources: Statistical Abstracts.
Economic and Social Development...
Census of Agriculture 1952
Census of Ceylon 1946
Ferguson's Ceylon Handbook and Directory

Table A-33

Ownership and Tenure of Agricultural Holdings, Selected Years, 1946-59[1]

A. Tea[2]

	1951 Acres	1951 %	1953 Acres	1953 %	1954 Acres	1954 %	1959 Acres	1959 %
Rupee Companies[3]	..	..	62,585	10.9	75,153	13.1	123,360	21.3
Ceylonese individuals								
Estates	..	..	220,012	38.3	217,568	37.8	133,010	22.9
Small holdings							77,640	13.4
Sterling Companies[4]	..	..	291,653	50.8	282,783	49.1	211,337	36.5
Non-Ceylonese individuals							34,305	5.9
Total	..	..	574,250	100.0	575,504	100.0	579,652	100.0

B. Rubber

	1946 Acres	1946 %	1949(5) Acres	1949(5) %	1951 Acres	1951 %	1953 Acres	1953 %	1954 Acres	1954 %	1959 Number	1959 Acres	1959 %
Rupees Companies											239	88,590	13.3
Ceylonese Individuals	..	..	365,055	58.0	410,258	62.6	416,982	63.4	421,326	63.9	142,721	474,974	71.1
Sterling Companies	..	..									133	88,458	13.2
Non-Ceylonese Individuals	..	..	264,350	42.0	245,243	37.4	240,446	36.6	237,883	36.1	165	16,156	2.4
Total	..	..	629,405	100.0	655,501	100.0	657,427	100.0	659,209	100.0	144,379	668,178	100.0

C. Coconuts - 1951[6]

	Acres	%
Rupee Companies	17,680	7.4
Ceylonese Individuals	202,365	84.9
Sterling Companies	6,614	2.8
Non-Ceylonese Individuals	11,765	4.9
Total	238,424	100.0

D. Paddy

	Holdings - 1946[7] Number of holdings	%	Acres	%	Parcels - 1955[11] Per cent of all parcels
Owner cultivated	469,701	60.8	495,525	55.1	55.0
Share cropped[8]	199,934	25.9	212,151	23.6	28.7
Leased	28,069	3.6	81,918	9.1	13.7
Thatumaru[9]	52,190	6.8	58,572	6.5	2.6
Others[10]	22,014	2.9	51,805	5.8	
Total	771,908	100.0	899,970	100.0	100.0

Table A-33 (con't)

E. Small holdings - 1951[12]

	Acres	%
Owner cultivated		
Fully owned	131,483	58.2
Jointly owned	40,491	17.9
Leased	20,213	9.0
Share cropped	12,391	5.5
Other	21,198	9.4
Total	225,776	100.0

Notes: [1]Five types of agricultural holdings are usually distinguished in Ceylon:

(a) Estate: A holding of 20 acres or more, worked with hired labor;

(b) Asweddumized paddy land: mud land prepared for the cultivation of paddy;

(c) Chena: land covered with secondary forest which is slashed and burned for the temporary cultivation of food grains;

(d) Town and village garden: A holding of one acre or less -- usually forming the compound of a dwelling place -- with cultivation of any kind;

(e) Smallholdings: Any other holding between one and 20 acres on which there exists any kind of cultivation.

This table assembles the available fragments of information on land ownership and tenure on each type of land. No information on the tenure of chena cultivation or town and village gardens is available.

[2]Figures for tea and rubber refer to the end of the year except for tea data prior to 1959, which are for March 31 of the following year. Source: Administration Reports of Tea and Rubber Controller.

[3]I.e., companies incorporated in Ceylon.

[4]I.e., companies incorporated in the U.K.

[5]For 1949 only the percentages of foreign and Ceylonese ownership are stated in the Administration Report; the absolute totals have been inferred.

[6]Source: Census of Agriculture 1952, part 3. It is estimated (see note 4 of Table D-4b) that 103,060 acres of estate cultivation, 579,458 acres in smallholdings, and some 150,000 in town and village gardens failed to be enumerated in the census. Nothing is known about the ownership of the omitted estate acreage but the smallholdings and town and village garden cultivation is almost entirely -- perhaps completely -- owned by Ceylonese individuals. The foreign owned share of total acreage may thus have been only two per cent or so, rather than 7.7 per cent suggested by the census.

[7]Source: Census of Ceylon 1946, vol. 1, part 2. The data refer to paddy holdings, i.e., to total acreage under a single ownership, whether contiguous or not. Excludes paddy growing on estates.

[8]Locally known as "ande" tenure.

[9]A system by which co-owners of a plot of land rotate the cultivation of it and the enjoyment of its fruits.

[10]Includes usufructuary mortgages (i.e., creditors who have obtained possession of land in lieu of debt repayment), hired cultivators, those who have been allotted Crown land under the Land Development Ordinance, etc.

Table A-33 (con't)

[11]The data are from a sample survey taken by the Department of Census and Statistics and are published in A Report on Paddy Statistics. They refer to the Maha 1954-55 and Yala 1955 seasons and, by contrast to the 1946 holdings statistics, to paddy parcels, individual contiguous plots of land under individual or co-operative cultivation.

[12]Source: Census of Agriculture 1952, vol. 4. The data refer to the 90,524 small-holdings -- comprising 225,776 acres -- for which census returns were filed. Judging from 1946 census totals, no more than a fourth of all small-holdings are represented and of course the sample is not a random one. The data should thus be regarded as suggestive only.

Sources: Administration Reports of the Tea Controller
Administration Reports of the Rubber Controller
Census of Ceylon, 1946, Vol. 1 part 2.
Census of Agriculture, 1952, part 4
A Report of Paddy Statistics, Monograph No. 9, Department of Census and Statistics, 1956.

Table A-34

Size Distribution of Agricultural Holdings, Selected Years, 1935-59[1]

A. Tea[2]

	1935			1939			1946			1949		
	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%
Smallholdings (-10 acres)	68,982	65,938	11.8	76,826	61,322	11.1	77,668	63,158	11.4	78,339	63,796	11.5
Estates 10-100 acres)												
Estates 100-500 acres)	2,369	491,801	88.2	2,348	492,523	88.9	2,367	489,695	88.6	2,402	491,780	88.5
Estates 500- acres)												
TOTAL	71,351	557,739	100.0	79,174	553,845	100.0	80,035	552,853	100.0	80,471	555,576	100.0

	1951			1953			1954			1959		
	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%
Smallholdings (-10 acres)	84,363	67,414	11.9	87,715	69,781	12.2	87,628	70,628	12.2	92,083	77,640	13.4
Estates 10-100 acres[3]	1,540	43,128	7.6	1,599	44,178	7.7	1,700	46,062	8.0	1,959	52,277	9.0
Estates 100-500 acres	593	168,127	29.6	594	169,814	29.6	578	165,208	28.7	620	160,347	27.7
Estates 500- acres	346	288,619	50.9	347	290,477	50.6	346	293,863	51.1	342	289,388	49.9
TOTAL	86,842	567,288	100.0	90,255	574,250	100.0	90,252	575,504	100.0	95,004	579,652	100.0

B. Rubber

	1936			1939			1946			1949		
	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%
Smallholdings (-10 acres)	..	128,984	21.3	99,095	131,566	21.8	112,670	146,767	23.1	112,951	149,800	23.8
Estates 10-100 acres			)	4,930	123,531	20.4	5,369	133,732	21.1	5,181	131,942	21.0
Estates 100-500 acres	..	476,168	78.7)							658	150,641	23.9
Estates 500- acres			)	876	349,100	57.8	882	354,752	55.8)	215	197,022	31.3
TOTAL	..	605,152	100.0	104,901	604,197	100.0	118,921	635,251	100.0	119,005	629,405	100.0

	1951			1953			1954			1959		
	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%	Number	Acres	%
Smallholdings (-10 acres)	124,487	171,542	26.2	127,045	175,843	26.7	128,740	178,609	27.1	136,421	191,068	28.6
Estates 10-100 acres	5,554	140,715	21.5	5,619	142,708	21.7	5,679	144,159	21.9	5,983	157,094	23.5
Estates 100-500 acres	651	148,052	22.6	636	145,910	22.2	657	157,849	23.9	667	148,451	22.2
Estates 500- acres	216	195,192	29.8	216	192,966	29.4	195	178,592	27.1	187	171,565	25.7
TOTAL	130,908	655,501	100.0	133,516	657,427	100.0	135,271	659,209	100.0	143,258	668,178	100.0

Table A-34 (con't)

C. Coccnut - 1951[4]

	Number	Acres	%
Town and village gardens	..	150,000	14.0
Smallholdings	..	579,458	54.1
Estates: - 10 acres[5]	413	1,991	0.2
Estates: 10-100 acres	1,993	53,773	5.0
Estates: 100-500 acres	1,241	150,576	14.1
Estates: 500- acres	43	32,084	3.0
Size unknown	..	103,060	9.6
TOTAL	..	1,070,942	100.0

Size (acres)	Holdings, 1946[6] Number	%	Acres	%
- 1/2	242,690	31.4	58,005	6.4
1/2 - 1	253,823	32.9	147,376	16.4
1 - 2	162,120	21.0	193,794	21.5
2 - 5	85,310	11.1	231,726	25.7
5 - 10	19,705	2.6	122,073	13.6
10 -	8,260	1.1	146,996	16.3
TOTAL	771,908	100.0	899,970	100.0

D. Paddy

Size (acres)	Parcels, Maha 1953-54[7] Number	%	Acres
- 1/2	339,914	36.2	..
1/2 - 1 1/2	421,504	44.9	..
1 1/2 - 2 1/2	87,431	9.3	..
2 1/2 - 3 1/2	36,268	3.9	..
3 1/2 - 5	24,160	2.6	..
5 - 10	22,601	2.4	..
10 -	7,538	0.8	..
TOTAL	939,416	100.0	981,997

E. Smallholdings - 1951[8]

Size (acres)	Number	%	Acres	%
- 1/2	18,330	20.2	3,890	1.7
1/2 - 1	16,790	18.5	9,855	4.4
1 - 2 1/2	29,370	32.4	43,691	19.4
2 1/2 - 5	15,072	16.6	50,485	22.4
5 - 10	7,574	8.4	49,682	22.0
10 - 20	2,646	2.9	34,797	15.4
20 -	742	0.8	33,376	14.8
TOTAL	90,524	100.0	225,776	100.0

Notes: [1]The Census of Ceylon 1946 estimated the total cultivated and cultivable land on all agricultural holdings to be divided among the five commonly distinguished types of holdings -- see Table A-33, note 1, for their definitions -- as follows:

Table A-34 (con't)

Agricultural Holdings by Type 1946

Type of Holding	Number	Acres cultivated	Acres suitable but not cultivated	Total Acres excluding waste land	Acreage size of holding (acres)
Estates	10,812	1,343,697	290,372	1,634,069	151.1
Paddy land	771,908	607,510	292,461	899,971	1.2
Chena	91,996	46,322	175,073	221,395	2.4
Town & village gardens	858,892	309,381	91,832	401,213	0.5
Smallholdings	394,782	903,191	207,559	1,110,750	2.8
TOTAL	2,128,390	3,210,101	1,057,297	4,267,398	2.0

These data give some idea of the breakdown of all agricultural land into the five types of holding and also of the average size of each type. The further step of providing size distributions of holdings for each type can be taken only on a selective basis and this is done in the body of the table. No such information is available for chena or town and village gardens.

[2]Figures are for December 31 except for tea data before 1959 which refer to March 31 of the following year. Source: Administration Reports of the Tea and Rubber Controller. Earliest data given are for first year with reliable statistics

[3]In every case a span of acres includes holdings equal to its lower and excludes its upper limit (i.e., 10-100 acres means from 10 to under 100).

[4]For the estates for which size is given in the table the source is Census of Agriculture 1952. If total estate acreage is assumed to have remained constant since the 1946 census, the authors of Vol. 4 of the 1952 census observe (p. 6), then the later census elicited only a 69.82 per cent response in terms of estate acreage. The assumption is a fairly reasonable one since coconut acreage seems to have been nearly constant for some decades (see Table A-32) -- though no one knows what happened to it in the 1950's; hence the acreage figure for "Estates: size unknown". If one assumes further that all coconut acreage was the same in 1951 as in 1946 then figures can be filled in for cultivation on smallholdings and in town and village gardens. Thus the figure used here for smallholdings is acreage [illegible] in 1946; for [illegible] the estimate made at that time is used.

[5]Refers to coconut plots of less than ten acres on estates of 20 acres or more.

[6]Source: Census of Ceylon 1946, vol. 1 part 2. See note 7, Table A-33.

[7]The data are from the total enumeration made by the Department of Census and Statistics --see Table A-32, note 5 -- and are published in A Report on Paddy Statistics. See note 11, Table A-33.

[8]The data -- from the 1952 Census of Agriculture, part 4 -- are incomplete. See note 12, Table A-33.

Sources: Administration Reports of the Tea Controller. Administration Reports of the Rubber Controller. Census of Agriculture, 1952, Vol. 4. Census of Ceylon 1946, Vol. 1, part 2. A Report on Paddy Statistics.

Table A-35

Numbers of Livestock, by Type, Selected Years, 1871-1959[1]

thousands

Year	Buffaloes	Neat cattle	Goats	Sheep	Swine	Horses
1871	..	996.7	88.9	67.7	..	6.7
1881	280.9	1,056.0	79.6	60.6	..	4.3
1891	392.5	1,064.8	134.2	87.4	40.9	4.7
1900	493.2	1,397.8	158.0	89.9	91.5	4.8
1901	520.6	1,476.7	151.1	91.3	88.0	4.0
1911	461.7	1,465.4	195.2	90.4	86.5	4.8
1913	458.7	1,484.3	203.4	90.0	85.6	5.0
1921	418.6	1,386.0	150.0	57.2	46.1	2.0
1929	550.0	1,100.0	184.0	57.0	45.0	2.0
1931	528.0	1,052.0	194.0	65.0	41.0	1.1
1939	545.6	1,119.7	246.7	55.9	35.7	1.3
1946	522.0	1,079.5	306.4	63.8	74.1	1.3
1949	656.1	1,248.7	400.7	57.3	103.8	..
1953	655.6	1,228.7	499.0	103.9	74.4	2.5
1954	706.6	1,277.3	563.9	95.0	83.3	..
1959	780.8	1,486.1	487.4	49.3	76.7	..

Note: [1]The figures are all based on annual returns of the District Revenue Officers with the sole exception that the 1921 data are from the Census of Production of that year. Exactly how the District Revenue Officers calculate the livestock population of their districts is not specified in the sources, but a fairly high degree of inaccuracy must be assumed. Data from the 1946 census of agriculture do not jibe well with the D.R.O's estimates for the year (they are 410.4 thousand buffaloes, 1,166.9 thousand cattle, 63.3 thousand sheep, and 296.2 thousand goats); there is no way of telling which comes nearer to the truth. The Census of Agriculture 1952 contains only a partial livestock enumeration and is thus no help in making an island-wide assessment.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, various years.
Ceylon Blue Book, various years.

Table A-36

Indexes of Industrial Production, 1952-61[1]

A. 1952 Gross Value - Weighted[2]
(1952 = 100)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Mining & Quarrying	93.6	105.4	102.2	99.5	93.4	119.3
Manufacturing						
Food	102.3	110.3	115.3	112.5	115.3	112.7
Beverages	89.5	89.7	83.7	82.1	90.5	80.2
Tobacco	104.0	99.6	106.1	116.4	114.9	139.4
Wood, cork, etc.	92.3	83.6	80.8	86.4	85.4	224.4
Leather	107.6	101.4	87.4	157.8	137.3	145.0
Paper	..	..	..	100.0	83.2	303.5
Chemicals	81.8	105.6	93.8	75.0	68.6	79.9
Mineral products	161.9	161.2	159.3	124.7	170.8	187.9
Metal products	73.1	213.9	1292.8	1372.6	1054.4	1166.6
Textiles	137.5	183.8	229.2	347.1	404.7	449.8
Apparel (incl: footwear)	362.2	844.8	1053.7	1405.7	2367.3	2635.0
Rubber products	125.8	156.4	223.6	307.1	381.2	486.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	136.3	136.3	138.6	191.4	153.8	157.4
Electricity and Gas	124.1	137.9	147.4	160.5	175.4	193.3
Industrial output (excluding construction)	96.6	108.6	106.7	105.5	101.5	126.6
Construction[3]	89.6	111.6	116.3	121.0	129.0	139.9
Industrial output	92.4	110.3	112.9	115.8	119.4	135.1

B. 1952-56 Value Added - Weighted[4]
(1952-56 = 100)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Mining & Quarrying	116.0	53.3	73.0	101.1	87.1
Manufacturing	107.4	113.8	124.5	133.0	139.0
Food	107.4	115.2	115.0	123.6	127.9
Beverages					
Tobacco	115.7	126.9	231.7	200.5	204.2
Textiles	146.2	173.8	214.1	192.2	198.3
Apparel (incl: footwear)	251.0	421.9	602.4	602.2	648.1
Wood, cork, etc.	124.4	98.2	113.2	491.9	113.8
Furniture	110.2	113.5	116.9	120.4	124.1
Paper	266.0	236.0	476.2	493.8	495.7
Printing	112.1	117.7	121.3	124.9	128.7
Leather	150.7	126.6	167.8	180.2	211.0
Rubber	104.4	96.1	99.6	107.1	109.2
Chemicals	89.4	84.0	105.3	98.8	140.0
Mineral products	104.4	146.6	163.1	156.8	155.6
Metal products	308.1	255.5	367.1	1267.0	2014.1
Miscellaneous	123.2	122.5	131.0	205.6	131.2
Electricity & gas	128.0	140.7	157.5	174.4	185.0
Industrial output (excluding construction)	108.7	114.2	125.1	135.0	141.1
Construction[3]	118.2	126.1	136.8	134.0	..
Industrial output	115.0	122.0	132.5	134.4	..

Table A-36 (con't)

Notes: [1]Because of the extreme newness of many kinds of industrial activity in Ceylon and the paucity of data available, the construction of indexes of physical output poses a number of theoretical and practical problems. The two series presented here are, except where otherwise specified, the product of work done by the Statistics Section, Development Division, Department of Industries. Given the considerable shortcomings of the basic data with which they had to work, the Statistics Section produced series which give a reasonably accurate picture of the rate of industrial progress -- within the particular definitional framework specified in each of the two cases. It should be pointed out, though, that there is probably some upward bias present in both indexes, for several reasons: (1) both indexes are based on current weights, thus giving heavier weighting to expanding industries, (2) in some cases as new data were uncovered by the Statistics Section they were added in at the current year, even though no corresponding entries had been made for earlier years, and (3) construction (see note (3), below) has been added in on a value rather than a volume basis, so any price increases are reflected here and thus inflate the index.

[2]Each unit within an industry and each industry within a wider industrial group is here weighted by the gross value of its output. Insofar as there are inter-firm and inter-industry buyer-seller relationships this procedure exagerates the growth of the broader indexes (e.g., all manufacturing). Such relationships are rare in the Ceylon economy, however.

[3]In the absence of any even reasonably credible measure of physical volume of construction, the necessity to provide some sort of estimate here led the author to convert the value of income originating in the sector (see Table A-6) into an index and use it in this connection. The result is, of course, to some extent inaccurate, generally overstated; since the upward trend of prices has been very slow in Ceylon over the period concerned, the degree of bias is really quite limited.

[4]To avoid the bias mentioned in Note (2), above, the Statistics Section shifted in 1960 from a gross value to a value-added weighting system. The base period was also altered, from 1952 to 1952-56.

Sources: Statistical Abstract, 1960 and 1961.
Statistics Section, Development Division, Department of Industries, unpublished data.

Table A-37

Coal and Oil Consumption, Selected Years, 1871-59[1]

Year	Coal (thousand metric tons)[2]	Oil Products (thousand Imperial gallons)				
		Motor fuel	Crude Petroleum	Kerosene	Lubricating Oil	Total
1871	86[3]	--	..	.. [4]	.. [4]	..
1881	105[3]	--	..	.. [4]	.. [4]	..
1891	338[3]	--	..	.. [4]	.. [4]	..
1900	599	--	897	2,422	92	3,393
1901	638	--	2,186	2,792	76	5,054
1911	675	206	3,527	4,427	165	8,325
1913	757	383	5,188	4,693	249	10,513
1921	652	1,382	17,489	4,307	414	23,592
1929	826	10,502	53,365	8,628	913	73,408
1931	502	8,845	52,006	7,920	716	69,487
1939	479	12,909	91,991	8,397	809	114,106
1946	349	17,080	96,650	9,850	1,090	124,670
1949	316	25,927	159,571	15,808	1,964	203,270
1953	389	40,631	151,833	16,682	1,241	210,387
1954	289	38,652	130,033	22,150	1,587	192,422
1959	176	48,908	156,799	37,135	3,264	246,106

Notes: [1]Total apparent consumption, i.e., total domestic supply -- in this case entirely imports -- each year with no allowance made for changes in inventories. In evaluating these figures in terms of energy use in the economy of Ceylon, it should be recalled that Colombo has long been an important fuelling port for ocean traffic and much of the coal and crude petroleum imported over the years has gone for this purpose.

[2]Figures converted from long tons by multiplying by 1.01605.

[3]Includes coke.

[4]Some information on imports is given in the customs returns but it is expressed in non-standard units (e.g., so many "cases" of kerosene).

Sources: Ceylon Customs Returns, December, various years.
Thirty Years Trade Statistics of Ceylon (1925-1954), Pt. 1.
Ceylon Blue Books, various years.

Table A-38

Electric Power Consumption, Selected Years, 1939-59[1]

million kilowatt hours

Year	Government generation	Private generation	Total
1939	31	107	148
1946	53	130	183
1949	70	141	211
1950	81	158	239
1953	144	169	313
1954	162	174	336
1959	270	194	464

Note: [1]Figures for government generation consist of the total generation reported by the Department of Electrical Undertakings. To these official figures has been added an estimate of the substantial amounts of power generated by private enterprises, consisting mainly of tea and rubber estates, but also of coconnut and rice mills, a few private industrial operations, and, since 1950, public corporations. The estimate for 1950 was made by the World Bank team and appears in their report; it was extended by analogy to other years by the author by deflating the estimates for each sector (e.g., tea factories) by an output index for the sector.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, 1960.
The Economic Development of Ceylon, pp. 460-62.
Ceylon Cement Corporation (formerly Kankesanturai Cement Corporation), Annual Reports.
Eastern Paper Mills Corporation, Annual Reports.
Kantalai Sugar Corporation, Annual Reports.

Table A-39

Iron and Steel Consumption, Selected Years, 1871-1959[1]

thousand metric tons

Year	Imports Pig-iron	Imports Other[2]	Imports Total	Domestic Production[3]	Total Consumption
1871	(4)	2	2	--	2
1881	(4)	1	1	--	1
1891	(4)	4	4	--	4
1900	(4)	7	7	--	7
1901	(4)	7	7	--	7
1911	(4)	21	21	--	21
1913	1	31	32	--	32
1921	(4)	7	7	--	7
1929	1	83	84	--	84
1931	(4)	36	36	--	36
1939	1	45	46	--	46
1946	1	28	29	1	30
1949	1	49	50	1	51
1953	(4)	63	63	--	63
1954	1	59	60	--	60
1959	1	72	73	--	73

Notes: [1]Total apparent consumption--i.e., total domestic supply with no allowance made for changes in inventories -- of pig iron, crude steel, and basic iron and steel forms, such as angles, beams, plates, tubes, wire, etc. No attempt has been made to convert consumption figures for the various forms to crude iron or steel equivalents or to guage the iron and steel content of imported ferrous metalware.

[2]Includes minute quantities of crude steel.

[3]The war-inspired government rolling mill, which used scrap as its raw material, functioned from 1943 through 1950.

[4]Less than 0.5 thousand metric tons.

Sources: Ceylon Customs Returns, December, various years.
Thirty Years Trade Statistics of Ceylon, Pt. I.
Ceylon Blue Book, various years.

Table A-40

Consumption of the Main Building Materials, Selected Years, 1871-1959[1]

Year	Cement (hydraulic) Thousand metric tons			Tiles[3] millions			Lumber (sawn)[5] Thousand cubic metres		
	Production	Imports	Consumption	Production	Imports	Consumption	Production	Imports	Consumption
1871	--	(2)	(2)	..	0.4[4]	..	..	..	..
1881	--	1	1	..	0.6[4]	..	..	..	..
1891	--	3	3	..	0.5[4]	..	..	..	..
1900	--	6	6	..	2.7[4]	..	..	..	..
1901	--	5	5	..	2.5[4]	..	..	..	..
1911	--	18	18	..	4.2[4]	..	..	..	..
1913	--	22	22	..	5.6[4]	..	..	..	..
1921	--	10	10	..	1.8	..	..	11	..
1929	--	82	82	..	10.9	..	..	32	..
1931	--	48	48	..	4.6	..	..	1	..
1939	--	70	70	..	5.8	..	1	4	5
1946	--	73	73	..	7.0	..	1	10	11
1949	--	139	139	6.0	16.2	22.2	18	2	20
1953	66	131	197	10.9	24.7	35.6	15	1	16
1954	84	114	198	23.9	17.2	41.1	11	1	12
1959	89	199	288	29.2	21.8	51.0	13	3	16

Notes: [1]Apparent consumption defined as production plus imports minus exports (exports in all cases being nil). Cement and tiles (mainly roofing tiles) are probably the best indications of building activity -- of the more substantial sort. Village homes (for all but the most substantial rural citizens) are entirely of local materials and are not reflected in this table.

[2]Less than half the unit.

[3]Production figures are understated because of the incompleteness of returns from the many small producers.

[4]Includes bricks.

[5]Production figures are collected by the Forest Department -- in cubic feet -- and should be relatively accurate. Imports are sometimes stated in square feet and sometimes in tons and arbitrary assumptions were used to convert these units to cubic feet. It was assumed that imported lumber was on the average one inch thick and that one ton of wood equals 1,057 square feet (as was the case with part of the 1959 imports, which are stated in both units). Prior to 1921 imports of sawn lumber were not distinguished in the customs returns from other types of "worked timber." Cubic feet have been converted to cubic metres by multiplying by 0.028317. Included under "lumber (sawn)" is lumber intended primarily for building purposes; railroad ties, barrel staves, etc., are excluded, as is unworked timber.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, various years.
Ceylon Customs Returns, December, various years.
Ceylon Blue Books, various years.

Table A-41

Freight Traffic: Rail and Ocean, Selected Years, 1871-1959[1]

Year	Rail: Metric tons carried	Rail: Thousand metric ton kilometeres	Ocean: Thousand metric tons imported and exported[3] — Imports: Colombo: Coal & Petroleum[4]	Imports: Colombo: Total	Imports: Other Ports	Imports: Total	Exports: Colombo	Exports: Other Ports	Exports: Total	Thousand metric tons entered and cleared, all ports: Entered	Cleared
1871	151,427	13,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	841	838
1881	322,590	31,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,576	1,543
1891	286,020	29,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,904	2,576
1900	396,283	44,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,319	4,306
1901	373,098	42,187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,631	4,543
1911	708,753	86,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,716	9,697
1913	845,817	102,995	777	1,851	..	..	517	..	..	10,266	10,194
1921	893,679	116,181	808	1,538	..	..	556	..	..	9,280	9,333
1929	1404,770	192,143	1,009	2,280	..	..	616	..	..	14,377	14,234
1931	1036,898	143,577	704	1,708	..	..	726	..	..	13,471	13,035
1939	916,366	133,096	955	2,113	..	..	625	..	..	13,998	13,914
1946	1391,206	210,304	862	2,278	..	..	592	..	..	5,900	5,920
1949	1288,305	198,024	1,167	2,700	230	2,930	694	73	767	12,554	12,820
1953	1622,159	254,797	1,104	2,956	80	3,036	879	150	1,029	14,717	13,643
1954	1672,850	261,008	1,070	2,878	226	3,104	961	121	1,082	17,046	14,956
1959	1599,302	300,752	1,235	3,353	..	..	632	..	..	12,030	12,148

Notes: [1]These data outline adequately the long-term growth of two types of freight traffic. No data exist on traffic carried by road or by inland or coastal waterways.

[2]Tons carried information for the Ceylon Government Railways is available for all years. Ton-miles data were published only for the last three years and for 1891. These showed the average haul rising from 65 miles in 1891 to about 100 miles in the 1950's; for other years ton-miles were estimated by interpolated an average length of haul (i.e., by assuming that the average haul increased at a constant rate over the period). For 1871 to 1881, average haul figures were extrapolated. Long tons were converted to metric tons by multiplying by 1.01605 and ton-miles to metric ton-kilometres by multiplying by 1.46.

[3]This, of course, measures goods actually loaded and unloaded in Ceylon, as opposed to the "entered and cleared" figures, which also includes transit traffic.

[4]By and large, this measures imports for the purpose of servicing shipping. However, "petroleum" includes kerosene and gasoline intended primarily for internal use.

Sources: Administration Report, Ceylon Government Railway, various years. Administration Report on the Customs and Shipping and Administration Report of the Principal Collector of Customs -- title varies, various years.

Table A-42

Size of Industrial Establishment, 1952[1]

Industry	Average Number Employed: Operatives	Average Number Employed: All Employees
Estate agriculture[2]	..	112
Mining and quarrying		
Plumbago	187	218
Salt	31	36
Manufacturing		
Milk products	6	9
Grain milling	11	14
Confectionery and tanning	37	42
Distilling and brewing	41	52
Bottled soft drinks	19	22
Tobacco	580	640
Textiles and thread	364	381
Coir fibre and Coir goods	41	44
Footwear (except rubber)	58	63
Plywood and timber sawing	25	28
Printing and publishing	37	47
Leather and leather goods (excluding footwear)	35	39
Rubber goods	85	100
Fertilizers	40	55
Coconut oil milling	93	103
Soap, glycerine, and perfumes	35	43
Matches	172	180
Brick and tiles	50	53
Ceramics, glass and cement	309	338
Engineering	265	294
Jewelry and plastics	31	35
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary		
Electricity	32	38
Gas	92	95

Notes: [1]These data, all from the Census of Industries 1952 (with one exception; see below), are presented here even though they are almost impossible to evaluate. Of one thing one can be sure: the census limited itself to establishments which met three conditions: (1) they had not less than five paid employees (2) they had invested capital of not less than Rs 3,000 and (3) they used mechanical power in at least part of their production process. Thus the actual average size of all establishments in industries where small-scale production is common -- like tobacco (native tobacco products), textiles, coconut milling, brick and tile, etc. -- is obviously much smaller than the table indicates. A source of error which cannot be adjusted for though, is the failure of the census to enumerate all units within its chosen field of purview. No one can even guess at the size of establishments which failed to file census returns and this means that the figures above contain errors which are unassessable either as to direction or amount.

[2]From the Census of Agriculture 1952. An estate here is defined as a holding of 20 acres or more, other than paddy and chena land.

Source: Census of Industry 1952, Department of Census and Statistics, 1954.

Table A-43

Import Volume Indexes, 1938 - 61[1]

A. Central Bank Import Volume Indexes

1953 = 100

Year	Food & Drink	Consumer Goods: Textiles	Consumer Goods: Others	Consumer Goods: Total	Intermediate goods	Investment goods	All Imports
1938	69	55	34	60	71	57	61
1948	84	64	60	77	73	63	74
1949	85	82	67	81	88	72	81
1950	94	90	66	88	90	82	88
1951	95	86	107	96	107	101	99
1952	95	99	100	96	102	104	99
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	95	94	75	91	105	85	93
1955	95	103	109	99	110	124	104
1956	108	119	125	112	106	154	116
1957	109	97	134	111	152	151	124
1958	116	128	149	123	116	149	125
1959	129	114	193	138	141	196	145
1960	121	110	221	137	141	175	141
1961	112	96	73	102	137	152	114

B. Census and Statistics Volume Index

Year	All imports	Year	All imports	Year	All Imports
1938	64	1946	59	1954	99
1939	66	1947	68	1955	97
1940	65	1948	69	1956	106
1941	60	1949	76	1957	112
1942	40	1950	84	1958	113
1943	44	1951	94	1959	125
1944	46	1952	96	1960	118
1945	51	1953	100	1961	110

Note: [1]The two official import volume indexes are presented here for all the years for which they have been calculated by the bodies responsible for them, the Central Bank Research Department and the Department of Census and Statistics respectively. In both cases the indexes are of the Laspeyres type, the Central Bank Index having 1954-58 value weights and the Census and Statistics Index 1948 value weights. In choosing between the two indexes, the former is probably preferable for most analytical purposes because of its more recent base, its greater inclusiveness (some 75-80 per cent of imports by value in the base period) and its breakdown. Much of the difference which can be noted between the figures generated by the two indexes for given years is no reflection on the Census and Statistics Index, though; it simply reflects the great influence of the choice of a base period on this kind of index. No single index can give an entirely adequate expression of changes in the volume of imports when the structure of import trade has undergone considerable changes over the period of study. Both indexes have been converted to a 1953=100 base by simple division.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, 1961.

Table A-44

Export Volume Indexes, 1938-61[1]

A. Central Bank Export Volume Indexes

1953 = 100

Year	Tea	Rubber	3 Main coconut products	18 Minor products	All exports
1938	72	52	91	109	72
1948	89	95	72	80	86
1949	90	90	71	93	86
1950	90	122	81	102	95
1951	91	106	98	108	96
1952	94	97	113	93	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	109	97	93	110	103
1955	109	103	119	110	109
1956	105	90	112	104	102
1957	111	96	78	100	100
1958	123	95	73	94	106
1959	115	94	93	98	104
1960	123	108	80	105	110
1961	128	90	112	102	114

B. Census and Statistics Export Volume Index

Year	All Exports	Year	All Exports	Year	All Exports
1938	73	1946	78	1954	103
1939	72	1947	74	1955	109
1940	73	1948	84	1956	104
1941	71	1949	84	1957	99
1942	80	1950	92	1958	107
1943	81	1951	93	1959	105
1944	78	1952	98	1960	110
1945	70	1953	100	1961	115

Note: [1]As in Table A-43, these are the two official indexes for all the years for which they have been calculated. Again, they are Laspeyres indexes with 1954-58 and 1948 value weights respectively. The comparable figures differ much less between the two indexes than was the case with the import indexes because the coverage of the two export indexes is much more similar -- both come within two or three percentage points of total coverage by base-period value -- and because the structure of export trade was changed much less than the structure of import trade, making the choice of a base period much less crucial. Both indexes have been converted to a 1953 = 100 basis by simple division.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, 1961.

Table A-45

Import Price Indexes, 1938-61[1]

1953 = 100

A. Central Bank Import Price Indexes

Year	Food & Drink	Consumer Goods: Textiles	Consumer Goods: Other	Total	Intermediate goods	Investment goods	All Imports
1938	19	26	26	22	35	31	25
1948	75	130	70	57	84	63	61
1949	74	103	63	77	74	63	75
1950	76	110	69	80	81	70	79
1951	85	127	91	103	98	86	101
1952	98	103	95	99	107	93	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	89	92	99	92	94	95	93
1955	81	88	106	87	98	95	89
1956	82	89	106	87	97	94	89
1957	85	97	102	91	108	101	95
1958	76	87	106	83	99	98	88
1959	78	90	104	84	94	109	89
1960	77	94	104	84	93	118	89
1961	76	97	102	83	88	110	89

B. Census and Statistics Import Price Index

Year	All Imports	Year	All Imports	Year	All Imports
1938	23	1946	73	1954	88
1939	22	1947	82	1955	89
1940	26	1948	88	1956	99
1941	31	1949	84	1957	96
1942	46	1950	86	1958	83
1943	64	1951	102	1959	91
1944	76	1952	110	1960	91
1945	71	1953	100	1961	89

Note: [1]These indexes correspond with the volume indexes of Table A-43. All comments made in the note there apply here as well, with one exception pertaining to the Census and Statistics Import Price Index: it is Paasche index through 1958, after which it becomes a 1948 - weighted Laspeyres index.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, 1961.

Table A-46

Export Price Indexes, 1938-61[1]

1953 = 100

A. Central Bank Export Price Indexes

Year	Tea	Rubber	3 Major coconut products	18 minor products	All Exports
1938	30	25	12	20	24
1948	80	45	90	80	73
1949	89	41	96	84	78
1950	102	99	119	108	105
1951	107	164	131	144	127
1952	93	115	81	113	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	126	88	93	113	111
1955	133	102	75	114	116
1956	121	98	77	123	108
1957	112	93	82	132	104
1958	111	81	93	127	102
1959	110	94	108	118	106
1960	108	105	95	130	106
1961	106	85	74	118	97

B. Census and Statistics Export Price Indexes

Year	Tea	Rubber	Coconut products	All products
1938	30	26	12	26
1939	33	32	14	29
1940	34	37	14	32
1941	39	38	16	35
1942	40	45	28	40
1943	41	50	28	42
1944	46	64	31	49
1945	48	66	37	52
1946	52	64	49	56
1947	80	49	77	72
1948	81	45	79	72
1949	89	41	92	77
1950	102	100	114	104
1951	106	165	134	126
1952	94	114	83	98
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	126	88	94	112
1955	134	101	79	117
1956	122	98	79	109
1957	113	93	85	104
1958	111	81	98	102
1959	110	93	112	106
1960	108	104	101	106
1961	106	85	82	99

Note: [1]These price indexes correspond with the volume indexes of Table A-44 and all comments made in the Note to that table apply here also.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, 1961.

Table A-47

Value, Volume, and Price of Main Exports, 1870-1960

Year	Tea			Rubber			Coconut oil			Copra		
	Quantity Mn. lbs	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (Mn. lbs)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (th. cwt)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (th. cwt)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)
1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	12.50	1,700	41	8.00	329
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	12.50	2,588	51	8.00	408
1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	11.90	3,307	41	6.76	277
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	12.44	1,418	34	5.62	191
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	12.46	1,807	29	6.48	188
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	12.44	1,542	8	6.25	50
1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	12.46	2,653	28	6.21	174
1877	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	12.42	1,652	20	7.95	159
1878	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	12.47	2,183	46	8.67	399
1879	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	12.47	2,718	65	8.15	530
1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	12.46	4,386	93	9.81	912
1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	12.42	2,508	54	6.76	365
1882	1	.85	592	..	..	..	211	12.44	2,625	96	7.47	717
1883	2	.46	916	..	..	..	348	12.46	4,335	171	8.75	1,496
1884	2	.72	1,436	..	..	..	384	12.44	4,778	202	8.14	1,644
1885	4	.71	2,482	..	..	..	265	12.45	3,300	162	7.88	1,277
1886	8	.64	5,102	..	..	..	277	12.46	3,451	157	8.77	1,377
1887	14	.59	8,300	..	..	..	323	12.46	4,025	136	7.88	1,071
1888	24	.53	12,625	..	..	..	364	12.45	4,531	147	8.54	1,255
1889	34	.52	17,859	..	..	..	380	12.44	4,728	55	7.81	429
1890	46	.50	22,900	..	..	..	369	12.44	4,589	156	9.48	1,480
1891	68	.45	30,473	..	..	..	427	12.44	5,310	69	13.37	921
1892	72	.45	32,526	..	..	..	565	12.44	7,026	169	9.61	1,625
1893	82	.50	40,723	..	..	..	389	15.56	6,045	87	14.36	1,251
1894	85	.54	46,103	..	..	..	450	15.56	6,993	46	12.66	579
1895	99	.50	49,291	..	..	..	419	15.56	6,522	41	11.13	451
1896	110	.38	41,836	..	..	..	391	15.56	6,080	58	9.81	565
1897	114	.41	46,931	..	..	..	488	13.07	6,383	140	9.46	1,328
1898	122	.38	47,734	..	..	..	467	13.07	6,109	517	9.71	5,024
1899	149	.36	53,735	..	..	..	468	14.25	6,673	403	9.76	3,931
1900	149	.36	53,735	..	..	..	468	14.25	6,673	403	9.76	3,931
1901	144	.33	47,611	..	..	..	474	16.03	7,601	458	9.92	4,541
1902	151	.36	54,299	..	..	..	551	18.15	10,008	378	10.85	4,099
1903	149	.38	58,199	..	..	..	688	16.03	11,023	732	10.29	7,532

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Table A-47(contd:)

Value, Volume, and Price of Main Exports, 1870-1960

Year	Tea			Rubber			Coconut oil			Copra		
	Quantity Mn. lbs	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (Mn. lbs)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (th. cwt)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (th. cwt)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)
1904	158	.36	56,855	..	..	..	511	18.00	9,197	723	11.03	7,974
1905	142	.42	59,564	..	..	..	587	16.71	9,816	391	12.53	4,904
1906	171	.36	61,390	..	..	..	539	17.71	9,546	449	12.62	5,661
1907	180	.42	74,635	..	..	..	479	24.72	11,830	384	13.85	5,322
1908	179	.41	73,553	..	..	..	644	18.60	11,985	749	11.16	8,356
1909	193	.42	81,012	..	..	..	600	21.91	13,142	785	12.76	10,008
1910	184	.46	84,137	..	..	..	528	26.05	13,741	624	16.80	10,479
1911	187	.46	84,900	..	..	..	505	26.03	13,146	822	16.03	13,173
1912	192	.44	83,817	..	..	..	402	26.35	10,587	614	16.42	10,083
1913	192	.46	87,788	25	2.42	61,269	547	30.60	16,738	1,117	18.76	20,959
1914	194	.46	89,726	34	1.67	57,220	486	27.54	13,392	1,412	16.47	23,248
1915	216	.57	122,458	49	1.62	78,997	502	25.84	12,959	1,209	14.61	17,657
1916	203	.52	105,266	55	1.90	103,812	323	27.66	8,935	1,310	13.58	21,868
1917	195	.49	95,663	72	1.81	130,968	435	23.19	10,081	1,079	12.25	13,216
1918	181	.46	83,175	46	1.34	62,252	527	29.57	15,693	1,272	10.03	12,758
1919	209	.56	116,502	101	1.31	132,071	676	37.97	25,674	1,760	18.39	32,357
1920	185	.44	80,782	88	1.02	89,961	508	39.14	19,865	1,358	20.92	28,405
1921	162	.70	112,708	88	.59	51,602	485	31.00	15,025	1,367	17.78	24,304
1922	172	.84	146,036	105	.54	56,970	555	26.91	14,925	1,687	17.07	28,804
1923	182	1.02	185,686	84	.88	73,594	481	29.00	13,935	1,015	17.86	18,123
1924	205	1.05	214,965	83	.77	63,750	553	28.64	15,827	1,769	17.53	31,008
1925	209	.95	199,597	102	1.66	169,992	617	27.24	16,813	2,274	16.83	38,268
1926	217	.98	213,164	130	1.29	170,078	570	27.17	15,489	2,419	16.47	39,848
1927	227	.94	213,775	125	.95	119,174	673	24.62	16,568	1,982	16.07	31,845
1928	237	.85	201,311	128	.58	73,986	779	24.73	19,266	1,977	16.09	31,802
1929	252	.82	205,194	181	.48	86,631	879	20.51	18,024	2,042	12.89	26,316
1930	243	.75	182,038	171	.28	47,158	764	17.26	13,190	1,813	9.94	18,029
1931	244	.57	138,699	138	.14	19,842	963	12.60	12,130	1,877	6.77	12,715
1932	253	.43	107,693	111	.12	13,233	1,025	14.12	14,475	914	9.06	8,284
1933	216	.55	117,910	142	.16	22,995	1,061	10.18	10,800	1,287	5.31	6,828
1934	219	.66	145,063	179	.32	56,615	1,397	7.49	10,461	2,109	4.38	9,244
1935	212	.69	145,764	120	.32	38,394	1,109	12.31	13,647	975	8.02	7,818
1936	218	.70	153,392	112	.42	46,840	689	14.44	9,949	1,035	9.74	10,077

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Table A-47 (contd:)

Value, Volume, and Price of Main Exports, 1870-1960

Year	Tea			Rubber			Coconut oil			Copra		
	Quantity Mn. lbs	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (Mn. lbs)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (th. cwt)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Quantity (th. cwt)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)
1937	213	.80	170, 587	156	.49	77, 010	1, 337	15.00	20, 061	1, 417	8.83	12, 511
1938	236	.73	172. 421	115	.39	45, 275	1, 508	9.32	14, 057	1, 504	5.84	8, 783
1939	228	32	188, 029	135	.50	67,564	1, 258	10.56	13, 286	1, 061	6.69	7, 102
1940	246	.84	207, 910	197	.57	113, 101	597	11.33	6, 763	1, 566	6.32	9, 892
1941	238	.95	224, 736	202	.58	118, 287	563	13.58	7, 643	2, 138	6.92	14, 799
1942	266	.96	253, 762	251	.69	171, 824	497	23.15	11, 504	2, 297	12.14	27, 887
1943	264	1.02	269, 374	220	.77	169, 006	961	21.90	21, 049	2, 953	12.67	37, 403
1944	276	1.15	311, 271	224	.99	222, 791	827	23.59	19, 509	2, 020	14.17	28, 625
1945	232	1.20	278, 476	215	1.02	218, 404	774	27.60	21, 359	2, 274	17.06	38, 803
1946	292	1.30	380, 543	228	.99	226, 665	861	34.56	29, 758	776	21.14	16, 407
1947	287	1.97	566, 523	191	.75	135, 502	846	57.31	48. 488	595	35.94	21, 387
1948	290	1.99	576, 271	206	.69	141, 619	1, 515	55.49	84, 061	1, 089	38.74	42, 191
1949	298	2.18	649, 845	195	.62	122, 862	1, 76	68.01	[illegible], 327	431	50.04	21, 567
1950	298	2.52	751, 651	232	1.53	401, 120	1, 514	84.13	127, 374	422	60.27	25, 436
1951	305	2.51	769, 055	226	2.52	572, 439	2, 195	105.44	227, 061	387	69.91	27, 059
1952	315	2.36	728, 048	206	1.76	363, 650	2, 134	62.36	133, 084	815	40.73	33, 194
1953	336	2.36	825, 090	212	1.56	328, 893	1, 871	75.98	142, 153	428	53.40	22, 825
1954	367	3.11	1, 132, 793	203	1.36	275, 967	1, 378	72.71	100, 191	920	49.40	45, 445
1955	362	3.39	1, 194, 227	222	1.58	350, 446	1, 945	58.15	113, 291	1, 521	37.41	57, 281
1956	348	3.03	1, 043, 847	196	1.54	292, 552	1, 699	58.40	99, 221	1, 160	42.22	48, 989
1957	366	2.77	1, 015, 593	209	1.44	300, 290	1, 081	62.53	67, 929	909	47.52	33, 343
1958	411	2.75	1, 130, 939	197	1.25	258, 109	887	69.73	61, 897	560	52.40	29, 346
1959	384	2.72	1, 045, 012	203	1.45	297, 949	1, 390	84.36	117, 264	360	59.97	21, 572
1960	410	2.67	1, 095, 679	235	1.61	378, 174	1, 110	71.85	79, 753	580	55.48	32, 181

Table A-47(contd:)

Value, Volume, and Price of Main Exports, 1870-1960

DESICCATED COCONUT							
Year	Quantity (th. cwt)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)	Year	Quantity (th. cwt.)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)
1870	..	..	..	1904	169	18.31	3,094
1871	..	..	..	1905	184	17.94	3,301
1872	..	..	..	1906	182	18.72	3,404
1873	..	..	..	1907	205	21.78	4,471
1874	..	..	..	1908	246	17.44	4,299
1875	..	..	..	1909	231	19.09	4,407
1876	..	..	..	1910	264	23.76	6,276
1877	..	..	..	1911	292	24.03	7,023
1878	..	..	..	1912	279	23.99	6,689
1879	..	..	..	1913	304	25.89	7,867
1880	..	..	..	1914	312	25.13	7,839
1881	..	..	..	1915	349	24.78	8,647
1882	..	..	..	1916	306	28.44	8,705
1883	..	..	..	1917	272	34.41	9,361
1884	..	..	..	1918	203	25.47	5,180
1885	..	..	..	1919	675	36.93	24,928
1886	..	..	..	1920	519	35.34	18,330
1887	..	..	..	1921	871	30.56	26,602
1888	..	..	..	1922	768	26.24	20,159
1889	..	..	..	1923	819	27.74	22,716
1890	..	..	..	1924	871	25.21	21,964
1891	..	..	..	1925	794	23.65	18,778
1892	16	23.10	370	1926	754	22.91	17,276
1893	27	21.91	597	1927	873	23.46	20,482
1894	43	23.45	1,001	1928	787	25.21	19,840
1895	73	22.66	1,658	1929	690	17.21	11,876
1896	94	21.81	2,051	1930	705	14.24	10,036
1897	103	20.69	2,152	1931	669	10.21	6,832
1898	121	19.20	2,332	1932	599	11.94	7,150
1899	130	17.67	2,295	1933	790	8.54	6,747
1900	126	17.74	2,238	1934	647	6.39	4,135
1901	126	18.38	2,315	1935	664	11.01	7,308
1902	239	11.99	2,871	1936	602	11.70	7,042
1903	164	18.91	3,105	1937	589	11.51	6,780

Table A-47 (contd:)

Value, Volume, and Price of Main Exports, 1870-1960

Year	Desiccated Coconut		
	Quantity (th. cwt.)	Unit Value	Value (Rs. th.)
1938	594	7.41	4,399
1939	673	10.60	7,132
1940	285	9.61	2,738
1941	106	10.37	1,099
1942	112	19.28	2,159
1943	66	25.76	1,700
1944	58	26.00	1,516
1945	107	30.37	3,250
1946	194	52.71	10,226
1947	231	100.01	23,103
1948	236	106.97	25,245
1949	312	81.73	25,500
1950	898	106.06	95,238
1951	795	82.63	65,687
1952	1,112	58.71	65,280
1953	1,146	68.79	78,838
1954	1,104	60.01	66,250
1955	1,157	47.37	54,807
1956	1,275	50.85	64,836
1957	978	56.08	54,846
1958	1,135	63.71	72,310
1959	1,050	71.43	75,003
1960	604	65.60	39,625

Source: Ceylon Blue Book, various years.
Thirty Years Foreign Trade Statistics of Ceylon, V. I
Statistical Abstract, various years.

Table A-48

Commodity Distribution of Merchandise Imports, Domestic Exports, and Re-exports, Selected Years, 1871-1959[1]

A. Imports (total) thousand rupees

Year	Food drink & tobacco	% of total	Raw Materials mainly manufactured	% of total	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	% of total	Animals not for food	% of total	Total
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,128
1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,139
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,037
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114,544
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104,050
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,986
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186,073
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261,543
1929	181,058	44.9	62,305	15.5	159,508	39.6	134	--	403,001
1931	102,202	46.8	34,264	15.7	81,787	37.5	90	--	218,129
1939	114,104	47.3	37,048	15.4	89,626	37.2	206	0.1	242,422
1946	384,971	56.7	70,684	10.4	222,741	32.8	342	0.1	695,541
1949	518,273	50.4	110,011	10.7	399,869	38.9	690	0.1	1,028,843
1953	796,445	49.5	163,497	10.2	646,677	40.2	1,219	0.1	1,607,838
1954	664,067	47.5	137,932	9.9	594,274	42.5	982	0.1	1,397,256
1959	811,654	40.6	186,755	9.3	998,849	50.0	210	--	2,004,924

B. Domestic Exports

1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,434
1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,645
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,150
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,869
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,977
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170,111
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224,236
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248,121
1929	243,754	61.8	141,152	37.2	3,653	1.0	4	--	379,564
1931	155,989	74.7	51,033	24.5	1,623	0.8	1	--	208,645
1939	203,784	67.0	98,901	32.5	1,473	0.5	3	--	304,167
1946	415,508	58.0	297,978	41.6	2,599	0.4	112	--	716,197
1949	703,943	70.1	296,004	29.5	4,873	0.5	10	--	1,004,830
1953	934,397	62.9	545,717	36.7	5,394	0.4	27	--	1,485,536
1954	1,232,430	71.9	477,431	27.8	4,753	0.3	62	--	1,714,676
1959	1,152,264	68.5	514,593	30.6	15,814	0.9	11	--	1,685,349

Table A-48 (con't)

C. Re-exports

Year	Food drink & tobacco	% of total	Raw Materials mainly manufactured	% of total	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	% of total	Animals not for food	% of total	Total
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,095
1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,543
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,650
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,094
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,932
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,416
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,751
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,480
1929	2,726	7.0	32,089	82.2	4,117	10.5	100	0.3	39,032
1931	974	4.2	19,104	82.4	2,944	12.7	166	0.7	23,188
1939	657	2.9	20,070	88.3	1,905	8.4	94	0.4	22,726
1946	12,264	22.8	29,459	66.7	2,237	5.1	187	0.4	44,147
1949	4,128	7.5	45,301	82.7	5,331	9.7	19	--	54,778
1953	4,949	6.3	63,628	81.5	9,387	12.0	100	0.1	78,064
1954	18,272	20.3	58,349	64.8	13,402	14.9	26	--	90,049
1959	5,056	30.4	2,910	17.5	8,692	52.2	--	--	61,736

D. Exports (total)

1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,529
1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,189
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,800
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,962
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,909
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,527
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232,987
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,600
1929	237,480	56.7	173,242	41.4	7,771	1.9	104	--	422,581
1931	156,963	67.7	70,137	30.2	4,567	2.0	167	0.1	233,129
1939	204,442	62.6	118,971	36.4	3,378	1.0	97	--	328,111
1946	427,712	56.3	327,438	43.1	4,836	0.6	298	--	764,686
1949	708,071	66.8	341,305	32.2	10,204	1.0	28	--	1,063,240
1953	939,346	59.9	609,346	38.9	14,781	0.9	127	--	1,568,036
1954	1,250,794	69.3	535,780	29.7	18,155	1.0	88	--	1,809,297
1959	1,157,320	68.1	517,503	30.5	24,506	1.4	11	--	1,753,876

Note: [1]The percentage figures refer to the percentage of all imports or exports which are classified by type in the customs returns. For imports, this includes all imports but postal packets during October-December 1939, 1946, and 1959; returned goods and special transactions are also excluded in 1959. For exports, postal packages are excluded in all years and special transactions and returned goods are excluded in 1959 only. In all cases, values which cannot be assigned

Table A-48 (con't)

to a category are included in total imports or exports and this, along with rounding error and a few slight discrepancies in the original data, account for the failure of the parts to add to the whole in some years.

The classificatory system used between mid-year 1921 and 1955 is that recommended by the United Kingdom Board of Trade. In 1956 a shift was made to the Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations and the 1959 figures thus represent this system. They are, therefore, not strictly comparable to the earlier figures but the differences between the two systems are relatively slight and no very misleading impression should be created by the shift. Prior to July 1921 various systems were used at various times and no attempt has been made to reconcile these with the Board of Trade Classification.

Sources: Thirty Years of Foreign Trade Statistics of Ceylon, V. I.
Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, 1960.

Table A-49

Regional and Country Distribution of Imports, Selected Years, 1871-1959

A. Value (million rupees)[1]

Region or country	1871	1881	1891	1900	1901	1911	1913	1921
North America[2]	--	--	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.7	2.4	7.8
Canada	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.7
United States	--	--	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.7	2.4	7.1
Central & S. America	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--
Europe	14.7	13.2	20.2	43.1	37.5	54.2	69.4	75.0
France	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9
Germany[3]	--	--	0.4	2.6	1.9	4.8	6.0	1.5
Holland	--	--	--	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.3	2.8
Italy	--	0.1	--	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2
United Kingdom	14.6	12.8	19.3	33.7	30.9	42.7	54.3	65.4
Other Western Eastern Europe[4]	--	0.2	0.2	4.5	3.3	3.9	5.2	2.2
Africa	1.3	--	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3	11.9
Egypt	1.3	--	--	0.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.1
Union of S. Africa[5]	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	1.5	8.9
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.7	2.9
Asia & Oceania	32.0	33.9	46.2	78.2	74.6	100.5	111.9	163.8
Australia	1.8[8]	0.6[8]	0.7[8]	1.1	3.9	2.2	2.9	3.6
Burma	--	--	--	4.7	4.4	5.9	7.1	60.0
China[6]	--	--	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.8
India[7]	29.6	32.6	44.1	64.6	60.5	72.5	76.6	64.0
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
Japan	--	--	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	4.1	4.1
New Zealand	[9]	[9]	[9]	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
Others	0.6	0.6	1.3	5.1	3.4	17.8	20.5	27.0
Total	48.0	47.1	66.6	122.3	112.6	156.7	186.1	260.9

Region or Country	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
North America	15.2	9.4	7.0	61.0	83.7	68.6	49.0	157.6
Canada[2]	1.8	0.4	1.1	18.8	10.7	16.7	12.4	20.0
United States	13.5	9.1	6.0	42.3	73.0	51.9	36.7	137.6
Central & S.America	1.0	0.3	0.8	45.8	17.3	27.6	24.3	--
Europe	125.0	55.8	62.1	127.8	265.5	532.4	472.9	708.1
France	4.8	2.3	1.8	1.2	3.7	24.3	20.0	30.5
Germany[3]	10.5	4.3	4.6	--	7.0	23.8	22.4	74.3
Holland	4.9	1.9	1.9	1.0	5.5	34.3	29.0	34.3
Italy	3.3	0.9	0.6	1.5	21.3	41.4	38.1	20.5
United Kingdom	89.5	40.5	45.4	115.4	185.3	361.4	292.9	495.2
Other Western Eastern Europe[4]	11.9	6.0	7.7	8.8	34.2 / 8.1	35.2 / 11.9	59.0 / 11.4	29.5 / 23.8
Africa	8.3	4.5	3.0	124.2	79.4	59.0	40.0	17.1
Egypt	1.5	0.7	0.7	81.7	35.3	7.6	15.2	11.9
Union of S.Africa[5]	6.6	3.3	1.6	12.8	1.4	6.2	4.8	5.2
Others	0.3	0.4	0.7	29.7	42.6	45.2	20.0	--

Table A-49 (con't)

Region or Country	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
Asia & Oceania	253.6	148.0	168.3	339.7	581.4	920.0	811.0	903.3
Australia	10.7	5.1	6.1	96.8	102.1	174.3	105.7	96.7
Burma	78.3	40.8	37.4	4.4	153.0	129.0	125.2	132.4
China[6]	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.1	209.0	158.6	150.0
India[7]	84.9	50.1	52.6	177.9	152.6	200.0	191.4	246.7
Iran	10.7	8.6	5.7	83.9	28.3	1.9	11.4	69.5
Japan	10.8	10.7	14.2	0.4	18.1	69.5	76.2	147.6
New Zealand	0.1	0.1	--	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	--
Others	56.3	30.9	51.3	25.5	122.0	135.7	141.4	60.5
Total	403.0	218.1	240.5	695.5	1028.8	1607.8	1397.3	2004.9

B. Percentage of all imports[10]

Region or Country	1871	1881	1891	1900	1901	1911	1913	1921
North America	--	--	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.3	3.0
Canada[2]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
United States	--	--	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.3	2.7
Central & S.America	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--
Europe	30.6	28.0	30.3	35.2	33.3	34.6	37.3	29.0
France	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Germany[3]	--	--	0.6	2.1	1.7	3.1	3.2	0.6
Holland	--	--	--	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1
Italy	--	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
United Kingdom	30.4	27.2	28.9	27.6	27.4	27.2	29.2	25.3
Other Western Eastern Europe[4]	--	0.4	0.3	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	0.9
Africa	2.7	--	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	4.6
Egypt	2.7	--	--	0.2	--	0.1	0.1	--
South Africa[5]	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.8	3.4
Other	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.4	1.1
Asia & Oceania	66.7	72.0	69.3	63.9	66.3	64.1	60.1	63.4
Australia	3.8[5]	1.3[5]	1.0[5]	0.9	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.4
Burma	--	--	--	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	23.2
China[6]	--	--	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
India[7]	61.7	69.6	66.1	52.8	53.7	46.2	41.2	24.8
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Japan	--[9]	--[9]	0.1[9]	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.6
New Zealand				--	--	--	0.1	--
Other	1.3	1.3	1.9	4.2	3.0	11.4	11.0	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-49 (con't)

B. Percentage of all imports

Region or country	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
North America	3.8	4.3	2.9	8.7	8.1	4.3	3.5	8.8
Canada[2]	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
United States	3.3	4.2	2.5	6.1	7.1	3.2	2.6	7.7
Central & S. America	0.2	0.1	0.3	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	--
Europe	31.0	25.6	25.7	18.3	25.8	33.1	33.9	39.6
France	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.7
Germany[3]	2.6	1.9	0.9	--	0.7	1.5	1.6	4.2
Holland	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	2.1	2.1	1.9
Italy	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.1
United Kingdom	22.2	18.5	18.8	16.5	18.0	22.5	21.0	27.7
Other Western	3.0	2.8	3.2	1.3	3.3	2.2	4.2	1.7
Eastern Europe[4]					0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3
Africa	2.1	2.1	1.2	17.8	7.7	3.7	2.9	1.0
Egypt	0.4	0.3	0.3	11.7	3.4	0.5	1.1	0.7
Union of S.Africa[5]	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.3	4.1	2.8	1.4	--
Asia & Oceania	62.9	67.9	69.8	48.6	56.6	57.2	58.1	50.6
Australia	2.7	2.3	2.5	13.9	9.9	10.8	7.6	5.4
Burma	19.4	18.7	15.5	0.6	14.9	8.0	9.0	7.4
China[6]	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	13.0	11.4	8.4
India[7]	21.1	23.0	21.8	25.5	14.9	12.4	13.7	13.8
Iran	2.7	4.0	2.4	4.9	2.8	0.1	0.8	3.9
Japan	2.7	4.9	5.9	0.1	1.8	4.3	5.5	8.3
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--
Other	14.0	14.2	21.3	5.7	11.9	8.4	10.1	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: [1]Components may not add to total because of rounding, inability to attribute some imports to a country of origin, and discrepancies in the original data.
[2]Includes Newfoundland, both before and after its confederation with Canada.
[3]From 1946 on refers to West Germany (East Germany included under "Eastern Europe").
[4]Refers to the Soviet bloc nations, including Yugoslavia, and is thus identified separately only from 1949 on.
[5]Refers to Cape and Natal colonies prior to the formation of the Union of South Africa.
[6]From 1949 on, refers to Mainland China (Taiwan is included in "Other Asia and Oceania").
[7]Includes all India through 1946; after 1946, it refers only to independent India (Pakistan and foreign enclaves in India are thereafter included under "Other Asia and Oceania").
[8]Includes New Zealand.
[9]Included under Australia.
[10]Refers to the percentage of total imports whose country of origin is known.

Sources: Thirty Years Foreign Trade Statistics of Ceylon, v. I.
Ceylon Census Returns, December, various years.
Ceylon Blue Book, various years.
United Nations Direction of International Trade, various years.

Table A-50

Regional and Country Distribution of Exports (Total), Selected Years, 1871-1959

A. Value (million rupees)[1]

Region or Country	1871	1881	1891	1900	1901	1911	1913	1921
North America	0.7	2.5	3.9	7.7	6.7	28.6	42.6	60.9
Canada[2]	--	--	--	1.0	1.2	3.5	3.9	4.6
United States	0.7	2.5	3.9	6.6	5.5	25.1	38.7	56.3
Central & S.America	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.4	0.6
Europe	27.2	26.2	44.8	69.8	64.5	118.0	159.3	155.1
France	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.5
Germany[3]	0.4	0.1	1.5	4.4	5.3	15.0	22.8	10.1
Holland	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	7.5
Italy	--	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.7
United Kingdom	26.3	21.5	41.5	56.3	50.2	80.1	105.6	118.6
Other Western Eastern Europe[4]	0.2	2.5	1.2	7.6	7.4	21.0	29.0	12.6
Africa	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.7	2.1	7.7
Egypt	0.3	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.4
Union of S.Africa[5]	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	3.5
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8
Asia & Oceania	8.0	7.4	10.0	15.8	18.4	23.6	30.8	27.3
Australia	0.5[8]	1.0[8]	2.3[8]	5.7	6.2	9.4	13.6	7.0
Burma	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
China[6]	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.3	3.8	0.1
India[7]	7.1	5.9	6.7	7.5	9.0	6.7	7.3	11.2
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	--[9]	--[9]	--[9]	--	--	0.3	0.9	1.2
New Zealand				1.2	1.1	2.2	2.5	3.6
Others	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.9
Total	36.3	36.2	58.8	95.0	89.9	172.2	233.0	251.6

Region or Country	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
North America	85.8	31.1	74.9	100.7	160.5	201.4	189.5	250.0
Canada[2]	7.2	5.4	12.6	12.8	45.9	80.0	70.5	86.2
United States	78.6	25.7	62.3	87.9	114.6	121.0	119.0	163.8
Central & S. America	4.9	3.6	3.3	5.1	11.2	9.5	13.8	8.6
Europe	221.9	132.2	174.1	420.3	474.8	582.4	665.2	724.8
France	3.9	2.2	6.4	0.5	11.8	13.3	13.8	19.0
Germany[3]	18.0	6.4	2.3	--	41.9	43.3	35.2	92.9
Holland	4.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	34.9	64.3	41.7	43.3
Italy	11.6	5.8	3.1	0.1	20.3	33.8	33.8	43.8
United Kingdom	161.7	102.7	151.3	400.6	335.7	389.0	501.9	479.5
Other Western	22.7	12.0	9.3	17.5	29.5	35.2	36.2	14.8
Eastern Europe[4]					0.7	3.3	2.4	31.4
Africa	20.6	15.1	17.8	56.4	113.7	141.0	196.2	116.7
Egypt	8.5	5.3	4.7	18.3	57.5	60.5	87.6	27.6
Union of S.Africa[5]	7.8	6.6	10.3	23.6	41.8	66.7	85.7	80.0
Others	4.4	3.2	2.8	14.5	14.3	13.8	22.9	9.0

Table A-50 (con't)

Region or Country	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
Asia & Oceania	54.4	29.7	38.0	144.5	237.3	565.2	686.7	332.4
Australia	22.7	7.4	9.8	73.5	83.6	131.9	172.9	106.2
Burma[6]	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	7.6	1.4
China[6]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	241.9	221.4	77.6
India[7]	14.2	10.4	12.0	38.8	22.3	41.9	74.5	53.3
Iran	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	12.7	0.5	8.6	--
Japan	2.1	1.3	2.7	--	4.2	10.0	14.3	41.9
New Zealand	8.6	6.4	7.9	17.6	33.2	33.3	41.0	38.6
Others	6.2	3.5	4.8	13.4	79.3	105.2	146.7	13.3
Total	390.7	212.2	326.9	764.7	1059.6	1563.6	1804.7	1702.0

B. Percentage of all exports[10]

Region or Country	1871	1881	1891	1900	1901	1911	1913	1921
North America	1.9	6.9	6.6	8.1	7.5	16.6	18.1	24.2
Canada[2]	--	--	--	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9
United States	1.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.1	14.6	16.5	22.4
Central & S.America	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.2
Europe	75.1	72.4	76.2	73.5	71.7	68.5	67.7	61.6
France	0.8	3.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.6
Germany[3]	1.1	0.3	2.6	4.6	5.9	8.7	9.7	4.0
Holland	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.0
Italy	--	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9
United Kingdom	72.7	59.4	70.6	59.3	55.8	46.5	44.9	47.1
Other Western Eastern Europe[4]	0.6	6.9	2.0	8.0	8.2	12.2	12.3	5.0
Africa	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.9	3.1
Egypt	0.8	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4
Union of S.Africa[5]	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Asia & Oceania	22.1	20.4	17.0	16.6	20.5	13.7	13.1	10.9
Australia	13.8	2.8	3.9	6.0	6.9	5.5	5.8	2.8
Burma[6]	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.1	--	0.1
China[6]	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.9	1.6	--
India[7]	19.6	16.3	11.4	8.2	10.0	3.9	3.1	4.5
Iran	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
Japan	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.4	0.5
New Zealand	[9]	[9]	[9]	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4
Other	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-50 (con't)

Region or Country	1929	1931	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1959
North America	22.1	14.7	24.3	13.9	16.1	13.4	10.8	17.5
Canada[2]	1.9	2.6	4.1	1.8	4.6	5.3	4.0	6.0
United States	20.3	12.1	20.2	12.1	11.5	8.1	6.8	11.4
Central & S. America	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6
Europe	57.2	62.4	56.5	57.8	47.6	38.8	38.0	50.6
France	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3
Germany[3]	4.5	3.0	0.7	--	4.2	2.9	2.0	6.5
Holland	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	3.5	4.3	2.4	3.0
Italy	3.0	2.7	1.0	--	2.0	2.3	1.9	3.1
United Kingdom	41.7	48.5	49.1	55.1	33.7	25.9	28.7	33.5
Other Western)	3.9	5.7	3.[illegible]	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.0
Eastern Europe[4])					0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2
Africa	5.3	7.1	5.8	7.8	11.4	9.4	11.2	8.1
Egypt	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.5	5.[illegible]	4.0	5.0	1.9
Union of S. Africa[5]	2.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.6
Other	1.1	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.6
Asia & Oceania	14.0	14.0	12.3	19.9	23.8	37.7	39.2	23.2
Australia	5.9	3.5	3.2	10.1	8.4	8.8	9.9	7.4
Burma	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	0.4	0.1
China[6]	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.2	16.1	12.6	5.4
India[7]	3.7	4.9	3.9	5.3	2.2	2.8	4.2	3.7
Iran	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	1.3	--	0.5	--
Japan	0.5	0.6	0.9	--	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.9
New Zealand	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.7
Other	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	7.9	7.0	8.4	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: [1] Components may not add to totals because of rounding, inability to attribute some exports to a country of destination, and discrepancies in the original data.

[2] Includes Newfoundland, both before and after its confederation with Canada.

[3] From 1946 on, refers to West Germany (East Germany included under "Eastern Europe").

[4] Refers to the Soviet bloc nations, including Yugoslavia, and is thus identified separately only from 1949 on.

[5] Refers to Cape and Natal colonies prior to the formation of the Union of South Africa.

[6] From 1949 on, refers to Mainland China (Taiwan is included in "Other Asia and Oceania").

[7] Includes all India through 1946; after 1946, it refers only to independent India (Pakistan and foreign enclaves in India are thereafter included under "Other Asia and Oceania").

[8] Includes New Zealand.

[9] Included under Australia.

[10] Refers to the percentage of total exports whose country of destination is known.

Sources: Thirty Years Foreign Trade Statistics of Ceylon, v. I.
Ceylon Census Returns, December, various years.
Ceylon Blue Book, various years.
United Nations, Direction of International Trade, various years.

Table A-51

Imports, Exports, and the Balance of Trade, 1871-1947[1]

million rupees

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and Specie		
	Imports	Exports	Balance excluding bullion & specie	Imports	Exports	Balance including bullion & specie
1871	39.1	35.5	- 3.6	8.9	0.8	- 11.6
1881	43.1	35.7	- 7.5	4.0	0.5	- 10.9
1891	59.0	58.3	- 0.7	7.6	0.5	- 7.8
1900	114.5	92.0	- 22.5	7.8	2.9	- 27.4
1901	104.1	87.3	- 16.8	8.6	2.7	- 22.7
1902	97.9	98.2	0.4	11.6	1.2	- 10.1
1903	100.9	102.2	1.3	15.4	6.5	- 7.5
1904	105.3	101.1	- 4.2	11.2	3.2	- 12.2
1905	108.3	102.2	- 6.1	6.9	0.3	- 12.7
1906	112.8	109.7	- 3.1	10.7	2.7	- 11.0
1907	120.1	129.4	9.3	9.3	0.3	0.3
1908	122.4	129.0	6.5	7.9	1.2	- 0.1
1909	125.4	146.9	21.5	8.3	0.1	13.2
1910	151.5	173.6	22.1	13.3	0.1	8.9
1911	157.0	180.5	23.5	7.4	1.5	17.6
1912	175.3	199.0	23.6	6.7	--	17.0
1913	186.1	233.0	46.9	13.6	1.9	35.2
1914	172.3	218.4	46.0	4.6	1.0	42.4
1915	163.6	273.4	109.7	4.8	--	104.9
1916	211.5	297.5	86.0	8.5	--	77.5
1917	184.1	304.2	120.0	1.0	2.8	121.8
1918	177.7	212.1	34.4	--	1.8	36.2
1919	239.3	367.1	127.7	3.4	--	124.3
1920	221.3	268.5	47.2	39.7	7.8	15.4
1921	261.5	256.6	- 4.9	0.5	--	- 5.5
1922	280.3	297.8	17.5	1.5	--	16.0
1923	287.8	376.9	89.1	4.4	0.2	84.9
1924	302.4	414.0	111.6	10.0	--	101.7
1925	350.9	522.2	171.3	9.5	0.1	162.0
1926	394.7	532.3	137.5	13.1	0.4	124.8
1927	406.2	479.4	73.3	15.0	1.5	59.8
1928	400.1	417.6	17.5	12.0	4.0	9.5
1929	403.0	422.6	19.6	26.3	16.7	9.9
1930	302.0	323.0	20.9	22.2	10.3	9.0
1931	218.1	233.1	15.0	9.9	14.5	19.6
1932	196.1	188.8	- 7.2	0.3	0.2	- 7.3
1933	177.1	200.2	23.0	0.2	0.1	22.9
1934	217.0	263.8	46.8	0.1	0.1	46.8
1935	227.5	253.1	25.6	--	--	25.6
1936	214.3	268.5	54.1	0.1	0.1	54.2
1937	242.6	332.1	89.5	0.5	--	89.0
1938	235.5	284.8	49.3	0.7	0.1	48.6
1939	242.4	328.1	85.7	0.2	--	85.6
1940	282.6	386.8	104.2	0.2	1.7	105.7
1941	287.1	423.8	136.6	--	15.3	151.9

Table A-51 (con't)

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and Specie		
	Imports	Exports	Balance excluding bullion & specie	Imports	Exports	Balance including bullion & specie
1942	295.8	530.7	234.9	0.3	--	234.6
1943	446.8	569.9	123.1	0.2	0.3	123.2
1944	517.7	679.9	162.3	--	--	162.3
1945	621.3	666.0	44.7	0.1	--	44.6
1946	695.5	764.7	69.1	0.1	--	69.1
1947	963.2	889.2	- 74.0	7.5	--	81.6

Note:[1] The table summarizes the little knowledge there is about international finance in the years before a full balance of payments was drawn up. All totals are as they appear in the customs records and no adjustments have been made for probable under or over-valuation, to obtain a consistent f.o.b. and c.i.f. listing, etc.

Sources: Thirty Years Trade Statistics of Ceylon, V. 1.
Ceylon Blue Book, various years.

Table A-52

Balance of Payments, 1948-61[1]

million rupees

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
I. Current Account														
A. Merchandise														
1. Exports f.o.b.[2]	985	1064	1412	1783	1410	1495	1724	1893	1772	1669	1524	1773	1796	1720
2. Imports c.i.f.[2]	-891	-1027	-1173	-1545	-1707	-1633	-1384	-1478	-1576	-1764	-1713	-1956	-1999	-1782
3. Trade balance	94	37	239	238	- 297	- 138	340	415	196	- 95	- 89	- 183	- 203	- 62
B. Other current transactions (net):														
1. Non-monetary gold movements	[3]	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 3	- 2	--	- 2	- 4	- 2	--	- 2	- 2	- 2
2. Foreign travel	[3]	- 29	- 32	- 44	- 48	- 38	- 28	- 27	- 28	- 27	- 30	- 31	- 24	- 18
3. Transportation & insurance	[3]	- 7	21	30	39	94	78	56	41	44	76	73	76	69
4. Investment income	)	- 29	- 55	- 64	- 46	- 38	- 47	- 61	- 50	- 53	- 41	- 37	- 44	- 40
a. Direct investment	) -49	- 33	- 27	- 44	- 41	- 42	- 57	- 79	- 79	- 79	- 63	- 53	- 56	- 46
b. Other interest & dividends	)	4	- 28	- 20	- 5	4	10	18	29	26	22	16	12	6
5. Government expenditure	[3]	37	6	17	21	24	26	30	17	12	- 4	11	- 21	- 15
6. Miscellaneous services	-21	23	29	- 9	- 8	- 15	- 20	- 27	- 35	- 35	- 42	- 27	- 24	- 27
7. Private remittances & migrants' transfers	[3]	- 59	- 69	- 77	-104	- 59	- 67	- 78	- 83	- 66	- 78	- 56	- 31	- 29
8. Official donations[4]	[3]	--	--	--	--	14	24	17	28	27	55	44	53	50
C. Current Account balance	24	- 28	137	89	-446	-158	306	323	82	-195	-153	-208	-220	- 75
II. Capital Account (net)														
A. Private capital movements	)	- 22	- 22	- 41	25	- 38	- 49	- 57	- 20	- 38	- 4	2	- 5	- 6
1. Direct investment	)	..	- 2	- 49	- 5	- 7	- 13	- 25	- 25	- 38	- 12	- 9	3	- 8
2. Other long-term investment	)	..	- 24	- 16	- 12	- 14	- 7	- 25	- 24	- 3	- 3	1	- 1	- 1
3. Other short-term investment	) -12[5]	..	4	24	42	- 17	- 29	- 7	29	3	11	10	- 7	3

Table A-52 (con't)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
B. Official and Banking institution capital movements			-167	- 94	366	211	-235	-279	- 46	233	173	205	196	94
1. Long-term capital		55	- 4	- 4	- 75	265	53	- 1	- 38	- 10	40	- 43	105	- 5
2. Short-term capital			-163	- 10	441	- 54	-288	-278	- 8	-243	133	248	91	99
C. Capital account balance		33	-189	-135	391	173	-284	-336	- 66	195	169	207	191	88
III. Monetary Gold Account	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. Errors & omissions (net)	18	- 5	52	46	55	- 15	- 22	13	- 16	--	- 16	1	29	- 13

Notes: [1]The data from 1950 on are highly sophisticated and fully comparable from year to year. By contrast, the 1948 and 1949 figures are rough estimates, initial attempts at making this type of statistical presentation. The other notes point to particular instances in which care must be exercised in using them. The basic source for all data is the Department of Exchange Control.

[2]The estimates differ slightly from Customs totals, because in 1948 and 1949 adjustments were made to allow for a probable overvaluation of imports and undervaluation of exports and because in later years exports were valued on a consistent f.o.b. basis and imports on a consistent c.i.f. basis (Customs had not been entirely consistent on this).

[3]Included under "miscellaneous services."

[4]Includes gifts in cash and amounts released from counterpart funds under U.S. Public Law 480, only.

[5]Represents the increase in Ceylon's external assets, only.

Sources: Administration Report of the Controller of Exchange, 1948 and 1949.
Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, 1961.

Table A-53

Official Exchange Rate Between U.S. Dollar and Ceylon Rupee, 1939-60[1]
(Rupees per Dollar, end of year)
(selling rate)

Year	Rate
1939	3.033
1940	3.327
1941	3.325
1942	3.322
1943	3.322
1944	3.322
1945	3.322
1946	3.315
1947	3.315
1948	3.315
1949	4.775
1950	4.775
1951	4.785
1952	4.762
1953	4.762
1954	4.795
1955	4.772
1956	4.800
1957	4.765
1958	4.760
1959	4.762
1960	4.762

Note: [1]The rupee has been officially fixed at 13.33 rupees per pound sterling since 1941; dollar-sterling rates thus fluctuate only as the dollar sterling rate in London varies.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, various years.

Table A-54

Selected Foreign Assets in Ceylon, Selected Years, 1939-59[1]

A. Bank deposits and borrowings

Year	Commercial Bank deposits and borrowings: Demand deposits Mn. Rs.	Demand deposits % of all deposits	Time deposits Mn. Rs.	Time deposits % of all time deposits	Total deposits Mn. Rs.	Total deposits % of all deposits	Borrowings Mn. Rs.	Borrowings % of all borrowings	Total liabilities Mn. Rs.	Total liabilities % of all liabilities	Central Bank: Deposits of international organizations Mn. Rs.	Central Bank: Deposits of international organizations % of all deposits	All Banks: Total liability to foreigners Mn. Rs.[3]	All Banks: Total liability to foreigners % of all liabilities
1949[2]	15.0	2.0	5.5	8.2	20.5	2.5	13.1	100.0	33.6	4.1	--	--	33.6	4.1
1953	21.0	3.8	1.2	1.2	22.2	3.4	7.0	39.3	29.2	4.4	0.9	1.3	30.1	2.6
1954	14.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	16.5	2.1	4.4	41.5	20.9	2.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	1.6
1959	11.7	1.7	6.3	2.0	18.0	1.8	9.0	19.7	27.0	2.4	74.5	41.0	101.5	5.0

B. Government debt.

Year	Sterling loans Mn. Rs.	I.B.R.D. loans Mn. Rs.	Other loans Mn. Rs.	Total foreign debt Mn. Rs.	Total public debt Mn. Rs.	Percentage of debt in foreign hands
1939	163.4	--	--	163.4	203.7	80.2
1946	125.4	--	--	125.4	447.6	28.0
1949	125.4	--	--	125.4	565.3	22.2
1953	125.4	--	--	125.4	1,169.0	10.7
1954	192.1	--	--	125.4	1,145.0	11.0
1959	178.6	60.9	38.0	277.5	1,837.0	15.1

C. Estate Land[5]

Year	Tea: Thousand acres	Tea: % of total	Rubber: thousand acres	Rubber: % of total	Coconut: thousand acres	Coconut: % of total
1939	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949	..	..	264.4	42.0	..	..

Table A-54 (con't)

Year	thousand acres	% of total	thousand acres	% of total	thousand acres	% of total
1951	..	..	245.2	37.4	18.4	1.7[6]
1953	291.7	50.8	240.4	36.6	..	..
1954	282.8	49.1	237.9	36.1	..	..
1959	245.6	42.4	104.6	15.7	..	..

Notes: [1]Subject to the limitations mentioned in the other notes, the Table gives an idea of the foreigner's share in some leading types of assets. Foreign holdings of other assets -- e.g., non-estate businesses, currency -- are not known.

[2]Includes deposits of foreign banks and non-bank constituents.

[3]Includes only known foreign assets; e.g. currency holdings by foreigners, a liability of the Central Bank, are not included.

[4]From the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Canada, and China.

[5]In all cases, the foreign holding is taken to be the sum of the holdings of Sterling companies and non-Ceylonese individuals. There is, however, some further foreign ownership, which is indirectly exercised through ownership of stock in Rupee companies

[6]The percentage is approximate, since the total acreage is not precisely known.

Sources: Central Bank of Ceylon Annual Report, 1961.
A. R. of the Tea Controller, various years.
A. R. of the Rubber Controller, various years.
Census of Ceylon 1946, v. 1.

Table A-55

External Assets of Ceylon, 1939-60[1]

million rupees

Year	Government[2]	Government Agencies and institutions[3]	Central Bank[4]	Commercial Banks[5]	Total	Changes between periods
1939[6]	23.5	106.3	60.8	84.5	275.1	--
1940	29.3	67.2	80.2	147.7	324.4	+ 49.3
1941	99.9	95.6	105.9	133.3	434.7	+110.3
1942	51.6	66.4	192.0	211.4	521.4	+ 86.7
1943	135.8	81.5	229.7	224.6	671.6	+150.2
1944	259.8	103.7	313.9	282.6	960.0	+288.4
1945	420.6	142.3	460.5	236.5	1,259.9	+299.9
1946	393.5	184.4	415.2	217.2	1,210.3	- 49.6
1947	178.9	206.9	440.5	121.0	947.3	-263.0
1948	157.4	222.3	459.9	158.3	997.9	+ 50.6
1949	86.8	235.8	514.9	126.2	963.7	- 34.2
1950	76.8	265.7	565.1	225.3	1,132.9	+169.2
1951	76.1	291.3	668.4	181.0	1,216.8	+ 83.9
1952	65.9	310.6	401.1	96.2	873.8	-343.0
1953	70.2	228.4	245.1	96.7	640.4	-233.4
1954	61.5	225.8	524.5	132.5	944.3	+303.9
1955	111.7	237.2	655.2	224.7	1,228.8	+284.5
1956	134.6	243.1	737.0	161.0	1,275.7	+ 46.9
1957	112.3	249.4	590.8	109.4	1,061.9	-213.8
1958	24.5	255.5	528.7	114.5	933.2	-128.7
1959	16.0	229.7	386.7	101.6	734.0	-199.2
1960	20.0	219.4	190.2	111.7	541.3	-192.7

Notes: [1]The figures refer to the liquid asset holdings of the institutions listed and, within this definition, provide quite comprehensive information. Types of assets which are excluded are foreign bank deposits and other intangible assets held by individuals and all foreign tangible assets held by Ceylon residents.

[2]Includes amounts receivable under bilateral trade and payments agreements with China.

[3]Valued at face value.

[4]Prior to the establishment of the Central Bank in 1950, the figures refer to the external assets of the Currency Board. The reserve is valued at cost or face value, whichever is less. It includes balances due to Ceylon from bilateral clearings with all countries except China.

[5]Amounts to the sum of foreign currency on hand in local banks, balances due to local banks from abroad, and export bills purchased and discounted by them.

[6]All figures are year-end.

Source: Central Bank, Annual Report, 1961.

Table A-56

The Money Supply and its Components, 1938-60[1] million rupees

Year	Currency held by public[2]	Demand deposits held by public			"Money Supply"[4]	Time and Savings deposits				Savings Certificates
		Resident	Non-Resident	total[3]		Commercial Banks Resident[5]	Commercial Banks Non-resident[5]	Other Institutions[6]	Total[7]	
1938[3]	33.9	..	..	..	..	..		38.4	..	1.2
1939	41.5	..	.	..	..	..		39.2	..	1.6
1940	50.4	..	..	..	..	..		38.0	..	3.1
1941	82.2	..	..	..	..	..		37.5	..	3.4
1942	163.5	..	..	267.2	430.7	..		33.4	...	2.5
1943	193.2	..	..	245.1	438.3	41.4		48.0	89.4	10.7
1944	281.9	..	..	334.2	616.1	51.3		71.9	123.2	18.2
1945	330.4	..	..	399.0	729.4	63.6		116.5	180.1	25.8
1946	274.7	..	..	392.1	666.8	61.0		164.4	225.4	27.8
1947	238.1	..	.	324.4	562.5	63.6		177.5	241.1	27.0
1948	241.1	..	.	365.7	606.8	67.5		184.9	252.4	33.2
1949	243.9	396.1	9.4	404.9	648.8	46.5	5.2	191.5	243.5	32.1
1950	325.4	572.1	13.2	575.1	900.5	67.5	5.4	222.1	295.0	27.0
1951	377.4	609.6	15.1	613.4	995.8	83.9	2.9	270.1	356.9	26.8
1952	356.6	524.8	12.7	531.1	887.7	100.0	1.1	289.0	390.1	27.5
1953	335.3	481.7	9.3	477.6	812.9	98.7	1.2	287.5	387.4	26.6
1954	341.8	591.2	9.9	603.9	945.7	133.6	2.3	284.1	420.0	25.5
1955	384.5	664.3	11.2	670.3	1054.8	150.2	1.8	299.4	451.4	24.8
1956	401.1	709.7	8.0	703.5	1104.6	165.7	1.7	324.7	512.1	26.6
1957	434.9	593.1	8.3	585.6	1020.5	213.9	1.7	343.9	559.5	29.2
1958	529.8	536.3	9.9	511.0	1041.1	255.3	7.7	363.9	624.9	29.7
1959	565.0	599.4	9.9	589.2	1154.2	293.5	6.3	394.1	693.9	31.2
1960	595.3	595.6	11.8	588.9	1184.2	357.0	6.6	419.9	782.5	32.2

Notes: [1] Since there is no single definition of the "money supply" which is completely acceptable for all analytic purposes, various possible components of different concepts of "money supply" are presented here.

[2] Includes subsidiary notes and coins. Consists of the total currency issue of the Central Bank (before 1950, of the Currency Board) minus cash balances known to be held by the central government and the commercial banks.

[3] From 1949 on, excludes central government and inter-bank deposits, as well as float. Prior to 1949, no data on float exist, so it is included in total deposits. From 1950 on the Total includes a small amount of deposits held in the Central Bank by others than the central government and commercial banks. The "Total Demand Deposits" figure differs from the sum of the "Resident" and "Non-Resident" columns by this figure plus the float.

Table A-56 (con't)

[4]"Money supply" here refers to the sum of public currency holdings and public demand deposits, as defined in notes (2) and (3).

[5]Time and savings deposits are not identifiable by type prior to 1949; resident and non-resident accounts are thus lumped together and central government accounts -- which are excluded from 1949 on -- are included in this total. For reference, the government accounts amounted to Rs. 14.7 million in 1949.

[6]Refers to the Post Office Savings Bank and the Ceylon Savings Bank.

[7]After 1948, excludes government time and savings deposits (all in commercial banks). These deposits are included through 1948 -- see note (5).

Source: Central Bank, Annual Report, various years.

Table A-57

Ownership of Commercial Bank Deposits, 1956-61[1]

Year	Financial Institutions		Plantations		Trading Business		Other Business		Local Government		Non-business Institutions		Individual		Total	
	Rs.Mns	%	Rs.Mn.	%	Rs.Mn.	%	Rs.Mn.	%	Rs.Mn.	%	Rs.Mn.	%	Rs.Mn.	%	Rs.Mn.	%
A. Demand deposits																
1956	53.7	8.4	179.0	28.0		99.8	15.6		43.1	6.8	29.2	4.6	233.3	36.6	638.1	100.0
1957	50.3	8.4	154.7	26.0		100.9	17.0		19.5	3.3	25.9	4.4	243.5	40.9	594.8	100.0
1958	44.4	8.0	133.3	24.2		117.3	21.3		17.7	3.2	27.4	5.0	211.8	38.4	551.9	100.0
1959	42.3	7.6	135.6	24.2	(60.5	10.8	65.1	11.6)	12.2	2.2	25.5	4.6	218.9	39.1	560.1	100.0
1960	48.7	8.3	129.3	22.0	73.3	12.5	50.7	8.6	15.9	2.9	26.8	4.6	241.7	41.1	587.4	100.0
1961	46.5	7.8	101.4	17.1	91.2	15.4	68.9	11.8	21.0	3.5	33.8	5.7	230.0	38.8	592.8	100.0
B. Time & savings deposits																
1956	26.9	15.1	35.5	19.9		8.5	4.8		8.3	4.7	8.2	4.6	91.0	51.0	178.3	100.0
1957	29.3	13.3	25.4	11.5		24.9	11.3		21.7	9.9	5.4	2.5	113.4	51.5	220.0	100.0
1958	49.2	21.1	17.5	7.5		21.3	9.1		15.8	7.2	3.8	1.6	125.1	53.6	233.6	100.0
1959	46.6	16.6	36.5	13.0	(9.4	3.3	27.4	9.3)	10.2	3.6	8.0	2.8	142.7	50.8	280.9	100.0
1960	56.6	16.8	53.8	15.9	12.7	3.8	39.9	11.8	6.3	1.9	10.7	3.2	157.5	46.7	337.4	100.0
1961	58.7	17.6	44.5	13.3	14.4	4.3	19.3	5.8	19.2	5.7	9.6	2.9	168.7	50.5	334.3	100.0
C. All deposits																
1956	80.6	9.9	214.5	26.3		108.2	13.3		51.4	6.3	37.4	4.6	324.3	39.7	816.4	100.0
1957	79.6	9.6	180.1	22.1		125.8	15.4		41.2	5.1	31.3	3.8	356.9	43.8	814.8	100.0
1958	93.6	11.9	150.8	19.2		138.6	17.6		34.5	4.4	31.2	4.0	336.9	42.9	785.5	100.0
1959	88.9	10.6	172.1	20.5	(69.9	8.3	92.5	11.0)	22.4	2.7	33.5	4.0	361.6	43.0	841.0	100.0
1960	105.3	11.4	183.1	19.8	86.0	9.3	90.6	9.8	23.2	2.5	37.5	4.1	399.2	43.2	924.8	100.0
1961	105.2	11.3	145.9	15.7	105.6	11.4	88.2	9.5	40.2	4.3	43.4	4.7	398.7	43.0	927.1	100.0

Note: [1] This table provides a detailed breakdown by type of ownership of total commercial bank demand, time, and savings deposits held by the resident public (i.e., excluding holdings by the central government and foreigners and inter-bank deposits). The data refer to September 30 of each year. They originate in special semi-annual surveys conducted by the Central Bank research department and are available only for the indicated years.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Bulletin, various issues.
Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, various years.

Table A-58

Selected Interest Rates, 1946-60 — per cent per annum

Year	Treasury Bills[2]	Central Bank Advances[3]	Commercial Banks[4] Fixed deposits[5]	Commercial Banks[4] Savings deposits	Post Office Savings Bank	Ceylon Savings Bank	Savings Certificates
1946	--	--	..	..	2.0	..	3.3 - 3.5
1947	..	--	..	..	2.0	..	3.3 - 3.5
1948	..	--	..	..	2.0	..	3.3 - 3.5
1949	..	--	..	..	2.0	2.5	3.3 - 3.5
1950	0.52	..	..	..	2.0	2.5	3.3 - 3.5
1951	0.40	2.5	0.5 - 2.5	1.0 - 2.5	2.0	2.5	3.3 - 3.5
1952	0.92	2.5	0.75	1.0 - 2.0	2.0	2.5	3.3 - 3.5
1953	2.48	3.0	1.50	1.0 - 2.0	2.0	2.5	3.3 - 3.5
1954	0.87	2.5	0.75	1.0 - 2.0	2.0	2.5	3.3 - 3.5
1955	0.76	2.5	0.50	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.3 - 3.5
1956	0.64	2.5	0.50	2.0	2.0	2.5	5.0
1957	1.22	2.5	1.25 - 2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	5.0
1958	1.76	2.5	1.25 - 2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	5.0
1959	2.02	2.5	1.25 - 2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	5.0
1960	2.60	4.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	5.0

	Discounts[7]	Commercial Banks[6] Loans I[8]	II[9]	III[10]	IV[11]	Long-term loans[12]	Long-term government bonds[13]
1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948	..	..	..	..	..	3.5 - 6.5	..
1949	..	..	..	..	..	3.5 - 6.5	..
1950	..	..	..	..	..	3.5 - 6.5	..
1951	2.5 - 7.5	2.25 - 5.0	3.0 - 8.0	3.0 - 12.0	3.0 - 15.0	3.5 - 6.5	2.57
1952	2.5 - 6.0	2.25 - 5.0	3.0 - 8.0	4.0 - 7.0	3.0 - 8.0	3.5 - 6.5	2.53
1953	3.0 - 6.5	3.5 - 5.0	4.0 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	3.5 - 8.0	3.5 - 6.5	3.36
1954	3.0 - 6.5	3.0 - 4.5	4.0 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	3.5 - 8.0	3.0 - 6.5	2.93
1955	3.0 - 6.5	3.0 - 4.5	4.0 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	4.0 - 8.0	3.0 - 6.5	3.06
1956	3.0 - 6.5	3.0 - 4.5	4.0 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	4.0 - 8.0	3.0 - 6.5	3.00
1957	3.0 - 6.5	3.0 - 5.0	4.5 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	4.5 - 8.0	3.0 - 6.5	2.98

Table A-58 (con't)

Year	Discounts	I	II	III	IV	Long-term loans	Long-term government bonds
1958	3.0 - 6.5	3.0 - 5.0	4.5 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	4.5 - 8.0	3.0 - 5.5	2.90
1959	3.0 - 6.5	3.0 - 5.0	4.5 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	4.5 - 8.0	3.0 - 5.5	2.82
1960	4.0 - 8.0	4.5 - 7.5	4.5 - 8.0	5.5 - 8.0	4.5 - 8.0	3.0 - 5.5	3.24

Notes: [1]This table lists only certain selected rates, yet shoull give a good general picture of the levels and trends of short and long-term interest rates on various kinds of transactions in recent years. The information is valid though only in regard to the institutions specifically mentioned here; it takes no account of the activities of non-institutional lenders like pawnbrokers and rural moneylenders, whose rates at any given time are certain to be much higher than those listed here. Where a range of rates were charged by different institutions for a specific transaction and no simple means of taking a weighted average presented itself, the range of rates itself was entered in the table Most of these data have been compiled by the Central Bank and this explains the paucity of data prior to the Bank's founding in 1950.

[2]All rates are those prevailing on December 31, unless otherwise noted.

[2]A weighted average rate on all bills issued during December of the year in question.

[3]Rate on advances secured by the pledge of government securities.

[4]Rates prevailing on the last Friday in December. The data refer only to the larger commercial banks.

In general, no interest is paid on demand deposits.

[5]"Fixed deposits" cannot be withdrawn for a given period of time -- three, six, or 12 months -- and pay interest only for that fixed period. The rates given here are those paid on six-month deposits.

[6]All rates are those prevailing on the last Friday in December.

[7]Rates on trade bills purchased and discounted.

[8]Loans secured by government securities.

[9]Loans secured by stock in trade.

[10]Loans secured by immovable property.

[11]Unsecured loans.

[12]Mortgages and other long-term loans made by the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation, the Ceylon Savings Bank, the State Mortgage Bank, and the Loan Board.

[13]Represents the redemption yield if held until the latest redemption date of the long-term bond issue with a latest redemption date nearest to ten years after the year in question.

Source: Central Bank, Annual Report, various years.
Central Bank, Department of Economic Research, unpublished data.

Table A-59

Local Companies Registered and Liquidated, 1944-60

Years	Number Registered[1]	Nominal share capital[2] (Rs thousand)	Number Liquidated	Net Change
1944	47	13,585	10	+ 37
1945	138	89,910	12	126
1946	212	160,961	13	199
1947	176	117,940	19	157
1948	114	85,375	16	98
1949	108	117,955	26	82
1950	115	91,536	16	99
1951	179	177,625	26	153
1952	161	184,815	17	144
1953	145	179,245	31	114
1954	131	144,474	35	96
1955	125	174,273	35	90
1956	127	232,267	15	102
1957	112	117,850	25	87
1958	82	216,297	33	49
1959	89	218,905	16	73
1960	63	117,859	20	43

Notes: [1]Excludes companies with no share capital.
[2]Initial capital only; excludes any increase after registration.

Source: Administration Report of the Registrar of Companies, various years.

Table A-60

Central Government Revenue, Selected Years, 1928/29 - 1960/61[1]

Rs Millions

	1928/29	1930/31	1938/39	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52
Customs duties	52.8	43.4	55.3	146.6	250.0	314.0	329.3	355.9	527.7	48[illegible].2
Export duties	11.9	9.9	3.4	13.9	83.3	137.0	149.1	167.6	282.7	22[illegible].3
Import duties	40.9	33.5	51.9	132.6	166.7	177.0	180.2	188.3	245.0	25[illegible].9
Direct taxes	3.0	2.7	20.4	108.7	92.0	100.5	117.7	128.0	144.3	218.1
Income tax	--	--	17.4	61.8	55.2	62.0	76.6	78.5	96.4	146.9
On individuals[2]	--	--	7.3	32.1	25.9	32.1	41.2	41.6	45.0	70.0
On companies[2]	--	--	10.1	29.7	29.3	29.9	35.4	36.9	51.4	76.9
Other: Individuals	3.0	2.7	3.0	5.4	6.2	8.0	7.2	11.0	9.3	13.3
Social security contributions	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	7.4
Other[3]	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.5	3.8	2.6	6.2	4.2	5.9
Other: companies[4]	--	--	--	41.5	30.7	30.6	33.8	38.5	38.6	57.9
Commodity taxes[5]	17.4	14.2	14.7	67.8	63.0	64.0	62.8	65.0	84.6	78.3
Non-tax revenue	34.6	41.5	26.5	60.2	56.2	62.1	66.2	74.4	75.7	86.2
Charges and sales[6]	20.4	18.3	16.7	31.0	31.5	39.4	45.6	52.5	57.7	66.2
Receipts from Government enterprises[7]	--	--	0.3	0.1	4.4	9.9	7.0	8.8	1.8	2.3
Income from property[8]	12.0	6.8	4.1	15.3	11.0	10.7	11.4	11.0	13.6	13.7
Annuity payments & repayments of advances made from revenue[9]	2.2	16.4	5.4	13.8	9.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	4.0
Total revenue	107.8	101.7	116.9	383.3	461.2	540.6	576.0	623.3	832.3	869.8
Surplus	- 18.1	1.1	- 33.0	34.4	23.7	- 52.3	-115.1	-172.4	- 58.3	-287.7

Table A-60

	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1995/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Customs duties	443.8	503.3	628.9	608.4	627.5	617.0	695.9	733.7	738.9
Export duties	193.2	259.1	370.7	322.1	323.9	325.0	328.9	327.2	303.6
Import duties	250.6	244.1	258.2	286.8	303.6	292.0	367.0	406.5	435.3
Direct taxes	243.5	231.3	219.7	313.6	282.6	278.7	218.2	215.2	313.9
Income tax	163.2	155.0	153.2	213.0	202.2	192.4	194.8	189.5	258.8
On individuals	81.1	76.2	73.4	85.1	84.6	85.3	68.2	58.7	..
On companies	82.2	78.8	79.9	127.9	117.6	107.1	126.6	130.8	..
Other: Individuals	11.1	13.5	13.3	13.9	11.1	13.9	17.0	21.0	50.9
Social security contributions	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.5	7.9	8.5	9.5	10.9	12.2
Other	5.2	7.3	6.7	6.4	3.2	5.4	7.5	10.1	38.7
Other: companies	69.2	62.8	53.2	86.7	69.4	72.5	6.4	4.7	4.2
Commodity taxes	92.8	100.6	95.4	112.1	131.9	147.9	160.9	190.9	190.6
Non-tax revenues	87.8	99.6	119.8	122.8	112.6	137.1	142.5	143.6	147.1
Charges & sales	65.6	73.8	79.4	84.8	85.0	90.1	99.1	107.0	110.5
Receipts from government enterprises	0.8	--	1.8	5.9	3.3	16.6	3.9	1.2	1.5
Income from property	14.6	15.6	19.4	18.2	18.6	24.5	21.5	21.3	20.5
Annuity payments & repayments of advances made from revenue	6.8	10.2	19.2	13.9	5.7	5.9	18.0	14.1	14.6
Total revenue	867.8	934.8	1063.8	1156.9	1154.6	1180.7	1217.5	1283.4	1390.5
Surplus	-247.0	5.0	90.5	- 65.5	- 245.5	- 273.3	- 442.8	- 458.6	- 490.9

Notes: [1] This table and the one that follows are based on a reclassification of the official accounts (which are embodied in The Accounts of the Government of Ceylon) made by the Department of Economic Research of the Central Bank of Ceylon. By and large the Bank's reclassification conforms with U.N. usage, but in one important instance -- the treatment of government enterprises -- it does not. It includes the railway and electrical departments on a gross basis (though public corporations are treated on a net basis). Insofar as possible the present table converts these two major commercial departments to a net basis in the accounts -- that is, they are included only so far as they remit profits or losses to the government (they keep no balances, so their total deficit or surplus can be treated as a subsidy or tax). Also, their capital expenditure has been removed from that of the government. Other departments than these two which provide services to the public -- post and telecommunications, medical, port, etc. -- have been included

Table A-60 (con't)

here on a gross basis. The Central Bank data go back to 1947/48; for earlier years, data from the Auditor-General's Report were used. Revenues were reclassified by the author in accordance with the scheme used for later years, but the much more difficult reclassification of expenditures was not undertaken. All data refer to the budget year, October 1 to September 30.

[2]Estimates based on tax assessments by the relevant department.

[3]Includes estate duty, wealth, gift, and personal expenditure taxes (last three from 1959/60 only).

[4]Includes profits and excess profits taxes.

[5]Includes excise taxes, licenses, etc.

[6]Includes both the sale of property -- stores and Crown land -- and returns from the provision of services to the public by the post office, port, etc.

[7]Transfers from the Railway and Electrical department and the autonomously organised government enterprises.

[8]Interest and rent.

[9]Loan repayments by autonomous government enterprises.

Sources: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, 1962.
Accounts of the Government of Ceylon, S.P., Annual (1948-).
Auditor-General's Report, S.P., Annual (before 1943).

Table A-61

Central Government Expenditure, 1928/29 - 1960/61[1]

Rs Millions

	1928/29	1930/31	1938/39	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52
Current expenditure on goods and services	..	..	..	..	..	260.6	293.6	321.7	383.6	420.7
Administration	..	..	..	..	..	60.4	67.6	69.8	99.7	86.0
Defense[2]	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	4.5	6.9	9.7	15.0
Social services	..	..	..	..	..	128.6	139.2	156.6	172.1	207.5
Economic services	..	..	..	..	..	68.7	82.3	88.4	102.1	112.2
Transfer payments	..	..	..	..	..	172.7	158.6	141.5	246.4	382.7
To private sector	..	..	..	..	..	142.7	135.7	114.5	219.2	353.6
Food subsidies	..	..	..	..	..	77.8	55.1	35.8	131.6	247.8
Interest on national debt	..	..	..	..	..	17.8	10.5	19.7	21.4	23.2
Other[3]	..	..	..	..	..	47.1	62.1	59.0	66.2	82.6
To government enterprises	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	6.7	6.1	8.7	7.5
To local government	..	..	..	..	..	25.1	16.2	20.9	18.5	21.6
Capital expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	152.5	209.2	241.6	228.7	320.7
Administration	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	10.5	28.3	7.6	8.0
Social services	..	..	..	..	..	18.6	34.9	52.2	48.5	62.6
Economic services	..	..	..	..	..	127.6	163.8	161.1	172.6	250.1
Loans & net advances	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	29.7	90.9	31.9	33.4
Total expenditure	126.1	100.6	134.7	348.9	437.5	592.9	691.1	795.7	890.6	1157.5
Surplus	- 18.1	1.1	- 33.0	34.4	23.7	- 52.3	-115.1	-172.4	- 58.3	-287.7

Table A-61. (con't)

	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Current expenditures on goods and services	457.3	470.1	526.2	547.1	595.3	684.6	790.1	847.5	871.7
Administration	100.7	100.4	126.7	126.7	145.8	157.0	167.2	172.4	189.9
Defense	28.4	31.4	26.5	30.4	33.6	64.1	72.4	70.4	74.0
Social services	212.8	225.0	233.9	256.9	277.9	314.4	377.4	420.2	418.5
Economic services	115.4	113.3	142.1	133.1	138.0	149.1	173.1	184.5	189.3
Transfer payments	278.6	147.9	191.0	288.4	341.4	406.5	451.5	480.4	549.3
To private sector	234.5	115.7	137.7	208.4	261.5	313.2	353.1	385.9	458.2
Food subsidies	127.0	12.5	36.0	79.5	105.5	112.0	146.5	193.0	248.0
Interest on national debt	29.5	35.9	33.5	34.0	34.8	38.5	44.0	53.1	68.6
Other	78.0	67.3	68.2	94.9	121.2	162.7	162.6	139.8	141.6
To government enterprises	21.0	9.4	30.0	55.6	53.6	60.7	63.6	58.8	55.1
To local government	23.1	22.8	23.3	24.4	26.3	32.5	34.8	35.7	36.0
Capital expenditure	316.5	253.8	295.1	307.8	298.8	350.4	363.0	357.2	399.0
Administration	12.5	10.1	9.0	16.4	13.6	18.2	14.3	11.0	12.4
Social services	76.6	60.6	80.4	100.5	86.9	79.8	76.5	70.0	78.9
Economic services	227.4	183.1	205.7	190.9	198.3	252.4	272.2	276.2	307.7
Loans and net advances	62.4	57.8	- 39.0	79.1	164.5	12.9	55.6	56.9	61.4
Total expenditure	1114.8	929.8	973.3	1222.4	1400.1	1454.2	1660.3	1742.0	1881.4
Surplus	-247.0	5.0	90.5	- 65.5	-245.5	-273.3	-442.8	-458.6	-490.9

Notes: [1]See Note (1), Table A-60.
[2]By contrast with the Central Bank tables, but in accordance with U.N.-recommended practice, all defense expenditure is considered current.
[3]Includes pension, direct relief, and subsidies and grants to private enterprises.

Sources: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Reports.
Accounts of the Government of Ceylon, S.P., annual (1948-).
Auditor-General's Report, S.P., annual (before 1948).

Table A-62

Central Government Deficit by Means of Financing, 1949/50 - 1960/61[1]

Rs millions

Year	Foreign: Grants	Foreign: Loans[2]	Foreign: Decline in external assets[3]	Foreign: Total foreign	Domestic: Central Bank	Domestic: Commercial Banks	Domestic: Non-Bank borrowing	Domestic: Administrative borrowing[4]	Decline in cash balances & reserves[5]	Total domestic	Total deficit
1949/50[6]	--	--	8.2	8.2	18.8	52.[illegible]	7.5	16.8	69.0	164.2	172.4
1950/51	--	--	-46.3	-46.3	- 1.7	- 7.[illegible]	89.6	42.1	-17.7	104.6	58.3
1951/52	6.5	--	-19.6	-13.1	143.5	46.[illegible]	28.7	-22.0	104.5	300.8	287.7
1952/53	3.3	--	83.6	86.9	62.3	-11.[illegible]	153.3	18.5	-63.0	160.1	247.0
1953/54	19.1	63.3	28.2	110.6	-196.4	8.[illegible]	94.2	- 9.0	-12.6	-115.6	- 5.0
1954/55	26.0	12.1	-47.0	- 8.9	- 8.7	- 5.[illegible]	-65.9	27.2	-28.6	- 81.6	- 90.5
1955/56	23.2	5.2	- 9.0	19.4	- 7.7	41.[illegible]	10.0	-14.6	17.2	46.1	65.5
1956/57	10.5	18.6	23.0	52.1	74.8	- 1.[illegible]	92.3	5.5	21.6	193.4	245.5
1957/58	13.1	23.7	4.7	41.5	175.[illegible]	-33.3	-63.8	86.8	66.5	231.8	273.3
1958/59	18.2	33.0	35.1	87.3	144.0	3.[illegible]	144.[illegible]	20.6	43.7	355.5	442.8
1959/60	9.3	26.6	20.8	56.7	273.0	1.7	52.9	68.9	3.4	401.9	458.6
1960/61	13.3	13.3	4.8	31.4	205.1	43.[illegible]	158.3	35.5	17.4	459.4	490.8

Notes: [1]By Budget year (October 1 - September 30).
[2]Actual drawings during the year, net of repayments.
[3]Includes assets held by government and by government agencies and institutions.
[4]Refers to paper borrowing from various deposits and miscellaneous trust funds.
[5]Excludes, of course, decline in foreign asset holdings.
[6]The figure for commercial banks refers only to the last nine months of the financial year; this causes a degree of inaccuracy in the totals for non-bank borrowing and decline in cash balances and reserves, but the other figures are unaffected.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Reports.

Table A-63

Local Government Revenue and Expenditure, 1948-60[1] Rs million

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1959	1959[2]	1960[2]
A. Totals													
Revenue:													
Municipalities	18.7	24.1	29.1	27.6	31.2	34.7	34.0	26.3	35.5	37.8	42.2	45.3	45.5
Urban Councils	11.6	10.1	11.1	13.0	14.1	16.1	16.3	18.9	18.9	21.5	23.2	23.9	26.5
Town Councils	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.8	..
Village Committees	..	..	..	..	10.0	8.8	8.2	8.3	8.2	9.2	12.5	12.4	14.4
Total	..	..	..	..	57.2	61.8	60.8	55.0	65.2	71.1	81.2	85.5	..
Expenditure:													
Municipalities	16.1	21.7	24.2	23.7	30.2	32.7	30.9	26.8	38.2	40.4	40.1	41.8	42.8
Urban Councils	12.0	10.6	10.7	12.4	14.0	15.4	16.2	19.5	19.5	21.2	22.7	24.5	27.2
Town Councils	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.3	..
Village Committees	..	..	..	..	8.8	8.5	7.7	8.4	8.5	12.4	12.6	11.7	14.2
Total	..	..	..	..	55.0	58.6	57.0	57.4	68.9	76.7	78.6	81.4	..
B. Breakdown: Municipalities													
Revenue:													
Taxes	11.3	12.7	14.1	13.8	14.4	16.7	16.7	13.5	18.2	18.5	20.3	21.6	21.7
Property	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.9	13.3	10.7	14.6	15.0	16.7	17.5	17.6
Other[3]	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.1
Central Government grants and refunds	4.2	5.7	8.5	6.8	8.9	9.3	8.1	7.2	9.1	10.5	13.0	13.2	13.3
Other: Fees etc.	3.2	5.7	6.5	7.0	7.9	8.7	9.2	5.8	8.2	8.8	8.9	10.5	10.5
Total	18.7	24.1	29.1	27.6	31.2	34.7	34.0	26.3	35.5	37.8	42.2	45.3	45.5
Expenditure:													
Public health	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.7	5.0	9.2	9.4
Water	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Public works	6.2	7.6	8.4	7.0	10.1	11.3	9.9	8.2	11.7	12.4	11.5	8.8	8.8
Assistance & Poor relief	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.2
Electricity	--	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	5.1
Other	5.3	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.6	9.2	9.6	8.5	12.1	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.3
Total	16.1	21.7	24.2	23.7	30.2	32.7	30.9	26.8	38.2	40.4	40.1	41.8	42.8

Table A-63 (con't)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960[2]
C. Breakdown: Urban Councils													
Revenue:													
Taxes	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.7	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.3
Property	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.8
Other	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.5
Central government grants & refunds[4]	7.5	3.9	4.5	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.9	7.3	7.3	4.1	5.3	5.5	8.4
Other: Fees, etc.[5]	0.6	3.0	3.3	4.3	5.4	6.2	7.1	7.9	5.0	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.8
Total	11.6	10.1	11.1	13.0	14.1	16.1	16.3	18.9	18.9	21.5	23.2	23.9	26.5
Expenditure:[6]													
Water	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Electric	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.8	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	8.8	10.2
Other[5]	8.3	7.2	7.0	8.2	9.3	9.8	10.1	12.1	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.1	16.3
Total	12.0	10.6	10.7	12.4	14.0	15.4	16.2	19.5	19.5	22.2	22.7	24.5	27.2

Notes: [1] These data are of a much lower degree of reliability and consistency of classification than the corresponding central government expenditure in Tables A-60 and A-61. The totals for the municipalities derive from the official records of the various municipalities themselves, while those for the other legal entities are from the Local Government Department. They generally include local government enterprises (electricity, water, etc.) on a gross basis.

[2] Provisional

[3] Includes licenses.

[4] Includes assigned revenue from central government taxes, fees, etc.

[5] In the records of the Department of Local Government, the various categories of revenue and expenditure often fail to correspond to the published totals; the reason for this, according to the Department of Census and Statistics, is improper fillingin of reporting forms by some urban council officials. The procedure followed here is to accept the overall total and the figures given for the categories indentified separately; "Others' however, is a residual, consisting of stated total revenue or expenditure minus the separately icentified categories.

[6] No other important categories of expenditure can be identified.

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1960 and 1961.

Table A-64

Public Debt Outstanding, 1938-61[1] Rs. million

Year end	Rupee debt	Sterling debt	Other foreign debt [2]	Total funded debt	Floating debt [3]	Gross debt	Sinking funds [4]	Net debt	Change in net debt	I.M.F. & I.B.R.D. Notes [5]
1938	30.9	163.2	--	194.1	--	194.1	66.3	127.8	--	--
1939	40.3	163.4	--	203.7	--	203.7	63.2	140.5	+ 12.7	--
1940	45.3	125.4	--	170.7	--	170.7	26.3	144.4	+ 3.9	--
1941	55.3	125.4	--	180.7	--	180.7	31.4	149.3	+ 4.9	--
1942	67.1	125.4	--	192.5	10.0	202.5	36.0	166.5	+ 17.2	--
1943	103.3	125.4	--	228.7	9.5	238.2	39.8	198.4	+ 31.9	--
1944	169.2	125.4	--	294.6	12.0	306.6	43.7	262.9	+ 64.5	--
1945	266.9	125.4	--	392.3	9.0	401.3	50.1	351.2	+ 88.3	--
1946	312.2	125.4	--	437.6	10.0	447.6	60.2	387.4	+ 36.2	--
1947	343.5	125.4	--	468.9	--	468.9	73.1	395.8	+ 8.4	--
1948	367.5	125.4	--	492.9	24.0	516.9	90.4	426.5	+ 30.7	--
1949	423.7	125.4	--	549.1	16.2	565.3	105.2	460.1	+ 33.6	--
1950	436.0	125.4	--	561.4	78.6	640.0	119.7	520.3	+ 60.2	--
1951	582.0	125.4	--	707.4	30.0	737.4	162.5	575.0	+ 54.7	--
1952	684.3	125.4	--	809.7	167.2	976.9	176.3	800.6	+225.6	--
1953	730.5	125.4	--	855.9	313.1	1169.0	177.3	991.7	+191.1	79.8
1954	782.1	192.1	--	974.2	170.8	1145.0	193.1	951.9	- 39.8	79.8
1955	829.3	192.1	12.9	1034.3	60.0	1094.3	200.2	894.1	- 57.8	79.8
1956	881.9	192.1	19.3	1093.3	68.0	1161.3	218.7	942.7	+ 48.6	79.8
1957	961.8	192.1	39.6	1193.5	170.4	1363.9	240.6	1123.3	+180.6	65.5
1958	1006.8	192.1	65.7	1264.6	230.8	1495.4	283.3	1212.1	+ 88.8	62.8
1959	1101.8	178.6	98.9	1379.3	457.7	1837.0	312.4	1524.7	+312.6	62.8
1960	1216.8	167.9	125.8	1510.5	719.9	2230.4	317.5	1912.8	+388.1	166.0
1961	1396.6	167.9	139.1	1703.6	947.4	2651.0	318.3	2332.7	+419.9	166.0

Notes: [1] Excludes proceeds of the War Loan raised internally and re-lent to the United Kingdom (fully repaid by 1959). Promissory notes given to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank are not included in the totals, but do appear separately in the last column on the right: see note (5), below. All figures are end of year.

[2] Represents amounts withdrawn and outstanding on development loans from the United States, the U.S.S.R., Canada, and China, plus I.B.R.D. loans.

[3] Consists entirely of treasury bills up to 1952; thereafter, other forms of borrowing, especially advances from the Central Bank of Ceylon, assume some importance.

[4] Refers to market value of securities held on behalf of sinking funds.

[5] Promissory rupee notes written to the I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. are held by the Central Bank do not represent debt in any economically meaningful sense. These notes merely excuse Ceylon from paying its rupee subscription obligations to these organisations; no actual borrowing by the government has occurred. Since it is thought that the payment of these notes will never be demanded, they are not deemed to be part of the public debt.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, various years.

Table A-65

Basic Data on the Public Industrial Corporations, 1956-61[1]

	Net worth (Rs thousand)	Sales (Rs thousand)	Profit[2] (Rs thousand)	Employment	Production
1. Eastern Paper Mills (1955; paper and paper bags; Rs 22.0 million)					(Tons of paper)
1956	20,074	349	- 846[3]	..	736
1957	17,748	1,654	-2,411	..	1,319
1958	15,078[4]	1,676[5]	-3,713[5]	404	1,235
1959	13,266[6]	4,149[7]	-1,884[7]	472	4,187
1960	[8]	[9]	[9]	522	4,563
1961	[10]	[11]	[11]	567	

2. Ceylon Oils & Fats (1955; coconut oil, feeds; Rs 19.8 million)

					Production (tons of coconut oil)	Tons of feeds
1956					1,234	111
1957	16,019	4,835	-2,096	..	3,426	1,800
1958	13,647[4]	14,673[5]	-2,372[5]	..	6,678	4,700
1959					7,477	3,422
1960					8,112	11,723
1961					10,459	23,607

3. Ceylon Ceramics (1955[12]; ceramic ware; Rs 3.0 million) (tons)

1956	2,602	268	- 234	..	201
1957	2,306	453	- 296	147	338
1958	2,020[4]	920[5]	- 304[5]	139	368
1959	2,217[6]	1,028[7]	29[7]	132	425
1960	6,40[illegible][8]	1,443[9]	146[9]	186	466
1961				190	417

4. Ceylon Plywoods (1956; 3-ply plywood; Rs 2.8 million) (million Sq.Ft.)

1956	2,826	2,614[14]	386[14]	351	5.6[14]
1957	3,028	3,083	368	354	7.6
1958	3,411	2,609	- 48	356	6.9
1959	3,812[6]	3,778[7]	844[7]	389	8.3
1960				..	9.3
1961				..	9.8
1962				594	

	Net worth (Rs thousand)	Sales (Rs thousand)	Profit (Rs thousand)	Employment	Production
5. D.I. Leather Products (1956; shoes, leather goods; Rs 1.7 million)					(Value at cost) Rs ths.
1956	1,702	803[14]	- 6[14]	221	638[14]
1957	1,705	1,272	44	251	1,012
1958	1,794	1,500	215	288	1,278
1959	1,940[6]	2,238[7]	226[7]	295	1,726[7]
1960	1,831[8]	1,734[9]	14[9]	298	1,523[8]
1961				300	
6. Paranthan Chemicals (1956; caustic soda, etc.; Rs 15.7 million)[15]					(tons of caustic soda) (tons of chlorine)
1960				223	64 70
1961				222	666 183
7. Ceylon Cement (1956[16]; cement, concrete products; Rs 26.8 million)					(tons of cement)
1956	20,431	1,608[17,18]	628[17]	..	83,371
1957	24,152	9,755[18]	1,329	..	48,195
1958	24,508	14,407[18]	1,652	..	79,079
1959	32,283[6]	19,286[19]	5,137[19]	..	93,463
1960	48,523	15,456	4,503	972	83,623
1961				987	80,471
8. Ceylon Mineral Sands (1957; ilmenite; Rs 8.0 million)[20]					(tons of ilmenite)
1960				100	6,264
1961				100	3,832
9. Kantalai Sugar (1957; sugar, molasses, alcohol; Rs 28.0 million)					(tons of sugar) (tons of molasses)
1960				..	215 319
1961				360	306 155
10. National Salt (1957; salt; Rs 14.0 million)					(tons of salt)
1959					4,164
1960					11,233
1961					--
11. National Textiles (1958; cotton yarn; Rs 41.1 million)					(thousand lbs. of yarn)
1961					423

12. National Small Industries (1959; various; Rs 5.6 million)

Brick and tile factories under construction.

13. Hardboard (1959; hardboard; Rs 3.0 million)

Factory under construction.

Table A-65 (con't)

14. Industrial Estates (1960; various; Rs 2.5 million)

Under construction.

15. Iron and Steel (1961; iron and steel; Rs 80.0 million[21])

Construction not yet begun.

16. Tyre and Tube (1961; tyres and tubes; Rs 51.7 million[21])

Construction not yet begun.

Notes: [1]The table presents, in summary form, a record of the government's ventures into the field of publically owned industrial development. The figures have been culled from the annual reports of the corporations and from the 1961 and the 1962 Central Bank Annual Reports. Data are presented only for those years from 1956 in which commercial production took place (i.e., pre-production costs have been included only as they have been amortized over each producing year) and are as comparable as possible. For the newest five corporations, which had not started construction by the end of 1961, status at that time is noted. All figures refer to calendar years, except where noted -- with the exception of net worth totals, which refer to the last day of the year, except when otherwise noted.

[2]Profit before taxes but after all other costs have been charged in a conventional business accounting way.

[3]This is with no allowance made for depreciation, which, based on changes for later years, should have been Rs 400-500 thousand.

[4]On March 31, 1959.

[5]For the 15 months ending March 31, 1959.

[6]On March 31, 1960.

[7]For the 12 months ending March 31, 1960.

[8]On March 31, 1961.

[9]For the 12 months ending March 31, 1961.

[10]On March 31, 1962.

[11]For the 12 months ending March 31, 1961.

[12]Took over earlier government ceramics plant.

[13]Took over government plywood plant which had existed since 1941; formerly called Gintota Plywoods.

[14]For the nine months ending December 31, 1956.

[15]Plant was under construction and testing from 1956 on, but because of technical difficulties did not go into commercial production until 1960.

[16]Took over from government cement factory opened in 1950; formerly called Kankesanturai Cement.

[17]For the last two months of 1956.

[18]Includes sale of electricity to Department of Electrical Undertakings (this ceased after 1958).

[19]For the 15 months ending March 31, 1960.

[20]Technical difficulties delayed the start of commercial production until 1960.

[21]Refers to the initial investment only.

Table A-66

Colombo Consumer Price Index, 1939-61[1]

1953 = 100

Year	All items	Food	Clothing	Fuel & light	Rent	Miscellaneous
1939	38	32	32	45	81	39
1940	39	34	36	46	81	41
1941	43	39	43	48	80	43
1942	57	55	55	76	78	54
1943	69	64	88	90	83	72
1944	70	64	98	90	84	77
1945	77	69	104	90	89	96
1946	80	71	113	107	98	95
1947	88	79	134	116	108	95
1948	91	86	119	97	111	96
1949	90	90	98	93	102	90
1950	95	96	98	98	97	94
1951	99	96	125	108	97	98
1952	98.4	94.3	120.8	100.2	98.7	102.9
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	99.5	100.1	96.0	103.5	100.2	97.1
1955	98.9	99.2	97.2	102.5	100.2	97.3
1956	98.6	97.5	98.8	101.5	100.2	101.4
1957	101.2	99.0	101.9	97.5	100.2	110.0
1958	103.3	99.8	105.7	101.2	100.2	116.4
1959	103.5	98.8	111.2	102.6	100.2	118.6
1960	101.9	95.1	114.9	102.9	100.2	120.9
1961	103.1	94.2	125.5	104.6	100.2	126.3

Note: [1]Two separate indexes, linked together in 1952 are shown in this Table. Prior to 1952, the reference of the index was to a "working class" budget in Colombo, with weights based on a 1938-39 budget study. In 1952 this index was replaced by a "Colombo Consumer Price Index", weighted according to the budgets of Colombo working class families, as revealed in a 1949-50 budget study. Here, both indexes are recalculated on a 1953 = 100 basis.

That the indexes understate to some degree the recent price increases for many Ceylonese consumers cannot seriously be doubted. A 1958 committee (see Report of the Committee to Revise the Cost of Living Index, Sessional Paper 9 of 1959) recommended a number of improvements in the index, designed to account for recent price changes -- mostly increases -- more accurately, but so far no action has been taken on their recommendations. The committee's main points were that (1) price movements based on a "middle income" budget have been quite different from those reflected in the index and (2) the pattern of consumption had shifted noticeably since 1949-50 (as revealed by the committee's 1958 budget study). Simple calculations based on a reweighting of the five major categories of the index suggest understatement attributable to these shortcomings of at least one to three percentage points. The main factors producing downward bias in the present index -- especially where "middle income" consumers are concerned -- are (1) the heavy eighting and constant price of subsidized rice and (2) the method used to price housing (the rent index is based on the assessed value of

Table A-66 (con't)

a sample of "working class" houses in Colombo -- this has not changed since 1953 -- rather than on rents actually paid).

All these criticisms of the Colombo Consumer Price Index, it should be mentioned, do not shake the basic point of this table: that consumer price increases in Ceylon have been very small when compared with those in most other countries over the same period.

Sources: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, various years.
Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, various years.

Table A-67

Implied G.N.P. and G.N.I. Deflators, 1950-60[1]

(1953 = 100)

Year	G.N.P. Deflators	G.N.I. Deflators
1950	104.2	92.5
1951	109.6	99.4
1952	98.9	99.5
1953	100.0	100.0
1954	102.4	95.9
1955	107.8	97.8
1956	106.1	99.7
1957	103.9	100.8
1958	104.2	98.9
1959	104.4	98.1
1960	102.6	96.7

Note: [1]These implied indexes grow out of the integrated tables (see pp. A-42 - A-44). The G.N.P. deflator is an index of prices paid for the Gross National Product of Ceylon. The G.N I. deflator is an index of the prices paid by Ceylonese nationals in converting their Gross National Income into goods and services. They differ only because the terms of trade vary (if the terms of trade improve, the G.N.I. deflator falls relative to the G.N.P. deflator; if they deteriorate, the opposite movement takes place). The indexes are only as reliable as the indexes which were used to deflate various elements of G.N.P and this is not always too reliable.

Table A-68

Colombo Market Price of Main Export Commodities, 1937-61[1]

Rupees

Year	Tea (per lb.)	Rubber (per lb.)	Copra[2] (per candy)	Coconut oil (per ton)	Desiccated coconut (per lb.)	Cocoa (per cwt.)
1937	0.76	0.50	47.23	302.72	0.10	33.65
1938	0.70	0.37	27.74	184.22	0.06	19.33
1939	0.76	0.47	34.58	218.90	0.09	20.02
1940	0.81	0.55	32.79	225.00	0.08	22.77
1941	1.09	0.56	32.38	262.30	0.09	30.15
1942	0.80[3]	0.67	54.16	468.70	0.19	29.18
1943	0.96[3]	0.71	59.00	438.33	0.23	29.40
1944	1.07[3]	0.98	65.00	477.33	0.23	37.44
1945	1.16[3]	0.96	80.44	569.72	0.27	56.48
1946	1.23[3]	0.93	100.00	696.75	0.45	106.37
1947	1.60	0.64	122.00	995.59	0.80	91.00
1948	1.55	0.63	134.90	1,022.38	0.66	149.43
1949	1.96	0.57	150.00	1,021.75	0.51	110.66
1950	2.11	1.55	208.84	1,412.01	0.83	169.24
1951	1.94	2.15	244.74	1,623.58	0.61	177.47
1952	1.75	1.38	155.52	980.95	0.44	165.13
1953	1.92	1.35	202.98	1,275.03	0.53	157.95
1954	2.61	1.11	180.78	1,118.06	0.44	251.72
1955	2.20	1.28	146.04	945.14	0.35	170.95
1956	2.19	1.45	159.90	982.75	0.41	125.63
1957	1.86	1.16	183.07	1,031.54	0.44	169.41
1958	1.73	0.93	209.84	1,222.56	0.51	208.97
1959	1.85	1.25	238.94	1,487.82	0.56	176.50
1960	1.88	1.24	191.06	1,158.31	0.47	152.64
1961	1.83	1.01	141.54	893.76	0.35	118.49

Notes: [1]These are annual arithmetic averages of weekly prices in the Colombo market for these commodities. In all cases but tea and desiccated coconut (where the price is an average for all grades) it is the highest grade to which the prices refer: R.S.S. No. 1 for rubber; Estate No. 1 for copra; white, naked, warf delivered for coconut oil; and Estate No. 1 for cocoa. The ultimate sources of the data are the trading associations dealing with the various commodities and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

[2]A candy equals five hundredweights.

[3]These are not free market prices, but are contract prices for bulk delivery (most Ceylon tea was sold in this way during World War II).

Sources: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, 1961.
Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, 1949.

Table A-69

Indexes of Share Prices, 1939-61[1]

1953 = 100

A. Rupee Companies

Year	Tea	Rubber	Commercial and Industrial	Year	Tea	Rubber	Commercial and Industrial
1939	50	53	32	1951	116	156	98
1940	55	59	35	1952	99	133	107
1941	55	68	39	1953	100	100	100
1942	60	88	46	1954	118	87	96
1943	72	142	59	1955	128	112	93
1944	79	153	62	1956	115	109	87
1945	82	128	55	1957	101	108	73
1946	88	117	55	1958	67	74	62
1947	100	91	124	1959	62	83	57
1948	85	56	89	1960	69	108	62
1949	83	48	78	1961	59	84	55
1950	110	96	81				

B. Sterling Companies

Year	Tea	Rubber	Year	Tea	Rubber
1939	66	110	1951	146	242
1940	59	103	1952	141	146
1941	62	115	1953	100	100
1942	66	125	1954	146	109
1943	106	219	1955	152	132
1944	108	223	1956	126	190
1945	126	222	1957	123	268
1946	129	205	1958	94	173
1947	135	225	1959	96	195
1948	125	148	1960	99	258
1949	103	78	1961	74	177
1950	128	135			

Note: [1]These indexes, which were prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics and the Central Bank of Ceylon, originally were based on January-June 1939 = 100 and were recalculated on a 1953 = 100 basis.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Annual Report, various years.

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Abbreviations Used

AR	Administration Report
CBCB	Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin
CC	Ceylon Commerce
CE	Ceylon Economist
CJHSS	Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies
CT	Ceylon Today
EBAFE	Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East
SP	Sessional Paper

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