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**CENSUS OF PUBLIC SECTOR
AND CORPORATION SECTOR
EMPLOYMENT 1985**

CENSUS OF PUBLIC AND CORPORATION SECTOR EMPLOYMENT 1985

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INTRODUCTION

The Census of Public and Corporation Sector Employment is the fifth in the series. Earlier, Census of Public Sector Employment only was conducted by the Ministry of Public Administration in the years 1968, 1972 and 1976 with the technical assistance and staff by the Department of Census and Statistics.

In 1980 this department undertook and carried out the Census in both sectors, namely Public and Corporation Sector for the first time. This Census is the second in this series covering both Public and Corporation Sectors. In 1980 Census, the coverage was about 78 percent due to the islandwide strike.

With the idea of obtaining complete coverage, a listing operation was carried out during March 1985. A list of all institutions coming under each Ministry was prepared with the estimated number of employees in each of these institutions ie. in each Ministry, Department, Corporation, Authority, Board, Institution and Government Owned Business Undertaking. The estimated number employed in each of them as permanent, temporary and casual employees were also listed. Table below shows the distribution of the estimated number of employees by institutions and the number enumerated at this Census along with their percentages.

Institution	Number	Number of Employees		
		Estimated	Enumerated	Percentage
Ministry Offices	46	12,025	11,807	98.2
Departments	130	435,612	394,552	90.6
Corporations	46	79,270	76,806	96.9
Authorities	13	74,507	71,562	96.0
Boards	77	153,128	149,326	97.5
Institutions	23	4,502	4,493	99.8
Govt. Owned Business Undertakings	30	21,008	20,430	97.2
	365	780,052	728,976	93.5

When we look at the 1981 Census of Population figures classified by status of employment 519,967 persons reported that they are Government employees and another 834,217 persons reported that they are semi-government employees giving a total of 1,354,184 persons in both these sectors, as compared to 728,976 persons covered at this census. This difference is mainly because at the 1985 census wage earners in the Estate Sector are not counted. The workers in Tea, Rubber and Coconut plantation may have reported at the 1981 Census of Population as government or semi-government employees. This may be one of the reason for the difference between the two sets of figures.

At first all the secretaries of the Ministries were requested to appoint an officer in the Ministry to liase this census work with the Department of Census and Statistics and the Institutions coming under his Ministry. Also these officers provided, this department with the list of institutions coming under the Ministry with the estimated number of employees in each of them.

PLANNING

A list of all Institutions to be covered at this Census of Public and Corporation Sector Employment - 1985 by Ministries was prepared. It is observed that under the 46 Ministries, there are 130 departments, 46 corporations and 143 boards, institutions and other government owned business undertakings. Excluded in this census are all institutions that have covered by the Companies Ordinance.

At the beginning of the year 1985, when the planning for the census was in progress, all these institutions provided the total number of employees at work in each of them. This gave an estimate of 447,637 employees in the 46 Ministries and the 130 Departments coming under them. In the corporation sector estimated figure of 332,415 employees were distributed among the corporation and other state owned bodies. The total number of employees to be covered was estimated at 780,052. Finally in the actual count, the enumerated number was 406,359 or 90.8 percent of the number of government employees reported earlier and also enumerated 322,617 or 97.1 percent of the number of employees reported in the corporation sector. The overall number enumerated was 728,976 or 93.5 percent of the estimated number. Also much reliance should not be placed on the total number of employees estimated earlier and reported by the individual institutions, which in many instants gave the budget estimates figures of employment. In many departments and corporations which employ casual hands seasonally, the estimates provided were always on the higher side.

Also the larger departments which have branches all over the country and field officers distributed in remote areas had difficulties in reporting the number correctly and in many cases gave an approximate estimate. That may be one of the reasons for an undercount of 9.5 percent in the public sector and about 3 percent in the corporation sector. This is clearly seen from the 90 percent coverage in the Ministry of Education which employs more than a third of public sector employment and also Department of Railways which have reported only 80 percent of the employees. Further some institutions would have given the estimates as provided in the cadre for 1985 in which most of them would not have been filled by the census date.

If not for some of the institutions providing a higher estimate of employees, the enumerated figures should be more or less closer to the actual number of employees in service as on the date of the Census.

Table 1 below shows the growth of Public Sector Employment figures in Sri Lanka from 1960 and Corporation Sector Employment figures from 1968.

Table,1 - Growth of (State Sector) Employment
1960 - 1985

Year	Public Sector	Percent Increase	Corporation Sector	Percent Increase
1960	257,890			
1964	298,334	15.68		
1968	303,674	1.74	115,355	
1972	323,718	6.60	145,810	26.40
1980	368,849	13.94	228,531	56.73
1985	406,359	11.01	322,617	41.16

During the intercensal period 1980-1985, the increase in the Public Sector Employment is quite appreciable (11.0 percent). But in contrast the Corporation Sector Employment was increasing rapidly showing a 41 percent increase during the same 5 year intercensal period 1980-1985. This amounts to an annual increase of more than 8 percent in employment. This is specially due to the accelerated Mahaweli expansion scheme and other rapid expansion work undertaken by the Government in Agriculture, Housing and Construction, Free Trade Zone and other Development Schemes which resulted in more openings in the employment in the Corporation sector during this period.

The overall increase in both Public and Corporation Sector Employment during this 5 year period 1980-85 is 143,518 or 24 percent, giving an annual increase figure of about 5 percent. When we look at the the Public Sector Employment only during the period 1960-1985, employment has increased by 62 percent during this twenty five year period, or an annual increase of about 2.5 percent.

Table below shows the distribution of employees by sex and Ministries in both public and corporation sectors. It is observed as expected that the largest number of employees 156,866 are in the Education Ministry followed by the Ministry of Local Government Housing and Construction with 65,548 employees. Other Ministries which have more than 30,000 employees are Transport Board (51,128) Agricultural Development and Research (38,757) Health (36,336) Finance and Planning (32,942) Post & Telecommunication (31,444) and Land and Land Development (30,339). Sexwise Ministry of Education has more female employees than males and Health Ministry has almost equal number of males and females. Other Ministries have as expected more males than females.

Table 2 - Ministries with Employees more than 10,000
by Sex in both Public and Corporation Sectors

Ministry	Total	Male	Female
01 Agricultural Development & Research	38,757	29,464	9,293
02 Defence	22,618	20,592	2,026
03 Education	156,866	66,845	90,021
04 Finance & Planning	32,942	25,172	7,770
05 Health	36,336	18,653	17,683
06 Home Affairs	11,817	9,722	2,095
07 Industries and Scientific Affairs	27,873	24,068	3,805
08 Janatha Estate Development	12,825	10,559	2,266
09 Local Government Housing & Construction	65,548	56,114	9,434
10 Land & Land Development	30,339	28,114	2,225
11 Mahaweli Development	16,811	15,106	1,705
12 National Security	18,987	18,411	576
13 Posts & Telecommunication	31,444	27,612	3,832
14 Power & Energy	18,070	16,941	1,129
15 Rural Industrial Development	12,151	8,662	3,489
16 Textile Industries	13,931	10,327	3,604
17 Trade & Shipping	18,150	13,097	5,053
18 Transport	21,744	21,067	677
19 Transport Board	51,128	49,175	1,953

Table 3 - Ministries with Employees less than 10,000 in
both Public and Corporation Sectors

Ministry	Total	Males	Female
01 Coconut Industries	4,306	3,230	1,076
02 Cultural Affairs	3,829	3,490	339
03 Education Services	456	334	122
04 Fisheries	2,867	2,499	368
05 Food & Co-operative	4,917	4,001	916
06 Foreign Affairs	558	440	118
07 Higher Education	9,013	6,903	2,110
08 Highways	4,593	3,828	525
09 Indigenous Medicine	1,535	945	590
10 Internal Security	18	11	7
11 Justice	6,473	5,727	746
12 Labour	2,751	1,991	760
13 Parliamentary Affairs & Sports	567	433	134
14 Plan Implementation	4,949	3,996	953
15 Plantation Industry	5,211	3,190	2,021
16 Private Omnibus Transport	78	58	20
17 Private Security	57	52	5
18 Public Administration	1,019	679	340
19 Regional Development	202	128	74
20 Rehabilitation	62	46	16
21 Rural Development	726	517	209
22 Social Services	1,211	750	461
23 State	7,456	6,660	796
24 State Plantations	9,644	7,881	1,763
25 Without Portfolio	8	6	2
26 Women's Affairs & Teaching Hospitals	9,623	4,160	5,463
27 Youth Affairs & Employment	1,947	1,406	541
Total	84,076	63,361	20,475

Table above shows the distribution of employees in the Ministries with less than 10,000 employees in both Public and Corporation sectors. The least number of employees less than 100 are found in the following Ministries. Private Omnibus Transport, Rehabilitation, Private Security, Internal Security and Without Portfolio.

AGE AND SEX

Table 4 - Distribution of Public Sector Employees by Age Group & Sex - 1985

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Ages	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Under 20	1,160	0.29	862	0.33	298	0.20
20 - 24	21,863	5.38	14,596	5.60	7,267	4.98
25 - 29	59,049	14.53	34,681	13.31	24,368	16.72
30 - 34	76,329	18.78	46,301	17.77	30,028	20.60
35 - 39	74,412	18.11	47,945	18.40	26,467	18.16
40 - 44	58,560	14.41	38,007	14.59	20,553	14.10
45 - 49	51,247	12.61	34,788	13.35	16,459	11.29
50 - 54	42,953	10.57	29,710	11.04	13,243	9.08
55 & Over	20,787	5.12	13,686	5.25	7,101	4.87

When we look at age distribution of Public Sector employees, it is observed that a little more than a third of the employees are between the age group 30 - 40 years. The employment of under 20 years is negligible.

Percent employed increases as the age increases and reached a maximum of 18.78 percent for the age group 30 - 34. There is hardly any difference in the distribution of male employees by age from that of the total employees. But in the case of females the percentage of employees in the younger age groups are higher than that of the males.

It is also observed that out of the 406,359 employees in the Public Sector 260,576 or 65% are males and 145,783 or 35% are females. Equal opportunities for female employees are a recent phenomenon and during the recent past many females had entered the Public Sector for employment.

The sexwise distribution of employees in the Corporation Sector shows that out of the overall employees of 322,617 nearly 85% or 277,517 are males and about 15% or 45,000 are females. This is due to the fact that most of the production oriented Corporation prefer men for hard labour and also to work in the night shifts.

Age wise distribution of employees in the Corporation sector is shown in Table 5 below. Employees in the Corporation sector also depicts a similar pattern of age distribution as in the Public sector but for the fact that a little more than a fifth of the employees in the Corporation sector are in the age group 30 - 34 and almost an equal number in the age group 35 - 39. Both these age groups share about 40% of Corporation Sector employees.

Table - 5 : Distribution of Corporation Sector employees by age and Sex

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Ages	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,100	100.0
Under 20	2,024	0.63	1,606	0.58	418	0.93
20 - 24	21,397	6.63	16,959	6.11	4,438	9.84
25 - 29	55,757	17.28	44,698	16.11	11,059	24.52
30 - 34	68,280	21.16	56,391	20.32	11,889	26.36
35 - 39	62,769	19.46	54,359	19.59	8,410	18.65
40 - 44	44,164	13.69	39,785	14.34	4,379	9.71
45 - 49	31,256	9.69	28,817	10.38	2,439	5.41
50 - 54	22,353	6.93	21,067	7.59	1,206	2.85
55 & over	14,617	4.53	13,835	4.98	782	1.73

With the increase of age of the employees the number employed decreases and by age 55 years and over only a little more than 4 percent are in service in the Corporation sector. Sexwise distribution of employees also the same trend is maintained as age distribution but there are more ladies in the age group 25 - 29 (24.5 percent). By the age of 40 years about 15 percent are male employees where as only 10 percent are females, and their share in employment decreases very rapidly and by the age of 55 only a little more than one percent are in service. Whereas 5 percent of males are in employment by the age 55.

The Table 5 also shows that with the increase in age the depletion is more rapid among females than in males as they grow older. But in the public sector there is not much of a difference by age and sex.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The employees are grouped according to their present educational qualifications and not the one they had at the time of joining the service. The information provided by the respondents are tabulated and the results are shown in Table 6 below :

Table 6 : Distribution of Public Sector Employees by educational Qualifications and Sex

Educational Qualifications	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	406,359	100.0	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Less than Grade 5	9,719	2.39	7,444	2.76	2,539	1.74
Grade 5 - 9	84,505	20.79	77,067	29.58	7,438	5.10
Passed G.C.E. (O/L)	210,554	51.81	123,121	47.25	87,433	59.97
Passed G.C.E. (A/L)	52,265	12.86	27,214	9.99	26,417	18.09
Degree/Equival.	40,756	10.03	21,574	8.28	19,182	13.15
P. Degree/Equival.	5,520	13.58	3,272	12.56	2,248	1.54
Unspecified	3,040	0.75	2,437	0.94	603	0.41

Number and percentage distribution of total Public Sector Employees by educational qualification and sex is shown in Table 6. It is observed that almost 52 percent of the Public Sector Employees have passed G.C.E. 'O' level examination, only where as only 13 percent have G.C.E. 'A' level passes. About 11 percent have degree or higher qualifications. A negligible number (2.39) percent with less than grade 5 qualifications are in the public sector. If we look at another angle, less than 24 percent of the employees are with less than G.C.E. ordinary level qualifications. When we look at the sex breakdown of these figures, it is seen nearly 60 percent of females have 'O' level qualifications, 18 percent 'A' level and 15 percent degree or higher qualifications. Only about 7 percent of females have less than 'O' levels compared to 32 percent males with less than 'O' level qualifications.

Corporation Sector Employees by their educational attainment is shown in Table 7 below and in detail in the appendix Table.

Table 7 : Number and Percent distribution of Corporation Sector Employees by Educational Qualification and Sex

Educational Qualifications	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	Number	%	No.	%
Total	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,100	100.00
Less than Grade 5	22,008	6.82	17,972	6.47	4,036	8.95
Grade 5 - 9	129,100	40.02	123,480	44.49	5,620	12.46
Passed G.C.E. (O/L)	124,526	38.60	102,934	37.09	21,592	47.88
Passed G.C.E. (A/L)	26,732	8.29	17,351	6.25	9,381	20.80
Degree/Equivalent	12,621	3.91	9,213	3.32	3,408	7.56
P. Degree/Equivalent	1,975	0.61	1,549	0.56	426	0.94
Unspecified	5,655	1.75	5,018	1.81	637	1.41

It is observed that 47 percent of the corporation sector employees have educational qualifications below the G.C.E. 'O' level and 38.6 percent are having G.C.E. 'O' level qualifications and 8.3 percent are G.C.E. 'A' level qualified and about 4.5 percent have degree or higher qualifications. In this sector most of the employees are in the construction, production or service industry, have concentration of employees with the middle and lower middle educational qualifications. Further, as expected the educational qualifications of public sector employees have a different distribution - concentrating more towards the higher qualifications and lesser number with lower middle qualifications.

Between sexes, the female employees percent distribution has a greater weightage towards higher educational qualifications. This is also expected as most labourers and minor grade employees are males and their educational qualifications to their grade is sufficient for their occupations. 21 percent of female employees have G.C.E. 'A' level qualifications as compared to 6 percent of males in this category even degree or equivalent qualifications holders are 7.6 percent of the females compared to 3.2 percent males.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

In addition to the educational qualifications, professional qualifications of the employees were also collected at the Census. The employees however, had difficulties in distinguishing between educational and professional qualifications. Coders also experienced such

difficulties. The professional qualifications provided were tabulated and presented in the appendix Table 12. But a major grouping of the professional qualifications is presented in Table 8 below for the public sector and in Table 9 for the Corporation Sector. In any case much reliance should not be placed in this grouping for the reasons stated above.

Table 8 - Distribution of Public Sector Employees by Professional Qualifications

Professional Qualification	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
1. None	286,694	70.55	205,065	78.70	81,629	55.99
2. Medical	1,703	0.42	1,041	0.40	662	0.45
3. Engineering	696	0.17	565	0.22	131	0.09
4. Accountancy	732	0.18	541	0.21	191	0.13
5. Technical	3,642	0.90	3,069	1.18	573	0.39
6. Valuation	478	0.12	448	0.17	30	0.02
7. Diplomas	8,583	2.11	5,753	2.21	2,830	1.94
8. Legal	486	0.12	379	0.15	107	0.07
9. Teaching	86,249	21.22	36,251	13.91	49,998	34.30
10. Trades	14,517	3.57	5,264	2.25	8,653	5.94
11. Steno-typing	615	0.15	202	0.08	413	0.28
12. Not well defined	1,964	0.48	1,398	0.54	566	0.39
Total	406,359	100.00	267,576	100.00	145,783	100.00

Almost 71 percent of the Public Sector employees did not report any professional qualifications and 0.5 percent have stated some additional qualifications which could not be filled into any of the groups. There are 86,249 or 21.2 percent of the employees with teacher professional qualifications and 14,517 or 3.6 percent with professional qualifications in their Trades. Further 8,583 or 2 percent of the employees have Diploma qualifications at University level.

Almost 79 percent of male employees and 56 percent of female employees have no professional qualifications. So between the sexes more female employees are professionally qualified than the males.

Table 9 : Distribution of Corporation Sector employees by Professional Qualifications

Professional Qualification	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1. None	298,360	92.48	258,415	92.12	39,945	88.57
2. Medical	465	0.14	339	0.12	126	0.28
3. Engineering	1,435	0.44	1,330	0.48	105	0.23
4. Accountancy	1,913	0.59	1,371	0.49	542	1.20
5. Technical	6,175	1.91	5,297	1.91	878	1.45
6. Valuation	172	0.05	131	0.05	41	0.09
7. Diplomas	2,908	0.90	2,510	0.90	398	0.88
8. Legal	248	0.08	128	0.05	120	0.27
9. Teaching	109	0.03	61	0.02	48	0.11
10. Trades	6,803	2.11	5,495	1.98	1,308	2.90
11. Steno/Typing	1,133	0.35	218	0.08	915	2.03
12. Not well defined	2,896	0.92	2,222	0.80	674	1.49
Total	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,100	100.00

The distribution of Corporation Sector employees by professional qualifications are shown in Table 9. In this sector a little more than 7 percent of the employees have some professional qualifications and almost 92.5 percent of the employees have no professional qualifications and about one percent have qualification not well defined. Unlike in the public sector where the teaching profession has many employees, corporation sector has a few professionally qualified employees and even among them about 10 percent of the females and about 7 percent of males are professionally qualified.

BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

The occupation in similar fields are grouped together in this Table as such, while interpreting, care should be taken of the definition of each category. Table 10 below shows the distribution of Public Sector Employees by broad occupational groups and sex. Teachers form more than a third (36%) of all employees followed by skilled workers 20 percent, clerical workers 17 percent and agricultural workers 13 percent, medical and related workers formed 6 percent. But engineers and technicians formed only 2 percent.

Table 10 : Distribution of Employees in the Public Sector by Broad Occupational Groups and Sex

Broad Occupational Groups	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Employees	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Administerial & Managerial	3,739	0.92	3,094	1.18	645	0.44
Engineers & Related Technicians	9,036	2.22	7,846	3.01	1,190	0.81
Medical & Related	25,629	6.30	7,619	2.92	18,010	12.35
Statisticians & Economists	664	0.16	463	0.17	201	0.13
Accountants	704	0.17	654	0.25	50	0.03
Teachers	149,351	36.75	60,895	23.36	88,456	60.67
Clerical workers	70,200	17.27	51,280	19.67	18,920	12.97
Skilled workers	82,105	20.20	75,007	28.78	7,098	4.86
Unskilled workers	10,123	2.49	6,321	2.42	3,802	2.60
Agricultural workers	53,828	13.24	46,591	17.88	7,237	4.96
unspecified	980	0.24	806	0.30	174	0.11

When we look at the sex differential by occupational groups, males dominate in all occupations except in teaching (60%) and medical and related fields(12%). In these females excel males (vide Table in the appendix).

The distribution of employees in the Corporation Sector by broad occupational groups presents, as expected, a different picture compared to the Public Sector Employment. In the Corporation Sector skilled workers' share is more than a third(35%) of all employees followed by clerical workers and agricultural workers which form 26 percent each. In other words more than 87 percent of the Corporation Sector Employees are in the occupational groups skilled, clerical and agricultural workers. Sex wise also male workers follow this pattern of employment but female employees show a different distribution.

Table 11 - Employees in the Corporation Sector by Broad Occupational Groups and Sex

Broad occupational Groups	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total employees	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,000	100.00
Administerial & Managerial	8,581	2.66	7,625	2.75	956	2.12
Engineers & Related Tech.	8,023	2.49	7,044	2.54	979	2.17
Medical and Related	3,196	0.99	1,862	0.67	1,334	2.96
Statisticians & Economists	310	0.10	224	0.08	86	0.19
Accountants	2,190	0.68	1,808	0.65	382	0.85
Teachers	3,641	1.13	2,179	0.79	1,462	3.24
Clerical workers	83,739	25.96	60,163	21.68	23,576	52.27
Skilled workers	114,152	35.38	107,886	38.88	6,266	13.89
Unskilled workers	13,814	4.28	11,956	4.31	1,858	4.12
Agricultural workers	82,963	25.72	74,988	27.02	7,975	17.68
Unspecified	2,008	0.62	1,782	0.64	226	0.50

More than 52 percent of females employed in the Corporation Sector are in the clerical and related fields, which includes typists and stenographers as well. In the categories administration, managerial and also in engineering and related technical occupations, shares of males and females are evenly distributed (around 2 percent) in the Corporation Sector. In the skilled jobs almost 39 percent of males are engaged whereas there are only 14 percent of females in this category compared to unskilled workers where males and females have equal share.

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF WORK

The Table below shows the distribution of employees by sex according to the distance travelled from the place of usual residence to place of work. It is seen that a third of employees are residing within one kilometre or less and about two thirds of the employees are within 10 kilometres from place of work.

TABLE 12 : Employed Persons in the Public Sector by distance from usual residence to place of work by sex

Distance from usual residence to place of work	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Under 1 k.m.	84,190	20.72	49,382	18.95	34,808	23.88
1 k.m.	50,286	12.73	27,162	10.42	23,124	15.86
2 k.m.	34,098	8.39	20,139	7.73	13,959	9.58
3 k.m.	25,672	6.32	15,647	6.00	10,025	6.88
4 k.m.	18,944	4.66	11,768	4.52	7,176	4.92
5 - 9 k.m.	64,334	15.83	42,026	16.13	22,308	15.30
10 - 14 k.m.	34,530	8.50	23,797	9.13	10,733	7.36
15 - 19 k.m.	23,383	5.75	16,904	6.49	6,479	4.44
20 - 29 k.m.	24,890	6.13	18,261	7.01	6,629	4.55
30 - 39 k.m.	13,806	3.40	10,544	4.05	3,262	2.24
40 - 49 k.m.	9,106	2.24	7,053	2.71	2,053	1.41
50 - 74 k.m.	7,979	1.96	6,429	2.47	1,550	1.06
75 & over	468	0.12	371	0.14	97	0.07
Unspecified	14,673	3.61	11,093	4.26	3,580	2.46

87 percent of employees are residing within 30 kilometres. Only about 0.12 percent are residing more than 75 kilometres away from their place of work and about 2 percent are residing more than 50 kilometres away from their place of work.

When we look at the sex difference of employees with the distance of residence, it seems that a little less than 40 percent of women employees in public sector are residing within a distance of 1 kilometre or less. And more than 75 percent of women employees are travelling a distance of less than 10 kilometres to their place of work. Only a little over 1 percent of female employees travel more than 50 kilometres for their place of work compared to 2.5 percent male employees who are travelling more than 50 kilometres to work. Compared to female employees, male employees are residing at longer distance from their place of work.

Table 13 - Below shows the distribution of Corporation Sector employees by the distance from usual residence to place of work. The distance are given in Kilometres.

Table : 13 - Employed Parsons in the Corporation Sector by distance from usual residence to place of work by sex

Distance from usual residence to place of work	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,000	100.00
Under 1 k.m.	42,426	13.15	35,644	12.84	6,782	15.04
1 k.m.	29,148	9.04	24,243	8.74	4,905	10.88
2 k.m.	20,176	6.25	17,136	6.18	3,040	6.74
3 k.m.	17,317	5.37	14,840	5.35	2,477	5.49
4 k.m.	13,591	4.21	11,627	4.19	1,964	4.36
5 - 9 k.m.	52,012	16.12	44,458	16.02	7,554	16.75
10 - 14 k.m.	36,253	11.24	30,732	11.07	5,521	12.24
15 - 19 k.m.	27,500	8.52	23,796	8.58	3,704	8.21
20 - 29 k.m.	29,235	9.06	25,495	9.19	3,740	8.29
30 - 39 k.m.	17,463	5.41	15,509	5.59	1,954	4.33
40 - 49 k.m.	12,761	3.96	11,489	4.14	1,272	2.82
50 - 74 k.m.	9,423	2.92	8,577	3.09	846	1.88
75 & over	441	0.14	406	0.15	35	0.07
Unspecified	14,871	4.61	13,565	4.89	1,306	2.90

It is observed that 38 percent of the employees in this sector are staying within 5 kilometres and sexwise 42 percent of female employees and 37 percent of male employees are within 5 kilometres. 54 percent of all the employees or 53 percent of males and 59 percent of female employees are staying within 10 kilometres from the work place. Where as more Public Sector employees are staying closer to their work places compared to the Corporation Sector employees. It is also seen from the long distance travellers as well. In the Corporation Sector about 3 percent of its employees are daily travelling a distance more than 50 kilometres compared to 2 percent in the Public Sector. In both sectors women avoid staying in far away places. Only 1 percent of females in the Public Sector and 2 percent of females in the Corporation Sector travels daily a distance more than 50 kilometres to their work place.

MODE OF TRAVEL

A question is on the distance travelled to the place of work of the employees with their mode of travel. The details are shown in Table 14 below in respect of Public Sector Employees. Nearly a third of the public servants reported that they used to walk to their places of work. This is true in the districts as well.

Table 14 - Employed persons in the public sector by mode of travel & sex

Mode of Travel	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Walking	132,584	32.63	69,204	26.56	63,380	43.48
Bus	159,533	39.26	90,875	34.87	68,658	47.10
Train	17,194	4.23	13,961	5.36	3,233	2.22
Bus & Train	24,495	6.03	19,100	7.33	5,395	3.70
Car	3,663	0.90	2,791	1.07	872	0.60
Motor bicycle	10,159	2.50	9,035	3.47	1,124	0.77
Bicycle	54,685	13.46	52,478	20.14	2,207	1.52
Office vehicle	1,122	0.28	990	0.38	132	0.09
Others	2,924	0.72	2,142	0.82	782	0.54

A little less than 40 percent of public sector employees travel by bus (including private buses). The importance of road transport is clearly seen in this case of travellers. The next important mode of travel is the push bicycle which is used by nearly 14 percent or 54,685 public sector employees. Train only transports 4 percent of the public sector employees as compared to both train and bus together used by 6 percent or 24,495 of the employees in this sector. Only 0.3 percent of the public sector employees use office vehicles for their travel from residence to office and back. This category is less in number than the private car users which forms less than one percent (0.90). Table 14 shows the distribution of public sector employees and their mode of travel to their office and back. Between sexes female public servants are more frequent users to walk or to bus to their work places. (43 percent and 47 percent respectively). Compared to their male counterparts where only 27 percent walk to their places of work and another 35 percent use the bus. As expected bicycle is used by about 20 percent of the males as compared to 1.5 percent females using bicycles as their

mode of travel to work place. But female employees do not prefer to use train or train and bus. Only 2 percent of the female employees used train and nearly 4 percent travel by train and bus to their place of work. Where as 5 and 7 percent of males respectively use train and bus and train only 2 percent of the female employees used train and nearly 4 percent travel by train and bus to their place of work. Where as 5 and 7 percent of males respectively use train and bus and train.

The mode of travel to place of work from residence shows a different picture as regards to Corporation Sector Employees. Here more than half the number of employees use bus to reach their place of work and back to residence.

Table 15 - Employed person in the Corporation Sector by Mode of Travel by Sex

Mode of Travel	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,100	100.00
Walking	71,758	22.24	58,183	20.97	13,575	30.10
Bus	173,740	53.85	147,170	53.03	26,570	58.91
Train	8,544	2.65	7,304	2.63	1,240	2.75
Bus & Train	13,578	4.21	11,688	4.21	1,890	4.19
Car	2,200	0.68	1,761	0.64	439	0.97
Motor Bicycle	5,996	1.86	5,660	2.04	336	0.75
Bicycle	39,681	12.30	39,293	14.16	388	0.86
Office vehicle	4,870	1.50	4,487	1.62	383	0.85
Other	2,250	0.70	1,971	0.71	279	0.62

This compared with 39 percent of Public Sector Employees using bus as their mode of transport. As regard to walking to office public sector employees (33 percent) out number the corporation sector employees (22 percent). Also 59 percent of female employees used the bus as compared to 53 percent male employees. Train travellers also is only 2.6 percent and not much of a difference between the sexes. Same is true of bus and train travellers who forms about 4 percent of the employees. Users of bicycles as their mode of travel are similar in both public and corporation sector employees. But use of office vehicles is more in the case of corporation sector employees.

RELIGION

Buddhism being the religion professed by the majority of the population 80 percent of all employees in the public sector are Buddhists, as shown in Table 16 below. Hindus form 8 percent of the employees in this sector.

Table 16 - Distribution of public sector employment by religion and sex

Religion	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total employees	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Buddhists	326,321	80.30	206,974	79.43	119,347	81.87
Hindus	32,809	8.07	22,650	8.69	10,159	6.97
Muslims	15,123	3.72	10,816	4.15	4,307	2.95
Rom. Catholics	25,386	6.25	16,121	6.19	9,265	6.36
Other Christians	4,354	1.07	2,195	0.84	2,159	1.48
Others	2,366	0.58	1,820	0.70	546	0.37

Six percent are Roman Catholics, while Islam the religion of Muslim forms 3.7 percent of the employees. A similar pattern is shown in the sex distribution as well. However almost 82 percent of the females employees are buddhists. Among female employees 7 percent are Hindus, followed by Roman Catholics form 6.4 percent and followers of Islam forms about 3 percent.

Table 17 below shows the breakdown of the Corporation Sector Employees by religion. There is not much of an difference between the religion in employment in the Public Sector or Corporation Sector.

Table 17 - Distribution of Corporation Sector Employment by Religion & Sex

Religion	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total employees	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,100	100.00
Buddhist	254,959	79.03	219,103	78.95	35,856	79.50
Hindu	27,477	8.52	23,902	8.61	3,575	7.93
Muslims	9,192	2.85	8,601	3.10	591	1.31
Ro. Catholic	24,393	7.56	20,611	7.43	3,782	8.39
Other Chris.	3,795	1.18	2,786	1.00	1,009	2.24
Other	2,801	0.87	2,514	0.91	287	0.63

Buddhists forming 79 percent of all employees in the Corporation Sector followed by Hindus 8.5 percent Roman Catholics 7.6 percent and followers of Islam forms 2.9 percent.

Distribution of Males also shows a similar religious breakdown but females shows a different distribution. Since Muslim ladies mostly confined to their homes only 1.3 percent of working females are the followers of Islam and they form the least number by religion in the Corporation Sector Employment.

ETHNIC GROUP

The Table 18 below shows the distribution of Public Sector Employees by Ethnic Groups and sex.

It is observed that 86 percent of the total employees in the public sector are Sinhalese and about 10 percent are Sri Lankan Tamils, Moors constitutes a little less than 4 percent.

Table 18 - Distribution of Public Sector Employees by Ethnic Groups and Sex

Ethnic Group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total employees	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Sinhalese	348,014	85.64	220,533	84.63	127,481	87.45
S.L. Tamils	40,219	9.90	27,069	10.39	13,150	9.02
Ind. Tamils	627	0.15	425	0.16	202	0.14
Moors	13,970	3.44	9,971	3.83	3,999	2.74
Burghers	709	0.17	513	0.20	196	0.13
Malays	1,009	0.25	731	0.28	278	0.19
Others	1,811	0.45	1,334	0.51	477	0.33

Males and females employees by ethnic groups show the same pattern as the total, when we look at the sex difference by Ethnic groups. A little more than 87 percent of the female public sector employees are Sinhalese and 9 percent Sri Lanka Tamils and a little less than 3 percent are female Moors. Male employees form 85 percent from Sinhalese, 10 percent from Tamils and 4 percent from Moors.

Malays and Burghers share less than one percent of the employment and their share in the country's population also is of that magnitude.

In the Corporation Sector also the same trend in employment by ethnic groups prevailed but appreciable number of Indian Tamils are also employed because of the Plantation Corporations in this sector. As expected Sinhalese forms the largest percentage with a little more than 85 percent followed by Sri Lanka Tamils with little less than 10 percent, Moors 2.4 percent and Indian Tamils 1.25 percent.

Table 19 - Distribution of Corporation Sector Employees by Ethnic Group and Sex

Ethnic Group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total employees	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,000	100.00
Sinhalese	275,980	85.54	236,780	85.32	39,200	86.92
S.L. Tamils	30,266	9.38	26,166	9.43	4,100	9.09
Ind. Tamils	4,019	1.25	3,357	1.21	662	1.47
Moors	7,570	2.35	7,193	2.59	377	0.84
Burghers	1,180	0.37	932	0.34	248	0.55
Malays	1,238	0.38	1,019	0.37	219	0.49
Others	2,364	0.73	2,070	0.75	294	0.65

Employment of males in the Corporation Sector depicts a similar pattern. But for females, picture is different. 86.9 percent are Sinhalese females 9.1 percent Tamils and 1.5 percent are Indian Tamils. Moor ladies in the Corporation Sector constitutes less than 1 percent.

STATUS OF APPOINTMENT

The data on Status of Appointment were collected at this census and it is observed that more than 82 percent of the employees in the public sector are in permanent and pensionable posts followed by casual employees who forms about 9 percent or 37,007 in number. There are an appreciable number in EPF/PSPF category also, numbering 14,838 or 3.6 percent. The Table 20 below shows the distribution of public sector employees by Status of Appointment.

Table 20 - Distribution of Public Sector Employees by Status of Appointment and Sex

Status of appointment	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
All Status	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Permanent & Pensionable	335,841	82.65	208,310	79.94	127,531	87.48
Permanent - PSPF/EPF	14,838	3.65	12,506	4.80	2,332	1.60
Temporary	7,060	1.74	5,414	2.08	1,646	1.13
Casual	37,007	9.11	27,610	10.60	9,397	6.45
Pensioner re-employed	828	0.20	668	0.26	160	0.11
Others	4,315	1.06	2,153	0.83	2,162	1.48
Pension & EPF(BS)	126	0.03	84	0.03	42	0.03
Unspecified	6,344	1.56	3,831	1.47	2,513	1.72

It is also observed that there is considerable number of re-employment of pensioners. They numbered 828 persons.

When we look at the figures of Status of Appointment by sex, there are more than 87 percent of female employees in permanent and pensionable status as compared to 80 percent of males in this category. There are 9,397 females in casual grade as compared to 27,610 males in this group. Also there are 160 female pensioners re-employed in the public sector.

Table 21 - Corporation Sector Employees classified by Status of Appointment

Status of Appointment	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
All Status	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,100	100.00
Permanent & Pensionable	46,750	14.49	37,788	13.62	8,962	19.87
Permanent PSPF/EPF	216,258	67.03	190,159	68.52	26,099	57.87
Temporary	7,922	2.46	6,288	2.27	1,634	3.62
Casual	36,814	11.41	30,852	11.12	5,962	13.22
Pensioner re-employed	2,365	0.73	2,297	0.82	68	0.15
Others	3,751	1.16	2,885	1.04	866	1.92
Pension & EPF(BS)	2,442	0.76	1,826	0.66	616	1.37
Unspecified	6,315	1.96	5,422	1.05	893	1.98

Unlike in the public sector which has about 4 percent in the permanent and PSPF/EPF category, the Corporation sector has 67 percent and only 14 percent in permanent and pensionable category. About 13 percent are in the casual or temporary service in this sector. Among the male employees about 82 percent are enjoying permanent status and 13 percent are casual or temporary while among females about 78 percent are permanent with pensions or PSPF/EPF, about 17 percent in casual or temporary service.

The distribution of Public Sector Employees by districts is shown in Table 24. Nearly one quarter of the employees are located in Colombo District (23.47%) followed by Kandy district which has 7.75 percent of the employees and Gampaha 7.33 percent and Kurunegala 7.02 percent. Districts Galle, Kalutara, Anuradhapura and Badulla shares a little more than 4 percent each of the employees.

Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi have less than one percent of the employees each. The distribution of employees by district is similar to the distribution of the population in these districts. But the picture is different in the case of Corporation Sector Employees distribution in the districts. It is because most of the Corporations are situated in the districts in Western Province. Table 25 shows the distribution of Corporation Sector Employees in each district by sex. Nearly 50 percent of the employees in this sector are from the Western Province, followed by Central Province which has little more than 10 percent of the employees. As in the case of Public Sector districts like Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi have less than one percent each of the total number of employees in this sector. This is because these districts have not much of the Corporation activities unlike the public sector which have many production activities distributed evenly.

Table 22 - Distribution of Public Sector Employees by Sex and Districts - 1985.

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sri Lanka	406,359	100.00	260,576	100.00	145,783	100.00
Colombo	94,862	23.47	67,674	26.03	27,188	18.70
Gampaha	30,618	7.32	17,999	6.61	12,619	8.64
Kalutara	18,807	4.50	10,201	3.75	8,606	5.89
Kandy	32,411	7.75	19,424	7.13	12,987	8.90
Matale	9,878	2.36	6,339	2.33	3,539	2.42
Nuwara Eliya	11,259	2.69	7,142	2.62	4,117	2.82
Galle	20,054	4.79	10,981	4.03	9,073	6.21
Matara	14,544	3.48	8,119	2.98	6,425	4.40
Hambantota	11,802	2.82	7,611	2.80	4,191	2.87
Jaffna	14,737	3.52	9,402	3.45	5,335	3.65
Mannar	2,465	0.59	1,903	0.70	562	0.38
Vavuniya	2,758	0.66	2,121	0.78	637	0.44
Mullaitivu	1,839	0.44	1,421	0.52	418	0.29
Batticaloa	7,176	1.72	5,415	1.99	1,761	1.21
Amparai	8,775	2.10	6,580	2.42	2,195	1.50
Trincomalee	9,527	2.28	7,958	2.92	1,569	1.07
Kurunegala	29,373	7.02	18,308	6.72	11,065	7.58
Puttalam	10,947	2.62	7,300	2.68	3,647	2.50
Anuradhapura	18,270	4.37	12,326	4.53	5,944	4.07
Polonnaruwa	8,843	2.11	6,310	2.32	2,533	1.74
Badulla	17,363	4.15	11,422	4.19	5,941	4.07
Moneragala	6,486	1.55	4,492	1.65	1,994	1.37
Ratnapura	15,233	3.64	8,706	3.20	6,527	4.47
Kegalle	14,839	3.55	8,337	3.06	6,502	4.45
Kilinochchi	2,109	0.50	1,599	0.59	510	0.35

Table 23 - Distribution of Corporation Sector Employees by Sex by Districts

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sri Lanka	322,617	100.00	277,517	100.00	45,100	100.00
Colombo	118,577	36.75	98,165	35.37	20,412	45.26
Gampaha	28,240	8.75	25,365	9.14	2,875	6.37
Kalutara	9,907	3.07	8,542	3.08	1,365	3.03
Kandy	20,123	6.24	17,265	6.22	2,858	6.34
Matale	5,172	1.60	4,314	1.55	858	1.90
Nuwara-Eliya	12,095	3.75	10,333	3.72	1,762	3.91
Galle	11,592	3.59	10,291	3.71	1,301	2.88
Matara	6,777	2.10	5,766	2.08	1,011	2.24
Hambantota	6,010	1.86	5,572	2.01	438	0.97
Jaffna	7,173	2.22	6,468	2.33	705	1.56
Mannar	1,205	0.37	978	0.35	227	0.50
Vavuniya	624	0.19	586	0.21	38	0.08
Mullaitivu	550	0.17	523	0.19	27	0.06
Batticaloa	4,722	1.46	4,245	1.53	477	1.06
Ampara	8,900	2.76	7,969	2.87	931*	2.06
Trincomalee	8,318	2.58	7,523	2.71	795	1.76
Kurunegala	13,343	4.14	11,100	4.00	2,243	4.97
Puttalam	7,547	2.34	6,722	2.42	825	1.83
Anuradhapura	10,056	3.12*	8,946	3.22	1,110	2.46
Polonnaruwa	4,935	1.53	4,479	1.61	456	1.01
Badulla	10,820	3.35	9,682	3.49	1,138	2.52
Monaragala	3,343	1.04	3,099	1.12	244	0.54
Ratnapura	10,861	3.37	9,464	3.41	1,391	3.10
Kegalle	10,095	3.13	8,702	3.14	1,393	3.10
Kilinochchi	1,632	0.51	1,418	0.51	214	0.47

The Enumeration Form (Individual Questionnaire)

The form used for enumeration is a modification of the one used in 1980 census. It is an individual questionnaire and has to be perfected by all employees in the State Sector.

1. Identification Particulars

It has 15 items to be filled in by the individual employees and has to be certified by his supervisor.

As the employee is identified by his place of work the respondent is asked to write the name of Department/Corporation and Ministry. First 4 items are in respect of the identifying information.

II. The next part of the form deals with, the name, sex, marital status, race, religion and age. Except for the name and age which hereto be written, other information, the respondent is asked to circle the appropriate code number printed along with the description of the item.

Item 7 is about the designation of the employee. Here the designation with class and grade in detail has to be written. The information given in this column is used to identify one's occupation and the individuals are instructed to give their designation in full without using any abbreviations.

Item 8 - This deals with one's status of employment. There are six possibilities but one has to circle only one code.

From this information about permanent, temporary, re-employment and other category of employment is identified.

Item 9 - This deals with the date of first joining the State Sector.

Item 10 - Educational qualifications - Here the respondent is instructed to write his highest educational qualification attained, inclusive of academic and Post graduate diplomas and degrees.

Item 11 - Professional qualifications - Other than the educational qualifications, employees are classified by their professional qualifications, which in many cases related to their occupation.

Here the employees are requested to furnish their professional qualifications in detail without using abbreviations.

Item 12 - Salary - The employees are instructed to give the gross salary drawn for the month of June 1985, inclusive of all allowances without making any deductions.

Item 13 - Distance to place of work, from where you travel to work - This refers in kilometres the distance from the residence whether permanent, or temporary from where the employees travels to office.

Item 14 - Mode of travel to office - Here the employee is requested to circle the appropriate code relating to his mode of travel to work.

Item 15 - Total number of days leave taken during 1984. Here the casual and vacation, has to be recorded separately.

A copy of the Enumeration Form used is shown in the appendix.

Table 24 - Census of Public & Corporation Sector Employment,
1985 - Public Sector

		<u>Number of Employees</u>		
	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
00.	<u>DEPARTMENT NOT COMING UNDER MINISTRY</u>	4799	4831	99.3
01	His Excellency the President's Office	C 152	152	100
02	Prime Minister's Office	C 60	60	100
03	Office of the Cabinet of Ministers	C 29	29	100
04	Parliament	429	429	100
05	Auditor General's Office	C 1052	1052	100
06	Office of the Leader of the Parliament	13	19	68
07	Office of the Leader of the opposition in Parliament	C 16	16	100
08	Judges of the Supreme Court	70	85	82
09	Department of Election	415	425	98
10	Judicial Service Commission	2503	2503	100
11	Public Service Commission	C 35	35	100
12	Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration	09	10	90
13	Office of the Chief Govt. Whip	16	16	100
01.	<u>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT & RESEARCH</u>	25566	25653	99.7
00	Ministry	C 219	219	100
01	Department of Agrarian Services	6547	6634	99
02	Department of Agriculture	C 18115	18115	100
03	Department of Minor Export Crops	685	685	100
02.	<u>MINISTRY OF COCONUT INDUSTRY</u>	46	46	100
00	Ministry	C 46	46	100
03.	<u>MINISTRY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS</u>	2160	2160	100
00	Ministry	C 320	320	100
01	Department of National Archives	C 129	129	100
02	Department of Arachaeology	C 1414	1414	100
03	Department of Buddhist Affairs	C 78	78	100
04	Department of National Museums	C 219	219	100

	C*	Number of Employees		
		Counted	Estimated	Coverage
04. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE		22618	21560	105.0
00 Ministry	C	130	130	100
01 Department of Civil Aviation		82	85	96
02 Department of Immigration & Emigration	C	599	599	100
03 Department of Sri Lanka Police		20093	20280	99
04 Department of Registration of Persons	C	335	335	100
05 Department of Govt. Analyst	C	131	131	100
05. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION		156866	171977	91.2
00 Ministry	C	968	968	100
02 - 20 Regional Education 35 - 46 Offices		155358	170469	91
01 Department of Examination	C	484	484	100
Education Services Commission	C	56	56	100
06. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SERVICES		360	360	100
00 Ministry	C	138	138	100
01 Department of Educational Publication	C	222	222	100
07. MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING		5082	5170	98.3
00 Ministry & Loan Board	C	105	105	100
01 General Treasury	C	637	637	100
02 Department of Inland Revenue	C	1591	1591	100
03 Department of Customs		1588	1676	95
04 Department of Excise	C	694	694	100
05 Department of Valuation	C	381	381	100
06 Department of External Resources	C	86	86	100
08. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES		1386	1462	94.8
00 Ministry		1212	1212	100
01 Department of Coast Conservation		174	250	70

	C*	Counted	Estimated	Coverage
09. MINISTRY OF FOOD & CO-OPERATIVE		4609	4650	99.1
00 Ministry		61	67	91
01 Department of Food		2253	2253	100
02 Department of Co-operative Development Board		2295	2330	98
10. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS		558	558	100
00 Ministry	C	251	251	100
01 Foreign Services		307	307	100
11. MINISTRY OF HEALTH		35891	37160	93.3
00 Ministry		630	630	100
01 Anti Malariya Campaign		3542	3891	91
02 Anti Tuberculosis Campaign	C	821	821	100
03 Anti Leprosy Campaign	C	167	167	100
04 Anti Filariasis "	C	501	501	100
05 Anti Venereal Diseases Campaign	C	168	168	100
06 Medical Research Ins.	C	247	247	100
07 Divisional S.H.S.		27428	28348	97
08 National Institute of Hygiene	C	753	753	100
09 Divisional Mental Health Services	C	1010	1010	100
10 State Medical Stores	C	309	309	100
10 Electric Medical Engineering Division	C	121	121	100
10 National Blood Transfusion Services	C	129	129	100
11 Family Health Bureau	C	65	65	100
12. MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION		1499	1499	100
00 Ministry	C	176	176	100
01 All Sri Lanka Technical Colleges	C	1323	1323	100
13. MINISTRY OF HIGHWAYS		4593	5508	83.4
00 Ministry		48	58	83
01 Department of Highways		4353	5000	87
02 Road Development Authority		192	450	43

	C*	Counted	Estimated	Coverage
14. <u>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</u>		11817	12305	96.0
00 Ministry		141	167	84
01 Department of Registrar General		1240	1240	100
02 Government Agent's Office		10438	10898	96
15. <u>MINISTRY OF INDIGENEOUS MEDICINE</u>		1252	1252	100
00 Ministry	C	23	23	100
01 Department of Ayurveda	C	1229	1229	100
16. <u>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES & SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS</u>		737	737	100
00 Ministry		269	269	100
01 Department of Geological Survey	C	143	143	100
02 Department of Meteorology	C	325	325	100
17. <u>MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY</u>		18	18	100
00 Ministry	C	18	18	100
18. <u>MINISTRY OF JANATHA ESTATE DEVELOPMENT</u>		-		
19. <u>MINISTRY OF JUSTICE</u>		6457	7429	86.9
00 Ministry	C	188	188	100
01 Department of Attorney General	C	316	316	100
02 Department of Bribery Commission		61	61	100
03 Department of Prisons	C	4094	4094	100
04 Department of Legal Draftsman	C	126	126	100
05 Department of Law Commission	C	22	22	100
06 Department of Public Trustee	C	53	53	100
07 Department of Commissioner's for Workmen's compensation	C	32	32	100
08 Department of Labour Tribunals		211	211	100
09 Courts Administrative Service		1354	2326	58
20. <u>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</u>		2586	3210	80.6
00 Ministry		62	62	100
01 Department of Labour		2524	3148	80

	C*	Counted	Estimated	Coverage
21. <u>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION</u>		5510	5581	98.63
00 Ministry		206	269	77
01 Department of Local Government	C	995	995	100
02 Department of Town & Country Planning		177	185	96
03 Department of National Housing	C	898	898	100
04 Local Government Commission		06	06	100
05 Department of Building		3180	3180	100
08 Canel Development Division of the Local Government		48	48	100
22. <u>MINISTRY OF LAND & LAND DEVELOPMENT</u>		22970	23754	96.7
00 Ministry	C	246	246	100
01 Department of Irrigation		7969	8000	99.6
02 Department of Land Commission		2766	2766	100
03 Department of Forest Conservation		2158	2158	100
04 Department of Land Development	C	300	300	100
05 Department of Surveyor General's		8485	9238	92
06 Department of Machinery & Equipment	C	20	20	100
07 Department of Land Settlement	C	67	67	100
08 Government Factory	C	959	959	100
23. <u>MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT</u>		69	69	100
00 Ministry	C	69	69	100
24. <u>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</u>		18	18	100
00 Ministry	C	18	18	100
25. <u>MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & SPORTS</u>		567	749	75.7
00 Ministry		338	409	83
01 Office of the Parliamentary Secretariat		229	340	67
26. <u>MINISTRY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION</u>		4949	5078	97.5
00 Ministry		3911	3911	100
01 Department of Census & Statistics		1038	1167	89

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
27. <u>MINISTRY OF PLANTATION INDUSTRY</u>		623	623	100
00 Ministry	C	83	83	100
01 Department of Rubber Control	C	540	540	100
28. <u>MINISTRY OF POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATION</u>		31444	32809	95.8
00 Ministry	C	54	54	100
01 Department of Posts		22754	23527	97
02 Department of Telecommunications		8617	9209	94
03 Department of Kandyan Peasantry Rehabilitation	C	19	19	100
29. <u>MINISTRY OF POWER AND ENERGY</u>		74	80	93
00 Ministry		74	80	93
30. <u>MINISTRY OF PRIVATE OMNIBUS TRANSPORT</u>		78	78	100
00 Ministry	C	26	26	100
01 Department of Private Omnibus Transport	C	52	52	100
31. <u>MINISTRY OF PRIVATE SECURITY</u>		57	57	100
00 Ministry	C	57	57	100
32. <u>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</u>		927	927	100
00 Ministry		486	486	100
01 Department of Pensions		348	348	100
02 Department of Official Language	C	42	42	100
03 Department of Credit Council	C	51	51	100
33. <u>MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		116	116	100
00 Ministry	C	116	116	100
34. <u>MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION</u>		62	62	100
00 Ministry	C	25	25	100
01 Office of the Commissioner General's for Essential Services	C	37	37	100

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
35. <u>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		726	823	88.2
00 Ministry	C	35	35	100
01 Department of Rural Development		691	788	88
36. <u>MINISTRY OF RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		5163	5181	99.7
00 Ministry		100	118	85
01 Department of Animal Production & Health	C	3632	3632	100
02 Department of Small Industries	C	1431	1431	100
37. <u>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES</u>		1174	1174	100
00 Ministry	C	48	48	100
01 Department of Social Services	C	516	516	100
02 Department of Probation & Child Care Services	C	610	610	100
38. <u>MINISTRY OF STATE</u>		3429	3801	90.21
00 Ministry	C	58	58	100
01 Department of Information	C	304	304	100
02 Department of Govt. Printing		2262	2413	94
03 Department of Wild Life Conservation		602	823	73
04 Department of Zoological Garden		203	203	100
39. <u>MINISTRY OF STATE PLANTATIONS</u>		-	-	-
00 Ministry		-	-	-
40. <u>MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES</u>		3854	3854	100
00 Ministry	C	118	118	100
01 Department of Textile Industries	C	3736	3736	100
41. <u>MINISTRY OF TRADE AND SHIPPING</u>		5058	5281	95.8
00 Ministry		127	127	100
01 Department of Internal Trade		388	536	72
02 Department of Government Supplies	C	475	475	100
03 Controller of Imports & Exports	C	107	107	100
04 Department of Commerce		87	123	71
05 Trade & Shipping Information Service		13	19	68

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
06 Registry of Patents & Trade Marks	C	29	29	100
07 Registry of Companies	C	87	87	100
08 Department of Commodity Purchases		414	433	96
09 Department of Development of Marketing		3331	3345	99.5
42. <u>MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT</u>		21744	26883	80.9
00 Ministry		53	59	90
01 Department of Railway		21248	26425	80
02 Commissioner of Motor Traffic	C	399	399	100
03 Department of Muslim Religious & Cultural Affairs	C	44	44	100
43. <u>MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT BOARD</u>		38	50	76.00
00 Ministry		38	50	76
44. <u>MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO</u>		8	8	100
00 Ministry	C	8	8	100
45. <u>MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS & TEACHING</u>				
<u>HOSPITALS</u>		9623	10596	90.8
00 Ministry		121	121	100
01 Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka	C	45	45	100
02 General Hospital - Colombo		2934	3300	89
03 Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children, Colombo	C	653	653	100
04 Eye Hospital - Colombo	C	308	308	100
05 De Zoysa Hospital for Women Colombo		425	750	57
06 Castle Street Hospital for Women - Colombo		468	750	62
07 General Hospital - Kandy	C	1273	1273	100
08 - do - Peradeniya	C	448	448	100
09 - do - Ragama	C	582	582	100
10 - do - Galle	C	972	972	100
11 - do - Jaffna		820	820	100
12 - do - Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital	C	574	574	100

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
46. <u>MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT</u>		426	426	100
00 Ministry	C	387	387	100
01 National Development Service	C	39	39	100
Total		406359	447637	90.8

C* - C denotes complete.

Table 25.- Census of Public & Corporation Sector Employment,
1985 - Corporation Sector

	No. of Employees			Coverage
	C*	Counted	Estimated	
00. DEPARTMENT NOT COMING UNDER MINISTRY		1764	1764	100
21 State Film Corporation	C	534	534	100
51 Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka		25	25	100
52 National Resources Energy & Science Authority	C	96	96	100
53 Greater Colombo Economic Commission	C	597	597	100
54 Land Reform Commission	C	381	381	100
71 Institute of Fundamental Studies	C	26	26	100
72 Sri Lanka Foundation Studies	C	100	100	100
73 Computer Information & Technology Council of Sri Lanka		05	05	100
01. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT & RESEARCH		13191	13364	98.70
21 Ceylon Fertilizer Corp.		875	875	100
22 Sri Lanka Sugar Corp.		8420	8420	100
23 Agriculture Development Authority		536	536	100
24 National Agricultural Diversification & Settlement Authority	C	82	82	100
51 Agriculture Insurance Board	C	249	249	100
52 National Freedom from Hunger Campaign Board	C	96	96	100
53 Paddy Marketing Board		2052	2218	93
71 Agrarian Research & Training Institute	C	235	235	100
72 Cane Research Institute		143	150	95
81 Govt. owned business under-taking of Colombo Commercial(fertilizer) Company	C	502	502	100
82 Govt. owned business under-taking of consolidated commercial company	C	01	01	100
02. MINISTRY OF COCONUT INDUSTRY		4260	4260	100
51 Coconut Cultivation Board	C	1878	1878	100
52 Coconut Research Board	C	800	800	100
81 G.O.B.U. of B.C.C.		1277	1277	100
21 Coconut Development Authority	C	305	305	100

	C*	Counted	Estimated	Coverage
03. MINISTRY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS		1669	1669	100
71 Cultural Triangle Project	C	1669	1669	100
04. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE		1248	1248	100
81 Air Port & Aviation Services Sri Lanka Ltd.,	C	1248	1248	100
05. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION		-	-	-
06. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SERVICES		96	96	100
51 Sri Lanka National Library Services Board	C	80	80	100
52 Sri Lanka Book Development Council	C	03	03	100
53 Planetorium	C	13	13	100
07. MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING		27860	27860	100
21 State Gem Corporation	C	462	462	100
22 State Distillery Corp.		1966	1966	100
51 Central Bank	C	2116	2116	100
52 Bank of Ceylon	C	10244	10244	100
53 People's Bank	C	10072	10072	100
54 National Savings Bank	C	2373	2373	100
55 Mortgage & Investment Bank	C	211	211	100
56 Lotteries Board	C	211	211	100
57 National Development Bank of Sri Lanka	C	161	161	100
58 Lady Lochore Fund	C	44	44	100
08. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES		1481	1481	100
21 Ceylon Fisheries Corp.	C	644	644	100
22 Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corp.	C	646	646	100
71 Ceylon Aquatic Resources Agency		191	191	100
09. MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CO-OPERATIVE		308	308	100
51 Sri Lanka National Co-operative Board	C	210	210	100
52 Co-operative Employees Commission	C	45	45	100
71 Sri Lanka Co-operative Management Institute	C	53	53	100

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
10. <u>MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS</u>		-	-	-
11. <u>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</u>		445	445	100
21 State Pharmaceuticals Corp. of Sri Lanka	C	445	445	100
12. <u>MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION</u>		7514	8024	93.64
51 University of Colombo	C	1079	1079	100
52 University of Peradeniya		2076	2438	85
53 University of Sri Jayawardenapura	C	582	582	100
54 University of Kelaniya	C	625	625	100
55 University of Moratuwa	C	752	752	100
56 University of Jaffna		597	745	80
57 University of Ruhuna	C	580	580	100
52 University of Dumbara	C	132	132	100
59 University of Batticaloa	C	208	208	100
60 Open University	C	422	422	100
51 Post Graduate Institute of Medicine	C	31	31	100
52 Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture	C	21	21	100
54 Post Graduate Institute of Pali & Buddhist Studies	C	11	11	100
64 University Grant Commission	C	111	111	100
51 Institute of Workers Education	C	29	29	100
51 Institute of Indigenous Medicine	C	75	75	100
54 Institute of Aesthetic Studies	C	152	152	100
74 Buddhist Sravaka Dharmapeetaya	C	31	31	100
13. <u>MINISTRY OF HIGHWAYS</u>		-	-	-
14. <u>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</u>		-	-	-
15. <u>MINISTRY OF INDIGENEOUS MEDICINE</u>		283	283	100
Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corps.	C	283	283	100

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
16. <u>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES & SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS</u>		27136	27776	97.70
34 Atomic Energy Authority	C	32	32	100
21 National Packing Materials Corp.		204	204	100
22 National Salt Corp.	C	2217	2217	100
23 State Mining & Mineral Development Corp.		1953	2151	91
24 State Hardware Corp.		1052	1198	88
25 State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corp.	C	1114	1114	100
26 Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corp.	C	267	267	100
27 Ceylon Ceramic Corp.	C	4680	4680	100
28 Sri Lanka Tyre Corp.		1724	1889	91
29 National Paper Corp.	C	3940	3940	100
30 Ceylon Leather Products Corp.		1054	1185	89
31 Ceylon Plywood Corp.	C	3542	3542	100
32 Sri Lanka Mineral Sand Corp.	C	691	691	100
33 Paranthan Chemical Corp.	C	461	461	100
51 Ceylon Industrial Development Board	C	584	584	100
71 National Institute of Business Management	C	143	143	100
72 Ceylon Institute of Scientific & Industrial Institute	C	328	328	100
73 Bureau of Ceylon Standard	C	276	276	100
74 National Engineering Research & Development Centre	C	179	179	100
81 G.O.B.U. of United Motors	C	535	535	100
82 G.O.B.U. of Ceylon Oxygen	C	419	419	100
83 G.O.B.U. of Noorani Tiles	C	410	410	100
84 G.O.B.U. of Show Industries	C	309	309	100
85 G.O.B.U. of Vijaya Tiles	C	191	191	100
86 G.O.B.U. of Seato	C	150	150	100
87 G.O.B.U. of Lanka Proclaim	C	681	681	100
17. <u>MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY</u>		-	-	-
18. <u>MINISTRY OF JANATHA ESTATE DEVELOPMENT</u>		12825	12825	100
51 Janatha Estate Development Board (Central Organisation)		1199	1199	100
52 Janatha Estate Development Board I		2944	2944	100

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
53 Janatha Estate Development Board II	C	2879	2879	100
54 Janatha Estate Development Board III	C	2592	2592	100
55 Janatha Estate Development Board IV	C	2000	2000	100
56 Janatha Estate Development Board V		790	790	100
81 Janatha Estate Development Ltd.	C	421	421	100
19. <u>MINISTRY OF JUSTICE</u>		16	19	84
51 Debt Conciliation Board		16	19	84
20. <u>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</u>		165	165	100
71 Labour Trust Fund	C	165	165	100
21. <u>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION</u>		60038	62285	96.39
21 Building Materials Corp.		1449	1449	100
22 Building Materials Manufacturing Corp.		52	58	90
23 State Engineering Corp.		4448	5012	89
24 Ceylon Steel Corp.		1767	1767	100
25 Ceylon Cement Corp.		3598	4353	83
26 National Housing Development Authority		2350	2418	97
27 Urban Development Authority		461	480	96
28 Central Environment Authority		51	65	78
29 Local Bodies		12835	13000	99
30 M.C. and U.C.		23768	23768	100
51 Common Amenities Board		1154	1698	68
52 National Water Supply & Drainage Board		6548	6556	99
71 Sri Lanka Construction Industry Training Project		171	171	100
72 Centre for Housing Planning and Building		16	18	89
73 Tower Hall Foundation		02	02	100
81 Government Owned Business undertaking of C.C.C.(Engin. Ltd.)		1368	1470	93
22. <u>MINISTRY OF LAND & LAND DEVELOPMENT</u>		7369	7369	100
21 State Development & Construction Corp.	C	2153	2153	100
22 State Timber Corp.	C	3173	3173	100
23 Sri Lanka and Reclamation & Development Corp.	C	1495	1495	100
51 Water Resources Board	C	548	548	100

	<u>C*</u>	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
23. <u>MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI - DEVELOPMENT</u>		16742	17589	95.18
21 Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	C	9581	9581	100
51 River Valleys Development Board		5057	5904	86
52 Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau	C	2104	2104	100
24. <u>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</u>		18969	21648	88
21 Sri Lanka Ports Authority		18969	21648	88
25. <u>MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SPORTS</u>		-	-	-
26. <u>MINISTRY OF POWER AND ENERGY</u>		-	-	-
27. <u>MINISTRY OF PLANTATION INDUSTRY</u>		4588	4588	100
22 Tea Small Holding Development Authority	C	1365	1365	100
21 Sri Lanka Cashew Corp.	C	848	848	100
51 Sri Lanka Tea Board	C	594	594	100
71 National Institute of Plantation Management	C	34	34	100
72 Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka	C	520	520	100
23 Silk & Allied Products Develop. Authority	C	1227	1227	100
28. <u>MINISTRY OF POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATION</u>		-	-	-
29. <u>MINISTRY OF POWER & ENERGY</u>		17996	18371	97.96
21 Lanka Petroleum Corp.		5761	5761	100
51 Ceylon Electricity Bd.		11851	12200	97
81 Govt. Owned Business undertaking of Colombo Gas and Water Ltd.,		384	410	94
30. <u>MINISTRY OF PRIVATE OMNIBUS TRANSPORT</u>		-	-	-
31. <u>MINISTRY OF SECURITY FOR COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS</u>		-	-	-
32. <u>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</u>		92	92	100

	C*	Counted	Estimated	Coverage
71 <u>SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT OF ADMINISTRATION</u>		92	92	100
33 <u>MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		86	86	100
51 Palmyrah Development Board		86	86	100
34. <u>MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION</u>		-	-	-
35. <u>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		-	-	-
36. <u>MINISTRY OF RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		6988	6988	100
21 Oils & Fats Corp.	C	1022	1022	100
51 National Livestock Development Board	C	3536	3536	100
52 National Design Centre	C	34	34	100
53 National Crafts Council	C	14	14	100
54 Sri Lanka Handicraft Board	C	612	612	100
55 National Milk Board	C	1770	1770	100
37. <u>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES</u>		37	37	100
71 Sri Lanka School of Social work	C	37	37	100
38. <u>MINISTRY OF STATE</u>		4027	4233	95.13
21 Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation		2011	2152	91
22 Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation	C	576	576	100
23 Ceylon Hotels Corporation		361	402	89
24 State Printing Corporation		499	499	100
51 Ceylon Tourist Board		405	424	96
52 Sri Lanka Press Council	C	25	25	100
81 Govt. owned business undertaking Independent Television net work		119	119	100
82 Govt. owned business undertaking Hunasfalls Hotel		31	36	86
39. <u>MINISTRY OF STATE PLANTATIONS</u>		9644	9747	98.94
51 Central Board		366	469	78
52 Central Board I	C	1257	1257	100
53 Central Board II		1920	1920	100
54 Central Board III		1253	1253	100
55 Central Board IV		1635	1635	100

	C*	Counted	Estimated	Coverage
56 Central Board V	C	1946	1946	100
57 Central Board VI	C	1267	1267	100
40. <u>MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY</u>		10077	10195	98.84
71 Textile Training & Service Centre	C	55	55	100
81 G.O.B.U. of Wellawatta Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.,	C	88	88	100
82 G.O.B.U. of Ceylon Silks Ltd.,	C	606	606	100
84 G.O.B.U. of Libra Industries Ltd.,	C	03	03	100
G.O.B.U. of National Textile Corp.	C	78	78	100
Pugoda Textile Mills	C	2097	2097	100
83 Veyangoda Textile Mills		2074	2074	100
Thulhiriya " "	C	3698	3698	100
Mattegama " "		546	597	91
Minneriya " "		810	877	92
72 Clothing Industry Training Ins.	C	22	22	100
41. <u>MINISTRY OF TRADE & SHIPPING</u>		13092	13736	95.31
21 Sri Lanka State Trading(General) Corporation		495	503	98
22 Sri Lanka State Trading(Tractor) Corporation		339	339	100
23 Sri Lanka State Trading(Consolidated Export) Corporation	C	525	525	100
24 Sri Lanka State Trading(Textiles) Corp.		1353	1353	100
25 Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corp.	C	19	19	100
26 National Insurance Corp.	C	166	166	100
27 Co-operative Wholesale Est.		4709	4955	95
28 Ceylon Shipping Corp.		412	475	87
29 Sri Lanka Insurance Corp.	C	2401	2401	100
51 Sri Lanka Export Development Board	C	221	221	100
52 National Prices Commission	C	23	23	100

	C*	Counted	Estimated	Coverag
53 Central Freight Bureau of Sri Lanka	C	45	45	100
81 Sathosa Printers Ltd.,		178	178	100
82 Sathosa Computers Services Ltd.,		45	45	100
83 Sathosa Motors Ltd.,		190	190	100
84 Sri Lanka Ports Services Ltd.,		119	130	92
85 Colombo Dockyard Ltd.,		1201	1403	86
86 Aceland Finance & Investment Ltd.,		27	30	90
87 Lanka Canneries Ltd.,		225	287	78
88 Essential Oils(Ceylon) Ltd.,		05	08	63
89 Sri Lanka Manufacturers & Merchants Ltd.		116	162	72
91 Govt. owned business undertaking of Colombo Commercial Company(Teas) Ltd.,		278	278	100
42. <u>MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT</u>		-	-	-
43. <u>MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT BOARD</u>		51090	52343	97.61
51 Sri Lanka Central Transport Board		4839	4965	97
52 Central Regional Transport Board	C	6145	6145	100
53 Colombo North Regional Transport Board		7839	8800	89
54 Colombo South Regional Transport Board	C	9735	9735	100
55 East Regional Transport Board	C	1840	1840	100
56 North Regional Transport Board	C	1950	1950	100
57 North Central Regional Board	C	2309	2309	100
58 North West Regional Transport Board		6294	6419	98
59 South Regional Transport Board		5639	5680	99
60 Uva Regional Transport Board	C	4500	4500	100
44. <u>MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO</u>		-	-	-
45. <u>MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS & TEACHING</u> <u>HOSPITALS</u>		-	-	-
46. <u>MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT</u>		1521	1521	100
51 National Youth Services Council	C	1073	1073	100
52 National Apprenticeship Board	C	448	448	100
Total		322617	332415	97.1

C* - C denotes complete.