

To.

G. D. Wyborn Esquire
Superintending Engineer
1st Circle.

333/ (Hro)

C. S. Under Esquire
Executive Engineer
Godanari Eastern Dy.

H. A. New Esquire
Assistant Engineer
Near bridge Sub Division.

MM
31-5-93
H. R. R.

D. Ramanua. Iain. Gora
Amical Superintendent,

Most Honored Sir,

I most respectfully
and humbly beg your honour to
transmit the enclosed Memorial
to the Government for its favourable
consideration with your kind
recommendation.



Over aishewam

11.6.93 28th May 1893

I beg to remain
Most Honoured Sir,
Your respectfully
Menshof Ballu Pilladu
Arund Laster

under twenty years are ordered to be dispensed
with as per G.O. No. 840 dated 28-3-93.

Evidently the rule originated in the aforesaid
G.O. of March 1893 has affected the services
of Government's poor servants of 20 years
standing in the department. The object
of the Government in doing so, is
perhaps to preserve economy without under-
going expenses for affording pensions
to those that served after completing 30
years service overcoming innumerable
hardships & accidents to lives (irrespective
of natural and domestic life struggles)
in the due performance of the duties of
Ancient lascars who are required:—

(a) Sometimes to swim with express
letters one or two branches of the
River Godavari at night during
flood time in case of emergency.

(b) To convey tappals regularly by
means of a small kana or row boat, even
when the river is in its highest flood
& all traffic by Rahadari boats
on

or dhonis is altogether stopped for fear
of getting them drowned.

(c) To put ancient planks, for preserving water
for second crop cultivation, over the ancient crest
when 1 1/2' of water is passing over it and
when it is too slippery to pass owing to
the growth of moss over it (one slide or slip
of foot makes a man fall down and smash
his head into pieces by carrying him along
the whirling current below the Ancient; some
have experienced this who have been accustomed
can pass ancient planks to prevent water
being wasted.)

(d) To work with the gearings of undersluices
in some parts of the year both day & night
according to the state of water in the
river (sometimes in working the gearings
during high freshes putting some ancient
planks over the parapet walls of the under-
sluices there is every chance of men being
slipped into the water above undersluices by
accident not knowing the position of the
Ancient

ancient plaanks placed beneath their feet owing
to there being 3 or 4 of water over the parapet-
walls; none but experienced lascars can either
raise or lower shutters of the undersluices at
low (airamaram Bobbarlantha & Vizesharamam)
(1) To carry large gneiss stones from one place
to another and to do such other difficult
works during the whole scorching day
of the boiling (summer) season
without tiring watching at night
materials (lime & lime) tools, the
river embankments and cuttings (infested with
cobras) during the time of flood and in
the rainy season. What daily laborers
or temporary men can be entrusted with the
above works of responsibility and what
reliance can officers and subordinates keep
on them and what will be the punishment
in case of neglect of duty on their (daily
laborer's) part? The memorialist would
bring to the special notice of the
Government, the differences between
servants

servants who are bound by service regulations
towards pension and other who have no such
binding.
(3) To accompany the Delta Superintendent
attached to the Head works subdivision
for river survey work in surveying Cauca
and Saver-shoals four miles below
and four miles above the four branches
of the ancient bearing scientific
instruments in the scorching sun over
them and burning land beneath their
feet (if a levelling box is slipped
down the head of a lascar for his
either getting too much fatigued by
sun-stroke or, by accident thrown
therewith and the lascar's services and
for fear of this he is more careful
towards the instrument than to his own
life, but please consider the case of
a daily laborer or a temporary servant
chargeable to work; nothing can be done
but confiscating the wages of
the

the laborer viz as 3 or 4 or whatever he gets for that day.)

(3) To row boats measuring distances in the river & taking soundings after field work of river-chart-survey is over. (None but experienced lascars can be employed in measuring distances over water.)

2. Besides the duties enumerated from (a) to (b) under para 1, which form the ordinary daily work of ancient lascars the following extraordinary works have been undertaken by them.

(a) During the working season of May 1889 a big hole was found beneath the Maddur Ancient. Officers & Subordinates attempted to penetrate into it and inspect the bottom of it but did not succeed not because the hole was not sufficiently large to hold them, but because it was too dark and heat was very immense, there

there was not good air to breathe in, light was created by reflection of large glasses into the hole, the daily laborer ventured to enter into the hole. at this time, the Ancient lascars were ordered to enter into the hole & to fill it up from its very bottom. They did the work very satisfactorily and won the favor of the Superintending, the Executive & the Assistant Engineers of the river to show the Government they make reference and obtain the truth of the matter as they form the eyewitnesses of the fact.

(b) During the time of the construction of Bobber Lanka Head-locks in 1879-80, Bomlaishmuram Head-locks in 1886-87, Bobber Lanka Head-locks in 1889-90, and Veyesamuram Head-locks in 1891-92, daily laborers did not offer themselves to dive into the wells sunk & for pile driving work, though it was a very difficult task especially

especially diving into wells and sinking them yet the ancient lascaros were considered as so heavy giants that can underbale the work & accordingly it was got done by them. W. B. Hinton Esquire will bear testimony to the hazardous work played by ancient lascaros when the Boulder Lanthia Head sluices were washed away in the year 1878. A

reference to J. H. Somers Esq Esquire the present Executive Engineer in the Rushkalia division will clear the doubts of Government if any, in the case of work done by them to Bowlaishwar am Head-Loch.

(3) Both the above facts stated in (1) & (2) under para 2, will, they believe, convince the Government in so far that they have undertaken the above works even at the risk of their lives. Such has been the hard labor with which they have been entrusted and such is the ultimate benefit

benefit they derived of it viz the reduction of their ports into ports chargeable to work which carry on pensions with them.

(4) Fully anticipating that they will enjoy the Golden rule of the British Government and get pensions in their old age some of the lascaros who have had landed property have disposed of, but they may be transferred to some other places far off their native land; they also dispose of their cash which most of them had being unable to look after them while attending to the onerous duties of their public service both day and night. If they intend to return to their former profession, viz, cultivating their land they are now destitute of both land & cattle. When they are reduced to such a poor state of life as this, they have been reduced to work establishment to their great misfortune.

(5) Had this reduction been effected when

the

the railway work was commenced in
the Godavari district, the Memoria-
list would have at least earned
only from 4 to 6 annas a day (for only
day time & not for night work.) Seeing
that local rates of wages of daily
laborers in force are greater than what
he gets ~~big Rs~~ a day (or) for
a month both for day & night work
and finding that the Amil-lascars
in the Krishna district draw Rs 6, 7
& 8 per mensem, the Government's
poor memorialist contemplated of sending
a memorial to the Government for
raising his salary to the corresponding
grade of local rates but believing
that the scale of rates established
once for all will not be raised without
his undergoing much trouble he did not
submit the memorial. He however
deeply regrets for the necessity of
his having had to present this
memorial

memorial to keep him even in the same
state he has been in, for the last 20 years.
He most submissively requests the Government
to contrast the differences between laborers
whose wages are charged to works by day
and servants who are bound (in fact-
fettered) by service binding.

(6) The Government may then question
why they several advantages offered
to daily laborers may not now be
enjoyed by the permanent Amil-
lascars as they have now been
reduced to work establishment; for
this they have to reply that they are
loyal adherents to the department.
For the last 20 years selling off
their land and cattle receiving small
salaries viz Rs 5 & 6 per mensem, for
both day and night work, would not
keep them justified receiving these
monthly notices in spite of their hard
labors in connection with ~~their~~
business

business, even at the risk of their
lives as enumerated in the foregoing
paras.

(7) Even to think of the economy
of Government alluded to in the
sentence above (a) under para 1 in which
Government's servants have some
interest they believe it is no
economy when Government undertakes
to pay temporary men both for
day & night work for it amounts
to more than the principal of the
amount to be afforded for pensions
as well as interest on it.

(8) All the reverence to Government
Service if any is due to its bestowing
pension to its loyal servants in
their dotage and without it it is
all the same with whomsoever
the appointment rests.

(9) In conclusion the Government's
humble & poor servant living

living on such a small pay of Rs. 6 per
month has spent almost the prime
of his life in the discharge of public
duties begs to know if he should be
betrayed unprotected by the Government
in his old age.

D. D. Lashmiah { Mark of Balla Pallid +
28-5-1893 { amount lost