

To

G. D. Nybrow Esquire
Superintending Engineer
1st Circle

/Ltho/

S. J. Vassher Esquire
Executive Engineer
Godavari Eastern Division

H. A. Moss Esquire
Assistant Engineer
Head Works Sub Div

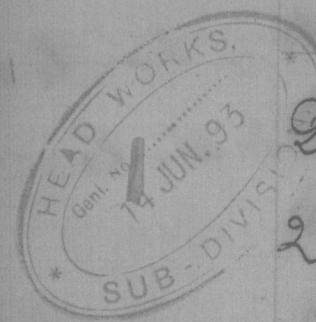
M R P

D. Ramanappa Reddy
Assistant Superintendent

Most Honored Sir,

I most respectfully
and humbly beg your honor to transmit
the enclosed memorial to the Government
for its favorable consideration with your
kind recommendation.

I beg to remain
Most Honored Sir
your most obedient servant
Mook of Peramallu Amanna



Doleda K. R. Rao
28th May 1893

M. R. P.
14.6.93

To.

The Secretary to the Government
of Madras Public Works Department
Humble memorial of Karamalla Amannal,
anicut laborer of the Godavary Eastern Divi-
sion on whom notice has been served
under G. O. No 840 dated 28-3-93, stating
that his services will be dispensed with at
the expiration of three months from the
date of notice.

Most Honoured Sir

With due deference and
profound submission, the memorialist
prays the Government that the following
few lines may be taken into its kind
consideration.

The first thing that the memo-
rialist would bring to the notice
of the Government is, that no new
rule has ever been enforced in the
British Government with retrospective
effect, except that the rule has been
brought into operation from the
date of its origin. In the case of
Government's humble memorialist, in
his services being under twenty
years are ordered to be dispensed
with.

with as per G. O. No 840 dated 28-3-95.

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 undergoing expenses for affording pensions to those that survived 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 Godavary at nights during flood time in cases of emergency.

(b) To convey tappals regularly by means of a small nava or row boat, even when the river is in its highest flood and all traffic by Rahadari boats or dhories 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' to 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; none but experienced men who have been accustomed can put ancient planks to prevent water being wasted.)

(d) To work with the gearings of under sluices in some parts of the year both day and night according to the state of water in the river (Sometimes in working the gearings during the 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 under sluices by accident not knowing the position of the ancient planks 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 under sluices at Sowlaishweram Bobberlanka & Vijai shewaram.)

(e) To carry large apron stones from one place

place to another and to do such other difficult works during the whole scorching day of the working (summer) season notwithstanding watching at night materials (lime & surki) tools, the river embankments and bankas (infested with cobras) during the times 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 neglected duty on their (daily laborers) part? The memorialist would bring to the special notice of the Government the differences between servants who are bound by service, reckonable towards pension and others who have no such binding.

(F) To accompany the Delta Superintendent attached to the Head works Sub Division for river survey work in surveying land - Ras and sand - 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 sand 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 then there with end the lascars' 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 laborer viz as 3 or 4 of whatever he gets for that day)

(g) To row boats measuring distances in the river & taking soundings after field work of river-chart survey is over. (stone built experienced lascars can be employed in measuring distances over water.)

2 Besides the duties enumerated from (a) to (g) 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

the illadur anicut. Officers and Subordinates attempted to penetrate into it and prospect the bottom of it but did not succeed not because the hole was not sufficiently large to hold men, but because it was too dark and heat was very immense, there was not good air to breathe in, light was created by reflection of large glasses into the hole; no daily laborer ventured to enter into the hole. At this time, the ancient lasears were ordered to enter into the hole and 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 time to whom the Government may make reference and obtain the truth of the matter as they form the eyewitnesses of the facts.

(b) During the time of the construction of Bahherllanka Head-Sluices in 1879-80, Dowlaiswaram Head-Lock in 1886-87, Bahherllanka Head-Lock in 1889-90, and Vijaiswaram Hd-Lock^{ind} 1891-92, daily laborers did not offer themselves to dive into the wells sunk and for pile driving work. Though it was a very difficult task

task especially diving into wells and sinking them yet the ancient lasears were considered and so many giants that can undertake the work & accordingly it was got done by them W.B. Newinton Esq. will bear testimony to be hazardous work played by ancient lasears when the Bahherllanka Head-Sluices were washed away in the year 1878. A reference to J. F. Somers Esq. Esq. the present Exe. Eng. in the Ruzskulies D^y will clear the doubts of Government if any, in the case of work done by them to Dowlaiswaram Head-Lock.

(3) Both the above facts stated in (a) and (b) under para 2, will, they believe convince the Govt. 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 they derived of it viz the reduction of their posts into posts chargeable to works which carry no 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 lasears who have had landed property have disposed it off, lest they may be transferred to some other places far off their native land; they also disposed of their cattle 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 and 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 railway work was commenced in the Godavari District the memorialist would have at least earned viz from 4 to 6 annas a day (for only day time & 2 paks for night work) seeing that local rates of wages of daily laborers in force are greater than what he gets ~~Rs~~ a day ~~for~~ for a month both for day and night work and finding that the ancient lasears 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 revised without his undergoing much trouble he did not submit to the memorial. He now very deeply regrets for the necessity of his having had to present this 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 the several advantages opened to daily laborers may not now be enjoyed by the permanent ancient lasears as they ^{have} now been reduced to work establishment; for this they have to reply that their loyal adherence to the department for the last 20 years selling up their land and cattle receiving small salaries viz

Rs 5 & 6 per mensem for both day and night work, would not keep them justly fed receiving three months notices in spite of their hard labors in connection with river business, even at the risk of their lives as enumerated in the foregoing paras.

(7) Even if to think of the economy of Government alluded to in the sentence above (a) under para 1 in which Govt servants have some interest they believe it is no economy when Govt undertake 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 old age and without it, it is all the same with whom so ever the appointment rests.

(9) In conclusion the Government's humble and poor servants living on such a small pay of Rs. 6 per mensem who 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.

Dorlaiohneram }
28/5/1893 } Inaks of Karamallu Amanna
Oment lasead