To Secretary to the Government
Supera Pulling Works Departme
Narasil.

(Thro) C. J. Usher Esqre
Executive Engineer
Godavary Eastern Division
H. A. Moss Esq.
Asstt Engineer, Headworks Sub Dn

24/

JM
31-5-93

M.R.Ry. D. Ramannah Naidu garu
Aneicut Superintendent

Most Honored Sir.

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

Dowlaishweram.
28 - 5 - 1893

I beg to remain
Most Honored Sir
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible]

Aneicut lascar

HEAD WORKS,
No. ......
14 JUN. 93
SUB - DIVISION.

Hm.
14.6.93

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Madras Public Works Department.

Humble memorial of Basava Narasimhaswamy
anicut lascar of the Godavari Eastern Division
on whom notice has been served under G.O. No 840
dated 28-3-93, stating that ~~their~~ his services will be
dispensed with at the expiration of three months
from the date of notice.

Most Honored Sir,

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

I The first thing that the memorialist 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 Governments humble memorialist, his services being 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 Govts. 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 anicut lascars who are required:—

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

(b) To convey tappals regularly by means of a small nava or rowboat, even when the river is in its highest flood and all traffic by Rahadari boats or dhonies is altogether stopped for fear of getting them drowned.

(c) To put anicut planks, for preserving water for second crop cultivation, over the anicut 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 anicut; none but experienced men who have been accustomed can put anicut planks to prevent water being wasted.)

(d) To work with the gearings of undersluices 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 anicut planks over the parapet walls of the undersluices there is very chance of men being slipped into the water above undersluices by accident not knowing the position of the anicut 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 undersluices at Dowlaishweram, Bobberlanka & Vizeswaram.)

(e) To carry large apron stones from one place to another and to do such other difficult works during the whole scorching day of the working (summer) season notwithstanding watching at nights materials (lime & surki) tools, the river embankment and lankas (infested with cobras) during the times of flood and in the rainy seasons. What daily laborers or temporary men can be entrusted into 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 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 lankas and sand-shoals four miles below and four miles above the four branches of the anicut 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 therewith end 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 laborer viz as 3 or 4 or 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. (None but 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 anicut 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 anicut. Officers and 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 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 anicut lascars 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 fact.

(b) During the time of the Construction of Bobberlanka Head-Sluice in 1879-80, Dowlaishweram Head-Lock in 1886-87, Bobberlanka Head-Lock in 1889-90, and Vizeswaram Head-Lock in 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 especially diving into wells and sinking them yet the ancient lascars were considered as so many giants that can undertake the work & accordingly it was got done by them. W. B. Denton Esq will bear testimony to the hazardous work played by ancient lascars when the Bobberlanka Head-sluices were washed away in the year 1879. A reference to J. H. Somers Eve Esq the present Executive Engineer in the Rushkulia Division will clear the doubts of Government if any, in the case of work done by them to Dowlaishweram Head-Lock.

(3) Both the above facts stated in (a) and (b) 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 they derived of it viz the reduction of their posts into posts Chargeable to work 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 lascars who have had landed property have disposed it of, 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 & 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 Godavari District, the memorialist would have at least earned viz 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 ~~viz Rs a day (ii) Rs~~ for a month both for day & night work and finding that the ancient lascars in the Kistna District draw Rs 6, 7 & 8 per mensem, the Govt's poor memorialist contemplated of sending a memorial to the Govt. 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 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 offered to daily laborers may not now be enjoyed by the permanent ancient lascars 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 justified receiving three months notices in spite [illegible] their hard labors in connection with river 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 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 Govt's service if any is due to its bestowing pension to its loyal servants in their dotage & without it, it is all the same with whom-so-ever the appointment rests.

(9) In conclusion the Government's humble and poor servant living on such a small pay of Rs 6 per mensem who spent almost the prime of his life in the discharge of public

Lutices begs to know if he should be betrayed unprotected by the Government in his old age.

Dowlaishweram }
28th May 1893 }

anicut lascar.

K7/8th/13

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
No. 14/770
8 - JUL. 93
FIRST CIRCLE.

Salary - Rs 6
Service - 8 2

To

G. D. Wybrow Esquire

Superintending Engineer, 1st circle

(Thro) C. J. Usher Esq

Ex. Engineer, Godavery Eastern Division

H. A. Moss Esq

Asst Engineer, Head works Sub Division.

M.R.Ry. D. Ramannah Naidu garu

Anicut Superintendent..

31-5-93

Most Honored Sir,

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

I beg to remain

Most Honored Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant

Dowlaishveram. }
28 - 5 - 1893 }

Mark of
Navada. Venkann X
Anicut lascar,

HEAD WORKS,
Genl. No.
14 JUN. 93
SUB - DIVISIO

Hw.
14.6.93

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Madras Public works Department,

Humble memorial of Navada Venkadu ancient lascar of the Godaveri Eastern Division on whom notice has been served under G. O. No 840 dated 28-3-93, stating that ~~their~~ his services will be dispensed with at the expiration of three months from the date of notice.

Most Honored Sir.

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

1 The first thing that the memorialist 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 ~~enforced in the British Government~~ brought into operation from the date of its origin. In the case of Government's humble memorialist, his services being 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 undergoing expenses for affording pensions to those that survived after completing 30 years service overcoming innumerable hardships and accidents to lives (irrespective of

natural and domestic life-struggles) in the due performance of the duties of anicut lascars who are required:——.

(a) Sometimes to swim with express letters one or two branches of the river Godavari at nights during flood time in cases of emergency.

(b) To convey tappals regularly by means of a small nava or rowboat, even when the river is in its highest flood and all traffic by Rakadari boats or dhonies is altogether stopped for fear of getting them drowned.

(c) To put anicut planks, for preserving water for second crop cultivation, over the anicut 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 anicut; none but experienced men who have been accustomed can put anicut planks to prevent water being wasted.)

(d) To work with the gearings of undersluices 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 anicut planks over the parapet walls of the undersluices there is every chance of men being slipped into the water above undersluices by accident not knowing the position of the anicut planks placed beneath their feet owing to their ~~feet~~ being 3' or 4' of water over the parapet walls; none but experienced lascars can either raise or lower shutters of the undersluices at Dowlaishweram, Bobberlanka & Vizeswaram.)

(e) To carry large apron stones from one place to another and to do such other difficult works during the whole scorching day of the working (summer) season notwithstanding watching at nights materials (lime & surki) tools, the river embankment and lankas (infested with Cobras) during the times of flood and in the rainy season. What daily labourers 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 labourer's) 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 lankas and sand-shoals four miles below and four miles above the four branches of the anicut 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 therewith 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 or 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. (None but 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 anicut 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 anicut. Officers and 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 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 anicut lascars 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 fact.

(b) During the time of the construction of Bobberlanka Head-Sluices in 1879-80, Dowlaishweram Head-Lock in 1886-87, Bobberlanka Head-Lock in 1889-90, and Vizesweram Head-Lock in 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 especially diving into wells and sinking them, yet the work & anicut lascars were considered as so many giants that can undertake the work & accordingly it was got done by them. W. B. Dewinton Esq will bear testimony to the hazardous work played by anicut lascars when the Bobberlanka Head-Sluices were washed away in the year 1879. A reference to J. F. Somers Eve Esq the present Executive Engineer in the Rushkulia Division will clear the doubts of Government if any, in the case of work done by them to Dowlaishweram Head-Lock.

(3) Both the above facts stated in (a) and (b) 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 they derived of it viz the reduction of their posts into posts chargeable to work which carry no pension 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 lascars who have little landed property have disposed it of, 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 ann-as a day (for only daytime & not for night work) seeing that local rates of wages of daily laborers in force are greater than what he gets ~~viz Rs a day (ie)~~ Rs for a months both for day and night work and finding that the ancient lascars in the Kristna District draw Rs 6, 7 & 8 per mensem; the Governments 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 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 Govt. 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 lascars 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 justified 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 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 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 intere[illegible] it.

(8) All the reverence to Government's service if any is due to its bestowing pension to its loyal servants in their dottage & without it, it is all the same with whom-so-ever the appointment rests.

(9) In conclusion the Government's humble and poor servant 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.

Dowlaishweram }
28th May 1893 }

Mark of
Navada. Venkadu X
anicut lascar,

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
No. 13/71 dtd
3 JUL. 93
FIRST CIRCLE.

Salary Rs 6
Service 8-9-

To

G. D. Wybrow Esquire
Superintending Engineer
1st Circle

(Thro') C. J. Ussher Esquire
Executive Engineer
Godavari Eastern Division

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

M. R. Ry D. Ramamanaidu Garu
Anicut Superintendent

31-5-93

Most honored Sir,

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

I beg to remain
most honored
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Dowlaishweram }
28th May 1893 }

Mark of Navadu Subbadu +
anicut lascar

HEAD WORKS
Genl. No.
14 JUN. 93
SUB-DIVISION

Rw.
14.6.93

To

The Secretary to the Government
of the Public Works Dept

Humble memorial Navadu Subbadu
of the Godavari Eastern Division
on whom notice has been served under
G.O. No. 840 dated 28-3-98, stating that
his services will be dispensed with at
the expiration of three months from
the date of notice.

Most honored Sir,

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

I. The first thing that the memorialist 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 his services being 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 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 anicut lascars who are required:—

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flood time in cases of emergency.

(b) To convey tappals regularly by means of a small canoe or row boat even when the river is in its highest flood and all traffic by Rahadari boats or dhonies is altogether stopped for fear of getting them drowned.

(c) To put anicut planks, for preserving water for second crop cultivation, over the anicut 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 anicut; none but experienced men who have been accustomed to can put anicut 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 anicut planks over the parapet walls of the undersluices there is every chance of men being slipped into the water above undersluices by accident not knowing the position of the anicut 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 undersluices at Dowlaishweram, Bobberlanka & Vizeswaram)

(e) To carry large apron stones from one place to another place and to do such other difficult works during the whole scorching day of the working (summer) season notwithstanding watching at nights materials (lime & surki) tools, the river embankment and lankas (infested with cobras) during the

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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 neglect of duty on their (daily laborer's) 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 bindings.

(f) To accompany the Delta Superintendent attached to the Head Works Sub Division for river Survey work in surveying lankas and sand shoals four miles below and four miles above the four branches of the anicut 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-strokes

sun-stroke or, by accident then therewith end the lascars' services and for fear of this he is more careful towards the instruments 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 or 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. (None but 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 anicut lascars the following extraordinary works have been undertaken by them;

(a) During the working season of May/89 a big hole was found beneath the Maddur anicut. Officers and Subordinates attempted to penetrate into it and inspect the bottom of it but did not succeed not because the hole was not

sufficiently

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 anicut lascars 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 and 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 fact.

(b) During the time of the Construction of Bobberllanka Head Sluices in 1879-80, Dowlaishweram Head Lock in 1886-87, Bobberllanka Head Lock ~~He~~ in 1889-90. and Vizaiswaram Head Lock in 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 especially diving into wells and sinking them yet the anicut lascars were considered as so many saints that can undertake the work & accordingly it was got done by them. W. B. deWinton Esquire will bear testimony to the hazardous work played by the anicut lascars when the Bobberlanka Head Sluices were washed away in the year 1870. A reference to J. T. Somers Eve Esquire the present Exe. Engr in the Rushkulia Dn will clear the doubts of Govt if any, in the case of work done by them to Dowlaishweram Head Lock.

3). Both the above facts stated in (a) and (b) 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 ~~life~~ 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 work which carry no pensions with them.

4 Fully anticipating that they will enjoy the golden of the British Govt and get pensions in their old age

some of the lascars who have had landed property have disposed it off, lest they may be transferred to some of their places far off their native land; they also disposed of their cattle which most of them had been 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 as 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 ~~viz Rs a day~~ (Rs 10 or a month both for day and night work & finding that the amicut lascars in Kistna District draw Rs 6, 7 & 8 per mensem, the Government's poor memorialist contemplated of sending a memorial to the Govt 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 the memorial. He now very deeply regrets for the necessity of his having had to present this ~~mem~~ memorial to keep him even in the same state as he has been in, for the last twenty years. He most submissively requests the Govt 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 permanent amicut lascars 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 twenty years setting up their land & cattle receiving small salaries viz Rs 5 & 6 per mensem for both day & night work, would not keep them justified receiving three months notices in spite of their ~~ha~~ hard labors in connection with their business even at the risk of their lives as enumerated in the foregoing paras.

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R 7/8

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 at the same with whomsoever the appointment rests.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
No. 12/7/10
3 JUL. 93
FIRST CIRCLE.

9. ~~All the reverence to Government service~~ In conclusion the Government's humble and poor servant living on such a small pay of Rs 6 per mensem who spent almost the prime of his life in the discharge of ~~the~~ public duties begs to know if he should be betrayed unprotected by the Government in ~~the~~ his old age.

Dowlaishweram } mark of Navada Subbadu +
28-5-1893 } Anicut lascar

Salary Rs 6
Service — 9-0

To
G. D. Wybrow Esquire
Superintending Engineer
First circle
(Thro') C. J. Usher Esquire
Executive Engineer
Godavary Eastern Division
A. A. Moss Esquire
Assistant Engineer
Head Works Sub Dn.
D. Ramannanaidu as
Anicut Superintendent

WD
31-5-93
MRty

Most Honored Sir

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

HEAD WORKS
Genl. No.
14 JUN. 93
SUB-DIVISION

I beg to remain
Most Honored Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Hw.
14.6.93

Dowlaishweram
28th May 1893 } mark of Rachakondu Veeraswamy +
Anicut lascar

To

The Secretary to the Government

of Madras Public Works Department

Humble memorial of Rachakonda Veerasamy

anicut lascar of the Godavary Eastern Division

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 Honored Sir

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

1 The first thing that the memorialist 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 Governments humble memorialist

his services being 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 twenty years standing in the department. The object of the Government in doing so is perhaps to preserve economy without undergoing expences 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 anicut lascars who are required:—

(a) Sometimes to swim with express letters one or two branches of the river Godavari 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 dhonies is altogether stopped for fear of getting them drowned.

To put anicut planks, for preserving water for second crop cultivation, over the anicut 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 anicut; none but experienced men who have been accustomed can put anicut planks to prevent water being wasted.)

(d) To work with the gearings of undersluices 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 anicut planks over the parapet walls of the undersluices there is every chance of men being slipped into the water above undersluices by accident not knowing the position of the anicut 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 the sheaters of of the undersluices at Dowlaishweram Bobber-lanka & Vizeshwaram.)

(e) To carry large-apron stones from one place to another and to do such other difficult works during the whole scorching day of the working (summer) season notwithstanding watching at nights materials (lime & surki) tools, the river embankments and lankas (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 neglect of duty on their (daily laborer's) 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 lankas and sand-shoals four miles below and four miles above the four branches of the anicut 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 therewith end the lascar's services and for fear of this he is more careful towards the instruments than to his own life, but please consider the case of the 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 or 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 (None but 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 anicut 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 anicut. Officers and 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 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 anicut lascars 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 fact.

(b) During the time of the construction of Bobberllanka Head-Sluices in 1879-80, Dowlaishweram Head-Lock in 1886-87, Bobberllanka Head-Lock in 1889-90, and Vijaishweram Head-Lock in 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 especially diving into wells and sinking them yet the anicut lascars were considered as so many giants that can undertake the work & accordingly it was got done by them. W. B. Dewinton Esquire will bear testimony to the hazardous work played by anicut lascars when the Bobberllanka Hd. Sluices

either

were washed away in the year 1878. A reference to J. H. Somers Esquire the present Executive Engineer in the Rushkulia Division will clear the doubts of Government if any, in the case of work done by them to Dowlaishweram Head-Lock.

(3) Both the above facts stated in (a) and (b) 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 they derived of being the reduction of their posts into posts chargeable to work 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 lascars who have had landed property have disposed it of, 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

ily years are

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 they 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 & not for night work) Seeing that local rates of wages of daily laborers in force are greater than what he gets viz Rs a day (ie) Rs for a month both for day and night work and finding that the anicut lascars in the Kristna Division 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 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