Archives I—10,006—16-8-77.

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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Jail DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	1502	Press. / Mis.
Dated	18 8 1881	19~~7~~.

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

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25.8.87

1502/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

18th August 1881, No. 1502.

Stationery.

Read the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce (Stores), dated Simla, 22nd July 1881, *No.* 1923 [*Current No.* 2025].

Read again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 953, dated the 10th June 1881, prescribing that articles of other than Indian origin or manufacture required for the public service must be obtained through the agency of the India Office, but that endeavours should be made to substitute for such articles, wherever feasible, articles of Indian production and manufacture.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 33, dated 4th April 1881, stating that tenders for the local supply of stationery for 1882-83 had been called for, and that it was not intended to prepare an indent for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Telegram to the Government of Bengal, No. 71, dated the 14th April 1881, directing that the notice calling for tenders should be cancelled and the indent prepared and submitted without delay.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 58, dated the 18th June 1881, forwarding, for transmission to the Secretary of State, an indent for stationery and paper required for the year 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.—In consequence of a misapprehension of the orders on the subject of the supply of stores from England for the public service, the stationery required for the Bengal Presidency for 1880-81 and 1881-82 was obtained from local contractors, and the Government of Bengal had sanctioned the continuance of the system for 1882-83, when the Government of India intervened and directed a return to the system of obtaining imported articles through the India Office.

2. The Government of Bengal has now submitted the indent as required, and it has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for compliance, with the exception of the items noted below which have been struck out of the list, as the Governor-General in Council has assured himself that the articles they comprise are now manufactured in India, and has decided that in all cases where Indian manufactures can be obtained as good in quality as imported articles and no dearer in price, they shall be substituted for them.

(1) *Parallel rulers.*—These are made at the Government Workshops and Foundry, Roorkee, and there is no doubt that they can also be made at other similar private establishments in India, *e.g.*, Messrs. Apcar and Co. and Messrs. Jessop and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Fraser and Miller and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay; perhaps also at the workshops of the Government Dockyards. There can be no difficulty in obtaining them of Indian manufacture.

(2) *Japanned tin boxes for colors (empty).*—Articles of tinned ware are commonly made in the Indian bazaars, and the industry is extensive. It is desirable that tin-workers should be encouraged to produce such articles.

(3) *Red tape (cotton), ½" and ¼" wide and 7 yards long.*—The local Government should call for tenders from the cotton mills in Bombay, Cawnpore, and Calcutta for the supply of this article of local mill manufacture.

(4) *Round rulers.*—
(5) *Flat rulers.*— } Both these articles should be made locally. The wood from which they are made in England is largely Indian wood. Native or European carpenters and cabinet-makers should be invited in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta to tender for their manufacture of sissoo-wood or Bombay black-wood.

(6) *Plain ink glasses, with plated tops.*—
(7) *Plain ink glasses, with screw-off tops.*— } The Governor-General in Council understands that glass workers in Calcutta and elsewhere can produce the kind of glasses required, and that the manufacture of the article is also being carried on at Lahore. The tops can be made by metal-workers in the bazaars.

(8) *Pasteboards.*—
(9) *Strawboards.*— } These two articles should be obtained from the local paper mills, either those at Bally or Girgaum (Bombay), or elsewhere, according to convenience of supply and distribution, and tenders should be invited.

(10) *Slices or Paper-cutters (ivory).*—The manufacture of ivoryware is such an extensive industry in India that it is unnecessary to resort to the English market for these articles. Workers in ivory in Bengal, Madras (Vizagapatam), and Bombay should be invited to tender for the supply of paper slices, and also for that of ivory penholders, only the metal portion attached to these latter being, if necessary, obtained from England.

(11) *Envelope stands of fancy wood with compartments of sizes.*—These can be made in Calcutta and other towns by Native or European cabinet-makers or joiners.

(12) *Pink and white blotting paper.*—The remarks made on Nos. 9 and 10 apply to this article.

(13) *White tape (cotton), ⅜" wide.*—The remarks made with reference to red tape (No. 4) apply to this article also.

(14) *Brass Note-book clasps.*—There seems no reason to doubt that native metal workers in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere can make these clasps in strict accordance with the samples which accompanied the letter from the Government of Bengal. Ordinary brass work of this kind should always be procured of native manufacture.

(15) *Bookbinders' tools*, viz., *scratchers, paper knives, and plough knives.*—It has been ascertained that these articles are commonly made at the Roorkee Workshops, and no doubt they can be made on demand at other similar establishments.

(16) *Machine blanketing (for printing work).*—The Manager of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills has stated his readiness to produce this article according to sample. It should be ascertained whether any other Woollen Mills, *e.g.*, the Elgin or Muir Mills, Cawnpore, or the Bangalore Woollen Mills, would be able and willing to make similar articles.

3. In all cases where native workers in the bazaar are employed, it is desirable that if the work is to be done elsewhere than in Calcutta, the arrangements should be made through the district authorities, who will generally be in a position to secure better rates and workmanship than if the artisans were employed direct or through other agency.

4. The Governor-General in Council requests that the Government of Bengal will give the instructions necessary for carrying into effect the wishes of the Government of India, as expressed above in regard to the articles named. The Government of India further particularly desires that no articles for the stationery stores may in future be indented for from Europe which can be procured of local manufacture, and His Excellency in Council looks to the local Government carefully to strike out of indents passing through its hands all items which may be found on consideration capable of manufacture in India. Careful inquiries should be made in regard to all such articles, and not until it is satisfactorily shown that local manufactures cannot compete with the imported articles should such indents be accepted.

1502/2

5. It is not desired that in regard to the articles specified above or any others, the local Government should confine its orders to any particular firm or locality herein named. Further inquiry may elicit the fact that similar manufactures are carried on in other localities under more favorable conditions. As a rule, the best course to adopt will be to ascertain where certain articles can be, or are, made, and then to call for tenders from all the ascertained localities.

6. The principles enunciated above apply to paper equally with other articles of stationery, and should be carried out as far as practicable. The Indian Paper Mills are not at present of a nature to permit of the manufacture of the superior qualities of paper; but His Excellency the Governor-General in Council expects shortly to be able to notify for general information the quantities of such paper which have usually been obtained from England, with the prices paid, and will be prepared to enter into engagements, for its supply to Government for a term of years, with any private parties or companies who may give satisfactory guarantees of their ability to manufacture it in India, at a cost not exceeding that hitherto paid.

7. These remarks will be communicated to all other local Governments and Administrations, who will be required to act on them in regard to future supplies of stationery, and to apply them also to indents for stores in all other departments.

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance. The Governments of Madras and Bombay are requested to arrange that no future indents for stationery from those provinces shall contain the articles specified above, or any others which may be procured of Indian manufacture.

Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Madras.	Assam.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	British Burma.
Punjab.	Ajmere.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published for public information in the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) J. E. O'CONOR,
Assistant Secretary,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDER THEREON, 18th August 1881, No. 1502.

Communicated to the Superintendent of Stationery for guidance.

2. This supersedes all previous orders on the subject. The Resolution will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for general information.

(True Extract.)

R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Stationery.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Govt. of {1881} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
STATIONERY.

Dated August, 18*th*.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 18*th August* 1881, *No.* 1502.

AUGUST.

Stationery.—Communicating, for guidance, Resolution of Government of India directing that no articles of stationery stores be in future indented for from Europe which can be procured of Indian manufacture.

No. 1922

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STORES.

CURRENT NO. 2025

1503/3

Simla, the 22nd July 1881.

READ again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 953, dated the 10th June 1881, prescribing that articles of other than Indian origin or manufacture required for the public service must be obtained through the agency of the India Office, but that endeavours should be made to substitute for such articles, wherever feasible, articles of Indian production and manufacture.

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Telegram to the Government of Bengal, No. [illegible], dated the 14th April 1881, directing that the notice calling for tenders should be cancelled and the indent prepared and submitted without delay.

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Bombay.
Madras.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Assam.
British Burmah.
Ajmere.

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Ordered also, that this Resolution b published for public information in *Gazette of India.*

J. E. O'Conor
Asstt Secy:
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

28

1502/4

Order 15th August 1857
No 1502

Communicated to
the Supt. of Stationery
for guidance.
2. Her Superseder all
previous orders on
the subject.
The Resolution will
be published in
the next St.
George Gazette
for General info

Gen

Gazette

To the Supt. Dec/d 18/8/57

Stationery

Paid 25/8/57

(Stationery)

from Sept 6

Ex 6

Ap 22 July 57

CURRENT No. 2025

Supply for Stationery

to the order

1502/5

Rec'd 25/8

Form

Govt. of {188 } Madras.

Trial Invoice

DISPOSED OF

18 AUG 81

BY. G. O. No. 1502

(5)

G.O.,		188 , No.	
	Nos.		

Stationery Comy. for gui-
dance, Para 7. of G. I. dis-
-reting that no articles of
stationery be indented for from
-ture indented for from
Europe which can be pro-
-cured of Indian manufacture.