

Financial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 380.

Dated 13th May 1895

INDEXED 3/4

[Despatch Abstract.]

INDIAN-MANUFACTURED STORES.-

Recording Proceedings, Public Works Department, communicating with remarks, to officers of the Public Works endorsement of the Financial Department transferring to Government of India Resolution relative to the supply of ---.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
16/1/82	682						
	22-78						

26TH APRIL 1895, No. 984 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

Read—the following paper:—

Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated Calcutta, 25th March 1895, No. 1426 S.R.

Read—again the following papers on the subject of supply of Indian-manufactured stores:—

- 301908/31/183 (1) Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, consolidating the then existing rules regarding the procedure to be employed in obtaining for the public service supplies of stores of other than Indian origin or manufacture.
- 30604/317-7-91 (2) Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891.
- 30731/35/192 (3) Resolution by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 226 M., dated 14th June 1892.

In the first of the Resolutions cited above, the rules on the subject of the supply of articles of European manufacture required for the public service in India and the preparation of annual returns of expenditure on stores and their transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India were published in a consolidated form and applied to stores required for Imperial and Provincial services and Incorporated Local Funds, but not to those required for Excluded Local Funds. In these rules it was laid down that all articles required for the public service which cannot be manufactured in India are, as an almost invariable rule, to be obtained on indent through the Secretary of State.

2. In the Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, cited above, the Government of India, after due consideration of the representations made from time to time by the leading engineering and other firms in India with reference to the prohibitions against obtaining stores in India, relaxed the rules as a tentative measure. With a view to the encouragement of local industries and the development of technical education and in the hope of effecting economy in the public administration both by actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England, they authorized, in certain cases, the local purchase of the less important manufactured articles of iron and steel made up in India from imported materials and ordinarily required for Public Works other than Railways. This relaxation of the then existing rules referred only to articles the certain want of which could not be anticipated and the delay in the supply of which might involve loss. The following conditions were pointed out as necessary ones:—

- that the articles locally supplied were not imported into India in a finished or partly finished state;
- that the price was not in excess of that at which similar articles could be obtained on indent through the Secretary of State; and
- that the quality was not inferior to that of English supplies.

In the same Resolution it was mentioned that only firms of recognised standing and whose shops were fitted with the necessary plant would be considered eligible to tender for the supply of the class of articles which it was decided to obtain locally, and Local Governments were requested to furnish lists of those firms within their jurisdiction which they considered should be entitled to the privilege of tendering, together with lists of the principal machines in the shops of each firm and the means

possessed for testing both the raw material and the finished product. The Resolution also proceeded to lay down certain checks which were considered essential to insure that the articles were manufactured in India from the raw material, that the relative prices of English and Indian supplies were properly compared and ascertained, and that the raw material employed and, when necessary, the finished product were properly tested.

These orders were duly approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

3. In Resolution No. 226 M., dated the 14th June 1892, the conditions as regards the tests to be applied to the raw material and, when necessary, to the finished product which were previously mentioned were re-stated. Attention was at the same time drawn to the reasons already stated, which induced Government to relax, as a tentative measure, the rules previously in force and to this Resolution was appended a list of the firms recommended by the various Local Governments as eligible to tender for the local supply of the class of articles previously mentioned and specifications showing the conditions as regards test and manufacture that are prescribed by the Director-General of Stores, India Office, in the case of iron and steel work procured from England for use in India.

4. The manufacture in India of articles of the kind alluded to has, it is believed, extended since the date of the orders above quoted, and it is understood that several of the principal engineering firms in India now possess the apparatus necessary for the proper testing both of the raw material and of the finished product. It is possible that indenting officers are not aware of the full extent to which the orders permit them to supply themselves from Indian sources, or the extent to which the capacities of Indian engineering firms have been developed; and the Governor-General in Council, continuing to realize the advantages, *ceteris paribus*, of obtaining supplies in India, desires again to draw the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject. It is understood that the engineering firms in question are willing to give all necessary information to indenting departments and to Local Governments as to the classes of articles which they are prepared to supply under existing rules and under due guarantee as regards the application of sufficient tests as to quality of material and workmanship; and the Government of India are desirous that the fullest use should be made, subject to the prescribed precautions, of the liberty which the Resolutions give to procure supplies in India.

5. The Local Governments are requested also to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of any other firms which they consider to be qualified, both from their position as engineering firms of recognised standing and also from their possessing the necessary testing plant, to be entitled to tender for the supply of articles procurable locally under the existing rules. Such recommendations of the Local Governments will be duly considered by the Government of India with a view to the names of the firms in question being added to the list appended to Public Works Department Resolution No. 226 M., dated 16th June 1892.

Moreover, should Local Governments and Administrations find that the progress of manufacture in India has now rendered it possible to add new articles to the list appended to the Resolution by Government of India in Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, they are requested to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinions on the subject with a view to the necessary additions being made to the list.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) S. JACOB,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 786, Financial.

Transferred to the Public Works Department for favour of the necessary action on paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Resolution.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th April 1895.

(Signed) W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

ORDER—dated 26th April 1895, No. 984 W., Public Works.

Communicated, in continuation of G.O., No. 1905 W., dated 1st July 1892, to officers of the Public Works Department whose attention is drawn to paragraph 4 of the Government of India Resolution.

2. The Superintending Engineer, V Circle, will inquire and report with reference to clauses 1 and 2 of paragraph 5.

(True Extract.)

W. Francis

Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
„ Superintending Engineers.
„ the Consulting Architect to Government.
„ the Superintendent of Works, Periyar Project.
„ the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ the Financial Department.

Exd. C. A. Munisawmy.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated April, 26th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 26th April 1895, No. 984 W.



Stores

Endorsement in the Financial Department transferring Government of India Resolution relative to the supply of Indian-manufactured —, communicated to officers of the Public Works Department with remarks.

TH ORDER

190: 31-1-83. S.C.
604: 17-7-91 S.C.
771: 6-7-92. S.C.

711: 6-7-92. S.C.

ORDER 13 May 1895, No. 330.

Recorded in continuation of

S.O. 96. 7-92. No. 711.

Curb.
Pres.
11.5.95

When given for copying

When copied

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When signed

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.

189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTERS OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAPER NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.:-

A = Copy in full.

B = Not to be copied.

P = Copy abstract only.

Q = Copy heading only.

delay in the supply of which might involve loss. The following conditions were pointed out as necessary ones:—

- (a) that the articles locally supplied were not imported into India in a finished or partly finished state;
- (b) that the price was not in excess of that at which similar articles could be obtained on indent through the Secretary of State; and
- (c) that the quality was not inferior to that of English supplies.

In the same Resolution it was mentioned that only firms of recognised standing and whose shops were fitted with the necessary plant would be considered eligible to tender for the supply of the class of articles which it was decided to obtain locally, and Local Governments were requested to furnish lists of those firms within their jurisdiction which they considered should be entitled to the privilege of tendering, together with lists of the principal machines in the shops of each firm and the means possessed for testing both the raw material and the finished product. The Resolution also proceeded to lay down certain checks which were considered essential to insure that the articles were manufactured in India from the raw material, that the relative prices of English and Indian supplies were properly compared and ascertained, and that the raw material employed and, when necessary, the finished product were properly tested.

These orders were duly approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

3. In Resolution No. 226 M., dated the 14th June 1892, the conditions as regards the tests to be applied to the raw material and, when necessary, to the finished product which were previously mentioned were re-stated. Attention was at the same time drawn to the reasons already stated, which induced Government to relax, as a tentative measure, the rules previously in force, and to this Resolution was appended a list of the firms recommended by the various Local Governments as eligible to tender for the local supply of the class of articles previously mentioned, and specifications showing the conditions as regards test and manufacture that are prescribed by the Director General of Stores, India Office, in the case of iron and steel work procured from England for use in India.

4. The manufacture in India of articles of the kind alluded to has, it is believed, extended since the date of the orders above quoted, and it is understood that several of the principal engineering firms in India now possess the apparatus necessary for the proper testing both of the raw material and of the finished product. It is possible that indenting officers are not aware of the full extent to which the orders permit them to supply themselves from Indian sources, or the extent to which the capacities of Indian engineering firms have been developed; and the Governor General in Council, continuing to realize the advantages, *ceteris paribus*, of obtaining supplies in India, desires again to draw the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject. It is understood that the engineering firms in question are willing to give all necessary information to indenting departments and to Local Governments as to the classes of articles which they are prepared to supply under existing rules and under due guarantee as regards the application of sufficient tests as to quality of material and workmanship; and the Government of India are desirous that the fullest use should be made, subject to the prescribed precautions, of the liberty which the Resolutions give to procure supplies in India.

5. The Local Governments are requested also to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of any other firms which they consider to be qualified, both from their position as engineering firms of recognised standing and also from their possessing the necessary testing plant, to be entitled to tender for the supply of articles procurable locally under the existing rules. Such recommendations of the Local Governments will be duly considered by the Government of India with a view to the names of the firms in question being added to the list appended to Public Works Department Resolution No. 226 M., dated 16th June 1892.

Moreover, should Local Governments and Administrations find that the progress of manufacture in India has now rendered it possible to add new articles to the list appended to the Resolution by Government of India in Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, they are

requested to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinions on the subject with a view to the necessary additions being made to the list.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information and guidance.

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STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Finance and Commerce Department.
ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Stores.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1426 S.R.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1895.

No. 1426 S.R.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
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RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1895.

READ again the following papers on the subject of supply of Indian-manufactured stores:—

- (1) Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, consolidating the then existing rules regarding the procedure to be employed in obtaining for the public service supplies of stores of other than Indian origin or manufacture.
- (2) Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891.
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In the first of the Resolutions cited above, the rules on the subject of the supply of articles of European manufacture required for the public service in India and the preparation of annual returns of expenditure on stores and their transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India were published in a consolidated form and applied to stores required for Imperial and Provincial services and Incorporated Local Funds, but not to those required for Excluded Local Funds. In these rules it was laid down that all articles required for the public service which cannot be manufactured in India are, as an almost invariable rule, to be obtained on indent through the Secretary of State.

2. In the Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June 1891, cited above, the Government of India, after due consideration of the representations made from time to time by the leading engineering and other firms in India with reference to the prohibitions against obtaining stores in India, relaxed the rules as a tentative measure. With a view to the encouragement of local industries and the development of technical education, and in the hope of effecting economy in the public administration both by actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England, they authorized, in certain cases, the local purchase of the less important manufactured articles of iron and steel made up in India from imported materials and ordinarily required for Public Works other than Railways. This relaxation of the then existing rules referred only to articles the certain want of which could not be anticipated, and the

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- (a) that the articles locally supplied were not imported into India in a finished or partly finished state ;
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NO. 1426 S.R.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1895.

File No 380
13-5-95.