

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 6
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 109

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

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அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	<u>609</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் : <u>25-2-1892</u>		198 ~~X~~

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

3 Sheets

ஆவண, கா-1-18,006-15-6-87.

[Handwritten signature]

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following:—

No. 473.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS, etc.
Stores.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1892.

Read the following despatch—

No. 1 (Financial), dated 7th January 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your letter, dated the 28th of July 1891, transmitting the returns of expenditure in India on stores for the year 1888-89.

2. I observe with pleasure that the proportion of stores manufactured in India continues to increase, but it appears that in some cases articles made in Europe have been treated as if they had been made in India. Care should be taken that all stores included in the column "Stores manufactured in India and substituted for Imported Stores" are *bona fide* manufactured in India, as otherwise these annual returns will not serve any useful purpose.

3. According to the return furnished by the Indo-European Telegraph Department, gut-tapercha cable was purchased in India for Rs99,998, and it is estimated that it would have cost Rs1,89,709 had it been procured through this office. This discrepancy is so great that I request that copies of the specifications to which these cables were made may be sent home as they may be of service to the Store Department.

4. A report * by the Director General of Stores on some of the purchases made in India is enclosed, and the necessary communications on the points raised therein should be made by you

* Dated 3rd December 1891.

to the Departments concerned.

5. In my despatch dated the 6th of November 1890, No. 27 (Financial—Stores), I conveyed my approval of your decision that European stores should not be purchased in India merely to avoid the lapse of a grant, and I trust that this ruling will be strictly and generally applied.

Report by Director General of Stores, dated 3rd December 1891.

With reference to the annexed India Finance and Commerce letter, No. 200 of 28th July 1891, forwarding returns showing the expenditure on stores for the year 1888-89, the tabulated statement in paragraph 2 shows a satisfactory reduction in the value of imported stores purchased in India, the decrease being steady during the last three years and very considerable in the year in question. Omitting malt liquor, there is, as pointed out in the same paragraph, a growing increase in the amount expended on stores manufactured in India and substituted for imported stores.

The total expenditure on stores in 1888-89 is considerably less than in 1887-88, so that the extended use of native products is greater than might at first appear. The proportion which the expenditure on local products bears to the total expenditure of the last three years is as under:—

	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure on local products.	Percentage.
1886-87	4,40,22,716	67,74,737	About 15
1887-88	3,81,55,201	82,17,330	" 22
1888-89	3,05,97,065	81,37,988	" 26

The additional information referred to in paragraph 3 of the India letter and now furnished for the first time has added to the value of the returns. It is noticed, however, that the information is not given in all the returns.

With reference to paragraphs 4 and 5, it is satisfactory to note that the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab have been addressed by the Government of India relative to large local purchases of imported stores and cautioned accordingly.

Turning to the abstract the items which call for remark appear to be the following:—

Canvas, Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, Cotton, Linen, and Silk goods, India Rubber goods, Paper and Pasteboard, Printing and Lithographic materials, Stationery and other stores not specified.—All shew a reduction in the value of imported stores supplied by this office (column 2) and purchased in India (column 3), and an increase in the utilization of stores produced locally (column 4).

Cordage and Rope.—The value in columns 2 and 3 is largely increased whilst that in column 4 is reduced. India is prolific in suitable fibres for cordage and rope, and has several steam factories. It is thought, therefore, that local manufactures might supplant imported cordage and rope to a greater extent than is shown.

Leather and Manufactures of leather, and Wood, Articles of.—Show an increase of over 100 per cent. in the value of imported stores purchased in India.

Machinery and Tools and Plant.—Show a considerable diminution in the value of imported stores purchased in India, and, apparently therefore, a closer adherence to the regulations.

METALS—

Brass.—The value of imported brass purchased in India in 1888-89 was more than four times that of 1887-88.

Iron.—The value of importations, still high, has steadily decreased during the three years shown in the abstract. It is noted, however, that the value of the local products also shows a decrease on the year 1887-88.

The following remarks apply to the individual returns:—

No. 5, Hyderabad.—This Department purchased locally pipes of European manufacture to the value of R22,887, and furnishes no explanation.

No. 8, Bengal.—It is thought that many of the items on pages 12 to 50 should have been entered in Part 2 instead of Part 3, as some of them are evidently not made in India and the great majority are similar to supplies obtained from makers of scientific and educational instruments in Europe. If it should happen that these should belong to Part 2, it would be of interest to know, for comparison, how the English rates were obtained. If taken from maker's catalogues, it should be borne in mind that these prices are subject to discount, as is the case when such purchases are made by this office.

The same return shows in Part II the purchase of a Carter's Disintegrator, Printing, Sewing, and Weighing Machinery, and 7,000 yards of serge, but affords no explanation. Large purchases of iron are also shown in the same part.

No. 10, Madras.—Shows under Part III the purchase of iron safes to the value of R12,345. It is presumed that these were of *bona fide* local make; but it may be well to observe that several of the large English makers have active agents in India.

No. 13, Bombay Mint.—A considerable loss has been incurred by the purchase in India of coke at R41-7 and R45 per ton as against the estimated cost (R30-6-1 per ton) if obtained through this office.

No. 15, Mathematical Instrument Department.—This Department furnishes no explanation of numerous purchases in India of European stores at prices in excess of those paid by this office. It seems desirable that explanation of such departures from the regulations should be furnished in future.

Nos. 22 to 35, Military and Marine Departments.—The returns of Military and Marine Expenditure are dealt with separately.

No. 37, Indo-European Telegraph Department.—Shows that guttaperecha cable of the estimated cost of R1,89,709, if obtained through this office, was made in India for R99,998. It is considered desirable that copies of the specifications to which these cables were made should be sent home, as it is thought that they may be of service.

No. 39, Madras Public Works Department.—This Department purchased iron and steel at an estimated loss of R3,880. As pointed out in my report of 8th November 1890, it would be advisable to obtain future supplies through the Secretary of State. It also purchased two portable steam engines at an estimated loss of R1,109, but affords no explanation.

No. 40, Rajputana Public Works Department.—Shows the purchase of eight conservancy carts of European make. It is thought that carts of local make might have been substituted. It is understood that they might be procured in Bombay and in Cawnpore or its neighbourhood.

No. 44, Hyderabad Public Works Department.—The value of European stores purchased in India exceeds the combined value of the stores supplied by this office and those made in India. Large purchases of European pipes and metals are shown.

No. 49, Central Provinces Public Works Department.—The letter (No. 103—8278, dated 22nd November 1889) from the Secretary to Chief Commissioner attached to this return, states that iron pipes to the value of R4,156, shown in the column of stores made in India, were purchased locally, as Messrs. Macfarlane & Co.'s agent was at hand to give advice and assistance, and as there would have been difficulty in sending home the necessary explanatory drawings. Apart from the question whether this explanation can be considered as entirely satisfactory, it would appear that the pipes should have been shown in the column referring to local purchase of European stores, the Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. referred to being apparently a Glasgow firm.

No. 51, Military Works Department.—Large local purchases of European stores which are explained as being necessary to meet urgent requirements and avoid lapse of grants.

Some of the railway returns show considerable local purchases of European stores which, however, are, except in the case of the North-Western Railway, explained. The attention of the Manager of this railway might be drawn to the omission.

Looking at the returns generally it is found that the reasons given for local purchases of European stores are urgency and a desire to avoid lapse of grants. With regard to the former of these reasons, it is thought that demands by telegram, where necessary, might considerably obviate the necessity for such purchases. With regard to the desire to avoid lapse of grants, it will be seen from the enclosures to India Finance and Commerce letter No. 234 of 5th August 1890, annexed, that the Government of India has ruled that this is not an adequate reason for infringing the regulations.

ORDERED, that copy be forwarded to the Public Works Department, with the request that copies of the specifications referred to in paragraph 3 of the despatch may be furnished to the India Office.

Ordered also, that copy be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Military and Revenue and Agricultural Departments, to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, and to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

By order,

J. E. O'CONOR,

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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4 P. 37 p. 37
None can be traced in the Secretariat

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Finance and Commerce Department.

ACCOUNTS, etc.
Stores.

RESOLUTION.

To

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND
ADMINISTRATIONS
" PUBLIC WORKS, MILITARY, AND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.
" SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
" MINT MASTERS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Financial Department.

Order of 15th February 1892, No. 198

*Communicated to departments
of the Secretariat.*

1 True extract/

*W. B. D. C.
Ag. Under Secretary.*

No. 473.

Dated Calcutta, the 6th February 1892.

Forwarding copy of despatch from Secretary of
reviewing the returns of expenditure on stores
the year 1888-89.

G. I. C. P. O. - No. 704 F. C. D. - 6202 - 1216. J. D. C.

To The Public Works Department.

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" Military do -

" Revenue do -

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Govt. of 18 | Madras.

To

The Public Works Dept

No. 2540-1W 428-9-86 5517C
 " 2485-6W - 15-8-88 8-12-7
 " 2186-7W - 12-8-87
 " 2300W - 25-8-70
 " 3822C - 20-7-70 2412-2W
 " 4506C - 3-11-50 417-12-71
 " 4773C - 20-11-70
 " 330C - 20-1-71
 " 430C - 26-1-71
 " 522-30-23-2-71
 " 579W - 2-3-71
 " 4876C - 24-10-71
 " 5237C - 23-11-71

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Proceedings, dated 15 February 1892
 No. 198

Subject.

Communicating to the
 departments of the Secretariat
 resolution of the Govt of India
 forwarding copy of Despatch
 from the Secy of State re-
 viewing the provisions of re-
 penditure on Stores for the
 year 1888-89.

RS

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22-2-92