

by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi?

(b) What is the value of these equipments?

(c) Is it a fact the said tenders were publicly opened at the appointed date on the 22nd September, 1952?

(d) Is it a fact that after the opening of the tenders the date for receiving more tenders was extended?

(e) Why has time been extended after opening of the tenders and in how many cases such procedure, without rejecting all tenders, has been adopted?

(f) Is it a fact that some foreign firms were interested to make new offers?

(g) How many more tenders were received as a result of the extension date?

(h) What is the policy laid down after opening of the public tenders?

(i) Is it the policy of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, to permit the tenderers to change their rates after they are made public?

(j) What instructions do Government propose to issue to observe the sanctity of the tenders?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buraogain):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6 lakhs approximately.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Time was extended in this case as the prospective tenderers did not get enough time to quote. The tender notice was sent for publication in the Indian Trade Journal, on 30th August 1952, for tenders to be opened on 22nd September 1952, but the tender notice actually appeared in the Journal in its issue dated 13th September 1952. Thus there was only a week for the tenderers to give their quotations.

There were complaints that the Trade had not been given sufficient time to quote, particularly, those firms which had to consult their Principals abroad. It was also felt that there was not sufficient competition (only 4 tenders having been received of which only one was to the specifications) and that the rates quoted were on the high side. It was therefore decided by the Deputy Director General (Supplies and Disposals), that quotations should be called for again. The firms which had quoted first, were also given the chance to re-quote their offers and one of the firms which had quoted the lowest first time actually reduced its tender by Rs. 54,000 while re-quoting.

Tenders are not invited ordinarily afresh after opening them. It is only in exceptional cases that this is done.

(f) Yes, Sir.

The lathes in question are imported ones and not produced locally.

(g) Three more tenders were received as a result of the extension.

(h) After opening the tenders in public, the most suitable tender(s) in respect of prices, delivery, particulars, etc., is/are accepted and action taken to place orders in the usual way.

(i) Tendered rates are not allowed to be changed except when for special reasons, the prices and other terms, are to be negotiated with the tendering firms which then get equal chances to revise their quotations.

(j) An elaborate procedure has already been prescribed by which the sanctity of tenders is duly maintained.

#### ECONOMY MEASURES TAKEN BY DELHI STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

**446. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Delhi State Electricity Board to economise expenditure and what financial controls are exercised by Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Board are examining a proposal for reducing the recurring expenditure on clerical staff by preparation of consumers bills and other statistics with the aid of sorting and duplicating machines. Although Government do not exercise any direct control on the finances of the Board, whose functions and powers in this respect are defined by statute, the following provisions in the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948 vest sufficient powers in the Government to have an overall picture of the finances of the State Electricity Boards and to impose their decisions in some cases:—

(i) Under Section 61 of the Act, the Board have to submit their annual financial statement giving estimated capital and revenue receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year as well as statement of salaries of the members and servants of the Board and other particulars to be placed before the Parliament. The Board has to take into account any comments made in the Parliament.

(ii) Under Section 63, Government can make subventions to the Board and in doing so impose suitable terms of financial control.

(iii) Under Sections 64 and 65 of the Act, Government can impose terms and conditions of loans granted by it or in according permission to the Board to borrow loans.

(iv) Under Section 69 of the Act, apart from providing concurrent audit of the accounts of the Board, the audited accounts have also to be published and placed for all at a reasonable price. The Board has further to comply with the orders of the Government that may be passed on the audited reports of the Board.

No scheme costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs can be taken in hand by the Board unless it has the approval of the Central Electricity Authority. In case the Board do not accept the recommendations of the Authority, the Scheme has to be referred to the Government for their approval.

**EXPORT OF INDIAN FILMS**

447. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many Indian films were exported to West Pakistan every year during the past four years?

(b) What was the income earned by Government by these exports?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Information regarding the number of cinematograph films exported is not recorded in official statistics.

(b) Nil, as there is no export duty on exposed films.

**INVITATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER FROM NAGA HILLS PEOPLE**

448. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Prime Minister received any invitation from any group of people of Naga Hills prior to his departure for the Eastern tour to include Naga Hills in his tour programme?

(b) Is it a fact that the Prime Minister did not include Naga Hills in his tour programme?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) I received a large number of invitations from various parts of the Tribal Areas in the North East Frontier and Assam. Among them was one, discourteously worded, from some people in the Naga Hills.

(b) I was unable to find time during my brief visit to go to the Naga Hills District. But I visited Mau in Manipur State, which is on the border of this District. I hope I shall have an opportunity of visiting the Naga Hills in the future.

**PETROLEUM AND KEROSENE OIL**

449. **Shri Amlad All:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the income, in the shape of taxes, on an average obtained annually by

the Government of India on petrol and Kerosene oil; and

(b) the total amount annually allocated to the Government of Assam for each of these items by the Government of India?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain):** (a) Worked on the last 3 years' figures, the annual average income from taxes comes to Rs. one crore, sixty lakhs from Petrol and Kerosene.

(b) No portion of the Central Excise Duty is allocated as such to Assam or any other State Government.

**PURCHASE OF HANDLOOM PRODUCTS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

450. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Central Government decided in 1949 or 1950 to purchase at least one third of their own requirement of cotton textiles in the shape of handloom products?

(b) In accordance with that decision have the Government of India purchased any handloom products?

(c) If so, (i) for what value in 1950, 1951 and 1952; (ii) what is the quantity in yards; (iii) how much from each State; and (iv) for what departments?

(d) Have Government decided to purchase more?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 29.]

(d) This will depend on the ability of the industry to undertake manufacture according to required specifications.

**EXPORT OF FRUITS**

451. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of Indian fruits increased in 1951-52 in comparison with that in 1950-51;

(b) the main varieties of fruits which are exported; and

(c) whether there is any scheme under consideration for developing the export trade in fruits.

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes.

(b) *Dry fruits.*—Cashew nuts and kernels, walnuts, almonds, pista, etc.