

[Translation]

mittee;

Maternity Leave Facility

1357. SHRI MUMTAZANSARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to discontinue the maternity leave facility on the birth of the third child as reported in 'Jan Satta' dated November 25, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). a proposal to restrict grant of Maternity Benefit to the woman worker only upto two living children is under examination. The details of the proposal are yet to be worked out. As such it is not possible to furnish the details.

[English]

Committee to Streamline Existing Policy/ Procedures in DGS&D

1358. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted to streamline the policy/procedures being followed in Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals to serve as a model set up for Government procurements in line with the changes in the economic policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received the recommendations from the Com-

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Supply's Memo dated 14-9-93, setting out the Composition & Terms of reference of the Subject Committee is enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e). as per the Department's aforesaid Memo dated 14.9.93 the Committee is required to submit its recommendations to the Government within four months. The same are awaited.

STATEMENT

No.P.III-24(5)/93
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce
Department of Supply
(Poorti Vibhag)

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011,
Dated: the 14th September, 1993.

MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Review of existing laws and procedures - Setting up of a Review Group regarding.

The new Liberalised Economic Policy of the Government of India among other things lays emphasis on streamlining and simplifying rules and procedures that have been in vogue for quite some time. The

necessity to revise and update the existing set of rules and procedures have also been felt in the Department of Supply for some time. Representation have also been received from time to time from various quarters in this connection for simplification of rules and procedures followed in the DGS&D

as the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India.

Keeping in view the above, it has been decided by the Department of Supply, Government of India to constitute a Committee with the following composition:

(i) DG(S&D) and Ex-officio Addl. Secretary	- Chairman
(ii) Joint Secretary, Department of Supply	- Member
(iii) Financial Adviser, Deptt. of Supply	- Member
(iv) Chief Controller of Accounts, D/o Supply	- Member
(v) A Rep. from M/o Rlys.	- Member
(vi) A Rep. from M/O Defence	- Member
(vii) A Rep. from M/O Urban Development	- Member
(viii) A Rep. from M/O Home Affairs	- Member
(ix) A Rep. from Deptt. of Public Enterprises	- Member
(x) Director(CDN), DGS&D	- Member Secretary

Whenever considered necessary, the Committee may coopt non-official members of concerned Organisation/Associations having necessary experience/knowledge in the relevant field to have the benefit of their views.

Economic Policy of liberalisation, taking also into account the decentralisation of ad-hoc purchases from the DGS&D to the indenting Ministries/Departments.

2. The terms of the reference for the Committee will be:
- (i) To suggest the changes in the Procedure and Policy in the matter of purchase by DGS&D in line with the emerging economic environment on account of the new Economic environment on account of the new

- (ii) In line with the changes indicated under (i) above
- (a) To simplify the existing Manual of Office Procedure for Supplies, Inspection and Disposals of the DGS&D with a view to achieve the aim of efficiency, economy and speed in purchases.

- (b) To suggest improvement in the System and Procedure of financial payment for the purchases by and on behalf of Government with a view to cut down delays and reduce paper work.
- (iii) Any other, related issues as specifications, inspection Registration, Testing, Reorganisation of the DGS&D etc.
3. The Committee should complete the assigned task within 4 months and submit its recommendations to the Government for consideration.

Sd/-
(A. Ramaswamy) IAS
Director
Tele: 3018486

To

All Members of the Committee.

Copy to:- PS to Secretary(Supply).

Export Potentials of Indian Terry Towels

1359. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian terry towel are in great demand in the international market;

(b) if so, the total value of the terry towels exported annually from India during the last three years and the particulars of the countries which import the same;

(c) whether a substantial part of the quota allowed to India under the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) remains unutilised as only a small percentage of the Textiles produced in the country is exported;

(d) if so, the total value of the textiles exported per annum by India presently, and the reasons for lesser export; and

(e) the steps the Government have taken or propose to take to boost the export of Indian textiles particularly terry towels and explore the new markets therefor in view of the high export potentials.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Exports of Terry-Towels from India during the last three years were as given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (in Rs. Cr.)</i>
1990-91	48.44
1991-92	55.90
1992-93	100.10

Source: The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council

Over 90% of the exports are directed to USA, UK, France, Canada, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Denmark and Greece, taken together. Terry-Towels are under quota restrictions in USA and EEC. During Jan-Oct'93 Quota utilisation in USA was 91% while in EEC, it was 48%. The low utilisation in EEC was due to the fact that quotas were introduced only in 1992.

(e) The Textile Industry was made aware of the considerable potential for ex-