

THE
SENATE OF PAKISTAN
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

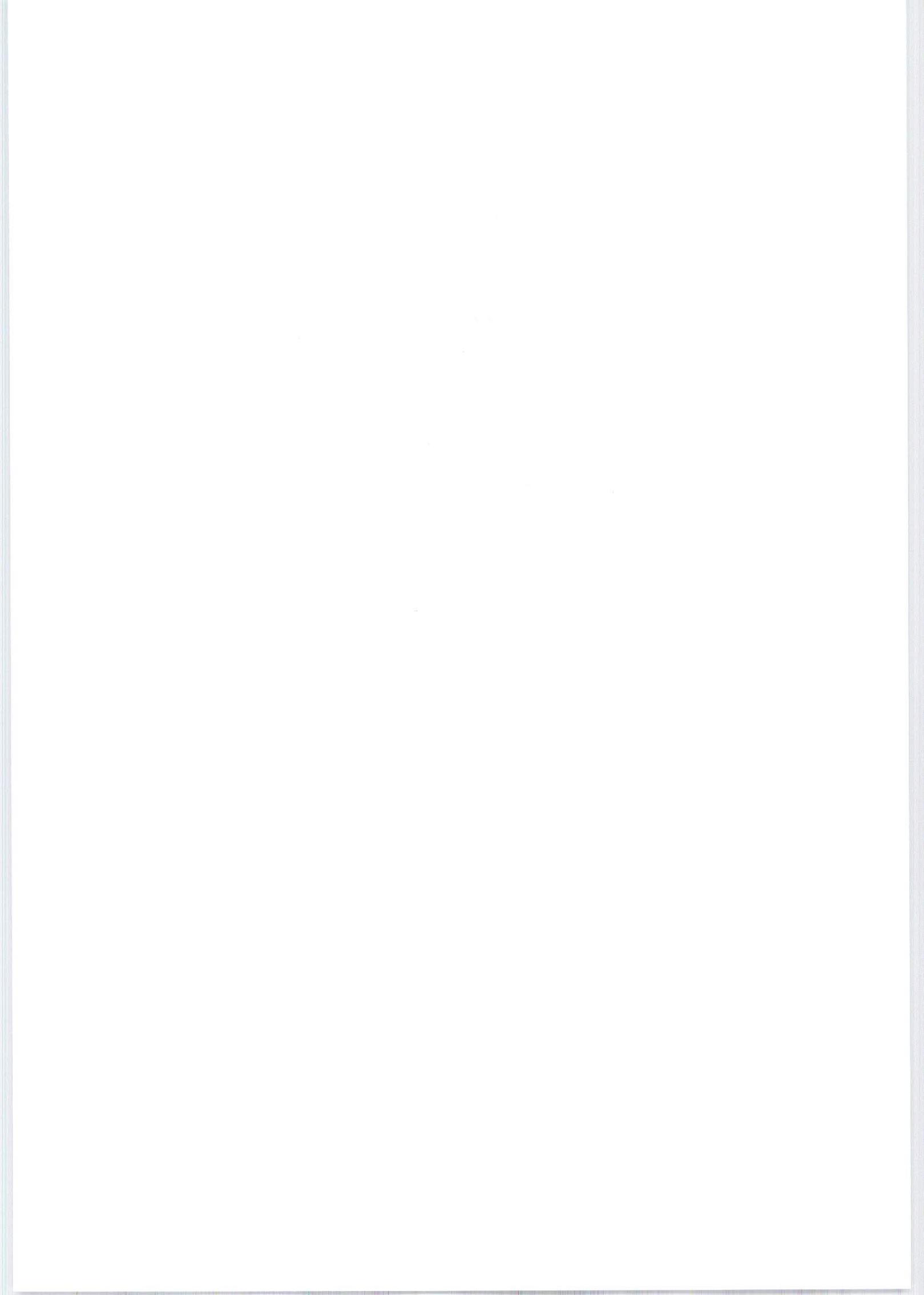
Friday, December 6, 1974

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SENATE DEBATES
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Friday, December 6, 1974

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Chamber, (State Bank Building), Islamabad, at ten of the clock in the morning, Mr. Deputy Chairman (Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan) in the Chair.

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Haji Sayed Hussain Shah: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg leave of the House to move motion for Mir Abdul Wahid Kurd.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Stay for a minute. Let me examine few motions.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Yes, Haji Sayed Hussain Shah.

Haji Sayed Hussain Shah: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg leave of the House to move a motion that Mir Abdul Wahid Kurd, Member of the Senate, who is confined in Quetta jail, may kindly be granted leave for the current session.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Senator, Haji Sayed Hussain Shah has requested that Mir Abdul Wahid Kurd may be given leave. Has he the leave of the House?

(The Leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Chairman: The leave is granted.

The Second motion is in the name of Haji Sayed Hussain Shah.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *Re:* LOSS IN SALE OF COARSE
RICE DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF TCP

Haji Sayed Hussain Shah: I beg leave of the Senate to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Senate to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely, that Trading Corporation of Pakistan sold 30,000 tons coarse rice at US Dollars 425 per metric ton to a Pakistani firm working in Dubai. This firm did not lift the rice and later on gave fresh offer from Shirja under fake names at US Dollars 225 per metric ton. Trading Corporation of Pakistan without taking legal action against this firm, sold the same rice to the same person at Dollars 200 per ton less than before. The Trading Corporation of Pakistan personnel and other Government officials illegally earned lacs of rupees in this deal. The loss of US Dollars 60,00,000 to the Government in this deal has caused a great concern and resentment in the public.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Yes, Rao Abdus Sattar, what does the Government say?

Rao Abdus Sattar: Actually Mr. Akhtar has to defend this motion but he is in the National Assembly. If we can postpone it till tomorrow and discuss it tomorrow, he will be here. He said that he had already made a statement before this august House previously. He said he would be in a better position to contest this adjournment motion. If he agrees and if your honour allows, then we may discuss this motion tomorrow otherwise it is opposed.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: If you want to make a statement on the facts of the case, whether you admit the facts or deny the facts then it is all right, otherwise, I think, it is not the domain of the Minister to determine the admissibility of a motion. It is for the Chair to decide. Naturally, we as Members of this House can discuss whether the motion is in order or not.

You do not want to make any statement, therefore, we will check whether it fulfils all the qualifications of the rules or it does not.

Rao Abdus Sattar: Yes, Sir.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah Jillani: I follow the point of view. We would submit that first the admissibility is to be discussed, and on technical grounds we may contest, and then we may make a statement on the merits of the matter as well. Therefore, on technical grounds Mr. Akhtar would like to contest the merits and then, of course, the Minister-in-Charge would make a statement on the matter.

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar: Mr. Chairman, there is no harm if the adjournment motion is taken up tomorrow. As the honourable Member is requesting let it be taken tomorrow. There is no harm.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: If it is the consensus of the House, I have no hesitation to defer it for the next day.

Voices: No objection.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Next item No. 2.

MOTION *Re*: APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO DRAFT
SENATE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. Deputy Chairman: It is 'Further consideration of the motion for the constitution of a Special Committee to draw up fresh Rules of Procedure of the Senate'.

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar: Mr. Chairman, I have moved this motion sometime back in the Senate and the worthy Leader of the House has very kindly told me in the morning that the Government has accepted this motion in principle although they are not approving the names which I have given in this motion. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that the worthy Leader of the House may bring an amendment before this House naming the personnel of the Committee as he likes. It is upto him. I leave it entirely to him. I will accept whatever amendment he tables.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: There was an understanding that you will make some arrangement with the Chairman in the Chamber and both the parties will make some arrangement.

Rao Abdus Sattar: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have agreed that a Committee be formed to amend the Rules of Procedure of the Senate. Now our Minister of State, Malik Akhtar, is busy in the National Assembly. He told me to consult Khawaja Sahib and the Leader of the Opposition so that we may be able to put before the House the list of the names of the Senators, who will work in the framing of the rules.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Do you want some time?

Rao Abdus Sattar: Yes, Sir. Let Mr. Akhtar come. He is busy in the National Assembly. Then, we will be able to settle and finalise this.

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar: Any time during the today's sitting.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: During the proceedings of the House. Do you accept this?

Rao Abdus Sattar: For the next meeting we will be able to submit the names of the Senators.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: But make sure you will meet Khawaja Safdar after the close of the Session.

Rao Abdus Sattar: Yes, Khawaja Sahib and the Leader of the House.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Kindly make an arrangement for a meeting between those persons who are concerned with the issue. Thank you. It is deferred for the next day. Now, No. 3.

MOTION Re: CRISIS IN PAKISTAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

خواجہ محمد صفدر: جناب چیئرمین! سابقہ جمعہ کو میں اس تحریک کے متعلق اپنی گزارشات پیش کر رہا تھا۔ ابھی میں ابتدا ہی میں تھا کہ ایوان ماقوی کر دیا گیا۔ میں سابقہ امور کی طرف اختصار کے ساتھ توجہ دلاتے ہوئے اپنی تقریر کو آگے بڑھانے کی کوشش کروں گا۔

جناب چیئرمین! میں نے عرض کیا تھا کہ ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری اس ملک کی پریمیئر انڈسٹری ہے اس کے متعلق میں نے یہ گزارش کی تھی کہ ہمارے ملک میں اس وقت ۱۴ ٹیکسٹائل مابین کام کر رہی ہیں۔ جن میں ۳۲ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار کے قریب کرگے کام کرتے ہیں۔ ستمبر ۱۹۷۴ء میں ۵ کروڑ ۸۳ لاکھ ۱۸ ہزار گز کپڑا ہماری ملوں نے تیار کیا اور ۶ کروڑ ۸۸ لاکھ ۳۴ ہزار پونڈ سوت تیار کیا۔ ان ملوں میں ایک لاکھ ۵۴ ہزار مزدور کام کرتے ہیں اور وہ ۲۹ کروڑ ۴۶ لاکھ ۲۵ ہزار روپے سالانہ اجرت کے طور پر، حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

جناب والا! جہاں تک برآمدات کا تعلق ہے اگر روٹی کو نکال بھی دیا جائے تو پھر بھی صرف کپڑے کی برآمدات ۱۹۷۲-۷۳ء میں ۳۲۲۶۱۷ کروڑ روپیہ کی مالیت کی تھیں۔ ۱۹۷۳-۷۴ء مارچ تک یعنی ۹ ماہ میں ۲۵۳۶۱۸ کروڑ روپے کا سوت اور کپڑا ہم نے برآمد کیا ہے۔

Mr. M. Rafi Raza: Excuse me for the interruption. If my friend will excuse me. As it is Friday will you, Mr. Chairman please ask which Members will speak. As the mover of the resolution he has half an hour, and whoever will wind up from this side will have half an hour. We would preferably like to have the whole debate closed today. I shall be grateful if you could just settle this matter before we proceed.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : میرے خیال میں آپ صحیح فرماتے ہیں۔

We have got only one hour at our disposal, adjust

کرنا ہوگا۔ It can be deferred to another day میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ

ہاؤس میں سے اس issue پر اور کون کون بولے گا؟

Syed Qaim Ali Shah Jillani: Sir, I would like to speak after the Members from the Opposition and from this side, and then finally it may be wound up.

خواجہ محمد صفدر: جناب والا! اتنی بڑی صنعت جس پر ہمارے ملک

کی معیشت کا انحصار ہے۔ اس کی تباہی اور بربادی دیکھ کر دل خون کے آنسو

روتا ہے۔ جناب چیئرمین! آپ اور اس معزز ایوان کے معزز رکن جانتے ہیں کہ

سال رواں کی ابتدا سے لیکر حال تک نہ صرف یہ کہ ٹیکسٹائل ملوں کے مالکان

بلکہ حکومت کے معزز وزراء صاحبان اور ذمہ دار احباب کی جانب سے بھی اس

بات کا اقرار کیا گیا ہے کہ ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری عظیم بحران سے دوچار ہے

اور ٹیکسٹائل ملوں کی جانب سے یہ مطالبہ کیا جاتا رہا ہے کہ انہیں ایک

شفٹ بند کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے۔ ٹیکسٹائل ملوں کی جانب سے گذشتہ

دسمبر بلکہ اکتوبر ۱۹۷۳ء سے یہ مطالبہ کیا جاتا رہا ہے کہ سوت اور کپڑے

پر سے برآمدی ڈیوٹی ہٹائی جائے لیکن یہ مطالبہ درخور اعتنا نہ سمجھا گیا

اور صورت حال یہاں تک پہنچی کہ اس ملک کی سب سے بڑی خام پیداوار یعنی

روئی جس پر اس صنعت کا انحصار ہے اور جس کی کم و بیش دس گیارہ لاکھ

گائٹھیں ہم برآمد کر کے نہایت قیمتی زر مبادلہ کماتے ہیں۔ اس کی طرف سے

ہا ہا کار میچ گئی۔ مارکیٹ میں کوئی شخص روئی اٹھانے والا نہیں تھا

کیونکہ اس کے دام اتنے گر گئے تھے کہ کاشتکاروں کو اس کی اصل قیمت

بھی وصول نہیں ہو رہی تھی۔ mill owners کے گودام سوت اور کپڑے

سے بھرے پڑے تھے۔ سوت کی برآمد کی یہ حالت ہو گئی کہ اگر جنوری

۱۹۷۳ء میں ہم نے ۳۴۴۶۵ کروڑ پونڈ کا سوت برآمد کیا تھا تو جنوری

۱۹۷۴ء میں ۱۲۵۶۴ کروڑ پونڈ کا سوت برآمد کیا۔ فروری ۱۹۷۳ء میں ۳۲۹

[Khawaja Mohammad Safdar]

کروڑ پونڈ برآمد کیا تو فروری ۱۹۷۳ء میں ۱۰۶۶۸ کروڑ پونڈ کا برآمد کیا۔ اگر مارچ ۱۹۷۳ء میں ۴۳۲۶۸ کروڑ پونڈ برآمد کیا تھا تو مارچ ۱۹۷۳ء میں ۲۱۷۷۳ کروڑ پونڈ کا سوت برآمد کیا۔ اپریل ۱۹۷۳ء میں ۳۷۵۶۲ کروڑ پونڈ کا سوت برآمد کیا تو اپریل ۱۹۷۳ء میں ۱۳۲۶۳ کروڑ پونڈ کا برآمد کیا اور پھر جون میں جناب والا! ہماری سوت کی برآمد صرف ۲۰ فی صد رہ گئی جس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا اور جس کا اعتراف سابقہ وزیر خزانہ محترم ڈاکٹر مبشر حسن صاحب نے بھی اس طرح کیا تھا کہ ہماری کم و بیش ۱۵۰ ملوں میں سے ۷۵ فی صد ملیں بیکار رہیں اور ۲۷ ملوں ایسی ہیں کہ جن کے قرضہ جات ان کے ادا شدہ سرمائے سے تجاوز کر گئے ہیں اور وہ دیوالیہ ہو گئی ہیں۔ پھر انہوں نے ایک اسکیم پیش کی جو ناقابل قبول تھی اور جو آج تک قبول نہیں ہوئی۔ اس لئے میں اس اسکیم پر اپنا وقت صرف نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔

جناب والا! اس عظیم نقصان کی وجہ کیا تھی؟ اسکی سب سے بڑی وجہ یہ تھی کہ اکتوبر ۱۹۷۳ء تک سوت ہر لی جانے والی ایکسائز ڈیوٹی میں پانچ بار اضافہ کیا گیا۔ بیوپاری لوگ کہتے رہے اور ٹیکسٹائل ملوں کے مالکان یہ کہتے رہے کہ بین الاقوامی منڈیوں میں سوت کا بھاؤ گر رہا ہے۔ اس لئے ہم اس پوزیشن میں نہیں ہیں کہ ۴۰ فی صد برآمدی ڈیوٹی ادا کر سکیں۔ لہذا اس کو کم کیا جائے لیکن سابقہ وزیر خزانہ محترم ڈاکٹر صاحب اپنی ضد پر اڑے رہے کہ ڈیوٹی کم نہیں کی جائے گی اور تو اور ۱۲ جون ۱۹۷۳ء کو انہوں نے یہ اعلان فرمایا کہ برآمدی ڈیوٹی کم نہیں کی جائے گی جبکہ انکو معلوم تھا اور وہ جانتے تھے کہ جب بجٹ پیش ہوگا تو ڈیوٹی نصف کر دی جائے گی کیونکہ وہ خود کرنے والے تھے جس کے نتیجے میں مارکیٹ پر اور برا اثر پڑا سب سے افسوس ناک بات یہ تھی کہ جب بھی ڈیوٹی میں اضافہ کیا گیا تو سابقہ سودے جو ہمارے ملک کے بیوپاریوں نے غیر ملکی بیوپاریوں کے ساتھ کئے ہوئے تھے وہ سابقہ ڈیوٹی کے پیش نظر طے ہوئے تھے لیکن ان سودوں کو ڈیوٹی کے اس اضافہ سے مستثنیٰ قرار نہ دیا گیا۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جس

قیمت پر سودے ہوئے تھے، اس قیمت پر ہمارے بیوپاری غیر ملکی بیوپاریوں کو مال باہر نہ بھیج سکے جس پر غیر ملکی بیوپاری سراپا احتجاج بن گئے اور ان سودوں پر عائد کردہ ڈیوٹی کی وجہ سے مقدمہ بازی بھی ہوئی۔ سب کچھ ہوا۔ مجھے یاد ہے کہ ہماری گورنمنٹ کی اس پالیسی کی وجہ سے جاپان کا ایک وفد بھی اس سلسلے میں یہاں آیا۔ ہانگ کانگ سے بھی ایک وفد اسی سلسلے میں آیا کہ سابقہ سودوں کو نئی ڈیوٹی سے مستثنیٰ کیا جائے یا ہمیں مال دلایا جائے لیکن ہماری گورنمنٹ اس سے منہ نہ ہوئی اور بین الاقوامی منڈیوں نے ہم سے منہ موڑ لیا۔ وہ ہم سے روٹھ گئے اور انہیں روٹھنا چاہیے بھی تھا۔ میں انہیں الزام نہیں دیتا کیونکہ یہ الزام تو ہمارے اوپر آتا ہے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ ہانگ کانگ، جاپان اور ہمارے دوسرے بڑے بڑے گاہکوں نے ہم سے منہ موڑ لئے اور انہوں نے اپنی روٹی سوت اور کپڑے کی، انک کو پورا کرنے کے لئے دوسرے ممالک کو آرڈر دے دیئے۔

جناب چیئرمین! بد قسمتی سے دوسری وجہ اس کاروبار میں بحران کی ہمارے بین الاقوامی منہ کے شروع ہونے سے پیدا ہوئی بین الاقوامی recession شروع ہو گئی۔ recession کی وجہ تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ تھا۔ ہماری حکومت اگر کچھ عقل رکھتی تھی تو اسے یہ علم ہونا چاہیے تھا کہ تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے سے صنعتی بحران پیدا ہوگا، recession شروع ہوگی، منہ شروع ہوگا اور اس منہ سے ہماری برآمدات متاثر ہوگی۔ آپ بین الاقوامی دنیا کا کوئی اخبار کوئی رسالہ اٹھا کر دیکھ لیں خواہ اس کا تعلق اقتصادیات یا معاشیات سے ہو یا نہ ہو۔ انہوں نے شدہ سرخیوں کے ساتھ یہ خبریں شائع کیں کہ بین الاقوامی منڈیوں میں recession شروع ہو چکی ہے۔ لیکن ہمارے ارباب اقتدار خواب خرگوش میں محو تھے۔ وہ سوئے ہوئے تھے۔ انہیں دنیا کے حالات کا قطعی علم نہیں تھا اور اگر علم تھا تو کمبوٹر کی طرح آنکھیں بند کئے ہوئے تھے کہ بلی ہماری طرف نہیں آئے گی کیونکہ ہم نے آنکھیں بند کی ہوئی ہیں، انہوں نے ہر وقت دنیا میں منہ کے رجحان کا جائزہ نہ لیا اور تیسری وجہ اس بحران کی یہ پیدا ہوئی کہ جاپان جو ہم سے سوت

[Khawaja Mohammad Safdar]

اور کپڑا خریدتا تھا اس نے اپنے stock سے مال فووخت کرنا شروع کر دیا یعنی جو درآمد کنندگان تھے وہ برآمد کنندگان بن گئے۔ اسی طرح ہانگ کانگ نے کیا اور ہماری گورنمنٹ کو ہوش آیا بھی تو بجٹ کے وقت آیا اور نصف ڈیوٹی کم کر دی گئی۔ حال ہی میں باقی نصف ڈیوٹی بھی اڑادی گئی لیکن عقلمند لوگ کہہ گئے ہیں کہ :

ہر چہ دانا کند، کند نادان

نیک بعد از خرابی بیمار

یہ خرابی ان کی اپنی ذات تک رہتی، یہ ان کے گھر تک محدود رہتی تو اور بات تھی۔ ویسے تو میری دعا ہے کہ کسی کے ہاں خرابی پیدا نہ ہو۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ خود اپنی نا اہلی اور بے بصیرتی کی وجہ سے متاثر ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کی بے بصیرتی اور نا اہلی نے ملک کو ایسے موڑ پر لا کھڑا کیا ہے کہ اس ملک کی سب سے بڑی صنعت کے متعلق خود وزیر خزانہ صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ یہ sick mills ہیں۔ یہ بیمار ملیں ہیں۔ جناب والا! آپ جانتے ہیں اور میرے معزز دوست اس معزز ایوان کو بخوبی جانتے ہیں کہ اس ملک کی پیدائش کے فوراً بعد یہاں چند سوتی ملیں قائم کی گئیں اور اس صنعت نے حیران کن ترقی کی۔ ہمارے دیکھتے دیکھتے ایک مل کے مالک نے دوسری مل لگائی اور دوسری سے تیسری مل لگائی حتیٰ کہ انہوں نے مختلف شعبوں میں اپنے پاؤں پھیلا لئے۔ میرے دوستوں میں سے کبھی کبھی بعض بزرگ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم سوشلسٹ ہیں اس لئے میں ان کو یاد دلاتا ہوں کہ ان کا سب سے بڑا الزام یہ تھا کہ یہ لوگ جو پیسہ کمانے کے ہتھکنڈے خوب جانتے ہیں، لوگوں کو بیوقوف بنا کر وہ کروڑ پتی نہیں، ارب پتی بن گئے ہیں، یہ بائیس خاندان جو تھے تو وہ لوگ نالائق تو نہیں تھے۔ ٹھیک ہے میں مانتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے بے پناہ دولت غریبوں کے خون پسینے سے کمائی اور مجھے اس بات سے بھی اتفاق ہے کہ ان کے پاس اتنی دولت

نہیں رہنی چاہئے لیکن محترم وزیر صاحب میری یہ بات مانیں گے کہ وہ لوگ نالائق نہیں تھے۔ انہوں نے اپنی قابلیت سے، اپنی ہوشیاری سے اتنی اتنی بڑی صنعتی empires قائم کیں۔ دس دس ملیں۔ بیس بیس کارخانے قائم کئے۔ کیا اب وہ لوگ راتوں رات نا اہل ہو گئے؟ کیا داؤد، سہگل یا ولیکا یا آدم جی یا دوسرے لوگ جو اس کاروبار میں ہیں، کیا وہ راتوں رات نا اہل ہو گئے ہیں؟ ان کی وہ کاروباری صلاحیتیں کند ہو گئیں، زنگار خوردہ ہو گئی ہیں؟ وہ کاروبار جس میں انہوں نے کروڑوں روپے کمائے اسی میں وہ اب راتوں رات کروڑوں روپے گنوا رہے ہیں؟ ان کی ذہانت اب بھی وہی ہے۔ ان کی صلاحیت روپے کمانے کی اب بھی وہی ہے۔ ان میں سے اکثر و بیشتر نے اس دور حکومت کے دوران دنیا کے مختلف ممالک میں جا کر بڑے بڑے کارخانے نصب کر لئے ہیں۔ یہ اور مسئلہ ہے۔ یہ ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری بحران سے کیوں دوچار ہے؟ کیا یہ ان کا قصور نہیں ہے؟ تو کیا مال خریدنے والوں کا قصور ہے؟ جناب والا! آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اگر کارخانہ دار تین روپے گز کے حساب سے لٹھا دیں تو لوگ لے لیتے ہیں اور اگر پانچ روپے فی گز کے حساب سے دے رہے ہیں تو بھی ہم خرید لیتے ہیں۔ بلا احتجاج خرید لیتے ہیں، احتجاج کریں بھی تو کسی پر اثر نہیں ہوتا۔ کیا وجہ ہے اس مندے کی؟ میرے یہ دوست ذمہ دار ہیں۔ ان کی غلط معاشی پالیسیوں اور غلط اقتصادی پالیسیوں اور اگر specifically کہوں تو ان کی tariff کی غلط پالیسیوں نے ملک کو اس صورتحال سے دوچار کر دیا۔ آج صورتحال کیا ہے؟ یہ کاروبار دیوالیہ ہو گیا ہے۔

حضور والا! پرسوں اس سلسلے میں اس ایوان میں میرے ایک نشان زدہ سوال پر جس میں میں نے پوچھا تھا کہ ہمارے صنعتی اداروں کے حصص کی کل مالیت فلاں فلاں وقت کیا تھی؟ تو محترم وزیر خزانہ جو کہ موجود ہیں، اور میرے ایک اور محترم دوست کہہ رہے تھے کہ اب حصص کا بازار اونچا جا رہا ہے۔ قیمتیں بڑھ رہی ہیں۔ معلوم نہیں وہ کن حصص کی بات کر رہے تھے۔ جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہوا

[Khawaja Mohammad Safdar]

ہے ، میں ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کی بات کروں گا۔ دسمبر ۱۹۷۳ء میں ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کے حصص کی کل مالیت ۱۰۶۶ کروڑ روپے تھی اور ستمبر ۱۹۷۳ء میں یعنی نو ماہ بعد کی ۷۴۳۹ کروڑ تھی یعنی ۹ ماہ میں اس صنعت کو ۳۲۶۱۱ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوا۔ جہاں تک حصص کی مالیت کا تعلق ہے اسی میں ۳۲۶۱۱ کروڑ کی کمی واقع ہو گئی اور اگر صرف سو ۱۰۰ روپے کے حصہ کا انڈکس دیکھا جائے تو ۱۹۶۹-۷۰ء کے مقابلے میں جناب والا! یہ وہ سال تھا جس میں اس ملک میں ہر طرف ہنگامہ ہی ہنگامہ تھا اور حالات نہایت غیر یقینی تھے ، ہندوستان کا خطرہ تھا ، مشرقی پاکستان میں گڑ بڑ تھی اور یہاں گھیراؤ چلاؤ کی تحریکیں چل رہی تھیں ، اس کے باوجود اس زمانے کے حصص کو اگر سوچ سمجھ لیا جائے تو پندرہ - نومبر ۱۹۷۳ء کو وہ انڈکس ۷۷۵ رہ گیا۔ یعنی ۱۹۶۹-۷۰ء کے مقابلے میں نصف رہ گیا۔ اب ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری میں اور زیادہ اتار چڑھاؤ ہو رہا ہے۔ اسٹاک مارکیٹ میں اگر اس کا جائزہ لیا جائے تو ماسوائے دو یا تین ملوں کے کسی mill کے حصص بھی at per quote تو کجا تین چوتھائی بلکہ نصف قیمت پر ہو رہے ہیں آخر کیوں؟ اس لئے کہ حکومت نے اس مندرے کو روکنے کے لئے کچھ نہیں کیا اس انڈسٹریل recession یا دباؤ کو یہاں پہنچنے سے کیوں نہیں روکا گیا؟ یا اگر دباؤ یہاں آپہنچا ہی تھا تو اس کے اثرات کو کم کرنے کے لئے کیوں کچھ نہیں کیا گیا؟ یہ اس ملک کی premier انڈسٹری جس میں پورے دو لاکھ مزدور کام کر رہے ہیں اور اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پال رہے ہیں جو ہماری export کا ۳۳ فیصد مہیا کرتی ہے۔ یہ میں اس وقت کے اعداد و شمار بیان کر رہا ہوں۔ اگر پچھلے سالوں کا چاول، کپاس اور کپاس کی مصنوعات کی ہر آمدات کو ملا کر حساب کریں تو کم و بیش ہماری ۹۶ فیصد ہر آمدات ان اشیاء پر مشتمل ہے۔ ایسی صنعت کو برباد کیا گیا اور میرے ان محترم بزرگوں نے برباد کیا۔ آری کیوں؟ کیا اس ملک کو کسی گہرے غار میں دھکیلنے کے لئے ایسا کیا

کیا؟ کیا اس ملک کے مستقبل سے عوام کو مایوس کرنے کے لئے کیا گیا؟ کیا یہ دانستہ طور پر کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں؟ اگر نہیں تو میرے محترم وزراء صاحبان نے جو کہ ابھی میرے بعد تقریر کرنے والے ہیں، میں یہ پوچھنے میں حق بجانب ہوں کہ بھائی! گذشتہ دسمبر سے اب تک recession جاری ہے، بین الاقوامی مندر ہے آپ نے اس صنعت کو بچانے کے لیے صرف اپنی انا سے کام لیا ہے یا کچھ اور بھی کیا ہے؟ آپ کی انا کا تقاضا ہے کہ چونکہ آپ نے برآمدی ڈیوٹی لگادی ہے اس لئے آپ اس کو ہٹانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

اس لئے جناب والا! میں نہایت ادب سے گزارش کروں گا کہ ملک میں جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے خصوصیت سے معاشی اعتبار سے صنعتی میدان میں اس کے اثرات بڑے دور رس ہوں گے۔ میرے نزدیک جناب چیئر مین! اگر سیاسی حالات پراگندہ ہوں، سیاسی حالات خراب ہوں تو ان کی اصلاح آسانی سے اور جلد کی جا سکتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر معاشی حالات خراب ہوں اقتصادی حالات خراب ہو جائیں تو اگرچہ وہ خراب ہونے میں بھی دیر لگتی ہے، دیر کے بعد خراب ہوتے ہیں لیکن ان کی اصلاح سالوں میں بھی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ایک کام جو آپ نے کیا ہے اس کے اثرات شاید دو سال بعد پیدا ہوں، تین سال بعد پیدا ہوں، چار سال بعد پیدا ہوں، نہ کہ فوری طور پر کوئی کل نہیں ہے کہ اس کو آپ فوری طور پر درست کر لیں گے یا فوری طور پر آپ کی کسی حرکت سے خراب ہو جائے گی۔ یہ ایسے اصول ہیں جنہیں اگر آپ درست اصولوں پر استعمال کریں گے تو ان کے اثرات دو چار سال کے بعد آپ کے ملک کے لئے بہتر صورت میں نمودار ہوں گے اور اگر آپ کی پالیسی غلط ہوگی تو فوری طور پر راتوں رات اس کے نتائج برآمد نہیں ہوں گے بلکہ آہستہ آہستہ دو ایک سال بعد برآمد ہوں گے جیسا کہ ان کی غلط پالیسی کی وجہ سے تین سال میں ہماری یہ پرمیئر صنعت بربادی کے دہانے پر پہنچ چکی ہے۔ جناب والا! مجھے معلوم ہے اور حال ہی میں مرکزی حکومت نے جب ان صنعتوں کا

[Khawaja Muhammad Safdar]

دیوالیہ نکلنے لگا تھا تو اکثر کارخانہ داروں کو بینکوں سے قرضے دلوائے ہیں۔ خاصی رقم دلوائی ہے۔ ان کی امداد کے لئے تا کہ وہ اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑے ہو سکیں۔ مجھے معلوم ہے سود پر ایکسائز ڈیوٹی ختم ہو گئی ہے لیکن اس کے باوجود میں ان سے گزارش کروں گا کہ بیشتر ٹیکسٹائل ملوں نے ہیک کے قرضہ جات دینے ہیں۔ انہیں ریشیڈول کرایا جائے۔ کم و بیش پانچ سال کے لئے مرکزی حکومت ایکسائز ڈیوٹی ہٹادے اور انکم ٹیکس کی وصولی کو بھی کم و بیش دو سال کے لئے اس صنعت سے ملتوی کیا جائے۔ تجارتی بینکوں سے کچھ قرضے تو اس صنعت کو مل سکتے ہیں اگر کسی کارخانہ دار کو مزید ضرورت ہو تو آساں شرائط پر مزید قرضے دلوائے جائیں۔ ایک اور بات جناب اس ضمن میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : خواجہ صاحب یہ آخری بات کیجیے۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : بالکل بالکل جناب والا! اس بیماری کے علاج کے سلسلے میں یہ بھی ضروری ہے کہ حکومت اس بات پر بھی غور کرے کہ یہ اپنی انا کا سوال نہیں، یہ ego کا سوال نہیں، یہ prestige کا سوال نہیں، یہ ملک کا سوال ہے اور کیا یہ مناسب نہیں ہوگا کیا یہ مفید نہیں ہوگا کہ اس کاؤن ایکسپورٹ کارپوریشن کو ختم کیا جائے یا کاؤن ایکسپورٹ کارپوریشن کے ساتھ پرائیویٹ اداروں کو کپاس کی برآمد کی اجازت دی جائے؟ ایک تو اس سے یہ فائدہ ہوگا کہ اس تجارت میں صحت مند مقابلہ ہوگا۔ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں اور پبلک سیکٹر میں یہ معلوم ہو سکے گا کہ کون بہتر کارگزاری کا مظاہرہ کر رہا ہے اور تیسرا فائدہ یہ ہوگا کہ کاؤن ایکسپورٹ کارپوریشن میں جو ہنگامہ گزشتہ سال میں ہوئی ہے اس کا کچھ تدارک ہو سکے گا۔ پچھلے سال جس کے متعلق میں نے اخباروں میں پڑھا ہے چار لاکھ گانٹھیں ..

Mr. Qaim Ali Shah Jillani: Question, question.

خواجہ محمد صفدر: اخبارات میں آیا ہے زبیری صاحب نے کہا ہے - وزیر اعظم صاحب کی کھلی کچھری میں پیش ہو کر لوگوں نے ان سے شکایتیں کیں، چیئرمین صاحب چیئرمین آف کامرس نے وزیر اعظم صاحب کے سامنے پیش ہو کر فرمایا گزشتہ پچیس سال کا ریکارڈ ہے کہ کپاس کی چار لاکھ گانٹھیں پرانی فصل کی اور ایک لاکھ گانٹھ موجودہ فصل کی برآمد نہیں ہو رہی ہیں - آج کے پاکستان ٹائمز میں یہ خبر شائع ہوئی ہے -

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: کل اس بر ایڈ جرنمنٹ موشن آئے گا کیا؟

خواجہ محمد صفدر: آج ہی آیا ہے - اس لئے جناب والا! جب میں نے کہا تھا کہ چھ لاکھ گانٹھیں پچولہ سال کی پڑی ہوئی ہیں تو سرکاری بنچوں نے انکار کیا تھا - میں ان گزارشات کے ساتھ اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں -

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Thank you very much, Khawaja Shahib. Now, who would like to speak?

Syed Qaim Ali Shah Jillani: Sir, I would like to speak.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Yes, you can speak, but I would like you to be quick and precise.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah Jillani: *I will take as little time as possible, hardly ten to fifteen minutes, and will cursorily say a few words.

Sir, Khawaja Sahib, I think, resorted to a lot of exaggeration, and what he said is not a realistic statement of facts. He has thrown all the burden on the Government for the ills and the deficiencies which are prevailing in the textile industry. I would submit that it is due mainly to international slum that there have been crises in the cotton textile, and the Government is in no way responsible for those crises which are the outcome of international slum. On the contrary, the Government has taken all possible measures to overcome these crises and to feed the cotton textile industry from the very beginning. The Government was very much alive to this situation and took all possible measures to help this industry which otherwise was facing crisis. I would say that in the year 1972-73 the textile industry made a lot of profit on cotton yarn and it was a boom period for them. They were making overwhelming profits. Then, of course, Government had imposed excise duty to a certain extent. And in a business like this when it is regulated on international level, sometimes, Sir, the businessman has to face crisis if there are international repercussions in the

*Speech not corrected by the honourable Minister.

[Syed Qaim Ali Shah Jillani]

business. Therefore, in 1973-74, there came crises which the industrialist was expected to face, face boldly; and on the other side the Government was also moved and as it came to notice of the Government it took all possible measures. The first thing the Government did was that export duty was reduced from 35% to 20% in 1974 Budget. But still these were crisis and the Government abolished also the duty on cotton cloth, hosiery and cotton manufactured goods in 1974. It was, however, marked that still there were crises. The Government then completely abolished duty on cotton yarn in 1974. Now, these measures were taken in August and complete export duty was abolished. Then, Sir, there came up a group of people, the textile people, with certain demands and as they faced crisis still, the Government subsequently reduced the export duty on a spindle of ten lb. from say Rs. 10 to 6 in order to overcome the difficulty because they complained that it was about Rs. 10 less on a spindle. So, this measure was taken on the one hand that the excise duty was reduced while on the other hand the price of lint cotton was reduced from Rs. 237/- to Rs. 200, in order to overcome the crisis which the cotton yarn industry was facing. Now, Sir, I would say on the whole the difficulty which was faced was faced only on the side of spindles. The composite mills were on the whole not facing crises, only the spindle side was facing the trouble because of international slump in the cotton yarn and cotton market and their demand was that we should cut the production, and that there should be a cut of one third in the overall production in the cotton, on the cotton export side. Government didn't agree to this but took other measures, that is, we have reduced the price of list cotton from Rs. 237/- to Rs. 200. My friend has to take one side. He has the side of the growers. He has taken the side of textile industrialists. Now, he is here of course to a great extent for industrialists as we feel and as we heard from his statement, he has completely ignored the agriculturists. Certain industrialised standards have to set up. So what I have followed from his statement is that he was siding the industrialists but the Government has to see and consider the overall interests of the country and the interests of the growers as well. It was therefore, that the Government fixed the price of lint cotton at Rs. 200/- and phutti price at Rs. 80 if possible between Rs. 75/- to Rs. 80/-. This was the margin which was calculated considering the price end of lint cotton at Rs. 200/-. Therefore, we have to protect the growers as well because of international slump, and the cotton industry was not prepared to purchase cotton from the growers. According to my personal experience, while I went into the rural areas, the middleman was offering Rs. 50/- to 55/- to the grower at that time when we framed this new policy in last October and fixed the end price or the minimum price of Phutti between Rs. 75/- to 80/- per manud.

So, Sir, we have taken all possible measures, and because of these measures, I would say that the exports have picked up and the position is not so bad as my honourable friend has depicted before you. Now, because of these different measures which the Government took, the position is now quite different. I would like to submit the latest figures before you and will not go into the details. I will submit only the latest figures which I have got from August, 1974 to November, 1974. In August the export contracts were of the value of 7.686 million, while in September the export contract of cotton yarn were of the value of 10.164 millions and now in November it is 10.174 millions of value. In quantity it is 22.583 millions. So it is quite encouraging and they also feel

to a certain extent comfortable. As I have said earlier, the crises were on spindle side. Now, in the country we have about 77 lacs spindles on composite mills side which had no crisis, no trouble to that extent but on spindle side we have only 50 lac spindles which are facing trouble to a certain extent. My honourable friend has submitted some exaggerated figures. He said that there are 54 sick mills—rather 77 sick mills, while we have figures that there are only six sick mills not due to Government policy but it is because of their own individual actions and policies that they are to be counted as sick mills. These are about 22 textile mills. Therefore, on our record there are only 22 sick mills which are countable. As I have submitted that because of different policies of the Government and the measures taken during the recent past the position has improved to a great extent and we feel now that there are no such crisis which warrant the Government's attention to that extent but still we feel and, as I have submitted earlier, that was because of international slump and because of the international market. Japan had stocks of last year. It came in the market and they were selling at a cheaper rate naturally as they have so much stocks piled of last year, and even U.S.A. had stocks of last year so they came in market. So naturally when there is a competition and there is so much slump in the international market, the local industry and local market had to be regulated according to international prices and international markets' situation, therefore, we are not to be lamed as my friend has said. On the contrary we took all possible measures, we have tried to help the grower and to give him to secure price, safe price, a minimum price of at least Rs. 75/- to 80/- and on the other hand we have tried to help the cotton textiles also and cotton mills specially the spindle side, therefore, I would submit that the impression which my honourable friend has given is totally not based on facts and is ill-founded rather.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Yes, Mr. Rafi Raza. Your five minutes have already been consumed by Syed Qaim Ali Shah.

Mr. M. Rafi Raza: All right, I still have twenty five minutes.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Yes, Mr. Rafi Raza.

Mr. M. Rafi Raza: The honourable Member, Mr. Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, has raised four mainpoints. Firstly, he said, and I am glad he has agreed or admitted this, that there is an international recession. His complaint is that the Government was not aware of it early enough. Secondly, he has attributed all the blame for the crisis in our Textile Industry to the fact that export duty on yarn was not lowered as quickly as it was raised. Thirdly, he has said that we have killed the enterprise of the Textile Mills' entrepreneurs; and how they had done such wonders for the country, and why they are not doing the same now. And, fourthly, he has suggested that some of the fault may lie with the Cotton Export Corporation, and he has suggested that either it be wound up or the private sector be allowed to enter into direct competition with the Cotton Export Corporation. If I have left out any point that the honourable Member may have raised, I am prepared to be reminded.

Sir, on the first point, namely recession, I am glad the honourable Member has talked about recession. I will just give a few facts as to what has happened. It is an undisputed fact that the worst hit industry throughout the world as a

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result of the recession that has taken place is the textile industry. This recession has not, as suggested by the honourable Member, come about by virtue only of the sudden rise in the oil prices after the October War. It was building up. This is accepted as a fact by international economists. All that the oil price rise did was to bring it to a head. The textile industry is the worst hit because quite obviously the first thing you would cut down at a time of inflation is the buying of new shirts; and if in a country like France or Britain every male member, adult man, bought two less shirts, his wife bought two less cotton dresses during the year, and children two less shirts a year, that would more than take care of our textile industry. So it is very easy to have a recession in our sort of country as a result of international recession.

But it is not only our textile industry that has been hit, Japan's textile industry, one of the biggest in the world, has been forced to cut its production by 30 per cent. Two of the biggest cotton spinning mills in Japan have gone into bankruptcy. Hong Kong spinners have cut their production by 50 per cent, and, similarly, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand have cut production. Even in Western Europe and the United States some of the textile units are facing serious problems, and one or two in Europe have also gone into liquidation. Indonesia and Malaysia have put embargoes on the import of yarn. This is the back drop of the international situation. The price of yarn, just to give one item, has dropped in the last 14 months from one dollar for a pound of 20s counts to 42 cents, and price of US cotton from August 73 till today has dropped from 97 cents to 40 cents. In fact it came below 40 cents for the first time. I do not know after how many years it came below 40 cents for one day in the month of November. Now this is the back drop of international recession and how it has hit, particularly hit the textile industry. That is the admitted position. All the honourable Member says is, "Why did not the Government of Pakistan anticipate this particular situation?"

Well, I would inform the House that the present situation is so peculiar and so particular that even international economists have to find new words to describe it. They have invented new words like "stagnation" and "Slumflation" to describe what is happening. This has never happened before with inflation and recession taking place simultaneously. On the one hand certain prices are going down, prices of copper in six months dropping from 1350 dollar to dollar 550 a ton, on the other going up. Oil prices going up four times. Fertilizer prices going up two to three fold, wheat in the last two years going up from \$ 60 to over \$ 200 a ton. So, the whole world economy, in fact, has gone topsyturvy. If the economists in the Government of Pakistan were not able to keep up with this, entirely, I think they have been in universal company. They have kept company with all the economists in the world because no body else has been able to understand the present phenomena. So there is nothing peculiar in this respect in Pakistan. If in some cases we have erred, others have also erred in not quite anticipating, what is happening. In fact no body has accurately anticipated this throughout the world.

President Ford had a meeting of 100 economists. Hardly two of them could agree on what to do and what is happening. And these were the best economists in America. Just to give you an example, at the time of the oil

crisis, people thought cotton prices would go up. Now Khawaja Sahib might ask why? Before he asks why, I will answer why. Because with oil prices having gone up, all synthetic fibres which are based on petro-chemicals should have gone up. If synthetics went up at that time, it is not only Pakistan but world economists who anticipated that the prices of raw cotton would go up. But the price of raw cotton have come down, as I have said by 60 per cent.

The Government has not only, I would say fortunately, anticipated better than most others but the results are shown by the fact that today, of all the developing countries without oil, we are probably the best of. We have the lowest rate of inflation. We have the cheapest essential commodities. All this thanks to Government's efforts and anticipation. To the extent possible, the Government has anticipated the situation and taken timely action. So much on the question of recession.

The second question that the honourable Member touched upon was that of export duty. He has suggested that all the faults, including the international crisis, everything virtually, has been brought about by the fact that the Government of Pakistan did not lower the export duty on yarn in time. Everything has happened, according to him because the Government of Pakistan did not reduce the export duty on time. I would remind the honourable Member, Sir, through you, that when the Government of Pakistan reduced the export duty with the Budget on June 10th, the entire textile industry welcomed it. They said that it was the correct amount of reduction. Subsequently, by about July, it was felt by the textile industry as well as the Government that the duty should be further removed. In August, without any delay, the export duty on yarn was done away with. Now, let us see whether we acted rightly or not and here I will point out that the honourable Member who has spoken very vociferous for the textile industry must have heard the textile industry version.

The All Pakistan Textile Mills Association's proposals in October, which the Government of Pakistan rejected, would have in fact amounted to re-imposition of export duty because their proposal in a nutshell would have involved cut-down in production by 33 per cent, which would have meant no export, increase in local prices by 30 per cent and export only if the local price reached Rs. 65/- which would have meant 20 per cent imposition of duty over and above what is the present prices of the goods that are going out. This is what—whether the honourable Members does or does not agree—is in fact accepted by the APTMA as to what their proposal would have involved.

So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have pointed out, the export duty has been reduced on time. The Government has kept a keen eye on international prices and, with that in view, with the further deterioration of the international situation Government went a step further and reduced excise duty also at the end of October. Also the policy announced on October 30 had to effect of lowering the price of cotton through certain measures taken. So far as the allegation that the crisis has been brought about by the Government not making timely made reduction in duty, I would respectfully submit before the House that it is totally unfounded.

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Sir, the next point that the Honourable Member made was regarding the enterprise of the textile mill owners. I would say that their enterprise was only such when they got a cheap dollar for their textile mills, what you and I have to repay at the rate of Rs. 10/- a dollar, they at Rs. 4.75. They got loan from PICIC, from IDBP and through other official channels at these reduced rates. The cotton they bought and the moneys they made were furthermore at the cost of the cotton growers. They controlled the market. They bought when they wanted. They controlled the local market. They controlled the export market. They were the main purchasers and users of cotton and through these means, through keeping the prices of new cotton depressed, through not giving the grower a fair return or anywhere near a fair return, the textile industry made its money. They were not the geniuses which Khawaja Sahib has suggested they are. If they were, may be then they could do something in critical times, when there is not the benefit of was no bonus voucher. This is the time for them to show some of their so called enterprise, and not when they paid Rs. 4.75 a dollar instead of Rs. 9/-. when they controlled the local cotton market. They could do everything else that they wanted. Then it was very easy to show their enterprise, at the cost of the grower and the national exchequer.

Now, with to the introduction of the new institution of the Cotton Export Corporation, through which the growers can get a reasonable return, in the absence of bonus vouchers—which means no subsidised rate of exchange, with difficult times owing to the international situation, now let us see the textile entrepreneur, the so-called entrepreneur, showing his enterprise. We hope they do, Mr. Chairman, Sir, we hope they do. We sincerely hope they will do so because this is not a matter of prestige. As the honourable Member has said the textile industry is a very important industry in Pakistan, and if it fails then a major section of the economy fails. But to suggest that here are great entrepreneurs and that they are not succeeding because of Government's efforts, that is a false allegation.

The honourable Member has then talked about the Cotton Export Corporation. He has quoted a figure of 6 lakh bales left of the old crop. I would respectfully, in the first place, correct that figure. The quantity of old crop left unsold is a little over two lakh bales today. In so far as the old crop was left unpurchased, the Cotton Export Corporation, I would remind this House, Sir, that the Cotton Export Corporation did infact invite tenders to pick up all the old crop. This was an unprecedented move, that we offered to pick up the entire old crop. So the amount at present with the Cotton Export Corporation is the amount of old cotton, of last year's crop, in the country, which at present is a little over 2 lakh bales.

Sir, he has said that the Cotton Export Corporation should be wound up. I would like to take this opportunity and this occasion to reiterate Government's clear stand that the Cotton Export Corporation is here to stay. It is not to be denationalised. It was setup with a purpose. It is fulfilling that purpose and it will continue to fulfil that purpose. So the question of denationalisation

of cotton export is out of the question. This I think should be firmly understood by all. Sir, as far as Cotton Export Corporation is concerned, its performance is not really the subject matter of today's motion. Having said that much I will only say that it will not be denationalised nor will this sort of competition, an incorrect sort of competition at the cost of the growers that Khawaja Sahib has suggested, be permitted.

I will now move to the general body of the Resolution, Sir, the question of sick mills of the textile industry. Here, I think, Khawaja Sahib himself as well as the Honourable Minister of State gave some facts and figures. I would like to put the subject of the extent of the so-called suffering of the textile industry in the right perspective. There are 168 textile industries in Pakistan today. The total spindlage in round figures is 33 lakhs, out of which 18 lakhs of spindlage are part of composite mills. In so far as the composite mills are concerned, there is no difficulty, there is no problem, except if it is a very badly managed mill. This is not only my statement. The honourable Member, the mover of the Resolution, can satisfy himself that, of the textile mills, those mills which are composite mills are not facing any difficulties today. Now, the remaining spindlage is 15 lakhs and these do not constitute part of the composite mills. It is these 15 lakhs and I will define the exact extent, wherein does lie some trouble. The trouble is not of our making. The trouble is the making of the past top-sided development of the textile industry.

In the past, the yarn manufacturers made a killing. They did not buy the cotton at fair prices, they got bonus vouchers on the yarn they exported, and so we had this lopsided development. Almost half of our spindles are there without the capacity to produce cloth. If somebody does not want to buy our yarn, then we were stuck—as simple as that. Efforts have been made to correct this. This Government has encouraged the powerloom industry, and has taken other initiatives and actions—I shall give figures of the actual exports that have taken place in due course. As I said, the excess spindlage over weaving capacity is not our making. It is the making of the so-called entrepreneurs, for whom Khawaja Sahib has been all praise, because there was money in it, only money nothing else. It had nothing else, nothing for the national economy.

Now, of these 15 lakh spindles — the Honourable Minister of State has given some figures and I do not wish to go counter them so I will talk in terms of spindles—three lakh spindles are in trouble of sorts, different degrees of trouble, and that means 3 out of a total of 33 lakhs, which means about 9%. Of these 3 lakhs, I would divide them further into two categories. One lakh is bad. One lakh out of thirty three will mean 3% of the total. This is because the mills are ancient. They are about 40 years old and managed to stay alive in the hey days of the textile industry, of which I have talked about. These businessmen but did nothing to replace the old machinery. They just took out their money. Now when they are faced with genuine competition, where and when I say, the entrepreneur's skill should come more into play they cannot manage or shows their much talked about enterpreneured skills.

So one lakh of these three lakhs, one lakh out of a total of 33 lakh spindles I would say is in trouble because the machinery and the mills are very old, parts have not been replaced. Two lakhs out of this are bad because they have temporary difficulties mostly due to bad management which resulted in financial

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difficulties. These are being taken care of now. But out of a total of the textile industry which is now the subject matter of discussion, namely "the textile industry in trouble", as I said, out of 33 lakhs only one lakh spinldes or mills with one lakh spindles are in trouble and two lakhs have temporary difficulties. For the rest, efforts have been made, and I believe that the Government's cotton policy announced on the 30th of October is beginning to produce results. For this I will quote some figures with your permission, Sir.

First, figures for the export of yarn. In July, when, as I said, the trouble started seriously and in August we did away with the export duty, the total quantity contracted for exports in million of pounds of yarn was 7.4 millions. These are export figures. In August it was 7.68 millions, September 19.05 millions, October 24.49 (25 millions you might say) and in November it continued at the same rate as October. If this rate continues, we hope it continues at approximately the 25 million pounds yarn a month, then we feel that we will soon be out of the woods. It is not in our hands to make it continue. This depends, as I said, on who is buying the yarn, but it is moving. And even more encouraging, I would say, is that inspite of the fact that in November international cotton prices feel to the lowest, they fell below 40 cents in the US our yarn price in this very month has shown a slight upturn, or at least arrested the continuing deterioration, which is another good sign.

I am sorry Mr. Chairman, I am taking a little extra time but I entirely agree with Khawaja Sahib that this is one of the biggest industries, over 50% of our economy is dependent on cotton.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: You are within your right to speak. There is a lot of time.

Mr. M. Rafi Raza: In terms of cotton cloth exports, here too I am happy to say, Sir, that the figures have improved considerably. I will just quote some of the figures. The 1974 September figure in millions of square yards was 34.8 millions, the October figure was 60.79 millions and the November figure, that is, for the first four weeks of November (that means two days less than the whole month) is 68.4 million square yards of cloth. So that too is going up. But what is more important is the fact that these exports are taking place without the local prices having gone up.

In fact, Sir, as I said and as the Government announced on the 30th of October the APTMA proposal amounted to two things. They said that there should be a 33% cut in production and this would give a 30% increase in local prices. We could not accept this for two or three very valid reasons and I would have thought Khawaja Sahib would have been particularly keen on one of the reasons. Because, had we accepted this proposal the power loom industry would have been very seriously and adversely affected with the price of yarn going up by the expected 30%.

Secondly, the price of local cloth would have risen because the expected price increase of yarn was 30% and there would have been that much consequent increase, if not more, in local cloth.

Thirdly, export both of yarn and cloth would have come down because in yarn they themselves wanted an indirect re-imposition of this duty, what would have amounted to 20% export duty, and cloth because we would have ceased to be competitive in this declining international market. So we did not accept their proposal. In fact, we put forward our own proposal which has already been outlined by the Minister of State and so I need not mention further details of that.

The success of this policy is now three or four fold. One is that the cloth exports have increased. Second, the yarn exports are now as good as anticipated originally. And thirdly, cloth prices locally have not gone up. In fact, for the first time, if any thing, they have come a little down. It is a good sign. Fourthly, the uncertainty for the cotton grower whether he would get any return at all, whether his cotton would be picked up, that has been ended because now the Cotton Export Corporation—the much maligned Cotton Export Corporation—has undertaken what nobody else ever in Pakistan had undertaken previously, namely to pick up all the cotton grown at a fixed and a fair price.

Sir, having said this much, and I do not wish to take up more time, I would only say that as a result of certain initiatives and decisions taken by the Government, the textile industry and the cotton trade and cotton business, as a whole is picking up. This I believe, and there is no reason for anybody to deny that in view of the present international situation, particularly in view of the very grave recession taking place in the textile industry, show that the performance of the Government, the initiatives and the decisions taken by the Government, has been creditable. We have stabilised the situation. We have prevented it from deteriorating and, in fact, if any thing, it is now improving. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Thank you very much. Khawaja Sahib, would you like to reply?

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar: Sir, I have got no right to reply, otherwise I would have been glad to do so.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: You should have been satisfied with the explanations given.

Now, we move on to item No. 4.

Mr. M. Rafi Raza: This is also a long one.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: You can move it today and we can discuss it next day.

MOTION *Re:* PRODUCTION MINISTER'S STATEMENT ABOUT
EARNING OF NO PROFIT BY GOVERNMENT FROM TAKEN-
OVER INDUSTRIES

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar: I will move. I beg to move:

"That the following statement made by the Minister for Production and
published in the Daily Nawa-i-Waqt of 14th October, 1974, (Lahore Edition)
be taken into consideration:

"Government is not earning any profit from these (taken-over) indus-
tries. For the time being, Government's endeavour is to make these
industries financially self-sustained. He said that some industrial
units had proved totally unprofitable. It is essential to keep them
running and Government would make good the ensuing loss by sub-
sidy."

Mr. Deputy Chairman: The motion is moved but there is no time
to have a discussion on it, therefore, we adjourn the Senate to meet tomorrow
at 10.00 a.m.

The House adjourned till ten of the clock in the morning on Saturday
December 7, 1974.
