



THE
SENATE OF PAKISTAN
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, April 8, 1975

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SENATE DEBATES

SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Tuesday, April 8, 1975

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Chamber, (State Bank Building), Islamabad, at four of the clock in the evening, Mr. Chairman (Mr. Habibullah Khan) in the Chair.

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Chairman : Now, we take up questions.

Rao Abdus Sattar : Question No. 73, on behalf of Mr. Shahzad Gul.

BIFURCATION OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

73. *Mr. Shahzad Gul : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the separation of the Telegraph and Telephone Department from the Department of Post Offices the Telegraph and Telephone Department work is still performed by the postal employees in most of the Post Offices in N.W.F.P., especially in Mardan Division ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in these Post Offices additional staff is neither yet appointed nor extra remuneration or allowance is paid to the employees performing this extra work ; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to pay extra remuneration or allowances to the postal employees from the date of separation of the Telegraph and Telephone Department from that the Department of Post Offices and until the date of appointment of additional staff in these Post Offices ; if so, how much and when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto (Read by Malik Mohammad Akhtar) :
 (a) The bifurcation of the erstwhile Posts and Telegraphs Department into Post Office and Telegraph and Telephone Departments in 1962, was agreed to on the explicit condition that as far as possible there would be no bifurcation of facilities to the public at the grass roots level. As a result nearly 500 post offices still function as Combined Post and Telegraph Offices as they did before the bifurcation of the P&T Department. It is, therefore, correct that in Combined Post and Telegraph Offices whether situated in NWFP, specially in Mardan Division, or

[Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto]

elsewhere, the work arising from the provision of telegraph facilities is done by postal employees.

(b) Telegraph Work done in a Combined Post and Telegraph Office being part of the normal functions assigned to that Post Office, the question of providing additional staff for that work or of grant of extra remuneration or allowance to the postal employees doing that work does not arise. The operative strength of a Combined Post and Telegraph Office is fixed after taking into account the total work load of the office including telegraph work, and no one is made to work beyond the prescribed hours of duty.

(c) No. The question does not arise in view of the position explained in (b) above.

Rao Abdus Sattar : Next question No. 74, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : No supplementary? You did not allow time to the Members to think whether they should ask any supplementary.

No supplementary?

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman : All right, next question.

HILL ALLOWANCE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

74 * Mr. Shahzad Gul : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in hilly and mountainous areas the postal and telegraph and telephone employees get Hill Allowance in addition to other allowances ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the entire Malakand Division of N.W.F.P. is a hilly area and the postal and telegraph and telephone employees are entitled to Hill Allowance ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this allowance was sanctioned by the Government but has not yet been paid to the employees of this area ; and

(d) if answer to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, whether the Government proposes to pay Hill Allowance to the postal employees of Malakand Division ; if so, when, how much and from which date ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto (Read by Malik Mohammad Akhtar) :

(a) Hill Allowance is admissible only at hill stations or in hilly areas as specified by Government from time to time.

(b) Post, Telegraph and Telephone staff working only in the Chitral District of the Malakand Division is in receipt of Hill Allowance at present.

(c) No.

(d) In view of the answers to (a), (b) and (c) above, the question does not arise.

Mr. Chairman : No supplementaries ?

Next question.

Rao Abdus Sattar : Question No. 75, Sir.

BALUCHISTAN QUOTA IN RAILWAY SERVICES

75. Mr. Zamarrud Hussain : Will the Minister of State for Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Railway employees in National Pay Scales No. 1 to 15 in Quetta Railway Division, and the number of such Railway employees belonging to Baluchistan ; and

(b) the total number of Railway employees in National Pay Scale No. 16 and above in Quetta Railway Division and the total number of such Railway employees belonging to Baluchistan ?

Mian Mohammad Attaullah (Read by Malik Mohammad Akhtar) :

(a) Seven thousand seven hundred and forty eight (7748) and five thousand six hundred and sixty four (5664) respectively.

(b) Twenty five (25) and five (5) respectively.

Mr. Chairman : Next.

Rao Abdus Sattar : No. 76, Sir.

QUETTA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

76. *Mr. Zamarrud Hussain : Will the Minister of State for Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal, under consideration, that a training school for imparting training to the Railway employees, be set up at Quetta ; and

(b) if answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the steps taken in the matter ?

Mian Mohammad Attaullah (Read by Malik Mohammad Akhtar) :

(a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Mr. Chairman : Now, question No. 77.

Rao Abdus Sattar : Question No. 77, on behalf of Mr. Zamarrud Hussain.

P. I. A. LOUNGES

77. *Mr. Zamaraud Hussain : Will the Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that P.I.A. lounges for passengers including VIPs at Lahore and other cities, have been given to the contractors for management and up-keep ;

(b) if answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the contractors pay their employees the same remuneration as the P. I. A. pays to its own employees for the same work ; and

(d) if answer to (c) above be in the negative, whether PIA intends to make the contractors pay the same wages to their employees as it pays to its own employees ?

Mr. Aziz Ahmed (Read by Malik Mohammad Akhtar) : (a) Yes.

(b) PIA wanted to have experienced people to run the lounges and as such the services of contractors were hired who had vast experience in the janitorial services job. The work of contractors is not only satisfactory but also economical as compared to PIA.

(c) No.

(d) No. The minimum wages of the contractors' employees are more or less equivalent to the employees of PIA at present except the fringe benefits of PIA which no contractor can give to his employees as the step proposed will result in a further burden on the resources of PIA because the contractors will then raise their bids.

Mr. Chairman : Now, the next.

Rao Abdus Sattar : No. 79, Sir.

78. *Disallowed on reconsideration.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF POST OFFICES

79. *Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the service of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Class II, was reorganised in 1952 and again in 1967 ; and

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, the criteria for determination of *inter se* seniority of the direct recruits and the departmental promotees on their promotion from Class II to Class I service of Superintendent Post Offices (Grade 17) ?

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto (Read by Malik Mohammad Akhtar) : (a) Yes.

(b) In 1951-52, the Government had created a new Service viz., the Pakistan Postal Service Class-I comprising Junior Scale (Grade No. 17)

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and Senior Scale (Grade No. 18) by upgrading 50% of the posts (24) in the Postal Superintendents Service, Class-II (Grade No. 16). Initial appointments to the new Service were made by promotion of 24 suitable existing Class-II (Grade No. 16) Officers in Consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission. Seniority of the 24 Class-II (Grade 16) officers on promotion to class-I (Grade 17) was determined according to the order of preference, in accordance with Rule 32-E (b) (i) of Post Office Manual, Volume IV.

On the 2nd occasion in 1967, only the Postal Superintendents Service Class-II (Grade 16) and the Postmasters Service, Class-II (Grade 16) were amalgamated into one Service viz., the Postal Superintendents Service Class-II (Grade No. 16). Since no promotion from Class-II to Class-I (Grade No. 17) was involved in the amalgamation, the question of determination of seniority did not arise.

Mr. Chairman : Yes last question.

Rao Abdus Sattar : Question No. 80, on behalf of Khawaja Mohammad Safdar.

SENIORITY IN POSTAL SUPERINTENDENTS SERVICE

80 *Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the office of the Director-General Pakistan Post Offices, Karachi, issued a circular letter bearing number S. 7-25/68 dated 8-5-1970 regarding fixation of *inter se* seniority of the direct recruits and departmental promotees to the Postal Superintendents Service (Grade 17) ; and

(b) if reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, what was the decision taken by the Government in this regard and what action has been taken by the Director-General to implement the same ?

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto : (a) Circular letter No. S. 7-25/68 dated 8-5-1970 did not relate to fixation of seniority of the direct recruits *vis-a-vis* departmental promotees of the Superintendents of Post Offices Class-I (Grade 17).

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Chairman : The questions are over.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Chairman : Now, we take up some leave applications. One leave application is by Sardar Ghulam Mohammad Khan Maher. This is the application for leave. It reads :

“I would not be able to attend the Senate Session from 8th April to 15th April, as I would be busy with the marriage ceremony.....”

It is a strange marriage ceremony which takes about eight days. Normally the marriage ceremony takes about three days.

Mr. Mohammad Sulleman : Sir, it is not one marriage ceremony, It is marriage ceremonies,

(Mr. Chairman : It reads :

"I would not be able to attend the Senate Session from 8th April to 15th April, as I would be busy with the marriage ceremonies of my closed relations. I may be granted leave due to above reason."

What do you say Mr. Mohammad Suleman ?

Mr. Mohammad Sulleman : Sir, I was submitting that it is not only one marriage ceremony but there are many marriage ceremonies which he has to attend. Probably that is the purpose of this.

Mr. Chairman : You may interpret it like that but he talks only about one marriage ceremony.

Mr. Mohammad Sulleman : No. Sir, it is marriage ceremonies.

Mr. Chairman : How do you know this ? Have you got a copy of it ? I think, it is written by you and signed by you.

Mr. Mohammad Sulleman : Sir, I am the writer of the application on his behalf but it has been signed by him.

Mr. Chairman : Well, is it the wish of the House to grant the leave ?

(Leave was granted)

Mr. Chairman : All right, leave is granted.

The next is an application by Haji Niamatullah Khan. It reads :

"Request leave for Tuesday and Wednesday for urgent domestic affairs."

He does not clarify "what are the domestic affairs." Anyhow, he may have some urgent work to do. Should the leave be granted ?

(Leave was granted)

Mr. Chairman : Leave is granted.

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RE: ADOPTION OF THE EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975

Mr. Chairman : Now, there is a message from the Secretary of the National Assembly addressed to the Secretary of the Senate Secretariat which reads :

"In pursuance of rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly,

I have the honour to inform the Senate Secretariat that the National Assembly passed the Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1975, on the 4th April, 1975."

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RE: ADOPTION OF THE BALUCHISTAN CONSTABULARY BILL, 1975

Mr. Chairman : There is also another message from the Secretary, National Assembly addressed to our Secretariat which reads :

' In pursuance of rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of business in the National Assembly, I have the honour to inform the Senate Secretariat that the National Assembly passed the Baluchistan Constabulary Bill, 1975, on 4th April, 1975. A copy of the Bill is transmitted herewith."

These were the two messages. Now, we take up the Legislative business. Malik Sahib you move your motion.

THE EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES AMENDMENT BILL, 1975

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 [The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1975], as passed by the National Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman : The motion moved is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 [The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1975], as passed by the National Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, this Bill proposes to amend Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, which is already in force and these amendments have been thought necessary due to abnormal circumstances in the country. The proposed amendments are necessitated, as I have already explained and under the amending Bill.....

Mr. Chairman : Malik Sahib, you would not mind if I draw your attention to rule 193. Perhaps, you see, if I am not wrong, you would pay some heed to this rule 193.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, in respect of what ?

Mr. Chairman : It reads like this :

"193 (2) : Except with the permission of the Chairman a member may not read his speech but may refresh his memory by reference to his notes."

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I am not reading any speech. I am only taking help from the notes. I can pass on the notes to you, Sir

Mr. Chairman : I believe you.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, the present Amending Bill is in respect of sections, as I have stated, 3, 4 and 5 of the existing law and, Sir, the amendment has been thought necessary and this amending legislation has been brought with a view to change the punishment proposed in the original Act. As a matter of fact, Sir, an ordinance was made Law Reforms Ordinance, 1972, and even there generally we have provided that the punishment the term 'life imprisonment' would be converted for the words "transportation for life".

Mr. Chairman : No, no. This is the other way round. Imprisonment will be substituted for transportation.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, that is what I exactly wanted to say.

Mr. Chairman : Oh' yes, because there is no longer transportation punishment.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Yes, Sir, and in all the amending clauses this has been provided and then I would refer to the Bill. There is one peculiar clause which we had to provide in this Bill, that is, as your honour would see, clause 5 (A) "Forfeiture of property." Sir, I would like to read the clause because I don't intend to make any speech at the final stages.

"A court convicting a person for an offence against this Act shall direct that the whole of his property shall stand forfeited to Government."

And as you would see in Clause 2, we have added the words "death or imprisonment for life." Even the death sentence has been given to provide the capital punishment and to provide for forfeiture of the entire property when a person is held guilty by the Tribunal, which is going to be a high-powered Tribunal, Sir, the object of the legislation is to make the laws so deterrent that these persons who are indulging in acts of sabotage are dealt with firmly and may I add, Sir, that the present Government is obliged to take such steps as we find that certain foreign agents and I should even say alien enemies are involved, and verdict has been given by many courts, in these activities anti-social as well as such activities by which they are harming the integrity and solidarity of Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Any gentleman desirous of making some contribution to the discussion? Mr. Qamaruz Zaman Shah, yes! Otherwise the proceedings will be dull, without any life.

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : Sir, actually Haji Niamatullah Khan had prepared a speech.

Mr. Chairman : But somebody can step into his shoes. I don't prevent him. Somebody can deputise Haji Niamatullah Khan.

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : He has not delegated to power to anybody.

Mr. Chairman : But did Qamaruz Zaman Sahib and Khawaja Sahib delegated powers to the Leader of the House to ask questions on their behalf ?

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : Sir, that was the courtesy and not the exercise of rights.

Mr. Chairman : Yes, anybody desirous of making a speech ? Nobody is supporting you, Malik Sahib.

(Laughter)

Mr. Chairman : All right. Then I will put the question. Now the question before the House is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 [The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1975], as passed by the National Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : Now, you come to the next item.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I beg to move.....

Mr. Chairman : No, no. I am sorry. If I go wrong why do you chase me without thinking for yourself ?

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, there is no reason why but to do and die.

(Laughter)

Mr. Chairman : No, no. I have to take up the Bill clause by clause.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : I was in a moment of forgetfulness because there is no life in the proceedings as a matter of fact. Now, we take up clause by clause consideration. It is a simple Bill only with four clauses. I don't think there is any amendment moved by any gentleman. So I can take up all the four clauses together and put them in one question.

The question before the House is :

“That Clauses 2,3,4 and 5 form part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : Clauses 2,3,4 & 5 form part of the Bill.

Now the next question is :

“That the Preamble, Short Title and Clause form part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : The Preamble, Short Title and Clause 1 form part of the Bill. Now, you move your next motion.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 [The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1975] be passed.”

Mr. Chairman : The motion before the House is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 [The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1975], be passed.”

Would you like to say something ?

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : I have already said, Sir. The salient features have been explained, the principles have been explained.

Mr. Chairman : No, but there is a difference between the first reading and the last reading. Here you have to sum up the whole thing.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : I consider that we have passed a good piece of legislation and it is the need of the hour.

Mr. Chairman : You have passed or you have to pass ?

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : We have passed in two stages and we are in the third stage and this is the final stage.

Mr. Chairman : I think, you should not take risk. You just try to convince the House by making some speeches, some remarks, some observations to convince them that this is a Bill which must be passed because if they keep silent or they say ‘No’ you lose the thing and they may turn round and say that you did not make any speech on the third reading.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I have already said that this Bill is need of the hour, and we are making a legislation to effectively deal with the culprits, particularly those who are indulged in anti-social and heinous crimes against the society and killing innocent people and their barbarous acts would further be stopped by this legislation which we have passed in two stages and with your consent and the support of the House, the third stage will also be over.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Any gentleman wishing to speak on the Bill ? Yes, Mr. Deputy Chairman ?

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : Sir, the speech was so impressive and convincing that we think that we can't speak any more.

Mr. Chairman : He wants more convincing arguments.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, if the House wants, I am at their disposal.

Mr. Chairman : This is a subject on which you can speak not for minutes, but for hours and hours because the sum total of the whole Bill is this that you want to pass a very very deterrent legislation to put an end to these anti-social, anti-state and anti-national activities.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Extremely deterrent legislation. Sir, I want to remind the honourable Senators that this is a series of legislation. Firstly, we had a Bill under Article 6 of the Constitution dealing with the persons who are responsible for subversion of Constitution, and then after having provided sufficient safeguards suddenly, I would say two years back.....

Mr. Chairman : What safeguards ?

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Articles 5 and 6. That is in respect of abrogation and subversion of Constitution.

Mr. Chairman : 5 is about loyalty and 6 is about treason. That is about sabotage only.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : No, Sir, abrogation and subversion of Constitution. There is a clause to which I was referring to. Then, Sir, the present Government is taking sufficient measures, and certainly we have some abnormal conditions particularly in Baluchistan and then those conditions were aggravated by the murder of our colleague late Hayat Mohammad Khan Sherpao, and certain measures had to be taken by the Government, and some amendment had to be brought in the Privileges of Members Bill, and certain amendment had to be made in respect of emergency legislation under the Constitution, and as such it was thought that the people are desperate, and they are involved in these cases because they are amply paid by their masters and the principals who are engaging them. Then, Sir, it was decided that not only the agents should be punished but also persons who are responsible for instigating and supporting them should also be brought to the book. When these people are brought to task some of them are moneyed people and so it was provided in the legislation and passed by the National Assembly and passed in two stages over here that the entire property of culprit should be forfeited. I remember one case in the Province of Punjab in respect of murder of a lady and that was tried by a Jirga and the entire property of certain persons had been forfeited. All that did have some deterrent effect. So, Sir, we are giving full opportunity but once it is found and it is held that the person, who has committed the heinous crime and barbarous murder, he must be dealt with strongly and punished in a way which is deterrent, and exemplary punishment is awarded so that other people do not follow him.

Mr. Chairman : Now, Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan, are you convinced? Do you feel convinced?

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : I was convinced earlier as well but Mr. Qamaruz Zaman wanted to say something.

Mr. Chairman : Do you want to add a few words? That will strengthen Malik Akhtar's hands.

Mr. Qamaruz Zaman Shah : Sir, apart from what Malik Sahib has said, I fully agree with his point of argument. I think, the very amendment was necessary because the word transportation for life has been deleted from our statute books. We have inherited this word from our colonial rulers when the people had to be sent out and that is why the word transportation for life was there. But now there is no necessity of that word because nobody is being transported out. In our statute books wherever the word transportation for life has appeared it has been substituted for imprisonment for life. Of course, the other points made by the honourable Minister were very valid and, looking to the present day situation, it is very necessary that deterrent punishment should be awarded to the people who are taking law and order in their hands and the life and property of the citizen is not safe. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Any other gentleman wants to speak? No. So I will put the question. Yes, Mr. Nargis Zaman Khan Kayani?

جناب نرگس زمان خان کیانی : جناب چیئرمین ! میں مختصراً گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جس ہمت سے وہ کام کر رہے ہیں اس کی حوصلہ افزائی ہو اور ان کو کسی قسم کی ٹھیس نہ پہنچے۔ جہاں تک اس بل کا تعلق ہے اور اس سزا کا تعلق ہے، میں نے اس سے پیشتر بھی سینٹ کے گذشتہ اجلاسوں میں یکے بعد دیگرے دو مرتبہ گزارش کی تھی۔ اس سے پیشتر تو سزا اس کے لئے تجویز کی گئی تھی میں نے اس کے ساتھ اتفاق نہیں کیا تھا۔ جہاں تک بموں کے دہاکوں کا تعلق ہے، جو تخریب کاری اس ملک میں ہو رہی ہے، یہ ایک فرد کے لئے نہیں ہو رہی ہے یا ایک محلے کے لئے نہیں ہو رہی ہے بلکہ یہ پورے ملک کو تباہ کرنے کے لئے ہو رہی ہے۔ آج تخریب کاروں کے لئے سزائے موت تجویز کی گئی ہے۔

اگر اس شکل میں انہیں سزا نہ دی گئی تو اس ملک میں مظلوم لوگوں کا قتل بند نہیں ہو سکے گا۔ تو میں اس بل کی پر زور تائید کرتا ہوں اور وقت کا تقاضا بھی یہی ہے کہ اس بل کو منظور کر کے فوری طور پر اس پر عمل درآمد شروع کیا جائے۔ شکریہ۔

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Now, I put the question.

The question before the House is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act 1908 [The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1975], be passed.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : The Bill stands unanimously passed. Another feather added to your cap. Your cap is becoming too heavy for you. A record number of Acts have been passed by the Senate all piloted by you and the credit goes to you.

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Malik Mohammad Akhtar : I am grateful to you. We had some small consultation before the Senate was in session, before the sitting, that we will be meeting day after tomorrow in the afternoon. I think, the rest of the Members will agree.

Mr. Chairman : Day after tomorrow in the afternoon? Do you agree to the suggestion of Malik Akhtar that we should not have any sitting tomorrow and instead we should meet day after tomorrow? Do you agree? In the morning or in the evening?

Senators : In the evening.

Mr Chairman : Do you agree, Mr. Qamaruz Zaman Shah, Mr. Nargis Zaman Kayani does your block also agrees to this suggestion?

Senators : Yes.

Mr. Chairman : You want to enjoy holiday. All right.

The House stands adjourned to meet again day after tomorrow at 5.00 p. m. Thank you.

The House adjourned till five of the clock in the evening on Thursday, April 10, 1975.
