Budget 1996-97: Constitutional Choice and Political Propriety

by Mohiuddin Ahmed

The author argues that the caretaker government should prepare a minimalist budget based on the existing policies and programmes which can facilitate transition to the elected government in accordance with Article 92(3) of the Constitution. The elected government can then deal with its own budget for 1996-97 and supplementary budget incorporating all excess expenditures for 1995-96. The President can now only authorise excess expenditure that the caretaker government has to incur; retroactive authorisation of excess expenditure is constitutionally dubious. Approval of the revised estimates for 1995-96 by the President in lieu of the Parliament is an infringement of the Constitution.

THE non-party caretaker government is preparing the budget for 1996-97 and the revised budget for 1995-96 in a set of unique circumstances. It was not responsible for deviations of expenditures from the budget for 1995-96 which will be included in the revised budget; it will not be responsible for the expenditures which will be incurred during 1996-97; yet, the caretaker government has to prepare both budgets. The unique circumstances differentiate the ongoing task of budget preparation from other years in many critical respects — constitutionally as well as politically. The government will do well to address these issues well in advance in its budgetary exercise so as to avoid any doubt about constitutional and, more crucially, political propriety of the budget exercise.

The Budget Dilemma: The budget of the government is a statement of its income and expenditure during a financial year. This view is not wrong, but rather simple and naive. We consider the budget as the most important document setting out government's policies and methods for their implementation. The budget prepared by the caretaker government and the civil servants cannot reflect the policies and commitments of the government which will be elected on June 12. The present government can at best prepare and get approved a budget while will allow the elected government to incur the necessary expenditure which it addresses itself to the task of budget preparation based on its policies and commitments.

It may take a week or so for official announcement of the June 12 election results. It is expected that by the second week or early third week of June, there will be a Prime Minister and a Cabinet in the country. A much too finely balanced hung parliament may require longer time to form government, but the budgetary problem will be the same. The financial year comes to an end on June 30, 1996. Payments which fall due from July 1, 1996, cannot be made unless the budget is approved within 30th June. No payment can be made even for cheques issued towards the end of the financial year unless the budget is approved and contains provision for liquidation of these claims. But, the elected government will have no time to prepare the budget nor will the parliament have time to approve it in June.

The budget dilemma this year arises from the tight time schedule as well as the division of power among the executive branch of the government, the President and Parliament. The government has to obtain Parliament's approval for the expenditure required for the whole year as well as approval for any new tax, levies, etc.

Estimates of both expenditure and receipt are presented in the annual financial statement (the term used in the Constitution for budget). Parliament enacts an appropriation act which allows the government to withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund — an account into which all receipts of government are deposited — to meet the approved expenditures; similarly a Finance Act allows the government to impose new tax measures. No proposal for expenditure or tax can be submitted to Parliament without President's approval; the Appropriation Act and the Finance Act become effective after receiving President's authentication. He can sometimes authorise expenditure not included in the approved budget, but such expenditures are to be submitted to Parliament which makes the necessary grants and finally all these amounts have to be incorporated in the budget submitted for Parliament's approval. The ultimate control over expenditure of public money vests with Parliament. [Articles 83, 84, 85, 87, 89 and 90]

Vote on Account — a Questionable Choice: Vote on account is the usual choice of government to obtain authorisation of expenditure from the Parliament while debate on the total budget continues. Under this provision of the Constitution, the government submits to the Parliament estimated demand for grants for the whole year and requests that the parliament gives advance authorisation for spending a part of the amount demanded. A corresponding appropriation act is also passed. The amount authorised under vote on account eventually forms part of the annual budget and appropriation approved by the Parliament. [Article 92(1)(a) and 92(2]

Vote on account does not seem to be the appropriate solution to the present dilemma. It presumes that the budget for the whole year is submitted to the Parliament. Since the Parliament wants to discuss government policies and the budget more critically which takes a long time without disrupting normal government activities, it authorises a portion of the total demand for the whole year. Vote on account presupposes submission of budget for the whole year. The caretaker government cannot expect that the succeeding political government will endorse the budget prepared by it. Moreover, neutrality of the caretaker government enjoins that it does not anticipate the winner and bases budget on its policy agenda.

Past Excess Expenditure is Not the Responsibility of Caretaker Government: Many adjustments are made to budget — usually to expenditure during the course of the financial year. These are regularised through constitutional provisions relating to supplementary grants and excess grants. When the government needs to spend more money on a service than the amount already authorised by the parliament, it has to obtain supplementary grant from the parliament. Similarly, if the government wants to spend money on a service or activity for which no provision exists in the approved budget, the government has to obtain authorisation from the parliament for a specific sum. The President may authorise the expenditure subject to the condition that the government places before the parliament 'a supplementary financial statement setting out the estimated amount of the expenditure' for its approval. [Article 91 (a)]

There are occasions when the government may have to incur expenditure on a service or activity in excess of the amount provided in the approved budget and the nature of the expenditure is such that the government cannot wait for approval of the parliament.

The President can authorise the expenditure subject to the condition that the government places before the parliament 'an excess financial statement setting out the amount of excess' for *post facto* approval [Article 91(b)]. Such expenditures can be incurred only on services or activities which have already been approved and not on services or activities for which no provision exists in the approved budget. Since the parliament sessions are held at intervals not exceeding 60 days, there would be very rare occasions when the government has to spend money without obtaining parliamentary approval. These would be very rare cases of emergencies — such as natural disaster, internal or external threat to the country, etc.

The parliamentary procedure for making excess grant — i.e. *post facto* authorisation of excess expenditure — is based on the principle of financial accountability of the executive branch of the government to the parliament. The Auditor General includes all cases of excess expenditures in his annual report which are examined by the Public Accounts Committee(PAC). The government places before the parliament proposals for approval of all excess expenditures with the observations or recommendations of the PAC.

The constitutional distinction takes on a critical significance in the present context. In most years, there is continuity of government which got the budget for the current year approved by the parliament, incurs excess expenditure which is included in the revised budget and submits to the parliament the proposed budget for the coming year. The government can rely on its majority in the parliament to approve the excess expenditures regardless of whether it conforms with the Constitution and the principle of accountability. This time, however, several governments were involved in execution of budget during 1995-96. First, there was the government of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia; then there was the caretaker government under Begum Zia when the parliament was dissolved. Second, there was Begum Zia's government again following the abortive election of 15 February, 1996. Third, this was followed by the Non-party Caretaker Government which assumed office after her resignation on March 30,1996. Forth and finally, there will be an elected government 12 June, 1996, which will have to submit to the parliament budget for 1996-97 and the revised estimates for 1995-96. The government which takes office after the June election will have to take responsibility for all the excess and additional expenditures incurred in the course of 1995-96 financial year. Any party other than BNP returning to power is likely to examine the justification and propriety of all excess expenditures — including development expenditures financed by raising domestic as well as foreign debt except concessional loans — before they seek approval of the parliament. This constitutional procedure is likely to become a handle in their hands to initiate inquiry into alleged corruption that some of them have been loud about. The caretaker government will be well advised not to take responsibility for this and leave supplementary and excess expenditure to be constitutionally regularised by the elected government.

Budget Not by Ordinance, If You Can Help! : The ordinance making power of the President includes authorisation of expenditure. Such power, however, can be exercised only when Parliament stands dissolved. An ordinance which authorises expenditure of government money has to be laid before the parliament at the soonest possible; and within 30 days after it is so laid the parliament has to approve the ordinance. In approving the ordinance authorising expenditure, the parliament follows the procedure applicable for approval of annual financial statement and Appropriation Act [Articles 93 (3 and 4), 87, 89, 90].

It is difficult to visualise how the non-party caretaker government or its immediate elected successor will use an ordinance to approve a budget. Apparently, it will be quite an anomalous approach, given that we will have an elected government then. However, if this method has to be used at all, certain sensitive aspects of the exercise need to be kept in view.

First, election to the national assembly will be completed and the new government formed within June. If the caretaker government were to use this approach at all, it has to be done before the election is completed; the rush will be rather odd. It will be equally odd for an elected government to have the President issue an ordinance —that also for budget — soon after it enters office. Time is the essential constraint. To dramatise the point, just imagine the Finance Adviser reading out the budget so approved by an ordinance to a gathering of invited dignitaries; the scene is too despicably reminiscent of Finance Ministers or Finance Advisers of martial law regimes announcing a budget.

Second, the budget approved through Presidential ordinance will have to be placed before the parliament as soon as it is constituted and in the first session which can be expected within June or latest by first week of July. It will be the duty of the elected government to take the budget to the parliament for approval — i.e. the elected government has to own the budget prepared by the non-party caretaker government — at least to start with. We have shown before why the caretaker government cannot prepare budget for the elected government.

Third, if the caretaker government at all wants to use President's ordinance making power for approval of budget, it ought to be limited to the minimum expenditure for the shortest period which the elected government will need to prepare its own budget.

Finally, President's power can be exercised for authorising expenditure only when the parliament stands dissolved and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which make such an ordinance necessary. This power cannot be exercised for authorising expenditure already incurred or when the parliament is in existence. [Article 93(3) and 93 (4)] This would limit the use of a budget-ordinance only for the excess expenditure incurred by the non-party caretaker government during its tenure.

President Acts on Prime Minister's Advice: Rejection of vote on account and ordinance authorising expenditure as under a martial law regime leaves us in a blind alley, so to say. The ideal solution out of this dilemma is combination of authorisation of expenditure for some time so that the government can function and making such authorisation dependent upon wishes of the elected government. Fortunately, the Constitution provides for that. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President may by order authorise withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure mentioned in the financial statement for that year in the following circumstances: (i) When the parliament fails to make grant and enact the appropriation law before the commencement of the financial year; (ii) When the Parliament fails to make grant in advance under vote on account procedure to meet expenditures for part of the year pending approval of the budget for the whole year; and (iii) When the parliament fails to approve the budget for the year and enact the appropriation law before expiration of the period for which vote on account was taken. Authorisation of expenditure under this provision can be made for a period not more than 60 days. [Article 92 (3)]

This provision was inserted by the Twelfth Amendment which replaced an earlier provision allowing the President to authorise expenditure for four months on his own — and without advice of the Prime Minister. [Article 92A, now replaced, was inserted by second proclamation order no. IV in 1978] This combines some of the features of budget by ordinance and vote on account. It empowers the President to authorise expenditure only after the budget has been placed before the parliament and on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Thus control of the parliament is secured while allowing the government to carry on even when parliamentary sanction takes time. If the government fails to obtain budget approval at the end, it has to quit.

Authorisation of expenditure under this provision will involve the following administrative and legislative steps. First, the non-party caretaker government will have to prepare annual financial statement for 1996-97. It cannot make any change in respect of taxes or non-tax revenue which requires policy decisions, nor can it undertake expenditure programmes not derived from existing policies. For instance capital receipts from sale of public sector assets or increasing profit by raising price of goods and services sold by state monopolies (e.g. petroleum products, telecommunications, electricity, etc) cannot be done since it entails policy changes. An exception to this is the set of changes which derive from policy conditionalities already agreed but not implemented by the previous government. So, the estimate of both receipts and expenditure will have to be made on the basis of *status quo*. Second, estimate of expenditure has to be based on the normal increase of obligatory and statutory expenditure — e.g. salary increases at the normal rate admissible under rules; retirement of both domestic and foreign debt, etc. The government may have to avoid increase in its estimates of all expenditures which are discretionary in nature — e.g. foreign tours, contingency, entertainment, etc. Such changes may have to be left for the elected successor government. Third, because the discretionary and policy elements which affect the level and composition of expenditure are minimal in such an estimate, it is more likely to be accepted by the elected government regardless of whichever party wins. However, it does not mean that they may not have reservations with the estimates so prepared, the reservations are expected to be the lowest under this procedure. Fourth, the Prime Minister who will assume office before the next financial year begins can recommend to the President expenditure on this basis and take the time for preparing its own budget. Finally, it ought to be noted that this provision does not apply to excess or the so-called supplementary budget which must be left entirely to the responsibility of the elected government.

> ***The non-party caretaker government may encounter reluctance — if not resistance — from two quarters mainly. The first group consists of government bureaucracy and politicians who participated in the process of incurring excess expenditure and benefited from it. The second group comprises suppliers, contractors, indentors, etc. who benefited from contracts awarded by the government.***

Fiscally Responsible Development Programme Needed : In recent years, ADPs have been quite ambitious. Inadequate control over revenue expenditure and low disbursement of aid often required the government to borrow in the domestic capital-credit market and use foreign exchange from the official reserve which contributed to the recent liquidity crisis and depletion of foreign exchange reserve. A substantial portion of development expenditure was on politically mandated projects with low priority and low rates of benefit. Here are some suggestions which the government may consider for ensuring fiscally sustainable public expenditure programme. First, drop from annual development programmes all politically mandated projects which do not pass benefit-cost ratio test. Retain just enough money to liquidate contractual obligations already incurred as well as compensation for canceled contracts. Second, allocate the savings so attained to aided projects for accelerated completion. Third, do not include any new project in ADP1996-97 which is financed entirely by domestic resources and have high import contents. Let the elected government consider those waiting in the list and decide on merit. Fourth include in ADP 1996-97 only those aided projects agreement for which have been concluded or are scheduled to be concluded in the course of the year. These measures are expected to give a fiscally viable programme along with higher level of absorption of available foreign savings.

Revised Budget 1995-96 and Some Constitutional Issues: The Government 'approved' the revised budget for 1995-96 on May 16, 1996, which includes supplementary and excess expenditures incurred during the year — mostly before the caretaker government assumed office. According to the news report, the government got the revised estimates approved separately and is preparing an 'interim budget' for the next government. [The Daily Star, April 17, 1996]. Two aspects of budget remain unclear from government's announcement : the meaning of interim budget and the period to be covered; second, whether the revised estimates will be submitted to the Parliament or not. The government gives the impression that the interim budget may cover only part of the year and that the revised estimates for 1995-96 need not be a course of questionable propriety.

We summarily state here why the government may go wrong at the risk of repeating some points made earlier. First, the power to approve the budget for expenditure — including revised budget — vests in Parliament. The President only recommends the proposals for submission to Parliament but cannot act as its substitute. [Article 87, 89 (2 and 3), 91]. Second, excess expenditure can be incurred only on activities for which budget provision exists but is insufficient. the President may authorise such expenditure before sanction by the Parliament but the government has to place a statement of the amount of excess before the Parliament of approval [Article 91 (b)]. The excess expenditure already incurred needs to be approved by the Parliament. If excess expenditures have already been approved without approval of the President, it is doubtful if the mistake can be corrected retroactively. Third, supplementary grant needs prior approval of the Parliament. [Article 91(a)]. The administrative and legislative practices in Bangladesh treat excess grant and supplementary grant in the same way which is untenable. In the present context, however, such a mix-up is condonable. Fourth, Parliament can allow expenditure for part of the year through vote on account only on the basis of annual financial statement pending in the House. Similarly, on the advice of the Prime Minister the President can authorise expenditure for a period up to 60 days if the Parliament fails to pass the budget before commencement of the financial year or before expiry of the period for which vote on account has been taken. Submission of annual budget is obligatory under the Constitution. Fifth, the President can issue an ordinance authorising expenditure and withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund only when the Parliament stands dissolved and conditions justify issue of an ordinance [Article 92 (3)]. The President cannot issue an ordinance now for excess expenditures already incurred while the Parliament was in existence.

• In sum, the caretaker government can obtain President's approval for excess and arguably supplementary expenditure that it has to incur now; the entire amount of excess and supplementary expenditure including those incurred earlier has to be incorporated in the revised estimates and submitted to the Parliament for approval. As to 1996-97, the government has to prepare the annual financial statement — i.e. budget for the whole year; there is no provision for budget for part of the year in the Constitution.

Constitutional and Political Propriety of Budget 1996-97: Preparation of the budget by the non-party caretaker government is a complex task because it cannot own all the excess and questionable expenditures incurred by the governments which held office during 1995-96 nor can it anticipate or commit to the policy agenda of the successor elected government. It is difficult but not an impossible task provided the government defines clearly the 'rules' of constitutional and political propriety. Within this framework of propriety, the tasks are clear:

* First, the non-party caretaker government prepares the budget only for facilitating transition to the next elected government. It prepares the annual financial statement for compliance with the constitutional provision in a strictly narrow technical sense — i.e. to show the likely resource available and the expenditure which must be incurred. It will be a 'minimalist budget'. The elected government will use the breathing period to prepare and present to the Parliament its own budget.
* Second, the elected government will use the 'minimalist budget' based on *status quo* assumption either to take a vote on account or secure President's authorisation for expenditure for a limited period of time. This will allow the victorious party time to work out its own budget.
* Third, the caretaker government must avoid the process for securing legislative sanction for expenditure in excess of the approved budget incurred by the governments which held office during 1996-97. It must be left to the elected government. Audit of all excess expenditures and examination by the PAC will establish more effective accountability common to parliamentary systems.
* Fourth, the government must avoid committing to policies or new expenditure programmes which will be entirely within the domain of the elected government, regardless of whichever party wins.
* Fifth, the government has to judge finely about the level of domestic borrowing since it will put on the next government or government's obligation to adjust its taxes and expenditures. The caretaker government may avoid domestic debt for financing expenditure but excluding saving instruments and government provident fund which are more for ensuring safe investment and attractive return to small savings.

While the above present a constitutionally sound and politically responsible budgetary strategy, the non-party caretaker government may encounter reluctance — if not resistance — from two quarters mainly. The first group consists of government bureaucracy and politicians who participated in the process of incurring excess expenditure and benefited from it. The second group comprises suppliers, contractors, indentors, etc. who benefited from contracts awarded by the government. If the non-party caretaker government can establish a higher standard of financial accountability and parliamentary control over government expenditure, it will have served well its essential social mandate.

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The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Saturday 1st June

(All programmes are in local time. We recommend programmes printed in bold. There may be changes in the programmes).

BTV

3:00pm Opening Announcement 3:10 Recitation from the Tripitak 3:15 Movie of the Week 4:00 News in Bangla 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Banshori: Folk Songs 6:00 News in Bangla 6:05 Shamachar 6:30 Moner Mukure 7:00 News in English 8:00 News in Bangla 8:30 Mati-o-Manush: Programme Based on Agricultural Development 9:00 Ananta Dara : Based on Music & Culture 10:00 News in English 10:30 Shasthakatha : Health Programme 10:35 Drama Series: Dynasty 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Tomorrow's programme summary 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:20 Britain in View 7:00 BBC World News 7:10 Newsnight 8:00 BBC World News 8:20 Window On Europe 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Correspondent 10:00 BBC World News 10:20 Face To Face 11:00 BBC World News 11:20 Window On Europe 12:00noon BBC World Headlines 12:05 Everyman 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Great Railway Journeys 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 4:00 BBC World Headlines 4:05 Horizon 5:00 BBC World News 5:20 Britain In View 5:50 Earth Report 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 Under The Sun 7:00 BBC World News 7:20 This Week 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: Film '96 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Correspondent 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Cars 11:00 BBC World News 11:20 This Week 12:00mn BBC World News 12:20 Face To Face 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Horizon 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Top Gear 3:00 BBC World News 3:25 Window On Europe 4:00 BBC World News 4:25 This Week 5:00 BBC World News 5:20 Face To Face

CHANNEL V

7:00am Asian Top 20 VJ Nonie 9:00 Big Bang Weekend VJ Alessandra 11:00 The Vibe' Weekend VJ Luke 1:00 The Ride VJ Trey 2:00 House of Noise VJ Luke 3:00 The Hard Rock 3:30 Nonie Vision 6:00pm Billboard US Countdown 8:00 BPL Oye! 9:00 The Ticket 9:30 Timex Time Pass 10:30 Videocon Flashback 11:00 House of Noise 11:30 Club X VJ Sophiya 12:30 The Ticket 1:00 Over The Edge VJ Sophiya 2:00 Music Update Tokyo 2:30 The Ride VJ Trey 3:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:00 Frame by Frame

STAR PLUS

6:30am Voltron 7:00 Dungeons and Dragons 7:30 Around The World in 80 Days 8:00 Count Duckula 8:30 Saber Rider & The Star Sherrifs 9:00 [illegible]tal Critters 9:30 Zoo Life With Jack Hanna 10:00 Katts & Dog 10:30 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea 11:30 The Wild Wild West 12:30 Movie "Claudine" 2:30 Movie Classics "The Man Who Knew Too Much" 4:30 Super Bloopers & New Practical Jokes 5:30 Movie Television 6:00pm Fantasy Island 7:00 The Wonder Years 7:30 The Addams Family 8:00 The Simpsons 8:30 Baywatch 9:30 Star Trek: The Next Generation 10:30 L A Law 11:30 Code 3 12:00mn COPS 12:30 Mystery Movies: Ruth Rendell Secret House of Death 2:30 Movie: Miracles Still Happen 4:30 Movie TV 5:00 The Sullivans 5:30 Andros Target

STAR Sports

6:30am International Motorsport News 7:30 Futbol Mundial 8:00 High 5 III 8:30 1996 Wld M'Cycle Champ-Italian GP H/L 9:00 NBA Inside Stuff 9:30 Live 4 Nations Tournament S Africa v India from Brisbane, Aus 11:30 Live 4 Nations Tournament Australia v N Zealand From Brisbane, Aus 1:30 NBA Inside Stuff 2:00 The 1996 Volvo China Tour Blue Ribbon Open 3:00 Squash Super Series Leekes British Open, Cardiff Hilts 4:00 Trans World Sports 5:00 Formula One World Championships, 1996 Spansih Qualifying 6:00 World Wrestling Federation Action Zone 7:00 US PGA Tour Kemper Open H/L 8:00 Asia Sport Show 8:30 Volvo China Open Day 2 Highlights 10:30 India's Tour Of England Northampton v India 5:30 Spanish Football League Hits

STAR MOVIES

7:30 Comedy: Doctor in Clover 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Family: Sinbad PG 10:30 Documentary: The Making of The Return of Jommy Tricker P 11:30 Western: The Big Trail PG (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Comedy: Local Hero 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Classic: The Black Swan 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Family: Milly The Singing Dog 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Family: The Fabulous Adventures of Baron Munchausen (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 The Preview 9:30 Battle Cries: We Dive at Dawn PG? (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Comedy: Heart Condition 18? (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Fright Night: The Hidden 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Action: Enigma 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Comedy: Carry On Camping 18 (Hindi Subtitles)

ZEE TV

5:30am Infotainment (TMM) 6:00 News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED Management 7:30 ZED-Management 8:00 ZED-Naya A To Z 8:30 All Out for No Loss 9:00 Celeste 9:30 Bhajans 10:00 Ad Mad Show 10:30 Gaane Anjaane 11:00 Cartoon 12:00 Philips Top Ten 1:00 Tol Mol Ke Bol 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Nerolac Ashiana 3:00 Positive Health Show 3:30 Zaike Ka Safar 4:00 TVS Sa Re Ga Ma 5:00 Galaxzee 5:30 Gane Anjane 6:00 Commander 6:30 Tumhare Liye 7:00 FLU 7:30 Sa Re Ga Na 8:00 Helpline 8:30 Maa 9:00 Asian Paints Yaadon Ke Rang 9:30 Tara 10:00 Tanaav 10:30 The News Round Up 11:00 Ghoomta Aaina 11:30 Action HFF 1:30 Colgate Gel Yoodle Yo 2:00 No Problem 2:30 TMM

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Visitors Book 9:10 Phool Khushboo 9:25 Dastarkhwan 9:40 Mehman 10:05 Aap Ki Anwar Maqsood 10:30 English Film: Tarzan 10:55 Mili Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Meri Pasand 11:35 Janun 12:55 Quran-E-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Grind 2:05 Lazwal 'Ep-26' 2:55 Husool-E-Insaaf & Sports Coaching 3:20 TV Encyclopaedia 3:40 Sports Time 4:05 Daastakar 5:05 Medicine 5:25 Computers 6:20 Aiou Courses 7:00 English News 7:20 PTV Music Library 7:30 Virsa Pakistan 7:55 Ghazal Uss Naye Saree 8:25 Dentonic World Of Sports 8:45 Anita 9:00 Break For Headlines News 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 10:35 TBA 11:55 The Flash Point 1:05 Urdu Feature Film: Khas Khabrain-Close Down

SONY ET

8:30 am Kuch Dil Ne Kaha 9:00 Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:30 Cine Matinee Hindi Feature Film 12:30 Jagr 1:00 Siddhi 1:30 Kaash 2:00 Sunday Ki Sunday 2:30 The Nirlep Rasoi Show 3:00 Khoya Khoya Chand 3:30 Movie Mania 4:30 Humse Barkar Gong 5:00 Rangeela Re 5:30 Mere Massege Meri Geet 6:00 Aaina 6:30 Video CD Premier 7:00 Good Shot 7:30 Jai Bir Hanuman 8:00 Surf Wheel Of Fourtune 8:30 Cine Prime-Hindi Feature Film: Hare Ram Hare Krisna 11:30 Jadugaar 12:00 Pehchan 12:30 Humse Barker Gong 1:00 Hospital 1:30 Aahaat 2:00 Kuch Dil Ne Kaha

DD 7

8:10am Shastriyo Sangeet 8:20 Binodon 8:30 Gaan Sudhu Gaan 9:00 Adhunik Gaan 9:30 D ar shaker Darbare 10:00 Light Music 10:15 Rajanikanter Gaan 10:30 ETV Prog 1:00 Aparadhi 1:30 Gaan Sudhu Gaan 2:00 Chalachchitre Rabindranath 2:25 Pratihinsa 3:30 Bengali Tele Play Show 5:05 Dhitang Dhitang Bole 5:35 News 6:00 Ankur 6:30 Western Classical Music 7:00 Saptahiki 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Chor Chor 8:25 Uru Katu Madna 9:00 Jeevan Setu 9:30 Katha-O-Kahini 10:00 (Drama) 10:30 News and Bengali Sambad

ZEE CINEMA

8:30 Hit Hai Fit Hai 9:00 Tarana 9:30 Yalgaar (Cast: Feroz Khan, Sanjay Dutt) 12:15 Box office 12:45 Hhum Kisi Se Kam Nahim (Cast: Rishi Kapoor, Kajal Kiron) 3:30 Hollywood To Bollywood 4:00 Jigri Dost (Cast: Jeetenddra, Mumtaz) 7:00 Tarana 7:30 Hit Hai Fit Hai 8:00 Coming Soon 8:30 Break Ke Baat 9:00 Aaj Anadi Kal Khalidi 9:30 Songs 10:00 Shaan (Cast: Parveen Babi, Amitabhh Bachan) 12:45 Adoon Ki Baraat (Cast: Dharmendra, Zeenat)

EL TV

06:30 Ched[illegible] 07:30 Music Time 08:30 [illegible]arane Aur Fasane 09:30 Best Of The Best 10:30 [illegible] Advance Bkg 11:00 Zero Se Hero Anupam Kher Show 11:30 Karz 12:00 Special 1:00 Special 2:00 Special 3:00 Fat Or Fit 3:30 Karm 4:00 Tere V Chup 4:30 The Moov Usha Uthup 5:00 Peecha Karo 5:30 Special 6:30 Special 7:30 Zaike Ka Safar 8:00 Jawab Do 8:30 Frooti Its My Choice 9:00 Amar Prem 9:30 Peoples Club 10;00 Sorry Meri Lorry 10:30 Special 12:30 Dance Dance 1:30 Best Of The Best 2:30 Tarana Aur Fasane 3:30 Music Time