S AARCLAW has now gro-wn to become not just a vehicle for professional

exchanges, but a promising

instrument for co-operation

among the bench, the bar and

the academics of the region for a

society. Soon after indepen-

dence, most countries of the re-

gion wanted to enlarge access to

legal education which was till

then confined to a privileged

few during the British rule. Law

teaching institutions were soon

set up in the public and private

sectors even without proper

planning and requisite infras-

tructural facilities. The well-in-

tentioned power of supervision

and control vested in the prac-

tising profession could not pre-

vent the deterioration in stan-

dards of legal education. It

slowly affected the standards of

legal services and the quality of

administration of justice forc-

ing the government, the profes-

sion and the public to look

afresh the education and

training imparted in the law

complex. It goes to pre-legal ed-

ucation stage as well. It im-

pinges on the language policy

and the medium of instruction.

It questions established no-

tions on the objects of legal edu-

cation and the perception of the

role lawyers play outside litiga-

tion. It is beyond the scope of

this paper to address all the is-

sues which plague legal educa

tion in the South Asian region.

Some of the issues are peculiar

to select countries of the region.

For example, in the case of

Bhutan and Maldives, the

problem is perhaps the absence

of law schools and organised

system of legal education. For

India, it is a question of too many ill-equipped law colleges

raising the problem of main-

taining at least some minimum levels of knowledge and skills to the new entrant to the bar.

Given the challenge of economic

development and of human

rights, all SAARC countries

have the common problems of

an outmoded curriculum

and examination, lack of

organised continuing, legal

education and inadequate

thinking on future challenges

Many problems of profes-

sional concern are above and

beyond the governments of the

day and they are appropriately

dealt with by the professions of

the countries concerned. Once

there is agreement in the pro-

fessions, it is easier to get the

support of the governments and

the people for whom the profes-

sions, it is easier to get the sup-

port of the governments and the

people for whom the profes-

sions exist. As such, this note is

intended to raise before the pro-

fessions of SAARC region cer-

tain proposals for legal educa-

require understanding, cooper-

ation and concerted action on

the part of bar association and

bar councils possibly under the

SAARCLAW COMMITTEE ON

LEGAL EDUCATION

The first thing for any

meaningful programme of ac-

tion is acknowledgment of the

drawbacks of the existing sys-

tem and expression of willing-

ness to work unitedly for cor-

vival and re-orientation of le-

gal education for mutual benefit

in the entire region. We need to

ceived by the professions of the

prepare a policy paper as per

rection towards a vision of re-

auspices of SAARCLAW.

tion reform in the region which

to rule of law and just resolu-

tion of disputes.

indifferent methods of teaching

The problems are many and

schools and outside.

—F0CUS—

Law and Our Rights

Legal Education in South Asia

A Note on Tasks and Strategies For SAARCLAW

by Dr N R Madhava Menon

variety of programmes intended to maximise the role of law in the promotion of human rights. socio-economic development. peace and security. Despite political differences, the countries in the region share the common problems of region reflecting the ideas which they consider relevant at poverty and the consequences of the turn of the century in relong periods of colonial spect of legal education. The exploitation. Commitment to policy paper should contain the rule of law and democratic strategies required to put poli-cies into action so that in the development and outside which are slowly being realised by all next four to five years this reconcerned. In this context, it is gion will have varied profesimportant to reflect on the role sional competence in adequate of law and legal education in a measure to serve their people fast globalising economy influencing public policy and goverand governments particularly on emerging areas of legal regunance. lation. Because of scarcity of re-It is admitted on all sides sources in men and materials, that the existing pattern of legal it may not be feasible for any education is totally inadequate one country to aim at accomto address the emerging probplishing the tasks in all its aslems in the economy and in the

> In the emerging world, competition is the name of the game and nothing but competitive excellence can serve national and regional interests in the highly competitive sphere of legal management. This is evident from the way GATT negotiations were conducted and the WTO regime is proposed to be organised. In short, a council or a standing committee on legal education is a felt necessity if SAARC LAW were to play an influential role in shaping legal education for the future.

A SAARCLAW UNIVERSITY FOR LEGAL STUDIES WITH CAMPUSES IN DIFFERENT

COUNTRIES In this connection, I would like to suggest an idea of a multi-campus, multi-disciplinary and multi-national law university for the SAARC region. It must have a governing board of lawyers, judges and law academics drawn equally from all countries of the region It should set up at least one campus in each country to impart basic professional education of a high standard comparable to the best in the world under a common curriculum evolved after detailed deliberations on the objectives of legal education for the future. It should be possible for the faculty to work in different campuses by rotation with a view to develop co-operation and

achieve excellence in every de-

TT is a source of encourage

ill ratipights programme of the

United Nations in recent years

attention has been given not

only to dealing with violations.

but to providing assistance to

governments, at their request.

in strengthening their laws and

institutions for restoring re-

spect for human rights, as well

as providing assistance to vic-

tims of violations of human

rights," Javier Perez de Cuellar,

noted in his address of February

15. 1983 to the UN Commission

Frequent and serious viola-

tions of human rights across

the South Asian region prove

The states concerned are

principally entrusted with en-

by the international commu-

nity. However, if the state con-

cerned fails to ensure protec-

tion to the people or if it vio-

of the Charter of the United Na-

tions and when the states are

far from being protectors of in-

dividual's fundamental rights

and become tormentors, the is-

suring human rights to people

on Human Rights.

internationally.

same time

ment that in the wimian

partment of legal education and

research. One campus in each country will strive to specialise in an agreed area of professional development. Thus, if Bangladesh campus is to specialise in Maritime Law and Law of the Seas, Nepal campus may consider de-veloping expertise on Maritime Resources Law, if the Indian campus is to specialise on Intel-lectual Property Law and Pakistan campus may like to set up a centre for excellence in Air and Space Law including Telecommunication Law. Similarly, on Environmental Law, International Trade Law, Social Welfare Laws and Human Rights Laws specialised centres can come up in different country campuses attracting the best available talents from the entire region for teaching, research and consultancy services. Each government and non-governmental organisation in the region should be able to get the best professional advice on alternate policy choices in the emerging areas of legal regulation from these centres of excellence so that they can have informed decisions without having to invest on outside help. Collectively, they will have the best professional support in international negotiations and in the defense of common interests. Even in resolution of disputes which may arise between countries of the region, these academic centres can provide a lot of professional assistance both in skills and policy perspectives based on empirical knowledge. Of course, it will remain the sovereign right of each country to decide what is best for itself and accept

or reject the experts opinions. The multi-campus university hopefully will reduce the area of differences, enhance the areas of co-operation, develop intellectual skills necessary for survival in an increasingly competitive world and strengthen the bargaining positions of governments of the re-

CONTINUING LEGAL EDU-CATION TO BE A PRIORITY ITEM FOR SAARC CO-OPERA-

There is immediate need for organised efforts on the part of bar councils and bar associations to conduct continuing legal education courses for members of the profession including the judiciary. With unprecedented explosion in knowledges, information technology and management sciences, there is an urgent need for legal professionals to invent new tools and adopt appropriate strategies for improving the quality of legal services rendered. The only way this can be organised is by enchanting professional competence through continuing legal education programmes. This responsibility squarely rests with the bar councils and bar associations. It is regrettable to note that the professional initiatives in this regard are too inadequate at present.

There are several fundamental questions on where, when, how and by whom these programmes can be organised in order that they are professionally significant and socially relevant. In this connection, there is need for institutional linkages between bar councils and law schools within the region and outside. Perhaps one or more institutes for legal practice on the lines evolved by the South African Bar Council will be appropriate for the pur-

The South African Institutes for Legal Practice are joint ventures of the bar council and select law schools in that country. Senior legal practitioners devote considerable time and attention to train young law graduates through intensive six-month programmes of advocacy, legal research, convincing, professional ethics and even trans-national legal practice. There are four such institutes in the republic directly

With some adaptation, the proposed legal institutes can cater to the needs of not only the initial training of the new entrant to the bar but look after continuing education as well. With adoption of distance education methods, it can be cost effective and can cater to the needs of legal practitioners in the mo-

fussil areas as well. Similarly, there can be judicial academies jointly organ-ised for specialised training of judicial officers at different levels on common problems of judicial administration. The legal practice institutes can conveniently accommodate some aspects of judicial trainings as they are of common interest to practitioners as well as judicial officers. Again, there is scope for a regional institute for training in alternate dispute resolution methods and setting up of a SAARC Arbitration and Mediation Centre. Finally, it is necessary to think of training judicial administrators for bringing the management revolution into the judicial establishment. All these demand pooling of resources, training the trainers, development of study materials, continuous research and monitoring of systems, policy analyses and comparative studies in a scale that is not within the reach of any single country in the region. Hence the importance of professional co-operation on a common agenda of professional development imperative in the present circumstances.

CONCLUSION Legal education in the SAARC region is in a state of decay both socially and professionally. At the same time, the role of law is increasingly becoming critical for the very survival of the countries in the region. The compulsions of economic development, rule of law, human rights and social justice tend to create expectations from the legal establishment in a manner unprece-

system but also from interna-

tional as well as national expe-

riences it seems that consider-

able progress in securing hu-

man rights can be made

through the establishment of

specialised bodies vested with

ities for enforcing them. The

American Human Rights

Commission has helped to edu-

cate the public in the impor-

tance of human rights and ex-

general or specific responsibil-

and the resources are very limited, it will be in the interests of

role in acting as an umbrella organisation mobilising and co-ordinating the national professional bodies - bar councils and bar association - towards and agreed agenda of legal education improvement initiatives. Firstly, there is need for commissioning a position paper which will identify priorities, policy perspectives and strategies for cooperative endeavours under professional (not governmental) auspices. Secondly, a standing committee on legal education under SAARCLAW will prepare a blue print for setting up a multicampus law school with specialised centres in each country for research, education, training and extension services on the whole range of issues which confront human rights and development in a globalising economy.- Thirdly, the bar councils of each country will set up law practice institutes with a view to give continuing legal education to the members of the bar and the bench, judicial administrators, government law officers and para-legal personnel. These institutes will co-operate with each other in developing standardised programmers for giving instruction through distance educational methods wherever possible. Finally, SAARCLAW should develop links with educational panels of other national, international and professional bodies with a view to achieve global excellence in professional education and legal services delivery systems.

The writer, the Director of the National Law School of India is the President of the Commonwealth Legal Education Association. This paper was presented in the 5th SAAR-CLAW Confereence held in Dhaka on 27th-29th December

administrators, adjudicators or reformers has to respond to the challenges if democracy and constitutional government have to be sustained and strengthened. Education and training are the instruments available to professional bodies to prepare for the tasks ahead. As the problems are similar the countries of the region, if the professions evolve joint strategies to arrest the decay in legal education and to organise corrective measures pooling the SAARCLAW has a unique

> curiosity, and people are deter In Dhaka society these days one observes particular norms mined to get the answers. preferably accurate ones. They when one hears of the demise of a fellow being. The reasons for him their questions at an authority — a second cousin, a this are not clear, but of course business partner, or whoever how can they be otherwise when else they can find. Procurement one acts purely out of custom of the details of the answers that has been subtly and subconsciously acquired over the motivates certain social vultures to gain as wide an audi ence as possible, in order that So what exactly are these they may pass off as authorities norms? First and foremost, it is on the matter of the death. Oth-

Dhaka Day by Day

How We Mourn

the Dead

by Ayesha Fariha

Concolence

TEAR

CONOLENCE

PURE

GLYCERIN

necessary to exclaim horror

derstandingly, while they at-

tempt to hide they are anxious

for their turn to come. Thirdly,

come queries about the family

of the deceased. How is the

spouse taking it? Where were

the family members at the time

of death? Are any of the chil-

dren/siblings abroad? If so.

how and when will they come?

Who does the house/property

belong to? Curiosity, curiosity.

SHOP all condolera tools available here

ers simply discuss the issue upon receiving the news of the death, no matter how distant within their 'friend circles'. Finally comes the day of the the deceased may have been. gul khwani. Fortunately for What ensures is a story that goes something like this.. "Just most, this is not by invitation only, so they need not worry the other day I saw him/her (the deceased) and he/she was sayabout proof of their connection ing..." so on and so forth. Each to the deceased and his/her and every person, whether or family. On this occasion most not he or she was even aware of wear lightly embroidered shalwar-kameezs and sarees in the person's very existence, recites one of these tales. The rest light pastel shades or muted listen sympathetically and unshades of brown or grey.

What a flurry of activity there is at the gul? Apart from receiving the opportunity to ex press one's sorrow, people gossip, catch up with old friends. and record who was present and who was noticeably absent Then all go home, feeling very good about themselves, and wondering how soon it will be when they have to do this all over again.

BEST SELLER

BOOK:

Condole

Without

emotions

IM CRYING

AVAILABLE HERE

By

dented in the past. The profession, acting as law makers, managed by the bar council. Human Rights Commission

The Next Agenda for Action?

by Abul Hasnat Manjurul Kabir

sue of international action becomes imperative. We are at the fine edge of the 21st century and the authoritarian regimes can not be allowed to advance the

concept of sovereignty for undermining the rights guaranteed under the constitution and by the instruments of the United Nations.

where leans

that there should be suitable Effective mechanisms namachinery and structure to entionally and/or regionally are to be evolved and flourished for sure effectiveness of human rights both domestically and the sake of protecting, promot ing and enforcing human rights specially at the administrative Human rights need protection by national institution and judicial levels. The possiwhich in turn can only grow bility of setting up regional court of human rights as has and sustain in atmosphere where fundamental democratic been done in Europe may be denorms are respected. Obserbated. A brief look at the Eurovance of minimum standard is pean system can be of great thus part and parcel of the in-

stitutions which can protect A prominent regional achievement is the European and implement them. One can not have right without institu-Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundation nor can have institution mental Freedoms. The Eurowithout right. They are both inseparably meshed into one anpean Convention established a Commission and a Court for other, both stemming from and feeding to each other at the handling both state and individual complaints.

In some instances individuals are able to assert their human rights in courts or other appropriate forums. For example, the European Convention on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Covenant lates the fundamental principle on Civil and Political Rights establish specific procedures for the bringing of complaints by private individuals where the nation concerned has agreed to such a procedure.

In the law of human rights. it has long been apparent that the mere creation of international standards may be meaningless if it is unaccompanied by appropriate institutional enforcement mechanisms at the transnational level. The European Commission and the Court of Human Rights of the Council of Europe, are generally considered to be the most effective existing enforcement institutions, in spite of their limited geographical scope The European Convention

on Human Rights represents more than a common standard of achievement. It imposes upon the contracting state parties a certain body of legal principles which they are obliged to conform to. In specific cases compliance with this law is ensured by the integral part of the domestic law of many of the contracting state parties, the Conventions provisions are deemed to maintain great validity whether or not prior legislation on the subject exists at the domestic level. The basic function of this machinery consists primarily of examining and determining whether domestic law as it stands complies with the provisions of the Convention. Although constructed upon tenets of traditional treaty law, the Convention Law transcends the traditional boundaries drawn between international and domestic law. Not only from the above

posed systematic violations of them in a number of countries. New Zealand has achieved great success in promoting better racial understanding and relations through the office of the Race Relations Conciliator. India has a Commission to watch over the progress in the amelioration of the conditions of members of economically disadvantaged communities. In the UK Commissions on racial and sexual equality have played important roles in education, research and enforcement of legislation in these areas. ommends "Traditional apman Rights Commissions and

In the third report (Rights do Matter), the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative recproaches to secure human rights through judicial enforcement are inadequate. Hu-Economic and Social Commissions should be set up to make state and non-state entities aware of their responsibilities in the sphere of economic, social and cultural level rights." In South Asian countries set-

ting up of Human Rights Commission dominates the agenda for action to enforce human rights. In 1994, India passed the Protection of Human Rights Act 1994 for better protection of human rights. The National Human Right Commission established by the Act has been working on protection, promotion and enforcement of human rights for nearly about two and half years. Recently Sri Lanka also passed an Act providing for setting up of a Human Rights Commission. But the Commission has not yet been established. In Bangladesh the present government is planning to set up a National Human Rights Commission within a short span of time.

The basic objective of a Commission is to promote respect for and observance of human rights in the administration of the province or the state. This objective may relate either to particular instruments, domestic or international, or to human rights more generally. There are about five principal methods by which the commission discharges this objective. These are educational standard setting, review of legislation and administrative practices for compatibility with human rights provisions, dispute settlement and litigation.

The educational programme has been one of the most important tasks of existing commissions. Material for education in human rights covering both the content of the rights and the pared for and used including pamphlets, radio and video. At commission may also conduct and publish research on human rights in particular the problems in their realisation which may require special legislation A commission may be required to report to the government any legislation which it comes across in its work and which it considers is incompatible with the provision for human rights. It may also make suggestions for its repeal or reform.

By far the greatest amount of the time of a commission is taken up by its consideration of complaints made to it by individuals, associations or NGOs on violations of human rights. Such a commission provides a more accessible, informal and cheaper alternative to litigation between the parties, consistent with the observance of human rights provisions. Experience in some instances has been that these efforts are generally successful, but if not, the law may provide for the commission to issue binding directions. If this is the case, the law will also provide for a party dissatisfied with a direction to have it reviewed by the Courts —

the ultimate authority. Sometimes a commission may be able to proceed to litigation, in support of a party. It would usually do so to assist a party without adequate resources of its own, if the issue raised a question of great importance which had a general application. In this way the commission can help in the clarification as well as the enforcement of the law. The commission may also help in the clarification and enforcement of human rights law by es-

utablishing codes of conduct to procedure for complaints and guide various parties te.g. emunions etc.10

, ilt could he given a general re sponsibility to oversee the implementation of the provisions of a bill of rights and other specialised human rights type of legislation. It might discharge that responsibility in part by submitting an annual report to the legislature on the state of human rights with its own rec ommendations for more effective implementation. The National Human Rights Commission of India is playing a con-

structive role in this regard. The possibility of setting up Regional Commission on Human Rights or even Court of Human Rights as has been done in Europe may be debated, but the issue of establishing Human Rights Commission at national level for rest of the South Asian countries has already gained due currency. India and Sri Lanka have already much advanced in this regard. The possibility of a Regional Commission of human right for the SAARC countries discharging its duties and obligations though depends to a large extent on the situate and the composition of members from countries to oversee the human rights position in the member states and enquire into violations and make necessary recommendations to the concerned states. may be another effective mechanism to provide guarantee for the observance of human rights

The writer, a researcher, is a student of Law. University of Dhaka. This is a part of the paper "Human Rights Enforcement Mechanism in South Asia" presented in the 5th SAARCLAW conference.

in the region.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 19th January (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes).

BTV

3:00 Opening Announcement Al-Quran Programme Summary 3:10 News in Bangla 3:15 Patriotic Songs 3:20 Recitation from the Bible 3:25 Retelecas of Drama 4:50 Marami 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Sports Programme 6:00pm Getimallya 6:35 Mayeder Jannyo 6:50 Open University 7:00 The News 7:25 Documentary on Freedom Fighting 8:00 News in Bangla 8:25 Women in Freedom Fighting 9:00 Film Series: Akbar The Great 10:00 News in English 10:25 Those Days of Freedom Fighting 10:30 Shono Ahaban 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Monday's programme 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC World Headlines

6:05 World Focus: Pale to Pole ---Crossing the Line 7:00 BBC World Headlines 7:05 Breakfast with Frost 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out : Travel Show 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Horizon - Doding Doomsday 10:00 BBC World News 10:20 Earth Report 10:30 Time Out: Film '97 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 World Focus Top Gear 12:00noon BBC World News 12:20 On The Record 1:00 BBC World News 1:20 Window On Europe 2:00 BBC World Headlines 2:05 World Focus: State of the World : A Nuclear Warning 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC World Report Inc: World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC World Report Inc. World Business Report/24

CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 8:00 Frame By Frame 9:00 Big Bang Weekend VJ Alessandra 11:00 BPL Oye! 12:00 Sansui Mangta

1:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 2:00 Speak Easy 2:30 Videocon Flashback 3:00 Asian Top 20 VJ Trey 5:00 The Vibe Weekend VJ Luke 6:00 The Vibe Weekend 7:00pm Fashion Police 7:30 Soul Curry 8:00 The Indian Top 10 9:00 Launch Pad VJ Samira 10:00 House Of Noise VJ Luke 11:30 Rewind VJ Sophiya 12:00mm Big Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00 The Ride 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Launchpad VJ Samira 5:30 VJ Alessandra

Hai 12:30 First Day First Show

STAR PLUS

6:00 Nanny and the Professor 6:30 Voltron 7:00 Aerobics Oz Style 7:30 Alaap 8:30 Tara Rum Pum 9:30 Chandrakanta (Hindi Serial) 10:30 Tu Tu Main Main 11:00 Kalaidoscope 11:30 Amul India Show 12:00noon The Road Show 12:30 India Business Week 1:30 Star Trek 2:30 Hindi Classic Film: Toofan Aur Deeya 6:00pm Batman 6:30 Charises

Angels 7:30 The Simpsons 8:00 The Addams Family 8:30 Life Line 9:00 Reporter 9:30 Chandrakanta 10:30 STAR News Sunday 11:30 Dynasty 12:30 India Business 1:00 Living on the Edge 1:30 Amul India Show 2:00 BBC Documentary

"Around the World In 80 Days" 3:00 Movie Classic: Pimpernel Smith 5:00 Backup

STAR SPORTS

6:00am Live The 1997 Australian Open Day 7 From Melboume, Australia 1:00 Asia Sport Show 1:30 India Tour Of South Africa India v S. Africa 3rd Test Match Day 3 H/L 2:30 Live India Tour Of South Africa India Vs South Africa 3rd Test Match Day 4 From Johannesburg South Africa 9:30 Australian Open Day 7 H/Ls 10:30 NBA-Inside Stull 11:00 Asia Sports Show 11:30 Same Day Delay NBA Game of the Week New York @ Phoenix 1:30 India

Tour of South Africa India v Africa 3rd Test Match Day 4 H/L 2:30 US PGA Tour Mercedes Championship Day 4 4:00 NBA Game Of the Week New York @ Phoenix

consideration of the European

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Adventure : Golden

Needles 15 9:30 Classic: The Eagle PG (Silent Movie) 11:30 Family: Gulliver's Travels G 1:30 Classic : The Malta Story 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Sunday Show Time: Pee-Wee's Playhouse (PG) 4:30 Sunday Show Time: Just For Laughs 15 5:30 Sunday Family : Double Feature: Honeymoon in Vegas 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: Monkey Trouble 9:00 Int'l Film Fest Of India Hilights 9:30 Gold: Hidden Fears 15 11:30 True Story: Vigilant Cop 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30

Comedy: Loose Screws 18

(Arabic Subtitles) 3:30 Thriller

Miami Blues 18 (Arabic Subt-

itles) 5:30 Adventure : Bandits

Subtitles) ZEE TV

From Shantung 18 (English

5:30am Surtal 6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 Suno Bhai Sadho 7:30 Maa 8:00 Mythological Hindi Film10:30 Aap Ki Adalat 11:00 Siyaram's Cine Magic 11:30 Lakme Khoobsurat

12:00 Aur Ek Minute 12:30 Bournvita Quiz Contest 1:00 Haathi Cement Aashiana 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:00 Dream Merchants 2:30 Hindi Feature Film 5:00 Dhak Ghar Apna Ghar 5:30 Ghoomta Aaina 6:00

Helpline 6:30 Adamiya Pradhan Mantri 7:00 Index 7:30 Insight 8:00 Casper Kya Scene Hai 8:30 Suno Suno Tring Tring 9:00 Nirma Aahaa 9:30 9 Malabar Hill 10:00 The Zee Horror Show 10:30 News 11:00 Suhana Safar 11:30 Philips Top Ten 12:30 7:30 Abhinetri 7:50 Kinetic Pride Chahat Aur Nafrat 1:00 Yeh Kahan Aa Gave Hum 1:30

Raahat 2:00 Apcolite Aap Ki

Pasand 2:30 TMM 4:00 Dastan

4:30 Kodak Klick Klick 5:00

EL TV

00:30 Best Of The Best 1:30 Tarane 2:30 Hit Pairs 3:30 Devotional 4:30 Ghungru 5:30 Best Of The Best 6:30 Tarane 7:30 Hit Pairs 8:30 Kandos Its My Choice 9:00 Atco Ru-BA-Ru

9:30 Fat Or Fit 10:00 Siyaram Kamaal Kombination 10:30 Brigadier Balwant Bhawan 11:00 Sorry Meri Lorry 11:30 Liberty Public Demand 12:00 Number One 12:30 Chehre 1:00

Moov Usha Uthup Show 1:30 Vipul Ka Amar Prem 2:00 Money Game 2:30 Instinct Puruskeshtra 3:30 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 4:00 Ajnabi 5:00 Meri Marzi 5:30 Yumkeenz Mast Must Show 6:00 Dear EL 6:30 Snowchem Kal Bhi Aaj Bhi 7:00 Teri Bahi Chup Meri Bhi Chup

English News 7:30 English Film Star Trek Deep Space Nine 8:20 Haseen Pal 8:00 Boroplus The Real Countdown 8:30 Prafful Hawwa Ki Naam 9:00 Break for Headlines News 9:20 Sur V3+ 9:00 Shatrani 9:30 Atco Ru

Ba Ru 10:00 Stand By 10:10 Hollywood Se Bollywood 10:30 Navras 11:00 Manoranjan 11:30 Kinetic Pride Haseen Pal 11:40 Karz

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/ Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Fun Time 9:05 TV Encyclopedia 9:25 Khat Farmaish 9:40 Sports Clinic 10:05 PTV Gold 10:30 English Film: Darkwing Duck 10:55 Mast Mast Sanyo 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Sports Hour 12:05pm Biscop 95/Qasmi Hahani 12:55 Quran-e-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah

1:15 Aaj Di Kahani 1:40 Aaj Di Shaam 2:00 Kinara Ep-66 (Drama Serial) 2:55 Ghost Writer 3:55 Karabar 4:15 Education 5:25 Riazi for 9th 5:55 Zameen Per Zindegi (Drama Serial) 6:25 Aiou Courses 7:00

DD 7

Khabrain

Tasver (Pakistani Film 1947-95)

10:00 Khabarnama & Com-

mercial News 11:00 Pezwaan

11:35 Home Victime (New

Serial) 12:35 Music Masters-

Raag Rang 1:00 Khas Khas

9:00 Janmadin 9:05 Geetmalay 9:30 Movie Club Film 12:30 Surer Asar 1:00 Dhitang Dhitang Bole 1:30 Movie Club Film 3:30 Geet Sangeet 4:30 Bengali Feature Film 5:30 News 7:20 Binodon 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Shreoshi (Serial) 8:25 Geet Sangeet (Serial) 9:30 Drama 10:00 Dance Prog 10:30 News/Bengali Sam-

SONY ET

bad 11:00 Closed

8:30am Jai Bir Hanuman 9:30 Gaane Jaane Maane 10:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh 10:30 Buddha 11:00 Taj Mahal Takita Dhin 12:00 BSA Star Ki Pasand 12:30 Pehli Mulakat 1:00 Good Shot 1:30 Pehchan 2:00 Yeh

O' Maria (Serial) 4:30 Nirlep Rasoi Show 5:00 Boogie Woogie 5:30 Cover Story - Hostel (Serial) 6:00 Jeevan Mirtyu (Serial) 7:00 Bindass Bol 8:00 Cine Classics - Hindi Feature Film 11:00 The Young And The Restless 12:00 Ghaav 12:30 Aahaat (Serial) 1:00 Faslee (Serial) 1:30 Surf-Wheel Of Fourtune 2:00 Premier 2:30 Closed

ZEE CINEMA

Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti 2:30 RAVEN

3:30 Gaane Jaane Maane 4:00

6:45 Songs 8:00 Hay Mere Dil (B/W) (Kishore K., Kumkum)

10:45 Chalo Cinema 11:15 100 Days (Jackie S., Madhuri D.) 2:00 Zandu Filmi Batin 2:30 Yeh Majhdhaar (Salman K. Manisha K.) 5:15 Cinema Cinema 5:30 Hit Hai Fit Hai 6:00 Love In Tokyo (Asha P., Joy M.) 8:45 Cinema

Cinema 9:00 lkke Pe lkka 9:30 Namak Halal (Amitabh B Smita P.) 12:15 Filler 12:30 Aulad (Jeetendra, Babita) 3:15 Chalo Cinema 3:45 Jalte Badan (Kiran K., Kumkum)