T the Tenth Common

wealth Magistrates and

Judges Conference at

Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, 22

26 August 1994. Professor

Authority Allot presented an

illuminating background paper on the independence of the

Judiciary in Commonwealth

Countries. In this paper the

learned professor un-

hesitatingly exposed as to how

the Judiciary even in the most

advanced democratic countries

such as, the United Kingdom,

suffers from embarrassing ob-

stacles against preserving and

Bangladesh is no exception

to Professor Allot's exposition

and in this paper it will be seen

as to how the judiciary is con-

fronted with such obstacles,

frequently resorted to by vari-

ous agencies for tail-twisting of

"independence" is "Not subject

to the control of any person.

country, etc; free to act as one

pleases; autonomous... not af-

To conceive that a judge

must be allowed such absolute

independence as is lexicograph-

ically defined above is simply

absurd, because, judges are, first

of all, "constrained by, and fol-

low, existing laws and proce-

dures", secondly, "by less tangi-

ble requirements, such as, those

of courtesy, fairness (audi al-

teram partem, etc.), cultural

traditions, the etiquette of the

law court and the profession,

thirdly, "a judge or magistrate

is not free to act perversely, un-

fairly or for ulterior ends or

motives", fourthly, "the judge

must rightly be influenced by

others in performance of his or

her judicial duties .... there is no

point in advocacy or pleading if

it does not affect judicial deci-

sion and lastly, "the judge must

be sensitive to guidance and di-

rections reasonably and law-

fully given by those of superio

rank to him/herself i.e. his/her

appellate authorities or super-

intending authorities." Subject

to the above constraints, Pro-

fessor Allot defines judicial in-

dependence as "protection or

immunity from improper or

unlawful influences, direct or

indirect, on the way in which

the judicial officer carries out

his/her judicial functions." The

Professor strongly opines that

judicial independence can

never be absolute but is relative

and is subject to the above con-

straints. We have now to exam-

ine, with passing reference to

some of the neighbouring coun-

tries, how far the judiciary in

Bangladesh enjoys indepen-

dence we have talked about

Structure of Courts

consists of the superior courts

the Supreme Court of

Bangladesh comprising, the

Appellate Division and the

of a Chief Justice constitution-

ally known as the Chief of

appointed to the Appellate Di-

vision sit only in that Division

and the other Judges sit in the

High Court Division (Article

the Supreme Court is the apex

court and its jurisdiction ex-

tends to hearing and determina-

tion of appeals from judgments.

decrees, order or sentences of

the High Court Division. Appel-

late jurisdiction in other cases

in addition to the above may be

vested in it by Act of Parlia-

Court Division extends to hear-

ing and determination of ap-

peals from judgments, decrees,

orders and sentences of the sub-

ordinate courts. This power is

vested by different statutory

enactments. The High Court Di-

vision has also original juris-

diction in certain matters such

as, writ (Article 102), admiralty,

of record and has all the powers

of such a court including the

power to punish for its con-

subordinate courts may be

The Judicial structure of the

The Supreme Court is a court

company matters, etc.

tempt (Article 108).

The jurisdiction of the High

ment (Article 103).

The Appellate Division of

Bangladesh and other Judges.

and the subordinate courts.

High Court Division.

The judiciary in Bangladesh

The superior court is called

The Supreme Court consists

The Chief Justice and Judges

The dictionary meaning of

the judiciary.

fected by others.."

upholding independence.

Dhaka Day by Day

Fashion with a

Difference for Men

by Lavina Ambreen Ahmed

## Law and Our Rights

# The Problems of Independence of the Judiciary in Bangladesh

by Justice Naimuddin Ahmed

Recently a draft bill on separation of judiciary prepared by a governmentappointed expert committee was presented to the Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs suggesting 11 amendments to the constitution and formation of a Judicial Commission for appointment of Supreme Court Judges. The draft bill, titled as the Fourteenth Amendment Act, 1997 of the constitution will be placed before the cabinet and after necessary amendments it will be tabled in Parliament. In this article, the writer discusses the various aspects of independence of the judiciary and outlines some of the problems and hurdles.

perceptible and imperceptible. Perceptible obstacles are those which are specifically ingrained in her Constitution and the laws. Imperceptible obstabroadly divided into two parts: cles are those which are not 1) civil courts and 2) crimispecifically ingrained in her nal courts. Constitution and the laws but The origin of the civil courts are very much present and are

is derived from Section 3 of the Civil Courts Act. 1887, and according to it, there are the following classes of civil courts in Bangladesh: 1) Court of the District Judge, 2) Court of the Additional Judge, 3) Court of the Subordinate Judge and 4) Court

of the Assistant Judge. The lowest tier of the subordinate judiciary on the civil side is the Court of the Assistant Judge which exercises specific territorial jurisdiction and tries suits and cases of limited pecuniary valuation. The Court of the Subordinate Judge has specific territorial jurisdiction and tries original suits and cases of limited pecuniary valuation and also hears appeals from the judgments, decrees and orders of the Court of the Assistant Judge. The District Judge and the Additional Judge mostly hear appeals from the judgments, decrees and orders of the Assistant Judge and the Subordinate Judge. The District Judge has also original jurisdiction in certain matters.

The criminal courts originate from Section 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1989, according to which there are the following five classes of criminal courts in Bangladesh: 1) Court of Sessions, 2) Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate, 3) Court of the Magistrate of the First Class, 4) Court of the Magistrate of the Second Class and 5) Court of Magistrate of the

Third Class. The District Judge and the Additional Judge are also Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge respectively. A Subordinate Judge is vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. As such, the District Judge, the Additional Judge and the Assistant Judge combine in themselves both

civil and criminal powers. The Sessions Judge and the Additional Sessions Judge are empowered to impose any sentence prescribed by law including sentence of death which is, however, subject to confirmation by the High Court Division of the Supreme Court. An Assistant Sessions Judge is empowered to impose sentence of imprisonment not exceeding seven years and a Magistrate is empowered to impose sentence not exceeding three years unless specially empowered to impose

Besides the above, there are certain special courts and tribunals, such as, the Family Court, Court of Settlement. Administrative Tribunal, etc. constituted under special laws.

Clause (4) of Article 94 guarantees the independence of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the exercise of their judicial equivocal terms thus:- "4) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution the Chief Justice and the other Judges shall be

It can, however, be presently shown that this guarantee is conditioned by the method of appointment of Judges, method of determination of their remuneration and pension, tenure of office of Judges, disabilities of Judges during their tenure of office and after their retirement and method of removal of

Clause (1) of Article 95 vests President of Bangladesh with the power to appoint the Chief, Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court. The only condi-

tionally required to fulfil is that before appointing the Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice he

must act according to the advice

of the Prime Minister (Clause (3) of Article 480.) According to the original Constitution, Judges could not be appointed by the President without consulting the Chief Justice. By a subsequent constitutional amendment this provision was repealed. So, constitutionally the power of appointing Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice practically vests absolutely in the Prime Minister who is advised by his/her political colleagues and oftener by the bureaucrats. Under such a constitutional setup possibility of entry of political factor into the question of appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court cannot be ruled out. It can only be hoped - the hope may sometimes be too optimistic - that those who exercise the powers of appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court, perceptibly and imperceptibly, will do so in a fair, even-handed

and non-political manner till such time as may be taken for resurrection of legislative wisdom. In this connection, the constitutional provisions of several countries where a Judicial Service Commissions for selection of Judges of the Superior Court have been set up or the requirements of consultation with the highest judicial organ of the State before selecting Judges for appointment have been made may be referred

to. Trinidad and Tobago, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Nepal belong to the first category. India and Pakistan belong to the second category. There is no Judicial Service Commission in Bangladesh. In the above constitutional back-drop I am tempted to refer to an occurrence which took place a few years back in connection with appointments of some Judges in the Supreme Court. Despite absence of any provision in the Constitution requiring the President to consult any one before selecting Judges for ap-

yielded quickly, rescinded the

appointments and made ap-

pointments afresh after con-

sulting the Chief Justice. It has

now to be seen whether, in spite

of any constitutional require-

ment to consult the Chief Jus-

tice, a constitutional conven-

tion has been established that

no appointments of Judges of

the Supreme Court can be made

without consultation with the

Chief Justice. It is, however,

true that a fool-proof system of

selection and appointment of

the judges of the superior court

has not be evolved in any coun-

try and every method of ap-

pointment has its own advan-

tage as well as disadvantage,

but, to boast of judicial inde-

pendence in a constitutional

set-up where constitutionally

the Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court is "Mr. Nobody" in the

matter of selecting persons for

appointment of Judges of the

pointment, the long-standing practice of appointing Judges of the Supreme Court after consulting the Chief Justice was being followed until a few years back when appointments of several Judges were made without consulting the Chief Justice and even, it is said, without his knowledge! The Chief Justice higher sentence. felt that some of the persons appointed were not suitable for holding the high office of a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice supported by all the Judges of the Supreme Court, protested and an immi-Supreme Court nent constitutional crisis was averted as the Government

functions by providing in unindependent in the exercise of their judicial functions."

Judges.

tion the President is constitu-

Supreme Court is sheer self-de-

The tenure of office of a Judge of the Supreme Court is that he holds office until he attains the age of sixty-five years (Clause (3) of Article 96).

The remuneration, privileges and other terms and conditions of office of a Judge is determined by Acts of Parliament. (Article 147). There are two Acts in this respect, namely the Supreme Court Judges (Remuneration and Privileges) Ordinance, 1978 and the Supreme Court Judges (Leave, Pension and Privileges) Ordinance, 1982, as amended from time to time. The existing remuneration and other terms and conditions of office of a Judge cannot be varied to his disadvantage. (Clause (92) of Article 147). A sitting Judge cannot held any office, post or position of profit or emolument or take part in the management or conduct of any company, association or body having profit or gain as its object. (Clause (3) of Article 147). By a proviso to this Article certain posts have been excluded from the operation of this Clause. A retired Judge cannot plead before any court and cannot hold any office of profit in the service of the Republic not being a judicial or a quasi-judicial office (Article

Obviously, Clause (2) of Article 147 which preserves the remuneration, privileges and terms and conditions of office of a judge is a wholesome provision guaranteeing independence of judges as well as of the judiciary. But, the other conditions are fraught with grave dangers to judicial independence.

There is no Pay Commission for recommending the salary structure or other terms and conditions of office of a Judge of the Supreme Court. These are theoretically determined by Parliament but in a Westiminster type of Government like that of ours the executive organ having majority in Parliament is practically the determining factor and it is well-known that the political executive is constantly being advised by the administrative executive i.e. the bureaucracy, the judges have, therefore, no say in the matter and are at the mercy of the legislative and the executive organs of the State. Although instances of arbitrary discrimination against Judges of the Supreme Court are not frequent are not also totally absent as Judges are constitutionally conventionally and characteristically incapable of canvassing for themselves. This is not conducive either to the concept of the separation of powers or to the concept of an independent judiciary, because, a Judge who has a feeling of dependence for his very sustenance cannot feel free to decide a dispute between one on whom he is dependent and another on whom he is not The answer to this problem seems to be in establishing an independent permanent Pay Commission with adequate representation from the judiciary for the Judges of the Supreme Court for reviewing their pay structure and other terms and conditions of their office and making its recom

mendation statutorily binding The practice of appointing Judges after retirement even to judicial, quasi-judicial and to certain specified posts which are kept out of the operations of Articles 99 and 147 is certainly an inducement which is likely to affect their detachment and impartiality which are indispensable for dispensation of justice without fear or favour.

Court viewed appointment of Judges by the Government to any post or position after retirement with displeasure. The case is important and interesting for more than one reason. A retired Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed to a quasijudicial post on contract. The post was directly under the administrative control of the Government. A Secretary to the Government summoned the Judge to his office. The Judge took serious exception and refused to comply asking the Secretary to come to his office instead. The employment of the Judge was instantly terminated in terms of the contract giving one month's notice. The Judge took the matter to the Supreme Court insisting that despite the contract, he being a Judge, although retired, was still governed by the Constitution and was not, therefore, removable except in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Constitution for removal of a Judge. While dismissing his writ petition, the Chief Justice who spoke for the Court, said "Original Article 99 totally prohibited the appointment of a retired judge in any office in the service of the Republic. The purpose behind this prohibition was that the high position and dignity of a judge of the

In a recent case, the Supreme

enced in his decisions in favour of the authorities keeping his eye upon a future appointment. True, some Judges need employment even after retirement mainly for financial reasons in a country plagued with a high inflation rate. The problem has been solved in a number of countries where Judges of the superior courts do not at all retire and hold office during good behaviour. There is another way of solving the problem and that is by keeping the facilities

and remuneration of a sitting

Judge in tact after retirement

Supreme Court should be pre-

served and respected even after

his retirement and, further that

if any provision was made for

holding of office after retire-

ment then a Judge, while in the

service of the Supreme Court,

might be tempted to be influ-

and completely barring any employment after retirement. A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except in accordances with the procedure laid down in Article 96. This Article provides that a Judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from office by the President, if the Supreme Judicial Council constituted under this Article and consisting of the Chief Justice and two senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court reports, after an enquiry, to the President that the Judge has ceased to be capable of properly performing the functions of his office on account of physical or mental incapacity or has been

guilty of gross misconduct. The Indian Constitution provides that a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court functioning in the states may only be removed on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity by way of an address supported by 2/3 of the voting members of each House of parliament.

In the Pakistan Constitution the procedure is the same as in Bangladesh.

In the Malaysian Constitution, a Judge can be removed on the recommendation of a tribunal appointed by the King, the constitutional Head of State. In 1988, the King appointed a three-member tribunal to enquire into certain allegations brought by the Gov-

the highest judicial position in the country. The Chairman of the tribunal was the Chief Justice of Malay which is one of the constituent parts of the Malaysian federation. The Lord President, Tun Salleh Bin Abas, took an objection against the constitution of the tribunal on the ground of conflict of interests and prayed for an order of prohibition directed against the members of the tribunal. It was refused. Five Judges of the Supreme Court then passed an order prohibiting submission of the report by the tribunal until the application for prohibition was dealt with. Three days later all the five Judges were suspended by the King and a tribunal was appointed with six members to enquire into the conduct of the five Judges! The first tribunal duly recommended for removal of the Lord president and he was removed. These instances of executive highhandedness, particularly the manner of suspension of five Judges of the Supreme Court, had severe implications for the independence of the judiciary in a country having a democratic constitution like Malaysia. Parallel instances occurred in Bangladesh when her Constitution was superseded by imposition of Martial Law by a military adventurer in 1982 and as many as four Judges of the Suppreme Court including a Chief Justice were summarily removed by Martial Law Orders without any enquiry and even without informing them of the grounds of their removal. During the period during which the Constitution of Bangladesh was spared the trauma of military intervention there was, however, no occasion to apply article 96.

ernment against the then Lord

President of Malaysia, which is

Article 107 vests the Supreme Court with the power to make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of each Division of the Supreme Court and the courts subordinate to it. This rule-making power has been made subject to two constraints. First, all such rules made by the Supreme Court are subject to law made by Parliament. Secondly, to be effective. the rules framed by the Supreme Court must obtain the approval of the President. Consequently, it is patent that the rule-making power of the Supreme Court for determining its own procedure and the procedure to the subordinate courts are subject to both legislative and executive control. The rulemaking power of the Supreme Court of India is also subject to similar legislative and executive control. It appears to me that reserving legislative and executive control over the pro cedures that the courts may deem fit to adopt for their per formance has left scope for irri tating interference in the functioning of the courts.

Article 113 empowers the Chief Justice or a person authorised by him to appoint the staff of the Supreme Court in accordance with rules made by the Supreme Court which is also empowered by the said Article to make rules for determining the conditions of service of the staff. The rules relating to appointment of the staff are subject to previous approval of the President. The rules relating to conditions of service of the staff are subject to any law made by Parliament in this respect. Although apparently the staff is appointed by the Supreme Court, clearance for such appointment has to be obtained from the Government The creation of posts of nonjudicial personnels in the Supreme Court is also made by the Government on the proposals submitted by the Supreme Court. These restrictions on the power of appointment of its staff is an encroachment on the administrative freedom of the Supreme Court.

The most serious dependence of the Supreme Court on the executive branch of the Government is in respect of financial matters except the remuneration of the Judges of the Supreme Court which are paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The Supreme Court is, for all practical purposes, still under the administrative control of the Government in financial matters. The budget allocation for meeting the expenses of the Supreme Court is finally made by the Ministry of Finance on the suggestion made by the Ministry of Law. Although the pro-

The designs might seem a little offbeat and going through the racks, one might at first wonder, whether the heavily embroidered kurtas are for women. But no. Kazi Tamjidul Huda designs clothes exclusively for men. A former UN official now working as a freelance consultant, the suave Tamjid takes a keen interest in trendy men's wear. Currently. he is busy preparing for his second clothing exhibition 'pour homme' scheduled to be held sometime soon. Punjabis or kurtas of all types, shapes and colours will feature in the collection. Tamjid has tried to revamp the classic, traditional attire in order to give it a new and contemporary look. Why the fascination with punjahis? Explains Tamjid,

there are two main reasons behind the coming sale. The first is to promote the punjabi and inculcate it among today's male population. "It's comfortable. stylish and quite suitable for any occasion" — says the punjabi designer who practices what he preaches. He puts on a punjabi wherever he goes. whether to work or to parties Secondly, Tamjid points out, it has been the costume of the men of this subcontinent for centuries. But until very recently. men only donned punjabis during Eid time or milads. Also in Bangladesh, when it comes to fashion there are very

few options for men. "You see. women looking glamorous in saris and shalivar kameez sets. in comparison men look dull and drab in their boring formal suits, ties or blazers," the puniabi lover observes.

Tamjid's creations are definitely quite interesting. One of the main characteristics is the elaborate embroidery work on the sleeves, yokes, the sides and on the back of the garment. His wife Pappa who is an

artist specializing in miniature paintings and mural art, carefully selected the patterns and design. The couple tried to include as many Bengali stitches and ethnic motifs as possible. Tamjid has replicated the intricate motifs of the Taj Mahal

from his wall hanging pieces and also copied designs from his exquisite Chinese pottery collection into some of his kurtas. The use of stone work in his kurtas makes the outfits more gorgeous.

His range of fashionable items for men has something new to offer. He didn't go for the conventional open- neck style punjabi: The men-about-thetown can take their pick from the very elegant angarakhas and sherwanis to simple sideopen or button front kurtas. Readymade churidars or puja mas are also available which can be teamed with the kurtas.

Also on display are a lew kandahari style kurtas, which are very popular by the way. with the cricket idol lmran Khan these days.

The other point one can help observing is the choice of colours. Tamjid selected bold and vibrant hues such as wine red, emerald green, turquoise. brown, blue, magenta and pink. Speaking of materials, Tamjid, wasn't too rigid about using only local fabrics. "I used materials which would enhance the grace and flair of the kurtas he explains. People ordinarily visualize punjabis as a creme or off-white sober attire. Tamjid wanted to change that idea and

Definitely, mentionworthy are his shirts. There is a very strong mediterranean influence on them. Inspired by the exotic Brazilian garbs, his shirts are. well, very flamboyant. There is navy blue shirt with an embroidered Spotted Macaw motif and a stitched Chinese golden dragon appears on a bright red

For the really 'hip', who are ever ready to try something new and outrageous. Tamjid offers some short sleeves shirts with net fabric incorporated in the middle. There are also glossy silk shirts for evening wear.

upgrade it.

Tamjid's creations are different if a little experimental Each design he says, is not repeated more than twice. His last punjabi sale was a 'tremendous success', he informs.

Tamjid is quite optimistic about this year's sale as well.

posals for budget allocation are submitted by the Supreme Court, scissors are invariably applied by the Government and sometimes, to drastically cut the proposals. Moreover, the Chief Justice is empowered to sanction expenditure up to a certain limit from the budget allocation and expenditure exceeding the said limit must be sanctioned by the Government. This enormous financial power

retained by the executive organ seriously hampers the independence of judicial administration directly and indirectly in various ways which need not be

elaborated. To be continued

The writer, a retired judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. is a member of the Law Reform Commision

## The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 26th January (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes).

## $\mathsf{BTV}$

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 Retelecast 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

## $\mathsf{B}\mathsf{B}\mathsf{C}$

6:00am BBC World Headlines

6:05 Pole to Pole — The Bitter 12:30 First Day First Show 1:00 End 7:00 BBC World Headlines 7:05 Breakast with Frost 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out Travel Show 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Horizon — The Day The Earth Melted 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 The Earth in Balance 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 Hours

#### 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 Oyel 12:00 Sansui Mangta Hai

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 8:00 The Indian Top 10 9:00 Launch Pad VJ Samira 10:00 House Of Noise VJ Luke 11:30 Rewind VJ Sophiya 12:00mn Big Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00 The Ride 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Launchpad VJ Sophiya 5:30 VJ Alessandra

## 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 (Hindi Serial) 11:00 Kalaidoscope (Hindi Serial) 11:30 Amul India Show 12:00 The Patriotic Songs 12:30 India Business Week 1:30 Star Trek 2:30 Hindi Classic Film: Sardar 5:30 Batman 6:00 Charles Angels

7:00 The Amul India Show 7:30

public Day Parade Special 9:00 Hindi Serial: Reporter 9:30 Chandrakanta 10:30 STAR News Sunday 11:30 Dynasty '12:30 India Business Week 1:30 Amul India Show 2:00 BBC Documentary "Around the World In 80 Days" 3:00 Movie Classic: The Stranger 5:00 Backup

### STAR SPORTS

6:00am India Tour Of South Africa Traingular Series S. Africa v Zimbabwe H/L 7:00 Live NBA Game Of The Week Utah @ Houston 10:00 World Wrestling Federation Blast Off 11:00 Asia Sports Show 11:30 Watersports World 12:00 India Tour Of South Africa Triangular Series S Africa v Zimbabwe H/L 1:30 Same Day Delay The 1997 Australian Open 3:00 Same Day Delay The 1997 Australian Open Day 14 Men's Singles Final From Melbourne, Australia 6:00 Sports India-27 6:30 Spanish F'ball League H/L 7:00

Chrysler Classic Day 4 9:00 Indian Racing Castrol Oak Stakes 9:30 Triangular Series India v S Africa H/L 10:30 Australian Open Day 14 Highlights 11:30 NBA Game Of The Week Utah @ Houston 1:30 Inside PGA Tour 2:30 Best of Volvo China Open Day 1 4:00 Australian Open, Day 14 Hits 5:30 Live National Football Leauge Superbowl XXXI From New Orleans, L A, USA.

## STAR MOVIES

7:30am Comedy : Porridge 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:30 Family The Dog Who Stopped The War PG (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Classic : Algiers PG (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Film Club : Best Shot PG (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: Cathy's Child 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: The Place At The Coast 15 (Hindi

The Simpsons 8:00 Indian Re- US PGA Tour Bob Hope Subtitles) 9:00 Film 97 9:30 Suhana Safar 11:30 Philips Top 1:30 Dance Dance 2:30 Jugal Gold: Georgia 18 11:30 True Story: Anna And The King Of Siam G (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Thriller : Dominion 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 3:30 After Dark China Moon 18 5:30 Western Tombstone 15 (Arabic Subti-

### ZEE TV

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

Ten 12:30 Chahat Aur Nafrat 1:00 Yeh Kahan Aa Gaye Hum 1:30 Raahat 2:00 Apcolite Aap Ki Pasand 2:30 TMM 4:00 Dastan 4:30 Kodak Klick Klick 5:00 Jagran

#### EL TV

6:30 Hanste Hanste 7:30 Ajeeb Dastaan 8:30 Frooty It's My Choice 9:00 Ru-Ba-Ru 9:30 Fat Or Fit 10:00 Fauji (Shahrukh Khan) 10:30 Song Yatra 11:00 Sorry Meri Lorry 11:30 Liberty Public Demand 12:30 Casper Number-1 1:00 Chehre 1:30 Moov Usha Uthup Show 2:00 Vipul Ka Amar Prem 2:30 Money Game 3:00 Puruskhetra 4:00 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 4:30 Hit Thi Hit Hai 5:00 Peoples Club 5:30 Hee Hee Haa Haa 6:00 Hafta Hafta 6:30 Dear EL 7:00 Yeh Duniya 7:30 Kal Bhi Aaj Bhi 8:00 Abhinetri 8:30 The Music Show 9:00 Prafful V3+ 9:30 Shatrani (Serial) 10:00 Atco Ru Ba Ru 10:30 Hindi Feature Film

Jodi 3:30 Party Time.

## PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tariuma/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 Aai 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 English News 7:30 English Film : Star Trek Deep Space Nine 8:20 Hawwa Ki Naam 9:00 Break for Headlines News 9:20 Sur Tasver (Pakistani Film 1947-95) 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 11:00 Pezwaan 11:35

12:35 Music Masters-Raag Rang 1:00 Khas Khas Khabrain

#### DD 7

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 Sunday 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 Sambad 11:00 Closed

## SONYET

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 Yell Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti 2:30 RAVEN

12:00 Ghaav 12:30 Aahaat (Serial) 1:00 Faslee (Serial) 1:30 Surf-Wheel Of Fourtune 2:00 Premier 2:30 Closed

4:00 O' Maria (Serial) 4:30 Nir

lep Rasoi Show 5:00 Boogle

Woogle 5:30 Cover Story —

tyu (Serial) 7:00 Bindass Bol

8:00 Cine Classics - Hindi Fea-

ture Film : Mother India 11:00

The Young And The Restless

Hostel (Serial) 6:00 Jeevan Mir-

#### ZEE CINEMA 6:45 Songs 8:00 Anari (Raj K

Nutan) 10:45 Chalo Cinema

11:15 Katilon Ke Katil (Rishi K.

Tina M.) 2:00 Zandu Filmi Batin 2:30 Majboor (Amitabh B. Parveen Babi) 5:15 Cinema Cinema 5:30 Hit Hai Hit Hai 6:00 Watan Ke Rakhwale (Dhamendra, Sridevi) 8:45 Cinema Cinema 9:00 lkke Pe lkka 9:30 Roja (Arvind S., Madhu) 12:15 Fillers 12:30 Yeh Gulistan Hamara (Dev A., Sharmila) 3:15 Chalo Cinema 3:45 Kala Sach (Mona Ambegaonkar)