THE history of law enfor-

cing agencies is inextri-

cably related with the

history of law and state. Today

it is well confessed that when

Primitive egalitarian society

due to the production of "sur-

plus value" in consequence of

the division of labour became

divided into classes, when the

distinction between the poor

and the rich was created, when

the poor became prey to

extortion and deceit and when

private property was created

through extortion, state - a

peculiar political institution.

came into being. Thus state was

created when the primitive

egalitarian society was tra-

nsformed into an unequal

society of classes. Differently it

can be said that when in the

course of its evaluation society

was divided into classes that

division was reflected in the

formation of state. State en-

sured the perpetuity of the soci-ety in the face of the continual

struggle of different adverse

classes for their own existence.

In reality this abstract concept

of state is nothing but a politi-

cal means to safeguard the eco-

nomic interests of the class in

power. Even though different

attempts have been made to de-

fine "state" and all definitions

reflected the Political Philoso-

phy of their authors, popularly

by "state" we understand a huge

"force". This "force" can be seen

in state laws, in institutions

like police, ansar, BDR, armed

forces, prisons etc. This huge

force is inevitable in a state. Be-

cause all states establish the au-

thority of one class over all

other classes in the society. So

it would not be improper to

consider the concept of state as

equivalent to oppression and

and progress of knowledge the

concept of state underwent rad-

ical changes in the course of so-

cial evolution. State has been

seen to project itself in welfare

activities by concealing its tra-

ditional and preeminent role in

order to keep the "social dialec-

tics" in restraint. In the middle

of the 20th century the concept

of welfare state came into

prominence. Prior to that the

concept of socialist state as envisaged in Marxist ideology was realised with the hope and be-

lieve that this socialist state

will enhance its wreckage

through its own evolution from

which a communist state will

be created. But within seventy

three years socialism as a polit-

ical philosophy became ineffec-

tive. Nevertheless it is undeni-

able that socialist thinking

greatly influenced all political

philosphies before its downfall

as a system. It even acted as the

main catalyst in the radical

transformation of the old con-

cept of state. Can it be denied

that the concept of welfare state

is the direct result of socialist

be judged in the perspective of

the newly acquired characteris-

tics of state and its related insti-

tutions in such a changed situa-

rights the distinction between

different social norms and law

must be made clear. When prim-

itive man started living united

or group life he began to be regu-

lated and protected by social

norms. We all know this alle-

giance to social norms was very

natural. Because everyone for

his own needs and welfare con-

sidered these norms as emanat-

ing from his own self. But with

the origin of state the charac-

teristics of social norms be-

came different, all norms were

no more equally beneficial for

all, rather to ensure the well-be-

ing of a few the large majority

of the society was burdened

with duties and obligations,

and for obvious causes alle-

giance to norms which were the

reflections of state will i.e. law,

was not spontaneous and vol-

untary. Thus to ensure the alle-

giance of all, law enforcing

agencies and penal systems

were needed and in this way

which previously was natural

in the case of laws that became

artificial, threat of punishment

became essential for that which

was observed voluntarily, law

enforcing agencies were neces-

sitated for the realisation of

that which did not call for any

control. For this reason in any

modern society we see fear,

doubt and suspicion in common

people towards the law enforc-

ing agencies. This suspicion

reached a stage where the role of

law enforcing agencies even in

respect of protecting human

rights makes us anxious and

Before entering into human

Law enforcing agencies must

thinking?

But with the development

suppression.

Dhaka Day by Day

A New Trend in

Roadside Drink

by ASM Nurunnabi

FEBRUARY 23, 1997 FOR US

Law and Our Rights

Law Enforcing Agencies & Human Rights: Bangladesh Context

by Dr Mizanur Rahman

Men talked about natural rights at the beginning of the civilisation. The dimension of natural rights also charged with the ages. In ancient Greek and Roman civilisations slaves were not treated as human-beings. In spite of being the subjects of law they were the objects of law and consequently always remained outside the purview of natural rights. Long after the dawn of human civilisation during the Renaissance, partic-ularly owing to the influence of French Philosophers, the con-cept of "Human Rights" was familiarised. At the beginning human rights was a dilated ver-sion of natural rights and was linked with the concept of nation state. Resorted to for safeguarding the position of the common people against the ab-solute power of the Monarch or Emperor "Human Rights" soon became a weapon for the realisation of the right to self-determination not only against the internal tyranny (as in Francel but also against the colonial forces (as evidenced by US liberation war). Later the guiding principles of the great French Revolution — Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was proclaimed and adopted as the fundamental principles of human rights. Consistently, after the reali-

sation of the right to self determination the centre of the struggle for the realisation of the human rights acquired a new dimension. Before savourthe law enforcing agencies desirable? Section 44 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure applicable in Bangladesh says: "Every person, aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Penal Code namely, 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 302, 303, 304, 382, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer of such commissioner or inten-

Have our government and state been able to establish the mutual trust and confidence which is essential for the cooperation between police — the principal law enforcing agency and common people as envisaged here?

Let us have a look into some aspects of the aims, objectives and functions of our principal law enforcing agency — the Po-

According to the police Act of 1861 maintaining law and order is the principal function of the Police. Section 23 of the said Act provides: "Duties of Police-Officers: It shall be the duty of every Police Officer promptly to obey and execute

in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking;

thirdly, any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this code or by order of the Government;

fourthly, any person in whose possession anything is found which may be reasonably be suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing:

structs a police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape from lawful custody, sixthly, any person reason-

fifthly, any person who ob-

ably suspected of being a deserter from the armed forces of Bangladesh;

seventhly, any person who

has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of Bangladesh, which, if committed in Bangladesh, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or under the Fugitive Offenders Act. 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in Bangladesh;

eighthly, any released con-

law enforcing agency, is the politicians of the ruling party. The police is often subject to illegitimate pressure. About a year ago the whole of Bangladesh witnessed an artistry of fotowabazes (persons who issue decrees purportedly in conformity with Islamic laws). Some self-seeking quar-ters tried to bring mediaeval darkness in the society by taking the law in their own hands in the name of religion in different regions of Bangladesh. In the name of establishing religious order human dignity was trampled by resorting to mediaeval barbarity. Farce of trial has been made by throwing stones, burying up to the neck or by amputating the hands. But we have not seen the police in the expected manner and role. Were not there orders of the then rulers and policy makers behind this role of the Police as silent spectators? Were not there tacit supports of the ruling politicians behind such negative role of the Police? Thus making the Police the scapegoat the politicians and the rulers realised their own in-

Police remained the scapegoat even in the changed scenario. Recently it has been observed that ignoring Government orders local politicians released identified and accused terrorists from Police custody. When protests arose punitive actions were taken against the concerned police-officer. But

entrance into the Students' Residence Hall was made with a view to overcome the deadlock situation in the University, some teachers engaged in the Hall administration, sometimes by compulsion and sometimes to safeguard own interests, allowed identified terrorists and non-students to enter and stay in the Halls. In the changed scenario of the state and the University many teachers are allegedly using terrorists, non-students and cadres to maintain their former image prestige and influence. Not the immense treasure of knowledge and the respect aroused by the same but the role of the cadres and student powers is being given priority for image and prestige. Teachers in many cases in spite of being teachers became politicians. The holy place for the pursuit of knowledge has become the place of party politics. All that is unfortunate and disgraceful in the politics of our country and should be renounced have found their way into the universities. Has not the role of the law enforcing agency been curtailed proportionately in ensuring the peaceful atmosphere of education?

presence of the authorities for

In this perspective it seems that the proposal of President Shahabuddin Ahmed to suspend the so-called student politics temporarily requires special consideration.

In the wider dimension of the state it should be remem bered that no matter how impartially the laws are enforced in a society divided into classes it tends to perpetuate the inherent inequality. We, specially those who are students of law, often say that rule of law is the precondition for the realisation of human rights. But have we ever questioned rule of which law we are talking about? Is it the rule of law which is established on the basis of "unequal laws" and which perpetuate extortion and inequality or the rule of law which aims at establishing the rule of the majority and in the process "withering away" of the discriminatory

Once again experience of harsh reality, recently the left side of the road in the Dhaka city has been marked in white lines for rickshaws. The intention was to avoid inconvenience for the motor vehicles by uncontrolled movement of rickshaws so that traffic jam can be mitigated. Not to mention, necessary step. But let us see the empirical aspect of this rule. The other day I was going through the Elephant road by rickshaw. Old rickshawpuller said, at one night when he crossed the whiteline and entered the area of motor vehicles a police sergeant stlapped and abused him. According to the rickshawpuller the road was vacant at that time and he created no obstruction for others. On the way I saw that the area reserved for rickshaws in the Elephant Road was full of private cars and motor cycles and it was impossible for rickshaws to proceed without encroaching on the area of motor vehicles. Unable to hide his anger the

This question is eternal Although the bias inherent in its subtlety in the laws of a soci ety divided into classes may not be discemible in common eyes the bias of the law enforcing agencies can be easily pointed out. Who is primarily responsible? The agency or the biased

rickshawpuller said, "Where is

the sergeant now? Why no ac-

tion is taken against motor

The precondition for apparently neutral law enforcing agencies is an apparently neutral state. Since at present the worldwide struggle for the establishment of human rights is directed against the state power. the complete realisation and establishment of human rights is possible only through the establishment of "people's state". The essential material and idelogical ingredients for the same are absent in the present Bangladesh. Nevertheless it is hopeful that the present Government for the first time acknowledged that the primary responsibility for the establishment of human rights is that of the Government and being inspired by this ideology the Government has established Bangladesh Human Rights

we find soft drinks of various Every city road has its own brands being sold from the newspecific feature. The Satmasjid look well-decorated shops par-Road in Dhanmondi is no exception in this respect. The road ticularly to students of the educational institutions located running from the main gate of nearby; on the other side of the the BDR headquarters towards the north has, as its specific road, one discerns a growing popularity of this natural drink among people at large. There is tioned car shops, departmental no indication of competition between this natural drink and shops with a sprinkling of Enthe soft drinks but who knows! glish-medium K G schools. There are also a noted sports At times people turn to indigenous things with a patronising club, a couple of private univer-

> Price wise, this natural drink seems to have an edge over the soft drinks and the socalled mineral water. The road side vendors have also adopted the use of straws for the benefit of their customers.

The preference for coconut drink is not confined to a particular locality alone. As always, this natural drink enjoys universal appeal which may somewhat diminish in winter But as summer approaches, the This is quite intriguing, because road-side business in green coconuts picks up.

> The problem however is to supply many of the fresh ones. In that regard, the coconuts of fered for sale on the Satmajid Road are really fresh, giving the impression that they have been picked from trees only hours

To strengthen the relationship between law enforcing agencies and common citizens and to reduce the gap between them law enforcing agencies need to be dedicated to human rights. This will be possible when they will consider themselves as placed not above the people rather as part of the people and as servants of the people. This can be achieved through radical change of the state character. Are we at all prepared to face this difficult task?

ing the taste of freedom by ejecting the external forces people became frightened by the antagonistic attitude of the internal forces and eagerly looked for shelter. In these circumstances the universal concept of human rights came forward in aid of the common people. Even the legality of the state law as the expression of the state will was judged and examined by the touch stone of the universal concept of human rights.

The history of Bangladesh also supports the above mentioned statement. Pakistani neo-colonialism was the common enemy of the Bengali nation. Hence to free the land wa ter of Bengal the Bengalis unitedly waged a war against the common enemy and established the right to self-determination. But newly independent Bangladesh followed the laws of former Pakistan, by only substituting the word "Bangladesh" for the word "Pakistan". The aims and objectives of the liberation struggle was thus ignored in the independent Bangladesh. Even the pledge to establish and protect the dignity and worth of the human person — one of the fundamental aims of the Proclamation of Independence and the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh — remained confined in papers. The endeavour to involve people in the administration of the country though made at a later time was negated at the very beginning and situations were created where threat of law appeared in the countenance of a rival visa-vis the common people; consequently people became more alienated from the state and society. Laws were framed mechanically keeping a distance from the people and by encouraging detachment/alienation. Naturally this "foreign" law failed to understand the national spirit but to protect the interest of the state li.e. the interest of a particular class) common people were compelled to abide by the law. The result was inevitable — one obeyed the law not due to the respect for the discriminatory law but for the accompanying threats. Malice and suspicion towards the law enforcing agencies and alienall orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority, to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice and to apprehend all person whom he is legally authorised to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be awful for every Police-officer. for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gaininghouse or other place of resort of loose and disorderly charac-

Maintaining law and order has also been described as one of the main functions of the Police in section 31 of the Police Act of 1861:

"Police to keep order in public roads, etc: It shall be the duty of the police to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghats and landing-places, and at all other places of public resort, and to prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads and in the publics, streets, or in the neighbourhood of places of worship, during the time of public worship, and in any case when any road, street, thoroughfare, ghat or landing-place may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed.'

Police, the Principal law enforcing agency has been given wide powers of perform the above functions smoothly. Particularly the power which is often subject of criticism by the human rights activists is the special power given to the police by section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. This section, therefore requires special consideration. Section 54 Provides:

"When Police may arrest without warrant: Any police-Officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without

a warrant, arrest first, any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists of his hav-

ing been so concerned; secondly, any person having vict committing a breach of any rule made under section 565. sub-clause (3);

ninthly, any person for whose arrest a requisition has been received from another police-officer, provided that the requisition specified the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made and it appears therefrom that the person might lawfully be arrested without a warrant by the officer who issued the requisition."

The Police of almost every state has the power of arresting suspected persons/criminals. But this power given to the Police of Bangladesh often raises agitation and protest due to the abuse of the power. But is the Police solely responsible for the abuse of power?

In this regard a comparative

discussion may be made. For example, in the United States any statement made to the Police may afterwards be used against the person making the statement. But according to our law any statement recorded under section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 may afterwards be withdrawn by the person making the statement Thus in reality the extent of using the evidence given under section 161 against the person giving the same is very limited. There are instances where the US Police resorted to torture in order to extract confession from the accused. Nevertheless as much allegations are not heard against the US Police as we hear against our Police. But why?

that law enforcing agencies never play an impartial role. Even if seemingly impartial they protect the interest of the class in power under the false veil of impartiality. But in developed countries like the United States separation of powers reached a stage where the politicians who are mainly associated with the administra tion and the legislature can not interfere with the routine activities of the police. The class in power resorts to such limitation of its own power in order to maintain the "seemingly impartial character" of the state. Whereas in Bangladesh the main impediment in attaining the seemingly impartial character of the police, the principal

It should be remembered

was any action taken against the highly influential politicians even after committing illegal acts? Is it possible to expect even apparent impartiality from the police in these circumstances?

Here I cannot but mention one or two experiences of any own. After coming into power of the new Government when Police in the process of disarmament of the Halls of the University entered in the presence of

the Provost into a Hall for search they were obstructed by the student leaders of the Hall At one stage of argument a policeman said, "When you were in power we searched other Halls. This is our job. If you come to power again we won't come here, we'll search others. The agony of the helpless Police in not being able to ensure the welfare of the common students and maintain peaceful atmosphere for education — the precondition for the realisation of their right to education, is reflected in this comment.

It is unfortunate that our former rulers have failed to differentiate even between state interest, class interest and party interest, and party interest always prevailed over the state or class interest. That is why we witnessed that secret informations of intended search of the Halls for disarmament were divulged beforehand and the terrorist went into hiding with arms, as a result the police recovered some toy-pistols. It is alleged that the secret informations were leaked out by the Police. According to a well circulated daily "One party is in the Government but another party is in power." Has not the law enforcing agency lost its credibility and acceptability due to such jxqKib? How can this be regained?

The Government must instead of giving priority to party interest give priority if not to public interest at least to state interest. But is it the responsibility of the institution named Government alone?

Let us once again go back to some experiences of my place of work - the University. When after the coming into power of the new Government system of checking identity cards in the

Law Scape HC Stays Uttara Lake Fill-up

tle ones.

features, a number of re-condi-

sities and a private medical col-

lege on or near the road. As a re-

sult, in conformity with the

traffic pattern in most areas of

the city, this road also wit-

nesses a heavy traffic conges-

can't miss another notable

spectacle: the sale of fresh green

coconuts neatly arranged at

short distances from one sell-

ing point to another along the

whole stretch of the footpath.

it have been a recent develop-

ment. The concentration of

selling points for green co-

conuts along the route gives rise

to the question whether people

are showing their preference for

this natural drink over the bot-

picture. On one side of the road.

This presents a contrasting

In this part of the city one

tion in rush hours.

Division Bench of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court comprising Mr. Justice Mainur Reza A Chowdhury and Mr. Justice Iftekhar Rasool, on 5 February '97 issued a rule nisi upon the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Public Works, the Chairman, Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakkha (RAJUK), the Director General of the Department of Environment asking them to show cause why the revised layout plan proposing land-filling and allocation of plots on the bank of the Uttara Lake at Sector 3 which is causing threat to the natural environment of the area and the lake should not be declared to be unlawful and against public interest. The Court further asked the Department of Environment to show cause why it should not be directed to perform its statutory duties to protect the environment of the water body and its surrounding in the Uttara Model Town endangered by the implementation of the said plan by RAJUK in accordance with the Environment Conservation Act, 1995.

The Writ Petition was filed by Dr. Mohiuddin Farooque, Advocate, supreme Court, representing Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) as its Secretary General and was also moved by Dr. Farooque. The Court also issued an injunction restraining RAJUK to suspend all its activities in connection with the implementation of the said revised layout

It was strongly submitted that the revised layout plan was adopted in violation of the Town Improvement Act, 1953. More over, the RAJUK defied the instruction of its own Ministry and was violating the Environment Conservation Act. The DOE also failed to implement the law. The attempt to turn the area reserved for greenery and for walking can not be turned into plots for allocation in violation of the Master Plan.

Dr. Farooque was assisted by Advocates Ms. Rizwana Hasan, Ms. Bahreen Khan and Mr. Iqbal Kabir

Government created new hopes. The positive role of the com-mission will help the state and the Government to take a comradely approach instead of their present hostile attitude to the struggle for human rights. A pro-people state can ensure propeople law enforcing agencies and only pro-people law enforcing agencies can ensure "Policing by consent". Recently a system of "partnership approach to Policing" has been established experimentally in the Mymensingh town. For the safely of the life. Property and honour of the people Town Defence Party has been formed there by the assistance of the Municipality and through the direct participation of people from all classes and walks of life. All expenses for the same are met locally. Crimes in the town have reduced due to such step. Social control has increased

Commission. This step of the

and people's assistance is being available in the investigation of crimes. The relationship between people and the Police has become cardial and trustworthy. Thus the detachment of the Police from people has reduced to some extent.

To strengthen the relationship between law enforcing agencies and common citizens and to reduce the gap between them law enforcing agencies need to be dedicated to human rights. This will be possible when they will consider themselves as placed not above the people rather as part of the people and as servants of the people. This can be achieved through radical change of the state character. Are we at all prepared to face this difficult

The writer is an Associate Professor Department of Law University of Dhaka.

Dhin 12:00 BSA Star Ki Pasand

12:30 Pehli Mulakat 1:00 Good

Shot 1:30 Kismat 2:00 Yeh Sadi

Nahi Ho Sakti 2:30 RAVEN

3:30 Gaane Jaane Maane

4:00 O' Maria (Serial) 4:30 Ra-

soi Show 5:00 Boogle Woogle

5:30 Cover Story - Hoste

(Serial) 6:00 Jeevan Mirtyu

(Serial) 7:00 Bindass Bol 8:00

Hindi Feature Film 11:00 The

Young And The Restless 12:00

Ghaav 12:30 Aahaat (Serial)

1:00 Humse Barker Gong

(Game Show) 1:30 Surf-Wheel

Of Fourtune 2:00 Premier 2:30

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 23rd February (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes).

worried.

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

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:30 India Business Report 7:00 BBC World News 7:25 This

8:30 India Business Report 9:00 BBC World News 9:25 This Week 10:00 BBC World Headlines 10:05 World Focus: Horizon 11:00 BBC World News 11:25 India Business Report 12:00 BBC World News 12:20 Britain In View 1:00 BBC World News 1:20 This Week 2:00 BBC World Headlines 2:05 World Focus : Correspondent 3:00 BBC World News 3:30

Time Out: The Clothes Show 4:00 BBC World Headlines 4:05 World Focus: Heart Of the Matter 5:00 BBC World News 5:20 Window On Europe 6:00 BBC World Headlines 6:05 World Focus: The Giant Awakes 7:00 BBC World Headlines 7:05 Breakfast with Frost 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: Holiday 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 World Focus: Horizon 10:00 BBC World News 10:20 Earth Report 10:30 Time Out: Film '97 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Time Out: Top Gear 12:00 BBC World News 12:20 On The Record 1:00 BBC World News 1:20 Window On

Week 8:00 BBC World News lines 2:05 World Focus : Naked City 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 05:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24

ation from them increased pro-

portionately. But is such a dis-

tance of a common citizen from

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 Videocon Flashback 12:30 First Day First Show 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 8:00 The Indian Top 10 9:00 Launch Pad VJ Samira 10:00 Live & Legendary Woodstock Diaries 1:00 The Ride 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Trey 4:30 Launchpad VJ Samira 5:30 VJ Alessandra

STAR PLUS 6:30am Voltron 7:00 Aerobics Europe 2:00 BBC World Head-

10:00 Janata Ki Adalat (Hindi Serial) 10:30 Chandrakanta (Hindi serial) 11:30 Amul India Show 12:00noon The Great Escape 12:30 India Business Week 1:00 Live In The Edge 1:30 The Kingdom Of Brunei 2:30 Hindi Classic Film: Choti Bahen 6:00pm Batman 6:30 Charises Angels 7:00 The Amul India Show 7:30 Plus Preview 8:00 Priya Tendulkar Show 9:00 Reporter (Hindi serial) 9:30 Chandrakanta (Hindi serial) 10:30 STAR News Sunday 11:30 Dynasty 12:00 India

Oz Style 7:30 Spiderman 8:00

The Mighty Thor 8:30 Alaap

9:30 Buniyaad (Hindi Serial)

STAR SPORTS

Business Week 1:00 Star News

Sunday 2:00 BBC Documentary

"Around the World In 80 Days"

3:00 Movie Classic : "Mine Own

Executioner 5:00 Seaforth

7:00am World's Strongest Man 7:30 Live NBA Game Of The Week Golden State @ Chicago 10:00 Asia Sport Show 10:30 World Wrestling Federation

Blast Off 11:30 Women's World Squash Championships 12:30 Inside PGA Tour 1:00 Cricket Week 1:30 World's Strongest Man 2:00 ATP Tour Sybase Open Quarter Finals 3:30 Volvo World Cup Showjumping '96/97 4:30 NBA Game Of The Week Golden State @ Chicago 6:30 Adelaide Rugby Seven's 7:30 World's Strongest Man 8:30 ATP Tour Sybase Open 1st Semi Final 9:30 Philips League JCT v Indian Bank 10:00 Indian Football Philips League JCT v Indian Bank From Ludhlana 11:30 NBA Game Of The Week Golden State @ Chicago 1:30 International Motorsports News 2:30 Australian Open Day 11 Highlights 3:30 US PGA Tour United Airlines Hawaiian Open Day 1 5:00 Sports India 5:30 ATP Tour Sybase Open 1st Semi Final

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Comedy : Mr Saturday Night 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Adventure : Rescue Me 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 11:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 11:30 Comedy : Mr Mom 15 1:30 Western: Angel And The Bad Man PG (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Sunday Show Time: Pee-Wee's Playhouse PG 4:30 Sunday Show Time : Hollywood : The Golden Years 5:30 Sunday Family: Double Feature: The Goodby Bird PG (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: Quiet Victory 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 9:30 Film 97 10:00 Star Movies Special: The 1997 Screen Actors Guild Awards 12:00 True Story: A Thousand Heroes 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 2:00 Thriller Crosstalk 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 4:00 Film Club : Fatal Sky 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:45 Classic Oh Mr Porteri PG (Arabic Subti-

ZEE TV

6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 Suno Bhai Sadho 7:30 Maa 8:00 Zed 8:30 Disney Hour 9:30 Casper Kya Scene

Hai 10:00 Ghoomta Aaina 10:30 Aap Ki Adalat 11:00 Sivaram's Cine Magic 11:30 Lakme Khoobsurat 12:00 Aur Ek Minute 12:30 Bournvita Quiz Contest 1:00 Haathi Cement Ashiana 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:00 Dream Merchants 2:30 Hindi Feature Film 5:00 Dhak Ghar Apna Ghar 6:00 Helpline 6:30 Disney Hour 7:30 Adarniya Pradhan Mantri 8:00 Insight 8:30 Suno Suno Tring Tring 9:00 Hi Zindagi Bye Zindagi 9:30 Chahat Aur Nafrat 10:00 Zee Horror Show 10:30 News 11:00 9 Malabar Hill 11:30 Philips Top Ten 12:30 Action Hindi Feature Film 1:30 Raahat 2:00 Campus 2:30 TMM 4:00 Daraar 4:30 Through The Gears 5:00 Jagran 5:30 Surtal

EL TV

7:00 Special 8:00 Hindi Feature Film: 11:00 Cine Smile 11:30 Liberty Public Demand 12:00 Bengali Serial 12:30 Bengali Serial 1:00 Amar Prem 2:00 Gojrati Prog. 2:30 Namaste 3:00

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 Bengali Serial: 7:30 Bengali Serial 8:00 Abhinetri 8:30 The Music Show 9:00 V3+ 9:30 Shatranj 10:00 Ru Ba Ru 10:30 Hindi Feature Film: 1:30 Bengali Prog. 2:30 Gojrati Prog. 3:30 Party Time.

Puruskhetra 4:00 Zandu Balm

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 Aaj Di Shaam 2:00 Kinara Ep-71 (Drama Serial) 2:55 Ghost Writer 3:55 Karabar 4:15 Education 5:25 Riazi for 9th 5:55 Zameen Per Zindegi

Courses 7:00 English News 7:30 English Film : Star Trek Deep Space Nine 8:20 Hawwa Ki Naam 9:00 Break for Head lines News 9:20 Sur Tasver (Pakistani Film 1947-95) 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 11:00 Pezwaan 11:35 Home Victime (New Serial) 12:35 Music Masters-Raag Rang 1:00 Khas Khas Khabrain

DD 7

(Drama Serial) 6:25 Aiou

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 **SONY ET**

8:30am Jai Bir Hanuman 9:30

Gaane Jaane Maane 10:00

Dekh Tamasa Dekh 10:30

Buddha 11:00 Taj Mahal Takita

ZEE CINEMA 6:45 Songs 8:00 Chacha Zindabad (Kishore K., Anita G.) 10:45 TBA 11:15 Prem Geet

Closed

(Raj B., Anita R.) 2:00 Zandu Filmi Batin 2:30 Izzatdar (Dilip K., Govinda) 5:15 Cinema Cinema 5:30 Hit Hai Fit Hai 6:00 Platform (Ajay Devgan) 8:45 Cinema Cinema 9:00 Ikke Pe Ikka 9:30 Talaash (Rajendra K. Sharmila T.) 12:15 Filler 12:30 Gopichand Jasoos (Raj K. Zeenat A.) 3:15 TBA 3:45 Raja Aur Rank (Sanjeev Kumar).