

FOCUS

Law and Our Rights

Twenty-three Years of the Special Powers Act

A State Mockery with the Rule of Law

by Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir

Law in the context of rule of law does not mean any law enacted by legislative authority however arbitrary, despotic it may be, otherwise even in dictatorship it would be possible to say that there is rule of law, because every law made by the dictator however arbitrary and unreasonable has to be obeyed and every action has to be taken in conformity with such law. The law must not be arbitrary, irrational or tyrannical and must satisfy the test of reason.

... it shall be a fundamental aim of the state to realise through the democratic process a socialist society, free from exploitation — a society in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedom, equality and justice, political, economic and social, will be secured for all citizens; — Preamble of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

THE Preamble of the Constitution of Bangladesh states 'rule of law' as one of the objectives to be attained. Rule of law basically means the which corpus of law of a democratic government, with emphasis on individual rights, liberty, property, and political participation. Law in the context of rule of law does not mean any law enacted by legislative authority however arbitrary, despotic it may be, otherwise even in dictatorship it would be possible to say that there is rule of law, because every law made by the dictator however arbitrary and unreasonable has to be obeyed and every action has to be taken in conformity with such law. The law must not be arbitrary, irrational or tyrannical and must satisfy the test of reason.

In 'The Rule of Law and Absolute Sovereignty' (1958) A. L. Goodhart has also expressed almost identical view. According to him, the essence of rule of law is that public officers are governed by law, which limits their powers. It means government under law ... the supremacy of law over the government is distinct from government by law ... the mere supremacy of law in a society generally which would apply also to totalitarian states. Rule of law can be realised only under a system of government established by the will of the people, providing means to balance the freedom of executive to act effectively with the protection of the rights of the individuals. It may be emphasised that the protection of the individual from unlawful or excessive interference by government is one of the elements of the rule of law. The other crucial parts of this concept are: democratic or constitutional government; proper distribution of powers among different

organs of the government in the Constitution; absence of arbitrary power of the executive; passing reasonable laws after a process of adequate debate and deliberations in the parliament; imposition of reasonable restrictions on the discretionary powers and powers of delegated legislation given to the executive; ensuring reasonable economic security, social welfare and education for the mass of the people and definitely an independent judiciary.

It is generally agreed that the minimum content of the concept is that 'the law affecting individual liberty ought to be reasonable, certain or predictable; where the law confers wide discretionary powers, there should be adequate safeguards against their abuse; like should be treated alike, and unfair discrimination must not be sanctioned by law; a person ought not to be deprived of his liberty, status or any other substantial interest unless he is given the opportunity of a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal; and so forth (S A de Smith — Constitutional and Administrative Law, 4th Ed)'. The rule of law demands that power is to be exercised in a manner which is just, fair and reasonable and not in an unreasonable, capricious or arbitrary manner leaving room for discrimination (Delhi Transport Corp v D T C Mazdoor Congress AIR 1991 SC 101). It requires that decisions should be made by the application of known principles and rules and in general, such decisions should be predictable and the citizen should know where he stands; a decision without any principle or rule is unpredictable and is the antithesis of a decision in accordance with the rule of law (Jaisinghani v. India AIR 1967 SC 1427, Para 14).

As already mentioned, the

rule of law is a basic feature of the Constitution of Bangladesh. To affirm this fundamental aim of the state, the Constitution has made substantive provisions for the establishment of a polity where every functioning of the state must justify his action with reference to law (Arts. 7 and 37). Law does not mean anything that parliament may pass. Arts 27 and 31 have taken care of the qualitative aspects of law. Art 27 forbids discrimination in law or in state actions, while Art 31 imports the concept of due process, both substantive and procedural, and thus prohibits arbitrary or unreasonable law or state action (West Pakistan v Begum Shorish Kashmiri 21 DLR (AD) 1, 12). The Constitution further guarantees in Part III certain rights to ensure respect for the supreme value of human dignity.

The most significant features of the original Constitution of Bangladesh enacted in 1972 was the absence of any provisions relating to special powers of the president like preventive detention and proclamation of emergency and suspension of fundamental rights and the right of protection from arrest and detention (Article 31 and 32 of the Constitution of Bangladesh) was guaranteed without the provision for preventive detention although it has been the common practice in the constitution making of the subcontinent to include such provisions in the constitution not only to handle a situation of war or threat of external aggression but also to combat internal disturbances. Keeping in view the extreme bitter experience of such provisions in Pakistan, the framers of Bangladesh Constitution considered such authoritarian power as contrary to the concept of nourishing a living democracy. Article 33 as originally adopted, did not leave any

scope for preventive detention. By the Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1973, the old Article 33 was replaced by the present one providing that the above rights will not be available in the case of persons arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention. The laws relating to preventive detention were enacted subsequent to the amendment of Article 33 of the Constitution. The Special Powers Act, 1974 which came into force on February 9, 1974 has incorporated the requirements laid down in this article (Clause (3) of Art 33 specifically lays down that these safeguards as to arrest and detention mentioned in Clause (1) and (2) will not be applicable in cases of persons who are for the time being enemy aliens or who are arrested and detained under any law providing for preventive detention).

Special Powers Act: History Repeats Itself

The post independence grim and grave situation inspired the government to promulgate Scheduled Offences Special Tribunal Order P.O. in May 1972. But due to serious lapses in the application of such laws (including P.O. 8) innocent people were harassed and victimised routinely. Misapplication of P.S. 50 of 1972 caused severe public criticism and this law together with the Security Act 1952 and Public Safety Ordinance 1958 was repealed on 9 February 1974 by the Special Powers Act 1974 which re-enacted in modified form the provisions of the repealed laws (1). In the preamble of the Act it is stated: 'An Act to provide for special measures for the prevention of certain prejudicial activities, for more speedy trial and effective punishment of certain grave offences and for matters connected therewith.'

It is not out of place to mention here that it was the Awami League which placed a bill on 20th September, 1956 to repeal the tyrannical black law of the British era, the Public Safety Act [Awami League suffered immensely under such various security laws]. But while discussing on the Special Powers Bill in the Parliament in 1974, ruling party MP Mr Serajul Huq termed the proposed law (Special Powers Act) as '..... the whitest law that we are bringing against the blackest background.' The then Law Minister Mr Monoranjan Dhar also assured the House that the law would be used only to prevent massive smuggling, hoarding, black-marketing, killing, arson etc, prevailing at that time. But in fact the law has been used widely over the years by all successive governments to oppress the political opponents of the ruling party, and just a year ago, in 1996 several influential leaders including some of the cabinet members of the present Awami League government were detained under the Special Powers Act. Before the last parliamentary election (held in 12th June '96), the present ruling party committed to repeal all black laws including its own creation, Special Powers Act. Ironically, after assuming the power the ruling party has shifted its stand drastically and now is defending the same law which was abused against them (AL) severely and which they had committed to repeal. On 11th March '97 Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina ruled out the possibility of scrapping the Special Powers Act, saying the Act had been identified by the previous governments as an essential law to run the state. Replying to a question of Gaazi Mohammad Shahjahan of BNP who called the Act a 'jungle law' framed by the previous Awami League government in 1974, the Prime Minister pointed out that all successive governments had repealed the law.

A Brief Look at the Special Powers Act: The Means does not Justify the Ends

Let us have a brief look at the controversial law bitterly criticised by all concerned human rights activist groups but always adored and defended by the party in power which will, no doubt, reflect and testify its repulsive nature.

The Act provides for the detention by the government of any person without trial to prevent him/her from committing any 'prejudicial act'. But the crucial term 'prejudicial act' is not defined precisely. Prejudicial acts are widely defined as acts prejudicial to the sovereignty or defence of the country, to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign states, to security, public safety, public order or which create or excite enmity, hatred, fear or alarm between different classes or communities or sections of the people or incite interference with the maintenance of law and order and acts prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services or the economic and financial interests of the state. Such prolonged and vague definition of 'prejudicial acts' creates scope for gross abuse of the law.

The Act provides for indefinite periods of detention subject to certain limited but virtually ineffective safeguards. Such arbitrary discretion of the government is against the very notion of rule of law analysed earlier.

Government can issue the order of arrest and detention. The Ministry of Home Affairs plays the pivotal role in this regard. District Magistrate and

Additional District Magistrate can also issue order of detention for 30 days. However, it would further continue if government approves the detention within 30 days. It is submitted that District Magistrate's power to issue detention orders widens the scope for gross abuse of the law.

Grounds of detention are to be communicated within 15 days. Detenu is not required to be produced before any court.

This denies the constitutional safeguard of an arrested and detained person to be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest. It (the Act) also denies the constitutional safeguard as to right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

According to the Act, detenu is required to be produced before an Advisory Board comprising of three members — two persons qualified to be appointed as Supreme Court judges and one senior government officer within 120 days. It is the first statutory safeguard for detenu, no doubt a too lengthy procedural safeguard for an innocent detenu.

The detenu has no right to legal representation before the Advisory Board. In fact the detenu becomes helpless without having any right to visit by lawyers or relatives. Detenu may only submit a representation in writing against the detention to the Board.

As per the letter of the law, subject to the satisfaction of the Advisory Board, detenu may be kept inside the prison for years without any specific allegation of offence. In fact the Act ensures detention without trial, without any court proceeding. The Act does not provide any compensation in favour of the detenu even for the grossly wrongful detention.

Rule of Law vis-a-vis the Special Powers Act (SPA) — the SPA Must Go

This year Bangladesh celebrates the Silver Jubilee of its independence. At the same time, it passes the 23rd anniversary of the Special Powers Act. And by this 23 years, no real attempt has ever been made by any of the successive governments (except the so-called claim of scrapping the Special Powers Act through ordinance by the former dictator-cum-President H. M. Ershad at the age of his 9-year long dictatorship, perhaps fearing that he might be one of the victims of the said Act in future) from the inception of this black law in 1974.

The party which initiated this law to meet a contingency of post liberation period and promised to use only to curb massive smuggling, hoarding, black-marketing, killing, arson, now treats the law as a necessary means to run the state.

All the past governments had grossly abused the law. According to Amnesty International reports 35,000 people were detained under the Special Power Act during the period up to August 1975 (from its inception), 100,000 during 1975-1981 and 1,50,000 during 1982 to 1990.

The attitude of the government in applying the law remains the same. The recent arrest and detention of four top BNP leaders under the Special Powers Act has also been made in the same way. Detention law is still applied for harassing the political opponents of the ruling party, for suppressing the anti-government democratic movement. This is the greatest instance of mutual-distrust of the political parties.

The power in the law to issue order of detention is so arbitrary that it is used indiscriminately without minimum care for civil rights. More than 3,00,000 people were detained under this law in the past 23 years. And the worst sufferers of this law are the general peo-

Dhaka Day by Day

The Way You Use Internet

by Samia Islam



With the internet fever running high in Dhaka, people continue to rave about the blessing of technology appearing as emancipation for our downtrodden masses, although how exactly it could be within reach of the common man was still shrouded in mystery. The dust, kicked up by the euphoria, settled but the die-hards still haven't stopped raving. And this is despite the disillusionment which came in the wake of the abominable service provided by the ISPs. At the risk of sounding cynical, one must stick to the truth no matter how unpleasant it is. And the truth is — the internet was not exactly all it was cracked up to be. But one is for certain, the internet has brought the world to our finger tips. You want to get next week's US issue of the Time magazine? No problem. Just go to their web site and download the cover story in less than a minute. And you want to look up the back issues, all you have to do is go to the online archive and click. Maybe you want to know what people all across the globe are thinking about the solar eclipse? Send someone virtual (or real) flowers or postcards? A high brow discussion on the after life? Your astrological predictions for 1997. All could be done in a jiffy. How about the third season X-files episodes in advance? Or the articles by last year's Nobel prize winning economist? Nothing could be easier! And the web isn't the only option. One must not forget the various news-groups out there that you could subscribe to, FTP which enables you to download things as diverse as library lists to recipes, IRC through which you make friends with people in far

off places and much more. Here's the catch — there are strict net ethics in this virtual place cyber tekkies have grown so accustomed to. But some people don't have a clue as to what these ethics are. To them an informal e-mail from a total or partial stranger is motivated by a massive crush (!) or a golden opportunity to hide behind the cyber wall of anonymity and be as vile as they can only dream of being in RL (meaning real life on the net) but can't muster the guts to. Then there are the perverse anti-socials who think the web is only there to quell their insatiable libidinous appetite through sleazy pornography. An office in town was recently baffled by a bloated internet bill and decided to investigate on the sly. And sure enough, there was the culprit surfing the porn home pages in office time. The poor pervert got the axe but that hardly solves the rampant problem of disappearing morality engulfing our world.

Every system has its freaks and life wouldn't be complete without them. The internet is a welcome addition to our lives. But Alfred Nobel also did not intend the dynamite to be used as a weapon of mass destruction. It was only the warped minds of a handful that ran it to the ground. The same applies to the cyber world. There are lots of things going on in cyber space. And yes, here also, nobody can hear you scream. People are taking advantage of minors, ripping people off, scheming to 'commit' the ultimate scam of the 90s, stealing cyber money, hacking into confidential files — crime is widespread on the net. But so are appeals to save lives, trust and good will

of the country who carried forward democratic movements during different regimes. In more than 95 per cent cases the court found detention order invalid.

The common grounds of such findings of the Supreme Judiciary are: — the grounds of detention in most cases are vague, indefinite and lacking in material particulars. — failure to inform the detenu of his right to representation — failure to serve the ground of detention within 15 days — lack of nexus between the order of detention and grounds of detention — failure to produce the detenu before the Advisory Board within a certain time — retrospective issuance of orders.

In many cases, detenus released by the order of the High Court Division are sometimes re-arrested and detained under a new order. Although detention orders can be challenged before the High Court Division, poor detenus can not afford the costly and time consuming process. The safeguards provided by the Act, e.g. provision for production of detenus before an Advisory Board, are not properly followed, rather violated indiscriminately. Almost all the present top ranking political leaders suffered under this law.

Save during a period of real

public emergency threatening the life of the nation, no person of sound mind should be deprived of liberty except upon a charge of specific criminal case and preventive detention without trial is contrary to the rule of law, because indiscriminate use of power, vague suspicion by the police and an intensive lack of concern and callous disregard of the detenu are the chronic and common causes of such detention.

From the foregoing discussion, it is aptly clear that the notion of the rule of law can not exist (let alone be flourished) in presence of such black law. Unfortunately, there is a tendency for some governments to regard as challenge to their authority, as a threat to 'the life of the nation'.

This is particularly true of regimes which do not provide any lawful means for the transfer of political power and which in consequence are inclined to regard any criticism of the government as an act subversive of public order. But for a democratically elected government Special Powers Act can not be a tool to govern the state.

This black law must go. There is no other alternative if we have any belief in the rule of law — the ultimate destination for any democracy.

The writer, a researcher, is a student of Law, University of Dhaka.

Law Scape

First Muslims face war crimes trial at Hague tribunal

by Zaved Hasan Mahmood

THE first Bosnian Muslims to be charged with war crimes arising from the conflict in former Yugoslavia yesterday (10.3.97) faced the opening day of their trial before the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague.

In May 3, 1993 UN Security Council has established an international tribunal for the sole purposes of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Security Council upon the restoration of peace and to this end to adopt the statute of the international Tribunal. Since 1993, International War Crimes Tribunal has tried two cases before the Celebici case.

Hazim Delic, Esad Landzo and Zejnil Delalic, with Croat associate Zdravko Mucic, laughed and talked as the tribunal began the proceedings, expected to last months.

The four are accused of beating elderly men to death with steel cables, shovels, planks and base ball bats, and torturing prisoners with acid, electric shocks and hot pinners. One victim is said to have had a Muslim emblem nailed to his forehead.

This is the third trial to be heard by tribunal, but the first to charge Muslims with war crimes against Serbs. Of the 74 men so far indicated, 54 are Serbs, 17 Croats and three Muslims. Only seven of the accused are in custody. The Celebici case breaks new ground for the UN Tribunal, since it marks the first time that any government in former Yugoslavia has voluntarily handed over war crimes suspects to face trial.

The four defendants are charged with offences against Serb prisoners at the Celebici camp, near Konjic, in central Bosnia in the summer of 1992. The International Red Cross first reported the Celebici camp as a place of harassment and torture in August 1992, the same month that world opinion was shocked by the television news pictures of emaciated Muslim prisoners at Bosnian Serbs camps. It is commented by Tony Berber, Editor of Europe, The Independent (UK news daily) that the Bosnian Serb's behaviour received much closer scrutiny in 1992 than did that of war was running strongly in Serbs' favour at that time.

Mucic, aged 41, was the camp commander and Delalic, aged 40, the regional military commander. They are the most senior suspects brought to trial so far and both have been charged with bearing command responsibility for the crimes. They are the highest-ranking defendants so far to stand trial for alleged war crimes in former Yugoslavia.

Delic, aged 32, who was the deputy camp commandant, is

also charged with responsibility and with taking part in tortures, rapes and killings, as is Landzo, aged 24, who was camp guard.

Delic and Landzo, who were arrested in Bosnia last May, were the first handed over by their own authorities. Mucic was arrested in Vienna and Delalic in Munich earlier last year. All four have pleaded not guilty to up to 50 charges, including 14 of murder.

The Swedish prosecutor, Eric Ostberg, said: 'From the time the prison was opened, the prisoners were subjected to horrible mistreatment. Prisoners were murdered, tortured and raped by soldiers who brought them into the prison, by guards and by outside persons ... permitted to come into the camp.'

Mr Ostberg told Judges Adolphus Karibi Whyte of Nigeria that the trial should focus on the alleged crimes of four men and not overall ethnic responsibility for the war and its atrocities.

Nevertheless, the trial is being seen as an attempt by the UN to show even handedness. The tribunal has been accused of bias by Serbs and the arrest, under UN warrant, and handing over Delic and Landzo by the Bosnian authorities has not been reciprocated by the Bosnian Serbs. The Serbs continue to harbour the two most prominent suspects, their former president Radovan Karadzic, and General Ratko Mladic.

The men sat in the dock flanked by UN guards, laughing when the Judge asked whether they were in court. Mucic the camp commander, who was described as metal worker and Landzo, the former guard who would have been teenager at the time of the alleged offence, chatted together. Delalic, describe as a building contractor, and Delic, a locksmith, sat quietly.

The first day's hearing devolved into legal arguments in which the nine defence lawyers demanded the names and address prosecutions witnesses so they could be visited and questioned before their appearance. Up to 76 people are expected to give evidence for the prosecution.

A United States lawyer on the prosecution team, Teresa McHenry, said: 'Without exception the witnesses have explicitly directed us not to give out their home address. Even asking the question frightening them.'

The maximum sentences the men could face would be life imprisonment, under the terms and in the jail of a country prepared to accept them. In Italy, for instance, this could mean a sentence of only 10 years.

The writer is a post-graduate candidate of International Law, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

Sunday 30th March
(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 Cartoon
3:45 Relecast of Drama
4:00 Maram in Bangla 4:50 Maram 5:25 Sports Programme
6:30 Apar Doctor 6:55 Open
7:00 News 7:10 Gonorantter Abhijatra 7:25 Gilmala 8:00 News in Bangla
8:25 71 Dinlipi 8:35 Balun Dakhy 9:00 Film Series:
Queen 10:00 News in English
10:30 Chayachanda 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 Week 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 India Business Report 9:00 BBC World News 9:05

World Focus: Horizon 10:00
BBC World Headlines 10:25
Britain in View 11:00 BBC World
News 11:25 India Business
Report 12:00noon BBC World
News 12:20 This Week 1:00
BBC World Headlines 1:05
World Focus: Assignment 2:00
BBC World News 2:30 Time
Out: Film '97 3:00 BBC World
News 3:30 4:00 Time Out: The
Clothes Show 4:00 BBC World
Headlines 4:05 World Focus:
Everyman 5:00 BBC World
News 5:20 Window On Europe
6:00pm BBC World Headlines
6:05 World Focus: Pandora's
Box 7:00 BBC World Headlines
7:05 Breakfast With Frost 8:30
BBC World News 8:30 Time
Out: Holiday 9:00 BBC World
Headlines 9:05 World Focus:
Horizon 10:00 BBC World News
10:30 Time Out: Top Gear
11:00 BBC World News 11:20
On The Record 12:00noon BBC
World News 12:20 Window On
Europe 1:00 BBC World Head-
lines 1:05 World Focus: Great
Journeys 2:00 BBC World News
2:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's
World 3:00 BBC World Report
inc. World Business Report/24

Hours 4:00 BBC World Report
inc. World Business Report/24
Hours 5:00 BBC World News
5:10 World Focus: The money
Programme
CHANNEL V
6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00
Bewind VJ Sophia 8:00 Frame
By Frame 9:00 Big Bang Week-
end VJ Alessandra 11:00 BPL
Oye! 12:00 Videocam Mangla
Hai 12:30 Liberty First Day First
Show 1:00 Rewind VJ Sophia
2:00 Speak Easy 2:30 Video-
cam Flashback 3:00 Asian Top
20 VJ Trey 4:30 The Vibe
Weekend VJ Luke 6:00pm The
Vibe Weekend VJ Luke 7:00pm
The Vibe Week 8:00 The Indian
Top 10 8:30 Malibu Jammin 9:00
Bang India featuring Super
Sunday 10:00 'Quality Walls
Live & Iside of Night Festival Super
Sunday 12:00 Rewind VJ
Sophia 1:00 The Ride 2:00 By
Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang
VJ Alessandra 4:30 Lunchpad
VJ Samira 5:30 VJ Aanchandra
STAR PLUS
6:30am Voltorn 7:00 Aerobics

Or Style 7:30 Spider Man 8:00
The Mighty Thor 8:30 Alaap
9:30 Buniyadon 10:00 Janata Ki
Adalat 10:30 Chandrakanta
11:30 Amul India Show 12:00
noon The Great Escape 12:30
India Business Week 1:00
Living On The Edge 1:30 Star
Trek 2:30 Hindi Classic Film:
Benazir 6:00pm Batman 6:30
Charis Angels 7:00 Amul
8:00 Priya Tandelkur Show
9:00 Reporter 9:30 Chan-
drakanta 10:30 Star News
Sunday 11:30 Dynasty 12:30
India Business Week 1:00 Star
News Sunday 2:00 BBC Docu-
mentary: Midas Touch 3:00
Movie Classic: Cheaper By The
Dozen 5:00 Sealhorn
STAR SPORTS
6:30am 1997 NCAA Men's
Basketball Championships Final
4th 2nd Semi Final From RCA
Dome, Indianapolis 9:00 India
Tour Of West Indies 3rd Test
Match Day 2 HL 10:00 Asia
Sport Show 10:30 Australia Vs
South Africa 1st one Day Inter-
national, Hits 11:30 World

Wrestling Federation Blast Off
12:30 Same Day Delay NBA
Game Of The Week Utah @
San Antonio 2:30 India Tour Of
West Indies 3rd Test Match Day
2 HL 3:30 Inside PGA Tour
4:00 Formula One World Qualify-
ing 1997 Brazil 5:00 1997
NCAA Men's Basketball Cham-
pionships Final 4th 1st Semi
Final From RCA Dome, Indianap-
olis 9:00 Live F1 Grand Prix Show
9:30 Live F1 Brazilian GP 10:00
Live Formula One World Qualify-
ing 1997 Brazil Grand Prix
12:00 NBA Game Of The Week
Utah @ San Antonio 2:00 India
Tour Of West Indies 3rd Test
Match Day 2 HL 3:00 Rugby
World Cup Sevens 1997 High-
lights 4:00 Watersports World
5:00 Volvo World Cup
Shwajumping 96/97
STAR MOVIES
7:30am Western: Django
Strikes Again 15 (Hindi Subtitles)
9:30 Family: The Goodbye Bird
PG (Arabic Subtitles) 11:00 The
Bhaskar Ghose Show 11:30
Oscar Winner — Best Support-
ing Actress: Zorba The Greek

12 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Action:
Best Seller 15 (Hindi Subtitles)
3:00 Sunday Show Time: Pee-
Wee's Playhouse PG 4:30 Sun-
day Show Time: The Directors:
John Badham 5:30 Sunday
Family: Double Feature: Shat-
tered Family 12 (Hindi Subtitles)
7:30 Sunday Family Double
Feature: Angel Square 9:00
The Bhaskar Ghose Show 9:30
Film 9:10:00 Gold: Muriel's
Wedding 18 12:00 True Story:
The O J Simpson Story 15
(Arabic Subtitles) 2:00 Comedy:
Book of Love 18 (Hindi Subti-
les) 4:00 After Dark: Wide Sar-
gassia 18 5:30 Comedy: I
Married A Centerfold 15 (Arabic
Subtitles)
ZEE TV
6:00 News 6:30 Helpline 7:00
Hum Zameen 7:30 Maa 8:30
Body To Body Soul To Soul 8:30
Kodak Klick Klick 9:00 Disney
7:00 10:00 Ghumta Aaina
9:30 Aap Ki Adalat 11:00 Si-
yaram's Cine Magic 11:30
Lakme Khooabrat 12:00 Aur
Ent Minuite 12:30 Boumvita Quiz
Contest 1:00 Haathi Cement

Aashiana 1:30 Asian Sky Shop
2:00 Daak Ghar Apna Ghar
2:30 Tarannam 3:00 Hindi Fea-
ture Film 6:00 Gaane Anjane
6:30 Disney Hour 7:30 Zimbo
8:00 Super Kya Scene Hai
8:30 Haste Khathe 9:00 Hi
Zindagi Bye Zindagi 9:30 Chor
Haur Aur Nafrat 10:00 Zee Hor-
ror Show 10:30 News 11:00 9
Malabar Hill 11:30 Philips Top
Ten 12:30 Tara 1:00 Pampara
1:30 Raahat 2:00 Cam-
para 2:30 TMM 4:00 Daraar
4:30 Dhara Zike Ka Safar 5:00
Surtala 5:30 Jagran
EL TV
12:30 Hindi Feature Film 1:30
Kinetic Price Hasteen Pal 1:40
Hakke Bakke 2:00 Yeh Duniya
Gazab Ki 2:30 Superhit
Hangaama 3:30 Agar 4:00 Pu-
rushkshetra 4:30 TBCCMC 5:00
Yaadon Ki Baaraat 5:30
Rishtey 6:00 Jasbaat 6:30
Scandal 7:30 Navras 8:00 Act
Ru-Ba-Ru 8:30 Kandhos It's My
Choice 9:00 Bengali Band Re-
peat 10:00 Gujrati Band Re-
peat 11:00 Cine Smyle 12:00
Vishwamitra 1:00 Liberty Public

Demand 1:30 Parag No. 1
2:00 Gujrati Band Original 3:00
Purushkshetra 3:30 Chori Chori
Chupke Chupke 4:00 Zandu
Balm Dance Mania 4:30 Stand-
By 4:40 Anabi 5:00 Superhit
Hangaama 6:20 'Yumkesh Must
Must Show 6:50 Bengali Band
Original 7:50 Lumsa Tea Chalo
Cinema 8:30 Boroplus Real
Countdown 9:00 3:30 9:30
Shatranj 10:00 Act Ru-Ba-Ru
10:30 Hindi Feature Film
PTV
8:00am Tilawat Aur Tar-
juma/Ham/Naat 8:20 Cartoon
8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Fun Time
9:05 TV Encyclopedia 9:25
Khat Farnaisah 9:40 Sports
Clinic 10:05 PTV Gold 10:30
English Film: Daryoku Duck
10:55 Mast Mast 11:00 News
Khabrain 11:10 Sports Hour
12:05pm Biscop 9:05/Asmi Ha-
hani 12:55 Quran-e-Hakeem
1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Aaj Di Ka-
hina 1:40 Aaj Di Shaam 2:00
(Drama Serial) Kinara EP-71
2:55 Ghost Writer 3:55 Karabar
4:15 Education 5:25 Rizafi for
9th 5:55 Zameen Per Ki Pasand

(Drama Serial) 6:25 Aioi
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 Victim (New Serial)
12:35 Music Masters-Raag
Rang 1:00 Khas Khas Khabrain
DD 7
9:00 Jannam 9:05 Geetmalay
9:30 Movie Club Film 1:00 Aa-
leya 1:30 Movie Club Film 3:30
Geet Sangeet 4:30 Sunday
Bangla Film 5:30 News 7:20
Binodan 7:30 Bangla Sambad
8:00 Shreoshi (Serial) 8:25
Geet Sangeet (Serial) 8:00 Pal-
itika 9:30 Drama: 10:00
Dance Prog 10:30 News/
Bengali Sambad 11:00 Closed
SONY ET
8:30am Jal Bir Hanuman 9:30
Gaane Jaane Maane 10:00
Jadugar 10:30 Sunday Ki Sun-
day 11:00 Taj Mahal Takita
Dhin 12:00 BSA Star Ki Pasand

12:30 Pahl Mulakat 1:00 Good
Shot 1:30 Pehchan 2:00 Yeh
Sadi Nah Ho Sakti 2:30 Premier
3:00 Chamatkar 3:30 Five Star
Xpressit 4:00 O'Maria (Serial)
4:30 Raasi Show 5:00 Jeevan
Mirtury 5:30 Cover Story —
Hostel (Serial) 6:00 Take Five
6:30 Boogi Woogi 7:00 Bindras
8:00 Hindi Feature Film
11:00 Premier 11:30 The
Young And The Restless 12:30
Shiddhi (Serial) 1:00 Humse
Gang (Game Show)
1:30 Kismat 2:00 Premier 2:30
Closed
ZEE CINEMA
6:45 Songs 8:00 Anpadh (BW)
(Dharmendra, Mala Sinha)
10:45 Taba 11:15 Kaamchoor
(Rakesh Roshan, Jaya Prada)
2:00 Zandu Film Batain 2:30
Julie (Lakshmi, Vikram) 5:15
Cinema Cinema 5:30 Hit Hi
Hai 6:00 TBA 8:45 Cinema
Cinema 9:00 Ikke Pe Ikke 9:30
Rajinigantha (Amol Palekar,
Vidya Sinha) 12:15 Filler 12:30
Raksha (Jeetendra, Parveen B)
3:15 Taba 3:45 Dev Aur Durga
(Baba Shami, Ravi)

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