ery such attempt has gone un-

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Law and Our Rights

Enforcing Foreign Arbitration Awards in Bangladesh

A Step Backward?

by Barrister Khaled Hamid Chowdhury

. why no action has been taken for 5 long years. Despite being urged by some renowned lawyers and informed by some other ministries who sought clarification, those in charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice and that of Foreign Affairs appear to have done nothing on their part to address this extremely important issue and to date every such attempt has gone unheeded. Why do we ratify a Convention to which 109 other states are participants if our courts can emphatically declare that a foreign award is not enforceable in Bangladesh?

in page 374 and bona fide advise NE of the vexed questhe foreign client to file the tions concerning comaward pursuant to section 5 of mercial litigation in the Act as section 4 (1) of the Bangladesh that has mesmesaid Act declares, "A foreign rised lawyers, litigants and the award shall, subject to the probusiness community alike in visions of this Act, be enforcerecent years has been whether a able in Bangladesh as if it were foreign arbitration award can an award made on a matter rebe enforceable in our country. ferred to arbitration in Bang-The reasons for this are maniladesh." He may have very little fold. But first in the interest of doubt about the enforceability the lay readers let me put the of the said Act as the opening matter in its context. Instead of words of the preface to Volume resorting to litigation which XI of the Code signed by Justice may be time consuming and ex-M A Quddus Chowdhury, the pensive, parties to contracts ofthen Secretary of Ministry of ten try to resolve their disputes Law and Justice reads, "The amicably. In any modern in-Bangladesh Code seeks to preternational contract, therefore, sent in handy volumes the a choice of arbitration clause is amended, adapted and authenalmost indispensable. This tic version of all enacted laws may take the following form, in force in Bangladesh....The "Any disputes arising between inherited laws are existing laws the parties out of this contract within the meaning of our Conshall be referred to arbitration stitution." Our Advocate should in London." Thus the parties are feel even more comfortable whfree to choose a place for conen he finds out that Bangladesh. ducting arbitration and it is not after having deposited an uncommon for a foreign coninstrument of accession with tracting party to insist on its Bangladeshi counterpart to put the Secretary General of the United Nations on 6 May 1992, a clause in the above terms. have ratified the New York Such a clause gives the foreign Convention of 1958 on the investors more confidence as Recognition and Enforcement places like London, Zurich, of Foreign Arbitral Awards. Paris are well reputed in the in-This means that Bangladesh is ternational business communow internationally bound nity for commercial arbitraalong with 110 other nations to tion. After hearing the disputrecognise and enforce a foreign ing parties to the contract, the award according to its municiarbitrator may pronounce an pal procedural laws. award and for our purposes an All this, however, to the utaward made in another country ter surprise of our Advocate is called foreign award. Howfriend and dismay to the client ever, that is just the dawning of seeking enforcement of the forthe problem. Once such an eign award may prove futile beaward is given, then if necescause of judgement of our sary (this may be because the Hon'ble High Court Division in party against whom the award the case of M/s Haji Azam v is made has some connection Singleton Binda & Co involving with the foreign country, for an arbitration award obtained example it may be his place of

383 in 1975 which held that the or other assets etc.), the party in 1937 Act which was in force in whose favour the award is made Pakistan has not continued in may have to seek enforcement force under the provisions of in another country (in our case, that country is Bangladesh) to Laws Continuance Enforcement obtain the benefit of the award Order 1971 and is not operative provided that other country's in Bangladesh as Bangladesh could not be internationally court has jurisdiction. bound to accept any obligation So far everything seems to be made or undertaken by Pakin order. Suppose, a foreign contracting party obtains an istan or any other state, which was exercising control over teraward in an arbitration proritories, now forming ceeding held in Zurich, Switzer-Bangladesh without its express land according to contractual consent. It was also held that terms against their Bangladeeven if such Act was deemed to shi counterpart to the contract have continued in force in and now seeks recognition and Bangladesh, in the absence of enforcement of their award in notification contemplated in Bangladesh. An advocate section 2 (1) of the said Act, its unaware of the real nature of provisions could not be enthe problem may look up the Bangladesh Code (this is where forced. Hence the judgment made it clear that laws that reour Acts are printed with the authority of Ministry of Law quire specific acceptance by Bangladesh for them to conand Justice) Volume XI, as modtinue to be in force after our inified upto 31st December 1988,

business, or has bank accounts

and find the Arbitration (Pro-

tocol and Convention) Act 1937

in London, reported at 27 DLR

dependence in 26 March 1971

are only those laws that in-

volved some international obligation undertaken by the Governments of India or Pakistan. This was said to be in accord with the entrenched practice in the field of state succession in international law that international treaties of a parent do not bind the seceding state. In other words, Arbitration (Protocol and Convention) Act 1937 was not an Act that was consistent with our Proclamation of Independence so as to continue to be in force under the Laws Continuance Enforcement Order 1971 with-

out express consent. In short, it can be observed from the above judgement that the obstacles in enforcing a foreign award under the 1937 Act are threefold. First, that Bangladesh was not a signatory state to the Protocol and Convention as promulgated in the First and Second Schedule of the Act; secondly, that the 1937 Act required specific acceptance by the Government of Bangladesh for its continuance as it involved some international obligation undertaken by the Governments of India and Pakistan and finally, even if that Act continued to be in force after 1971, its provisions could not be enforceable in the absence of notification issued by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh because a notification issued by the Central Government of Pakistan on the same provision cannot have such effect. It should be noted that the judgment followed the case of Yangtze (London) Ltd v M/s Barlas Brothers Ltd. a decision of the Pakistan Supreme Court reported in 14 DLR 151 in 1962 which was also relied upon by the High Court of then East Pakistan in the case of M/s A R Bhuiyan & Co Ltd v M/s Centro-

tex reported in 18 DLR 31 in

It is doubtful whether the judgement in Haji Azam's case above, although sound at the time of its pronouncement may continue to be supported as the reasoning may not hold water due to our accession to the New York Convention in May. 1992. At this juncture a fleeting

glance at the past is necessary.

The first major treaty in relation to recognition and enforcement of international arbitration agreements and awards was the Geneva Protocol of 1923 which takes form of the First Schedule to our Act of 1937. It had numerous difficulties and the most severe being Article 3 under which each contracting state undertook only to execute awards made in its own territory, pursuant to an arbitration agreement which was covered by the protocol. Obviously, this did nothing for the international enforceability to awards. Then came the Geneva Convention of 1927 which was an improvement in some respect as it provided that an award would be recognised as binding and would be enforced internationally in the territory of any of the contracting states, subject to certain conditions. These include that the award was made pursuant to an agreement to which the 1923 Protocol applied; that it was made in the territory of one of the contracting states and that the parties were subject to the jurisdiction of one of the contracting states (Article 1). There were five further conditions as stated in Article 1 which needed to be satisfied - one of these related to public policy and the other related to finality. In any case, the Convention provisions had their difficulties and are promulgated in the Second Schedule to the Arbitration (Protocol and Convention) Act

1937. Then came with what we are

or should be concerned with ther of the two reservations This shows the wide recogni- The New York Convention of 1958. This is a considerable tion this Convention enjoys in improvement upon the Geneva relation to international com-Convention of 1927 as it promercial arbitration. In any case, it is not difficult to undervides for a simple and effective method of obtaining recognistand that with the increase in tion and enforcement of foreign the number of Convention states the implication of the reawards. One must note that the ciprocity reservation is being New York Convention replaces gradually diminished. As has the Geneva Convention of 1927 and gives much wider effect to been said, the 1958 Convention provides for both recognition the validity of arbitration and enforcement of awards to agreements than that given under the Protocol of 1923. In a which the Convention applies. Thus, a Convention state not renowned International Jouronly undertakes to respect the nal it has been described as "the binding effect of awards to single most important pillar on which the Convention applies which the edifice of internabut also undertakes to enforce tional arbitration rests." Artisuch awards in accordance with cle 1.1 appears to make an arbiits local procedural rules. There tral award made in any state are seven different grounds for (even a state which is not a refusal to recognise and enforce party to the Convention) a foreign award as laid down in recognisable and enforceable in Articles V. 1(a) to (e) and V. 2(a) a Convention state so long as and (b). It may be pointed out the award satisfied the basic that in connection to one of the conditions set down in the Congrounds of refusal concerning vention. Article 1.3, however, public policy, it has been held provides for the Convention by the District Court of New states to make two reservations York that Convention's public — the first of these is as to repolicy defence should be conciprocity under which a state strued narrowly; and that enwhen signing, ratifying or acforcement of foreign arbitral ceding to the Convention may awards should only be denied declare that it will apply the on this basis where enforce-Convention as to awards made ment would violate the forum only in the territory of another state's most basic notions of contracting state. The second morality and justice. (508 F. 2d reservation entitled a contract-

969, 1974). India was a party to the Protocol and Convention of 1923 and 1927 respectively and gave effect to it by incorporating these provisions in the Arbitration (Protocol and Convention) Act 1937 and a gazette notification was published on 8 June 1938 pursuant to which the 1937 Act became operative in the territories then comprising British India. Subsequently. after the cessation of British reign in 1947, section 18 (3) of the Indian Independence Act 1947 provided that the law or altered by a competent authority. This provision was relied upon in the case of Yangtze (14 DLR 151) as mentioned above to contend that the 1937 Act continued to be in force in Pakistan and that the notification of 1938 obviated any need for a further notification by Pakistan. It was, however, held that despite the continuance of the 1937 Act in Pakistan by virtue of the Independence Act of 1947, this by itself was not sufficient to make the Act operative in Pakistan as in the absence of notification an award made in a foreign state could not be treated as a foreign award within the meaning of the 1937 Act. This decision produced considerable upheaval and the Government of Pakistan promptly promulgated the Foreign Award and Maintenance Orders Enforcement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance 53) which expressly adopted the notification by the Government of India under the Act to be notification of the Central Government of Pakistan. In the case reported at 18 DLR 31, it was held that the ordinance brought about a change in the law subsequent to the judgement delivered in the Yangtze case and in the absence of such new legislation, the 1937 Act could not be operative in Pakistan. As has been seen. similar line of reasoning was undertaken in the Haji Azam's case in 1975 to hold that there must be a notification or a new piece of legislation promulgated by the Government of Bangladesh before the 1937 Act could become operative in our country.

existing in British India before

the appointed day i.e. 15th Au-

gust, 1947, shall continue, with

necessary adaptations, as the

law of Pakistan until repealed

If the above decisions represent the present law, what then is the implication of our accession to the New York Convention? As we are now internationally obliged to recognise and enforce a foreign award made in any state, which may even include a non-contracting state (as no reciprocity reservation have been made by Bangladesh), then if there is any further requirement of legislation to give effect to the 1958 Convention, I wonder why no action has been taken for 5 long years. Despite being urged by some renowned lawyers and informed by some other ministries who sought clarification, those in charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice and that of Foreign Affairs appear to have done nothing on their part to address this extremely important issue and to date ev-

heeded. Why do we ratify a Convention to which 109 other states are participants if our courts can emphatically declare that a foreign award is not enforceable in Bangladesh? A somewhat sarcastic view may be that those who represented Bangladesh while depositing the instrument of accession had no clue as to the contents of the 1958 Convention and may have had some other more important matters to take care of while visiting the States! In fact the concerned personnel at the UN office have already expressed their surprise and dismay on being informed that a foreign award may not be enforceable in Bangladesh despite our accession to it in 1992. The decisions as discussed above have no doubt taken us aback and may have prevented many foreign interested parties from entering into multi-million dollar contracts with local companies. Very few countries involved in modern commerce can do without such a stipulation in an international contract and such an embargo is clearly opposed to the fundamental notion of freedom of contract under which parties are free to choose whatever terms they prefer in order to give effect to their contractual intentions. It seems that even if the 1937 Act would have been in force, it would need a complete revision as the First and Second Schedules should now be devoid of any effect as the 1923 Protocol and 1927 Convention have been replaced by the New York Convention of 1958. Reference should be made to the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961 of India which was enacted by the then Indian Government to give effect to the 1958 Convention within one year of India's ratification of the Convention. The point of keeping an Act in our Code after 13 years of a judgment saying that its provisions are not operative also defies logic. Such dullness on the part of those concerned has misguided almost every novice to this hapless saga.

In conclusion, it is hoped that this point will be raised and guidance given by our Honourable Appellate Division in the near future as it appears that in the absence of a proper direction coming from our highest court of law, those responsible individuals glorifying those important chairs may remain inert for an indefinite

period of time. The writer is an advocate of the Supreme Court specialising in International business, com-

pany and admiralty law

"Judicial Activism is like a sharp edged tool which has to be used as a scalpel by a skillful surgeon to cure the malady not as a Rampuri knife which can kill." J S Verma. Indian Supreme Court judge in the Jain hawala case, India Today, March 15, 1996.

THE Judiciary has adopted an activist goal oriented approach in the matter of interpretation of fundamental rights. The judiciary has expanded the interpretation of fundamental rights and in the process rewritten some parts of the constitution through a variety of techniques of judicial activism. The Supreme Court in India has undergone a radical change in the last few years and it is now increasingly being identified by justices as well as by people as "The last resort for the purpose of the bewildered" The transition from traditional captive agency with a low social visibility into a liberated agency with huge socio-political feasibility is an interesting development in the career of the Indian appellate judiciary. The Supreme Court of India has through judicial activism found a new historical basis for the legitimation of judicial power and acquired a new credibility with the people. This development has been the result of intense social activism on the part of some of the justices of the Supreme Court of India.

In highly evolved legal systems, such as in the US, the judiciary drew succour from as well as assimilated public opinion and stated it as a legal principle even if it meant reneging on earlier pronouncements. For example as public sentiment changed in the '50's, an activist Supreme Court was a formidable moving spirit behind the civil-rights movement where nearly a century earlier it had given racial bias a clear sanction under the law. In the US a good or bad judgement becomes the subject of constant debates in society law schools. In the words of the eminent Harvard Law Professor Paul Freund, the role of the Supreme Court is "Ultimately that of a maral

In most of the South Asian countries necessary institutional crutches or balances are missing. And the only real checks are public opinion and the press. If the courts fail in their duty or display gross malafides in upsetting constitutional norms.

HORIZON

ing state to declare that it will

only apply the Convention to

differences arising out of the le-

gal relationships which are

considered as commercial un-

der the national law of the state

making such declaration. This

reservation is similar to the

one permitted by the Protocol of

1923. To this date 110 states

have adhered to the New York

Convention: of these 35 have

entered the commercial rela-

tionship reservation and 57

have done so on the basis of re-

ciprocity requirements and

Bangladesh has not entered ei-

Judicial Activism: The Indian Experience

by Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir

Courts of justice are not, in the words of an insightful Indian Supreme Court judge-for powerful people with quibbling minds and long purses. It is an invitation for the disadvantaged and disempowered to redeem their faith in constitutional, democracy, necessary if the constitution is to be ascribed a meaning consistent with justice.

there is one reason why public opinion and the press will not

sway towards Parliament and the Executive. The hawala scandal is by no means any definitive indicator of who is corrupt and who is not. It is in essence a historic symbol of an institutional overhaul that was long overdue. A churning of the democratic process in which the thrust of enlightened public opinion spiced with a dose of political opportunitism and activism of the Supreme Court have converged to restore a modicum of moral authority to a system. One that has been rapidly deteriorating into a brazen display of naked political power without accountability to real sovereigns of this land -the people. For the Supreme Court of India to be virtually dictating terms to the Central Bureau of Intelligence (CBI) in the hawala case - in other words, telling the executive to do its jobis a reflection of a systematic breakdown of the other branches of the Government. The Supreme Court has chosen to play is no accident. Its emergence as the grand arbiter for the sake of enforcing human rights and human dignity and welfare of the vast majority of people notwithstanding the fact that the judiciary is itself ridded with some of the same problems that afflict other limbs of the government - is a matter of constitutional

All people need something to guide them. In their personal lives they may look to religion and religious books. In civil society, the constitution has a life of its own but it speaks only through institutions. And when one institution breaks down. another becomes more powerful - if parliament fails, the bureaucracy becomes more powerful. If the executive is weak parliament assumes a stronger role. If both lose their credibility by abdicating their responsibilities then the courts begin concerning themselves not only with policies but also examining their wisdom and need.

What the Supreme Court of India is doing for the protection and promotion of human rights and the establishment of the organic accountability of the government for the first time is not without international precedent. In 1993 Italian judges became public heroes following the arrest of more than 100 people, including cabinet ministers in a kickback scandal involv-

ing organised crime. Similarly heads rolled in France, Germany, Spain and last year two former South Korean Presidents were given death sentence for assuming state power without any legal claim and basis and for other serious charges. In many of these countries people's movement backed the judiciary when it took the executive to task.

The judiciary in India has sincerely tried to give effect to the human rights norms embodied in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) have been incorporated into the domestic law by a process of judicial process of judicial interpretation. The entire law of bail was "humanised" by a judicial interpretation of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and the Supreme Court of India hold that a new insight should inform the judicial approach in the matter of pre-trial release. If a Court is satisfied after taking into account the information placed before it that the accused has roots in the community and is not likely to abscond, it need not insist on a monetary fund and may safely release the accused on a personal bond. The human rights norm set out in the international instruments was thus translated into national practice.

India's "judicial" experiment with democracy has much to commend it. It invites access to the courts as interrogators of power and dispensers of substantive social and economic justice. It creates new ways of eliciting information and provides the possibilities of comprehensive remedies. Like all social experiments, it needs the discipline of integrity, due process and courage The end result may not be cataclysmic in civil and political society or, by itself effect distributive justice. But it will create a responsive administration and mitigate harshness, arbitrariness and pain. Courts of justice are not, in the words of an insightful Indian Supreme Court judge-for powerful people with quibbling minds and long purses. It is an invitation for the disadvantaged and disempowered to redeem their faith in constitutional, democracy, necessary if the constitution is to be ascribed a meaning consistent with justice.

The writer, a researcher is a student of Law, University of Dhaka. Currently he is working on Human Rights Enforcement Mechanism in South Asia.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 6th April (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 Retelecast of Drama 4:00 News in Bangla 4:50 Marami 5:25 Sports Programme 6:30 Apnar Doctor 6:55 Open University 7:00 The News 7:10 Gonotantrer Abhijatra 7:25 Gitimalu 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

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:30 Hard Talk 7:00 BBC World News 7:30 World Focus: Correspondent 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 India Business Report 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Weekend World: Great Journeys 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 World Focus Britain In View 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 India Business Report 12:00noon BBC World News 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World News 1:30 World Focus: Window On Europe 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Island Race 3:00 **BBC World Headlines 3:05** Weekend World: Pandora's Box 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 Time Out: Rhodes Around 5:30 Reporters 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 Weekend World: Great Journeys 7:00 BBC World Headlines 7:05 Breakfast With Frost 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: Island Race 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 World Focus Horizon 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Abroad In Britain 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Reporters 12:00mn BBC World News 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Weekend World: Great Journeys 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Island Race 3:00 BBC Newsdesk inc. World **Business Report & 24 Hours** 4:00 BBC Newsdesk inc. Asia Today & World Business Report 5:00 BBC World Headlines 5:05 Weekend World: Horizon

Britain 5:00 BBC World News

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 Ove! 12:00 Videocon Mangta Hai 12:30 Liberty First Day First Show 1:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 2:00 Speak Easy 2:00 Videocon Flashback 3:00 Asian Top 20 VJ Trey 4:30 The Vibe Weekend VJ Luke 6:00pm The Vibe Weekend VJ Luke 7:00pm Soul Curry 8:00 The Indian Top 10 8:30 Malibu Jammin 9:00 Launchpad VJ Samira 10:00 Vat The Hard Rock Featuring David Hasslehof 11:00 House Of Noise VJ Trey 12:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 1:00 The Ride 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ

Alessandra 4:30 Pepsi Presents The Chinese Top 20

STAR PLUS

6:30am Voltron 7:00 Aerobics Oz Style 7:30 Spider Man 8:00 The Mighty Thor 8:30 Alaap 9:30 Buniyaad 10:00 Janata Ki Adalat 10:30 Chandrakanta 11:30 Amul India Show 12:00noon The Great Escape 12:30 India Business Week 1:00 Living On The Edge 1:30 Star Trek 2:30 Hindi Classic Film: Jungles 6:00pm Batman 6:30 Charles Angels 7:00 Amul India Show 7:30 Plus Preview 8:00 Priva Tendulkar Show 9:00 Reporter 9:30 Chandrakanta 10:30 Star News Sunday 11:30 Dynasty 12:30 India Business Week 1:00 Star News Sunday 2:00 BBC Documentary: Midas Touch 3:00 Movie Classic: Bells On Their Toes 5:00 Seaforth

STAR SPORTS

6:30am World Wrestling Federation Blast Off 7:00 NBA-Inside Stuff 9:00 India Tour Of West Indies 4th Test Match Day 2 HL 8:30 Australia vs South Africa 4th One Day 9:30 SDD NBA Game Of The Week Dallas @ Seattle 11:30 Live 1997 Sharjah Cup Zimbabwe vs Pakistan 1st Session From Sharjah Cricket Stadium 3:30 The Grand National 4:00 Live 1997 Sharjah Cup Zimbabwe Pakistan 2nd Session From Sharjah Cricket Stadium 7:30 Inside PGA Tour 8:00 Live India Tour Of West Indies 1997 4th

Test Match Day 3 From Recre-

ation Ground, Antiqua 10:00 Sharjah Cup Hits 10:30 Lunch 11:00 Live India Tour Of West Indies 1997 4th Test Match Day 3 From Recreation Ground, Antiqua 3:00 Australia vs South Africa 4th One Day Internationa Hlts 4:00 NBA Game Of The Week Dallas @

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Family: Christmas

Comes To Willow Creek PG 9:30 Family: The Fabulous Adventures Of Baron Munchausen 12 (Arabic Subtitles) 11:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 11:30 Family: The Peanut Butter Solution PG (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Comedy: Barton Fink 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Sunday Show Time: Pee-Wee's Playhouse PG 4:30 Sunday Show Time: The Directors John Frankenheimer 15 5:30 Sunday Family: Double Feature: Watership Down PG (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: The Witching Of Ben Wagner PG 9:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 9:30 Extreme Close-up 10:00 Gold: White Wolves A Cry In The Wild II 12:00 True Story: Too Young The Hero 2:00 Action: Navy Seals 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 4:00 Horror: Thirst 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Family: A

ZEE TV

ime To Live PG

6:00 Jagran 6:30 Maa 7:00 Hum Zameen 7:30 Dream Merchants 8:00 News 8:30 Index 9:00 Disney Hour 10:00 Ek Aur Mahabharat 10:30 Aap Ki Adalat 11:00 Chanakya 12:00 Siyaram's Cine Magic 12:30 Bournvita Quiz Contest 1:00 Haathi Cement Aashiana 1:30 Silsila 2:00 Daak Ghar Apna Ghar 2:30 Usha Uthup Show 3:00 Hindi Feature Film: Raju Ban Gaya Gentleman 6:00 Gaane Ánjaane 6:30 Disney Hour 7:30 Zimbo 8:00 Casper Kya Scene Hai 8:30 Haste Khelte 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 Tara 1:00 Parampara 1:30 Raahat 2:00 Campus 2:30 TMM 4:00 Daraar 4:30 Dhara

Suno Bhai Sadho EL TV

Zike Ka Safar 5:00 Surtaal 5:30

12:30 Hindi Feature Film 2:00 Manoranjan 2:30 Superhit Hangama 3:30 Archies Top Of The Tops 4:00 HFF 7:00 Music Capsules 7:30 Stand By 7:40 Music Capsules 8:40 Jaguar It's My Choice 9:00 Vishwamitra 10:00 Ru-Ba-Ru 10:30 Shatranj 11:00 Cine Smyle 11:30 Akbar Birbal 12:00 Teer Kaman 12:30 Liberty Public Demand 1:30 Archies Top Of The Tops 2:00 Gujrati Band 3:00 Ortem Purush Kshetra 4:00 Superhit Hungama 5:00 HFF 7:50 Haseen Pal 8:00 Rajani 8:30 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 9:00 V3+ 9:30 G D Kal Bhi Aaj Bhi 10:00 Ru-Ba-Ru 10:30 Stand By 10:45 Hindi Feature Film

DD 7

9:00 Janmadin 9:05 Geetmalay

9:30 Movie Club Film 1:00 Aaleya 1:30 Movie Club Film 3:30 Geet Sangeet 4:30 Sunday Bangla Film 5:30 News 7:20 Binodon 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Shreoshi (Senal) 8:25 Geet Sangeet (Serial) 9:00 Pallikatha 9:30 Drama/Interview 10:00 Dance Prog 10:30

News/Bengali Sambad 11:00



8:30am Jai 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 Pehli Mulakat 1:00 Good Shot 1:30 Pehchan 2:00 Yeh

Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti 2:30 Premier 3:00 Chamatkar 3:30 Five Star Xpressit 4:00 O'Maria (Serial) 4:30 Rasoi Show 5:00 Jeevan

Mirtyru 5:30 Mahayuga (Serial)

Tom and Jerry WE NEED A MORE TODAYS COMIC STRIP CONTEMPORARY READERS ARE TOO SCRIPT. SOPHISTICATED FOR THAT OLD DIE IN THE RIGHT.



James Bond



DRAWN BY JOHN McLUSKY

