

The Case of Sheikh Nasir Ahamed: The Common Story of Plight & Sufferings

Sheikh Nasir Ahamed (age approximately 34 years) exited Bangladesh on the 27th June 1995 and entered Malaysia on the 2nd July '95. He was arrested in Bentong by police and remained in their custody until on or about the 12th July '95. While in Bentong Jail, Nasir was stripped naked and beaten by police. He was allowed to wear only underwear while in jail. At night, the lights were left on and their power increased.

Nasir was transferred to Kemayan Detention camp in Termeloh, Pahang on the 12th July where he remained until his release on the 10th November 1995. He and his other fellow unfortunate camp mates were subject to barbaric treatments. They were forced to touch the ground with one index finger and circle it while squatting and barefoot, in the hot sun, a total of 30 times. After each set of 10, they were supposed to stand up straight. He managed to do this twice. During the third set, he became dizzy and fell down. When he fell, he was beaten by camp police. Such beating included being kicked by booted personnel all over the body and being punched and slapped, mostly on the face and head. He was then forced to squat in line with other detainees and walk in the hot sun barefooted down a gravel road with sharp stones which caused his feet to blister. They were forced to strip naked. Their heads were roughly shaved leaving hair in patches in some places and completely bald in others.

Their personal belonging and money were taken from them. From Nasir, a calculator, shoes and a watch (total approximate value Bangladesh Taka 27000) were taken away. A receipt was issued for the amount of RM 20. Upon his release, he was given RM 10. None of his personal items were returned to him although he asked for them.

At around the time of Fazar namaz, they were daily forced to undergo 'physical training' such as doing 100-200 push ups and pumping. Pumping required one to squat with hands behind the back while alternately shifting feet forward and back. They had to wait for one hour or more outside in the hot sun or pouring rain before every meal. Camp rules prohibited talking, laughing or even walking.

On or about the end of August, he was beaten by 4-5 camp police for informing the camp sergeant of his pre-existing kidney problem. The beating included booted kicks to his entire body and punches and slope to his head and face. After this beating, he could not hear in his left ear for 5-7 days. After he was excused from regular PT, camp police forced him to walk up and down a 35 degree slope with a block of wood on his shoulders (approximately 40 kg in weight, 10 feet long and 7 feet wide) for every day for one week. He was told that if he told the camp-sergeant about this, he would be killed.

During or about November 1995, after he had met with a representative from the Bangladesh Embassy and upon his request being examined by a

physician, he was taken to an office where 4-5 police beat him. They accused him of complaining about camp conditions. As other police passed by the office, they too would enter and beat him. They beat him for approximately 40 minutes, after which he was interrogated for another 10-15 minutes and returned to the camp with no medical treatment.

Nasir released on 10th November. The visiting consul (Labour) of the High Commission of Bangladesh provided airticket and travel permit because of his sickness and as a result he was repatriated to Bangladesh after a few days. Upon returning to Bangladesh Nasir received medical treatment for his kidneys, swollen ankles, swollen knees and weakness (as he was even unable to walk).

No doubt Nasir was fortunate! At least he could avoid death which many of his camp mates could not. Malaysian authorities acknowledged that at least forty Bangladeshis have died in the camps. Some Bangladeshis are released upon a year after detention, while others including women, children, are held indefinitely. After interviewing 340 camp detainees, a Malaysian human rights organisation described the camps as 'hell-holes'. And more than 25 thousands Bangladeshis workers are detained in such hell holes at present. Acute physical deprivation and abuse, ranging from inadequate food and water to barbaric, subhuman torture are the norm. In one case, a detained Bangladesh woman became pregnant under suspicious circumstances and gave birth in the camp with no medical attention. She was released only after intervention by human rights organizations and has been departed never to be heard from again. The plight and immense sufferings of Bangladeshi migrants in Malaysian detention camps cast serious doubt about the very existence of any legal protection for the migrant workers.

Legal Protections: Do They Exist At All?

Migrant workers are a permanent and global institution. It has been estimated that the number of international migrants in the world, including refugees is in an excess of 125 million. More and more people of diverse family, educational, vocational and technical backgrounds are crossing borders and seas to look for work in a verity of forms - usually in developed countries in the west. They go as documented migrants who are sent abroad by their governments, or as undocumented migrants, who are smuggled out of the country illegally in order to look for work. Due to procedural complexities and flaws in the governmental migration policy, some times the workers are migrated illegally knowing that they are migrated legally.

Migrant workers are a valuable source of foreign exchange for Bangladesh. Unfortunately, some developing countries, including our own, are doing little to protect the rights of their 'golden geese' abroad. The workers, specially, the female migrant workers are under - paid, abused, sexually harassed and made to live in appalling conditions. Some languish in jail, and there are true stories of foreign maids being abused and even killed by their masters or mistresses. Thus, it is both the

Law and Our Rights

The Bangladeshi Migrant Workers in Malaysia: Human Rights Under Siege

by Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir

sending and receiving countries which violate the rights of these workers.

It may be argued that Bangladesh migrants, especially undocumented ones, willingly choose to migrate and should face the consequences of

their actions. But it should be remembered that migration does not exist in a vacuum. It is Bangladesh and Malaysian governments have actively encouraged labour migration and therefore have an obligation to

regulate it. The government of Bangladesh values labour migration because citizens who work in abroad send home valuable foreign capital. Because of heavy demand, the manpower business also yields healthy profits for those who

control it. On the other hand, Malaysia needs foreign workers to fill the jobs which Malaysians no longer want and to meet the domestic needs of newly prosperous Malaysians. In addition, Malaysia collects RM 400-500 million per year

from levies on foreign workers, not to mention the money migrants spend in the local economy.

Both Malaysia and Bangladesh are also obliged to protect migrant workers and their human rights pursuant to various international instruments. The story of Sheikh Nasir Ahamed which may be termed as the common phenomena of thousands of migrant workers as it confirms with their experiences also questions the existence of any legal protection for the migrant workers.

But legal migrants and contract labourers are protected by various instruments. Articles of the Vienna convention, with regard to migrant workers, state:

Art 33: The world conference on Human Rights urges all states to guarantee the protection of the Human Rights of all migrant workers and their families.

Art 34: The World conference on Human Rights considers that the creation of conditions to foster greater harmony and tolerance between migrant workers and the rest of the society of the state in which they reside is of particular importance.

Article 35 of the convention invites nations to sign and ratify the international convention on the Rights of all Migrant workers and members of their families. This document seeks to ensure the equal and humane treatment of migrants and their families with regard to employment conditions, housing, medical care and even political rights.

Infact, recognising the truth that the phenomenon of migrant workers have not only humanitarian considerations but also international political, economic and social effects, the international community came together and the United Nations General Assembly approved of a new international convention on the protection of all migrant workers and member of their families on 18 December 1990.

The convention recognises that the migrant workers and members of their families are an unprotected population whose rights are not addressed by the national legislature of the receiving states and by their own states of origin. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the international community, through the United Nations, to afford them measures of protection.

The convention provides for an international definition of a migrant worker and extends fundamental human rights to both documented and undocumented migrant workers. The convention also established international standards of treatments through the extension of human rights to such workers and their families.

Besides such specialized protection, more generally, a migrant's human rights are enumerated and protected by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well by the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

In a resource-limited world, the various goals set by different conventions, covenants etc may appear unattainable. Nevertheless both ILO and UN in-

struments can be used as points of reference to further develop domestic migration policies. Unfortunately both Bangladesh and Malaysia have not been implemented legislation to enforce these rights.

On the national level, in the wake of the scandal over the treatment of Bangladesh migrants in Malaysian detention camps, the Bangladeshi government has promised to act.

In August of this year, it signed a memorandum of understanding with Malaysia for better working conditions for migrant workers. Another can that may have an impact on traffickers is the oppression of women and children Act (1995). It imposes rigorous penalties for kidnapping for unlawful or immoral purpose and tracing of women. But these are not adequate to face the crisis.

What immediately should be Done.

Besides enacting adequate domestic law provides protection for migrants, establishment of agency transparency is crucial. Government of both the countries should ensure the accountability and openness of their concerned agencies. Such transparency and openness will deter corruption and serve as a check on government actions and provide the government with independent review of its policies.

For some sort of immediate remedies of the sufferings of the Bangladeshi workers the Bangladesh High Commission in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia should play the role of a watch dog on the situation of the detention camps. They must be active and do the needful for removing the plight of the migrants. The Ministry of the Foreign Affairs should monitor the activities of the foreign missions especially in such regard regularly.

Additional measures must be taken by both the countries. Both countries should enforce laws which make it illegal to hold another's passport. This would restore the fundamental right of the worker to his or her identity in addition to allowing detained workers to prove their legal status to immigration officials.

Most countries (in this case, obviously Malaysia) should make their migrant detention camps accessible to recognised international non-governmental organisations so that the conditions of the camps may be monitored. Malaysian government should establish monitoring mechanisms and a complaints bureau for workers to report conditions at detention centres and to lodge complains freely.

Stringent penalties should be imposed for the barbaric practices of torture and custodial violence by the Malaysian police and camp guards. Provision should be enacted for the award of compensation to prisoners who have been victims of human rights violations by police and jail officials.

A rational policy on migration based on facts and figures of reality should be formulated by both the country as both have actively encouraged labour migration for their respective interest.

Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir (Kallio) Joint Secretary, Law Review, University Students' Centre For Legal Research.

The Trial of Irene Fernandez

Irene Fernandez is a reputed human rights activist and the Director of Tenaganita, a Malaysian Human Rights Organization. She has been charged under section 8 A of the Printing Presses and Publication Act, 1984. The charge was framed on 15 March 1996 and she was arrested on 18th March '96. The charge was later amended on 10th June 1996. Irene pleaded not guilty to the charges as she only published a substantial report based on facts collected through the interview of 340 migrants released from various detention centres which reflects nothing more than the fact, truth.

The facts of the case against Irene Fernandez in short are: that she published a Memorandum titled 'Abuse, Torture and Dehumanized treatment of Migrant workers at Detention Camps' which allegedly contains false news stated below:

1. "During the last year, Tenaganita has been able to interview and document 340 migrants released from various centres. From the 340 cases, 250 were from Semenyih, 40 from Jumi, 15 from Kelantan, 25 from Johore and 5 from Melaka."

2. "After being detained and on arrival at the camp, the migrants were told to strip completely, searched and all monies, jewellery and any other valuables like wrist watches were taken away. Most of the migrants complained or stated that they did not receive any receipt of acknowledgment nor did they get their money and valuables back when they were released."

3. "Many of the male migrants were also completely shaved bald."

4. "There are seven blocks in the Semenyih Camp. It is estimated that each block can accommodate 400 migrants. However, there are only THREE toilets and ONE bathroom for 400 people. According to statements made, the migrants were allowed to bathe once in 4 days or at the whims and fancy of the Commandant. With only three toilets more often than not, they were filled with faces, creating the most vulnerable environment for epidemic outbreaks."

5. "In one room, there is only one small ventilation hole. Since the camp is constructed from wood with Zinc roof, the heat is trapped during the day and becomes hot at night and therefore the migrants had sleepless nights. The migrants were given no change of clothes at all. One migrant remembered staying with the same T-shirt and shorts for more than a month."

6. "The migrants were given only TWO small glasses of water per day. If they ask for more water they were beaten up and/or they were punished and made to stand in the sun for hours. Some of them tried to keep water in plastic bags in which breakfast is provided and when they were caught, they were also beaten and made to stand in the sun after doing a number of push ups. Now breakfast is given in plastic bags with holes so that the bags could never become water containers."

7. "For the main meals, (lunch and dinner) they got a handful of rice, with a little vegetable and a small piece of dried salt fish or piece of fish shared by more than 20 migrants. For breakfast, it was two small pieces of bread or biscuits with water. Once in a way they got black coffee for breakfast."

8. "The consequences of this form of food and diet has been very grave. Due to lack of water, the majority suffered from dehydration and malnutrition. Many suffered from ber-beri, severe gastritis and stomach ulcers, water retention giving rise to many parts of their body being bloated and suffered from oedema, severe bone-joint pains, various types of skin problems and frequent diarrhoea."

9. "According to the migrants, they did not get any medical attention even when they were sick, had high fever or diarrhoea or they had chicken pox. The only time they were taken to Kajang Hospital was when they were dying or dead."

10. "Many of the migrants who told about their horrifying experiences, stated that there are frequent deaths, some stating has high as 4 deaths per week at the Semenyih Camp alone. Many have died from typhoid, diarrhoea and arising from the torture meted out on them."

11. "One worker was leaning against the window pane and talking to his fellow mate. A police warden came along, hit him hard. Consequently, the migrant crashed against the window pane and two of his fingers were gone. No medical treatment

was given and he bled to death."

"In another incident, a migrant worker in his forties was unwell and running a fever. The police warden insisted he move around. However, the worker found it difficult and asked to be excused. He was kicked and then forced to do push ups. While trying to do the push ups he died."

"Some of the workers who stayed longer, stated that they had seen many of the inmates dead, quite often during their sleep. One worker had witnessed about 20 dying during his stay."

"Last week, we contacted 3 morticians who handled bodies of migrants to be sent home. All 3 confirm that there has been an increase in the number of bodies sent back in the last three months, many of them being Bangladeshis."

12. Female Migrants Workers: "However, water and sanitary napkins are sold to the women or given after providing sexual favours both to the police and immigration officers."

"Sometimes, immigration or police officers come at night and make their pick of the female detainee who has to entertain them at night. Three months ago we heard that there was a Burmese woman who was detained. She has been a victim of sexual abuse of the officers in charge."

13. "Corruption is rife in the camp. Every individual on duty, right from the guard on duty to the commandant is on the take."

14. "Our investigations further reveal that 4-6 migrants get admitted for psychological problems per month to one institution, Hospital Bahagia in Perak from the Langkap Camp."

15. "It is very clear that the migrant worker is at no fault and brutally punished for no crime committed."

16. "We are seeing the emergence of concentration camps during peace times. In our midst we SLAVERY."

Advocate Nizamul Huq Nasim of Ain O Salish Kendra of Bangladesh went to Kuala Lumpur on 3rd August 1996 to observe the trial of Irene Fernandez. He stayed there for one week and came back on the 10th August 1996. He observed the trial as an international observer on behalf of Ain-o-Salish Kendra on 5.6.7 and 9th August. The case is now fixed in September '96.

Regarding the case he (Mr. Nasim) has talked to the lawyers for Irene Fernandez, other lawyers and some Human Rights activists at Kuala Lumpur. Their common position is that the result of this case has serious implications for the 'Freedom of Expression in Malaysia'. Although he has found that the laws in Malaysia on 'Freedom of Expression' are restrictive. The persons he interviewed told him that they are working to promote 'freedom of expression' in Malaysia. This case has been filed against Irene for publishing false news in the memorandum; however the information is based on authentic interviews with many workers who were detained as well as others. This memorandum has been submitted before the proper authority to take steps to prevent violations of their rights as detainees in the detention camps. Irene has not done it for her benefit but for the benefit of migrant workers and detainees in Malaysia.

Whether the report contains false statements or not and whether Irene has committed an offence under the Act charged with, will be decided by the court. But the Acts, laws, and trial procedures do not allow for a fair defence according to our standards in Bangladesh. The reasons can be summarised as follows:

1. The statement of accused to the police is admissible in Malaysian Law but it is not admissible in Bangladesh Law.

2. The defence is entitled to get the copies of witnesses statements to police before start of the trial in Bangladesh but they are not entitled in Malaysia.

3. Printing Press and Publication Act in Malaysia states that on the point of 'maliciously published' malice shall be presumed in default of evidence showing that prior to publication, the accused took reasonable measures to verify the truth of the news, but in Bangladesh, no verification is required before publishing.

There are other differences also. The case of Irene Fernandez is of immense importance and will have crucial effect on the freedom of expression in Malaysia. Human Rights Organizations, activists and the public at large are demanding her unconditional release. We do the same. Let us hope for the best.

Law Review Media Cell

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide



Planet Ruby on Channel V, Today at 4:00 pm

Monday 9th September
(All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes).

- BTV**
 - 3:00 Opening Announcement
 - 4:00 Quran Programme Summary
 - 4:15 Religion From The Bible
 - 4:30 Canton Film: Macron 3:45
 - Drama series: Rerelease of Selected Dramas 4:00 News in Bangla 4:45 Purnimam 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Nazrul Songs 5:50 Sports Programme
 - 6:00 News in Bangla 6:30 Shikhandhan 7:00 The News 7:05 Open University 7:25 Chanadabritiya 8:00 News in Bangla 8:40 Package Drama 10:00 News in English 10:30 Sheshatjatra 10:35 Sukher Thikana. Family Planning Programme 10:55 Comedy series.
- BBC**
 - 6:00 BBC Newsroom inc. World Business Report/Asia Today/24 Hours 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 The Money Programme 10:00 BBC Newsday 10:00pm BBC World News 1:15 The Money Programme 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Jeremy Clarkson's Motor-world 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Raymond's Blanc 4:00 BBC Newsday 6:05 BBC World News Headlines 6:05 Correspondent 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC News-hour Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out The Farnborough Air Show 9:00 BBC World News

- 9-15 The Money Programme** 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 11:00 The World Today 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 The Money Programme 1:50 Earth Report 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 3:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC World News 5:10 Newsnight

- CHANNEL V**
 - 6:00 Frame by Frame 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 8:00 Jump Start VJ Trey 9:00 Frame by Frame 11:30 The Vibe VJ Luke 12:30 By Demand VJ Trey 1:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 2:30 First Day First Show 3:00 Sansu Mangia Hai 4:00 Planet Ruby 4:30 By Demand VJ Trey 5:30 Rewind VJ Sophia 6:30 Evenessy red alert 7:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 8:00 Planet Ruby 8:33 The Vibe 9:00 BPL Oye! 10:00 First Day First Show 10:33 Launch Pad VJ Trey 12:00 The Ride VJ Trey 12:00 mm Over The Edge VJ Sophia 12:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00 Haysah 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Asian Top 20

- STAR PLUS**
 - 6:30 Volttron 7:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 7:30 G.I. Joe 8:00 Saber Rider And The Star Sharrif 8:30 The New Adventures Of Black Beauty 9:00 Aerobics Oz Style 9:30 Charles in Charge 10:00 Mr Belvedere 10:30 Cooking Secrets Of The CIA 11:00 Videofashion News

- 11:30 Gabrielle** 12:30 Santa Barbara 1:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 2:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 3:00 Remington Steele 4:00 Cooking Secrets Of The CIA 4:30 Videofashion News 5:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 5:30 The New Adventures Of Black Beauty 6:00

- STAR SPORTS**
 - 8:00 Tiger Cup 1996 Group B Thailand vs Malaysia From Nat Stadium 9:30 The Omega Tour Kuala Lumpur Open H/L 11:00 Indonesian Open Day 2 2:30 Gillette World Sports Special 3:30 US Open Tennis 1996 From Flushing Meadow, New York USA Day 14 Women's Finals Men's Finals 7:00 Same Day Delay Tiger Cup 1996 Group A Cambodia vs Laos From Jurong 9:00 Futbol Mundial 9:30 US Open Tennis 1996 From Flushing Meadow, New York USA Day 14 Women's Finals Men's Finals 1:30 Futbol Mundial 2:00 Marlboro League 96 Chinese National Football League Tianjin vs Beijing 4:00 Trans World Sport 5:00 Asia Sports Show 5:30 World Cup Classic Matches 1978 Argentina v France

- Beautiful** 11:00 Santa Barbara 12:00pm The New Twilight Zone 12:30 Hearts Afire 1:00 Grace Under Fire 1:30 Barnaby Rudge 2:30 Videofashion News

- PTV**
 - 8:00 am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma-Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabran 8:45 Abb Pata Challa 9:05 Khat Farmaish 9:20 Sargam Sargam 9:45 Itai-Bit-Ghiza Pakistan 10:05 Shaf Daigh 10:35 English Film Gool 11:00 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabran 11:10 The

- SONY ET**
 - 8:30am Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:00

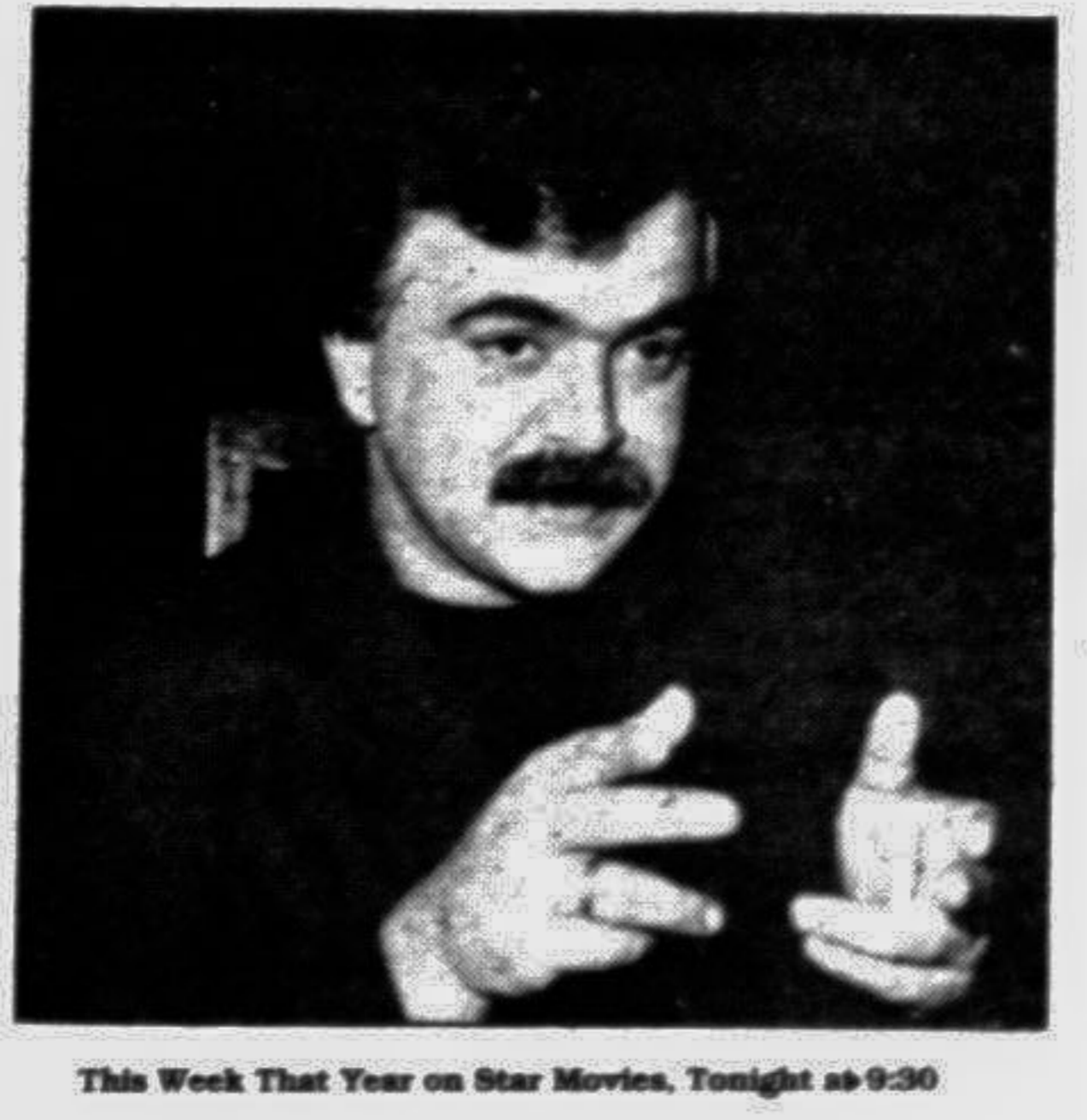
- Saint (Roger Moor)** 12:00 Sharma (Drama Serial) 12:55pm Quran-e-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Anqaar (Drama Serial) 2:00 Shehrad (Drama Serial) 2:50 The Face Of Culture 3:15 Roushni 3:30 Paimaney 4:00 Ghardan 4:35 Biology for 10th/ Geography Chemistry 5:55 Inter College Quiz 6:25 Ajoo Courses 7:00 Taranam (Drama Serial) 7:45 English News 8:00 Potluck 8:20 All Baba 8:45 Turn Se Kahan Tha (Serial) 9:00 Break for Headline News 10:00 Khabarnama 11:15 Classics Drama Serial: Janglee 12:20 Special: TBA 1:00 Khas Khas Khabran/ Close down

- The Three Stooges** 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 I Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune (Game Show) 11:00 Cover Story-Hostel (Serial) 12:00 Mere Message Meri Feel 2:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi Geeta Film 4:30 The Raso Show 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Mere Message Meri Feel 6:30 Dennis The Menace 7:00 Premier 7:30 I Dream Of Jeannie 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Taak Jhaank 9:00 Jevan Mirtu (Serial) 9:30 Yeh Sadi Nath Ho Sakti 10:00 Chamrati (Drama Serial) 10:30 Ghave

- DD 7**
 - 10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Educ Prog 11:00 Najrulgeeti 11:15 Folk Songs 12:30 Ek Silp Onak Gaan 1:00 Janani 2:30 Ek Diner Sultaan 3:30 Gaan Niya/Darpan 3:30 Isha 5:05 Nepali Programme 5:30 News 5:35 Desh Bidesher Khela 6:00 Paili Kalia 6:30 Batayan 6:55 Aarti 7:30 Bangla Sambad 7:55 Dinandin 8:00 Dik Darshan 8:45 Saptahiki 9:00 Janani 9:30 Pracheer 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed

- EL TV**
 - 12:30am Shammii Kapoor Special 1:30 Dance Drama 2:30

- Jugal Jodi** 3:30 Party Time 4:30 Tarane Aur Fasane 5:30 Shammii Kapoor Special 6:30 Dance Drama 7:30 Jugal Jodi 8:30 Party Time 9:30 Tarane Aur Fasane 10:30 Kal Bhi Aaj Bhi 11:00 Teri Bhi Chup 11:30 WW Amar Prem 12:00 Manoranjan 12:30 Daane Anar Ke 1:00 Mohd Rafi Special 2:00 Aaya Saawan 3:00 Shatrani 3:30 Fat Or Fit 4:00 Brigadier Balwant Bhawan 4:30 The Music Show 5:00 Fauji 5:30 Jhoom Nacho 6:30 Dev Anand Special 7:30 Nukkad 8:00 Hollywood Se Bollywood 8:20 Haseen Pal 8:30 Sory Mery Lory 9:00 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 9:30 Karz 10:00 Follene Chalo Cinema 10:30 Stand By 10:40 Silsila 11:00 Song Ya-tra 11:30 Ortem Hit Tai Hai Hai 12:00 Ithezdar



This Week That Year on Star Movies, Tonight 10-9:30

- ZEE TV**
 - 5:30 Surtal 6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED 8:30 Dream Merchants 9:00 Hum Zameen 9:30 Gaane Anjane 10:30 Saalab 10:30 Positive Health Show 11:00 Apna Ghar/Dak Ghar 11:30 Gopalee 12:00 Shuno Shuno Tring Tring 12:30 Celeste 1:00 ZED 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Tara 3:00 Kurukshetra 3:30 Mere Ghar Ana Zindagi 4:00 Mano Ya Na Mano 4:30 Lfjhat Khana Khanazda 5:00 ZED 5:30 Akbar

TOM and JERRY



James Bond

