

Law and Our Rights

Children's Rights in Bangladesh: An Overview

RECENT times have witnessed a surge of interest in the issue of children's rights. Previously the rights of children were a matter of negligible concern but the increasing abuse and infringement of the same have triggered off a much needed concern over it. Although much has been said about children's rights in praise subsequent to the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, children as a separate social entity hardly appear in statistical and research documentation. Moreover relevant information regarding children and childhood remain either unreflected or deeply embedded among the experiences of adults. The Convention however made several ideological contributions to children's rights and a child became a whole person, a complete human being with full rights and privileges under its auspices.

Apart from being one of the first states to sign the children's Convention, Bangladesh, through its formal laws, has strived to safeguard its citizens against all forms of discrimination where children are not the exception but the rule. For instance articles 15, 17, 27, 28 and 31 of the Bangladesh Constitution lay down the general principles regarding the protection of children and others from all forms of discrimination.

Nonetheless, discrimination continues to pervade the lives of children who are not adequately equipped to voice their needs. It is said that children are not born in this state of equality, though they are born to it. Respect for human rights is generated when a given society creates conditions within which its younger generation can fully develop their potential to enjoy a full and satisfying adult life. In the absence of such intentions laws enacted for the benefit of children only succeed in becoming redundant in the long run. The present article attempts to identify a few areas in which legislation on children have remained particularly ineffective.

Who is a Child?

Before proceeding further, the term 'child' requires clarification — who is a child? It is true that the ramifications of the concepts of 'child' and 'childhood' in Bangladesh differ significantly from the Western concepts. Childhood can be defined on the basis of age but different societies may have different age thresholds for demarcating childhood and adulthood. In some societies age may not be a sufficient basis for defining childhood. The fulfilment of certain rites and traditional obligations in some societies are important requirements in defining 'adult' and 'child' status. In others the integration of children into socio-economic activities often become so early and gradual that it is virtually impossible to identify clearly the different life stages.

The concept of child has been defined variously by different Acts and statutes in Bangladesh. It is to be noted that each of these premises define a child to suit a particular

situation to which each of these laws applies. For instance a person is a child when he/she is — below 16 under The Children Act 1974 — below 14 under The Bengal Vagrancy Act 1943 — below 15 under The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act of 1933 — below 12 under The Employment of Children Act 1938 — below 16 under The Factories Act 1965 and so on.

While the Majority Act 1875 defines a child to be a person below the age of 18, the legal system in Bangladesh, under the influence of social and religious norms, sets age standards on the basis of gender. Under Muslim Law a child becomes an adult on attaining the age of puberty or sexual maturity. Female children in this case are said to attain the age of puberty long before a male child. This type of gendering process is evident again in the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 where the age of majority, defined in terms of contracting marriage, has been placed at 21 years for the boy and 18 years for the girl.

It is clear therefore, that there is no uniformity regarding the age of a child. The wide range in age in the legal definition results from the fact that these laws have been framed at different times responding to different social situations.

The Best Interests of the Child:

The Children's Act 1974 and The Children's Rules 1975 are intended to safeguard the child's best interest during all kinds of legal processes. They require the court to have regard to the age and character of the child and other related factors before passing any order under the Act. The Act provides for separate juvenile courts and forbids the joint trial of an adult and child offender even where the offence has been committed together. The Act lays down measures for the care and protection of destitute and neglected children including children under the care of parents/guardians who are either drunk or who habitually neglect, abuse or ill-treat them by using them to beg or for other purposes.

The reality becomes a rhetoric when disadvantaged children are increasingly abused/harassed by law enforcement agencies who are actually supposed to provide the children with protection. Moreover although the Children's Act is meant to cover all children irrespective of gender, it is often found that female children are not forwarded to the Juvenile Court or to the Reformatory School but are tried by the ordinary court and kept in jail with other adult offenders.

The Penal Code 1860 states that full criminal responsibility commences after the age of 12. Sections 82 and 83 state that any criminal act committed by anyone under 12 shall not be considered to be an offence because it shall be construed that he/she has not attained sufficient maturity to understand the nature and consequences of his/her conduct. Section 90 of the same lays down that con-

by Dr Sumaiya Khair

sent given by a person under 12 shall not be regarded as consent in the strict sense. However, in case of marital intercourse the offence of rape will not be held to have been committed if the wife is above 13 (exception to sec. 375). Secs. 366, 366B, 367, 373 all deal with various crimes women and children are kidnapped, abducted and trafficked for the purpose of prostitution, sale and so on. The latter can be read in conjunction with The Cruelty to Women (Deterrent Punishment) Ordinance 1983 which enhances the penalties already existing in the Penal Code for such offences such as abduction, kidnapping, selling and hiring of women of any age. The penalties also apply to cases involving the immoral trafficking of women thereby causing grievous injury or death. The maximum punishment for such offences includes life imprisonment and even capital sentence depending on the gravity of the offence. This ordinance has however been

Discrimination:

Although the broader cultural and religious traditions of Bangladesh do not consciously sanction discrimination of any sort, economic, social and cultural factors work in unison to create a situation that very often results in discrimination. For one, the idea that a child can be a separate entity in itself is a notion foreign to the Bangladeshi samaj. In Bangladesh, the family plays an integral part in the development of the faculties of a child. Here, a child, like women, bears the brunt of patriarchy. A child is initiated, from very early on, to participate in the activities of the family community, a process which is accentuated by definite preference towards the male child in almost all spheres of social, legal, economic life. Moreover, parents are seen as having much undisputed authority over their children. They regard their children as a form of old age insurance and feel that they have a natural right to be paid back for having looked after

the illegality of the activity irrespective of related socio-economic factors. Definitions of child work are variable and differ according to cultural and economic circumstances. Many view work by children as an activity which interferes with their full physical development, their opportunities for a minimum education, not to forget their much needed recreation. There are still others who prefer to distinguish between 'child labour' (as in hard and remunerative labour) and 'child work' (as in say, family enterprises) preferring the latter to the former, apparently on account of its being less exploitative.

Sexual Exploitation:

The issue of child sale and trafficking has recently gained considerable importance in Bangladesh. The rules of sale agreement here are far from stringent and children are sold into slavery in exchange for a very nominal sum. Unscrupulous Bangladeshis, working in collusion with traffickers from the neighbouring states of Pakistan and India, are doing brisk business involving children along immoral and exploitative lines. Unemployment and abject poverty have instigated labour migration and international trafficking of women and children who are sold into virtual slavery. Consequently, they are treated and transferred as bare commodities.

Protection against abuses of human rights which border on slavery in its wider sense is a significant feature of: (i) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, (ii) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966, (iii) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, (iv) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979 and (v) Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989. The convention on the Rights of the Child, which came into force on 2nd September 1990, represents the most recent attempt at eradicating slavery-like practices. The Convention takes child victims into account and offers protection to children at risk from sexual, economic and other forms of exploitation, including their sale, trafficking and involvement in armed conflicts.

Another distressing aspect of sale and traffic of children and child labour is child prostitution. Child sexual abuse and exploitation have grown significantly in the last few years. More and more children in Bangladesh are drifting into prostitution on account of economic hardship. The female guardians of the children may find themselves in extremely vulnerable situations upon the death of, or desertion by, their male protectors. Being emotionally economically and socially dependent on male support, whether that of father, brother or husband, any form of dislocation in their lives has an almost pathetic effect on their outlook about life.

Taking Children's Issues Seriously

Children's rights are gradu-

ally gaining prominence in Bangladesh particularly as a result of NGO initiatives. Although NGO initiative has been noteworthy in a number of fields, their primary attention is almost always focused on those who are unable to derive any benefit of any development programme on the national scale. Children feature prominently in the category of disadvantaged people. It is not possible to ascertain exactly the number of NGOs in Bangladesh which are actively involved with children. However, various

child-rights oriented organisations are giving priority, among others, to alleviating the problems of street children, child workers, child domestic servants, sexually abused children, child prostitutes and so forth. It may be necessary for these organisations to foster greater cooperation among themselves and the government for more success in their ventures.

In order that children may receive the attention and importance they deserve as the future of a nation, their rights

need to be recognised and taken seriously. In so doing, however, we must ensure that while children are not isolated from their culture and community, they are given the scope to develop their capacities fully and rise against the oppression and subordination they are subjected to simply because they are children.

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Defaming MPs: A Question of Constitutional Law?

Ian Loveland suggests that the time has come for the courts to recognise the public law dimension of defamation actions

OBSERVERS familiar with the intricacies of defamation law may have been surprised by Rupert Allason's recent action against *The Daily Mirror*. A *Mirror* story suggested Allason's integrity had been condemned by some 50 MPs. The court found the story false, and motivated by a malicious desire to damage Allason's reputation. That Allason should sue is no surprise. That he lost is more unexpected. But what is so odd about the suit was its form — an action for malicious falsehood rather than libel. Libel has traditionally offered defamed MPs the prospect of successful and remunerative litigation. General damages are presumed; aggravated and punitive damages may also be available. More importantly, the burden of proof rests on the defendant to prove truth, fair comment, or qualified privilege.

None of these defences protects the newspaper which innocently and without negligence publishes false information. Malicious falsehood offers publishers of false information greater protection. It does not permit damages for loss of reputation *per se*. This was why Allason's action failed: his reputation may have been impugned by a malicious, untruthful tale, but he could not prove that *The Mirror's* malfeasance occasioned him any financial loss. Malicious falsehood also requires that the plaintiff prove falsity and malice. The remedy is little used; unsurprisingly, given the heavy burden it places on plaintiffs.

Thirty years ago, the US Supreme Court's interpretation of the First Amendment in *Sullivan v New York Times* provided that publishers of false political information about elected politicians were liable in defamation only if they knew their stories were not true, or were reckless in failing to establish their accuracy. The court viewed traditional English libel law as unduly prohibitive of free political speech; newspapers might spike potentially important stories for fear of incurring massive libel damages. A new balance had to be struck between society's interest in protecting individual's reputations and its interest in maximising dissemination of political information. In the court's opinion, the knowledge/reckless falsity test was the proper point for that balance to

be made.

In 1994, Australia's High Court adapted *Sullivan* to reform Australia's defamation laws. In *Theophanous v Herald and Weekly Times* a majority on the court concluded that a disseminator of false information would have a defence against such politician plaintiffs if she could prove that she had not knowingly or recklessly published untruths. *Theophanous* has buttressed a growing awareness of First Amendment jurisprudence in English legal circles triggered by the House of Lords' decision in *Derbyshire County Council v The Sunday Times*. *Derbyshire*, borrowed from American case law in concluding that allowing government bodies to maintain libel actions would unduly fetter freedom of political discussion. *Derbyshire* evinced no desire to alter the substantive law of libel in respect of actions brought by MPs.

Sullivan per se was not regarded as offering a good model. Yet it is arguable that our courts must move in that direction if our defamation law is to conform with Art 10 ECHR. There is no ECHR decision dealing squarely with the *Sullivan* question. There are, however, judgements quashing convictions for criminal libel against journalists disseminating political information. *Sullivan* itself presumed that there was no clear dividing line between criminal and civil defamation law.

Government could deter critical speech just as effectively by the prospect of substantial damages in a civil trial as by initiating prosecutions. The European Court has generally demonstrated a similarly functionalist approach. Its criminal libel judgements in *Lingens v Austria* and *Oberschlik v Austria* have stemmed from an organising principle concerned with the effect rather than the form of restraints on freedom of expression. In *Oberschlik*, the court stressed the constitutional significance of minimum legal controls on press dissemination of political information.

'Freedom of the press of *Jords* the public one of the best means of discovering and forming an opinion on the ideas and attitudes of political leaders... More generally, freedom of political debate is at the very core of the concept of a democratic society which prevails

throughout the Convention.'

Narrowly construed, these cases stand for little more than the proposition that in criminal libel actions it is for the prosecutor to prove the falsity of factual claims rather than for the disseminator to prove truth. Broadly construed, they undermine much of our domestic libel law. In both cases, the court's analysis of the regulation of political speech indicated that domestic legal systems must distinguish between 'political' and 'private' libels. In seeking political power, elected politicians voluntarily expose themselves to public scrutiny, and so they must be more tolerant of criticism than members of the public: 'The limits of acceptable criticism are accordingly wider with regard to a politician acting in his public capacity than in relation to a private individual.' These comments are merely dicta in respect of civil libel laws. They are nevertheless quite unambiguous: a legal regime which does not set a harder test for 'political' plaintiffs to surmount seems unlikely to satisfy Convention requirements.

Because malicious falsehood offers substantially more protection to the disseminator of false political speech than libel, it may satisfy the *Lingens* test. We will surely not have to wait much longer for a media defendant to invoke a *Lingens*-based defence in a libel action. Mr Allason perhaps feared his suit, had it been an action for libel, would have been the trigger for such a response, presenting him with a new legal test he would have been unable to surmount. By choosing to sue for malicious falsehood, Mr Allason avoided this potential problem. In the event, his choice did not prove to be inspired — at least from his perspective. From the viewpoint of observers who would prefer more robust and uninhibited media reporting of MPs' foibles and failings, the case merely underlines the unfortunate consequences which flow from our courts' continuing reluctance to accept that the defamation of MPs is a question of constitutional rather than tort law.

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Courtesy: Centre For Legal Studies (CLS)



superseded by The Repression Against Women and Children (Special Provision) Act 1995 which imposes severe punishment for various crimes committed against women and children. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1933 states that if any female below the age of 10 employed as a prostitute, she is to be considered a victim of willful intent and therefore, innocent of any offence. It is the persons responsible for the seduction who would have to face the punishment. Ironically, despite the noble intentions, the Act still remains to go into action.

Custody and Guardianship:

Rights relating to custody and guardianship over children are governed by religious/personal laws. Under Muslim Law, the mother has the custody over a son until the age of 7 and over her daughter until she reaches puberty. Thereafter their guardianship rests with the father. The courts have however set precedents in favouring the mother with guardianship in the best interests of the child. For the Hindus although the father is the natural guardian his right over his minor daughter ceases once she is married. The Guardians and Wards Act 1890 allowed the welfare of the child to prevail in judicial decisions taken in disputes over custody and guardianship.

them during infancy. The social intricacies involved lead to an unconscious assumption that children are a property of the parents. Biological dependence coupled with economic pressures make children even more vulnerable.

Child Labour:

Various labour codes (for e.g. Factories Act 1965) lay down stringent laws regarding the minimum age of employment and states the circumstances under which children of a certain age may work. Children are forbidden from undertaking work that is detrimental to specific hours of work, with generous rest periods, and are barred from certain categories of work. The restrictions however, have a long way before they can be properly implemented.

Child workers are usually excluded from national labour statistics as in many cases juvenile occupations are hardly considered as work. Where children help out in the household they are regarded as mere helpers (this is true of many occupations in the organised sector as well) and when working on the streets they are invariably thought of as vagrants, beggars and even thieves but hardly ever as legitimate workers.

Legitimacy and children's work do not, however, go hand in hand. Definitions of child work go a long way to establish

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 17th November (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 Patriotic song, 3:20 Religion from the Bible, 3:25 Woody Woodpecker, 3:30 Retelecast of the Drama of the Week, 4:50 Maramee, 5:00 News in Bangla, 5:25 Sports programme, 6:30 Apnar Daktar, 6:50 Open University, 7:00 The News, 7:05 Tagore Song, 8:00 News in Bangla, 8:25 Glimpses from JS proceedings, 9:00 Akbar the Great, 10:00 The News, 10:25 Glimpses from JS proceedings, 11:00 Badhan Hara, 11:30 News in Bangla, 11:35 Monday's programme Summary, 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 9:25 This Week 10:00 BBC World News 10:05 World Focus: Horizon 11:00 BBC World News 11:25 India Business Report 12:00am BBC World News 12:20 Britain in View 1:00 BBC World News 1:20 This Week 2:00 BBC World News 2:05 World Focus: Assignment 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: The Clothes Show 4:00 BBC World News 4:05 World Focus: Heart of the Matter 5:00 BBC World News 5:20 Window On Europe 6:00pm BBC World News 6:05 World Focus: Around the World in 80 Days 7:00 BBC World News 7:05 Breakfast With Frost 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 9:00 BBC World News 9:05 World Focus: Horizon 10:00 BBC World News 10:20 Earth Report 10:30 Time Out: Film '96 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Time Out: Top Gear 12:00am BBC World News 12:20 On The Record 1:00 BBC World News 1:20 Window On Europe 2:00 BBC World

Headlines 2:05 World Focus, Wheeler On America 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out, Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC World Report in World Business Report/24 Hours

CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 8:00 Frame by Frame 9:00 Big Bang Weekend VJ Alessandra 11:00 BPL Oye! 12:00 Sansui Mangla Ha 12:30 First Day First Show 1:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 1:30 Speak Easy 2:00 Videocast Flashback 3:00 Asian Top 20 VJ Trey 5:00 The Vibe Weekend VJ Luke 7:00 Fashion Police 7:30 Soul Curry 8:00 The Indian Top 10 9:00 Launch Pad VJ Sophia 10:00 Awards Special VJ Ruby 10:30 House Of Noise 11:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 12:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00 The Ride VJ Trey 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra

STAR PLUS

6:00am Nanny and the Professor 6:30 Voltorn 7:00 Aerobics Oz Style 7:30 Alaap 8:30 Tara Rum 9:30 Chandrakanta 10:30 Tu Tu Man Man 11:00 Kalaidoscope 11:30 Amul India Show 12:00 The Road Show 12:30 India Business Week 1:30 Star Trek 2:30 Hindi Classic Film: Milan 6:00 Baiman 6:30 Charles Angels 7:30 The Simpsons 8:00 The Addams Family 8:30 Lifestile 9:00 Reporter 9:30 Countdown Plus 10:30 Star Week 11:30 Dynasty 12:30 India Business Week 1:30 Amul India Show 2:00 BBC Documentary 'All Our Children' 3:00 Movie Classic: The Terror 5:00 Thieftakers

STAR SPORTS

6:30am Omega Tour Merlion Masters Highlights 9:00 Live Macau Grand Prix 2:30 World Wrestling Federation Blast off 3:30 Gulf Cup Match 5:00 Oman vs Bahrain 5:00 Argentina v South Africa 6:30 SDD NBA Game Of The Week Sacramento @ Seattle 8:30 Omega Sailing Magazine 9:30 SDD Macau Grand Prix 12:30 Asia Sport Show 1:00 Prime



Dynasty on Star Plus. Tonight at 11:30



The Travel Show: Simon Calder on BBC World, Tonight at 8:30

House (PG) 4:30 Sunday Show Time: The Directors Herriet Ross 5:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: Miracle On 34th Street G (Hindi Subtitles): 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: The Never Ending Story (Hindi Subtitles): 9:15 Film: 36 9:30 Gold Street 11:30 True Story 29th Street 18 (Hindi Subtitles): 1:30 Film Club: Raggedy Rainey 18:30 Film Club: Wild West 18 (Arabic Subtitles): 5:30 Comedy: When Pigs Fly 18

ZEE TV

6:00 News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 Bhajans 7:30 Maa 8:00 Mythological Film 10:30 Aap Ki Adalat 11:00 Siyaram's Cine Magic 11:30 Lakme Khoobsurat 12:00 Beej Ke PG 12:30 Bourville Quiz Contest 1:00 Naamaste India 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 HFF 3:30 Koyan 5:00 Dhak Ghar Apra Ghar 5:30 Insight 6:00 Colgate Gel Yoodle Yo 7:00 Gane Anjane 7:30 The News 8:00 Casper Kya Scene Hai 8:30 Shuno Suno Tring Tring 9:00 Norma Aahaa 9:30 9 Malabar Hill 10:00 The Zee Horror Show 10:35 News 11:00 Index 11:30 Philips Top Ten 12:30 Jaspal Ki Yeah Zindogie 1:00 Mr Minto 1:30 Umeed 2:00 Zee Arabia 2:30 Zee Arabia Infotainment TMM 5:30 Zee Arabia Infotainment TMM

EL TV

6:30 Hasnie Hasnie 7:30 Ajeeb Dastan 8:30 Frooty It's My Choice 9:00 Ru-Ba-Ru 9:30 Fat Or Fit 10:00 FAJU 10:30 Song Yatra 11:00 Sorry Men Lorry 11:30 Liberty Public Demand 12:30 Casper Number-1 1:00 Chehre 1:30 Moov Usha Uthup Show 2:00 Amar Prem 2:30 Money Game 3:00 Puroshshetra 4:00 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 4:30 Hit Hi Hit Hai 5:00 Peoples Club 5:30 Hee Hee Ha Ha 6:00 Hafifa Hafifa 6:30 Dear El 7:00 Ya Duniya 7:30 Kal Bhi Aaj Hai 8:00 Ashmitri 8:30 The Music Show 9:00 V3+ 9:30 Shatranj 10:00 Ru Ba Ru 10:30 Meri Marzi 11:00 Ajab 12:00 Karz 12:30 Special 1:30 Dance Dance 2:30 Jugal Jodi 3:00 Party Time

PTV

8:00am Halaal Aur Tanjunga Hamd Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabraan 8:45 Fun Time 9:05 TV Encyclopedia 9:25 Khat Farmaish 9:40 Sports Clinic 10:05 PTV Gold 10:30 English Film: Darling Quix 10:55 Mast Mast Samay 11:00 Khabraan 11:10 Sports Hour 12:05pm Biscop 95Qasim Habani 12:55 Quran-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Aaj Ki Kahani 1:40 Aaj Di Shaam 2:00 Kinara Ep-53 (Drama Serial) 2:55 Ghost Writer 3:55 Karabar 4:15 Education 5:25 Razi for 9th 5:55 Zameen Per Zindagi (Drama Serial) 6:25 Aik Cousins 7:00 English News 7:30 English Film: Star Trek Deep Space Nine 8:20 Hawwa Ki Naam 9:00 Break for Headlines News 9:20 Sur Taver (Pakistan Film) 9:47 95 10:00 Khabarama 8 Commercials News 11:00 Pezawaan 11:35 Home VicTime New Serial 12:35 Music Masters Raag Rang

DD 7

9:00 Jannudin 9:05 Jeebtalay, 9:30 Movie Club Film 12:30 Surer Akar 1:00 Dhtang Dhtang Bole 1:30 Movie Club Film 3:30 Geet Sangeet 4:30 Bengali Feature Film 5:30 News 7:20 Binodon 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Shreoshi: Serial 8:25 Geet Sangeet 9:30 Drama 10:00 Dance Pring 10:30 News Bengali Sambad 11:00 Closed

SONY ET

8:30am Jai Bir Hanuman 9:00 Yaaron Ki Baat 9:30 Gaane Jaane Jaane 10:30 Jai Bhraman 10:30 Buddha 11:00 Taj Mahal Tak Dina Dina 11:30 Sunday Ki Sunday 12:00 Hame Barker Kour 12:30 Pehli Mulakat 1:00 Good Shot 1:30 Pehchan 2:00 Hum Se Barker Gong 2:30 RAVEN 3:30 Gaane Jaane Jaane 4:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh 4:30 O Maria 5:00 Jane Kaha Mera Jigar

Gaya Ji 5:30 Ghaay 6:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh 6:30 Aahat 7:00 Bindass Bol 8:00 Cine Classics - Hindi Feature Film 11:00 The Young And The Restless 12:00 Ghaay 12:30 Aahat 1:00 Faslee 1:30 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 2:00 Premier 2:30 Closed

ZEE CINEMA

7:00 Aurat Aur Pathar 8:00 ma Ticket 11:15 Zinda Dil 2:30 Premier Jaldi Hai 6:00 Yeh Kamal Ho Gaya 12:30 Haw

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