HIS is a story about a

with ten monkeys. He put

them in a corner of a room and

put one banana on top of the

table in the centre of the room.

One of the monkeys got very

excited on seeing the banana,

and jumped on the table to grab

it. As soon as he got on the

table, the scientist, who was in

another corner of the room out

of the monkeys' sight, hosed the

monkey down with water. The

monkey came down with a

scream. The other monkeys saw

the whole process and were

scared out of their wits! Then

the scientist brought in another

monkey from outside. This new

monkey also got excited seeing

the banana; but when he tried to

jump on the table the other

nine, who had witnessed what

happened to the first monkey,

stopped him and told him the

whole story. Then the scientist

replaced one of the nine

monkeys from the first group

with another one from outside

the room. Each of the monkeys

was replaced with a new one. A

time came when all the

monkeys were new and no one

had a practical experience of

being hosed down by water

pipes. But each heard the story

from the other one. In the

mean-time the scientist took

the pipe away without the

monkeys' knowledge. But not

The organisations in

take any risk.

scientist's experiment

Law and Our Rights

Fewer women are at policy making level in NGOs

"Why things the way they are?"

by Deena Munier

Bangladesh are very much like the monkeys in this story when it comes to integrating gender issues in their framework. Only a few years earlier the organisations refused to recruit women even at the very lower level (field worker, computer operator, receptionist etc.) because as some wise guy said. "you take women in your organisation and you invite loads of trouble along with it; they are such a nuisance!" This total rejection of women's potential has been replaced by giving women a little space. Now organisations are recruiting women, many women organisations have been established-headed by women. Donors are also putting pressure to recruit women at different levels. Let's take an analytical look

into the whole issue of recruit-

ing women in organisation.

Many organisations are now

headed by women, e.g. Nijera

Kori, Ain O Salish Kendra, Nari

Uddyog Kendra, Bangladesh

Nari Progoti Sangha, UBINIG,

one single monkey tried to Mohila Parishad, Karmajibi Nari, Bangladesh Jatiya Moreach for the banana i.e. did not hila Ainjibi Parishad etc. But just notice the nature of the or-

ganisations, many of these organisations are women's organisations and all of them act as the "watch dogs" to protect women's human rights. In principle these organisations believe in gender equality and equity and are promoting women as equal as men. None of the large organisations, like, BRAC, Proshika, ADAB, ASA, Grameen Bank, GSS etc. have women at decision-making level. So should we conclude that women are only good when it comes to navigating a women organisations but when it comes to an integrated programme, well!

> This debate has been going on probably for ages, but the situation has not changed so much. We still hear arguments like, "women require three months leave at a stretch, because they get pregnani!," "they always take leave without prior plan - because they have to attend to their children or some domestic problem!", "they are not mentally strong to take decisions in urgent matters!" they cannot work long hours — they cannot go out at night!" etc. etc. etc. One can go on and on listing

these arguments. But have we ever stopped to think why we are putting up all these arguments? Our child bearing CA-PACITY cannot be termed as our SHORTCOMING. This is one gift that nature has given only to women. There cannot be any denying this fact and we should be proud of it.

Women need some special

facilities, like separate bathroom, easy working hours for pregnant women, transportation in case of working after office hours, special consideration in case of attending to field work - e.g. mode of transportation, working hours, sometimes a companion depending on the venue etc. But we all need or make one or more adjustment everywhere - be it men or women. What we tend to do is see all these adjustment as women's drawback. The fact remains that we get beautiful results when organisations make those adjustments and create an atmosphere where men and women work together.

NOVIB — the Dutch donor agency - has been working in Bangladesh for the last 26 years. They started informally immediately after the birth of Bangladesh, but officially ir. 1976 by funding BRAC. They have taken steps to promote equal opportunity for women within its partner organisation (13). With this view NOVIB's partner organisations formed a Steering Committee for Gender Affirmative Action Plan (GAAP). Affirmative action

means: a way of systematically dismantling barriers which directly or indirectly discrimi-

nate against women; * a set of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women;

* the process and equal opportunities for women and men

* the measures covering areas, like, recruitment and selection, promotion and transfer, training and staff development and organisational cul-

In other words we are talking about positive discrimination in favour of women to change their situation in the society. Some people may raise their eye-brows thinking, these women want to have the cake and eat it too! But we must not forget, at present women's position is at the ground level, where as for men the sky is the limit. To minimise the gap, women need preferential treatment, in other words to be positively discriminated. There are some arguments against affirmative action, which we call possible side effects (e.g. tokenism — for images' sake, being in the spotlight — always under scrutiny, stereotyping being labeled, "ultra feminist", "man haters"). Despite all these, affirmative action can bring about positive changes in wom-

en's position in the community.

The Steering Committee, represented by mid level staff of partner organisations both women and men, organised various workshops and to exchange ideas with the heads of the organisations — the "bosses" — again both women and men. The heads of the organisations made some commitment to introduce affirmative action in their organisations. The followup of the implementation of the plan was done after a year. The findings were quite encouraging. These organisations have made some definite changes percentage of women's recruitment and inclusion of women staff at the decisionmaking level has increased dramatically. Some organisations have improved physical and other facilities for women. Some have introduced new regulations into their service rules in favour of women. Some are still struggling to introduce gender equality within their rigid framework in spite of constraints like lack of fund, managerial capacity, difficulties in finding appropriate persons etc. But there is no doubt

that a change and a very positive one at that, has occurred. None of the NOVIB partner organisations can complain

that their performance has gone down the drain since incorporating affirmative action. Recruitment of more women at all levels and initiating some changes to make the working environment more womenfriendly have made it possible to achieve organisational goals and objectives more easily. Men and women have different qualities and needs. If these diverse skills could be brought together. we can have brilliant results. In USA it has been tested that "30-35 per cent critical mass of women represents a tipping point". That is, in a male dominant organisation, inclusion of 30-35 per cent women can bring a positive and more successful output.

Here is another story and then it will be time to sign off. In a music school in Netherlands, enrollment was very slow. The school authority decided to campaign in the school fields and their strategy paid off. In the first six months, students were pouring in. But after that the students were not coming in large numbers anymore. The school authority again sat together and analysed, "why things are happen ing like this?" They discovered that the schools have multiracial and multi-cultural students and their school was offering only traditional Dutch instrument lessons. Students from Asia or Latin America were not interested in learning them. So the school authority decided to introduce other Asian and Latin American instruments; but another problem raised its ugly head. None of the teachers knew how to play those instruments. So they started recruiting new teachers. The school did not have to

worry after this. Morale of the story: One needs to analyse the situation, why things the way they are? The school authority did not find the school itself or some of the teachers as problems, but instead they analysed the whole situation and came up with solutions. Their decision of including new teachers worked like magic — theory of critical mass. It's like this - if one's wife gets seek of the smelling toilet, one changes the house, not his wife!

Dear readers, I rest the case with you now. You decide whether we should analyse the situation or start finding fault with a woman staff because she falls behind schedule or doesn't reach her target. Let's face it, we all do that. We don't think that there could be some problem with the office or with the working environment. Instead we comment, "if it were a man, things wouldn't be like this!"

This is the end of the twentieth century — high time for us to step back and start thinking seriously — "why things the way they are?". Not appropriate to act like the monkeys! We have to take risk — but the risk will be for the betterment of the society. Dear readers, it's your turn now!

The writer, a social activist is working with Ain I O Salish Kendra.

Dhaka Day by Day

Cultural Co-operation: No One-way Road

by Fayza Haq



Ms Barbara Meyer — Marroth

bara Meyer - Marroth is the children went to school in Gernew ebullient director of the many. For these children and Goethe Institut. Born in Bava- youths we plan to offer a young ria, she has master's degrees in people's corner with special history and philology from books in German language so Wurzburg and Cologne.

Talking of the benefits of her ency. cultural centre Ms Meyer-Marroth says. "The Goethe — Insti- ture it will be possible to receive tut runs a media library con- the TV programme of the Voice taining books, newspapers, of Germany. CDs, cassettes and videos, offering actual information about ronmental problems caused by the political cultural and eco- rapid development, we want to nomic situation in the Federal intensify the discussions on Republic of Germany. There are this subject. books in Bangla, English and

classes for beginners as well as tor says, "the institute looks advanced learners, including back on a long history. It was examinations with world-wide founded in 1961. There was the recognition.

workshops for people working closed; consequently its activiin the culturae and scientific ties were reduced to language fields on topics which are de- courses only. Another sad event manded by our Bangladeshi was the closure of the small partners. We invite experts branch in Chittagong years ago. from Germany to respond to "Almost two years ago the these demands, e.g. filmmakers. Goethe-Institut moved into its theatre people, musicians and new building on Rd No. 9 in experts on different topics such Dhanmandi which now offers as environmental questions or better working facilities for its alternative energy forms etc.

"Quite often invitations to were invited to German theatres Khulna. as guests. Our work is not a one-

club with scholars."

What new facilities is she clubs, and environmental thinking of introducing and groups", she adds. how are the new areas benefit- Ms. Meyer-Marroth has woring the members? Ms Meyer- ked at different Goethe-Instituts Marroth replies 'We have just in Germany and abroad. Her introduced in the library a stu- leisure interests include classdents' corner where our lan- ica! music (active and passive), guage students can find training reading contemporary literatumaterials. We have noticed that re and gardening. She is marriin Dhaka there are a number of ed to Hans Ulrich Mulschlegel.

Evidence of Escalation:

Tall, blond, 48 year-old Bar- returnees from Germany whose that they can keep up their flu-

"We hope that in the near fu-

"As there are a lot of envi-

Discussing how the Goethe Institut developed during its "We offer German language tenure in Bangladesh the direcperiod during the War of Libera-"We organise seminars and tion and after when it was

"Within our limited ability Germany for Bangladeshis are a we try from time to time to supresult of these encounters: a port cultural programmes in number of theatre actors, direct the major district headquarters tors, playwrights, and dancers as in Sylhet. Chittagong and

"Instead of organising proway road. It is very important, grammes, straining after cheap even essential, that there is give effects we prefer a continuous and long lasting co-operation "Last but not least the Goethe with partners in the field of cul-Institut, Dhaka is a focal point ture, scientific and developfor the Bangladeshis trained in ment related projects." Talking Germany, who are organised in about her impression of Bangla-3 different societies: the Carl- desh she says that in Germany Duisberg-Samity, where main- people think of Bangladesh "as ly engineers and management a densely populated country people are members, the haunted by floods and cyclones' Alumni association of German but coming here she found that Universities in Bangladesh it was only one facet of the with former DAAD (German country. The others are the as-Academic Exchange Service) tonishingly vivid and active students, and the Humboldt- cultural activities with its numerous theatre groups, film

HORIZON

Ombudsman: A South Asian Perspective

by Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir

"The mere existence of their offices means little. The men in the office are what count. Whoever holds responsibility for dealing with citizen's complaints must measure up to very big job because most assuredly the job of attacking administrative imperfections will not execute itself".

Walter Gelhorn, Ombudsman and Others, page-43

N South Asia, Maladministration inefficiency, arrogance and abuse of power are built into the system of administration. The term maladministration covers a multitude of administrative sins, sins of commission and omissions. It (maladministration) is usually accompanied by the celebrated Crossman catalogue of bias, neglect, inattention, delay, incompetence, ineptitude, perversity arbitrariness and so on. The question of maladministration is crucial because neither Courts nor tribunals can offer a remedy when private citizens complain that public administration although they have acted within the law, have failed to observe the proper standards of administrative conduct. These faults are treated as maladministration. Good governance, one of the major prerequisites of democracy, rule of law and human rights can not be established or in some cases, restored in presence of rampant maladministration. Therefore an urgent problem of the day is to evolve an adequate and effective mechanism to contain these dangers by controlling the administration in exercising its powers safeguarding individual rights and creating procedures for redress of individual grievances against the administration. The prevailing administrative processes and mechanisms of control over administrative malpractice is not so effective and the circumstances call for an additional, more informal and a new technique like the officer of an external agency falling outside the administrative hierarchy, is absolutely necessary to detect and check administrative lapses and faults and to supervise the administration so that the rights of the individuals are not unduly jeopardised. And the office of Ombudsman can be such an external, independent and effective agency to check the administrative excesses, redtapism, arbitrariness, biasness, corruption etc which in many ways undermine human dignity and human rights.

The modern concept of Ombudsman was first conceived in Sweden. The Swedish world 'Ombuds' means spokesman or representative. The office of Ombudsman was created first in 1809 when Sweden adopted a new constitution. The office was introduced to provide the RIKSDAG (Parliament) with a means to supervise the compliance with laws and ordinances by all judges, civil servants and military officers. Protecting the rights of individuals in their contacts with authorities is fundamental to the process of law in Sweden. The Swedish Ombudsman system is a guarantee against oppressive measures and misgovernance specially in the public administration and judiciary.

The Ombudsman as an independent arm of the legislature, assists it (legislature) in its function of maintaining the activities of government agencies and officials. The basic purpose of this system is to protect the human rights of the citizens. It is an answer to those who say citizens can not fight bureaucracy and red tape.

The existing mechanisms for adjusting grievances in modern states are inadequate. In law courts litigations are expensive, tension-creating and protracted. Administrative Courts follow Court like procedures. Executive complaint handling agencies lack the essential characteristics of independence. The Ombudsman provides the citizen with an expert and impartial agent who acts informally, without delay, without requirement of counsel and recommends corrective action. Thus the Ombudsman is known as "Citizen's defender", "Complaint Commissioner" or as "independent critic of the administration". According to Geard E Laiden, the device is "the institutional public conscience, the essence of what government ought to do".

So far there are 46 countries who have Parliamentary Ombudsman which include also our neighbouring South Asian Countries like India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In India they are known as Provincial Ombudsman (Lokayukta) as the idea of establishing Ombudsman at the central level has proved abortive so far for various reasons. In that they have 11 Ombudsmen, most of them are justices of the High Court. In Pakistan, it has one Federal Ombudsman, a retired justice and a regional Ombudsman for each province. Recently the Federal

Ombudsman is empowered to prosecute all but the President by a Presidential Ordinance.

Part 12 of the new Constitution (1990) of Nepal established a Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) which conducts or causes inquiries into and investigates the improper conduct or corruption by a person holding any public office. If the Commission finds that a public servant has misused his authority by improper conduct, it may admonish him, or forward a recommendation to the concerned authority in writing for taking departmental or any other necessary action. If such person has committed an act which is defined by law as corrupt, it may bring or cause to be brought an action against such person or any other person involved therein in a competent Court. Infact the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) functions as an office of Ombudsman

In Sri Lanka, it has one Ombudsman known as Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. The Parliamentary Commissioner For Administration Act was passed in 1981 in the Parliament of Sri Lanka. This Act has been undergone a major amendment in 1994. Even an infringement of a fundamental rights or other injustice by a public officer, or officer of a public Corporation, local authority or other like institution can be thoroughly investigated followed by proper action by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration in Sri

Article 77 of the Constitution of Bangladesh provides that Parliament may be law establish the office of Ombudsman. Once established, the ombudsman shall have the power to investigate any action taken by a Ministry, a public officer or a statutory authority and such other powers and functions as may be prescribed by Parliament. The Ombudsman shall prepare an annual report concerning the discharge of his functions and such report shall be laid before Parliament.

Being convinced by the fact that an institution like the Ombudsman would be essential for safeguarding the interests and rights of the public in Bangladesh from maladministration or administrative excesses, our constitution makers have made such prevision for it in our constitution (Constitution of Bangladesh) But up to 1980, no definite attempt was made to establish the office of Ombudsman. In 1980, The Jatiya Sangshad (House of the Nation) passed the necessary Act providing for the establishment of the office of Ombudsman. But unfortunately the Act has not yet been brought into force and the office of Ombudsman has not been established though more than 16 years have been passed since the passing of the Ombudsman Act.

Protecting the rights of individuals in their contacts with authorities is ... fundamental to the process in all civilized countries. The Ombudsman system is definitely a unique guarantee against oppressive measures and misgovernance in the public administration. The existence of the Ombudsman institution in the South Asian countries will ensure the attainment of quick remedy and justice for the millions of destitutes — the real sovereign of the South Asian democracies.

The office of the Ombudsman can make an important contribution to the protection of human rights in the South Asian region. Being freely accessible and unencumbered with any rigid formalism or procedural constraints, it can provide people from every starta of society with a remedy against government officials which would otherwise not be available. In addition, the independent investigative power permits the taking of immediate action in defence of human rights.

Ombudsman of any country or system generally submits an annual report depicting his discharges of duties to the Head of the State. Annual reports to be given by the Ombudsman indicate that now many complainants do receive a speedy and satisfactory determination of their cases. Indeed having the right to complain and to receive an explanation for a decision is in itself important. In addition the very presence of the institution may act as an incentive for government officials to perform their duties conscientiously. The real success of the institution, no doubt, depends to a

very large extent upon the support it receives from government. With increased international interest in the development of governmental accountability, the office of the Ombudsman may yet play a key role in the protection of human rights.

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

Law Scape

Escalation of Incidences of Rape in Bangladesh by Saira Rahman

The Crime:

Rape has always been the ultimate tool of subjugation and male control over the lives and bodies of women. Women in Bangladesh are not spared this universal brand of violence. Rape of Bangladeshi women occur in both the rural and urban areas of the land and also by police - who have been known to rape women they hold in 'safe' custody.

In recent months the crime of rape in Bangladesh has escalated drastically, exposing the deterioration of law and order in the country.

The Law:

The Penal Code applied in Bangladesh has an exclusive section on rape and its punishment. According to Section-375 of the code, a man is said to commit the crime of 'rape' if he has sexual intercourse with a woman against her will or without her consent or by threatening her consent from her when she is under 14 years of age.

The punishment for rape, as per Section-376, is either life imprisonment or up to 10 years imprisonment and fine. The Parliament passed the Women and Children Repression (Special Provisions) Ordinance in July 1995. This Ordinance states, in Section 2 (c) that if a man has sexual intercourse with

a women under 16 years, it will amount to rape. It has enhanced

the punishment for rape to either life imprisonment or the

death sentence. Unfortunately, all these 'women-friendly' laws

The Ain O Salish Kendra has collected and recorded reported incidences of rape from various news sources since 1993. Their findings are as follows-

seem to be of no use in either protecting women or punishing

offenders. Why is there such a serious lack of implementation?

Months Covered	Year	No. of Incidents
June-December	1993	33
January-December	1994	161
January-December	1995	120
January-December	1996	152
January-March	1997	116

From the above, it will be seen that in the first three months of 1997 there have already been 116 reported cases of rape while there were 120 cases for the whole of 1995 and 152 cases for the whole of 1996. This data exposes the degradation of the law and order situation in the country today.

It is not only rape which is escalating, however. The crime wave in the country has taken tidal bore dimensions. What has happened to us? Are we turning into a nation of criminals and thugs? What is the reason behind such lapse of proper implementation of the law and of punishment? Could someone please answer these questions by showing some affirmative action instead of verbal acknowledgments.

The writer, an advocate is a member of Ain O Salish Kendra

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 27th 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

 $\mathsf{B}\mathsf{B}\mathsf{C}$ 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

Be Prime Minister 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: The Fame Game 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 Time Out: Rhodes Around Britain 5:00 BBC World News 5:30 Reporters 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 Weekend World: How To Be Prime Minister 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: How To Be Prime Minister 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Island Race 3:00

BBC Newsdesk inc. World Busi-

9:05 Weekend World: How To ness Report & 24 Hours 4:00 Dungeons & Dragons 8:30 BBC Newsdesk inc. Asia Today & World Business Report 5:00 BBC World Headlines 5:05 Weekend World: Horizon

CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 8:00 Frame By Frame 9:00 Big Bang Weekend VJ Alessandra 11:00 BPL Oye! 12:00 Videocon Mangta Hai 12:30 Liberty First Day First Show 1:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 1:30 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 House Of Noise VJ Trey 11:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 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 King Arthur 8:00

Tara Rum Pum 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: Dil Dekhe Dekho 5:30 Batman 6:00 Charlies 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: Tiger Crises 3:00 Movie Classic: The Private Life of Henry VIII 5:00 Seaforth

STAR SPORTS

6:30am Live NBA Game of the Week Play-Offs LA Clippers @ Utah Saints 9:00 Formula One World Championships San Marino Qualifying 10:00 India Tour West Indies 1st One Day Int'l H/L 11:00 Asia Sport Show 11:30 Cricket Week 12:00 F1 World Champs 1997 San Marino Qualifying 1:00 The Asian Football Show 2:00 Live NBA Game of the Week Play-



8:00 Live-Join In Progress En-Offs LA Clippers @ Utah Saints 4:00 India Tour West Indies 1st glish Cricket 97 Sunday League

One Day Int'l H/L 5:00 Grand 10:00 Continued Live Formula Prix Show 5:30 Live Formula One World Championships 1997 Argentinean Grand Prix One World Championships 1:s0 NBA Game Of The Week 1997 San Marino Grand Prix

Family: A Stoning In Fulhan County 1:30 Family: Fatty Finn 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Sunday Show Time: Pee-Wee's

STAR MOVIES

Nehru Int'l Series 4th Quarter

7:30am Comedy Haunted Honemoon 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:30 Family: Undercover Kid 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 11:30 Playhouse PG 4:30 Sunday Show Time: The Directors Robert Wise (15) 5:30 Sunday Family: Double Feature: Josh and S A M 15 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature:Too Young The Hero 9:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 9:30 Film 97 10:00 Gold September (Part 1) ? 12:00 True Story: Love And Betrayal The Mia Farrow Story 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 2:00 Documentary: The Directors - John Frankenheimei 4:00 World Cinema: Max Mon Amor 18 (English Subtitles) 5:30

ters Final Day From Augusta, USA 3:30 ISF World Tour 14 5:00 Indian Frotball Eider ZEE TV

6:00 Jagran 6:30 Maa 7:00 Hum Zameen 7:30 Dream Mer-

Play-offs 2:00 Live 1997 Mas- Classic: Carve Her Name With Manoranjan 2:30 Superhit

chants 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 Sivaram'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: Sharmili (Rakhi, Shashi Kapoor) 6:00 Gaane Anjaane 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 Shotgun Show 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 Zike Ka Safar 5:00 Surtaal 5:30 Suno Bhai Sadho

EL TV

12:30 Hindi Feature Film 2:00

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 Shatrani 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 Guirati 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 Kai Bhi Aai Bhi 10:00 Ru-Ba-Ru 10:30 Stand By 10:45 Hindi Feature Film

Hangama 3:30 Archies Top Of

The Tops 4:00 HFF 7:00 Music

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Fun Time 9:05 TV Encyclopedia 9:25 Khat Farmaish 9:40 Sports Clinic 10:05 PTV Gold 10:30 English Film, Darkwing Duck 10:55 Mast Mast Sanyo 11:00 Khabrain

DD 7

9:00 Janmadin 9:05 Geetmalay

Geet Sangeet 4:30 Sunday Bangla Film 5:30 News 7:20 Binodon 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Shreoshi (Serial) 8:25 Geet Sangeet (Serial) 9:00 Pallikatha 9:30 Drama/Interview 10:00 Dance Prog 10:30 News/Bengali Sambad 11:00 Closed SONY ET

9:30 Movie Club Film 1:00 Aa-

leya 1:30 Movie Club Film 3:30

Gaane Jaane Maane 10:00 Jadugar 10:30 Sunday Ki Sunday 11:00 Taj Mahal Takita

8:30am Jai Bir Hanuman 9:30

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) 6:00 Take Five 6:30 Boog Woogi 7:00 Bindas Bol 8:00 Hindi Feature Film 11:00 Premier 11:30 The Young And The Restless 12:30 Shiddhi (Serial) 1:00 Dekh Bhai Dekh 1:30 Kismat 2:00 Premier 2:30 Closed