

VIEWPOINT TV Programme 'Poriprekhit' and Our Concerns

by Khaleda Khatun and Deena Munier

Questions arise in the minds of conscious citizens believing in human rights about these headlines (except the second part of the news item in Banglabazar): Are they (CSWs) dangerous for the society? As if they have spread out in the society like plague. They will ruin the society, stop them! Journalists may think that these sensational headlines attract readers, which in fact are very sexist and provoke reader's judgement negatively. We strongly protest against such attitudes. Journalists are accountable to the people to present objective and constructive news. But the headlines projected the notorious yellow journalism. Journalists need to have a clear conception and positive attitude in this regard.

We all are aware about the eviction of Kandupatti brothel. Various articles, reports and protests from different sectors were and are still published in the dailies. These copings have different analyses and written from various angles. We are concerned about the eviction of Kandupatti and have no dispute about the fact that, this is a gross violation of human rights.

Tell us about a sad incident in your life. When camera was panning, women ran away and this was highlighted through slow motion. The Honourable Minister termed them as 'social handicaps'. What is the logic? We know about the Kandupatti eviction; much has been written about it in the papers, but we were not enlightened about following measures. We can surely say 'commercial sexual activity' is a very sensitive issue in the developing/developed countries including Bangladesh. Very recently Bangladesh Television is bringing such issues forward in the programme 'Poriprekhit'. BTV deserves compliments for that, but also deserves criticisms for the presentation style.

They are the ones who have sustained the trade for ages. It is true however that we are also skeptical about the accountability of the trade as a profession. But we must not forget that women are compelled to take up this trade after being victimised of different types of abuse and violence. The objective of the programme was to create awareness in society about the rights of women, but the anchor could not highlight the rights of CSWs in this particular programme. He asked them about the father of their children, asked them about their 'bad work', he also wanted to know a 'sad tale' (!) from memory, but not even once wanted to know about their rights, e.g. if they are getting proper health, medical, living, food and other civic amenities. Very easily the anchor could have drawn attention of the society and state to these issues. But failed to do so.

workers and related practical and effective steps. Violation of human rights like eviction from Kandupatti and necessary measures by different quarters. Different activities of government and non-government organisations in these areas. We mentioned earlier that we learnt about Kandupatti brothel eviction in the papers. The journalists and reporters have played a very responsible role in this regard. But we are concerned about some following news items and the headlines in some papers. 'Prostitutes Have Scattered Among the Community, Capturing the Land and the Building was the Hidden Agenda' (Banglabazar, 14 June '97). 'Would the Evicted Prostitutes get Merged within the Crowd?' (The Daily Janakantha, 15 May '97). 'Some Are in the Crowd' (Sangbad, 13 May '97). 'The Night Life of Dhaka is Bustling with the Footsteps of the Forbidden Women, Kandupatti Has Sprayed Everywhere' (Janakantha, 15 May '97).

Recently, BTV started airing a programme, 'Poriprekhit'. Violence against women, terrorism, human rights are the various issues addressed in this programme. We earnestly thank the BTV authority for telecasting a programme which features sensitive issues and hope that they will make more programmes like this in future. Last Saturday on 28th of June Poriprekhit programme was on commercial sex workers (CSWs) of Tanbazar in Narayanganj. Several CSWs were interviewed in the programme. Mr. Borhan Kabir was the interviewer, he was also responsible for the overall presentation. As a conscious citizen of the society, women and human rights activists, we always wait eagerly in anticipation for this programme. That particular Saturday was no different than others.

It is clear from the pattern of questions of the interviewer that CSWs were shown as social outcasts and social evils in the programme. The interviewer was very much concerned about the identity of the father of their children. He was constantly asking such questions as who are the fathers of these children, how will they grow up in the society without a father, what will be their social identity etc. — without caring for the sensitivity of the respondents. But one or two CSWs responded, 'Our children will grow up with our identity.'

The anchor and many of us know about an organised group which is known as 'pimps' or 'agents', but there was no mention of that (although that was more necessary and related). Rather, time was spent on inquiring about the father's identity. It should also be noted that when the camera was panning in Tanbazar, many women were running away and hiding. It was clear that prior consent was not taken from these women. Moreover, this was shown in the national broadcast media in slow motion. This is absolutely unethical in communication media. The rights of these sex workers were violated here as well.

Television and newspaper are very powerful media. Needless to say, newspapers and specially TV, are powerful instruments to uphold any issue not only in the cities, but also in the rural areas. So using them properly, particularly news and programmes on preserving women and human rights, is specially desired. The persons involved should also be sensitive but objective and much careful. The writers are associated with Aio O Salish Kendra

But we were gravely concerned at the anchor/host's attitude and total presentation of the programme. We would like to mention how he was questioning the commercial sex workers and how certain aspects were presented in the programme. 'Who are the father of your children? (Fatherhood been unnecessarily glorified) Children grow up in our society with the identity of the father, in whose name will you introduce them in society? Don't the children want to know who is the father? How do you feel when someone asks you about your work and you can't reply about the bad/shameful work that you do?'

Another question was — how do they feel when someone asks them about the work they do and cannot reply about the 'bad work' they do. Can the anchor/host please explain what he means by 'bad work'? Article 40 in the Bangladesh Constitution states, 'Subject to any restrictions imposed by law, every citizen possessing such qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed by law in relation to his profession, occupation, trade or business shall have the right to enter upon any lawful profession or occupation, and to conduct any lawful trade or business.' All human rights activists in the world would agree that everybody has the right to decide about her/his profession. The decisions should be left to those adults who themselves decided to be in the sex trade. None of us has the right to judge the profession as 'good' or 'bad'; if it is something to be scorned, — influential people, the state and the society should be blamed hundred percent.

We were also surprised at another aspect: the anchor kept the 'customers' or 'clients' completely invisible from the scene. We did not understand the reason for this. As they are the main consumers in this trade, we expected they will be exposed to the public through this programme. We were very disappointed. Certain aspects must be taken into account when doing a programme to preserve rights. Although it is difficult to project many aspects in a short programme, some major issues should be considered. These are: Focusing on certain issues, like, poor living standards of the sex workers — what should be done — by sex workers themselves, society, state and how. Analytical discussion on civil rights of commercial sex

Remove Ambiguity

by Raju Ramchandran

But the concept of removal does not easily apply to legislators and parliamentarians, as they cannot be dismissed in the way a Chief Minister or a Minister. This is where the problem lies. Under the Act as it stands, there is no sanctioning authority if there is no removing authority. Now the requirement of prior sanction before prosecution of public servants is well recognised not only under the Prevention of Corruption Act but also under the Code of Criminal Procedure for prosecution in respect of general offences under the law.

THE current debate on amending the Prevention of Corruption Act has become banal in India. Of course, Members of Parliament and Legislators do not have a carte blanche to corrupt. However, there are serious problems created by the law — as it stands and as it has been judicially interpreted — which merit closer attention.

The first noteworthy feature is that the very exhaustive definition of public servant under the Indian Penal Code has not included members of Parliament and the Legislatures. This position stands fully established by the decision of a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in Antulay's case (1984).

Antulay was sought to be prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 for offences alleged to have been committed by him when he was Chief Minister (who is indisputably a public servant). Cognizance of the offences was, however, taken when he had ceased to be the Chief Minister, and was an MLA. Antulay contended that as an MLA he was a public servant and therefore a sanction was necessary for his prosecution. The Supreme Court held that an MLA was not a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Penal Code. Therefore, a sanction was not required because he was not a public servant at the relevant time (though he was being prosecuted for act committed by him as a public servant viz as the Chief Minister).

Four years after the Antulay's case, a new Prevention of Corruption Act was passed. One of its declared objects was to widen the definition of public servant. Section 2(c) (vii) describes as public servant 'any person who holds an office by which he is authorised or required to perform any public duty.' Section 19 of the 1988 Act, which requires previous sanction before prosecution of a public servant, says that in the case of a person not 'employed' in connection with the affairs of the Union or the State, the sanctioning authority would be the authority competent of removing him from his office.

But the concept of removal does not easily apply to legislators and parliamentarians, as they cannot be dismissed in the way a Chief Minister or a Minister. This is where the problem lies. Under the Act as it stands, there is no sanctioning authority if there is no removing authority. Now the requirement of prior sanction before prosecution of public servants is well recognised not only under the Prevention of Corruption Act but also under the Code of Criminal Procedure for prosecution in respect of general offences under the law.

Its importance should not be underrated merely because politicians are seen to be largely corrupt today. It ensures that public servants are not exposed to frivolous and vexatious prosecutions on account of personal or political animosities. It serves as a screening mechanism to see that prosecutions are instituted only when a prima facie case is made out. Such a protection is necessary for free and fearless discharge of public duties.

Habibullah Khan, a Congress Minister of Orissa, was prosecuted by the successive Janata Dal Governments in the State for corruptions as a Minister. At the time of prosecution Khan was an MLA. He contended that as an MLA, his removing authority was the Governor and that the prosecution must fail for want of the Governor's sanction.

Both Antulay and Khan wanted to be treated as public servants but what they insisted upon was a prior sanction. In Khan's case, the Orissa High Court held that an MLA was a public servant under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 but the Governor was not his removing authority. The court also held that the Governor acting as a disqualifying authority under Article 192 of the Constitution could not be termed a removing authority, and an MLA was not the kind of public servant to whom the requirement of prior sanction for prosecution under Section 19 of the 1988 Act would apply. A clear anomaly was thus highlighted: all other categories of public servants would be entitled to the protection of prior sanction but not the MP, MLA or MLC.

As far as prosecution of those who act as conduits to bribe public servants is concerned, the law makes ample provision. Section 8 of the 1988 Act makes it an offence to take gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant. It imposes a minimum sentence of six-month imprisonment and a maximum of five years for the offence. Section 9 makes it an offence to take gratification for a public servant to abet such acts by middlemen, and imposes a similar sentence on him also. Problems appear only in case of Members of Parliament and Legislatures.

When Khan's case came before the Supreme Court, it did not decide upon the question whether an MLA was a public servant under the 1988 Act; it proceeded on the assumption that he was. It, however, held that no sanction was necessary since the accused was being prosecuted (for offences as a minister) at a time when he was not a minister. The Supreme Court's judgement did not address or answer the question of who is the removing authority of an MP or MLA. The Orissa High Court's judgement, that

MLAs belong to a class of public servants which does not require prior sanction for prosecution, holds the field. In the context of political vendettas by successive governments, the absence of a sanctioning authority — that would apply its mind to seeing whether a prima facie case for prosecution is made out — can be dangerous.

And it is surely odd that a person, while serving as a Minister, is protected by the requirement of a prior sanction, but loses the shield as and when he ceases to be a Minister and becomes an ordinary MP or MLA or citizen. If the requirement of sanction is in order to ensure that frivolous cases are not instituted in respect of acts done while in office, that protection ought not to be granted or denied on the basis of the point of time when the prosecution is launched — that is whether prosecution is instituted when a person is a Minister or when he has ceased to be a Minister.

Free Press Sees Red Over Gag on 'Yellow Journalism'

by Shakil Shaikh

Moves by the Pakistani government to legislate against "irresponsible newspapers" are seen by many as an attempt to weaken the power of the press. Journalists are opposing the plan, reports Gemini News Service, saying it would damage democracy.

PAKISTAN'S government is planning to turn temporary press curbs into law in the name of freedom of information. The man behind the move is believed to be journalist-turned-politician Syed Mushahid Hussain, who is advisor to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on information and media development.

Other records deemed private. A former law minister and judge, Fakhruddin Ebrahim, criticised the measure, saying it could be used as "an instrument for denial of information."

Journalists are angry at the plan to place it on the statute book, and have given warning that the move is potentially damaging.

The press in this country is one of the few institutions that has, against all odds, fought for freedom of expression and rule of law," commented the Islamabad-based English daily newspaper, The Nation. "It has also rendered many sacrifices for that. Attempts to weaken it will be disastrous for the country."

Under the plan, the government will take the Freedom of Information Ordinance — promulgated by the caretaker administration that was in power before the February general election — and turn it into an Act of Parliament, perhaps adding to its provisions.

The ordinance bans the use of information taken from a range of government documents, including any paper the government declares is "classified," records of banks and financial institutions relating to customers' accounts, records relating to personal privacy and

controlled. Newspapers have grown in number and circulation since the restoration of democracy in 1985. The constitution guarantees press freedom, "subject to any reasonable restrictions" linked to national security, morality and law and order.

New legislative action appears linked to official anger over a series of highly critical — or, in the government's view, irresponsible — reports. It attacks such stories as 'yellow journalism,' an academic who was editor of an English newspaper, The Muslim, from 1984 to 1986, resurged the term to describe a number of stories disliked by his masters.

In talks with him on the government's plans, a delegation from the All Pakistan Newspapers Society explained there was a difference between inaccurate reporting — which sometimes happened because of time pressure or human error — and 'yellow journalism,' which implied deliberate smears.

The Society suggested the establishment of a press council, consisting of media representatives, which could use its moral authority to control any

irresponsible elements." The Prime Minister's advisor on law and justice, Khalid Anwar, has dismissed the idea of self-regulation as ineffective, saying, "The government had to do something to keep irresponsible newspapers in check."

However, a former information minister, Altaf Gauhar, who also worked for the London-based international news magazine South, urged the government: "Stop worrying about the media. The people can distinguish between responsible journalism and yellow journalism, and an aggrieved person can always take irresponsible journalists to court."

Many journalists agree, pointing out that new laws are unnecessary, since the government can deny or contradict reports or even take legal action.

The public also appears to believe that the government move is simply another attempt to weaken the power of the press, which virtually every Pakistani government has tried to do.

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The writer is a senior advocate who argued the Habibullah Khan case before the Supreme Court

Lawscape The God of Small Things

Indecent Exposure

by Binoo K John

A petition adds a new chapter to the Arundhati Roy story

ARK Triangle, 'Queering hips' and 'the inside of the legs' are erotic images around which many novels have been woven. And over the years, debate has raged over the thin line separating obscenity and sublime literature. With Arundhati Roy, bestselling author of The God of Small Things, being summoned by a magistrate in central Kerala's Pathanamthitta district to answer charges of obscenity under Section 292 of the IPC, the debate has revived again.

There is absolutely no obscenity in the book," says Roy, just back from a promotional tour of Europe and the US. Advocate Sabu Thomas, who filed the petition, feels that a paragraph on page 337 of the book is objectionable and obscene. The para is actually the denouement of the pulsating narrative where the low-caste Velutha couples with the protagonist Ammu in the novel, which

deals with upheaval in a feudal Syrian Christian household of Kottayam. "This is a highly acclaimed literary novel, so there is no question of expunging anything. We will fight it to the end," says Sanjeev Saith of Indian Ink, publishers of the book which has sold over 20,000 copies in India and was No 3 on the Sunday Times, London, bestseller list last week. Section 292 is a very exhaustive clause. Legal experts say the test is the tendency of the book

scene, another might not. It is a question of perception," says senior advocate Kamini Jaiswal. In a state with high literary standards, the charge is likely to be seen merely as harassment. But there are those who feel that Roy is getting a taste of her own medicine considering the legal hullabaloo she raised over the portrayal of Phoolan Devi in Shekhar Kapur's Bandit Queen. Courtesy: India Today

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

(All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programme)

Sunday 6th July
BBC
6:00am BBC World News 6:30 World Living: Holiday 7:00 BBC World News 7:05 Weekend World: BBC Global Report 8:00 BBC World News 8:25 50 Years Of Independence 8:30 BBC Focus: Correspondent 9:00 BBC World News 9:30 Hark Talk 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 This Week 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 2:25 50 Years Of Independence 2:30 World Living: Film 97 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 World Focus: Window On Europe 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 World Living: Building Sights 5:00 BBC World News 5:30 Hard Talk 6:00pm BBC World News 6:05 Weekend

World: BBC Global Report 7:00 BBC World News 7:05 BBC Breakfast With Frost 8:00 BBC World News 8:25 50 Years Of Independence 8:30 India Business Report 9:00 BBC World News 9:30 World Focus: Horizon 9:55 50 Years Of Independence 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 World Living: Top Gear 11:00 BBC World News 11:05 Weekend World: Britannia 12:00noon BBC World News 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World News 1:30 Weekend World: BBC Newsdesk inc. World Business Report & 24 Hours 4:00 BBC Newsdesk inc. Asia Today & World Business Report 5:00 BBC World News 5:05 Weekend World: Horizon
Channel V
6:30am Rewind VJ Sophiya 7:00 Radio V 8:00 Frame By Frame 10:30 Speak Easy 11:00 BPL

Oye! 12:00 Videocon Mangla Hai 12:30 Liberty First Day First Show 1:00 Videocan Flashback 1:30 Son Of Time Pass 2:00 Udam Singh 2:30 Asian Top 20 VJ Trey 4:30 The Vibe Week-end VJ Luke 6:30pm Simply South 7:30 Rexona Demo Out There 8:00 The Indian Top 10 8:30 Soul Curry 9:00 Launch Pad VJ Samira 9:30 Mojo Working Oats Redding 10:00 House of Noise 11:00 The Ride 12:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 12:30 Radio V 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Papi Chinese Top 20 5:00 Radio V
STAR PLUS
6:30am Voltorn 7:00 Wildlife International 7:30 King Arthur 8:00 Dungeons & Dragons 9:30 Deriver The Last Dinosaur 9:30 Small Wonder 9:30 Chandrakanta 10:30 Janata Adalat 11:00 Buniyad 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 Class-

ic Film: 'Ankur' (Shabana Azmi, Anant Nag, Sadhu Mehra) 5:00 Arts Update 5:30 Batman 6:00 Charles Angels 7:00 Amul India Show 7:30 Priya Tendulkar Show 8:30 Chandrakanta 9:30 Reporter 10:00 A Question Of Answers 10:30 Star News Sunday 11:30 Dynasty 12:30 India Business Week 1:00 Star News Sunday 2:00 BBC Documentary: The Dream Machine 3:00 Movie Classic: The Flying Deuces 5:00 Burke's Law
STAR SPORTS
6:30am Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships Ladies Singles Final HL 7:30 The Asian Football Show 9:30 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships 1997 From London, UK Ladies Singles Final & Men's Doubles Final & Mixed Doubles Final 1:30 Sport India 2:00 The Asian Football Show 3:00 British Lions Tour Of South Africa 3rd Test 4:30 Live 1997 World Motorcycle Championship Imola Grand Prix 7:00 Sport India 7:30 Sports Unlimited

8:30 ITTF Brazilian Open Coverage TBC 10:00 Same Day Delay Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships 1997 Men's Singles Final & Ladies Doubles Final From London, UK 3:00 The Asian Football Show 4:30 ITTF Brazilian Open Coverage TBC 5:30 British Lions Tour Of South Africa 3rd Test
STAR MOVIES
7:30am Classic: The Inspector General PG (Hindi Subtitles) 9:30 Family: The Day the Eiffel Tower Ran Away 11:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 11:30 Classic: Peyton Place 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 2:00 Action: The Last Warrior 15 3:30 Sunday Show Time: Pee-Wee's Playhouse PG 4:30 Sunday Show Time: The Typewriter, The Rifle, And The Movie Camera 15 5:30 Sunday Family: Double Feature: Drop Dead Fred 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: Dominick and Eugene PG (Hindi Subtitles) 9:30 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 10:00

Gold: Rising Sun 15 12:00 True Stories 2: The O J Simpson Story 12:00 Action: Hellcamp 4:00 Thriller: Dark World 8 5:30 Adventure: Wizards of the Lost Kingdom II 15
PTV
0000 TILAWAT AUR TARJUMA / HAMD NAAT/WARZISH 06:20 CARTOON 8:30 KHABRAIN 08:45 Fun Time 09:05 TV ENCYCLOPEDIA 9:25 KHAT FARMASHI 09:40 SPORTS CLIMATIC 10:05 Ptv Gold 10:30 ENGLISH FILM: DARKWING DUCK 10:55 MAST MAST SANYO 11:00 KHABRAIN 11:10 SPORTS HOUR 12:05 Bisop '95/Oasmi Hahani 12:55 QURAN-E-HAKEEM 01:02 BISMILLAH 01:15 Aaj Ki Kahani 1:40 Aaj Ki Shaam 2:00 DRAMA SERIAL 2:55 Good Writer 3:55 Karabar 4:15 Advertisement 5:25 Razi for 9th 5:55 Zameen Per Zindagi (Drama

Serial) 6:25 AIQU COURSES 7:00 ENGLISH NEWS 7:30 English Film: Star Trek Deep Space Nine 8:20 Hawas Ki Naam (Serial) 9:00 Break for Headlines News 9:20 Sur Tasver (Pakistani Film 1947-95) 10:00 Khabrain & Commercial News 11:00 Pzwanam 11:35 Home Victims (New Serial) 12:25 MUSIC MASTERS — Raag Rang 01:00 KHAS KHAS KHABRAIN/ CLOSE DOWN
EL TV
7:00 Yeaddon Ki Barat 7:20 Stand By (Trailer Show) 7:30 Hindi Film 10:30 Hey Ha Ho (Top Chart Song) 11:00 Cine Smile 11:30 Liberty Public Demand 12:30 Sorry Mary Lory 1:00 Gujrat: Madhur Antakhandi 2:00 Hindi Film 5:00 Hindi Film 7:50 Hasen Pal 8:00 The Real Countdown 9:00 TBA 9:30 Fasano 10:00 Ato-Ru-Ba-Ru with Pakistani Stars 10:30 Stand By (Trailer Show) 10:45 Hindi Feature Film: Mousum

(Sanjeev Kumar, Sharmili Tagore) 1:30 Yah Dunia Gazar Ki 2:00 Tehkikat 2:30 VIP Number One 3:00 Anurag 3:30 Mast Mast Show 4:00 Hindi Feature Film
DD 7
9:00 Harek Rakam Ba/Janmadin 9:30 Movie Club Film (Rpt): 12:30 Serial: Gopal Bhar 1:00 Nabajanna (Serial) 1:30 Movie Club Film (Rpt): 3:30 Geet Sangeet 4:30 Sunday Bangla Film: 5:30 News 7:30 Bironon (Magazine Show) 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Dance 8:25 Pallikaha 9:00 Sangeet / Interview 9:30 Serial: Anushandhan 10:30 News/Bangla Sambad 11:00 Closed
ZEE TV
6:00 Jagran 6:30 Maa (Mythological Serial) 7:00 Hum Zamin 7:30 Zee World 8:00 Zee News 8:30 Zee Business Show 9:00 Disney Hour Cartoons 10:00 Ek Aur Mahabharat (Serial) 10:30 Aap Ki Adalat 11:00 Chanakya (Serial) 12:00 Siarams Cine Dekh 10:30 Bhumvita Quiz Contest (Game Show) 1:00 Ashiana (Programme on Interior Design) 1:30 Silsila 2:00 Daak Ghar-Apna Ghar 2:30 Help Line 3:30 Hindi Feature Film: Santan (Rekha, Jeetendra) 6:00 Gaane Anjaane 6:30 Disney Hour (Cartoon) 7:30 Kya Sin Hai 8:00 Suhana Sagar 8:30 Mast Mast Hai Zindagi 9:00 Jaspal Ki Hi Zindagi 9:30 Chahat Aur Nafrat 10:00 The Zee Horror Show 10:35 Zee News & Business 11:00 Shotgun Show 11:30 Philips Top Tan (Rpt) 12:30 Yah Kaha Ageya Hum 1:00 Hastratin (Comedy Serial) 1:30 Shapath (Serial: Kiron Kumar, Nikita) 2:00 Zee Arabia: Paying Guest (Serial) 2:30 Zee Arabia: Dastan (Serial) 3:00 Hindi Feature Film
SONY ET
8:00 Jai Bir Hanuman (Mythological Serial) 9:30 Gaane Jaane Maane (Hit Songs Show) 10:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh 10:30 Sunday Ki Sunday 11:00 Taj