

Law and Our Rights

Towards An International Criminal Court

by M S Ahmed and Shuva Mandal

IN the 50 years since the Nuremberg trials, massive human rights abuses have been committed worldwide. It is essential for the international community to demand official accountability for such acts. The International Criminal Court would serve as an institution that would adjudicate cases where national systems are unavailable or ineffective. Recent human rights abuses in Yugoslavia and Rwanda have been dealt with the creation of ad hoc tribunals by the UN Security Council. But ad hoc tribunals, no matter how individually successful, cannot be a substitute for a stable international judicial mechanism. The rule of law precludes selective justice and means victims should be able to seek redress for crimes of concern to the international community as a whole where a domestic system cannot provide it. In understanding this responsibility a permanent ICC must be bound to the highest international standards of due process, justice and independence.

At the end of World War I, the Treaty of Versailles provided for the establishment of an international tribunal to try the German Emperor for a supreme offence against morality and the sanctity of treaties. Yet Kaiser Wilhelm never stood trial. The international tribunals set up following World War II at Nuremberg and Tokyo to try major war criminals were far more successful. The Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal adopted in August 1945 speci-

were diametrically opposite. While Alfaro was in favour of the establishment of the court, Sandstrom was of the opinion that too many negative factors were involved. Having studied both reports, the Commission reached the conclusion that the establishment of the court would not only be possible but welcome. The Commission added that the court should not become a division of the International Court of Justice, but preferably an independent court. Henceforth the ILC responded favourably and two draft statutes were drawn up in 1951 and 1953, further work became unfeasible during the political and ideological confrontations of the Cold War.

In 1989, it was the concern of a small nation like Trinidad and Tobago that efforts at drafting an ICC statute be resumed in order to create an international judicial institution capable of dealing with the increase in crimes of international drug trafficking, which ultimately focused renewed attention within the UN on the establishment of an ICC. In 1993, that urgency was underscored in part by the widespread atrocities being committed in the war in erstwhile Yugoslavia. The same year the Security Council created the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia. Since 1991 (ICTY). The tribunal's subject matter jurisdiction covers grave breaches of the Geneva

international humanitarian law are not punished by national or international bodies. The time has come to end this impunity by creating a permanent court before which such individuals could be brought to justice. Impunity not only encourages the recurrence of abuses against human dignity but also strips human rights and humanitarian law of their deterrent effect. By prosecuting and trying violators of egregious crimes an international criminal court could provide an important measure of relief to victims and their families and more widely, to affected social communities. For affected populations' individual accountability is of twofold significance. First, if the perpetrators of crimes under international law belonged to their ranks, bringing those responsible to justice would help remove the possible stigma of collective guilt. Second, where populations are the victims of atrocities, the punishment of perpetrators is crucial to enable the process of reconciliation with other groups to begin.

Ideally, human rights and humanitarian law violations should be dealt with by the national authorities of the state in which they were committed. Practice has shown, however, that governments are rarely willing to call their own citizens to account, especially when the individuals involved occupy positions of political or military authority. War crimes are a case in point. The ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda were es-

states, would resolve this dilemma. An ICC is also needed to overcome one of the main failings of international criminal law — its lack of a permanent and effective enforcement mechanism. The creation of an ICC is therefore a logical step in the development of the international legal order. The Court is also expected to have a strong preventive impact or those decision makers planning to commit an act of aggression should they realize that the threat of being accused before an international court exists. In a case like the terrorist attack which caused the crash of Pan-Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, the court would offer its services to investigate the case and to condemn those found guilty. Should this alternative lead to a relaxation in tension that might bring sanctions to an end and help to avoid possible military action at great cost, the establishment of the court shall have been justified.

At the same time critics insist that the time is not ripe for this undertaking. As a matter of fact, they do not seem to think that the time will ever be ripe. At times reference is made to a threat to the sovereignty of states, if an ICC is competent to accept jurisdiction in criminal cases relating to officials or nationals of the state concerned. This argument cannot be accepted, for otherwise the value of the doctrine of original consent would be forgotten. In reality, those objecting to the court believe that they are trying to

INTERVIEW

It is Necessary to Upgrade DEOs

— Mohammad Abu Hena
by Nurul Kabir

CHIEF Election Commissioner (CEC) Mohammad Abu Hena feels that the post of the district election officers should be upgraded for gradually enabling them to take the prime responsibility of managing polls in their respective constituencies.

The CEC expressed the feeling in an interview with The Daily Star.

Asked why the Deputy Commissioners (DCs) are made eventually the key persons, instead of the District Election Officers (DEOs), to conduct polls — especially when allegations of administrative manipulations are always there after any polls, the CEC said: "I admit that it is ideal that the Election Officers of the Election Commission (EC) should take the lead in holding polls at any tier of administration."

"But most of the logistics required to be used in the polls — general elections or elections of the local bodies — are controlled by the DCs. Besides, the DCs enjoy the power of magistracy which is very important for conducting polls."

"On the other hand, presently the status of the DEOs is lower than that of Thana Nirbahi Officers (TNOs) and the former control no logistics in the district."

"It is therefore necessary to upgrade the post of DEOs first, so that they can gradually take the lead at the district level in conducting polls."

When asked to say something about the allegation of administrative manipulation, especially by the ruling party, in the just concluded Union Parishad elections, the CEC evaded a direct reply, but said that the EC took careful steps to prevent all possible ways of manipulation much before the polls had begun.

"The EC held meetings with the DCs and SPs and other top officials concerned before the polls and asked them to work in polls naturally, free from the influence of any political party," Abu Hena said, adding that it also reminded of the EC's power to take actions against government officials in case of their failure to respond to the instructions. "Besides, we made sure that the cabinet secretary instructs the government officials on the same direction."

Asked whether the EC got adequate cooperation from the political parties to keep the non-party UP elections free from the party influences, Abu Hena said that the top level leadership of both the opposing

political camps had provided him with adequate cooperation.

"But I have reports that at the local level, the politicians got themselves involved, directly or indirectly, in many places," the CEC said adding, "I would request the high commands of the parties to effectively instruct their local level leaders and activists not to involve in local government polls in future."

Giving his observation over the performance of the administration in UP elections, Abu Hena said: "despite some limitations, the district and thana level administrations effectively helped the Election Commission to ensure by and large a peaceful polls across the country. On top of all, they did a very good job at the ground level."

The CEC further said that he took steps to make sure that the political parties were not on the non-party basis. "We asked the Ministers and MPs

not to get politically involved in the local level elections. We instructed the ministers not to pay visit to any constituency immediately before the polls, unless it was extremely important. The ministers honoured the EC directives."

"On the other hand, in many places the MPs belonging to both Treasury and Opposition benches have actively worked in the Law and Order Committees that really helped."

When asked whether the EC has taken any punitive measures against any polling official for irregularities, Abu Hena replied in the affirmative. "The Commission has already taken various actions against those officers who failed to behave."

"Following investigations into the allegations of irregularities, we have instructed the government to transfer an SP, two TNOs, six OCs and a Sub Inspector of police."

"Sixteen polling officials including presiding officers, assis-

tant presiding officers and polling officers have been arrested, show cause notices have been served on seven presiding officers."

Besides, two TNOs, eight returning officers and two presiding officers have been asked to clarify their position on various allegations of irregularities. Order has been issued for conducting administrative investigation into twenty allegations of irregularities."

Asked to comment on the fact that the casualties in the just concluded polls were reportedly almost double than that of the previous one in 1992, the CEC said: "While comparing the casualty figures of the two polls, one has to compare the social and political atmosphere of the two different periods. The society is more politically charged right at the moment, while the general crime rate has increased in this part of the world over the last five years."

Requested to comment on the present scope for unlimited expenditure by the candidates in the UP elections, the CEC said: "Like in the parliamentary polls there should be a ceiling of election expenditure for the elections of local bodies." "But imposing a ceiling, or receiving the 'returns' from the candidates, is not sufficient to control the expenditure. There should be a mechanism of the EC itself to monitor the real expenditure by the candidates."

Replying to another query, the CEC said that it would have been better for the EC to offer the nation a better election if the Code of Conduct of the polls, which was adopted in consultation with all the major political parties of the country, had a legal basis.

He, however, said that giving the Code of Conduct a legal coverage would not be enough to get the cherished result. "The EC has to have a country-wide mechanism of its own to see whether the code is violated. This involves lot of other reforms in the sector, which would hopefully be done in phases."

Asked whether the Commission has been preparing to conduct the elections of Gram Parishad, the village level local bodies, the CEC said the legislation concerned did not specifically give any role to the Commission in this regard. "We have heard that the government is formulating rules for conducting the polls. However, the government has not discussed anything about it with the Commission yet."

The International Criminal Court would serve as an institution that would adjudicate cases where national systems are unavailable or ineffective. Recent human rights abuses in Yugoslavia and Rwanda have been dealt with the creation of ad hoc tribunals by the UN Security Council. But ad hoc tribunals, no matter how individually successful, cannot be a substitute for a stable international judicial mechanism. The rule of law precludes selective justice and means victims should be able to seek redress for crimes of concern to the international community as a whole where a domestic system cannot provide it. In understanding this responsibility a permanent ICC must be bound to the highest international standards of due process, justice and independence.

fied crimes that are still considered the key crimes under international law: aggression, war crimes and crimes against humanity. On 11th December 1946, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 95 (I) in which the principles of international law contained in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal were given general recognition. This was followed on 21st November 1947 by Resolution 177 (II) which requested the International Law Commission to formulate the principles of international law used in Nuremberg in order to prepare a draft for laws on crimes against the peace and security of mankind. In 1948 the UN General Assembly adopted the Genocide Convention. Apart from defining the crime of genocide, it provided that persons charged with genocide shall be tried either before a court of the state in which the act was committed "or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction." It was not however until 1948 that the General Assembly as a result of discussions concerning the crime of genocide, asked the International Law Commission to undertake a study regarding the need to draft a treaty establishing an international criminal court. The Commission asked two of its members, Alfaro and Sandstrom, to prepare reports on the item. The two members arrived at conclusions which

conventions, violations of the laws and customs of war, genocide and war crimes. Its establishment marked a turning point in the development of international law.

The Security Council drew on its powers in Chapter VII of the UN Charter to set up a judicial organ as one of its subsidiary bodies. It not only defined the tribunal's structure and jurisdiction but obliged all UN member states to cooperate and comply with its requests and orders. The Council's unprecedented step paved the way, a year later, for the creation of an ad hoc tribunal empowered to prosecute persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda. By bringing the two tribunals into existence, the Security Council clearly signalled the international community's commitment to supporting the principle of individual accountability for crimes under international law. The creation of these ad hoc tribunals has enhanced the prospects for establishing a permanent international criminal court.

Nation-States have repeatedly questioned the need for an ICC, especially because they view it as a threat to their judicial sovereignty. However, the establishment of an ICC remains imperative mainly because despite precedents of Nuremberg and Tokyo, most perpetrators of gross human rights abuses and violation of

established precisely because domestic authorities would not or could not punish those responsible for committing or failing to prevent violations of both domestic and international law. Moreover, situations of international or internal conflict may lead to the disruption or even disintegration of domestic legal systems, with no government capable of dispensing justice at all. In such instances the international community needs an instrument through which it can act to restrain and punish offenders. It must be remembered that ad hoc tribunals cannot be a substitute for a permanent international Criminal Court for both political and legal reasons. The establishment of temporary courts always gives rise to reasonable questions, such as why an ad hoc tribunal was set up in one situation and not in another, and why a certain international or domestic crisis was dealt with differently from another. From a legal viewpoint, ad hoc tribunals cannot hope to achieve a desired level of consistency in the interpretation and application of international law because their statutes are inevitably tailored to meet the demands of the specific situation that brought them into being. Quite another issue and a hotly debated one is the Security Council's authority to set up judicial bodies in the first place. An International Criminal Court, established by a treaty open to the voluntary participation of all

save their own government officials from possible humiliation, if they were brought to court. Another argument frequently referred to by the critics is that of excessive cost. It is true that the court would be costly. But on an annual basis, the cost would hardly exceed the operating cost of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

The International Law Commission has submitted a draft statute for an ICC to the General Assembly in 1993 and a revised draft statute again in 1994 with the recommendation that it convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft statute and to conclude a convention on the establishment of an ICC. Further due to political differences on the desirability of creating an effective criminal court and on the pace at which work should proceed, the General Assembly set up an ad hoc committee to review the ILC's draft statute. Once a state accepts its jurisdiction, it faces the threat, where it's own leaders may be accused and convicted by the ICC. This creates serious doubts as to the feasibility of the plan. If, nevertheless, the court is established, there remains one last alternative, namely a refusal to ratify the treaty established by the court. It is evident that the establishment of the ICC will hinge much more on the political readiness of the states to establish an ICC than on the legal issues and other technicalities involved.

LAW WATCH

Pornography and Women Harassment Through Internet

by Abu Sayeed Khan

Continued from 4.01.98

We are of course not aware if any such restrictions or control are being imposed/exercised in Bangladesh. Our concern is to protect the vulnerable, prevent the abuse or extinguish the harm to women and children through the misuse of internet as it has been widely accepted that prostitution on pornography itself giving temporary pleasure to the user actually harms the medium (victim) and the user's family alike. There is another prevailing opinion that it is better to depend on user's conscience and for the guardian's intervention and guidance of the teenagers boys and girls.

We can look at the constitution and existing laws; do our constitution and existing laws allow absolute freedom for computer programming? Constitution has provided for right to freedom of expression and thought however computer programming which topic is not present at all in the Constitution as the Constitution was drafted in 1972, there was no computer or computer programming in Bangladesh but the constitution has granted freedom of press subject to decency, morality etc. Here we may mention section 292 and 293 of the BPC which makes it an offence to import, export, sale etc of obscene books, pamphlets, papers, drawings, paintings, representations or figures or any other obscene object. A pertinent question then arises as to whether these sections will cover obscenity on Internet? Almost all of the materials of Internet including pornography are coming from abroad. Besides, the definition of obscenity is always changeable. In western countries it has been held

that one has the right to share one's sexual dream with others and will therefore bring into focus the fundamental rights and their limits and possible interventions by state machineries. That which was once considered to be obscene later on becomes basic or natural. The Case of Lady Chatterley's Lover in Britain is the best example of this. That is why we should have a national uniform definition of obscenity, especially as the existing definition of Asiatic societies differ from that of European countries. If we the people of both south and north are able to agree on a common standard regarding the definition of pornography or obscenity, then perhaps the world community could make an international regulation to control or eradicate the obscene and pornographic contents on the Internet.

Now, I am referring back to gender harassment through Internet communication. One of the difficulties faced by people is the problem in identifying the guilty who normally use false names addresses and passwords. The main question posed is: does it rise to the level of crime according to the existing law or is it necessary to enact new law for Internet harassment? However, the fact is, harassment will not stop, until the user's attitudes change in respect of behaviour on net. It is connected with the creation of a democratic culture.

Lastly I would say, technological revolution does not come alone, some socio-cultural problems also come side by side. Our moral duty is to find out its remedy, which lies in proper utilization of technology with a view to advancing the society.

The writer is a human rights activist.

The Daily Star TV Guide

Monday 12th January
(All programmes are in local time but subject to last minute change.)

BTV

3:00 Opening announcement, Al Quran, Programme summary 3:10 Recitation from the Bible 3:15 Patriotic songs 3:20 Sports Programme 3:50 Desh O Bighyan 4:00 News 4:25 Open University 5:05 Maha Ramadan 5:45 Dolan Champa 6:10 Bidhyangon 6:30 News in English 7:05 Health Tathya 7:20 Bansharee 8:00 News in Bangla 8:45 Package Drama 10:00 News in English 10:30 Shiploki 10:55 Comedy Series 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Tuesday Programme summary 11:40 Close down.

BBC

6:00am BBC World Headlines 6:05 USA Direct 6:30 World Living: Top Gear 7:00 BBC World News Inc. Asia Today World Business Report, 24 Hours 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 World Focus: Correspondent 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Hard Talk 12:00 The World Today 1:30 World Living: The Clothes Show 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 World Focus: Correspondent 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Hard Talk 4:00 BBC World

News 4:30 World Living: Top Gear 5:00 The World Today 6:30 World Living: The Secret Nature of the Channel Shore 7:00 BBC World News Inc. World Business Report 7:30 The World Today 8:30 World Living: Foot in the Continents 9:00 BBC World News 9:30 Hard Talk 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Style 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 World Living: Classic Adventure 12:00 The World Today 1:30 Hard Talk 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 World Focus: Window On Europe 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 World Living: Holiday 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 Europe Direct 5:00 BBC World News Inc World Business Report, 24 Hours

CHANNEL V

6:00 Turn On TV 6:30 V News 6:45 V Spot 7:00 Turn On TV 7:30 Rewind V Sophia 8:30 Turn On TV 1:30 By Demand 2:30 Liberty First Day First Show 3:00 Winner Mangla Hai 3:30 Close-Up Close encounters 4:00 Turn On TV 4:30 Volume Double 5:30 Turn On TV 7:00 By Demand VJ Trey 8:00 House Arrest VJ Ranvir 8:30 Turn On TV 9:00 BPL Oye 10:00 Liberty First Day First Show 10:30 Turn On TV 11:00 Over the Edge 12:00

STAR PLUS

6:00 Travel Asia 6:30 Ninaad 7:30 Good Morning India 9:30 Pin Ek Do Teen 10:30 Newstrack 11:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 12:00 Model TV 12:30 Yes Minister 1:00 Nine To Five 1:30 LA Live 2:30 The Bold And The Beautiful 3:00 Santa Barbara 4:00 WWF Shotgun Challenge 5:00 The Wonder Years 5:30 Small Wonder 6:00 Ashok Masale Meri Pasand 6:30 Preview 7:00 Lohit Kinare 7:15 The Trial Show 7:30 Star News (Hindi) 8:00 Small Wonder 8:30 Tu Tu Main Main 9:00 Saans 9:30 Star News 10:00 To The Manor Born 10:30 Heartbeat 11:30 The Bold And The Beautiful 12:00 Santa Barbara 1:00 Star News 1:30 The X-Files 2:30 Star Trek 3:30 Vega 4:30 The Oprah Winfrey Show 5:30 21 Jump Street

STAR MOVIES

8:00 Western: Banditos 15:30 Comedy: Murie's Wedding 15:11 Comedy: Winners and Sinners 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Romance: Family Album (Part 1)

Turn On TV 2:30 V News 2:45 Turn On TV 3:00 Simply South 3:30 Turn On TV 4:30 V News 5:00 Turn On TV 15:30 Thriller: Terminal Voyage 15:50 Action: Terminator 2 16:00 Judgement Day 17:30 Classic: The Grapes of Wrath PG (Hindi Subtitles) 9:30 This Week That Year 10:00 Comedy: Girl In The Cadillac 15:00 World Cinema: The Wives 18 (English Subtitles) 1:30 Film Club: Bitter Moon 18:40 Film Club: Moonlight And Valentino 18:50 Film Club: My Own Private Idaho 15 (Arabic Subtitles)

STAR SPORTS

1:30 Sports India 2:00 NFL Football (I) National Football League 9:30 World 4:30 Sports Unlimited 5:30 Soccer: Tournoi De France 6:30 Soccer: Asian Women's Championship Semifinal 8:30 PGA Tour Golf/Wendy's Three Tour Challenge Day Three 10:00 Cricket: Champions Trophy India vs Pakistan Highlights Sharjah UAE 3:00 NBA Basketball: Atlanta Hawks vs Chicago Bulls 5:00 Tracing World Sport 6:00 Auto Racing UAE Desert Challenge 7:00 Sports India 7:30 Golf: Omega Tour 1997 Volvo Asian Matchplay 8:30 Cricket: Gavaskar: Beyond The Boundary 9:00 PGA Tour Golf Wendy's Three Tour Challenge Day Three 10:30 Australian Cricket Ansett Australia 1st Test-Day 4 H/L South Africa

ESPN

3:00 UEFA Champions League Highlights 4:00 International Beach Soccer 4:30 Sportscenter: International Edition 5:00 Australian Cricket 1st Ansett Australia Test 1st Session 4 Live 7:00 Ladies Championship Of Wrestling 7:40 Australian Cricket 1st Ansett Australia Test 2nd Session 4 Live 12:00 Pro Billiards 97/98 World Snooker Trick Shot Champ Snooker City South Africa 1:00 Sportscenter: 200 Snooker Billiards 1997 Regal Masters Metherwell Scotland Semifinal 1:30 Table Tennis 3:30 Winter X-Games Trials-Men's Slopestyle 4:00 Sportscenter: International Edition 4:30 Superbouts (Infl) Argentina vs Mancini 1981 5:30 Australian Cricket 1st Ansett Australia Test (4hr Rpt)

PTV

8:00am TILAWAT AUR TARJUMA/ HAM/DNAAT 8:20 CARTOON 8:30 KHABRAIN 8:45 Abb Pata Challa 9:05 KHAT FARMAISH 9:20 Sargam

Sargam

9:45 ILAAJ-BIL-GHIZA PAKISTAN 10:05 Shab Daigh 10:35 ENGLISH FILM: Gool Troop 10:55 MILLI NAGMA 11:00 KHABRAIN 11:10 The Saint (Eng Film Roger Moor) 12:00pm Drama Serial 12:55 QURAN-E-HAKEEM 1:02 BIS-MILLAH 1:15 Drama Serial 2:00 Drama Serial 2:50 THE FACE OF CULTURAL 3:15 Roushni 3:30 Paimaney 4:00 Ghadri 4:35 Biography for 10th/Geography/Chemistry 5:55 INTER COLLEGE QUIZ 6:25 AIOU COURSES 7:00 Taranum (Drama Serial) 7:45 ENGLISH NEWS 8:00 POTLUCK 8:20 Aali Baba (Drama Serial) 8:45 Serial 9:00 Break for Headline News 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News & Pak Business Update 11:15 Classics Drama Serial: Janglee 12:20 Special: TBA 1:00 KHAS KHABRAIN/CLOSE DOWN

EL TV

7:00am Yeadon Ki Barar 7:30 Hassan Pal (Trailer Show) 7:40 Sur Tal 8:20 Bajaj Darpan (Trailer Show) 8:30 Teer Ka Man 9:00 Bourmiva Quiz Contest 9:30 Zee News — English 10:00 The Dream Merchants 10:30 Aap Ki Adalat (Anchor — Rajat Sharma) 11:00 Hum Zameen 11:30 The Shotgun Show 12:00pm Special Report 12:30

Zee News

— Hindi 1:00 Hay Ha Ho 1:30 Umeed (Serial) 2:00 The Peep Show 2:30 Chote Miya Bade Miya 3:00 Naye Nagma 3:30 Sitcom: Paying Guest 4:00 Daily Soap: Newsline Scandal 4:30 HFF 7:20 Hassan Pal 7:30 Serial: Campus 8:00 Zee News — English & Zee Business 8:30 Parool — Superhit Hangama 9:30 Zee News — Hindi & Zee Business 10:00 Meri Marzi 10:30 Zee News Hindi & Zee Business 11:00 Hindi Feature Film 1:30 Paying Guest 2:00 Chote Miya Bade Miya 2:30 Naye Nagma 3:00 Cinema 3:30 Almo-Ru-Ba-Ru 3:30 The Peep Show 4:00 Hindi Feature Film (BW)

DD 7

10:30am Gane Gane 10:35 Daily Soap: Gana Priyatham 11:00 Daily Soap: Rajeshwari 11:15 Classical/Folk Songs 11:30 Parliament Hour 12:30 pm Serial: Chuti Chuti 1:00 Asha (Serial) 1:30 Simarekha (Serial) 2:00 Kushi Zakhn 2:30 Monerokh Mon Gaan 3:00 Daily Soap: Oga Priyatham 3:30 Daily Soap: Rajeshwari 5:05 Nepali Programme 5:30 News 5:35 Tarundur Janney 6:00 Palli Katha 6:20 Ganeer Khoje 6:50 Janmabhumi (Serial) 7:30 Bangla Sambad 7:55 Dinindan 8:00 Serial: Priyatham 8:30 Se-

rjal 9:00 Janmabhumi (Serial)

9:30 Drama: Surja Sannan 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed 7:00am Bhakti Bhavna 8:30 Bhabishay 9:00 Tere Sur Mere Geet 9:30 Once More-Hindi Film Trailer Show 10:00 Spining The Wheel 10:30 Gunjan 11:00 Hit Beats 11:30 Hum Kisise Kam Nahi (Game Show)/Latest Film Songs 12:00pm Over Drive — Hindi Pop Songs 12:30 Sangeet 1:00 Touch of Classics 1:45 Mast Masala — Hindi Film-Trailers (Trailer Show) 3:30 Hindi Film Based Program 5:00 ITN 5:30 Geet Gata Chal 6:00 English Songs/Bhajan 6:30 Gunjan (Film Songs) 7:00 Bangladeshi Prog: Lucky Seven 7:30 Bangladeshi Prog 8:30 Parag — Andaj Apna Apna 9:00 Spinning The Wheel — Pop Songs 9:30 Once More-Hindi Film Trailer Show 10:00 Hindi Film Songs 12:30 Bhangra Pop 1:00 Farz 1:30 Bangladeshi Songs/Home Shopping 2:00 Ilu Ilu 2:30 The Music Channel Songs

SONY ET

8:30am Gaane Jaane Mane 9:00 Cartoons Real Ghost Busters (Hindi Dub) 9:30 Silver Spoon 10:00 Whose the Boss

10:30 Different Strok (Hindi Dub)

11:00 Bewitched 11:30 Parachute-Premiere 12:00pm Ghaav 12:30 Tank Jhank 1:00 Hostel 1:30 Kahene Pa Kya Harz Hai 2:00 Aahat 2:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 5:30 Cartoons: Real Ghost Busters (Hindi Dub) 6:00 Silver Spoon 6:30 Whose the Boss 7:00 Different Strok (Hindi Dub) 7:30 Bewitched 8:00 Parachute-Premiere 8:30 Humse Barker Gong 9:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh 9:30 Chamatkar 10:00 Shikast 10:30 Baat Ek Raj Ki 11:00 BATA-Superhit (Trailer Show) 11:30 Cine Prime-Hindi Feature Film 2:30 Closed

ZEE TV

6:00am Help Line 6:30 Zee News & Zee Business 7:00 Bhakti Songs 7:30 Jagran 8:00 Ghumta Aaina 8:30 Zee News Hindi-Update & Zee Business 9:00 Disney Hour (Cartoon) 10:00 Ek Nazar 10:30 Close Up Antakshari 11:00 Sunlye Zee 11:30 Anand 12:00pm Andaz-Babaton Ki #Ep-14 12:30 Khana Khazana 1:00 Naye Nazrane 1:30 Daily Serial — Sailab 2:00 Hum Panch 2:30 Karz (Rerun) 3:00 Mr Minio (Rerun) 3:30 Tara 4:00 Yeh Hai Nani Baat 4:30 Vakalat Ep 39 5:00 Celeste 5:30 Hum Apke Hai... Woh 6:00

Daily Sope-Jung 6:30 Ek Nazar

7:00 Disney Hour Cartoons 8:00 Filmi Chakar 8:30 TVS — Sa Ra Ga Ma 9:15 Cinthol-Jhalak 9:30 Paribartan (Drama Serial: Bena) 10:00 Chhatan (Ep-34 10:30 Naya Daur 11:00 The News 11:20 Zee Business 11:30 Close Up Antakshari (Game Show) 12:00 Chutki Baza Ek 12:30 Techar 1:00 Chahat Aur Nafat (Serial) 1:30 Chandni # Ep-18 2:00 ZEE Arabic: Darar Ep-15 2:30 Ek Raja Ek Rani 3:00 Feature Film (BW) Aas Ki Panchi 7:30 The Popeye Show 8:00 Scooby & Scrappy Doo 8:30 Peris of Penelope 9:00 Josie & The Pussycat 9:30 Dink-The Little Dinosaur 10:00 Flinestone Kids 10:30 Richie Rich 11:00 Top Cat 12:00 Scooby Doo 12:30 The Cartoon Grand Prix 1:00 Captain Planet 1:30 Top Cat 2:30 The Real Adventures of Jonny 3:00 Mask 3:30 Sky Commanders 4:00 Centurions 4:30 Swat Kats 5:00 Ninja Robots 5:30 Flintstones 6:00 Tom & Jerry Kids 6:30 Captain Planet 7:00 The Mask 7:30 Dexters Laboratory 8:00 The Addams Family 8:30 Scooby Doo Where Are You? 9:00 The Popeye Show

TNT CARTOON