UTE and jute-goods ha-

compared to readymade sec-

buy fabrics and accessories.

The export of jute and jute-re-

lated goods in the 1993-94

fiscal year was 12.37 per cent

of the total export, and one-

fifth of the total manpower

were directly or indirectly in-

Bangladesh, India, China,

Thailand and Nepal are the

main jute producing and ex-

porting countries of the

world. Of these, Bangladesh

exports 90 per cent of the to-

tal demand of jute and jute

Institute (BJRI) and

Bangladesh Council for

Industrial and Scientific

Research (BCSIR) invented a

product called Geo-Jute for

stopping land erosion on

roads, highways and embank-

ments. Adamjee Jute Mill is

supposed to produce 1000

Research Institute with the fi-

International Development

Research Centre (IDRC).

Canada and the Government

of France invented a new en-

International Jute

help of the

tons of Geo-Jute per annum.

Bangladesh Jute Research

goods in the world market.

this sector.

---F0CUS

Reviving the Glory of Golden Fibre

by Imtiaz Ahmed Rumee

zyme by which low quality ve been considered as low-grade jute and jute fibres one of the prime sources could be developed into high of foreign exchange earnings quality fibres. The mills conworth \$ 333.00 million comcerned at the initial stage pared to \$1555.79 million would be able to produce 200 earned in the garments sector. litres of enzyme per day to For the value addition in the improve about eight tons of jute fibres. A report says that a jute sector is extremely high having indigenous technology pilot plant had been set up at Islam Jute Mills at Mirzapur tor where almost 75 per cent in Tangail to produce enzyme foreign exchange is spent to on trial basis which was successfully applied The value addition in the Bangladesh Jute Research garment sector is calculated Institute and in Nepal. by more or less 25 per cent.

The jute spinners echoing with the other exporting sectors such as Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Association Exporters (BGMEA) proposed devaluation of the Taka to make our jute export competitive compared to that of India's. Our export of jute and jute products fell by 23.10 per cent to 42.182 tons in volume while export earnings dropped by 22.51 per cent to Tk 115.09 crore in value during the July-December period. The volume of Indian jute yarn export increased to 61,000 tons in 1994-95 fiscal year from 17.841 tons in 1990-91. Our jute spinners are arguing that this is mainly due to the continuous devaluation of Indian rupee in recent years.

Bangladesh is losing its jute market to neighbouring India for the absence of proper political and economic policies and lack of commitment to the sector. In an interview with the press, the President of Bangladesh Jute Spinner Association (BJSA) demanded Market the External

Assistance (EMA) for the members of the BJSA at the rate 10 per cent on FOB prices against jute yarn and jute twine exports for three years as is available for the exporters in India. He also expressed his hope that Bangladesh could control 70 to

80 per cent share of the in-

ternational market in jute varn and twine if only proper steps were taken in time. The farmers who produce jute in this country are not getting a fair price of their products by which they could meet the basic need of food, clothing, medicine and other essential expenditure. Sometimes the farmers don't

have enough money to buy

seeds, fertiliser, bullocks and are forced to borrow money from village Mahajan on high interests. Sometimes the price of jute is far below the cost of production. For this reason arable land for jute cultivation has declined. The government mechanism to ensure fair price to the farmers is not good enough. Mymensingh had been the largest jute-growing area in the country before the Liberation War, but now the area's jute cultivation has fallen to 8,000 hectares of land from

around 40,000 hectares ear-

lier. A target of 81,000

hectares of land had been

fixed to cultivate, but available

information says only 41,000

hectares could be cultivated in

eight districts of northern

Bengal due to drought and flood. High prices of seed and fertiliser are another reason. In the pre-Liberation pe-

riod, jute was called the golden fibre of the country and was the main foreign exchange earner in the region. The politicians and economists always blamed the Pakistani rulers for draining out foreign exchange earnings from the jute sector to West Pakistan for 'their' development. But as the eastern part of Pakistan earned independence, the jute market started losing the share in the international jute market due to political, economic and bureaucratic problems. And because synthetic fibre was becoming popular for its cheaper price compared to jute products, our export earnings from jute sector

started to decline. In the post-Independent Bangladesh, suddenly the whole economy got a new track-polarisation from a capitalist to a socialist system. The political and bureaucratic corruptions, and corrupt trade unions started the process of turning the once profitable jute sector into a white elephant. Now the state-owned 32 jute mills are running with huge losses due to mismanagement, labour indiscipline and lack of appropriate policy. Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC) lost a total of 917.50 million taka in the last two (1993-94 and 1994-

95) fiscal years.

The minimum wage in the public sector has an adverse effect on the private sector. The nationalised mills are having surplus labourers. Sometimes the denationalised mills have to pay salary, gratuity, bonus and other benefits to the surplus labourers which made the industry sick. It is alleged that excess labour in some cases were 40 per cent, and 25 per cent in all nation-

alised mills. All the state-owned jute mills are occupied with at least three trade unions. The politiparties over the last 25 years recruited labourers to strengthen their respective labour unions in the mills and divided the mills into various political circles. The labour unrest in the mills blocked the circulation of blood in the production process but it failed to get any serious attention from the state mechanism.

Bangladesh government should privatise the stateowned mills to revive the jute sector. All the major political parties have accepted free market economy and they must reach to a consensus on economic issues to revive the competitiveness in jute sector to survive in the international market. The surplus labour should be retrenched with compensation. And to revive the competitiveness, the political parties should have a second thought on giving back the industries to the original own-

People in the last decade in several occasions used synthetic products because of cheaper price. But nowadays,

How Italy voted

the Western countries are becoming very conscious about the environment. So, environment-friendly products like jute goods are making a come-

In the textile sector, the process 'eco-labelling' has been developed. Bangladesh has jute research institutes in Dhaka, Mymensingh and Gazipur where the searchers are working to develop new technologies in jute cultivation. The government should invest a good amount of money in the multi-purpose research works such as examine fertility of the soil, to invent and to be informed of biotechnology and the latest developments in agro-technology, possible opportunities for product diversification etc.

The developed countries spend billions of dollars to invent new technologies in order to maintain their dominance in the global market place. Bangladesh should invest more in the researched and development sector instead of subsidising the stateowned white elephants.

The International Jute Research Organisation (IJRO) in Dhaka does not have the required fund to continue its research and development programmes when United States of America stopped financial support two years ago and Australia from this year the IJRO hit its bottom. And the bad news is that they may have to stay there for a long time unless necessary steps are not taken by the government soon.

Indian Perspective

Why Student Indiscipline? Amrik Singh writes from New Delhi

TUDENT indiscipline continues to be a problem. For about four decades now, it has seen many ups and downs. But the problem has not disappeared. As far as one can judge, it would continue to stay with us.

The question is : can we do something about it? The brief answer is that the problem would not disappear for quite sometime. But it is possible to make it less troublesome. How,

There are some obvious steps which require to be taken. Over-crowding for example is one of the pre-disposing causes. It can be overcome. but only up to a point. Students crowd into colleges not necessarily because they are hungry for knowledge but because there is nothing else to do. More of it later however.

if one may ask.

Dealing with students is also something that demands both understanding and social skills. At the college level, students are at the adolescent stage of development. By definition therefore, a student is not an adult. An adult is responsible for what he does. He sees the relationship between cause and effect. If the effect is going to be negative, he becomes cautious. This cannot be said about an adolescent. An adolescent likes to imagine that he is a grown up. Physically that may be true. But emotionally and psychologi cally that is not true. That is why he sometimes acts somewhat irresponsibly.

Dealing with adolescents. therefore, demands a certain kind of special skill. This skill consists in being aware of the fact that an adolescent has to be trained to take responsibility. He talks of being responsible but it does not follow that he would also act responsibly. If the teacher is aware of this double state of mind, he would deal with him accordingly.

Sometimes, along with irresponsibility goes delinquency. If a student acts irresponsibly, he can be dealt with accordingly. But if he also acts in a delinquent manner, appropriate notice has to be taken of it. Sometimes it is even necessary to punish such a student.

Whether an action is irresponsible or delinquent in character calls for fine judgement. There cannot be any absolute rule or guidelines about it. An understanding teacher has to distinguish between the two. Sometimes he can go wrong in his judgement but this is something against which there is no safeguard. Making mistakes is as human as making the right judge-

One thing should be clear however. Irresponsibility can be forgiven but not delinquency. Delinquency has to be punished. Whether the punishment is soft or harsh depends upon the gravity of the offence. Something also depends upon whether it is the first offence or a second or a third one. In any case, no student should ever be under the impression that he can comunit an offence and get away with it. Today, in countless cases.

this is precisely what happens. That indeed is the reason why in spite of going down, the number of offenders tends to go up. Under no circumstances should a delinquent student be

allowed to imagine that he can commit an offence and the teacher would wink at it. Such a state of mind can only breed more offenders.

Having said these few things, it is important to turn to the root cause. As anyone can see, our system of education is geared to the modern sector of the economy. Traditional economy continues to operate in the traditional mode. In other words, those who join college train themselves for that sector of the economy which depends upon the rate of economic growth of the country.

During these five decades during which we have engaged in what has come to be known as planning, the average rate of economic growth over the years has been 3 per cent per year. It has been higher than 3 per cent during some years. but there have also been years when it has been less than that. On the whole, it is a safe statement to make that the rate of economic growth has been in the neighbourhood of 3 per cent.

It requires no great mathematical skill to see that those looking for jobs are more than the jobs available. Thus there was bound to be unemployment. In plain words, because of the mismatch between the rates of the growth of the economy and of those who are preparing themselves to enter the economy, unemployment may bound to arise.

respect of employment ex-

The rate of the growth of the economy must go up so that the rate of growth of those seeking entry into the modern sector of the economy can also go up. The later figure cannot come down, and indeed it deserves to even go up. It is the growth of the economy which

In conclusion, it requires to

According to the figures in

changes. approximately 45 million persons are registered with them in search of jobs. It would be recalled that in order to qualify to be registered by an Employment Exchange, the individual must have passed his matriculation. The number of those currently on the registers of employment exchanges to repeat, is around 45 million. How to interpret these figures? The answer is simple.

must be stepped up.

Till 1991, when the economy was liberalised, the rate of growth was around 3 per cent. Since then, it has started picking up. Currently it is around 5 per cent per year. This development is in the right direction. What we need to do is to liberalise further, deregularise the economy and give opportunities to those who have the potential to grow.

be restated that what we have to do is to ensure that economy grows at a faster and even faster rate. As it grows, more and more jobs would be thrown up. As more and more jobs become available, those who are now looking for jobs would get absorbed. Once students begin to get employed as soon as they pass out, their whole outlook would change. They would become better motivated. And this is the surest guarantee against continued student indiscipline.

— Mandira The writer is a former Vice Chancellor of Delhi University.

Election: A Recent Roman Experience

Almost Invisibly, the Italians Swung Left

The new government in Italy is the 55th administration since the Second World War ended more than 20 years of fascism. It is also the first drawn from the Left. Extraordinarily, in a country notorious for political turbulence, this watershed election was almost invisible.

Derek Ingram writes from Rome

OR the first time in half a century Italians have voted for a left-wing government and the day it happened you could almost have heard a pin drop in

Well, almost. Italy holds its elections on a Sunday and this was the third in four years. It was a brilliant spring day, the bougainvillea spilling everywhere over the walls of a city centre that is surely one of the world's most unspoilt.

However deeply corruption may run in Italy - and it is pretty deep - no-one has ever managed to force up a highrise building in the area. Look across the skyline in any direction from the middle of Rome to the distant outskirts and it remains virtually unchanged from a century and more ago.

In a country notorious for its political turbulence and wrangling and a considerable history of violence on the streets, the election that Sunday morning was invisible.

Police seemed to be doing nothing more than their usual traffic duties. No lorry loads of armed carabinieri furked in the side-streets, and there was no sign of a soldier anywhere. except the usual solitary guards on the presidential Qurinale Palace.

Polling stations were so discreet that in a whole day walk ing about the city.I spotted

only three. None of them seemed to be doing much business, yet by the evening it emerged that the turnout had been 82.7 per cent— high by the standards of any democracy. The voters seem to have crept in after dawn, on their way to the coast.

In the evening, crowds gathered in the Piazza del Populo and waved huge flags. But they were uncharacteristically quiet. Most people were in front of their television sets.

Even in the days before polling, ordinary people seemed little stirred by the election. Once upon an election time in Italy, the country was plastered with political posters, and graffiti and noisy campaign cars were everywhere. For this contest, in Rome at least, posters were few and low-key.

But this time, those Italians were mistaken who had decided that after 54 governments since the end of the Second World War, nothing much was going to change. whichever way they voted.

Throughout the Cold War Italy had the biggest Communist Party in western Europe. For much of the time. the monolithic Christian Democracy Party latterly with the help of partners, kept it from power

On the far Right, Italy retained strong neo-fascist fac-

tions, hankering after the days of the dictator Benito Mussolini. It was a volatile mix. As the Christian Democrats fell apart through corruption, each government was a shakier coalition than the last and soon

Right-wing newspaper proprietor Silvio Berlusconi seemed for a moment to offer stability as a huge drive to clean-up corruption got under way. He ruled for only a few months, then himself fell victim to charges of corruption and scandal

Through all this, it was the Communists who turned out to have the cleanest record, and this election result showed public recognition of that. People were no longer afraid to vote for the charmingly named Olive Tree coalition that contained the bulk of the former Communists, now the Party of the Democratic Left.

Olive Tree, however, contains a wide spectrum, all the way from the Left to some who might be described as Thatcherite conservatives Before long, the politicians might again start falling out of tions may come and go, but one side of the bed or the

All hope now lies in the Olive Tree leader, 56-year-old economist Romano Prodi, who is seen as a quiet, clean politician, opposite in style from the flashy Berlusconi, leader of the right-wing Freedom Alliance. who is currently facing trial

other.

limousines and helicopters; Prodi prefers to cycle to work and to ride in the campaign bus Italian politics are something special in Europe. Unreconstructed Communists still sport the hammer and sickle emblem, while in Naples the far-Right granddaughter of Mussolini. Alessandra, has been swept back to victory. In the North a separatist movement, the Northern League, headed by Umberto Bossi, commands considerable support.

Berlusconi likes grand

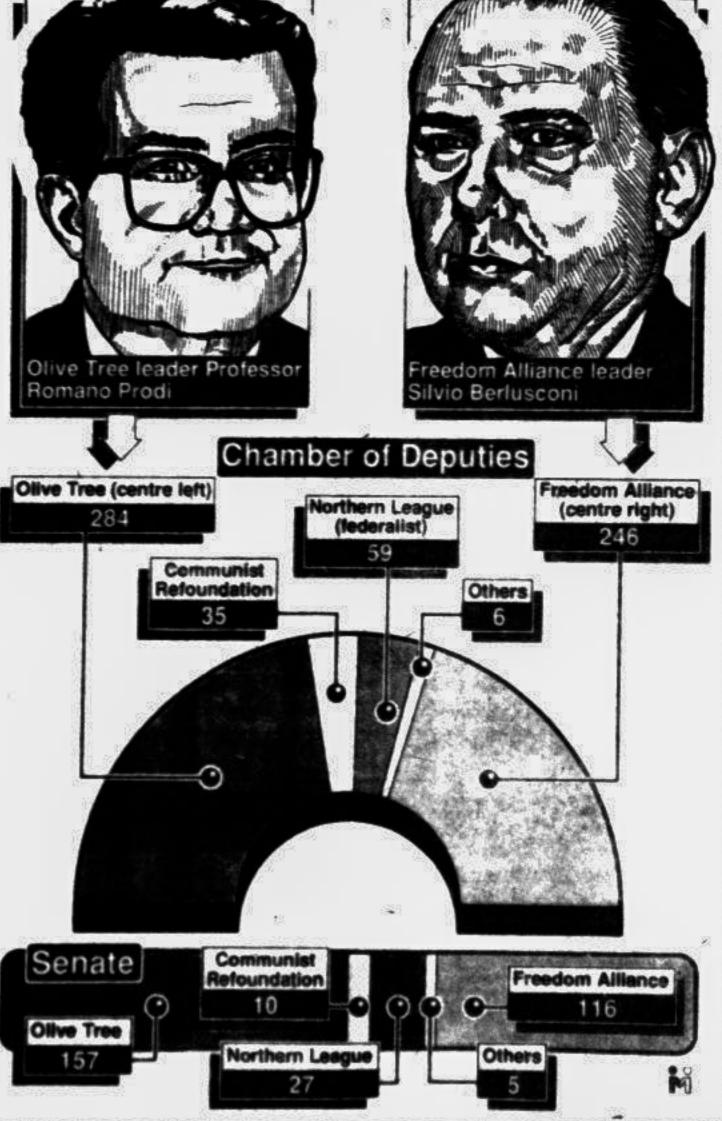
Despite the political confu sion of the past 50 years, Italy is economically transformed from the parlous state it found itself in at the end of the war. The Italian recovery is every bit as remarkable - but less publicised - as the so-called German miracle. The country's economic performance is healthy and the standard of living in many areas is as high as any in Europe.

The lesson seems to be that politicians are not always as important as they think they are. Governments and coali-Italy goes from strength to strength.

And Italians, it seems, have come to realise this. That, perhaps, is why the election on 21 April was almost invisi-INGRAM

News Service

-- GEMINI NEWS Consultant Editor of Gemini



Message Meri Geet 7:30 Premier

8:00 Surf ... Wheel Of Fourtune

(Game Show) 8:30 Rayan 9:30

Hospital 10:00 Aahat 10:30 Taak

Jhaak 11:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Thursday 13th June (All programmes are in local time. We recommend programmes grinted in bold. There may be changes in the pro-

BTV

, 3:00 Opening Announcement Ai-Quran Programme Summary 3:16 Recitation From the Geeta 3:15" Retelecast of selected programme from TV Archive 4:00 News in Bangla 4:15 Shorgol : Children's Magazine Programme 4:45 Cartoon Film: Tom And Jery 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 National Television School Debate 6:00 News in Bangla 6:30 Esho Para Shikhi: Mass Education 7:00 The News 7:05 Jiboner Alo .7:25 Nazrul Songs 8:00 News in Bangla 8:40 E Shaptaher Natok 10:00 News in English 10:25 Janmab hum 10:35 Film Show: The Equalizer 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Friday's programme 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC Newsroom inc. World Business Report/Asia Today/24 Hours 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 The Tourist 10:00 BBC Newsday 1:90 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Under The Sun 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: The International Festival Of The Sea 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Top Gear 4:00 BBC Newsdesk 6:00 BBC World Headlines 6:05 Horizon 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC World Newshour Asia and Pacific 8:30 Time Out More Rhodes Around Britain 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 The Tourist 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Nature 11:00 The World Today 1:00 BBC World 1:05 Correspondent 2:90 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 3:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC World News 5:18 Newsnight

CHANNEL V

7:00am Rewind VJ Sophiya 8:00 Jump Start VJ Trey 10:00 Frame by Frame 12:00noon The Vibe VJ Luke 1:00 By Demand+VJ Trey 2:00 Rewind VJ Sophiye 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 By Demand VJ Trey 5:30 Music Update Tokyo 6:00 Rewind VJ Soulinya 6:30 The Vibe VJ Luke 7:30 First Day First Show 8:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 9:00 Videocon Flashback 9:38 Classic Rock 10:30 First Day First Show 11:00 Rewind V3 Sophya 11:30 The Ride VJ Trey 12:00 Over The Edge 12:30 Big Bang VJ Alessan dra 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Billboard US Countdown 4:38 Frame By Frame

STAR PLUS 6-30am Voltron 7:00 Teenage

Mutant Ninja Turtles 7:30 Gl Joe

8:00 Saber Rider And The Star Sherrifs 8:30 The Adventures Of Black Beauty 9:00 Aerobics Oz Style 9:30 Nanny and The Professor 10:00 Mr Belvedere 10:30 'de Medici Kitchen 11:00 E!_TV 11:30 Gabrielle 12:30 Santa Barbara 1:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 2:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 3:00 Remington Steele 4:00 'de Medici Kitchen 4:30 E! TV 5:00 eenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 5:30 The Adventures Of Black Beauty 6:00pm Lost in Space 7:00 Home and Away 7:30 Enter-



Challenge Russia Final Group

Match China Final Group Match

6:00 1996 Omega Tour 7:00 Ma

lboro League '96 CNFL Highlights

7.30 Thai Kickboxing 9:00 Squash

Super Senes Al-Aharm Int'l, Eygpt

9:30 Int'l Budo Festival 11:00

Prime Boxing Fight TBC 12:30

Futbol Mundial 1:00 1996 World

Motorcycle Championship French

Grand Prix Highlights From Paul

Ricard, France 3:30 That Kickbox

mg 4:30 555 International Bas-

kethall Challege Russia Final Group

Match China Final Cropp Match

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Family : Teys 15 (Arabic

Subtitles) 9:30 Family : Dogpound

Shuffle 12 (Arabic Subtitles)

11:30 Classic : David and Bath-

sheba 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30

Subtitles) 3:30 Adventure : The

Hindr Subtitles: 7:30 Adventure

Beneath The Planet Of The Apes

12 (Hardi Subtitles) 9:86 US Top

Ten 9:30 Romance : Romantic

Undertaking 18 (Hindi Subtitles)

11:30 Action : Pump Up The

Volume 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30

Thrifler Monsigner 18 (Arabic

Subtities) 3:36 Comedy Gino 18

(Arabic Subtitles) 5:30 Action

Guncrazy 18 (Arabic Subtitles)

Rock-A-Doodle G (Hindi

12 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30

Anne Of The Indies 12

Romantic Undertaking on Star Movies, Tonight at 9:30 tainment Toright 8:00 MASH 8:30 21 Jump Street 9:30 The . files 10:30 The Bold and The Beautiful 11:00 Santa Barbara 12:00mn Hard Copy 12:30 Beverly Hills 90210 1:00 The Fall Guy 2:30 Entertamment Tonight 3:00 The Oprail Winfrey Show 4:00 Hard Copy 4:30 Home and Away 5:00 The Sullivans 5:30 Gabrielle

STAR Sports

7:30am The Asian Football Show 8:30 Gillette World Sport Special 9:00 International Motorsports News 10:00 Inside PGA Tour 10:30 Australian Football League Highlights 11:30 A Z Of Sport 12:30 1996 Omega Sailing Magazine 1:30 Futbol Mundial 2:00 The World Aqua Bikes Championships 3:00 555 International Baskethall



The X-Files on Star Plus, Tonight at 9:30

ZEE TV 5.30am Infotainment (TMM) 6:00

News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED-Management 7:30 ZED Networktog 8:00 ZED- Naya A To Z 8:30 Mere Ghar Ana Zindagi 9:00 Ghoomta Aama 9:30 HFF 12:00-Commander 12:30 Rasna Spread Ek Musute 1:00 ZED Chota Byte 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Tara 3:00 Film Chakkar 3:30 Captain Cook Shahi Dawat 4:00 Film Deeware 4.30 Jaanbaz 5:00 ZED Management 5:30 Himgiri Ka Veer 6:00 Hum Honge Kaamyab 6:30 Ad Mad Show 7:08 Zaike Ka Satar, 7:30 Gaane Anjaane 8:00 Rasna Kya Scene Hai 8:30 Gopaljee 9:00 Colgate Gel Yoodlee Yo 9:30 Dastaan 10:00 Duniya 10:30 The News 11:00 Mano Ya Na Mang 11:38 Hum Paanch 12:00 Tara 12:30 Parampara 1:00 Asian Paints Yaadon Ke Rang 1:30 Filmi Chakkar 2:00

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjumal

Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Cut Piece 9:20 Aahang & Roshni 9:45 Phoo Chandi 10:05 Sona Chandi (Drama Senal) 10:30 Buttons & Rustys (Eng. Film) 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Aabshaar (Music Programme) 11:55 Tele Play (Drama Serial) 12:45pm Dawaali 12:55 Quran-e-Hakeem & Bismillah 1:15 Muqaddar (Drama Serial) 2:00 Put/har (Drame Serial) 2:45 Perspective & Health Forum 3:40 Taleemi Maloomat 4:35 Aurat Aur Qangon 5:05 Home Economics 5:25 Humaray Saath 5:55 Varna 6:25 Aiou Courses 7:05 Mugabil Hai Aaina 7:20 Ainaik Wala Jinn 7:45 English News 8:05 Jawaan Sangeet 8:45 Eendhan (Drama Serial) 9:00 Break for Headline News 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 10:35 Mast Mast Sanyo 11:15 Urdu Feature Film & Khas Khas Khabrin/ Close down

SONY ET

8:30am Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:00

The Three Stages 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 | Dream Of Jeannie 10:38 Ek Rang Lamhe Hazaar 11:00 Ghaave (Senal) 11:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 2:30pm Kismoat (Serial) 3:00 Zamin Asman (Senal) 3:30 Mere Message Meri Geet 4:00 Surf - Wheel of Fourtune (Game Show) 4:30 Faasle 5:00 O'Maria (Serial) 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Dennis The Menace 6:30 Dream of Jeannie 7:00 Mere

James Bond

BY IAN FLEMING

DRAWING BY HORAX

I HAVE

A MESSAGE FOR THE

FROM MR

SCARAMANGA

MANAGER -

Yeadon Ki Barat DD 7

8:10am Shastriyo Sangeet 8:20 Binodos 8:30 Sur Sangeet 9:00 Janam 9:30 Naksha 10:00 Nazrul Geeti 10:15 Lokgeeti 10:30 Chuti

Saluthya Samiskriti 6:00 Palli 11 30 Yeh Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti (Serial) 12:00 Zamana Badal Gaya Katha 6:30 Chakrir Khabar 6:55 Paddi Pishier Barmi Baksho 7:30 (Serial) 12:30am Ravan 1:30 Mere Message Men Geet 2:00 Bangia Sambad 8:00 Sur Sangeet 8:30 Dhaw (Serial) 9:00 Dar hachurno 9:36 Swapner Bazar (Serial) 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show

EL TV

Chuti 12:00noon ETV Programme

12:30 Nabi Garger Daitya (Serial)

1:00 Janani (Serial) 1:30 Bengali

Movie Club Film Show 5:05 Nepali

Programme 5:30 News 5:35

00:30am Jeyan Ke Rang 1:30

Mohd. Rafi Special 2:30 Nasir Hussain Special 3:30 Amitabh Bachchan Special 4:30 Dance Dance 5:30 Jeevan Ke Rang 6:30 Mohd. Rafi Special 7:30 Nasir Hussain Special 8:30 Amitabh Bachchan Special 9:30 Dance Dance 10:30 The Music Show 11:00 Namaskar 11:30 Shatrani 12:00 Jugal Jodi 1:00 R D Burman Special 2:00 Party Time 3:00 WW Amar Prem 3:30 Tarannum 4:00 Ortem Hit Thi Hit Hai 4:30 Sono Yatra 5:00 Young Buzz 5:30 Tarane 6:30 Dev Anand Special 7:30 Fantasy Kal Bhi Aai Bhi 8:00 People's Club 8:30 Liberty Public

Demand 9:30 Gambler 10:00 Society Navras 10:30 Newsline 14:00 Ghungroo 12:00 Sargam

8:30 Tarana 9:00 Hit Hai Fitha

ZEE CINEMA

9:30 Razz (Rajesh K., Babita) 12:15 Off Screen 12:45 Hum Hindustani (Sunil D., Asha P.) 3:30 Ikke Pe Ikka 4:00 Ganwar (Rajendra K., Vijantimala) 6:45 Hamara Khandan (Rishi K., Farha) 9:30 Songs 10:00 Ek Duje Ke Liya (Kamal H., Rati A.) 12:15 Box Office 12:45 Nenjil Oru Ragam (Tamil)

Garfield ®

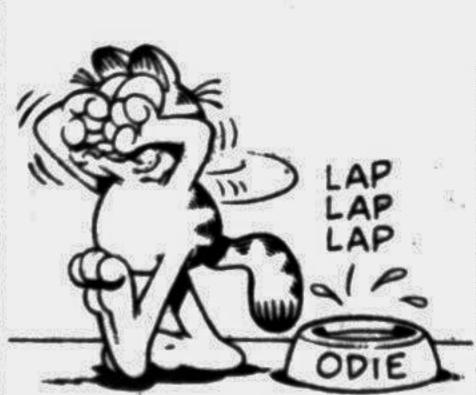


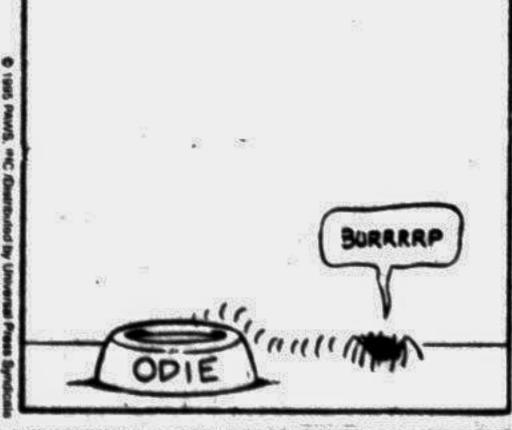
COME ON

IN. JAMES

WE GOT THE MESSAGE ALL RIGHT -

EH, FELIX ?





by Jim Davis

