

# The Farakka Problem: Seeking a Solution

by Mohammad Mujibur Rahman

In a speech to the Special Political Committee of the United Nations in 1976, the Indian Foreign Secretary stated, "Problem of Calcutta port has been studied for more than a century. Enquiries into the problem were stated as early as 1853 by Sir Arthur Cotton and continued by a long series of experts and expert commissions. All of them concluded that the only means of saving the port from its impending destruction was by increasing and regulating the head water supply through the construction of a barrage over the Ganga near Farakka."

The question of whether the Hooghly was deteriorating by silting up was taken by the Government of India in 1853. Since then upto 1946 a number of committees and experts were engaged for the purpose but their findings were not unanimous. Of the three-person Hooghly Commission, appointed to investigate the matter in 1853, one member differed from his colleagues on the question of deterioration stating, "I find nothing to lead us to anticipate any future deterioration beyond such as may arise from a temporary shallowing of some of the difficult channels while a change is going on near it."

LF Vernon-Harcourt carried out two surveys for the commissioners of the Port of Calcutta in 1896 and in 1905, and concluded that any slow deterioration could be remedied by river training, that is by concentrating the river and tidal currents into a single channel. As late as 1939, TM Oag, a Deputy River Surveyor working for the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, concluded that there was no evidence of deterioration in the river and added "It is definitely established that the navigability of the river has improved during the last hundred years and, while in more recent years improvement must be attributed largely to the Commissioners' dredging policy, the capacity of the river and tidal conditions show no indications of general deterioration."

Thus at least none of the above experts noted any remarkable deterioration in the Hooghly and concluded that a barrage across the Ganga near Farakka was the ONLY solution. Rather some of them suggested for river training, and dredging for improving the navigability of the river. (It may be noted here that the lower Hooghly has been continuously dredged since 1906). The aforesaid statement of the Indian Foreign Secretary to the United Nations in 1976 was therefore a distortion of facts.

The 'Harmon Doctrine' of absolute territorial sovereignty over international river, which originated in the US in 1895 has in fact never been followed and practised by any state, not even by the US. Thus while resolving the Rio Grande dispute, the US did agree to provide Mexico with water equivalent to that which Mexico had used before the diversion of waters from the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes in the US took place. The 1933 Montevideo Declaration adopted by the Seventh International Conference of American States limits the right of utilization of common waters by the obligation not to infringe the legal right of utilization of other states. Similar views are also expressed by the Inter-American Bar Association, the Insti-

tute of International Law and the International Law Association. The 1977 UN water Conference at Mar del Plata has also accepted this view of basin states' responsibility in dealing with common waters.

Besides, in a number of court cases, the US Supreme Court [e.g. Kansas vs Colorado (1902), North Dakota vs Minnesota (1923), New Jersey vs New York (1931) etc.], the Swiss federal court [e.g. Aargau v Zurich (1878), Schiff Nausen v Zurich (1897) etc.] and the German Court [Wathenberg and Prussia vs Baden (1927)] asserted that they invoked the principles of equitable apportionment and limited territorial sovereignty as established principles of international law. Similarly the Italian Court of Cassation "asserted that 'International Law recognizes the right on the part of every riparian state to enjoy as a participant of a kind of partnership created by the river'. In view of these court decisions, any claims by India of absolute territorial sovereignty over the Ganges water are against all national and international case laws, and international conventions and practices."

India started constructing the Farakka barrage on or before January 30, 1961, without giving prior notice and information to Pakistan about the project in total disregard to Article 7 of the 1933 Montevideo Declaration of American States, which provides that "The works which a state plans to perform in international waters shall be previously announced to the other riparian states". The 1957 Buenos Aires Resolution of Inter-American Bar Association requires the consent of a co-basin state when that state may suffer damage or injury as a result of a proposed work. Pakistan opposed the construction as it had a right to the waters of the Ganges, which rested primarily on the Ganges Kobadak Project. At this stage India should have suspended the construction and maintained the status quo pending settlement of the dispute as required by the provisions of the 1933 Montevideo Declaration. The 1965 draft convention, the 1961 Salzburg Convention etc. But India did not suspend the construction but followed from the very beginning the strategy of procrastination by holding a series of fruitless discussions and meetings with Pakistan during the period 1961 to 1970. Pakistan raised the dispute to United Nations and informed the superpowers of the dispute.

The USSR President Kosygin wrote a letter to Mrs. Gandhi urging a settlement along the lines of the Indus Waters Treaty (i.e. through the mediation of the World Bank). But India openly rejected the suggestion. Pakistan also planned to construct a parallel Ganges Barrage in the vicinity of Hardinge Bridge which would irrigate an area of 6.35 million acres in the west and south west of East Pakistan. (In 1969, East Pakistan irrigated only 2.6 million acres). The barrage was also intended to store water for dry season use. India reacted to it and protested stating that the project if executed "will cause harm to large tracts of territory belonging to India by way of submergence and erosion etc." India urged that "no construction should be undertaken on the Padma which may

injure the upstream area of India."

On December 16, 1971, Bangladesh became independent. Because of the role played by India during the war of liberation, an euphoria of friendship for India swept the simple and peace-loving people of Bangladesh, who felt a debt of gratitude to it. India was quick to take the full advantage of the situation and won from Bangladesh its acceptance that India has a right to use the Farakka Barrage without concluding a permanent treaty to share the Ganges waters with Bangladesh, which the author feels, was a technical blunder! Not only that, shortly after the construction of Farakka Barrage and its feeder canal in 1974, India secured an interim agreement, dated April 18, 1975 with Bangladesh allowing the former to run for experimental purpose the Farakka feeder canal for a stipulated period of 41 days from April 21 to May 31 1975. According to the terms of agreement, India would withdraw between 11,000 cusecs and 16,000 cusecs of water during the specified period to run the Farakka feeder canal and ensure the continuance of remaining flows to Bangladesh. The agreement had provision for extension. After the expiry of the agreement, India should have stopped withdrawing even a drop of water. But without any further agreement, India completed full commissioning of the project by di-

verting 40,000 cusecs of water, the full extent of the capacity of the barrage, flouting all international laws and practices in this regard.

In March 1977, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress was defeated by the Janata Party. The new Government took concrete steps towards reviving good neighbourly relationship with Bangladesh and felt the urgency of resolving the Farakka problem. Within weeks, an understanding was reached with Bangladesh on the sharing of the Ganges waters. After six months of detailed negotiations the Ganges Water Agreement of 1977 was signed. According to this agreement, the sharing of the Ganges water between Bangladesh and India would be from 1st January to the 31st May every year. The minimum levels of India and Bangladesh entitlement was 20,000 cusecs and 34,500 cusecs respectively to be received during the last ten days of April every year. The minimum quantum would increase at a gradual rate over every ten day segment of the 'lean period' until it reached the maximum level of 40,000 cusecs for India and 58,500 cusecs for Bangladesh in the first ten day segment of the 'lean period' from 1 to 10 January every year. The agreement guaranteed that if during a particular ten-day period the Ganges flow of Farakka came down to such a level that the share of

Bangladesh were lower than eighty per cent of its entitlement of water, the release of water to Bangladesh during the ten-day period should not fall below eighty per cent of its entitlement. The agreement was for a term of five years, to be ended on November 4, 1982. It provided for further extension by mutual agreement beyond the stipulated five years.

In January 1980, Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party returned to power. Mrs. Gandhi seemed to be very unhappy with the terms of the 1977 agreement and took no step to extend the agreement, beyond November, 1982. In its place, Mrs. Gandhi negotiated a memorandum of understanding in October 1982 with General Ershad. It was decided that the dry season flow of the Ganges should be augmented by the construction of storage reservoirs on the Ganges Himalayan tributaries with the cooperation of a third party - Nepal. The monsoon waters of the tributaries could be stored in these reservoirs for release later in the dry season when water becomes scarce.

result of irrigation development in India and Nepal.

In accordance with Article 6 of the 1972, Indo-Bangladesh friendship treaty, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was established to develop these common water resources on cooperative basis. In the joint Indo-Bangladesh Prime Ministerial Declaration of May 16, 1974, it was recognized that the Ganges dry season flow would have to be augmented and decided that the Joint Rivers Commission should study the best means of such augmentation. Accordingly, the IRC met monthly from June 1974 but its discussion came to a standstill as the Bangladesh Team supported one method of increasing the flow and the Indians another. Bangladesh proposed that the dry season flow of the Ganges should be augmented by the construction of storage reservoirs on the Ganges Himalayan tributaries with the cooperation of a third party - Nepal. The monsoon waters of the tributaries could be stored in these reservoirs for release later in the dry season when water becomes scarce.

The Indian teams opposed the concept, apparently because, in that event the control of the Ganges waters would mainly vest upon Nepal and the Farakka Barrage would be redundant. The Indian proposal for augmenting the dry season flow of the Ganges consisted of a barrage across the river Brahmaputra at

Gogighopa and a canal to take water from that river through the northern area of Bangladesh to Farakka. At a later stage India intended to construct three storage reservoirs by constructing three dams, one on the river Dihang, another one on the Subansiri and the last one, the Tipamukh Dam on the Barak, a tributary of the river Meghna. The Indian scheme was not acceptable to Bangladesh because (i) it would entail a loss of large tracts of precious agricultural land; (ii) a large number of people would be uprooted in the most densely populated region of north Bengal; (iii) it would represent a threat to the sovereignty of Bangladesh. The Farakka Barrage gave India nearly complete control over the dry season flow of one of Bangladesh's two major rivers; the proposed Brahmaputra Barrage could give India control over the other. (Sharing the Ganges by Ben Crow). This contention is further substantiated by the fact that India planned to construct a dam at Tipamukh on the river Barak, which would certainly not augment the flow of the Brahmaputra (or for that matter, of the Ganges), but would enable India to control the waters of Meghna, the third major river of our country and with it to complete the control of the entire river system of Bangladesh!

## Conclusion

As already stated, the lower Hooghly has been continuously dredged since 1906, as a result, the navigability of the river had definitely improved during the last hundred years," reported M Oag, Deputy River Surveyor in 1939 while conducting an investigation of the Hooghly for the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta. But since late 1960s, the operation was mysteriously slowed down, affecting adversely the navigability of the port. In 1975, the Indian Parliament's Public Accounts Committee investigated the accounts of the Calcutta Port for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 and reported, "(The) dredger utilization of Calcutta Port has been miserably low and the same has affected the navigability of the Port" (India, Lok Sabha, Public Accounts Committee 175 Report, Audit Report on the Accounts of Calcutta Port Trust, Delhi 1975). There is no doubt that instead of constructing the Farakka Barrage, the Calcutta Port could otherwise be rescued by continuous and systematic dredging. Again if the sole objective of Farakka Project was to improve the navigability of Calcutta Port, why then is India increasingly diverting waters for irrigation purposes, from the up streams of the Ganges, as it will cause less and less availability of waters for Calcutta Port? In an interview published in a Bangladesh news weekly 'Bichitra' in 1993, Jyoti Basu, chief Minister of West Bengal, has admitted that the Farakka [Barrage] has not solved any problem that it was originally intended for.

The Ministry of Law may even explore the possibility of charging India in International Court of Justice or an international tribunal for the economic damage caused to Bangladesh by the operation of the Farakka Barrage as was done by Spain for resolving the Lake Lanoux dispute, which was eventually settled by the Lake Lanoux Arbitral Tribunal. While rejecting France's claim for absolute territorial sovereignty over its river, the lake Lanoux, it held, "Territorial sovereignty plays the part of a presumption. It must bend before all international obligations, whatever their origin". It further added, "the upstream state has according to the rules of good faith, the obligation to take into consideration the different interests at stake, to strive to give then all satisfactions compatible with the pursuit of its own interests, and to demonstrate that on this subject, it has a real solicitude to reconcile the interests of the other riparian with its own."

power plants on the Mahakali river in Nepal's Western Border with India, and provide for the construction of a third, \$5 billion dollars facility. As early as 1960 India concluded a water treat namely Indus Water Basin Treaty on permanent basis with Pakistan its bitter rival, discarding the Harmon doctrine of absolute territorial sovereignty itself. India also acquiesced to share a part of the costs of the replacement works which were constructed in Pakistan in order to irrigate the land hitherto irrigated by the eastern rivers. Unfortunately until now, India has not made it convenient to conclude similar permanent water treaty with Bangladesh. Recently India seems to weigh every drop of water trickling from Farakka Barrage and is understood to have demanded from Bangladesh a number of facilities in exchange of Ganges waters although while concluding the Indus water Treaty it NEVER asked for anything from Pakistan! India is reportedly constructing dams across almost all the rivers flowing into Bangladesh from India side insidiously without giving prior notice and information as required by all international laws and conventions in this regard, with a view to withdrawing waters unilaterally. Thus far from friendly, India is in fact treating Bangladesh worse than its arch enemy Pakistan!

The reason may be is not far to seek. Many opine that Pakistan is a formidable power, and India can not withdraw Indus Waters more than has been allocated under the Indus Treaty without risking a devastating war. Many even tend to think that has Bangladesh been as militarily strong as Pakistan, India would perhaps not have withdrawn Ganges waters unilaterally, and terrible damages to its agriculture, industry, fishing and ecology could have been averted.

However, now India should be given a fixed period of time, say, three months, to conclude a water treaty with Bangladesh on permanent basis. If it failed to do so, the following steps should be taken:

A Ganges Barrage should be built near Hardinge Bridge at the off-take of the River Gorai-Madhumati. It is estimated that it will irrigate a gross area of 635 million acres. The Barrage should also store water for dry season use. The Ministry of Law may even explore the possibility of charging India in International Court of Justice or an international tribunal for the economic damage caused to Bangladesh by the operation of the Farakka Barrage as was done by Spain for resolving the Lake Lanoux dispute, which was eventually settled by the Lake Lanoux Arbitral Tribunal. While rejecting France's claim for absolute territorial sovereignty over its river, the lake Lanoux, it held, "Territorial sovereignty plays the part of a presumption. It must bend before all international obligations, whatever their origin". It further added, "the upstream state has according to the rules of good faith, the obligation to take into consideration the different interests at stake, to strive to give then all satisfactions compatible with the pursuit of its own interests, and to demonstrate that on this subject, it has a real solicitude to reconcile the interests of the other riparian with its own."

## Suspensions Run Deep over 'Poison' Water Deal

Septics in Nepal are reluctant to believe that a key water-sharing treaty with India will be as mutually beneficial as the government makes out. The accord now faces a potential parliamentary hurdle, with the main opposition party making allegations about "secret deals."

Jan Sharma writes from Kathmandu

### Shared rivers



A new Indo-Nepal treaty seeking to end five years of controversy over the sharing of water resources along the Mahakali river could become a casualty of political uncertainty in Kathmandu.

It could also exacerbate already sensitive bilateral relations. Some Nepalis feel they are being bullied and cheated by their bigger neighbour.

The accord, which has not yet been ratified by parliament, has already been attacked by constitutional lawyer Ganesh Raj Sharma as a "slow poison" to Nepali nationalism.

"The treaty is the first round," says Sharma. "In the next round, Nepal is going to lose something, India will say, 'We have given you this much — now tell us how much you are going to give us.'"

His attitude represents a widespread feeling in Nepal that India has repeatedly used its overwhelming political and economic muscle to get its way on water-sharing agreements.

Harvesting water resources for hydroelectricity, irrigation, flood control and navigation is key to local economic prosperity. However, progress has been marred by mutual suspicion, poor homework on the part of Kathmandu officials and what is regarded in Nepal as a lack of magnanimity on the part of India.

The 1991 Tanakpur Treaty has been a particular bone of contention, partly because it gave 2.8 hectares of Nepali territory to India for a hydroelectric project. The accord was never submitted to parliament for approval.

That deal has now been incorporated into the new treaty covering the 236-kilometre Mahakali river, which flows through western Nepal and India.

Water Resources Minister Pashupati Shumshere J B Rana attributes the agreement to the new Nepali government's determination to resolve the Tanakpur issue and create better understanding with India.

Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Prakash Lohani says the most important feature of the treaty is that it shares water on the basis of mutual interest and equality.

Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba promises that it will bring benefits to both countries.

The agreement specifies how much each country can extract in the wet and dry seasons. It says the contested Tanakpur land will remain part of Nepal and that India will receive a continuous supply of electricity from the Tanakpur Barrage, free of charge.

A jointly-funded energy project will be set up in the area where the river forms the

international boundary, and neither country will reduce its flow or level except by mutual agreement.

A Mahakali River Commission will be established, guided by the principles of equality, mutual benefit and no harm to either party.

Despite government assurances that the agreement is a constructive way forward, Ganesh Raj Sharma's criticisms show that selling it to the country will not be easy.

Some critics say India "sabotaged" Nepal's ambitious plan for the \$800 million Arun III hydroelectric project — which the World Bank pulled out of last year — because New Delhi felt it would be more in control of the proposed power scheme that forms part of the new treaty.

Meanwhile, the main opposition party, the Communist Party of Nepal — Unified Marxist Leninist (UML), which initially supported the accord, is now having second thoughts and has not decided whether to endorse the treaty when it is presented to parliament for ratification in June.

Nepal's three-party coalition survived a no-confidence vote at the end of March, but the government's lukewarm performance and sharp divisions among the coalition partners could precipitate a snap election at any time. The new water agreement would be a major campaign issue — ensuring that the issue which has soured relations between India and Nepal for so many years will continue to cause damage.

## The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Tuesday 10th June

All programmes are in local time. We recommend programmes printed in bold. There may be changes in the programmes.

### BTV

3:00 Opening Ceremony: All-Dance Programme Summary 3:10 Recreation From the Goats 3:15 Documentary Film: Cinema Europe 4:00 News in Bangla 4:15 Esho Para Shikhi: Mass Education 4:45 Cartoon Series: The Animals of Parthwood 5:00 News in Bangla 5:20 Sangreeta: "Modern Songs" 6:00pm News in Bangla 6:05 National Television Debate Competition 7:00 The News 7:05 Open University 7:25 Comedy Series: Seinfeld 8:00 News in Bangla 8:40 Drama Serial 10:00 News in Bangla 10:30 Ghore Baran: Women's Magazine 10:55 Mini Series: Return To Eden 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Wednesday'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 Panorama 10:00 BBC Newsday 1:00 BBC World News 1:15 Panorama 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Nature 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC Newsday 6:00pm BBC World News 6:15 The Money Programme 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newsday Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 9:00 BBC World News 9:15 Panorama 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Film '96 11:00 The World Today 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Panorama 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Auction 3:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC World News 5:10 Newsday

### CHANNEL V

7:00am Newsday VJ Supriya 8:00 Junior Start VJ Tey 9:00 Prime By Frame 12:00noon The Hot VJ Luke 1:00 By Gossard VJ Tey 2:00 Revue VJ Supriya 3:00 By Gossard VJ Alessandra 4:30 By Demand VJ Tey 5:30 Revue VJ Supriya 6:30 The Vibe VJ Luke 7:30 First Day VJ Tey 8:00 By Gossard VJ Alessandra 9:00 The Best Of Ek Ka Tera 9:30 Top Of The Pops 10:00 By Gossard VJ Alessandra 10:30 First Day VJ Tey 11:00 Revue VJ Supriya 11:30 The Vibe VJ Tey 12:00 Over the Edge 12:30 Launchpad 1:30 Special Easy 2:00 By Demand VJ Tey 3:00 Prime By Frame

### STAR PLUS

6:30am Vulture 7:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 7:30 G.I. Joe 8:00 Saber Rider And The Star Sherri 8:30 The Adventures of Black Beauty 9:00 Aerobics 9:30 Style 9:30 Nanny and the Professor 10:00 Mr Belvedere 10:30 Yan Can Cook 11:00 For Your Entertainment 11:30 Gabriela 12:30 Santa Barbara 1:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 2:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 3:00 Remington Steele 4:00 Yan Can Cook 4:30 For Your Entertainment 5:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 5:30 The New Lassie 6:00pm Last In Space 7:00 Home & Away 7:30 Entertainment Tonight 8:00 MASH 8:30 The Flying Doctors 9:30 The Extraordinary 10:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 11:00 Santa Barbara 12:00pm Hard Copy 12:30 Baywatch 1:30 Krikey! 2:30 Entertainment Tonight 3:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 4:00 Hard Copy 4:30 Home and Away 5:00 The Sullivan 5:30 Gabrielle

### STAR Sports

7:30 World Wrestling Federation Action Zone 8:30 WFLA Highlights 9:00 The Asian Football Show 10:00 Formula One World Grand Prix 10:05 Canadian Grand Prix

### STAR MOVIES

7:30am Action: Assault on Pre-City 10:00 Arac Substitues 9:30 Family Heart of a Child PG (Arabic Subtitles) 11:30 Classic Baby Takes A Bow PG Hindi Subtitles 11:30 Comedy: Doctor In Clover 15 Hindi Subtitles 3:30 Family: Molly The Smiley Dog 12 Hindi Subtitles 5:30 Classic White Feather 12 Hindi Subtitles 7:30 Family A Summer To Remember 12 Hindi Subtitles 9:00 Hollywood 10:00 Action: The Boys From Brazil Hindi Subtitles 11:15 The Bulletin 11:30 Comedy: Just Like A Woman 187 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Action: Aliens (Directors Cut) (Arabic Subtitles) 3:30 Documentary: 100 yrs of Cinema Japan 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 5:30 Film Club: Crystal Heart 18 (Arabic Subtitles)

### ZEE TV

5:30am Infotainment (TMM) 6:00 News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED Naya A To Z 7:30 ZED Network 8:00 ZED Naya A To Z 8:30 Hum Hume Kaamyaab 9:00 Insight 9:30 Gaane Anjane 10:00 Light Khana Khazana 10:30 Celeste

### PTV

8:00am Tawaf Aur Tarjuman Hamdani 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabar 8:45 Beauty Care 8:50 Fun Kadda 9:10 Dhanak & Health



Baywatch on Star Plus, Tonight at 12:30

11:00 Close Up: Anakshri 11:30 Nirma Aaha 12:00 Mr. Minto 12:30 TMMK 1:00 ZED Chota Bheem 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Tara 3:00 Film Chakkor 3:30 Maais 4:00 Neralak Ashvanya 4:30 Rasma Spread Ek Minute 5:00 ZED Chota Bheem 5:30 Do Se Dhahe Teen 6:00 It's My Show 6:30 Through the Gears 7:00 Captain Cook Shaah Dawat 7:30 Gaane Anjane 8:00 Film Deshwa 8:30 Hum Paanch 9:00 Sallab 9:30 Tara 10:00 Haseeratin 10:30 News Roundup 11:00 Ghoradua 11:30 Tamar 12:00 Darsar 12:30 TVS Se Re Ge Ma 1:00 17 Shirley Road 1:30 Gal azee 2:00 Love Stories 2:30 Infotainment (TMM)

### SONY ET

9:00am Gaane Anjane 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 Dream Of

Jeannie 10:30 Public Keya Bola 11:00 Penchan 11:30 Cine Matri nee Hindi Feature Film 2:30pm Kismet 3:00 Zameen Asman 3:30 Meri Aashiqui 4:00 400 Soof Wheel Of Fortune 4:30 In Be Hanuman 5:00 10 Cava Lovers 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Dennis The Menace 6:30 I Dream Of Jeannie 7:00 Mere Message Meri Geet 7:30 Gaane Anjane 8:00 Surf Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Cine Prime Hindi Feature Film 11:30 Jagr 12:00pm Apne Jaise Types 12:30 Siddhi 1:00 Sunday Ki Sunday 1:30 Mere Message

Meri Geet 2:00 Khoya Khoya Chand 8:05am Jamnadin 8:20 Banoon 8:30 Ogo Nilanaga 9:00 Janani 9:30 TBA 10:00 Adhunik Gaan 10:15 Instrumental Music 12:30 Prache 1:00 Janani (Serial) 1:30 Bangla Movie Club Film Show 5:05 Science Prog 5:30 News 5:35 The Play 6:00 Pali Katha 6:30 Chiranjiv 6:55 Amake Dekhun 7:30 Bangla Sambad 7:55

Umrutan 8:00 Param Porush Ramkrishna 8:30 Naari 9:00 Policer Dary Theke (Drama Serial) 9:30 Nahi Gayer Daryta (Serial) 10:00 Bangla Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed

### EL TV

00:30am Lata Mangeshkar Special 01:30 Love Love Love 02:30 Tarane Aur Fasane 03:30 Jeeten De Special 04:30 Hanste Hanste 05:30 Lata Mangeshkar Special 06:30 Love Love Love 07:30

Tarane Aur Fasane 08:30 Jeeten De Special 09:30 Hanste Hanste 10:30 Awar Nahi Andaz Wah 11:30 Scandal 12:00 Music Time 1:00am Apeh Dastan Har Yah 2:00 Khatun-e-Kuma Speed 3:00 Shudh Detergent Kar 3:30 Sorry Meri Lorry 4:00 Jawab Do 4:30 Namaskar 5:00 Froots His My Choice 5:30 Jarbat 6:30 Ched Chaud 7:30 Sargam 8:30 Godey Storevel Film Chant 8:30 Teen Do Paanch 9:00 Drem Hit The Hit Hai 9:30 Instinct Punish Khatera 10:30 Newsline 11:00 Geet Bahar 12:00 Tarannum

### ZEE CINEMA

8:30 Hit Hit Hit Hit 9:00 Tarana 9:30 Romance (Cast: Kuma Saavari, Padmini) 12:15 Box Office 12:45 Manash (Cast: Vinod Khanna, Yogita Bali) 3:30 pm Hollywood To Bollywood 4:00 Qurban Rang Layagi (Cast: Sanjay Dutt, Poonam) 6:45 Divi Aur Durga (Cast: Shammy, Ravi) 9:30 Caste 10:00 Baba Kabutar (Cast: Ashok Kumar, Rabha Sultan) 12:45 am Badnam Farishta (Cast: Sona Atom P)

## Garfield®



### James Bond

BY JIM FLEMING

DRAWING BY MARK

BOND'S WIRE-TAIL NERVES SLACKEN TO A DANGEROUS BOREDOM AS SCARAMANGA'S 'STOCKHOLDERS' BANQUET SHOWS SIGNS OF TURNING INTO AN EXPENSIVE FLOP...

THIS PARTY'S GOING OVER LIKE A LEAD BALLOON! C'MON — JAZZ TRUMPET — LIMEY! WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GETTING PAID FOR?

## by Jim Davis



THIS IS NOT A GOOD SIGN

HEH HEH HEH

ALL RIGHT, MR. SCARAMANGA, IT'S LIVEN UP THE SHOW... GIVE ME A HUNDRED-DOLLAR BILL — AND THAT GOLDEN GUN OF YOURS!