How to Utilise Taka 100 Crore Agricultural Subsidy Fund?

Some Preliminary Suggestions

HE present government where ese is committed to promote During the last few years. agricultural production, espethe development of agricially rice production had stagculture sector, and also to protect the interests of the nated while population has been increasing, requiring farming community. It has about additional two million been a sensible commitment in view of the fact that over 60 per mouths to feed every year. If the country can earn enough forcent of the country's labour eign exchange through export of force are engaged in this sector, commodities in which it has a which still accounts for onethird of the GDP. One of the competitive edge and import the policies chosen to assist the derequired foodgrains the outvelopment of this sector is to come would be desirable. But if provide subsidy, though the this is not considered feasible nature and extent of this subor tilk such time this is sidy has not been clearly spelt achieved, the country may face serious problems (e. g sharp rise out. Therefore, the expectation in the world price of cereal, was that the current budget mismanagement in the hanwould provide clear guidelines dling of the food imports and internal distribution etc.) The current budget seems to

ity through the provision of achieving self-sufficiency in food production becomes a le-'Taka 100-crore agricultural subsidy fund'. The fund is exgitimate national goal. How can the proposed subsidy pected to be utilised mainly for the following purposes, as outfund contribute to achieving this objective? The two proxilined in the Annual Budget Statement (1996-97): (a) To submate reasons generally identified for recent stagnation in sidize 80 per cent of interest rice production are (a) the slowcost on the credit for the purchase of irrigation equipment down in the expansion of irriand other agricultural machingated area which can be atery: (b) To rehabilitate farmers tributed to the decline in the affected by natural calamities; number of DTWs in operation (c) To provide support for stabinot amply compensated by the lizing input and output prices increased use of STW in reand (d) To provide grants for sponse to the privatization of fuel and infrastructure for the market for irrigation command area development to equipment, and (b) inadequate encourage efficient use of irriuse of fertilizers and their ungation equipment. balanced use, with adverse im-Critics of the budget had pact on soil fertility.

have dispensed the responsibil-

The subsidy fund, therefore, pointed out how inadequate this fund is compared to the recorrectly identifies the irrigaquirement of the sector. True, tion equipment owners as the the amount is small, only 0.8 recipients of subsidy. Interest per cent of the development on the bank credit for purchase budget. Nevertheless, and apof irrigation equipment will be subsidized. This measure, even propriate utilization of this fund is important because its if fully successful, can have litproper utilization, and a tle effect on the expansion of irdemonstration of positive imrigation. Use of credit for the purchase of STW has been quite pacts emanating from appropriate utilization of this fund insignificant. Demand for such can justify the allocation of credit is limited not only belarger funds in the future. cause of high rate of interest, The statements made in the but mainly because of procedubudget are too general in nature ral difficulties in the procureand lacks a definite programme ment of the loan. Moreover, to ensure a productive use of the purchase of STWs are within subsidy fund. Therefore, it calls farmers reach without any for specific suggestions for best credit support while DTWs are possible allocation of the fund not profitable even with a subamong competing demands for sidy on interest. Very few DTW rapid development of the sector. has been privately purchased The discussion is initiated here after the withdrawal of subsidy to stimulate further thinking on the price of DTW. Therefore,

and better suggestions, We begin by expressing our considerable reservations relating to item (b) above, that is utilizing the fund to assist the farmers in times of disaster and natural calamities. Using the subsidy fund for this purpose is at best 'unfair'. One does not know how severely a disaster may hit the farmers and depending on the severity of the disaster, quite a large part of the subsidy fund may be required to rehabilitate them. It will be unwise to use a subsidy fund', earmarked for development, for relief and rehabilitation of disaster affected people.

along these lines for alternative

This brings us to the question of what is the real objective of this fund and what is actually meant by protecting the interest of the farming community. A simple interpretation will be to ensure the development of agriculture in a way that would not be promoted by the free market. In doing so, the equity aspect should receive due considerations, which requires that the small and marginal farmers can duly participate in the process of agricultural develop-

We do not intend to enter into a debate here whether subsidy to agriculture is justified or not. While a whole set a arguments can be made about the undesirability of subsidy and for making the economy efficient and competitive, the urge for providing agricultural subsidy as proposed by the present government has its roots some-

Even if the entire interest payment is subsidized, only a small amount of the 100 crore subsidy fund will be needed.

Therefore, the attempt towards

it is reasonable to assume that

the proposed subsidy is meant

for past loans. The owner

farmer can invest the fund thus

'saved, in expanding the area ir-

rigated. But most likely he will

have a large number of alterna-

tive uses of that fund and irriga-

tion may not be a priority. On

the other hand, the provision of

subsidy on the past loans have a

distorting effect in the man-

agement of institutional credit

as it raises expectation that the

subsidy may be extended to

other categories of loans and

even to cover the principal as

However, the amount that

can be utilized for this purpose

is rather small, assuming that

the support is confined to re-

payment of past loans. The

amount depends on how much

loan willibe repaid during the

current war. During the period

1988-89 to 1993-94, about 125

crore take has been extended by

various banks as loan for the

purchase of minor irrigation

equipment Assuming an aver

age rate interest of 15 per cent

per annum, repayment of inter-

est that will be due on the entire

amount of principal mentioned

above, is Taka 18.75 crore. Now.

the entire overdue installments

are not paid. The rate of recov-

ery of loans during the past five years on agricultural loan has

been about 17 per cent. At this

rate, only 3.20 crore taka will

be paid in interest on the above

loan. If the recovery rate is 50

per cent then the required

amount of interest repayment

is calculated to be 9.38 crores.

What may be considered a good use for the rest of the fund? A subsidy on agricultural inputs? An indirect reference to this and output subsidy by way of price support have been made in the budget statement. Let us examine what choices we have on this front.

Regarding the choice between price support for output and input subsidy, the arguments generally favour the latter, as either/or policy. Without going into those arguments, one may simply refer to the failure of the past foodgrain procurement programmes in this country to support output prices during the harvest period. Moreover, price support can help only the surplus farmers at the expense of net buyers of rice, who constitute the largest segment of the farming community in rural Bangladesh. Input subsidy would not be recommended ei-

NCE again the nation re-

Nazrul Islam, on the occasion of

his anniversary of death. Po-

pular as "rebel poet" he was a

versatile genius featuring as the

pioneer poet of Hindu-Muslim

unity, of the revival of Islam and

of the Indian independence mo-

vement from the British colo-

nial rule. He appeared in the

literary firmament of Bengal

like a comet illuminating its

horizons and by his masterful

pen enriched all its branches.

Though he was then inspired by

the poet laureate Rabindranath

Tagore he was not an imitator,

rather he rejuvenated the lan-

guage, adding Arabic and Per-

Born on 11th Jaistha, the

25th of May 1899 in Churulia in

the district of Burdwan, Nazrul

had to pass his early life in dis-

tress. His father Kazi Faquir,

Ahmed and mother Zaheda

Khatun called him Dukhu

(meaning sorrow) Mia. At the age

of eight Dukhu Mia lost his fa-

ther and the hard struggle for

survival began at that early stage

of life. During his lower primary

education he became inclined to

religious study and in the pro-

cess became well versed in Ara-

bic. He learnt Persian from his

Nazrul had to take a job in a

bakery at Taka 5/- a month to

earn fus living. There, he joined

a local theatrical troupe known

as Lette and composed and sang

songs for them. From there he

was discovered by a police officer

who took him to Mymensingh

and admitted him to a school in

Darirumpur. But he left that

school, went to Raniganj and got

admitted to a high school of

Asansol. There he found the fa-

mous writer Sailajananda as his

classmate. But before his En-

trance examination the World

War I began and Nazrul joined

the army. Within two years he

was promoted to the post of Hav-

ilder. The sufferings of human-

ity during the war created great

impact on the poet's mind and he

began to write revolutionary po-

began to write poems for differ-

ent periodicals. And for his

poem Agamoni he was jailed for

one year. Even from inside the

jail he wrote many more flery

against social injustice and op-

pression. He was dismissed from

the army. Then he continued his

writings unabatedly for long 20

From military camps Nazrul

uncle Bazle Karim.

sian words for fiery meaning.

called and paid tribute to

our national poet Kazi

by Rushidan Islam Rahman and Quazi Shahabuddin ther if one intends to operate strictly on a efficiency criterion. But in the present context, the choices faced, as mentioned earlier, is not one of efficient allocation of resources among various sectors, but to distribute the already allocated 'subsidy fund' to ensure its optimum use in order to overcome the current stagnation in crop production and for achieving self-sufficiency in food produc-

subsidy on fertilizers and how it compares with subsidy on other inputs. Within the present choice set, subsidy on fertilizer can have a positive impact. Value of additional output that can be generated with a kilogram of fertilizer (the value of marginal product of fertilizer) far outweighs the price of that unit of fertilizer. Therefore, a ten per cent subsidy on fertilizers can have a net positive impact on incremental rice output in the economy. The problem of providing such a subsidy is that it will be difficult to administer.

One has to consider here the

A reduction in the mill-gate price of urea is almost entirely absorbed by the dealers. This has been amply demonstrated during the fertilizer crisis of 1994-95. It may be easier to implement a subsidy on the imported fertilizer (TSP and MP) which are also used in much smaller quantities. A wide publicity of the government subsidy on the imported fertilizers will help the farmers to ensure that the traders offer the correct price. In fact, the importers enjoying the flexibility to increase the amount that can be imported, may find it profitable to lower the prices of imported fertilizer so that a larger amount may be sold which

would raise their total profit. There are additional justifications for providing subsidy to TSP and MP. Currently the proportion of urea used per hectare is more than the recommended ratio. A reduction in the price of TSP and MP will create a favourable price regime which would go a long way in correcting the current imbalance in

fertilizer use in the country. On the basis of current use of

TSP [1.10 lakh tons] and MP (1.50 lakh tons) and their current prices, a ten per cent subsidy on TSP and MP would require a total fund ranging between Tk-31 and Tk 33 crore depending on the assumed values of brice elasticity of fertilizer demand. The larger estimate (Tk 33 crores) has assumed a proportionate increase in the demand for these fertilizers in response to price change (unitary value of elasticity of fertilizer demand). The increase in demand may be less than proportionate; in that case, the amount of subsidy fund required is estimated to be Tk 31 crores, if price elasticity of de-

mand is -0.5. The most promising field where such programmes can be identified involves expansion of irrigation. Recent deceleration in the irrigation coverage has been largely due to the drastic slowdown in the fielding of new DTW and a large percentage of existing DTWs going

many of which had not yet been recovered. His compositions also included Gazals. Shyama Sangeet, Baishnab Geetika and Islami songs. He was also a prolific prose writer and wrote essays, short stories, dramas. He continued his writing up to 1941. The government of India honoured him with Jagattarini and Padma Bhushan awards.

In 1941 he became paralysed lost both his voice and mental balance, his revolutionary pen stopped for ever. He lived the last 34 years of his life as a mute spectator. He was sent to London and Vienna for treatment by the government of India. But in vain. He didn't recover.

In 1972 Nazrul was brought to Bangladesh as an honoured guest by granting him Bangladesh nationality. He was admitted to Dhaka PG Hospital for treatment. The University of Dhaka honoured him with the degree of D Lit. The government Bangladesh honoured him with the Ekushe Padak in 1976. Special prayer was offered throughout the whole country for his recovery. But on 29th August, 1976 he breathed his last leaving all of us in deep bereavement. Honouring his wish, to be buried near a mosque to hear the Muazzin's call for prayers, he was laid to eternal rest in the front vard of the Dhaka University Mosque. Every day many visitors visit his stately grave and place wreaths on it. On his birth and death anniversaries national homage is being paid to him commemorating his great contributions in inspiring us for the struggle of independence and for enriching our mother tongue with his versatile genius.

Many of Nazrul's writings have been lost due to his prolonged illness and unmindfulness. For the recovery of such manuscripts and further research on his multidimensional genius the Nazrul Institute has been established in Dhanmondi, Dhaka where students are also given academic scholarships for special studies on his contributions. In 1988 four posts of Nazrul Professors have been cre ated in four major universities of Bangladesh. Many schools and colleges have been established in his name in the capital and outside. On the occasion of may not be out of place to request the authorities of the Nazrul Institute to publish English ver stons of more of his prominent Nazrul was most famous for writings for the inquisitive for

It is possible to revive the use of the existing DTWs which have gone out of operation due to mechanical problems (lack of spare parts, non-availability of repair facilities etc.) and/or due to lack of profitability ' caused by a host of factors. In areas where STWs have driven the DTWs out of operation, it will not be possible or even desirable to make the DTWs operational. In other cases, if these can be repaired at a reasonable cost and made operational, the

already incurred heavy sunk

cost will yield a return to the

DAE/ATIA Census data

society.

(1994-95) shows that there are about 34 thousand DTWs in the field, of which about 7500 thousands are not in operation. If it is assumed that 50 per cent of these DTWs can be made operational through provision of spare parts, repair facilities, and undertaking measures for ensuring profitability, then out of all non-operating DTWs. 3750 machines can be put into operation. It is difficult to estimate the fund that will be required for providing repair facilities. For actual implementation of the scheme, even if the repair costs can be estimated, it is extremely difficult to ascertain how much subsidy can ensure its profitability. Profitability depends among others, on the command area reached by a DTW and the efficiency of on-farm water management, A heavy subsidy may attract individuals who can maximize private profit through exorbitant water

charges without maximising

agricultural production from

Therefore, an attempt should

DTW investment.

be made to link the extent of subsidy with the area covered by irrigation from a DTW and/or the number of farmers participating in irrigator's group. It can be ensured if the management of DTWs is vested on suitable institutions. NGOs operating in the local area offer one such choice. Working through NGOs will be worthwhile if additional expenses for the management of DTWs are minimal. Currently PKSF (Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation) is disbursing funds to small local NGOs who retail the fund to landless households. This experience can be utilized for extending credit to NGOs for operating DTWs. Past experience of such NGO operated DTWs show that they often fail to vield a net profit after paying for the loan mistanments on the borrowed capital and the operation/maintenance costs. Costs can be reduced by assigning the responsibility of management to actual users group rather than to groups/individuals who are not tarmers.

The extreme case of support offered for operating a DTW would be to provide a fund for overhauling the machine as well as for maintenance which will be proportional to the area irrigated. A rough estimate of the expenses thus incurred are (a) Taka ten thousand for repair and overhauling plus (b) Taka 500 for maintenance, per hectare of area irrigated. Assuming that the average command area of a DTW is 20 hectares, the total cost of support amounts to Tk twenty thousand per DTW, which if produces a net additional value of crops of around Taka three thousand per hectare (figures obtained through recent surveys), the expenditure is well justified. These are obviously his 20th anniversary of death it very rough estimates, which can be refined using locationspecific information on installed DTWs in different regions of Bangladesh.

Even accounting for the subsidies on interest on past loans

for the purchase of irrigation equipment and on fertilizers as well as on repair and maintenance of DTW as suggested above, a large part of the 100-crore subsidy fund will remain unutilized, total amount required being around Taka 50 crores. Unless additional concrete programmes are chalked out, even this small subsidy fund may not be fully utilized which will badly reflect upon the capacity of the government to implement its programmes. A few other channels of support of non-conventional nature are

suggested below: (a) A subsidy on transport cost of fertilizer for the remote areas with less developed infrastructure. This will be specially helpful for those areas where the cost of smuggling across the border is less than the cost of transporting to farmers within the country. The amount of subsidy will have to be calculated on the basis of the difference between these costs on which we do not have readily available information.

(b) Support for repair and maintenance of small flood control, drainage and irrigation (FCDI) projects which have inadequate funds for this purpose. Evaluation of small FCDI projects by BIDS has shown that many such projects can derive large benefit from construction of small supplementary structures and provision of repair and maintenance facili-(c) Seasonal credit support to

small farmers who can rent land on a seasonal basis from large landowners and buy water STWs/DTW from owner/managers to grow addi tional high value crops in sea sons when rice is not grown by the owners of the land. (d) Special extension services

for not only how to grow nonconventional crops but also on the organizational aspect of how to get access to land, water and credit for these purposes.

(e) A plan should be worked out from the beginning where a number of substantially large sized investments are identified which can be undertaken at the end of the year, if the above programmes do not exhaust the entire subsidy fund. An obvious choice for this type of investment is to initiate DTW projects in new areas where DTW is the only feasible mode of irrigation. About 130 thanas have al ready been identified with such aguifer conditions.

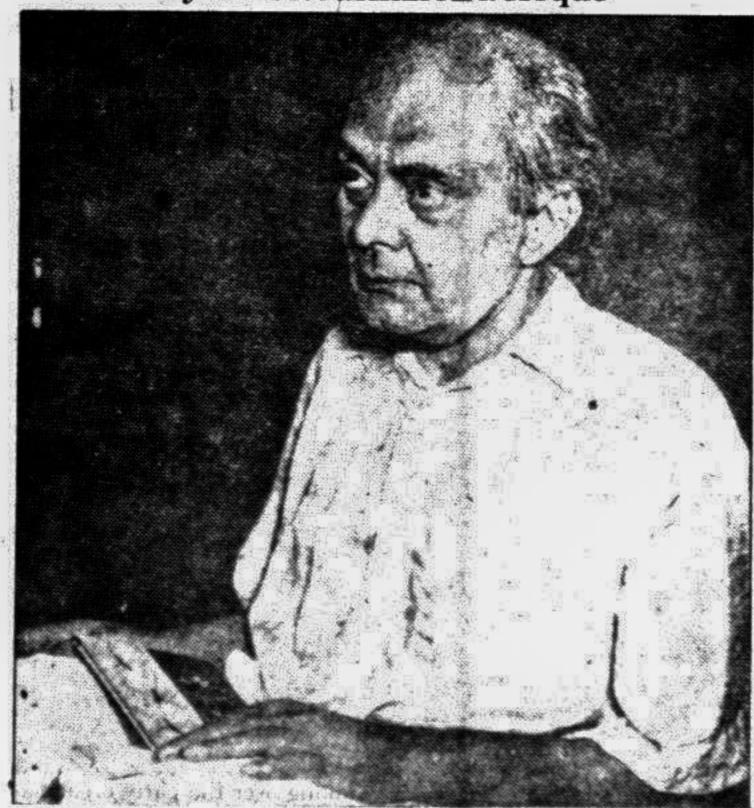
The above exercise reveals that it is difficult to choose appropriate interventa to green for absorbing such a small subsidy fund. The choice is constrained because of the doubts about the managerial efficiency of the existing institutions to implement them in a desirable manner. A demonstration of such efficiency by making proper use of this year's fund can pave the way for allocating larger subsidy funds in the fu-

Finally, it needs to be emphasized here that a programme such as "the 100-crore subsidy fund", although a step in the right direction, may make only a marginal contribution to growth and equity in Bangladesh agriculture. To overcome the recent stagnation in agricultural production, a more comprehensive programme for the medium and the long term is needed, which should take into consideration such factors as the resource base, technology choice and agronomic constraints for exploitation of future production potential of the country.

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The authors are currently

Tribute to Nazrul by Prof Roushan Ara Hoque



His first prose was Baunduler Atmakahini or the autobiography of a vagabond which was remarkable for its style. He composed innumerable poems and songs which were published in many volumes. In his poems love for the distressed humanity. ultimate triumph of truth over falsehood, and hatred for violence and injustice have been expressed. In 1921 his most famous poem, 'Bidrohi' or 'The Rebel' was published in a weekly magazine. Bijli. It created thundering impact on the mind of the readers. Later on it was reprinted in Muslim Bharat and Dhumketo. Nazrul's own bi-weekly magazine. And for this fiery poem he came to be known as The Rebel Poet as in it he had expressed himself as the most powerful who was determined to destroy the entire universe if the torture and oppression on humanity was not stopped. His love for poems inspiring the poor to rise humanity has also been expressed in his famous poems like Dandrija and Sarbahara. He was the first poet who wrote for the

light for their equal rights. However, poet Sukanto is also famous for his poems on the have-

Nazrul was a pioneer poet of the revival of Muslims. He wrote many poems inspiring the demoralised Muslims to rise up and fight to regain their earlier high esteem that helped them conquer almost the entire Asia and part of Africa and Europe. He also wrote many poems encouraging Hindu-Muslim unity. Nazrul dreami of an universe where there will be no class discrimination and the entire humanity will sing the song of universal brotherhood. By that time his health had been deteriorated and in his last reception address in 1941, in a very athetic voice. he told. If I cannot write or talk to you any more then please forgive me, and remember that one restless boy came in your midst with a high vision for its fulfilment. But he had to leave this world with his dream unfulfilled Nart. Manush. Kuli Majur. and his distressed heart left you crying in silence.

downtrodden inspiring them to composing innumerable songs eign readers.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Thursday 29th August (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes

BTV

3:00 Opening Announcement, Al-Quran, Programme Summary 3:10 Recitation from the Geeta 3:15 Re-telecast of selected pro gramme from TV Archive 4:00 News in Bangla 4:15 Khelar Jagot 4:45 Cartoon Film: Tom And Jery 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 National Television School Debate 6:00 News in Bangia 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 Janmabhumi 10:35 Film Show: The Equalizer 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Fridayis 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 White Hear 10:00 BBC Newsday 1:00 BBC * World Headlines 1:05 Madness 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Airport 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Jeremy Clarkson's Motorworld 4:00 BBC Newsdesk 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 Horizon 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newshour Asia and Pacific 8:30 Time Out : Raymon's Blanc Mange 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 White Heat 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: The Sky At Night 11:00 The World Today 1:00mm BBC World Headlines 1:05 Correspondent 2:00 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 5:10 News-



CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame By Frame 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 100 Jump Start VJ Trey 9:00 Frame by Frame 11:30 The Vitte n Mauritius VJ Luke 12:00 Re vind VJ Sophiya 1:00 Demand /J Trey 2:00 Frame By Frame 2:30 First Day First Show 3:00 BPL Ove 4:00 Planet Ruby 4:30 By Demand VJ Trey 5:30 Music Update Tokyo 6:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 6:30 Every cay alert Lo-1 7:00pm Big Bang VJ Alessandra 7:30 Every day alert Lo-2 7:35 Big Ban ; contin-ued 8:00 Planet Ruby 8:30 Every day alert Lo-3 8:33 The Vibe 9:00 Videocon Flashback 9:30 Every day alert Lo+4 9:33 Top of the Pops 10:00 First Day

Frame By Frame STAR PLUS

First Show 10:30 So al Curry

11:00 Classic Rock 12:00mn Big

Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00

Haysah 2:00 By Den and VJ

Trey 3:00 Big Bing VJ

Alessandra 4:30 BPUC ye 5:30

6:30am Voltron 7:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 7:30 Gl Joe 8:00 Saber Rider And The Star Sherrif 8:30 The Advertures Of Black Beauty 9:00 Am bics Oz Style 9:30 Nanny and he Professor 10:00 Mr Belviside le 10:30 Burt Wolfis Menus 11 E Fea-

tures Striptease 11:30 Gabrielle 12:30noon Santa Barbara 1:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 2:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 3:00 Remington Steele 4:00 Burt Wolfis Menus 4:30 E! Features Striptease 5:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 5:30 The Adventures Of Black Beauty 6:00pm Lost in Space 7:00 Home and Away 7:30 Charles in Charge 8:00 MASH 8:30 21 Jump Street 9:30 The X-Files 10:30 The Bold and The Beautiful 11:00 Santa Barbara 12:00mn The New Twillight Zone 12:30 Beverly Hills 90210 1:30 The Fall Guy 2:30 E! Features Striptease 3:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 4:00 Hooperman 4:30 Home and Away 5:00 The Sullivans 5:30 Gabrielle

STAR Sports

6:00am LIVE US OPEN Tennis 1996 From Flushing Meadow, New York, USA Day 3 Night Time Session Women's Rd 2 Men's Wemen's & Mixed Doubles Rd 1 9:00 SOC: 1996 Pro Beach Soccer New Brighton 4 10:00 Gillette World Sport Special 12 10:30 Spark 8 11:30 World Windsurfing H/L-5 12:00 World Superbike Championship 1996 From Sugo, Japan 1:30 World Cup Classic Matches 1978 Argentine v France 3:30 Ten US Open Tennis 1996 From Flushing

Meadow. New York. USA Day

3 Night Time Session Women's Rd 2 Men's, Women's & Mixed Doubles Rd 1 7:00 World Wrestling Federation Raw 8:00 GLF . 1996 Omega Tour Canon Singapore Open H/L 9:00 Ten LIVE US Open Tennis 1996 10:00 Ten: Cont'd Live US Open Tennis 1996 From Flushing Meadow, New York, USA Day 4 Men's & Women's Round 2 End Time TBC 2:00 US PGA Tour NEC World Series of Golf Day 4 Cut to 90' 3:30 Spark 4:30 Trans World Sport.

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Family The Secret Adventures of Tomthumb (15) (Arabic Subtitles) 8:15 Family Goldilocks and the Three Bears G (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Adventure Sea Dragon 12 (Arabic Subtitles) 11:30 Adventure Conquest of the Plannet of the Apes 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Classic: The Gang's All Here PG (Hindi Subbed) 3:30 Musical Celebration at Big Sur 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 4:30 Family Toys 15 (Hindi Subtities) 6:30 Classic Three Hundred Spartans G (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 US Top Ten 9:30 Romance Message From Nam (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Film Club: Jacknife 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Action The Messenger 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 3:30 Comedy: The Missionary 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 5:30 Action Blue Heat 18 (Arabic Subtitles)

ZEE TV

5:30 Suno Bhai Suno 6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED 8:30 Mere Ghar Āna Zindagi 9:00 Ghoomta Aaina 9:30 HFF 12:00 17 Shirley Road 12:30 Rasna Spread Ek Minute 1:00 ZED 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Tara 3:00 Filmi Chakkar 3:30 Captain Cook Shahi Dawat 4:00 Helpline 4:30 Nafrat 5:00 ZED 5:30 Teer Kaman 6:00 Hum Honge Kaamyab 6:30 Ad Mad Show

7:00 Low Calorie Show 7:30 Gaane Anjaane 8:00 Rasna Kya Scene Hai 8:30 Colgate Gel Yodiee Yo 9:00 Gopaliee 9:30 Dastaan 10:00 Umeed 10:30 The News 11:00 Mano Ya Na Mano 11:30 Hum Paanch 12:00 Tara 12:30 Parampara 1:00 To be announced 1:30 Beeiee Ke PG 2:00 Celeste 2:30 TMM 4:00 Zee Horror Show 4:30 Through the Gear 5:00 Jagran

PTV8:00am Tilawat Aur Tariuma/

Hamd/Naal 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Cut Piece 9:20 Aahang & Roshni 9:45 Phool. Chandi 10:05 Sona Chandi (Drama Serial) 10:30 Buttons & Rustys (Eng. Film) 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:19 Aabshaar (Music Programme) 11:55 Tele Play (Drama Serial) 12:45pm Qawaali 12:55 Quran-e-Hakeem & Bismillah 1:15 Mugaddar (Drama Serial) 2:00 Putihar (Drama Serial) 2:45 Perspective & Health Forum 3:40 Taleemi Maloomat 4:35 Aurat Aur Qanoon 5:05 Home Economics 5:25 Humaray Saath 5:55 Varna 6:25 Alou Courses 7:05 Muqabil Hai Aaina 7:20 Ainaik Wala Jinn 7:45 English News 8:05 Jawaan Sangeet 8:45 Eendhan (Drama Serial)

SONY ET

8:30am Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 | Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Ek Rang Lamhe Hazar 11:00 Ghaav (Serial) 11:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 2:30pm Kismat (Serial) 3:00 Zamin Asman (Serial) 3:30 Mere Message Meri Geet 4:00 Surf - Wheel of Fourtune (Game Show) 4:30 Faasle (Serial) 5:00 O'Maria 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Mere Message Meri Geet 6:30 Dennis The Menace 7:00 Premier 7:30 Dream of Jeannie 8:00 Surf Wheel Of Fourtune (Game

Show) 8:30 Serial 9:30 Hospital (Serial) 10:00 Cover Story 10:30 Taak Jhaak 11:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh 11:30 Yeh Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti (Serial) 12:00 Pehli Mulakat 12:30am Sunday Ki Sunday 1:00 Nirlop Rasoi Show 1:30 Jo Winner Wohi Sikander 2:00 Yeadon Ki Barat 2:30 Closed

DD 7

10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Classical Music 11:00 Dance 12:00 ETV

tra 1:00 Janani 2:30 Darpan 3:00 Eto Tuku Basha 5:05 Nepali Programme 5:30 News 5:35 Sahithya Samiskriti 6:00 Palli Katha 6:30 Chakrir Khabar 6:55 Ajab Saja 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Sur Sangeet 8:30 Deaw 9:00 Janani 9:30 Swapner Bazar 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed

Programme 12:30 Kalkata Bishi-

EL TV

00:30 Rajesh Khanna Special

Asha Bhonsle Special 05:30 Rajesh Khanna Special 06:30 Ched Chad 07:30 Music Time 08:30 Pyar Hi Pyar 09:30 Asha Bhonsee Special 10:30 The Music Show 11:00 Namaskar 11:30 Shatrani 12:00 Top Of The Pops 12:30 Brigadier Balwant Bhawan 1:00 Aaya Saawan 2:00 Guzra Hua Zamana 3:00 Wonder Wings Amar Prem 3:30

Chehre 4:00 Akanksha 4:30

01:30 Ched Chad 02:30 Music

Time 03:30 Pvar Hi Pvar 04:30

Liberty Public Demand 9:30 Gambler 10:00 Trailors 10:30 Stand-by 10:40 Silsila 11:00 Itis My Choice 11:30 Goderi Storewel Fokmi Chaat 12:00 Newsline

ZEE CINEMA

Song Yatra 5:00 Yong Buzz

05:30 Devotional 6:30 Jitendra

Special 7:30 Kal Bhai Aaj Bhi

8:00 Fauii 8:50 Haseen Pal 9:30

6:30 Hit Fit Hai 7:00 TBA 9:00

Rowdy (Telgu) 9:15 Songs 10:00 ZAMANA KO DIKHANA HAI (Rishi Kapoor, Padmani) 12:45

Box Office 9:30 Prem Geet (Rai

Babar, Anita Rai) 12:15 Bolly-

wood 12:30 ZAKMEE (Sunil

Dutt, Rekha) 3:15 Songs 3:45

Sur Sangam (Java Pradha

Grish Kamad) 6:30 Rangoon

DHARMATMA (KANADA) 3:30 Najane Kyon 4:00 HER OON KA CHOR Mithun Bindiva



