Natural Resource Depreciation and Environmental Degradation

The Prick of the Cost

by Dr Fahmida Akter

THE importance of estimating the cost of natural resource depreciation and environmental degradation is enormous. In developing countries many natural resources are often used in an unsustainable way. Poverty, poorly defined resource rights and high population density lead to activities like land clearing, deforestation, overfishing, overgrazing and inappropriate cultivation practices.

Bangladesh, a developing country, depends on its natural resources for employment, revenues and foreign exchange. About 80 per cent of the population rely on the primary sector for their main economic activities. This puts tremendous pressure on the limited resources, degrading the environment. The important areas of environmental concern are decline in soil fertility, water and air pollution; degradation of natural forests, wetland and coastal environment. The causes of environmental degradation can be identified as industrial pollution, excessive use of chemical fertiliser, excessive exploitation of natural resources for commercial purpose, deforestation, flood and other natural hazards.

High population growth and massive poverty are also important factors of environmental degradation. The link between population change and environmental degradation has been established in various works (see, for example, the survey of studies on deforestation in Brown K and Pearce D W (eds), 1994: *The Causes of Deforestation: The Economic and Statistical Analysis of the Factors Giving Rise to the Loss of the Tropical Forests*, University College Press, London and University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver), although some authors have shown that rapid population growth is not a necessary cause of degradation and may even prompt technical change that improves the environment (Boserup E, 1981: *Population and Technological Change: A Case Study of Long-Term Trends*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago; English J, Tiffen M and Mortimore M, 1994: *Land Resource Management in Machakos District, Kenya 1930-90*, World Bank Environment Paper No 5, World Bank, Washington DC). But Bangladesh appears to fit the more traditional models of 'vicious circles' in which population change seems to exacerbate policy failure and other factors in degrading the environment.

In well developed market economies the quality of the environment is an important factor in market transactions. For example, if the environmental quality in a residential area deteriorates people tend to move out of the area and the value of the houses in the area goes down. In developing countries environmental quality has always received less attention. However, it is now well established that environmental degradation imposes a huge burden on the economy and the society (shown in, for example, Repetto R, Magrath W, Wells M, Beer C and Rossini F, 1989: *'Wasting Assets: Natural Resources in the National Accounts'* World Resource Institute, Washington DC; Bartelmus P, Lutz E and Schweinwest S, 1992: *Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting: A Case Study for Papua New Guinea* Environmental Working Paper No 54, The World Bank, Washington DC). Considering the acute environmental problems there has been a gradual emphasis towards an improved environmental situation in developing countries. It is only recently that the valuation of the depreciation of the environment in developing countries has commenced (for a summary see Pearce D W, Whittington D and Georgiou S, 1996: Economic Valuation of the *Environment in the Developing World*, Edward Elgor, Forthcoming).

But how the depreciation of natural resources and the degradation of the environment are to be valued is a question that has generated interest among the environmental economists for some time. Valuation of environmental assets is not easy since some are not traded in the market and, therefore, do not have the standard market prices. However, various non-market methods have been devised to value the environment. A value is put on environmental services in the same sense as it is put on marketed goods and services. Monetary valuation of environmental services underlies the fact that the environmental services are not free and infinite. At the micro level valuation can help identify the extent of a project's worth when restoration of a environmental quality is considered. Policy makers can use environmental regulatory tools such as taxation, subsidies and marketable permits on the basis of values of environmental commodities.

In Bangladesh the estimation of the economic value of resource degradation is important on many grounds: i) observing environmental degradation and conveying its importance to policy makers are two different things. To date, most of the concern about resource loss and environmental damage has been conveyed in terms of physical indicators. But environmental economics teaches that both the causes and the cures for environmental problems lie in the workings (or misworkings) of the economy, and hence the policy makers with power to change the trends are not to be found in Ministries of the Environment, valuable though such institutions are. They are found in Ministries of Finance, and the language of those Ministries is economics. Showing the quantitative extent of the *economic damage* from environmental change is thus very important if policies are to change; ii) depletion and damage tend to affect the poorest in the community simply because their dependence on natural resources is direct and immediate.

Thus, they will tend to rely on untreated water sources whereas the rich may have access to water treated in a treatment plant. The poor will rely on fuelwood, the rich on liquid fuels or even natural gas. While studies of *social incidence* of environmental damage are few and far between in developing countries (and there are not many in developed countries either), is seems fair to say that some of the monetary estimates of damage show up the real damage being done to the poorest sections of the community; iii) depletion of natural resources, if not managed properly, can easily lead to non-sustainability. The essence of this argument is that; especially for a resource intensive economy such as that of Bangladesh, depletion constitutes a reduction in the capital base of the economy.

If this reduction is not offset by investments in other productive capacity, then the economy risks being non-sustainable. It is important that, if environment is to degrade, there must be offsetting improvements in human and other capital resources. The scale of the needed reinvestment can be broadly indicated by the economic value of degradation less any net investment in other forms of capital.

In this context, estimating depreciation costs of fisheries, forests, natural gas and degradation cost air pollution we have found that all these resources do exhibit depreciation. Depreciation costs of pond, shrimp, subsistence and trawl fisheries are estimated to be 1.1 to 1.7 per cent of total GDP during the period 1983-90. The depreciation cost of the forestry sector (timber products only) during 1980-90 ranges from 0.1 to 0.5 per cent of total GDP while the depletion cost of natural gas varies from 0.3 to 5 per cent in 1990. The total cost of health risk due to particulate air pollution in Dhaka city varies from 2.4 per cent to 20.6 per cent of total GDP in 1990. Adding all types of depreciation together, it is found that total depreciation cost is 4 per cent of total GDP (Akter F, 1996: *The Economic Value of Natural Resource Depreciation and Environmental Degradation in Bangladesh*, PhD Dissertation, University College London, University of London).

This result has an implication for the savings and sustainability of Bangladesh. Gross saving is the gross of two important categories of capital consumption: *man-made capital* and *natural capital*. These elements represent the decline in the value of assets associated with their use. Therefore, they should be deducted to derive a measure of true saving or genuine saving. Genuine saving should also exclude net foreign borrowing which is used to finance investment and thus contributes to gross saving. Based on this concept, genuine saving of Bangladesh is found to be negative (- 1.5 per cent of GNP in 1990) implying that Bangladesh is mining its resources. A negative genuine saving also implies non-sustainability and welfare reduction of the country.

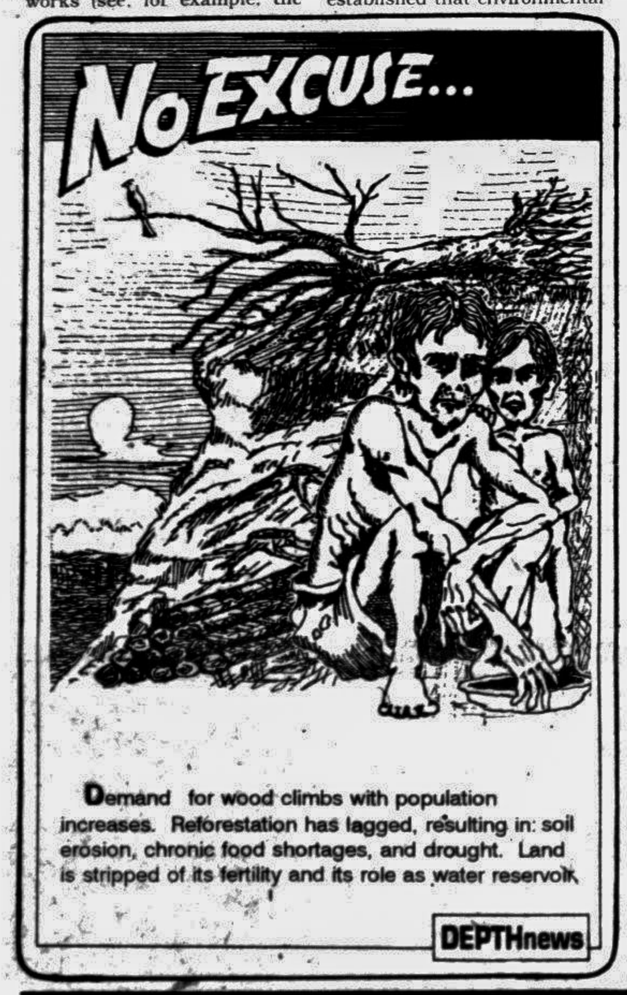
Policy implications of positive depreciation cost and negative genuine saving are obvious. Productive investments are needed to offset dis-saving. The *'quality'* of investment is important so that investments are made in the most productive sector. Traditionally, public investment in Bangladesh has been made in physical infrastructure and in many cases investment has been wasted. Human capital has got lower priority in Bangladesh which is manifest in the amount of expenditure in this sector.

For example, expenditure on education is only 1.6 per cent of GNP (1990). But human capital is the most important component of the capital stock in Bangladesh, comprising 79 per cent of total capital stock in Bangladesh (World Bank, 1995: *Monitoring Environmental Progress*, A Report on Working in Progress, Draft, Environment Department, Washington DC). So investment in human capital could be the best way to increase future well-being and to achieve sustainability.

The second policy priority should be the better management of environmental resources. In Bangladesh, natural resources matter not just because of the "direct dependency" effect but also because natural capital is an important component of the overall capital stock. *"Rent seeking"* from natural resources such as fisheries and forests are common in Bangladesh due to the existent policies on pricing and management of these resources. This encourages over-exploitation and low productivity of resources. It has to be ensured that rents go to the government and not to the individuals. The inefficient use of natural gas is reflected in the pricing of natural gas. Pricing of gas should be based on the *user cost* principle so that the customers pay the economic price. As far as air pollution is concerned enforcement of regulations and monitoring of the main sources of air pollution such as vehicles and industries are required to control emissions.

The execution of an exercise to estimate resource depreciation in Bangladesh is problematic due to the paucity of data. This lead us to go for partial estimates which are based on various assumptions. If and when data are available we can have a better picture of depreciation costs. However, our results give an indication of the extent of resource degradation and orders of magnitude for likely adjustments in the national accounts.

The writer is an environmental economist, currently working in an international organization.



Welfare Door Slams on Migrants and Needy

Mohamed Hamaludin writes from Miami

The US is making drastic cuts to social benefits paid to its poorest citizens. This includes barring immigrants from collecting welfare payments. The changes, says a Gemini News Service correspondent, reflect the influence of right-wingers and white-supremacist sentiment in an election year.

IF you plan to move to the United States, even as a legal immigrant, you had better make sure your sponsor will take care of you if you become sick, cannot find a job or have no money.

New laws passed by the US Congress have not only cut huge holes in the nation's 60-year-old social safety net, but have also given expression to anti-immigrant fervor by barring migrants from collecting most welfare benefits.

Even those already in the country — unless they obtain citizenship — will, within a year, lose food stamps and cash assistance that go to the poor, the elderly and the disabled.

President Bill Clinton, who vetoed two earlier Bills on the issue, agree to approve this one. But he has said he will send Congress proposals to amend the law in order to remove the anti-immigrant clause.

It is wrong, he said, for people to be permitted to enter the US and, after working, paying taxes and, in some cases, even fighting in the military, to be cut off from government assistance if they fall on hard times.

Clinton, however, may be taking up a hopeless cause. Anti immigrant sentiments are a feature of the current presidential campaign in which he is seeking re-election.

California has already passed laws preventing immigrants from receiving welfare, although the issue is currently stalled in the courts. Similar initiatives are being proposed in several other states.

These sentiments are part of an increasingly white-supremacist thread being woven into the national political fabric as more people come to believe that the US already has too many foreigners, that its immigration policy is too liberal and that it is time to start cutting back.

Those who want to close the door often feel immigrants are non-white and poor, will accelerate the presumed "browning" of the US and will run down its high standard of living.

Conservatives have insisted for years that the welfare state created in the 1930s has entrenched a cycle of dependency and does little to help people out of poverty. The argue that welfare benefits have been a prime reason for a growing rate of child birth among young, single women and a hard-core "underclass".

The welfare package includes housing and child care allowances, food stamps to be exchanged for basic foods, and help with college tuition. However, claimants have sometimes found it unappealing to seek and obtain employment and face the loss or sharp reduction of their welfare benefits. In some cases, new poorly-paid jobs have not provided enough to maintain existing living standards.

Even Clinton, a Democrat, promised in his 1992 campaign for the White House to "end welfare as we know it", However, it was not until the Republican Party won control of Congress two years ago, pledging, among other things, to take action on welfare, that serious moves were made to attack the system.

Clinton vetoed two Bills by the Congress because he saw them as having too harsh an effect on children. He approved this third one, no doubt because of election year politics but also because there is national dissatisfaction over the welfare system.

What the Republicans have done, however, is not simply to reform the system. They have severely reduced it. The changes include :

- A two-year limit for collecting welfare benefits, with a third year allowed for those who need additional training for jobs. There is a lifetime cap of four years of benefits.
- A three-month limit on food stamps for those able to work, with another three months available if they lose their jobs.
- A stipulation that people able to work must find jobs immediately or take a community service job.
- Limiting free health care for the poor to one year.
- Halving the extra benefits paid to a family in which a child is conceived and born while the parents are on welfare; there will be no additional benefits for any future children.
- Retaining a safety net for poor children, even if their parents are penalised for failing to meet the new rules. In such cases, the benefits will be paid to a third party, not the parents.
- Requiring teenage mothers to remain in school and live with their parents or another responsible adult in order to receive benefits, rather than being able to use welfare to set up home for themselves.

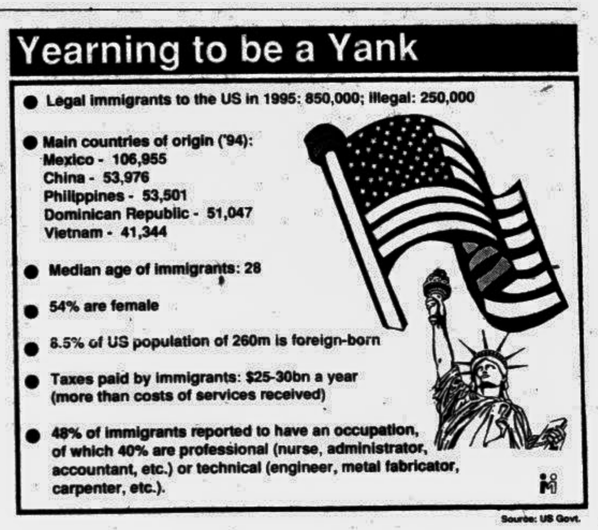
The new rules are expected to save the government $55 billion over six years, a powerful argument at a time of demands for cuts to the budget deficit.

While Republicans obviously hail the changes, many Democrats do not.

Republican Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York said: "To continue business as usual, as if all is well, would have been a kind of conspiracy to continue to keep people on the narcotic — a subtle destroyer of the human spirit."

His Democratic colleague Daniel Moynihan countered : "I wonder if the nation is ready for the profound social change that this legislation will set in motion."

The writer was formerly Guyana correspondent of the Caribbean News agency and managing editor of Guyana National Newspapers. He is now Editor of the Miami Times.



The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Thursday 19th September
(All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes

BTV

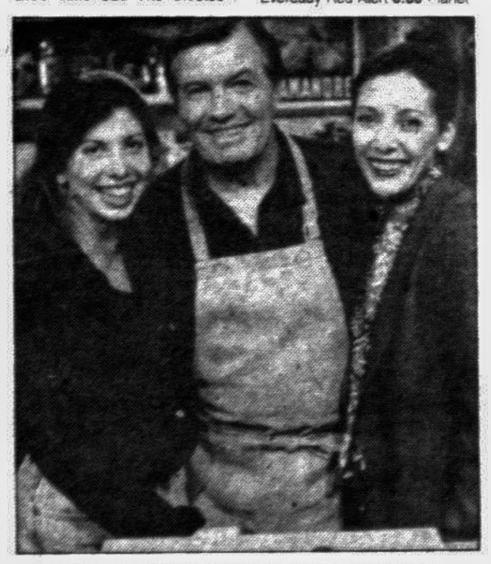
3:00 Opening Announcement Al-Quran Programme Summary **3:10** Recitation from the Geeta **3:15** Re-telecast of selected programme from TV Archive **4:00** News in Bangla **4:15** Khelar Jagot **4:45** Cartoon Film: Tom And Jery **5:00** News in Bangla **5:25** National Television School Debate **6:00** News in 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** Janmabhumi **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** White Heat **10:00** BBC Newsday **1:00** BBC World Headlines **1:05** War With America **2:00** BBC World News **2:30** Time Out: The Clothes Show **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: Fat Man in France **9:00** BBC World Headlines **9:05** White Heat **10:00** BBC World News **10:30** Time Out: The Farnborough Air Show **11:00** The World Today **1:00mn** 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** Newsnight

CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame By Frame **7:00** Rewind VJ Sophiya **8:00** Jump Start VJ Trey **9:00** Frame by Frame **11:30** The Vibe VJ Luke **12:30** Rewind VJ Sophiya **1:30** By Demand VJ Trey **2:00** Frame by Frame **2:30** First Day First Show **3:00** BPL Oye **4:00** Planet Ruby **4:30** By Demand VJ Trey **5:30** Music Update Tokyo **6:00** Rewind VJ Sophiya **6:30** Eveready Red Alert **7:00pm** Ten Summoner's Travels **7:30** Eveready Red Alert **8:00** Planet Ruby **8:33** The Vibe **9:00** Videocon Flashback **9:33** Top of the Pops **10:00** First Day First Show **10:30** Soul Curry **11:00** Classic Rock **12:00mn** Jump Start VJ Trey **1:00** Haysah **2:00** By Demand VJ Trey **3:00** Big Bang VJ Alessandra **4:30** BPL Ove **5:30** The Ticket


Today's Gourmet on Star Plus, Today at 4:00 pm

STAR PLUS

6:30am Voltron **7:00** Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles **7:30** G I Joe **8:00** Saber Rider And The Star Sheriff **8:30** The New Adventures Of Black Beauty **9:00** Aerobics Oz Style **9:30** Charles in Charge **10:00** Mr Belvedere **10:30** Today's Gourmet **11:00** E! TV **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** Todays Gourmet **4:30** E! TV **5:00** Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles **5:30** The New 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 Twilight Zone **12:30** Beverly Hills 90210 **1:30** The Fall Guy **2:30** E! TV **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 1996 World M'Cycle Championship Catalunya GP From Barcelona Highlights **7:30** India v Malaysia Test Series From Delhi **9:30** Watersports World **10:30** Formula Nippon From Mine Circuit Japan **12:00** Spanish Football League H/L **12:30** NBA Fantastic **1:00** Pro Beach Soccer Okinawa, Japan **2:00** The European Tour Trophee Lancome H/L **3:00** Castrol Turf Club Trophy **3:30** India v Malaysia Test Series From Delhi **5:30** Asia Sports Show **6:00** Marlboro League H/L **6:30** World Wrestling Federation Raw **7:30** World Cup Classic 1982 England vs France **9:30** Spark **10:30** Futbol Mundial **11:00** US PGA Tour Quad Cities Open Day 4 **12:30** Spanish Footbal League H/L **1:00** World Wrestling Federation Raw **2:00** Asian Beach Volleyball From Hong Kong **3:00** US Mountain Challenge 1996 **4:00** Squash Super Series Cathay Pacific Parrer Open **5:00** International Motorsport News

STAR MOVIES

7:30am World Cinema Babette's Feast (English Subtitles) **9:30** Adventure: Florida Straits 15 (Arabic Subtitles) **11:30** Western Borderline 15 (Hindi Subtitles) **1:30** Comedy Bon Appetit Mama 15 (Hindi Subtitles) **3:30** Family Ferngully The Last Rainforest PG (Hindi Subtitles) **5:30** Comedy Without A Clue 12 (Hindi Subtitles) **7:30** Adventure Red Flag The Ultimate Game 12 (Hindi Subtitles) **9:00** US Top Ten **9:30** Romance Shining Through 18 (Hindi Subtitles) **11:30** Future Shock Monolith 18 (Arabic Subtitles) **1:30** Thriller Fire Power 18 (Arabic Subtitles) **3:30** Action Dominion 18 (Arabic Subtitles) **5:30** Horror Doppleganger 18 (Arabic Subtitles)

ZEE TV

5:30 Suno Bhai Sadho **6:00** The News **6:30** Jagran **7:00** ZED **8:30** Mere Ghar Aaa Zindagi **9:00** Ghoomta Aaina **9:30** HFF Need Hamari Khwab Tumhare **12:00** 17 Shirley Road **12:30** Aur Ek Minute **1:00** ZED **1:30** Asian Sky Shop **2:30** Tara **3:00** Kurukshetra **3:30** Captain Cook Shahi Dawat **4:00** Helpline **4:30** Nafrat **5:00** ZED **5:30** Teerkaman **6:00** Hum Honge Kaamyab **6:30** Ad Mad Show **7:00** Manasi **7:30** Gaane Anjaane **8:00** Kya Scene Hai **8:30** Colgate Gel Yodlee Aeoo **9:00** Gopaljee **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** No Problem **1:30** Beeji Ke PG **2:00** Arabic Programme **2:30** TMM **4:00** Zee Horror Show **4:30** 9 Malabar Hill **5:00** Jagran

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/ Hamd/Naat **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 **11:10** Aabshaar (Music Programme) **11:55** Tele Play (Drama Serial) **12:45pm** Qawaali **12:55** Quran-e-Hakeem & Bismillah **1:15** Muqaddar (Drama Serial) **2:00** Putjhar (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 (Drama Serial) **6:25** Aiou Courses **7:05** Muqabil Hai Aaina **7:20** Ainak 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

MISS WORLD BEAUTY PAGEANT 1996 ON STAR PLUS

STAR TV's 24-hour entertainment channel, STAR Plus announced today that it has acquired satellite and cable broadcasting rights of the Miss World Beauty Pageant 1996. For the first time ever Miss World comes to India. This global event will be a two hour spectacular extravaganza filmed in the marvelous and exotic surroundings of Bangalore, the "Garden City" of South India and will be televised from the KSCA Stadium on November 23, 1996.

Over 80 of the most beautiful women in the world are expected to compete in the Miss World Beauty Pageant 1996, arriving from the four corners of the world, to fulfill a programme which includes filming inserts,to rehearsing for the show as well as a behind-the-scene glimpse of what goes on backstage which makes up an integral part of the final televised event. The most of glamorous spectacles will once again have a cast of hundreds including a line-up of international presenters and entertainers, and international celebrity judges. The Miss World Beauty Pageant 1996 is truly a global event.

All eyes will be on Miss India, Sanjana Rani, to see if India will once again claim the coveted crown of Miss World. Mr Gene Swinstead, Managing Director, STAR TV India said, "It is tremendous that India will be hosting this prestigious worldwide event, and STAR TV is pleased to be bringing the event to our viewers in India and throughout Asia."

Now in its 46th year, Miss World is far more than just another beauty pageant. For 26 years its slogan has been "Beauty with a Purpose," a concept conceived in 1969 by Mrs Julia Morley, the International President of the Miss World organisation.

SONY ET

8:30am Yaadon Ki Baarat **9:00** The Three Stooges **9:30** Dennis The Menace **10:00** I Dream Of Jeannie **10:30** Surf-Wheel Of Fourtune (Game Show) **11:00** Ghaav (Serial) **11:30** Faasle (Serial) **12:30pm** Kismat (Serial) **1:00** Zamin Asman (Serial) **1:30** Mere Message Meri Geet **2:30** Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film **5:00** O'Maria (Serial) **5:30** The Three Stooges **6:00** Mere Message Meri Geet **6:30** Dennis The Menace **7:00** Premier **7:30** I Dream of Jeannie **8:00** Surf - Wheel Of Fourtune (Game Show) **8:30** Serial **9:30** Hospital (Serial) **10:00** Cover Story : Hostel (Thriller Serial) **10:30** Janee Kaha Mera Jigar Gaya Ji (Serial) **11:00** The Young And The Restless **11:30** Yeh Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti (Serial) **12:00** Pehli Mulakat **12:30am** Sunday Ki Sunday **1:00** Nirlop Rasoi Show **1:30** Surf-Wheel Of Fourtune (Game Show) **2:00** Premier **2:30** Closed

DD 7

10:30 Janmadin **10:35** Classical Music **11:00** Dance **12:00** ETV Programme **12:30** Kalkata Bishitra **1:00** Janani (Serial) **2:30** Darpan (Serial) **3:00** Eto Tuku Basha (Serial) **5:05** Nepali Programme **5:30** News **5:35** Sahithya Samiskriti **6:00** Palli Katha **6:30** Chakrir Khabar **6:55** Ajab Saja (Serial) **7:30** Bangla Sambad **8:00** Sur Sangeet **8:30** Deaw (Serial) **9:00** Janani (Serial) **9:30** Swapner Bazar (Serial) **10:00** Bengali Movie Club Film Show **1:00** Closed

EL TV

00:30 Dil Dekhe Dekho **01:30** Sur Sargam **02:30** Pyar Hi Pyar **03:30** Jeevan Ke Rang **04:30** Dance Dance **05:30** Dil Dekhe Dekho **06:30** Sur Sargam **07:30** Pyar Hi Pyar **08:30** Jeevan Ke Rang **09:30** Dance Dance **10:30** The Music Show **11:00** Nukkad **11:30** Shatranj **12:00** Top Of The Pops **12:30** Brigadier Balwant Bhawan **1:00** Best Of The Best **2:00** Jeetendra Special **3:00** Wonder Wings Amar Prem **3:30** Chehre **4:00** Akanksha **4:30** Song Yatra **5:00** Hollywood Se Bollywood **05:30** Chalti Ka Naam **6:30** R D Burman Special **7:30** TBA **8:00** Fauji **8:20** Haseen Pal **8:30** Liberty Public Demand **9:30** Gambler **10:00** Hee Hee Ha Ha **10:30** Stand By **10:40** Silsila **11:00** It's My Choice **11:30** Filmi Chaat **12:00** Newsline

Garfield ®

by Jim Davis

Tom and Jerry