total break in the traditional

role of women as mother and

domestic helper - confined to

the house. Many of them have

gained a status as earners for

the family. This has come in

the wake of large number of

women coming out of purdah in

search of employment opportu-

nities. Grameen Bank which of-

fer supervised credit for self-

employment has more than

1.94 million female members

(94 per cent of the total) as of

April 1996. The garment facto-

ries numbering 1,000 or so em-

ploy about 960,000 female

workers constituting 80 per

cent of factory hands. Over one

million women participate in

various credit programmes run

by the NGOs. In primary and

secondary education the per-

centages of female enrollment

to male enrollment reached

47.40 and 45.90 respectively in

1995, according to BBE Statis-

tics. With these welcome devel-

opments, women feel much

more liberated and enjoy a

freedom of movement which

was unthinkable a decade ago.

During the last general election

(June 1996) over 30 per cent of

the voters who turned out to

cast vote were women. Because

of their improved status, mar-

ried women including unedu-

cated women, singly or jointly,

often decide on contraception

and, therefore, number of chil-

dren. This is one of the findings

of Bangladesh Demographic

and Health Survey, 1993-94

(sponsored by the National In-

stitute of Population Research

cial family planning pro-

gramme started 30 years back -

Comutative effect : The offi-

and Training, NiPORT).

Reaching the Demographic Goal in Bangladesh A Caring Society is Needed to Spread 2-Child Family Norm

Recent Fertility Decline in Bangladesh

As can be seen from the Table, fertility in Bangladesh has been declining since the 1960s. The pace of decline accelerated in the 1980s, reaching an estimated growth rate of 1.80 and total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.45 births per woman in 1995. TFR is the average number of children that would be born alive to a workman during her child-bearing age of 15 to 49 years conforming to the agespecific fertility rates of the given year.

Possible Reasons Behind the Fertility Decline

Survival instinct: Last October. I was visiting a district headquarter. In the evening, I picked up a friendly conversation with the employees of the circuit house doing low-paid jobs like cook, gardener etc. There were five of them all married and aged between 30 and 35 with little formal education. When I asked them how many children each of them was going to have, two said 'one', and the rest said 'two'.

Such determination to restrict family size displayed by these young parents coming from poor rural background is unusual; more so, as they are amenable to influence by conservative village elders and mollahs who are at best ambivalent about the urgent need of fertility reduction through contraception. It seems, their instinct for survival influenced their fertility decisions. The increasing population pressure on land, housing, jobs, health care, education and all other public facilities has become too real for them to be ignored on any

pretext. Mobility and improved economic status of women : Meanwhile, there has been almost a

ITH proposals ranging from schools provid-

ing students with

first as a field-based and management-oriented programme and then as Mother and Child Health (MCH) based, multi-sectoral, and community supported integrated programme were designed to popularise small family norm and thus create demand for contraception. This was done through inter-personal communication (home visits, group meetings) and media publicity, and by making contraceptive services easily available through countrywide network of clinics and door-step delivery of contraceptives by field workers. But mental reservations to family planning specially among conservative families and often from husbands remained. But with women becoming economically active, family members now look upon frequent pregnancies as a definite disadvan-

The struggle for survival in the face of growing population pressure and consequent readiness of married couples to limit family size, the increasing mobility of women and their newly gained economic status investing them with power to take contraceptive decisions, and easier availability of contraceptive services, account for the steady, indeed accelerated, decline in fertility in Bangladesh.

Possibilities of Reaching the Demographic Goal

The recent sharp decline in fertility is good news for Bangladesh. The awareness created by the three-decade long family planning programme has got sharpened due to daily struggle

by Mahmood Aminul Islam Average No of births Population Census year Midannual per woman growth rate Decade change in (TFR) (annual compounded) percen-tage points 2.26 1956 7.05 February 1961 0.018 2.48 1968 6.72 (-) 0.013March 1974 6.56 2.35 1978 6.23 (-) 0.023March 1981 5.1 2.17 1986 (-) 0.0374.21 March 1991

Bangladesh Data Sheet 1996: published by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning. The Table was prepared with the help of Mr H H Bhuiyan, Director, Population

1995

1.80

Census and Vital Registration Wing, and National

points).

was way ahead than the rest of

India in education, healthcare

and redistributive policies

ning programme was started in

the mid 1960s. In education,

55.1 per cent people were liter-

ate in 1961 and 60.4 per cent in

1971 compared to 24.0 per cent

and 29.5 per cent respectively in

the rest of India. In 1981, the

literacy percentage improved to

70 per cent in Kerala compared

to 36 in India. Female literacy

rate in Kerala was 66 per cent in

1981 compared to 25 in India.

The improvement in literacy

level was faster in Kerala than

elsewhere in India during the

decade 1971-81 (10.0 percentage

points, compared 6.7 percentage

The infant mortality rate in

1971 was 61 per thousand live

births as against 129 in India.

Hospitals are more evenly dis-

tributed in Kerala with smaller

sure on schools to accommo-

date a growing student popula-

when the official family plan-

Data Base, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. for survival. This has resulted in a steady increase in the demand for family planning services pushing up the use of contraceptives to nearly 50 per cent of married couples. The contraceptive use rate has to be increased to 70 per cent and sustained at that level for reaching the replacement level of fertility of 2.2 births per woman, set as the demographic goal of Bangladesh to be reached by the year 2005 (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka).

Kerala experience : We may discuss the possibilities of reaching the above demographic goal with reference to the family planning programme in the Indian state of Kerala. This has been well documented by the World Bank population analyst K C Zachariah in his paper "The Anomaly of Fertility Decline in India's Kerala's State".

Zachariah says that, Kerala

beds. Statistics for 1979/80 indicate that average service area of primary health centre was 232 sq. km. in Kerala and 563 sq. km. in India; that of a subcentre was 21 sq. km. in Kerala and 63 sq. km. in India. The number of hospital beds per 100,000 population was 458 in urban areas (263 in urban India) and 107 in rural areas (12 in rural India). The easy access to medical facilities, the relatively low cost of medical services and the high demand for them are all important reasons for the comparatively better health conditions in Kerala than in other states in India.

3.45

service area and more hospital

The annual population growth rate in Kerala which was 2.26 in 1971 dropped to 1.74 by 1981 while it stagnated at 2.22 in the rest of India. The current population growth rate of Kerala is 1.23 (based on crude birth rate and crude death rate per. 1,000 population as given in the Fact Sheet — Kerala, 1991 Population Data, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner). The TFR is 2.0, according to the National Family Health Survey, 1992-93 (as given in the Fact Sheet).

In analysing the success of Kerala's family planning programme. Zachariah says that the programme impact would have been much smaller and more temporary had it been introduced prior to substantial reduction in infant mortality rate and a marked improvement in female education. Land reform and other redistributive policies reflecting concern for the poor helped to spread small family norm as a long-term strategy to reduce fertility.

Socio-Economic Conditions

Compared to Kerala, socioeconomic conditions in today's Bangladesh are not conducive to rapid fertility decline as will be evident from the following.

. Health : Considering the

motivational value of child survival and mother's health for couples wanting to keep their family size small MCH has been integrated with the family planning programme since 1976. MCH services are provided in the rural areas at the thana health complex and union family welfare clinics. These services remain partly unutilised due to a combination of circumstances like distance from the clinics/health complex coupled with poor transport facilities, ignorance about the availability of services, absence of efficient referral system for women with obstetrical complications, insufficient supply of medicine and other provisions including water and electricity, staffing problems, general backwardness of large segment of population who are illiterate and superstitious, dis-

poor clients. Due mainly to inadequacies of MCH services the current infant morality rate per thousand live births has not come down appreciably in Bangladesh and is estimated at 78 (83 in rural areas), one of the highest in the world. According to the World Bank (Bangladesh : An Agenda For Action, 1996), it is six times higher than in Sri Lanka and one-third higher than in India. The chances of child survival is adversely affected by mother's death and morbidity. The cur-

criminatory treatment towards

rent maternal mortality rate in Bangladesh is 4.5 per thousand live births which is one of the highest in the world. Moreover, according to the World Bank 80 per cent of women of childbearing age suffer from acute and chronic illness associated with pregnancy and child birth; year-round maternal malnutrition shows up in a 34 per cent incidence of low birth-weight babies.

The medical facilities in Bangladesh in scarce and costly. Only 9.8 per cent of the population get treated at government hospitals which suffer from inadequate supply of medicine and other necessary provisions and management problems. There is one hospital bed for every 3,243 population (Statistical Pocket Book, Bangladesh, 1993).

Education: Since the 1980s Bangladesh has taken initiative to improve literacy rate by universalising primary education and making it compulsory for all 6-10-year-old children. In order to encourage female education girl students in secondary schools do not have to pay tuition fee, and they receive small stipends. A national literacy programme aimed at outof-school children and illiterate juveniles and adults had

been started. As a result of these efforts, primary school enrollment ratio has increased to 74.2 (female 73.4) and adult literacy rate for 15+ population has jumped to 42.6 per cent-34.2 per cent for female and 50.5 for male. In spite of these gains, problems with high drop out rates and quality of education remain. Non-completion of primary education often results in relapsing into illiteracy.

Women' status : Women's status is closely related to female education which, of late, is receiving lot of attention. But inspite of improvements of women's status in the society remain quite low. They are paid lower wages for the same work and often fall victims to domestic tortures and violence. This undermines their role as wife and mother, and constitutes an obstacle to raising planned family. Laws relating to registration of marriage and minimum age at marriage are not strictly enforced to the disadvantage of

women.

Redistributive and welfare policies: As stated earlier, a deepening instinct of survival has been mainly responsible for generating a high demand for contraception among couples including poor couples. This welcome trend has to be nurtured by protecting the poor and the powerless against social injustice and economic insecurity. In a pre-dominantly agrarian society as in Bangladesh, access to land determines a family's survival and security. But unfortunately landlessness is on the increase in Bangladesh. In a recently-held workshop in Dhaka "Approval of ILO Convention for the Farm Labourers in the Perspective of Socio-economic Condition of Bangladesh and Formulation of Laws on That Basis", it was revealed that landlessness which was 8 per cent in 1947 rose to 34 per cent in 1972, and presently it is 68.8 per cent.

Need for a Caring Society Both education specially female education and health specially MCH are important de-

per cent of adult females in Bangladesh are now literate. and if high drop-out rates of over 40 per cent continue, it would take a long time to improve the female literacy rate. The coverage and quality of MCH services have not improved much over the past 20 years after its integration with family planning programme. Bangladesh has still one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world. Future investments to education and health must be sufficient (it is not enough to hear that these two sectors enjoy the highest allocation in the budget), and it must be properly spent. Whatever organisational and management reforms are necessary to improve performance in female education and primary healthcare including MCH should be carried out with a sense of urgency.

terminants of fertility. Only 34

The present trend of growing landlessness has to be reversed through land reforms and by adopting and enforcing other measures, which will give job security and ensure payment of minimum wages, and pension and wage loss benefits to agricultural labour. In the banking sector, reforms will be necessary which will not only stop rural-urban resource transfer but also augment flow of advances to the rural poor.

Looking Ahead

Bangladesh has yet to go a long way to reach the replacement level of fertility and stabilise population growth. As I have tried to make out in this paper, the present social and economic condition of the majority in Bangladesh who live an impoversished life are not conducive to rapid fertility decline. As in Kerala, the state policies must address to the social and economic security concerns of the poor. The gaps in health and education programmes must be bridged to ensure 'health for all' and 'education for all'. In other words everybody should be able to see a more secure future.

The policy reforms would have a better chance to succeed if the government follows the basic principles of rule of law. decentralised Administration with strengthened local bodies, and transparency and efficiency in transacting official business. For establishing rule of law and ensuring transparency in administration, it is essential to appoint an ombudsman for which there has been a persistent demand.

The recent accelerated decline in fertility in Bangladesh should not make anybody complacent about the seriousness of the population problem the country is facing today. According to the official projection (Achievements and Challenges, Bangladesh Family Panning Programme, published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, April 1994), even if the total fertility rate could be brought down to replacement level of 2.2 births per women by 2005, population would continue to grow for the next 60 years and stabilise at 211 million by the year 2056. With a 10-year delay in reaching this reduced fertility level the population would grow to 250 million in 2081 before it stabilises.

The writer, a retired Additional Secretary to the Government, served as Director, Bangladesh Family Planning Board in the early 1970s.

Common Ground for the Future of Child Development and Learning

sweepers' colony in Dhaka. "I

feel very proud to have been

here." She shared with partici-

tiffins to improving teacher training, a three-day Future Search Conference on Child · Development and Learning organized by the Primary and Mass Education Department. Ministry of Education, and tive systems to accelerate child UNICEF resulted in a common development and to improve plan and vision for the future, the quality of primary education in Bangladesh

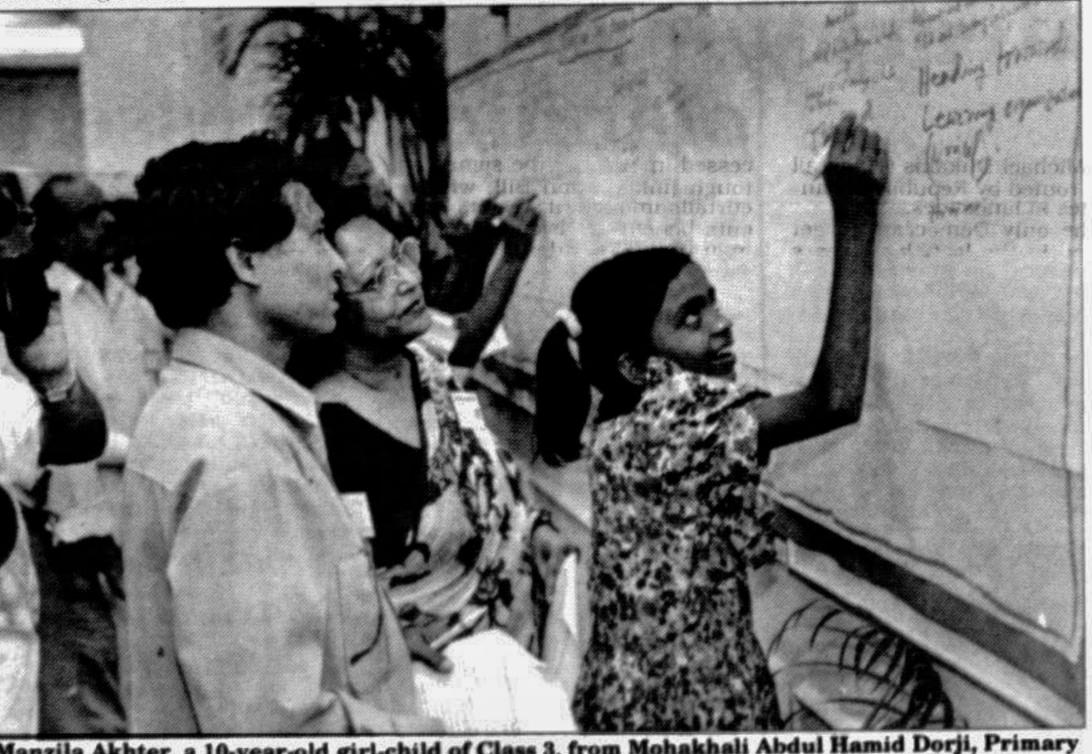
says a press release. At the closing ceremony on 14 October. Joint Secretary of Primary and Mass Education and Chairperson of the Steering Committee for the Conference, Mr Sadiqul Hoque, stated, "As the Government is formulating a new education policy, this Conference will help us immensely, because by this time all the possible points have been discussed."

Educators, policy-makers, development partners, parents and - for the first time in such a meeting - children, spent three days in intense exploration, brainstorming, and planning to seek a common ground from which to move forward together. Representing different social sectors and coming from all regions of the country, they formed a microcosm of the society at large. They constructed joint histories, drew a sprawling map of the environment of child development and learning, acted out role plays and jointly agreed on priority issues. The overall objectives of the gathering were to propose innovative and costeffective approaches to improve child care in Bangladesh; identify alternative learning opportunities; create cross-sectoral

"I liked that adults gave imunderstanding of the knowledge portance to children and were and skills required for the 21st so friendly to us," said Manjila century, and to explore alterna-Begum, age 10, who lives in a

pants her wish to study further and to become a doctor.

Participants examined both the opportunities and needs for child development and learning in Bangladesh. Current challenges include increasing pres-



Manzila Akhter, a 10-year-old girl-child of Class 3, from Mohakhali Abdul Hamid Dorji, Primary School (Dhaka), actively partcipating in the Future Search Conference. Photo: UNICEF/Ripon

tion, as well as the urgent need to meet the educational needs of hard-to-reach children, such as those in tribal communities and the disabled. In addition, millions of working children are growing up without the basic knowledge and skills necessary to develop their potential.

Observations made by participants were revealing, especially those of children. For example, children hoped that corporal punishment would end in all schools. Policy makers saw other areas where more action could be taken, such as increasing community interest

Suggestions to improve the situation covered a wide spec trum, starting from pre-natal care and planned pregnancies. Many concrete proposals were made, including promoting "lively, joyful and participatory learning through teacher training in multiple ways of learning", and "setting up a resource centre at schools as an information base for the commu-Barnana Bhowmick, age 11,

from Rajshahi, thought that having computers, televisions. and educational programmes on TV was important because "everything in the world today is about computers, and I like

The meeting, formally opened on 12 October by Mr ASHK Sadique, Minister of Education. Primary and Mass Education and Science & Technology, was held at the Dhaka Sheraton Hotel. A follow-up gathering is planned to be held in December 1996.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Saturday 19th October (All programmes are in local time. There may be changed in

BTV

group programmes).

3:00pm Opening Announcement Al-Quran Programme Summary 3:10 Recitation from the Tripitak 3:15 Movie of the Week 4:00 News in Bangla 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Banshori: Folk Songs 6:00pm News in Bangla 6:05 Angikar 6:30 Moner Mukure

in Bangla 8:30 Mati-o-Manush: Programme based on Agricultural Development 9:00 Anirban 10:00 News in English 10:30 Shasthatatha: Health Programme 10:35 Drama Series:

Dynasty 11:30 News in Bangla

11:35 Tomorrow's programme

11:40 Close down

7:00 News in English 8:00 News

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:30 The Last Days Of The Wall 7:00 BBC World News 7:10 Newsnight 8:00 BBC World News 8:20 Window On Europe 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Correspondent 10:00 BBC World

News 10:20 Britain In View 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Window On Europe 12:00noon BBC World Headlines 12:15 Everyman 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Around The World In 80 Days 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 4:00 **BBC World Headlines 4:05** Horizon 5:00 BBC World News 5:30 The Last Days Of The Wall 5:50 Earth Report 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 Timewatch 7:00 BBC World News 7:30 This Week 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: Film '96 9:00 BBC World Headliner 9:05 Correspondent 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Floyd's American Pie 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 This Week 12:00mn BBC World News 12:30 Britain In View 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Horizon 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Fat Man In France 3:00 **BBC World News 3:25 Window** On Europe 4:00 BBC World News 4:25 This Week 5:00 BBC World News 5:30 Window On

CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 8:00 Frame by Frame 8:30 Asian Top 20 VJ Trey 10:30 Big Bang Weekend VJ Alessandra 12:30 Billboard US Countdown 2:30 Michael Learns To Rock Special 3:00 Michael Learns to Rock special 3:30 Rewind VJ Sophiya 4:30 House Of Noise VJ Luke 5:30 [V] 1's 6:00pm Classic Rock 7:00 Top of The Pops 8:00 BPL Oye! 9:00 The Ticket 9:30 Fashion Police 10:00 Soul Curry VJ Sophiya 10:30 Rewind 11:00 V Spot 12:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00 Over The Edge VJ Sophiya 2:00 Music Update Tokyo 2:30 The Ride VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 V Spot

STAR PLUS

6:30am Voltron 7:00 Incredible Hulk 7:30 Spider Man 8:00 Capital Critters 8:30 Count Duckula 9:00 Sabar Rider & The Star Sherrif 9:30 Zoo life With Jack Hanna 10:00 Katts & Dog 10:30 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea 11:30 The Wild Wild West 12:30 Movie: "McMillan and Wife" 2:30 E! Extreme Close-Up Tom Amold 3:00 The Wonder Years 3:30 Civil Wars 4:30 Hardcastle And McCormick 5:30 Fantasy Island 6:30pm Charlie's Angels 7:30 The Addams Family 8:00 The Simpsons 8:30 Baywatch 9:30 Sirens 10:30 L Á Law 11:30 Code 3 12:00mm COPS 12:30 Mystery Movies Inspector Morse



Police Story On Star Movies at 9:30 PM Tonight. "Settling of the Sun" 2:30

Movie: "Miracle Worker" 4:30 E! Behind the Scenes The Fan 5:00 The Sullivans 5:30 Wild Wild STAR SPORTS

6:00am Wid M'cycle Champ

Australia Preview 6:30 Kenwood Cup 7:30 Sports India 8:30 World Wrestling Federation Raw 9:30 NBA-Inside Stuff 10:00 Gillette World Sport Special 10:30 The Asian Football Show 11:30 Inside PGA Tour 12:00 Asia Sports Show 12:30 Futbol Mundial 1:00 Sports india 2:00 Thomas & Uber Cup Finals 1996 Uber Cup Final (Women's) From Hong Kong 7:00 US PGA Tour Lacantera Texas Open Day 4 9:00 Dirt Track 9:30 Asia Sports Show 10:00 Wid M'Cycle Champ Champ-Australian Preview 10:30 1996 Omega Tour Dubai Creek Open From Dubai Final Day 1:30 World Cup Classics 1990 Cameroon v Colombia 2nd Round 3:30 Kenwood Cup 5:00 International Motorsports News 5:30 Prime Boxing

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Comedy: Throw Mama From The Train 15 9:30 Adventure: Sherlock Holmes in New York 12 11:30 Family: Drop Dead Fred 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Comedy: Surf Ninias 15

(Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Documentary: The Typewriter The Rifle and the Movie Camera 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Classic: Forty Guns PG (Hindi Subtitles) 7:00 Comedy: Water 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Adventure: Shanghai Surprise 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 Ball Bollywood 9:30 Globetrotting Hong Kong: Police Story 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Thriller Overruled 18 1:30 Fright Night: The Terror Within 18 3:30 Comedy: Touch and Go 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Romance:

ZEE TV

Federal Hill 18 (Hindi Subtitles)

5:30 Suno Bhai Sadho 6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED 8:30 Mere Ghar Āna Zindagi 9:00 Bournvita Quiz Contest 9:30 Suno Bhai Sadhu 10:00 Ad Mad Show 10:30 Gaane Anjaane 11:00 Adamiya Pradhan Mantri 11:30 Captain Cook Shahi Dawat 12:00 Philips Top Ten 1:00 Tol Mol Ke Bol 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Aashiana 3:00 Casper Kya Scene Hai 3:30 Manasi 4:00 TVS Sa Re Ga Ma 5:00 Apcolite Aap Ki Pasand 5:30 Siyaram's Cine Magic 6:00 Beeji Ke PG 6:30 Tumhare Live 7:00 Dhara Zaike Ka Safar 7:30 Sur Taai 8:00 Helpline 8:30 17 Shriley Road 9:00 No Problem 9:30 Paribartan 10:00 Nafrat 10:30 News 11:00 Ghoomta Aaina 11:30 HFF 1:30 Colgate

Gel Yoodle Aeos 2:00 Arabic

Programme 2:30 TMM 4:00 Jaal 4:30 Through The Gears

EL TV

00:30 Mein Nashe Mein Hoon 01:30 Bacche Man Ke 02:30 Ched Chad 03:30 Devotional 04:30 Tarane 05:30 Mein Nashe Dear El 11:00 Hakke Bakke 11:30 Karz 12:00 Teen Do Paanch 12:30 Intezar 01:00 Akanksha 1:30 Kushyian 02:00 Rajesh Khanna Special 3:00 Prafull V3+ 3:30 Ajnabi 4:30 Nukkad 5:00 Emmai The Real Count Down 5:30 Main Nashe Main Hoon 06:30 Khushyan 7:00 Brigader Balwant Bhawan 7:30 Upanyas 8:00 Meri Marzi 8:20 Kinetic Haseen Pal 8:30 Hee Hee Ha Ha 9:00 Karm 9:30 Siyaram Kamal Kombination By 10:40 Liberty Public Demand 11:30 Teri Bhí Chup Meri Bhi Chup 12:00 Kinetic Haseen Pal 12:10 Gambler

8:00am Tilawat Aur

Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20

Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Visitors Book 9:10 Phool Khushboo 9:25 Dastarkhwar 9:40 Mehman 10:05 Aap Ki Anwar Magsood 10:30 English Film: Tarzan 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Meri Pasand 11:35 Janun 12:55 Quran-E-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Grind 2:05 Lazwal Ep-46 2:55 Husool-E-Insaaf & Sports Coaching 3:20 TV Encyclopaedia 3:40 Sports Time 4:05 Daastakar 5:05 Medicine 5:25 Computers 6:20 Aiou Courses 7:00 English News 7:20 PTV Music Library 7:30 Virsa Pakistan 7:55 Ghazal Uss Naye Sairee 8:25 Dentonic World Of Sports 8:45 Anita 9:00 Break For Headlines News 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercia News 10:35 TBA 11:55 The Flash Point 1:05 Urdu Feature

Film: Khas Khabrain-Close Down

SONY ET 8:30am Kuch Dil Ne Kaha 9:00

Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 12:30 Chamatkar 1:00 Siddhi 1:30 Kaash 2:00 Sunday Ki Sunday 2:30 The Nirleo Rasoi Show 3:00

Khoya Khoya Chand 3:30 Movie Mania 4:30 Humse Barkar Gong 5:00 Rangeela Re 5:30 Mere Message Meri Geet 6:00 Aaina 6:30 Video CD Premier 7:00 Good Shot 7:30 Jai Bir Hanumar 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Cine Prime-Hindi Feature Film 11:30 Fortune Hunter 12:30

Humse Barker Gong 1:00 Hospital 1:30 Aahaat 2:00 Kuch Dil Ne Kaha 2:30 Closed

DD 7

WON'T EAT 'EM,

10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Movie Club Film 1:00 Movie Club Film 4:35 Movie Club Film 7:00

Music 10:00 Drama 10:30 News and Bengali Sambad & Closed ZEE CINEMA

Nandanik 7:30 Bangla Sambad

8:00 Dhitang Dhitang Bole 8:30

UJALA- Surer Asar 9:00

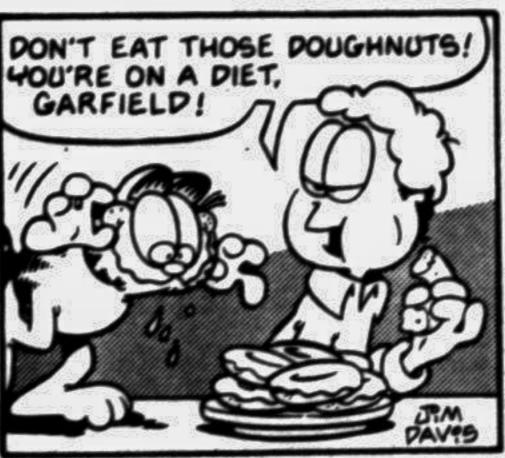
Pratihingsha 9:25 Classical

06:30 Songs 08:00 Film

Screen 11:15 Film : Mehbooba 02:00 lkke Pe lkka 02:30 Film : Apne Paraye 5:15 Songs 06:00 Apradh 08:45 Box Office 09:30 World Primer: Manab Hatya 12:15 Trailers 12:30 Film Karam Yudh 03:15 Songs 03:45 Film : Mere Saina

Kunwara Baap 10:45 Off

Mein Hoon 06:30 Bacche Man Ke 07:30 Ched Chad 08:30 Devotional 09:30 Tarane 10:30 Garfield R





AREN'T YOU GONNA CHASE ME?







by Jim Davis

Tom and Jerry



