# ===F0CUS

# INTERVIEW

# Bringing the Lost Market Rationale and Fairness Back into Higher Education

Private universities have made steady establishments in the country, specially in Dhaka, over the last five years, in order to offer quality education, and North South University (NSU) was the proneer in this regard. To know more about it, The Daily Star correspondent Ekram Kabir talks to NSU's founder president Muslehuddin Ahmad.

The Daily Star (DS): Would you please tell us how the idea of a private university came up as there was no private university in Bangladesh prior

Muslehuddin Ahmad (MA): This takes me back to the year 1987. I do not remember the exact date, but it was late summer. My wife and I were discussing with other family members the problems relating to university education in Bangladesh -- occasional eampus unrest as student organisations were being dangerously influenced by party politics, flight of students and teachers from Bangladesh, serious deterioration of the quality of education, state monopoly of higher education and no alternative system of delivery of standard education, etc. I remember to have told them at one point that if the US could have so many private universi-ties, why could we not have at least one? The idea as suga remained with us for some time. Later, my eldest son Junaid Kamal Ahmad who was studying at Stanford University wrote an article Private University -- An Initial Proposal which was reprinted in-The Banaladesh Observer on August 27 and 29, 1988, being originally published in Desh Bangla in America on February 15.

As far as we know, this was the first-ever publication outlining the scope, extent and opportunities for private university education in Bangladesh. This finally led us to come up with the formal proposal to set up a private university here. initiated the consultations with my friends and colleagues in the academic and business arena and also at the government level. The first foreign contact was with Trade Institute of Kansas State University on December 8, 1988. The first formal meeting with my friends and colleagues, however, took place on January 19, 1989 at my house. In the very first meeting everyone showed great interest in setting up a private university and that was, in my opinion, the beginning of a private

university in Bangladesh. DS: According to Private University Act, Taka one crore reserve fund is a must before starting a private university; how did you raise this fund?

MA: We raised more than Taka one crore from donorsponsors of North South University Foundation who showed considerable interest in the promotion of education and research. They are: M A. Awal, Iftekharul Alam, MA Kashem, Mohammed Shajahan, Yussuf A Harun, Azimuddin Ahmed, Benajir Ahmed, Masihur Rahman, MA Hashem, ASF Rahman, ABM Kamaluddin Khan, SM Kamaluddin, A Kashem, MA Kalam, Rajib Ali and Dr. Roushon Alam. They donated Taka 1 million each to NSU Foundation Endowment. The other sponsors are: Chaudhury AKM Aminul Haque, Mesbahuddin Ahmad , Mahbubur Rahman, NH Khan, Shah A Hannan, Faize Jamil, Javed Muneer Ahmad, Dr. Junaid Kamal Ahmad, Dr. Mahboob Hussain, Dr. Mahbubul Huq. Prof. Syed A Ahad, Mrs Shaista Ahmad and Mrs. Khorshedi Alam who are academics and government officials and made taken contributions but gave time and energy along with the donor-sponsors towards establishment of NSU. It is to be noted here that

NSU Foundation is a non-profit organisation, and therefore donor-sponsors do not get any dividend or interest on their donations to NSU Endowment. Tax benefits are generally allowed on such donations by practically all countries of the world to encourage donations and contributions for promotion of education and research. But unfortunately the donorsponsors so far did not get any tax benefit on their donations. In this connection, I feel it necessary to mention that Private University Act requires all private universities to raise fund of Taka 1 crore before starting a university

DS: Well now, what are the significant achievements of NSU as a private university?

MA: First, I believe that we have successfully established the concept of a private university and that private universities are viable in Bangladesh. It has not closed any existing options, rather it has opened new avenues for imparting quality

Second, the emergence and steady growth of NSU as the leading private university has proved that quality education has indeed great potential in the country. Third, despite hartals and strikes due to political unrest, we have maintained an extremely tight time schedule which means that our students have completed their semester requirements within the stipulated period. Absence of session jams at NSU means students have been able to save academic time which otherwise would have been rather expensive in terms of their academic career. Fourth, a mix of expatriate teachers and their Bangladeshi counterparts has provided, I believe, a unique learning experience for our students. Although this is rather common experience in universities in developed countries, like in the US, such an experience is rare in Bangladesh Fifth, our first batch of students (approximately 100) is expected to graduate in December next -exactly within the stipulated time. Educating these students with skills and knowledge that

education at university level.

those at other universities. DS: Do you think that private universities can impart better education than the public ones in Bangladesh?

they require to excel in the fu-

ture, I believe, is the most sig-

Finally, our students are edu-

cated on most modern curric-

ula, get basic computer skill,

achieve high English language

proficiency, gather real work-

place experience through in-

ternship with reputed business

establishments. All these make

NSU students different from

nificant contribution of NSU

MA: I think so, but it depends on whether the private universities are well planned and well structured with internationally accepted curricula and these are taught by well qualified and experienced teachers. That was basically the idea behind establishing NSU In order to get a taste of it. would ask prospective students and their parents to come and visit our campus. May be, students can attend some classes informally. They should look at our curricula, compare them with others. They should also talk to our teachers and stu-

dents and feel the academic environment and see the quality of teaching. Then one can get a complete idea of how better can it be. As a former teacher of Dhaka University, I can very well see the difference now. Claiming it 'better' and showing actual good performance in the classrooms are two different things. Given the standard of NSU, though it is still a small one with about 1,150 students, I have no doubt in my mind that it is successfully imparting quality education in Bangladesh.

DS: Private universities are assumed to be for the affluent, what options do you have to ac-

commodate poor students? MA: Unfortunately, higher education is expensive everywhere in the world. Either students pay for it themselves (e.g., developed countries), or governments pay for it through direct and indirect subsidies (e.g. mostly in developing countries including Bangladesh). As it is obvious, the entire population pay for the higher education of the minority. This is certainly not fair in countries such as ours where majority of the population is deprived of education and lives below the poverty line. In addition, price of anything has a role in the society. It allocates resources better. For example, the attitude underlying "I may not want to be a geologist paying full price for the degree because I do not anticipate any great demand for my skill in the near future but I will study it anyway if it is provided free or at a negligible price" -- may lead to enormous waste in the society which should not be encouraged in a resource-constrained economy like ours. By devising an education system for which students themselves pay, NSU is trying to bring the lost market rationale and fairness back into

higher education. Now, there is, of course, a need to provide financial assistance to those who cannot afford the price. I am very happy to say that at present approximately 8 per cent of the entire student body at NSU study free of cost. This is higher than what was stipulated (5 per cent) in the Private University Act. NSU has the plan to gradually increase financial assistance so that all such deserving students can study at NSU free of cost. In addition, we also have studentworker programme through which we provide university employment to those who are in need of financial assistance. Under both the systems, students are chosen on the basis of academic merit and financial

DS: Should the public universities be made private ? If can be made in those ?

MA: No. I do not think that public universities should be privatised. Our public universities are great institutions in terms of their history as well as potential. The basic problems with the public universities that I see today is the lack of incentive and initiatives. The incentive structure needs to be worked out well. As I pointed out earlier, price (for students and the faculty etc.) has to be right. At present, education in

Muslehuddin Ahmad during and after completion of public universities is virtually

free. Thus, students apparently do not appreciate nor do they make best use of what is given free while faculty members vacillate in the face of alternative income possibilities. If you mix these situations with the campus politics, we get what we know of many of the public universities of the country to-

However, if public universities are set on the same rules of the game to compete with their counterparts in the private sector, we can expect a radical change in the situation. For example, if the government provides fees vouchers to those who are eligible to pursue higher edsubsidy to the university, with which students can select universities of their choice, we will see a true competition to attract and retain students among the universities. This system will improve the quality of higher education in the country by introducing competition among them. However, at the end of the day, however, I am in favour of a mix of public and private universities than a complete

switch over in one direction. I understand, some state universities have already brought some changes in the academic programmes including changes in the subsidiary subjects. As three years Honours degree-holders are facing admission problems for higher education in US universities, it might be worthwhile to consider four-year degrees in the state universities.

DS: NSU has signed Academic Collaboration Agreement with a top US university. How NSU students are benefited by such agreements?

MA: NSU signed a milestone collaboration agreement with the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) which is one of the very top universities in the US. An agreement with such a top class university adequately reflects NSU's credibility and high achievement in the academic field and also opens up avenues for our students to get transfer to the LCB on the basis. of their academic performance. We have also signed agreements with other US universities which are: The George Washington University, Colorado State University, University of Southern Indiana, Saint Xavier University and Pennstate University. NSU has also exchanged letters with the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign) on acceptance of NSU students' credits and their admissions. Under these agreements. NSU students can study at UCB and other collaborating universities as transient students for one or two semesters to acquaint themselves with the high-quality education available at those universities and return to NSU for completion of degrees. Such studies even if it is for one or two semesters would put the students at a great advantage in terms of their academic qualifications. Students of NSU

their undergraduate studies can also get admission in these collaborating universities on the basis of their academic performances. Indeed, the credit earned by NSU students who got transferred to several other US universities were accepted by those universities though we do not have formal agreements with some of them.

DS: NSU is going to hold its first Convocation next month. How many students are likely to graduate and what is their future?

MA: NSU will be holding its first convocation on December 18, 1996. About 100 students will be graduating. The Presiucation, instead of giving the e dent of Bangladesh Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed who is the Chancellor of NSU has kindly consented to preside over the convocation ceremony. We are expecting some foreign dignitaries including presidents and deans of US universities to participate. Necessary preparations for the ceremony are un-

NSU has been giving necessary support and assistance to its graduating students to plan their future. These students already have internship programmes at a variety of organisations including World Bank ILO, Standard Chartered Bank, ANZ Grindlays Bank, Bangladesh Tobacco Company, the Beximco Group, Citibank Philips Bangladesh, Adcom, Singer Bangladesh, Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and the like. Several students who have completed graduation requirements have already got fulltime jobs at important companies and organisations. The Department of Career Services of NSU recently scheduled a job fair. Many organisations indicated their interest in such a job fair to interview and select students for fulltime jobs. Thus NSU is well on the way to send its first batch of graduates into the workplaces. Some are, however, making preparations for higher studies and still others may appear in Superior Services Examinations under Pub-

DS: Now, tell me how can we upgrade the quality of higher

lic Service Commission.

education in our country? MA: Well, I believe that have already partly answered this question. In addition, would like to emphasise for a strong national consensus on higher education policy. Academicians, students, educationactivists and policy-makers have to agree on what would be the best curricula and also the structure of delivery of higher education in the country and how we can deliver it at the most efficient way. Once we have reached a consensus on these critical issues, politicians have also to decide on students' role in party politics. The mechanism of improvement, as partly laid out in my answers above, will then follow in more concrete terms.

DS: Thank you very much. Mr Muslehuddin Ahmad, for your time.

# Prospects of Private Universities in Bangladesh

by Ambreen Farook

OVEMBER 5, 1992 is never going to repeat itself and neither will the event that took place on that very day. North South University received the formal approval of the government as the first degree awarding private university in Bangladesh. Its founder Muslehuddin Ahmad, who was a teacher of Dhaka University, and former Secretary and Ambassador of Bangladesh, first started with the idea of a Private University in

Bangladesh in 1988.

the Private University Act.

The founder of this university has done more than his share; he has provided indirectly a wealth of opportunities for those who want to invest in higher education through the establishment of private universities for the well-being of future generations. After the establishment of

> many trend setters of higher education have opened private universities throughout Bangladesh. Now the nation can account for 18 private universities within a span of four years. A question may arise, whether private universities are on the verge of commercial exploitation? Through the eyes of the general public we might view this as a commercial enterprise, but what they fail to consider is that, in a developing country like Bangladesh, quality education is absolutely vital for the upbringing of our future generations. Not only do private universities produce students that pursue their own interests, they also offer expertise in numerous areas of concerns affecting Bangladesh. It would not harm the education system to have many universities each offering a diverse set of programmes, as this will indirectly promote healthy competition amongst students of different universities and thus among the universities. The universities that come out on the top of the list will set an example of the outcomes of a thriving competitive nature in the road to higher education

How can we ensure that private universities are preserving the integrity of their education system under the Private University Act? The most natural answer for most of us would be that the government should take preliminary precautions in order to ensure that each university is fulfilling the requirements that they had originally set out to do. This does not stop at the government level, but non-governmental organisation should play a major role in this, therefore a space for suggestion is called for at this point.

Commercialism can be inter-

woven into the private educa-

tion system in the sense that

competition leads to higher

levels of success rates than no

competition at all.

Government actions are most 'effective', but what would be most 'productive', is if each university is represented by an accreditation team, made up of heads, directors of departments and teachers. These accreditation teams on an annual basis will visit different private universities within the country and evaluate their teaching methods and their curriculum as well as the facilities that are

available. An institution's prestige is determined by the quality of the faculty, quality of research facilities, amount of funding available and the competence and number of applicants for admission. On the grounds of these factors, the accreditation teams can form an internet among the universities to see what they are doing to improve their system and evaluate this new system to see if it is really an improvement that can also be added into our system. An improvement for one university can also be a downfall for the other if they do intend to implement it into their curriculum. Any sort of decision finalised should be thought in terms of cause and effect. In this manner universities can help one another to improve each other's status based on the interest of preserving one another's integrity, so that the chapter on private universities in Bangladesh will not come to a disastrous end. Students who do finally graduate from the private universities in Bangladesh and want to achieve their next degree abroad, should have 50 per cent chance of being accepted to the university on behalf of the credibility of the private university in Bangladesh. The other 50 per cent will depend on the student's academic achievements. This will automatically preserve the integrity of the university at an international

These accreditation teams should not turn into another political arena synonymous with corruption and sluggishness. These teams should be fueled with different faculty members rotating every year and contributing extensively to the accreditation of other private universities.

If one crore taka is the standard amount for the foundation of a private university institution, some may question about the source of the money, whether it is coming from legal means or not. We are not aware of the source of the money involved, but even if it does come from illegal means, the fact that the money is invested into quality education something that this nation is deprived of diminishes the illegal source of the money by legally investing into the asset of the society.

The next question that may arise, whether the person seek ing to invest money in the de velopment of new private universities, is well equipped and knowledgeable about the standards that have to be met and persevered under the Private University Act. The results may show that the person has some idea or none at all about the system of private universities. in that case, one should educate him or herself on the private university system. Besides, personal experience in teaching should be a prerequisite, so that the importance of teacher-student relationship is better understood. As people are catching on to

the concept of 'private universities' fast in Bangladesh, private universities should sail skywards to keep up with changes occurring throughout the rest of the world. We must not remain stagnant, but seek new horizons of improvement for the sake of our future generations.

# The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Thursday 28th November (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes)

An examination at NSU

# BTV

3:00 Opening Announcement Ai Quran Programme Summary 3:10 News in Bangia 3:15 Patriotic song 3:20 Recitation from the Geeta 3:25 Re-telecast of selected programme from TV Archive 4:10 Sports programme 4:45 Tom And Jery 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 National Television School Debate 6:30 Roder Alo Meghar Chhaya 6:50 Religion and Life 7:00 The News 7:25 Sandha Malatee 8:00 News in Bangla 8:25 Arabian Nights 9:00 Ai Prethibee 9:05 Chhava Chhanda 10:00 The News 10:25 Switch 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Friday's programme summary 11:40 Close down

### BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:10 Newsnight 7:00 BBC Newsroom inc World Business Report/Asia 🗈 Today/24 Hours 10:00 BBC World Headlines 10:05 World Focus: Around The World in 80 Days 11:00 BBC Newsday 2:00 BBC World Headlines 2:05 World Focus: Wheeler On America 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 4:00 BBC Newsdesk 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 World Focus: Horizon 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newshour Asia and Pacific 8:30 Time Out Top Gear 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 World Focus Around The World in 80 Days 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out. Film '96 11:00 BBC \$ World News 11:30 Time Out The Clothes Show 12:00 The \$ World Today 2:00 BBC World Headlines 2:05 World Focus Assignment 2:50 Earth Report 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC Newsroom inc World

Business Report Asia Today/24 Hours

# CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame By Frame 7:00 Rewind Vu Sophiya 8:00 Frame by Frame 9:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 10:30 Frame By Frame 11:30 The Vibe VJ Luke 12:00 Rewind Vu Sophiya 1:00 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 6:00pm Rewind VJ Sophiya 7:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 8:00 Planet Ruby 8:30 The Vibe 9:00 Videocon Flashback 9:30 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 Haysan 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 BPL Oye

### STAR PLUS

5:00am Home and Away 6:30 The Sullivans 7:00 Aerobics Oz Style 7:30 Star News 8:00 Sky News 8:30 Star News 9:00 Sky News 9:30 Aerobics Oz Style 10:00 Today's Gourmet 10:30 Behind The Scenes Extreme Measures 11:00 Kate & Allie 11:30 The Oprah Winfrey Show 12:30 21 Jump Street 1:30 Santa Barbara 2:00 The Bold & The Beautiful 3:00 Khandaan

3:30 Tehkikat 4:00 Home and Away 4:30 Lost in Space 5:30 Adventures of Black Stallion 6 00pm Kale & Allie 6 30 Today's Gurmet 7 00 Destinations "Nile Cruise" 7:30 Star News (Hindi) 8:00 Small Wonder 8 30 The Bold & 1 Beautiful 9:00 Shutari 9:30 Star News 10:00 Fawity Towers 10:30 The X Files 11:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 12:00 Santa Barbara 1:00 Baywatch Nights 2:00 21 Jump Street 3 00 Quincy 4:00 The Oprah Wintrey Show 5:00 Barnaby Jones

#### STAR SPORTS 6:00am Asian J'22 Champ For

Men 3rd/4th Place 7:00 Spanish Fiball League H/L 7:30 Trans World Sport 8:36 World Team Skating 9:30 World Windsurfing H/L 10:00 ATP Tennis Kremlin Cup Final 12:30noon Australian Open Day 1 3:00 Supercross Paris France 3:30 SEA Touring Cars Rd 11&12 4:00 Bud Pro Surf Tour 5:00 Spanish F'ball League H/L 5:30 Asian U'22 Champ For Men Final 6:30pm World Wrestling Federation Raw 7:30 WTA Tour Advanta Championships 9:00 Gillette World Sport Special 9:30 Supercross Pans. France 10:00 World Cup Hall of Fame 10:30 Futbol Mundia 11:30 Australian Open Day 1 1:00 Bud Pro Surf Tour 3:00 World Windsurfing



Arabian Nights on BTV, Tonight at 8:25

H/L 4:00 Prime Boxing 5:30 Asian U.22 Champ For Men

# STAR MOVIES

7:30am Family Quiet Victory 12 (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Classic Oh Mr Porter PG (Arabic Subtitles) 11 30 Adventure Lone Wolf Mcguade 12 (Hind) Subtitles) 1:30 Family Miracle On 34th Street G (Hind Subtitles 3:30 Comedy Lucky Stiff PG (Hindi Subtitles 5:30 Adventure Eat My Dust 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Cornedy

Used People 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 US Top Ten 9:30 Romance Sweet Bird of Youth 18 (Hindi Subtitles: 11 30 Musical help! 12 1:30 Tgriller The Harvest 18 3:30 Action State Of Grace 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 5:30 Cornedy When Pigs Fly 18

# ZEE TV

6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 A to Z of Computer 8:30 All Out 9:00 Gnumta Aaina 9:30 Hindi Feature Film Show Akhir Koyan 12:00 17 Shirley Hoad 12:30 Ek Minute 1:00 A to Z Computer 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Raahat 3:00 Serial TBA 3:30 Shahi Dawat 4:00 Helpline 4:30 Mere Ghar Ana Zindagi 5:00 A to Z of Computer 5:30 Teer Kaman 6:00 Hum Honge Kamyaab 6:30 The Low Cal Show With Kitu Gidwani 7:00 Manasi 7:30 The Hindi News 7:45 Raahaat (Senal) 8:15 EK Nazar 8:30 Jaspal Ki Yeah Zindegi 9:00 Yeadool-Ae-Oc 9:30 Dastaan 10:00 Umeed Ep-20 10:35 News 11:00 Pakeezah Ep-2' 11:30 Hum Paanch 12:00 Tara 12:30 Parampara 1:00 No Problem 1:30 Beeji Ke PG 2:00 Zee Arabia Arabic 2:30 Zee Arabia Infotainment TMM

07:30 Pyar Hi Pyar 08:30 leevan Ke Rang 09:30 Dance Dance 10:30 The Music Show-Real Countdown 11:00 Nukkad

11:30 Shatrani 12:00 Top of the Tops 12:30 Brigadier Balwant 1:00 Suhana Safar 1:30 Nazrane 2:00 Special 3:00 Amar Prem 3:30 Chehre 4:00 Akanksha 4:30 Song Yatra 5:00 Dear EL 05:30 Special 6:30 Sorry Meri Lorry 7:00 Hit Thi Hit Hai 7:30 Hakke Bhakke 8:00 Faul 8:30 Public Demand 9:30 Gambler 10:00 Peoples Club 10:30 Humrahi 11:00 Casper Number One 11:30 Filmi Chaat 12:00 Newsline 12:30 Special 1:30 Tarane Aur Fasane 2:30 Party Time

# PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tariuma/

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 Senal) 10:30 Buttons & Rustys (Eng Film) 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Aabshaar (Music Programme) 11:55 Tele Play (Drama Serial) 12:45pm Qawaaii 12:55 Quran-e-Hakeem & Bismillah 1:15 Muqaddar (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 (Drama Serial) 6:25 Aiou Courses 7:05 Mugabil Hai Aaına 7:20 Aınaik 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

# SONYET

8:30am Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:00

The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 | Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Surf-Wheel Of Forfune (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 Dream of Jeannie 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fourtune (Game Show) 8:30 Senai 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 12:30 Sunday Ki Sunday 1:00 Nirlop Rasoi Show 1:30 Surt-Wheel Of Fourtune (Game Show) 2:00 Premier 2:30

#### DD 7 10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Classical

Music 11:00 Dance 12:00 ETV Programme 12:30 Monorama Cabin 1:00 Janani (Serial) 2:30 Darpan (Serial) 3:00 Eto Tuku Basha (Serial) 3:30 Shreoshi 5:05 Nepali Programme 5:30

6:00 Palli Katha 6:30 Chakrir Khabar 6:55 Pallisamai (Senal) 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Sur Sangeet 8:30 Deaw (Senal) 9:00 Janani (Serial) 9:30 Monorama Cabin (Serial) 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00

News 5:35 Sahithya Samiskrit

### ZEE CINEMA 3:45 Sharada 7:00 Raju Dada

9:30 Do Dishaven 12:30 Souten 3:45 Mitti Aur Sona 6:30 Aumavedu (Telegu) 10:00 Jaanwar 12:45 Anuragam (Tamily)

# Garfield ®







by Jim Davis

Tom and Jerry



