YLHET is a land sanct-

ified by the prayers and

good deeds of saints and

wise men. This is the land of

Shahjalal and we call Greater

vision as one homogenous eco-

nomic and cultural unit. As of

the 1991 Census 7.15 million

people live in an area of 12,596

sq. km. Sylhet covers 8.6 per

cent of the land area of the

country and 6.4 per cent of its

people. Urban population is

comparatively low in Jalal-

abad, only 2,55,000 people or

1.9 per cent of the total urban

dwellers of the country. This is

orimarily an agricultural area

which produces enough food for

itself and even some surplus.

But modern inputs are not too

easy to get. Irrigation is very

limited, fertiliser use is much

less than the national average.

Winter cultivation is a tradi-

has overtaken the national av-

erage. Jalalabad has a larger

forest cover than most other

places. Four per cent of the for-

est area of the country is in

Jalalabad while only two oth-

ers - greater Chittagong Hill

Tracts and greater Khulna — ac-

count for 84 per cent of the total

forest area. Sylhet is practi-

cally the only place in

Bangladesh where stones and

boulders can be extracted. Of the

17 gas fields of the country eight

are in greater Sylhet including

the only field that produces

petroleum. The area has a good

deposit of silica sands. It has

some limestones quarry, al-

though limestone is more

available just across the border.

It is also the land of tea; 134 out

of 158 tea gardens of the coun-

try are in Sylhet. It has some

Remittances form expatriate

Bangalees which constitute

one-third of the foreign ex-

change earnings of the country

are mostly made by the people

of Sylhet. It is estimated that 75

per cent of the remittances are

on their account. The people of

be leading in foreign travel by a

wide margin. Commerce seems

to have been an age-old strong

point in the area. The per capita

income of the region is a little

Against all these positive

higher than the average per

backdrop, there is a decline in

literacy rate in Jalalabad

which is below the national av-

erage. The backwardness in

communication links is an-

other disadvantage in the re-

gion. Although vast energy re-

sources are located in Sylhet

region, yet power shortage is

endemic. Industrial backward-

ness is also regrettable even the

tea factories and the Chatak

Cement Factory have been there

since the British days. It is

surmised that savings from this

region are invested elsewhere in

the country. It is especially un-

fortunate because this is a rare

region in the country where

non-locals are absorbed easily

and many of them assume lead-

the spirit of adventure and en-

With the resource base and

ership roles.

capita income of the country.

geater Sylhet is also known to

rubber plantations as well.

Recently cropping intensity

tional practice here.

with Jessore.

Industrialisation for a Prosperous Bangladesh Need for a Special Economic Zone in Jalalabad

by A M A Muhith and M Farashuddin

With the resource base and the spirit of adventure and enterprise of its people, Jalalabad can lead the way to the flourishing of an industrial society in Bangladesh. . . . The signs are undoubtedly propitious for an optimistic projection.

Sylhet as Jalalabad. This is iso the land of Sri Chaitanya terprise of its people, Jalalabad can lead the way to the flourishwho has given it the name. Sree Bhumi. This is a land of ing of an industrial society in adventurous daring people who Bangladesh. We are very entook pioneering role in settling couraged by the policy of the in other countries and are now government to set up powerful spread out all over the world. and self-governing institutions The people of Sylhet also played of local government which can a leading role in the Liberation deliver public services and im-War of our country. It plement development ventures contributed the Commandermore effectively and efficiently. in-Chief of the Liberation Force We also appreciate the efforts of and also its Deputy Chief of the government to promote in-Staff. Again, this was the part vestment and trade. We warmly of the country which was fully welcome the commitment to liberated in the first strike by the promotion of the private enthe joint command of terprise that the government Bangladesh-India forces along has so eloquently declared. We in greater Sylhet would like to To this rich heritage of histake advantage of the open tory and spirit is added the ecoeconomy philosophy and the march towards integration in nomic potential of the country. We consider greater Sylhet with the regional and global econall the four districts of the Di-

> In this context, we would like to put forward the following proposals for the economic development of Jalalabad. Although they are meant specifically for this region they are prepared with a view to catalyse and expedite the march of the nation towards an industrial civilisation. The premise of these proposals is that in the next 50 years Bangladesh must become a mature industrial society or else we have a questionable future as a civilised nation. The sings are undoubtedly propitious for an optimistic projection. Demographic transition has begun, basic education is getting priority, informatics revolution is knocking at the door, trade and investment regime is being opened up and an enabling legal framework is being worked out.

The homogeneous region of Jalalabad should be converted into a 'special economic zone' in Chinese style. The agricultural potential of the region, its stock of natural resources and the admirable qualities of its people make it ideally suited for this purpose. In this 'special zone, the following steps should be taken.

1. Jalalabad Gas Company should be a joint, public-private, venture and it should first meet the requirement of Jalalabad before selling gas to the rest of the country. The rationalisation of excise duty (VAT) should be promptly undertaken to make the company economically viable.

Power distribution should be retailed by private parties or communities in the pattern of PBS so that accountability can be ensured and losses min-

3. Special measures should be taken for power generation and transmission where pri-vate parties would be welcomed. After meeting the needs o Jalalabad, power generated in the region would be sold to the rest of the country.

4. Chatak Cement Factory. Paper and Pulp Factory and National Tea Company, simply after appropriate financial restructuring, should be offered for private participation. These should be listed in the stock Exchange; preferably the first unloading should be done in the Greater Sylhet Stock Exchange

5. A stock exchange should be licensed for Sylhet mainly to re-deploy remittances now being used and wasted in real estate to worthwhile investment in industry. The Greater Sylhet Stock Exchange as proposed will be an eye-opener for avoidance of manipulations and unfair practices.

when it is opened.

6. Taking advantage of the surplus capacity of the Satellite Ground Station Facility of British Telephone in Sylhet an Information Technology village should be set up here. In this village manufacture

computer hardware components, assembly of computers, development of soft wares and data processing work will flourish in no time. What is required is assured supply of power and freedom from T&T Board's monopoly in telecommunications. In the provision of retail telephone services any service provider should be welcome and it should have easy opening to the world through satellite communications. Incidentally this can provide pilot testing for induction of competitive

private sector in the whole

range of telecom services. 7. The economic zone should be treated as an export processing zone and should have the facility of bonded warehouse. Permission granted to the garment industry for local sale up to 20 per cent of their exports should be applied to all exportoriented industries of this zone. In particular, products, of I T Village should have free access to domestic market without any percentage restrictions. This will be the best way to put the country in the information highway and move into the information age of the 21st cen-

8. Investment in the special zone in every sector should enjoy complete tax relief for a pe-

LTHOUGH mankind has

riod of five years. There will be no income and corporate tax, no customs duty on machinery and raw materials imports. Simply VAT at a flat concessional rate of 5 per cent for domestic sale only would be levi-

Investments is designated sectors shall also be allowed without any investigation into the source of funds on payment of a flat concessional rate of tax. In the past, when the highest income tax rate was 60 per cent such concessional rates were 15 and 20 per cent. Now that the highest tax rate is 25 per cent this flat rate should be no more than 10 per cent. It is understood later that government will allow total tax exemption. 10. The designated sectors

other agro-processing industries (like fishmeal, spotato chips), paper and pulp, stone wares, leather products, glass wares, furniture making, computers and computer wares and services, electronics (like refrigerators, music centres) commercial farming (rubber, tea, silk, flowers and orchards plants and ferns. mushrooms, vegetables, cereals, oilseeds,

for investment will be energy

resources, engineering, cement,

telecommunications, food and

fisheries and livestock).

11. An arrangement should be worked out for trade with india, especially with the north-eastern region. The NI-TOL Plant of Tata, for example. can be an engineering industry manufacturing motor vehicle components and assembling them in the special zone of meet the domestic demand of Bangladesh and also to export to north-eastern India and probably to Burma also.

12. A Container Terminal

should be set up in Sirmongol and warehouse for tea should be located there instead of Chittagong. Tea auction may be continued to be held in Chittagong but deliveries will be made directly from the warehouses in Srimongol. The growth of industry that is expected in the zone will be facilitiated by the container terminal. To be able to set up the container terminal, railway should find necessary operational savings by concentrating only on long haul of cargo and intercity passenger traffic, closing all intermediate stations and unprofitable services.

13. The utilisation of gas resources in industries located in Jalalabad itself should be emphasised so that there is value addition in the region as well

Bottling of gas for domestic consumption, as promised many times in the past, should be undertaken or permitted in the region. A standard fertiliser plant of half-a-million-ton capacity should be established Given the concessions and facilities proposed for the special zone, it is quite possible that foreign private investment can

14. The construction of the proposed bridge on Meghna at Bhairab Bazar should be expedited. Simultaneously, the proposed road network in Jalalabad area to link up the export industries of the special zone with capital Dhaka should be completed.

be attracted for this purpose.

15. With all the promises already made, the Osmany Airport should be made an international one. This would certainly make the proposed special economic zone attractive to the investors from home and abroad.

What is meant here is basi-

cally an enabling framework of policies which is expected to unleash human energy and enterprise as well as attract foreign investment. Public investment is not being asked for except in the areas of human resources development and development of physical infrastructure facilities. Many of the steps require a multi-sectoral approach and policy coordination at high level. They also need strong institutions of local government and strict enforcement of law and order.

We are firm believers in the

ultimate success of an export-

led growth strategy with EPZs

and/or Special Economic Zones playing the vital catalytic role. Economic pundits are pointing to Asia as the most vital part of an integrated economic universe of tomorrow. A changing economic, political and social scenario in Asia region is encouraging the global private investors to modify their plans and strategies in favour of relocation to the continent where more than half the people of the world reside. In Asia itself several factors would help a newcomer like Bangladesh to attract private capital — domestic as well as global. Not only the "Tigers" but the emerging economic powers like Malaysia and Thailand are feeling the urge to shift from labour-intensive to more strategic and high technology-intensive industries. The Philippines and even Vietnam and Indonesia are witnessing a steady rise in labour costs with the consequence that the potential investors in labour-intensive in-

We thus find that conditions are ideal for Bangladesh to go for an all-out industrialisation strategy in order to reap a rich harvest in the changing global

tervals. The main artery of

dustries would go elsewhere.

surprising at all that the popular government of today has from day one adopted an open arm private sector policy towards investment growth, exports promotion, employment generation and prosperity from high growth with equity. We enthusiastically support this policy and strategy. We are strongly of the view that the capacity of the agriculture sector to absorb additional worker is well-nigh optimal and an industrialisation policy is the key to solving the massive unemployment and under-employment problems in the country.

scenario. It is, therefore, not

An Export Processing Zone or a Special Economic Zone in the greater Sylhet area as proposed shall become an important vehicle for the success of the policy. It need not be divorced from the domestic economy as some critics unfairly al lude to. Capital will be drawn from both within and outside. Jobs will be created here and big entrepreneurs of tomorrow will emerge from this process.

Mr A M A Muhith is an economist and well-known writer and a former Minister of Finance and Planning. He is the president of the proposed Greater Sylhet Stock Exchange Ltd. Dr Mohammed Farashuddin is a well-known economist and educator. He was Controller of Capital Issues of Bangladesh during 1983-85 and now the Vice Chancellor of East West University, Dhaka and a Director of the proposed Greater Sulhet Stock Exchange Ltd.

This article a paper, was presented in a recent seminar at the Sylhet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Flood Control: From a Farmer's Angle

lived with flood since 1 its inception in the course of nature, the impact of flood was not felt to the extent as it is now, with rapid increase in population and the consequent increase in economic activity, particularly in the zones very much prone to recurring floods.

The two hundred years recorded history of flood in the Bengal delta clearly indicates that floods came in devastated forms numerous times. The catastrophic floods of 1954. 1955, 1974, 1987, 1988, 1995 and 1996 are only the events occurred in the second half of this century. The only factor which has augmented the intensity of these floods in recent times is the manmade de-stabilisation of the ecosystem at an alarming rate.

The geographical setting. flat topography and very gentle slope of the rivers and lands. temporal distribution of rainfall land consequent heavy runoffs generated in the river syswidth-depth ratio of the rivers with their meandering nature

and finally the movement of enormous silt from upstream catchment, have made Bangladesh vulnerable to annual flooding of modest to high degree of severity or deluge.

Drainage congestion in the river system supplemented by the sea level rising by about meter during monsoon period in the Bay of Bengal is the cause which is mostly responsible for most of the big floods. Any drainage improvement in the upstream without proper matching measures in the downstream can result in increase in the magnitude of flood due to early concentration. The flood peaks in the lower ripar ian region may be higher and of longer duration.

If the flood waves in the river systems synchronize at the confluence, the hazard will be greater at downstream. This happens in Bangladesif at Aricha, where the Ganges and the Brahmaputra meet and at Shaitnal where the Padma and the Meghna join. However

various approaches are used to tackle the problem of flood. These are: a) Modification of floods; b) Modification of the susceptibility to flood damage: c) Modification of loss burden and d) Bearing the loss.

Modification of the flood would involve flood protection by means of physical controls and flood mitigation by land use modification at the catch ment. The damage susceptibility can be modified by reduction of vulnerability of property and activities in the flood plain to flood hazard. The loss burden can be modified either by spreading them over a large segment of the community than that immediately affected or spreading them more evenly over time. Bearing the loss connotes living with floods. Each situation will call for appropriate methods of flood control. Usually a combination of alternatives will provide the most economically aftractive solution.

Though deforestation may

increase the sediment erosion from the catchement and accelerate the over land flow when the duration of rainfall is short but forest has little to retain flow or modify flood peak when the rainfall intensity is high and duration is for a very prolonged period in the catchment Thus during high and intense rainfall for long period af forestation will not help much in humbling the flood intensity

or flood peak Flood control through reservoirs by constructing dams across the rivers in the hilly catchment will modify or lower the water level in the rivers downstream. The lowering of the water level depends on the time storage volume and regulation of the reservoirs and mainly the distance of the reservoirs from the desired area to be flood protected. If the disfance of the reservoirs is a long distance, such as western Nepal and Bangladesh, then the concept of flood protection by reservoir will not lower flood level much. Flood reservoirs in Assam for the Brahmaputra river will be effective for control in the zone prone to Jariver flood Construction of detention reservoir in eastern Nepal will retard flood in the Ganges for Bangladesh.

Small check dams or submerged weir in the hilly regions of Assam and Meghalava bordering Bangladesh will control flash floods of May/June in Sylhet, Mymensingh, Comilla Noakhali, Faridpur and Barisal regions.

Management of the flood inside Bangladesh should be taken up as quickly as possible. Management here means embankments, their heights and spacings, training of the rivers, evacuation from very low pockets and non-construction of costly structures inside the flood plains. Roads and railways should

be designed considering at least 100 years flood recurrence in-

RIGHT. JAMES— LIKE FARONE. THE OTHER VICTIMS WERE ALL ESPIONAGE AGENTS!

roads in the country should be designed vis-a-vis floods for a return period of 100 years. These roads should be sufficiently wide so that in case there is catastrophic or localised heavy flood people with animals can take shelter over them. Moreover the movement of goods, food and relief materials is not hampered as happened in the flood of 1996. For the systematic work of the flood plain management presently FPCO mathematical simulation model should be in operation to find optimal discharge. embankment height, spacing, river depth/width ratio, slope etc. to estimate the range of water level for variable conditions of the above parameters. These will be used to find the optimum or best hydraulic variables on which the suitable control measures against flood can be adapted. Limited mechanical dredging and earth excavation by mass labour force may be required at the confluence and off-takes of distributaries to facilitate better drainage condition during flood Since the floods of the major

river systems do not synchronise at Aricha or Shaitnal all the time, so a national water grid system should be developed to by pass the flood of one river to the other where there is no flood. The development of the national water grid is the easiest way of by passing flood and is cost effective.

Hydraulically a river should carry the sediments to the sea. This could be achieved if the velocity can be increased during non-flood period by decreasing the width-depth ratio through training methods. Where necessary the curved or meandered bend should be cut-off or straightened to attain steeper slope and higher velocity. This will remove flow congestion. All these methods for flood control will need constant moni-

toring and maintenance work and, of course, mass participa-

Finally, the non-structural methods like flood forecasting. warning, evacuation and flood lighting system should be developed and regularly maintained. Flood forecasting even 7 days or at least 3 days ahead can save damages particularly in the urban and industrial ar-

Children should le taught at schools the cause of floods and their remedial measures, both structural and non-structural There should be flood fighting groups in all the villages and towns of the country. Good monitoring system should be developed in the dikes and polders of large areas with effi cient local groups of flood lighters with sufficient knowl edge of closing breaches, sliding sloughing and stoppage of seepage through the earthen dams. Rat holes should be checked and closed particularly before the flood season.

Though regional approach is the long term goal to control flood but the short and medium term policy should receive our immediate priority. International experts may come and go, but the problem should be solved by us, because it is our life and death problem.

The government of Bangladesh has already generated a world consciousness and the international community has fully realised and appreciated the magnitude of flood in our country. There are many excellent local experts who could plan a feasible scheme on short-term flood control on the basis of the study on mathematical model already developed by FPCO.

Finally, everything depends on wisdom, maturity, sagacity and foresight of the political leadership of the country. It is a national issue and all should participate morally and physically. If the leadership fails, the people will not pardon them.

The writer is Chairman Bangladesh Krishak Samai.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide Show 2:00 Yeh Jahan (Music

Tuesday 31st December (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes.)

BTV

3:00 Opening Announcement Al-Quran Programme Summary 3:10 News in Bangia 3:15 Patriotic songs 3:20 Recitation from the Geeta 3:25 The Album Show 3:50 Cartoon film 4:15 Unmesh 4:50 Coach 5:00 News in Bangla 5:22 Sangeeta 6:00pm National Television Debate Competition 6:50 Open University 7:00 The News 7:25 Silver Jubilee of Freedom Fighter-A Documentary 8:00 News in Bangla 8:25 Silver Jubilee of Freedom Fighting-Mujibnagar Govt 9:00 Drama Serial: 10:00 The News 10:25 Those day of Freedom Fighting 10:30 sur Laharie 11:35 Wednesday's programme summary 11:40 Close down

$\mathsf{B}\mathsf{B}\mathsf{C}$

6:00am BBC World News 6:10 World Review 1996 7:00 BBC Newsroom inc. World Business Report/Asia Today/24 Hours 10:00 BBC World Head lines 10:05 World Focus Panorama11:00 BBC Newsday 2:00 BBC World News 2:15 World Focus: Panorama 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC Newsdesk 6:00pm BBC World News 6:15 World Focus The Money Programme 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newshour Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out: Holiday 9:00 BBC World News 9:15 World Focus

10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Top Gear 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Time Out Film '96 12:00mn The World Today 2:00 BBC World Head-

lines 2:05 World Focus Panorama 2:45 The Panel 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: The Clothes Show 4:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC World Report inc. World **Business Report/24 Hours**

CHANNEL V

6:30am The Ticket 7:06 Rewind VJ Sophiya 8:00 Frame by Frame 9:00 Jump Start VJ Alessandra 10:00 Frame by Frame 11:00 The Vibe VJ Luke 12:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 1:00 Frame by Frame 1:30 Women In Rock 2:30 First Day First Show 3:00 The Indian for 10 4:00 Planet Ruby 4:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 6:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 7:00 The Hard Rock Featuring Slash 8:00 Planet Ruby 9:00 The Vibe 10:00 First Day First Show 10:30 Speak Easy: The Best of '96 11:30 The Ride 12:00mn Over The Edge VJ Sophiya 12:30 The Rocky Horror Picture Show 2:30 The Hard Rock Featuring Slash 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Bill Board US Countdown

STAR PLUS

6:00am 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 Yan Can Cook 10:30 E! TV 11:00 Kate & Allie 11:30 The Oprah Winfrey Show 12:30 The X Files 1:30 Santa Barbara 2:00 The Bold & The Beautiful 3:00 Imtihan 3:30 Khandaan 4:00 Home and Away 4:30 Lost in Space 5:30 Adventures Of Black Beauty 6:00pm Kate & Allie 6:30 Yan Can Cook 7:00 Cyberworld 7:30 Star News (Hindi) 8:00 Small Wonder 8:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 9:00 Meri Awaz Suno 9:30

Star News 10:00 New Year's Magic Penn & Teller 11:00 Star Space Mission New Year's Show '97 1:00 Baywatch 2:00 Dynasty 3:00 Quincy 4:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 5:00 Barnaby Jones

STAR SPORTS

6:00am 1996 Asian Club

Championships East Asia Quarter Finals 7:30 International Motorsports News-47 8:30 World M'Cycle Championships 500cc End of Season 9:30 Trans World Sport 10:30 High 5 III-5 11:00 Asia Sport Show 11:30 International Motorspots News 12:30 1996 Asian Club Championships East Asia Quater Final Yokohama Marinos Vs New Radiant 2:00 1996 Asian Club Championships East Asia Quarter Final Pohang VS Ilhwa Chunma 3:30 Best Of World Superbike Championships 4:30 Castrol 1,000 Guineas 5:00 City Jump Contest 5:30 World Windsurfing 6:00pm Spanish Fball League H/L 7:00 Greatest Grand Slam Matches Of 1996 Chang vs Spadea & Graf vs Hingis 8:30 Asia Road Racing Champs. Malaysie 9:30 Thai Kickboxing H/L-42 10:30 Trans World Sport 12:00 Prime Boxing Michael Carbajal vs TBA 1:30mn Thai Kickboxing Highlights 3:00 The Asian Football Show 4:00 Waterspots World 4:30 1996 Asian Club Championships East Asia Quarter Final

7:30am Classic : Made For Each Other PG (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Western : Forty Guns PG (Arabic Subtitles) 11:30 Romance: A Summer Story 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Comedy Uto Cafe PG (Hindi Subtitles 3:30 Family : Malachi's Cove PG (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Family Who Has Seen The Wind 12

STAR MOVIES

Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Adventure Cody 5 Fall From Grace 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 Hollywood 1 On 1 9:30 Action Gunmen 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Future Shock Saturn 3 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Cornedy Short Changed 15 3:30 Future Shock Dead End Drive In 18 5:30 Comedy Heavenly Pursuits 15 (Arabic Subtitles)

ZEE TV

5:30 Suno Bhai Sadho 6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED 8:30 Hum Honge Kaamyab 9:00 Insight 9:30 Gaane Anjaane 10:00 17 Shirley Road/Jaanbaaz 10:30 Graviera Ki Umeed 11:00 Close Up Antakshri 11:30 Nirma Aaha 12:00 Commander 12:30 Mr Mintoo 1:00 ZED 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:00 Tara 2:30 Raahat 3:30 Dhara Zaike Ka Safar 4:00 Haathi Cement Aashiana 4:30 Aur Ek Minute 5:00 ZED 5:30 Cartoons 6:00 Positive Health Show 6:30 Through The Gears 7:00 Gaane Anjaane 7:30 The News 7:45 Raahat 8:15 Jhalak 8:30 Hum Paanch 9:00 Sallaab 9:30 Tara 10:00 Hasratein 10:30 The News 11:00 Jaai 11:30 Dastaan 12:00 Daraar 12:30 TVS Sa Re Ga Ma 1:30 Rashat 2:00 Love Stories 2:30 TMM 4:00 Surtaal 4:30 Hum Zameen 5:00 Jagran

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma-/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Beauty Care 8:50 Fun Kadha 9:10 Dhanak & Health Tips 10:05 Har Taan Hely Deepak 10:30 English Film Home improvement 10:55 Milli Vaghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Anifa (Serial) 12:00 Sports Hour 12:55pm Quran-e-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 The Science

video) 2:25 Animated Classiscs 3:15 Geography & Sammar School 4:20 Mittl Sona 5:00 Allah Huma Labbaik 5:25 Qabhi Mein Soochta Hoen (Drama Senal) 6:25 Aiou Courses 7:00 Dhanak 7:45 English News 8:15 UN Quiz 8:45 Jab (Drama Serial) 9:00 Break for Headline News 10:00 Khabarnama

EL TV

Khabrain/ Close down

11:20 VCD Top Ten (Pakistani

Video Coundown) 12:30 Dr

Quin: Medicine Women (Jean

Saymor) 1:35 Khas Khas

6:30 Music Time 7:30 Ched Chad 8:30 Jazbaat 9:30 Best of the Best 10:30 Ajnabi 11:30 Newsline 12:00 Meri Marzi 12:30 Young Buzz 1:00 Humrahi 1:30 Sargam 2:00 Music Time 3:00 Karz 3:30 Yeh Duniya 4:00 Kal Bhi Aai Bhi 4:30 Uppanyas 5:00 Frooti It's My Choice 5:30 Dil Deke Dekho 6:30 Monoranjan 7:00 Peoples Club 7:30 Nukkad 8:00 Filmi Chaat 8:30 Casper Number One 9:00 Hit Hai Hit Thi 9:30 Purushkshetra 10:30 Talaash 11:00 Moov Usha Uthup Show 11:30 Chaio Cinema 12:00 Akanksha 12:30 Jhumo Nacho 1:30 Devotional 2:30 Taranne 3:30 Hunste Hunste

DD 7

10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Classical Music 11:00 Ghare Baire 12:30 Monorama Cabin (Serial) 1:00 Janani (Serial) 1:30 Trishna 2:00 Batayan 2:30 Prachir (Serial) 3:00 Bhangan (Serial) 3:30 Bigapti 5:05 Science Prog-Bignan Prasange 5:30 News 6:00 Palli Katha 6:30 Teen Kanya 7:00 Pallisamaj (Serial) 7:30 Bangla Sambad 7:55 Dinindan 8:00 Bakul Katha 8:30 Darpan 9:00 Janani (Serial) 9:30 Monorama Cabin

(Senal) 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed

SONY ET

8:30am Gaane Jaane Maane 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Surf-

A QUESTION, SIR, COLONEL TANNER SAID THESE CASES WERE LINKED BY AN INTERESTING COINCIDENCE.

hchan 12:30 Kısmat 1:00 Zamın Asman 1:30 Jai Bir Hanuman 2:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 4:30 Jai Bir Hanuman 5:00 10 Civil Lines 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Mere Message Men Geet 6:30 Dennis The Menace 7:00 Premier 7:30

Wheel Of Fortune 11:00 Pe-

Dream of Jeannie 8:00 Surf Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Cine Prime-Hindi Feature Film 11:00 The Young And The Restless 12:00 Taj Mahal Taki Dhina Din 12:30 Jeevan Mirtu 1:00 Sunday Ki Sunday 1:30 Surf-Wheel Of Fourtune 2:00 Premier 2:30

ZEE CINEMA

6:30 Tarana 7:00 Jaggu 9:00 Filmi Baaten 9:30 Hanste Khelte (Rahul R., Lisa R.) 12:15 Amne Samne Antakshri 12:30 Jaanbaaz (Anil K. Feroz

K., Dimple K.) 3:15 Songs 3:45 Samundar (Sunny D., Poonam D.) 6:30 Vai Vachan Ne Vai (Ggi) 9:15 Songs 10:00 Ganga Tere Desh Mein (Dhamendra Jaya P.) 12:45 Teesri Manzil (Shammi K., Asha P.) 3:30 Filmi Baaten 4:00 Gopichand Jasoos (Rajendra K., Raj Kumar)







James Bond AN FLEMING'S

DRAWN BY JOHN MCLUSKY

