

Who Shall We Hold Responsible for Shima's Rape and Ultimate Death?

by Dr. Naila Khan

Shima is no more. Her only crime was that she chose to love a man and dared to dream of a life which promised a silver lining. She dared to dream because in her own way she had empowered herself, and learnt to think for herself as a self-respecting woman working hard for a living in a garments factory.

SHIMA Chowdhury's death is a burning evidence of how farcical it has become for working women to live with dignity in Bangladesh. This shameful and heinous crime happened in spite of countless efforts to stop the inevitable, i.e. her ultimate death. The Bangladesh Mohila Ainjibi Samiti, Ain-O-Shalish Kendro, Bangladesh Legal Aid Support Team, Manobadhikar Bastobakar Sangstha and other forums such as the Sammilita Nari Samaj had begged the authorities to give her 'safe custody' to them. Lawyers who went to Raozan the day after she was mercilessly gangraped and left unconscious, were not even allowed to meet her. When she was taken to the Chittagong central jail, the attempt to bring her out of a living hell became even more difficult as the authorities would not allow any lawyer to meet her, saying that it required a long procedure of taking permission from the DC's office etc. Safe custody in a woman's shelter home in Dhaka would have granted her life.

But this was not to be. By all evidences, her death sounds cool and calculated. The timing, the mysterious illness, the travel by babytaxi to Chittagong Medical College, declaring her 'already dead' at reaching the hospital by the emergency medical officer, quick cremation of the dead body, are all evidences pointing to this. To add to these facts is the way in which the jail authorities had behaved with Shima's mother. Despite several desperate attempts, not once was she allowed to see Shima inside Chittagong jail. The cursory manner in which she was summoned two days after the death to see her daughter's dead body, kept waiting the whole day, and fainted at which point her thumb imprint was used in a document allowing for Shima's cremation and absolving all blame to the authorities, makes the death seem more sordid and precalculated as each day goes by.

And all this happened not in some remote place unreachable by today's media-wired world. The first humiliation of her gangrape occurred inside the office of the OC of a thana, by police i.e. the so-called law enforcing people. This barbaric crime was read by millions of people in this country.

The Shima gangrape by police came to the public eye as a grave violation of human rights, and a symbol of the most treacherous, demeaning and anti-people forces working against the emancipation of women in Bangladesh.

But these evil forces were unrepentant. The second incident of her death occurred inside the walls of a central jail in a major city of Bangladesh, a place where Shima was supposed to be in 'safe custody'. This term 'safe custody' is giving nightmares to the women in Bangladesh today.

After the rape and murder of 14-year-old Yasmeen and subsequent killing of seven civilians in Dinajpur, hundreds of rallies, demonstrations, public meetings, press conferences, posters, publications, meetings with political leaders, ministers and law enforcement officials, policy-making bodies, bar councils and law-makers, the chances of finding justice still hangs thinly upon the evidences provided by the CID and presented in court by the prosecution, and the provisions within the laws of the country. Major gaps in the system need to be questioned. Gaps that are providing escape routes for criminal offences by police and other government officials. To quote an eminent lawyer, "it works better for the criminals" if the woman is gangraped, and even better if she is

then killed, as she is the only source of direct evidence.... Shima's death, in this context, was thus inevitable. But who takes the ultimate blame? The gangrapers who were in the same jail as Shima, and within easy reach of her? Their comrades in jail? The jail warden? Jail doctor? The judicial system that provided her 'safe custody' in a jail with common criminals and with the same police who allegedly raped her? The human rights women's rights organisations who failed to obtain her safe custody? The people of Bangladesh who perhaps could have shouted a little louder for Shima's safety? The inequitable and unjust social system where rich families find high-profile lawyers and can arm-twist the system while poor disempowered families are left to die?

There is perhaps a common blame to be shared.

The "White-collared" Criminal

A week after we had been to the first hearing of Yasmeen's case in Rangpur, our young friend Barrister Tania Ameer said at a consultative meeting: "What I would really like to see is justice being brought in the case of Yasmeen murder case. The accused roams around the corridors of the supreme court in Dhaka often and tries to be friendly with us. People who mastermind the hiding of evidence of rape and murder and are instrumental in the killing of civilians get away scot-free because of their social links. These are the 'white-collared' criminals who hold high positions in society and hardly ever get convicted."

Immediately thought of the accused doctor in same case, who in court himself asked why he had not been brought as a witness for the prosecution, and instead had been made a co-accused in the case. He opined that all evidences of rape and murder had been written by him in the first post-mortem report. In answer, the prosecution lawyer asked the judge what kind of doctor was he to have written all the signs of rape in the report, and yet failed to mention the exact term 'rape' anywhere? There is, of course, a simple answer to this crime of 'omission': it immediately weakened the dead girl's chances of vindicating her murder. To the public eye here again was the most educated person in the entire system who had masterminded an escape for the rapists-cum-murderers.

In Shima's case, too, there are pointers to crimes of both commission and, of course, omission or neglect, as she was only taken to Chittagong Medical College in her death-bed.

The Judiciary System: How Safe is 'Safe Custody'?

It is beyond comprehension of the public why a woman, who is an innocent victim of a barbaric crime, must then be sent to jail for 'safe custody'. In fact to the very jail where her own rapists might be confined (as in Shima's case), as well as many others convicted who have committed similar crimes. In India, there are innumerable 'short-term' or 'long-term' stay centres run by NGOs that the judiciary system recognises as being safe places to keep such victims. Why has not our system acknowledged or developed a respect for similar centres set up by our own dedicated human rights lawyers, women's organisations and NGOs? Although, I am told, there are no strict rules saying that the woman must be sent to jail, most judges apparently prefer sending the woman there. I ask, what faith do these places inspire that other organ-

isations don't? The responsibility of dire consequences of such decisions must be shared by the judiciary too.

One also needs to ask why 'safe custody' comes into action in the case of women only, and not men. Women are completely capable of looking after themselves, or their families are. They are not 'nameless' 'faceless' 'penniless' and 'floating' as the system would like to believe.

A 'Perfect Crime' and its Vindication

Shima is no more. Her only crime was that she chose to love a man and dared to dream of a life which promised a silver lining. She dared to dream because in her own way she had empowered herself, and learnt to think for herself as a self-respecting woman working hard for a living in a garments factory.

Hundreds of thousands of Shimas go to work everyday to garments factories in Bangladesh today. In fact, they are the lifeline for an industry earning hard cash from abroad. It is frightening to see the papers everyday where girls and women are reported to have been either raped and/or murdered. I have no exact figures of how many are in 'safe custody' inside the jails of this country. I fear for their lives every minute that I breathe. The women of this country are in fear of their lives. We feel unsafe. There is a fascist third-state lurking behind our much fought for democratic country and democratically elected government. When the leaders in parliament name the alleged killers and rapists of 1971 to be members of investigating teams, this fear is doubled. Yet again we must seek vindication of this apparently 'perfect crime', i.e. the murder of Shima Chowdhury, in the streets. Another war must be fought. Shima's murder must rise to burn as a beacon of 'safety' for every girl, woman, child in even in the darkest corner of this country.

The underlying causes of deforestation are rooted in a complex web of social, economic, and institutional problems both within and outside the forestry sector. They include: the combined effects of poverty, skewed land distribution, insecure land and tree tenure, low agricultural productivity and rising population pressure; and increasing demand for tropical timber and agricultural pro-

Asian Agriculture and the New Millennium-II

(Continued from yesterday)

Land Degradation

An FAO study carried out several years ago estimated that the proportion of the region's land free from soil related constraints to agricultural production was only 14 per cent (Dent, F.J., 1990). Consequently, although a number of countries may appear to have some constraint-free land available, the region as a whole seems to have reached or passed the safe limits for the horizontal expansion of agricultural production.

In 1994 cropped land accounted for 19 per cent of the total land area of developing countries of the region. This indicates that significant inroads have already been made into land with low production potential which include unirrigated areas with arid and semi-arid climates, or unreliable rainfall, areas with steep slopes or poor soils or a combination of these features. Such areas tend to be the ones where environmental degradation is more severe and increasingly have to support landless people and their livestock whose frequently uncontrolled migration from overpopulated or inequitably distributed high-potential land is placing increasing socio-economic pressure on forest land for crop production.

The most serious form of land degradation affecting food production potential areas is termed 'accelerated water and wind erosion'. Under accelerated erosion soil losses take place much faster than new soil can be formed and a kind of deficit spending begins with the top soil. The two major human activities contributing to the removal of vegetative cover and resultant accelerated erosion are shifting cultivation and deforestation.

To a greater or lesser degree, the majority of farming enterprises on low-potential land involve a form of 'shifting cultivation': for in the absence of access to agricultural inputs, credit, markets and labour, the farmer has little choice but to move on as the fertility of the land depletes.

The Green Revolution success story of the 1970s and early 1980s was developed for and took place in high potential areas. Under the Green Revolution high yielding varieties of rice and wheat were introduced and under controlled irrigation, responded dramatically to min-

"The degradation of paddy environment, whether by micro-nutrient depletion, atmospheric pollution, pest pressure or toxic change in soil chemistry is greater than the capacity of genetic improvements in yield potentials that breeders can select."

by A Z M Obaidullah Khan

ucts.

In a recent UNDP/UNEP/FAO study on land degradation in South Asia (FAO, 1994), water and wind erosion were estimated to affect 25 per cent and 18 per cent of the sub-region's total agricultural land, respectively. In China latest estimates indicate that water erosion affects 34 of the total cultivated land and wind erosion a further 2 per cent. In Thailand around 34 per cent of the Kingdom's total land area is affected by water erosion to some degree. These figures refer to on-site erosion damage, but the off-site effects of greatly increased sediment load in rivers causing problems of poorer water quality, river bed and reservoir sedimentation can be expected to be of appreciable magnitude.

Land degradation is not only confined to land with low production potential. In Asia no less than 82 per cent of cereals are grown on high-potential, naturally flooded or irrigated land. Not only is it essential to maintain and increase staple food production on irrigated land, but it is also essential that natural resource management be improved in areas contiguous to irrigated river basins supporting intensive farming systems.

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Estimates of the extent of salt-affected land for selected countries in Asia are shown in Table 3.

Soil fertility decline, directly or indirectly associated with fertilizer application, is also beginning to cause concern. Few countries have made estimates of the extent of the problem; but reports of organic matter depletion, negative soil nutrient balance; imbalance fertilizer application; and the onset of secondary and micro-nutrient deficiencies are beginning to emerge. In India analysis of long term fertilizer experiments carried out on a wide variety of soils over the period 1985 to 1985 clearly showed that a declining trend in productivity was occurring even with the application of mineral fertilizers under modern intensive farming conditions. The failure of increases in fertilizer use to be matched by increases in crop yields is particularly worrying as yield growth has been the mainstay of past production increases and will be more so in the future. Concerns are also being expressed that the all important rice-wheat systems of East and South Asia may be over-exploitive of the natural resource base — and that there are consequent degradations in soil health and fertility, and in water supply and quality.

Human-induced soil degradation in Asia, as moderately to excessively affected, is estimated by the ISREC/UNEP study of 1990 at 452 million hectares or a quarter of the land

higher amount of non-land inputs in order to maintain yields of modern varieties." (MS Swaminathan Research Foundation and UNDP Report, 1994, UNDP/RAS/93/060). The deceleration in the annual growth rate of rice-production in the ten top rice-growing countries in the world, of which nine are in Asia, accounting for 85 per cent of the world's production, is substantial from 2.8 per cent during 1975-85 to 1.2 per cent during 1985-92, while the population growth registered during 1980-91 was 1.8 per cent.

Again, a significant proportion of food production in the region takes place on lands in areas where production environments are variable and subject to abiotic stresses, like floods and drought, erratic rainfall and salinity. Technologies are yet to be developed to overcome the production constraints and more importantly to mobilize the specific resources for relevant farming systems. In the same token, exclusive focus on enhancing the production of market-commodity like rice and wheat has meant that the so-called minor crops like millets and pulses have been bypassed. Yet, they are of critical importance to providing nutritional security, in times of environmental stress and for resource-poor people in less endowed land areas not favourably endowed for

land and scarce water. Simultaneously, poverty that brutalizes the lives of millions and ecological degradation that relentlessly hacks away at the natural resources base must be reversed. Further, there is a worrying trend in gender disparity. Women used to constitute 60 per cent of the absolute rural poor. A recent IFAD study reveals that by the year 2000, they could make up 65 per cent to 70 per cent of the rural poor. Yet women hold up more than half the sky in Asian agriculture.

Can Asia maintain into the 21st century, the high growth rate it mustered in the tough but successful climb out of the basket case status without compromising livelihood security of the many and plundering nature's economy?

Crystal Gazing into the Future: A Limited Overview

What then are the structures of the future Asian agriculture? According to FAO's projection, Asia as a region will not be worse off on foodfront in the year 2010 than at present.

Undernutrition will however persist, though at a reduced level. In East Asia, the number of the chronically undernourished will decline from 252 million to 70 million, and in South Asia, from 271 to 202 million. The total number of undernourished people will thus remain staggering. And low-income food-deficit countries will continue to be hobbled by poor prospects for making significant gains in food and nutrition.

Labour force participation in the agricultural sector by sex in subregions, 1994

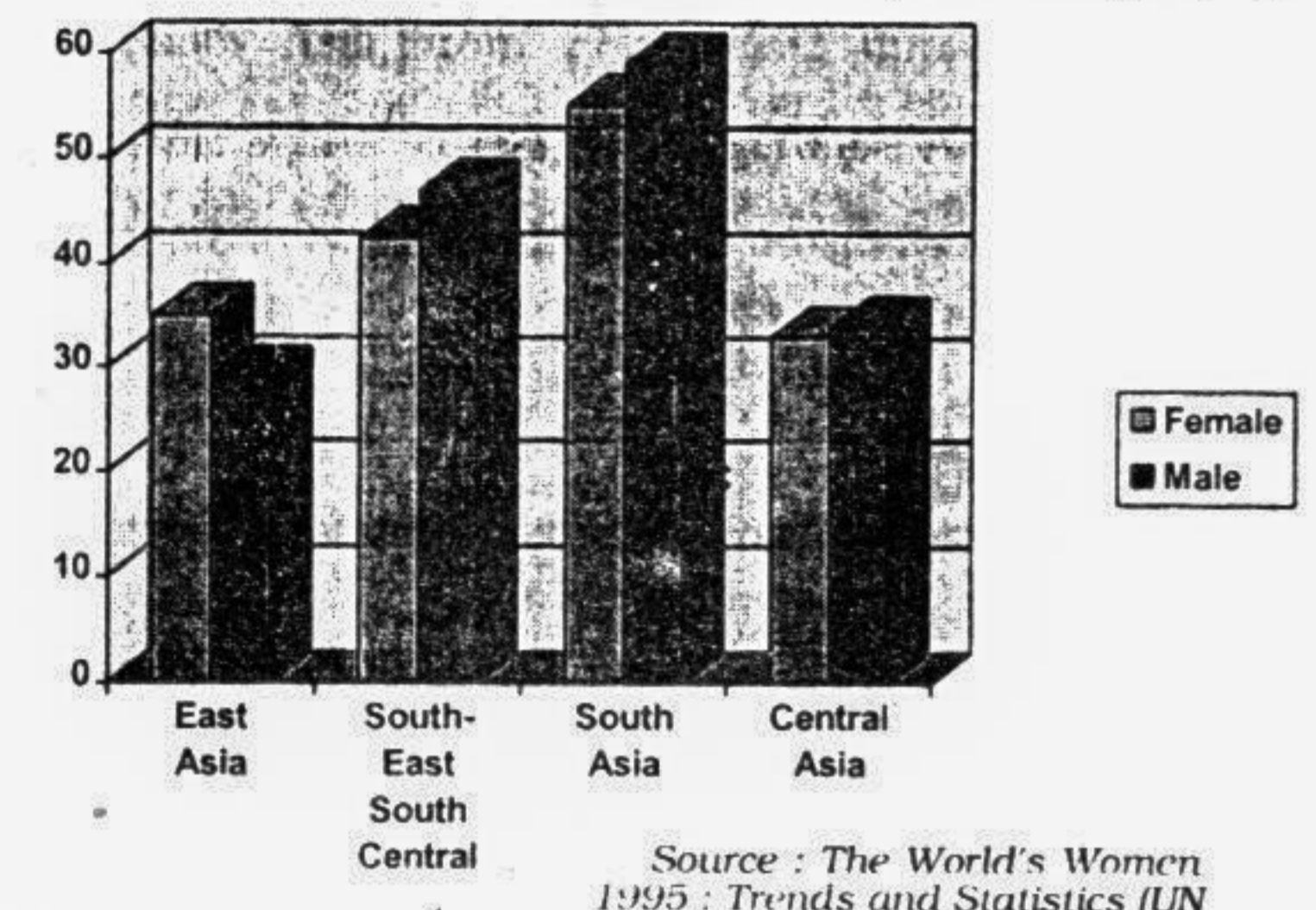


Table 3: Extent of Arable & Permanently Cropped, Irrigated, and Salt Affected Land for Selected Countries in Asia-Pacific (1989 estimates)

Country	Total land area	Arable & permanent cropped land	Irrigated	Salt affected land
Bangladesh	13017	9292 (71%)	2738 (21%)	1300 (10%)
China	932641	96115 (10%)	45349 (5%)	74600 (8%)
India	297319	168990 (57%)	43039 (15%)	7044 (2%)
Indonesia	181157	21260 (12%)	7550 (4%)	2200 (1%)
Iran	163600	14830 (9%)	5750 (4%)	27100 (17%)
Malaysia	32855	4880 (15%)	342 (1%)	500 (2%)
Pakistan	77088	20730 (27%)	16220 (21%)	12000 (16%)
Philippines	29817	7870 (27%)	1620 (5%)	400 (1%)
Sri Lanka	6463	1901 (29%)	560 (9%)	700 (11%)
Thailand	51089	22126 (43%)	4230 (8%)	3200 (6%)
Vietnam	32549	6600 (20%)	1830 (6%)	1000 (3%)

Source: Problem Soils of Asia and the Pacific, FAO/RAPA Report 1990/6. Note: Salt affected land includes irrigated and non-irrigated land. Percentage of categories of land to total land area is shown in parentheses.

Table 4: Demand and Production

Sub region	Unit	1979/81	1988/90	2010	1979/81	1988/90	2010
South Asia	million tons	161	205	317	156	209	307
East Asia	million tons	327	425	642	397	409	620

Source: Agriculture towards 2010, FAO, Rome

NO EXCUSE...

Cassava, a major source of flour in Asia does not require much water. Corn, sweet potato, and mungo are also not "water-guzzlers." Use of crops that conserve water should be encouraged.

DEPTHnews

eral fertilizers. However, this success carried certain economic and environmental penalties.

Firstly, such high-input, high-productivity farming systems are dependent on a steady supply of relatively expensive inputs such as fertilizer, fuel and pesticides. Secondly, many of the development projects undertaken in these high-potential areas have not been environmentally sound. Some intensive irrigation programmes have neglected drainage and proper water management practices, leading to waterlogging and salinization. Other projects waste scarce water. In others problems have arisen due to the indiscriminate, inadequate or imbalanced use of fertilizers.

The UNDP/UNEP/FAO land degradation study of South Asia estimated that salinization, waterlogging, and lowering of the water table affected 2 per cent, 9 per cent of the sub-region's agricultural land respectively. In China about 7 per cent of the total farm land is affected by salinization, 3 per cent of the total land area is subject to waterlogging, and lowering of the water table is causing increasing concern in the North West plains. In Thailand, salinization in coastal areas and the North East plateau affects some 3.2 million ha, or 6 per cent of the total land area.

under the plough. Of the total, 317 million and 90 million hectares suffered from water and wind-erosion respectively. Another 41 million and 6 million hectares are subject to chemical and physical degradation.

As Dr Peter Kenmore points out rather provocatively, "The degradation of paddy environment, whether by micro-nutrient depletion, atmospheric pollution, pest pressure or toxic change in soil chemistry is greater than the capacity of genetic improvements in yield potentials that breeders can select."

Stagnation and Decline in Yield

In fact, it could be argued that "ever since the development of IR-8 in the 1960s, no significant breakthroughs in the biological production potential of rice, the major source of food energy in Asia, has been realized, notwithstanding the greater realization of the yield potential through incorporation of pest and disease resistance, etc. and the successful introduction of hybrid rice in China extensively.... Further, the likely setting in of fatigue in 'green revolution technologies is apprehended with the deceleration found in the growth-rate of rice-production, and the decline in total factor-productivity as reflected in the need for a

rice and wheat. By default, people who inhabit these areas, ethnic minorities in the slopes and highlands or the poor in the coastal zone have suffered.

In India, for example, while rice and wheat productivity have improved substantially, pulses and coarse grains such as chickpeas have shrunk in their acreage and their production has stagnated. In the last twenty years, the yields of pulses have increased by less than 10 per cent. Again, the per capita vegetable requirement in India is estimated at 285 g per day whereas the present per capita intake is around 135 g, reflecting a deficiency of more than 50 per cent.

The issues of food as Dr Swaminathan points out, have been perceived from quantitative sufficiency and very little focused on qualitative value. Micro-nutrient deficiencies are ignored. Food-security correctly defined should mean an individual's access to balanced dietary intake, including protein, vitamin and minerals, rather than satisfaction of calorific energy from carbohydrates alone.

Gender Disparity

However, that may be in the years ahead, Asia must produce more and diversified food for larger populations from less

Biological, Ecosystem Diversity and Local Knowledge

To understand the future of Asian agriculture, however, we should first analyze our comparative advantages," Dr. Swaminathan suggests.

The first is our rich genetic estate, i.e. the richness of biological diversity. Genetic engineering opportunities are expected to further enhance its value. But the North, with its technological resources, would have to cooperate equitably with the South and its genetic richness. Cooperating both could redeem the as yet unfulfilled objective of exorcising hunger. Bickering, both could slide into a "beggar-your-neighbour" confrontation. "Our second major strength is the rich ecosystem diversity, i.e. the ability to grow a wide range of crops and raise diverse farm animals and fish.

Third, our large human population could be a source of strength". Women and men farmers and the rural youth learn new skills rapidly as long as those are relevant and can be adapted creatively to their own experiential knowledge. Furthermore, there is a solid body of traditional technologies, people inherited over generations, to balance population growth and ecological stability.

(To be continued tomorrow)

The author, a former Minister and a Secretary of Government of Bangladesh and also our Ambassador to Washington, has recently retired as Assistant Director General for Asia-Pacific of FAO.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

WEDNESDAY 19th FEBRUARY

(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 Bangla 3:15 Patriotic songs 3:20 Recitation from the Geeta 3:25 Drama Serial: Samarpan 4:30 Cartoon film: Top Cat 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Mahe Ramadan 5:40 Geetabitan: Tagore Song 6:10 Maner Katha 6:50 Open University 7:00 The News 8:00 News in Bangla 8:45 Package Drama 10:00 News in English 10:25 Muktaadhara 11:30 News in Bangla 11:20 Thursday's programme 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:10 BBC World Newsnight 7:00 BBC Newsroom in English 7:30 News Report/Asia Today/24 Hours 10:00 BBC World Head-

CHANNEL V

6:30am Frame by Frame 7:00 Rewind Vj Sophia 8:00 Frame by Frame 9:00 Jumbo Start Vj Alessandria 10:00 Frame by

Frame 11:00 The Vibe Vj Luke 12:00am Rewind Vj Sophia 1:00 By Demand Vj Trey 2:00 Frame by Frame 2:30 First Day 3:00 Fashion Police 3:30 Soul Curry 4:00 Planet Ruby 4:30 Big Bang Vj Alessandria 6:00pm Rewind Vj Sophia 7:00 By Demand 8:00 Planet Ruby 9:00 The Vibe 9:30 Videoman Mangta Hai 10:00 First Day First Show 10:30 Soul Curry 11:00 House of Noise Vj Luke12:00pm Big Bang Vj Alessandria 1:00 Haysah 2:00 By Demand Vj Trey 3:00 Big Bang Vj Alessandria 4:30 V Spot 5:30 Speak Easy

STAR PLUS

6:30 Ninasad 7:30 Star News 8:00 Sky Business News 8:30 Star News 9:00 Sky News 9:30 Aerobics On Style 10:00 Close Italia 10:30 E: Extreme 10:40 Vj: Daniel Day Lewis 11:00 Kate & Allie 11:30 The Oprah Winfrey Show 12:30 House Of Cards 1:30 Santa Barbara 2:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 3:00 Meri Awaz Suno 3:30 Bunriyaad 4:00 Kya Baat Hai 4:30 Land

of the Giants 5:30 Black Beauty 6:00 Kate & Allie 6:30pm Ciao Italia 7:00 The Great Escape 7:30 Star News 8:00 Small Wonder 8:30 Bangla Guest House 9:00 Tehkikat 9:30 Star News 10:00 Allo Allo 10:30 The X Files 11:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 12:00pm Santa Barbara 1:00 Star News 1:30 L A Law 2:30 Picket Fences 3:00 Quincy 4:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 5:00 Barnaby Jones

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Western: Santa Fe Trail 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:30 Comedy: Making Mr Right 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Film: Club: Life is Sweet 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Comedy: Hot Shots Part Deux 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Family: Asterix In Britain 4 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Family: The Christmas Martians PG (Hindi Subtitles) 7:00 Decen Dream 7:30 Comedy: Speed Zone 15 9:30 The Movie Show 10:00 Double Bill Michael Madsen: Free Willy 12:00 Double Bill Michael Madsen: Trouble Bound 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 2:00 Horror: The Hidden 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 4:00 World Cinema: Mediterraneo 18 (English Subtitles) 5:30 Classic: We Dive At Dawn 12 (Arabic Subtitles)

STAR SPORTS

6:30am Asian Honda Classic Day 3/11, 7:30 Standard Chartered Marathon: Hong Kong, Shenzhen (China) 1997 Highlights 9:00 The Asian Football Show 9:30 Indian Open Badminton Final Day 2:00 Johnnie Walker Classic 1997 Day 3 4:30 International Motorsports News 5:30 ISF World Tour 6:30 ISU Skating Japan/Russia Wrap Up 7:30pm Women's World Squash Championships 8:30 BT Global Challenge 9:00 Thai Kickboxing Highlights 10:00 Asia Sport Show 10:30 Spanish

Fball League H/L 11:0 International Motorsports News 12:00 Watersports World 1:00 Volvo World Cup Showjumping '96/97 2:00 Indian Open Badminton Day 3 5:00 Australian Opne Night 9 Highlights

ZEE TV

6:00 News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED 8:30 Disney Hour 9:30 Gaane Anjaane 10:00 Lakme Khushi 10:30 9 Malabar Hill 11:00 Pakeezah 11:30 Shapath 12:00 Bollywood Quiz Contest 12:30 Hi Zindagi Bye Zindagi 1:00 ZED 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:00 Hum Paanch 2:30 Tara 3:00 Raahaat 3:30 Celeste 4:00 Suno Bhai Sadho 4:30 Dhara Zaika Ka Safar 5:00 ZED 5:30 All Out For No Loss 6:00 Casper Kya Scene Hai 6:30 Disney Hour 7:30 Raahaat 8:00 Gaane Anjaane 8:30 Mast Mast Hai Zindagi 9:00 Apollite Aap Ki Pasand 9:30 Banegi Apni Baat 9:30 Andaz 10:30 News 11:00 Parmpara 11:30 Aap Ki Adalat 12:00 Salaah 12:30 TVS Sa Re Ga Ma 1:30 Raahat 2:00 Zee Horror Show 2:30 TMM 4:00 Parivartan 4:30 Hum Zamana 5:00 Jagran 5:30 Surtal

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Mansobajarat Barai Khab Kafala 9:00 Sur Savaria & Sehra Ka Safar & Sada-E-Kasim 9:40 Shana Ba Shana 9:50 Aaj Ki Kitaab-Ladok Nazm 10:05 Boor Kay Ladoo 10:30 English Film: Chip And Dale 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Ali Baba (Drama Serial) 11:35 Naghma-mazaar (Drama Serial)

EL TV

6:30 Devotional 7:30 Taranne

8:00 Hindi Feature Film 11:30

Kam 12:00 People's Club 12:30 Upanyas 1:00 Bengali Serial 1:30 Bengali Serial 2:00 Special 3:00 Filmi Cha! 3:30 Kal Bhi Aaj Bhi 4:30 Liberty Public Demand 5:30 Special 6:30 Kal Bhi Aaj Bhi 7:00 Bangla Serial 7:30 Bangla Serial 8:00 TBA 8:30 Teri Bhi Chup Mere Bhi Chup 9:00 The Mooly Usha Show 9:30 Amar Prem 10:00 Top Of The Pops 10:30 Hindi Feature Film 1:30 Sur Sargam 2:30 Pyar Hi Pyar 3:30 Jevan Ki Rang

12:00 Urdu Khail 12:55 Quran-e-Hakem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Gichain (Drama Serial) 2:00 Inteha (Drama Serial) 2:50 The Earth Revealed 3:20 Aarishi Puday 3:40 Natural World 4:35 How Things Work 5:00 Yeh Mumuk In Hae 5:25 Hamara Aahat 5:55 Kilab Quiz 6:25 Aioh Courses 7:00 Tarannum 7:05 Felix The Cat 7:30 Such Pup 7:45 English News 8:00 Morven Gold Race-day 8:25 Jawan Rang 8:55 PTV Gold 9:00 Break for Headline News 9:20 Aap Ki Anwar Maqsood 10:00 Khabrainama & Commercial News 11:00 Tes Aasmaan 12:00 NYPD Blue 12:45 Khas Khabrain/Close down

DD 7

10:30 Jannudin 10:35 Classical Music 11:00 Folk Song 11:15 Adhunik Gaan 11:30 Classical Music 12:30 Monorama Cabin 1:00 Jannabhum (Serial) 2:30 Tnsna (Serial) 3:00 Comedy Quiz (Serial) 3:00 Teen Kanaya 3:30 Chirakumar Sava (Serial)

5:05 Nepali Programme 5:30 News 5:35 Chingch Frank 6:00 Palti Katha 6:30 Eto Tuku Bano (Serial) 7:00 Drama 7:30 Bangla Sumbha 8:00 Prasanna Ganga 8:30 Sushastha (Serial) 9:00 Jannabhum (Serial) 9:30 Monorama Cabin (Serial) 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed

ZEE CINEMA

6:45 Songs 7:00 Divorce (Shamli T, Girish Karnad) 9:00 Ikke Pe Ikke 9:30 Meri Awaz Suno (Jeetendra, Hema M) 12:15 Ramens 12:30 Hum Se Hai Zamana (Mithun C, Zeman A) 3:15 Box Office 3:45 Ghar Sangsar (Jeetendra, Sridevi) 6:30 Pind Di Kudi (Parulbat) 9:15 Cinema Cinema 9:30 Zandu Filmi Baatein 10:00 Naseeb Apna Apna (Rishi K, Farha, Radhika) 12:45 Salwan Aasman (Vivek M, Pooja B) 3:30 Movie Masti Magic 4:00 Do Raha (Shatrughan Sinha, Radha Saluja)

SONY ET

8:30 Rangeela Re 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 I Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 11:00 Jeevan Mirtu (Serial) 11:30 Pehechan 12:00 The Nirlep Rasoi Show 12:30 Aahat 1:00 SKP 1:30 The Young And The Restless 2:30pm Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Dennis The Menace 6:30 Rangeela Re 7:00 Premier 7:30 I Dream Of Jeannie 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Faasle/Take-5 (Film Magazine) 9:00 Boogi Woogi 9:30 Anarth (Serial)