A Lifelong Fighter for Secularism

Continued from page 4 maintain a high annual growth rate, to speed up the privatisation projects and also to continue the investments. Besides. Turkey should accelerate its efforts to increase productivity in the fields of industry and agriculture, to become more competitive and attract more foreign capital and know-how.

As regards foreign policy Turkey's most fundamental objective is to establish a belt of peace and security in the wider region, which would inevitably have important positive implications for regional and international peace and stability.

Turkey's traditional peaceoriented and multifaceted foreign policy enables it to meet the challenges and to seize the opportunities posed by the new international environment. Having to focus its attention on a whole range of developments in Eurasia. Turkey is obliged to make greater efforts to contribute to the resolution of issues that are of pressing concern in the region.

Turkey has always pursued a foreign policy directed at promoting mutually beneficial relations with all countries and particularly with its neigh-

Turkey has always advocated the virtue of resolving differences through peaceful means and displayed goodwill in this respect. Turkey believes that there is nothing to be gained from internationalising the problems that can easily be resolved in good faith between neighbours.

As its membership in both the major Western institutions and the Organisation of the Is-

President Demirel was born on November 1

Upon completion of his elementary school

education in his native village, he attended ju-

Afyon respectively. He graduated from the Engi-

neering Faculty of Istanbul Technical Univer-

He joined Turkey's Electrical Studies and Re-

He undertook postgraduate studies on irriga-

tion, electrical technologies and dam construc-

tion in the United States first in 1949-50, then in

During the construction of the Syehan Dam,

Demirel worked as a project engineer and in

1954 he was appointed head of Turkey's Depart-

the State Hydraulic Works Department. In this

capacity. Demirel was to supervise the construc-

tion of a multitude of dams, power plants and

worked as a freelance engineer and adviser be-

tween 1962-64. During this period, he worked as

a lecturer of Hydraulic Engineering at Ankara's

to the Justice Party (JP) General Executive

second JP Grand Convention on November 28,

Government that ruled between February and

October 1965 under the Premiership of Suat

Hayri Orguplu, in which he served as Deputy

an unprecedented 53 per cent of the vote in the

General Elections of October 10, 1965 and

Turkey's thirteenth Prime Minister and ruled

Under the Leadership of Demirel, the JP, won

As deputy from Isparta, Demirel became

In the next General Elections of October 10.

1969. Demirel's JP was the sole winner by a

1964. He facilitated the formation of a Coalition

Middle East Technical University.

formed a Majority Government.

the country for four years.

As of 1955, he served as Director General of

Upon completion of His Military Service, he

His political career started with His election

Demirel was elected Party Chairman at the

nior high school and high school in Isparta and

province of Isparta.

search Administration in 1949.

sity in 1949.

1954-55.

Board.

ment of Dams.

irrigation facilities.

Prime Minister.

1924, in Islamkoy, a remote village in the teenth Government.

lamic Conference suggests, Turkey is poised to act as a bridge for interaction between the East and the West. Becoming a full member of the European Union remains an important

goal for Turkey. Turkey also attaches great importance to promoting its economic, commercial and cultural relations with Islamic countries.

The situation in Iraq in the aftermath of the Gulf War is another source of concern for Turkey. The reintegration of Iraq with the international community, at the heels of its full compliance with UN Security Council resolutions, is seen by Turkey as a vital component for overall peace and stability in the wider context of the Middle East. Similarly, the preservation of the territorial integrity of Iraq is of utmost importance for Turkey and for the

Turkey will continue to actively participate in the implementation of both the military and the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also in the international efforts to reconstruct and rehabilitate this country. Turkey believes that the international community must maintain its vigilance towards any ill intentions against the independence and territorial integrity of

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another priority for Turkey is the resolution of the Azeri-Armenian dispute, which continues to project a volatile situation from the point of view of the stability in the Caucasus. Turkey is a member of the OSCE/Minsk Group which is entrusted with the task of finding a peaceful settlement to this dispute. It is exerting every ef-

fort to this end. Developing close ties in all fields with the newly born Central Asian Republics and Azerbaijan, assisting these Republics in their political, economic and social transformations and consolidating their political and economic independence have also become a major aspect of the Turkish foreign policy in the post-Cold War era.

Our policy to serve peace and stability also finds concrete expression in our endeavours to initiate regional cooperation schemes which draw countries closer together in the common pursuit of economic development and shared prosperity. While contributing to increased interdependence for cooperation, the platforms such as the Black Sea Economic.Cooperation and the Economic Cooperation Organisation also serve to defuse tension and build confidence among the countries con-

cerned. With its population of over 60 million, trade volume of about 70 billion dollars, high rate of urbanisation and industrialisation and its democratic and secular political tradition. Turkey is an important regional power and has every reason to look to the future with

confidence. Turkey has set its course and as an honourable member of the family of democratic nations, she will undoubtedly attain greater stature within the contemporary civilisation rising on the foundation of basic humanitarian values.

Subsequently, Demirel formed Turkey's four-

Later on, however, due to an intra-party cri-

He resigned upon the Military Memorandum

Between 1971-80, he served as Prime Minister

With the Military Coup of September 13,

In 1986, Demirel launched a national cam-

The September 6, 1987 Referendum returned

Demirel was elected Chairman of the True

He was re-elected Isparta Deputy in the Gen-

Following the General Elections of October

He was elected the Ninth President of the Re-

A Director-General when only 30, a Party

He still holds the Record for Turkey's

Between 1964-93, Demirel was Elected Isparta

During the 17 years between November 28,

Despite being banned from active politics for

He speaks English and is the author of a num-

1964 and October 15, 1981, Demirel was elected

Party Chairman at all the Grand Conventions of

seven years. Demirel managed to form seven

Governments during his political career that

ber of books, articles, and essays on politics.

He is married to Nazmiye Demirel.

Chairman and Prime Minister at 40, Demirel

has done his utmost for the development and in-

youngest Prime Minister ever. Only Ismet In-

onu's tenure as Prime Minister was longer than

20, 1991, Demirel became Prime Minister once

again in a Coalition Government with the Social

Path Party (TPP) at the Party's extraordinary

1980. Demirel was banned from involvement in

paign for the lifting of the bans and initiated a

three more times, namely in 1975, 1977, and

sis, he formed a new government.

active politics for ten years.

Demirel to active politics.

Democrat People's Party.

Deputy for six terms

spans three decades.

the JP.

National Referendum on the issue.

convention on September 24, 1987.

eral Elections of November 29, 1987.

public of Turkey on May 16, 1993.

dustrialisation of the country.

of March 12, 1971.



TDS (The Daily Star): You have been Prime Minister four times, and now you are the President for the first time. During this long and eventful career in the helm of affairs, what has been your experience about running a government. What makes a good govern-

SD: (Suleyman Demirel): It is a very difficult question. Actually there should be some vardsticks to measure what makes a good government. To me the most important yardstick is the consent of the people. As long as you can have consent you have good government.

Only way to ensure consent is to have free elections. I mean really free elections, in which people can show either their support to a government or their opposition to it. t If the opinion is expressed in a strong way on either direction then you have clear idea if you have good government or bad government. Let me tell you something. When I first became Prime Minister in 1965, at the age of 40. I was very eager to do the right things and to run the government in the best possible manner. I started searching for a vardstick. At that time I had a very experienced and well known intellectual as an under secretary to the Prime Minister. Another very able man as deputy under secretary. I asked them to make a study for me as to what constitutes a good government, and how a good government can be run. After several weeks they came back to me and said A good government

like. TDS: It really does not give the answer.

is a government that people

SD: No I don't think so. You know it is very difficult to keep people satisfied, and continue liking a government. It is very difficult to keep good reputation. People are very critical you know, especially if you are in power. So if they keep on liking you then you have good gov-

Another yardstick of a good government is to have democracy. You know we have had very turbulent periods in our own country and I was in the middle of such turbulence on many occasions. So my experience from all those crises is that a good government must have democracy. You must have the vote of the majority of the people and continue to enjoy their support throughout the period of your tenure. To start with, you have to get that majority through an election which is free and fair. This I insist, and most strongly lay stress on - election must be free. and fair. Unless elections are. held freely, the whole exercise of ves. As things stands now, as of democracy becomes a farce and then you begin to lose the trust of the people, and then really the decline of a leader be-

What is Good

Governance TDS: Even if you have a free and fair election, how do you ensure good government because people do not have a chance to express their views

till the next election? **SD**: Here comes the question of how you run your government, or how an elected government should work. Once the election is over, a government belongs to everybody, not only to those who have voted for it. This is of utmost importance. If there is one lesson that I have learnt from being the head of the government for four times as Prime Minster, and now as the President, that a government must be everybody's government. In many of our countries, especially the developing ones, and where democracy is relatively new, we make the mistake of dividing the government between those who have voted for us and those who opposed us. We carry the divisions of the election period into the government, and continue to behave as if the election is not over yet. This is a big mistake. I stress over and over again that a government must represent everybody, and not only the party that wins. This is

of utmost importance. TDS: But Sir, how can a politician forget those who supported and those who opposed him or her during the election? How do you reach out to the opposition when you are in

SD: This can be achieved if you love the people sincerely. You see a politician must love his or her people. And this love for the people must be unconditional. This means that a political leader must love his or her people even if the people do not love them. It is the most important condition for a politician. The love for the people must be total and unconditional. If a leader can love his or her people like that then it is easy to forget who voted for me or not, and become a government of and for everybody.

TDS: Your Excellency this sounds very theoretical. Does it, and can it happen in reality?

SD: It is not theoretical. But it is, I will admit, very difficult. But it can, and must happen if we are to be a true leaders of our people. It has been my experience that national unity that should usually follow a national election does not occur because the ruling party forgets those who have opposed them. So instead of unifying the nation, the new government continues to divide them, and in time from being the government of everybody, it becomes the government only of the ruling party, and soon enough that government starts facing all sorts of opposition.

But let me add that there will be differences of views between the ruling party and the opposition. There will be quarrel between them, and in a sense this quarrel is good. There must be quarrel between these two. But what has to be remembered -and this we fail to do quite often - is that the quarrel must be on policies and not on personalities or on partisan basis. The national interest must be at the very centre of all the quarrels. But let me add I have not always acted correctly. I have made mistakes. That is why, at this age and with so many years of experience I am saying these things. But during my days I did not always do as I am saying now. I just hope that Turkish leaders learn from my own mistakes and from what I am saying now. I know for a fact that so many of our quarrels are unnecessary. So many time we oppose just to fulfill our ego, or just to get even with the opponent. National interest is so very often forgotten when we quarrel. We must learn to cooperate more - the government

and the opposition. TDS: During your long tenure in power, did you ever feel that you have become isolated from the people. Did you feel that the walls of power and high office was distancing you from the people who elected

SD: If you are talking about the Presidency, my answer is - the President of Turkey I did feel cut off from the people. So what I did was travel a lot. I started going all over the country. At the same time while in Ankara I opened up my door and started receiving a lot of people. Take today for example before meeting you I have already met several hundred people in different groups - groups of twenty, thirty, forty and fifty people have come to meet me since morning. This I do everyday while I am in Ankara. Even when I am travelling I meet a lot of people wherever I go.

TDS: But how can you ensure that when people meet you, they are actually telling the truth. and NOT what YOU want to hear. You see, Your Excellency, in developing countries like yours and mine, people who have a chance to meet the Prime Minister or the President have a tendency not speak freely in the fear of displeasing them. So how can you be sure that you are hearing the truth, and not just words that will please you?

SD: This comes from experience of course. You see I see people from different walks of life, and from different professions. You also have to create the right type of environment. Once the people start to believe that you sincerely want to hear the truth - this sincerity I will have to convince the people about- then everything works fine. I believe that people come to me with goodwill and that they come to tell the truth. I have no reason to think other-

TDS: But Sir, people may be speaking to you frankly because you are not running the government as the Prime Minister. People tell you the truth about the government, for which you

are not responsible. Did you do this(meet people so widely) when you were the Prime Minister, and did they speak to you as frankly as they are doing

SD: Well as I said earlier. always did not do the right thing. During my early days in power I did not have time to receive as many people as I do now. But even then I always tried to meet people from various walks of life, especially the professional people, and that also from the various regions of the country. At present I have designated three days a week to meet people. In addition I meet the press regularly and give press interviews as often as I

At the moment I look upon the role of the President to that of an Ombudsman. I have nothing to gain and no votes to ask for. So My role is to be the protector of the rights of citizens of the last resort. When an individual has gone everywhere including the court, and he or she is still not satisfied then that person should be able to come to the President. That is how I view my present role.

TDS: Sir, you have already stated that during your long career in politics, you have made many mistakes. What would you do differently if you had another chance? SD: Well, well, as I have al-

ready said I made many mistakes in my political life. TDS: Sir can you recount for

us a few for my readers in Bangladesh? SD: For your readers to understand my mistakes I will have to recount the background of those mistakes, and that will take hours. But let me tell you there is no politician in the world who has not made mistakes. In fact politicians make more mistakes than ordinary people, because politicians have to take so many decisions. If you are in power then you have to make more decisions, and your chances of making mistakes become even more. Even if you have the most sincere goodwill, even then you can make mistakes because the facts on the basis of which you make those decisions may turn out to be incorrect. Several days

end up taking a wrong decision. You must remember that human beings are a very complicated lot. That is why it says in the Holy Quran that human beings are Allah's best creation. and then in the same sura. Allah says human beings are also

after you have made a decision.

you may get totally different

facts. Then again a leader may

not know enough about a sub-

ject on which he or she is forced

to take a quick decision, and

the worst. Qualities Needed for a Leader

TDS: What, in your view, is the single most important qual-

ity that a leader must possess? **SD:** Honesty. Leaders of the people must be honest above ev erything else. They must be honest in their personal lives and in their beliefs. They must also have the strength of character to tell the people what they believe to be true even if it not very popular. Along with honesty leaders must also be sincere. People must be able to see and feel that their leaders are really for them and not for themselves.

Why Secularism in Turkey

TDS: Your Excellency you have a very strong proponent of secularism throughout your long political career. How do you see the future of secularism in Muslim countries, not only in Turkey?

SD: It is my view that secularism is needed for religion. TDS: Can you kindly explain

SD: Yes. If you don't have secularism then there will be no freedom to practice religion freely. There will be oppression on the belief, on consciousness. We must be free to pray, and not oppressed to pray. Worshipping is something which is extremely personal, it is between myself and my God. In this relationship there cannot be any place for oppression, and only secularism can ensure that environment of freedom which permits worship of all religions and sects within those religions. Take for example we



have Sunni and Shia people in our religion. Even within the Sunni umma there are the Jafries, Ismailis and Alawis, We cannot say that they are not Muslims. Let them pursue their beliefs in freedom. In Turkey secularism ensures that free environment which permits all religions to exists. That is what I meant when I said that secularism is needed for religion.

Let me explain in details why we chose secularism in Turkey. Without secularism religion can be exploited for political purposes. Clever people exploit the religious sentiments and beliefs of the people for their own personal and party gains. If we permit that then three things happen: first religion gets hurt, then the government gets hurt and finally the State gets hurt.

I also believe that prayer is not for advertisement. Then it is sin. Prayer is for my own salvation. In secularism exploitation of religion cannot take place. It remains a spiritual thing.

In Europe there was a long quarrel between the church and the state. After many years of war they decided to separate the church from the state, and from that moment on they began to prosper. Once we had a very strong and mighty empire. Then our empire collapsed and disintegrated. Then we learnt the lesson from that experience and we decided to separate religion from the state. So we established secularism in Turkey.

TDS: Let me understand clearly. As practiced in Turkey secularism means separation of State and religion.

SD: Yes. You see our modern laws uphold the same values as is upheld in the Shariah law. What is had in Islam is also bad according to our laws.

TDS: What is your view about future secularism in other Muslim countries?

SD: Every country has its own experience. Our system is based on the lessons of 600 years of Ottoman Empire. Twenty seven countries came out of our Empire. When our leader Kamal Ataturk founded modern Turkey he and others at that time wanted to build a

strong and prosperous Turkey. and they decided to separate state from religion. We think they made the correct decision and modern Turkey is the living proof of that. There are 65,000 mosques in Turkey. In Ramazan people fast and go for Tarabi. You can hear the Azan five times a day in any part of Turkey, and people go for their prayers. But nobody is forcing them to do anything. I think the vast majority of our people are very happy with our system as laid down by our founder Kamal Ataturk. We are very happy here. We are a democratic country, a secular country and a country that has market economy. These three things makes us very special and we have found this combination to be in line with our religion, with our tradition and necessary to realise our aspiration for the fu-

TDS: Given your long a eventful career as leader of Turkey you have become an elder statesman in the world, and especially in he Muslim world. Do you visualise any special role for yourself, for example as an ambassador of the Muslim world to the West?

SD: Our attitude is this. We have great respect for our brother Muslim countries. If we are asked to do something, we will respond to the best of our ability. Otherwise we will not propagate what we have done in

Islam and the West TDS: How do you see the future relations between Islam and the West?

SD: There was a serious discussion in Davos (Switzerland) this year. Prof. Huntington of the United States has taken the lead in this discussion and said that somer or later there will be a clash between Islam and Christianity. I don't believe in

what he says at all. TDS: Are you optimistic about an understanding between Islam and the West.

SD: Yes, Very much, There is no reason why Islam and Christianity will clash with each other.

TDS: Your Excellency, I express my sincere gratitude for granting me this interview.



The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Monday 24th March (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in

the programmes.)

landslide once again.

BTV

3:00 Opening announcement Al-Quran Programme summary 3:10 News in Bangla 3:15 Patriotic song 3:20 Recitation from the Bible 3:25 Cartoon Film: The Lone Ranger 3:50 Retelecast of selected programmes 4:45 Educational programme 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Dolan Chanpa 5:50 Sports programme 6:30 Anu Paramanu 6:50 Open University 7:00 The News 7:25 Band show 8:00 News in Bangla 8:45 Package Drama 10:00 News in English 10:30 Janamat 10:50 Comedy series: Seemfeld 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Tuesday's programme 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:10 World Focus : The Money Programme 7:00 BBC Newsroom inc. World Business Report/Asia Today /24 Hours 10:00 BBC

World Headlines 10:05 World Focus The Money Programme 11:00 BBC Newsday 2:00 BBC World News 2:15 World Focus The Money Programme 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Top Gear 4:00 BBC Newsdesk 6:00 BBC News Headlines 6:05 World Focus: Correspondent 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newshour Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out, Film '97 9:00 BBC World News 9:15 World Focus The Money Programme 10:00 BBC World News 10:10 Time Out : Clothes Show 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Time Out : Tomorror's World 12:00 The World Today 2:00 BBC World Headlines 2:05 World Focus : The Money Programme 2:45 Building Sights 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out : Holiday 4:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours

CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00 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 By Demand VJ Trey 2:00 Frame by Frame 2:30 Liberty First Day First Show 3:00 Videocon Mangta Hai 4:00 Frame by Frame 4:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 6:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 7:00 By Demand VJ Trey 8:00 The Vibe 9:00 BPL Ove! 10:00 Liberty First Day First Show 10:30 Launch Pad VJ Samira 11:30 The Ride 12:00 Over The EDGE 12:30 Rewind VJ Sophiya 1:00 Haysah 2:00 Frame by Frame 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Asian Top 20 VJ Trey

STAR PLUS

6:00am Nanny and the Professor 6:30 Ninaad 7:30 Good Morning India 9:30 Aerobics Oz Style 10:00 Ann Willan's Look And Cook 10:30 Model TV 11:00 Kate & Allie 11:30 The Oprah Winfrey Show 12:30 Dynasty 1:30 Santa Barbara 2:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 3:00 Reporter 3:30 Buniyaad 4:00

Jeene Bhi Do Yaaro 4:30 Land of the Giants 5:30 Black Beauty 6:00 Kate & Allie 6:30 Ann Willan's Look And Cook 7:00 Living on the Edge 7:30 Star News (Hindi) 8:00 Small Wonder 8:30 Tu Tu Main Main 9:00 Imtihan 9:30 Star News 10:00 Yes Minister 10:30 Final Cut 11:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 12:00mn Santa Barbara 1:00 Star News 01:30 The X Files 2:30 Star Trek 3:30 Fantasy Island 4:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 5:30 Barnaby Jones

STAR SPORTS

7:30 1997 NCAA Men's Basketball Championships 1st Round-Game TBC City TBC 10:30 Sports India 11:00 Volvo World Cup Showjumping '96/97 12:00 Asia Sport Show 12:30 Cricket Week-6 2:00 US PGA Tour 1997 Honda Classic, Day 3 4:00 Indian Football, Philips League Salgaocar vs Mahindra & Mahindra 5:00 Australia vs S Africa 3rd Test Match, Day 3 6:00 1997 NCAA Men's Basketball Championships 2nd Round-Game TBC 8:00 Asia

Sport Show-26 9:00 Indian F'ball Philips League Dempo V JCT From Goa 11:00 Australia vs South Africa 3rd Test Match. Day 3 12:00 Trans World Sport-12 1:30 Superbike World Champs, Australia Grand Prix, Fm Philip Island 3:00 Marlboro League '97, Chinese National Football League 4:00 Cricket Week 4:30 ATP1997, Franklin Templeton Tennis Classic 1st Semi Final

STAR MOVIES

7:30 Family: The Wild And The Free PG (Arabic Subtities) 9:30 Film Club: Madonna: Inocence Lost 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 11:30 Comedy: She-Devil 15 (Hindi Subtities) 1:30 OSCAR Winner Best Cinema tography Laura G (Hindi Subtitutes) 3:30 Romance: The Haunting Passion 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Comedy: Who's The Man? 15

(Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Family

Father And Scout 12 (Hindi

Subtities) 9:30 This Week That

Year 10:00 Comedy: North 15

(Hindi Subtitles) 12:00 OSCAR

Winner... Best Screenplay

Mash 15 (Hindi Subtites) 2:00

World Cinema : El Espiritu De La Colmena 12 (English Subtities) 4:00 OSCAR Winner Best Cinema Tography: JFK 18 (Hindi Subtities)

ZEE TV 6:00 News 6:30 Dream Mer-

chants 7:00 ZED 8:30 Ghoomta Aaina 9:00 Disney Hour 9:30 Gaane Anjaane 10:00 Nirma Hum Paanch 10:30 Daak Ghar Apna Ghar 12:00 Chutki baja Ke 12:30 Suhana Safar 12:30 Dhara Zaike Ka Safar 1:00 Love Stories 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:00 Hum Paanch 2:30 Tara 3:00 Raahat 3:30 Manasi 4:00 Pakizaah 4:30 Khana Khazana 5:00 Hum Hone Kamyaab 5:30 Zimbo 6:00 Its My Show 6:30 Disney Hour 7:30 Raahat 8:00 Gaane Anjaane 8:30 TVS Sa Re Ga Ma/Jhalak 9:30 Campus 10:00 Parivartan 10:30 News 11:00 Daraar 11:30 Close Up Antakshari 12:00 Aap Ki Pasand 12:30 Yeh Kahan A Gaye Hum 1:00 No Problem 1:30 Raahat 2:00

Shapath 2:30 TMM 4:00 Das-

taan 4:30 Siyaram's Cine Magic

5:00 Surtaal 5:30 Jagran PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma-

/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Abb Pata Challa 9:05 Khat Farmaish 9:20 Sargam Sargam 9:45 Ilaaj-Bill-Ghiza Pakistan 10:05 Shab Daigh 10:35 English Film : Goof Troop 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 The Saint (Roger Moor) 12:00 Shama (Drama Serial) 12:55pm Quraan-e-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Angaar (Drama Serial) 2:00 Shehrad (Drama Serial) 2:50 The Face Of Cultural 3:15 Roushni 3:30 Paimaney 4:00 Ghardari 4:35 Biology for 10th/ Geography/ Chemistry 5:55 Inter College Quiz 6:25 Aiou Courses 7:00 Taranum (Drama Serial) 7:45 English News 8:00 Potluck 8:20 Ali Baba 8:45 Tum Se Kahan Tha (Serial) 9:00 Break For Headline News 10:00 Khabrnama & Commercial News 11:15 Classics Drama Serial: Janglee 12:20 Special: TBA 1:00 Khas Khas

Khabrain/ Close down

DD 7

10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Educ Prog 11:00 Nazrulgeeti 11:15 Folk Songs 11:30 Parliament Hour 12:30 Monorama Cabin 1:00 Janmabhumi 1:30 Trishna 2:00 TBA 2:30 Gaan Nie 3:00 Bahari (Serial) 3:30 Feluda-30 5:05 Nepali Programme 5:30 News 5:35 Desh Bidesher Khela 6:00 Palli Katha 6:30 Tarunder Janney (Drama Serial) 6:55 Bhangan (Serial) 7:30 Bangla Sambad 7:55 Dinindan 8:00 Anya Bhuban 8:30 Feluda-30 9:00 Janmabhumi 9:30 Monorama Cabin 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show: 1:00 Closed SONY ET

8:30am Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 | Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Bewitched 11:00 Taak Jhank 11:30 Gaane Jaane Mane/Faasle (Serial) 12:00 Ghaav 12:30 Premier 1:00 Aahat 1:30 The Young And The Restless (Eng. Serial) 2:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi

Menace 6:30 Yaadon Ki Baarat 7:00 | Dream Of Jeannie 7:30 Bewitched 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Humse Barker Gong 9:00 Jevan Mirtu (Serial) 9:30 Cover Story -Hostel /Yeh Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti (Serial) 10:00 Chamatkar (Drama Serial) 10:30 Kash/Ghaav 11:00 Premier 11:30 The Young And The Restless 12:00 BSA Star Ki Pasand 12:30 O'Maria (Serial) 1:00 Pehli Mulakat 1:30 Surf Wheel Of Fortune 2:00 Premier 2:30 Closed.

Feature Film 5:30 The Three

Stooges 6:00 Dennis The

EL TV

12:30 Hindi Feature Film 1:30 Kinetic Pride Haseen Pal 01:40 Tehkikat 02:00 Manoranjan 2:30 Parag No. 1 03:00 Anurag 03:30 Must Must Show 04:00 Liberty Public Demand 05:00 Ainabi 6:00 Amitabh Bachan Special 07:00 Scandal 07:30 Dard 08:00 Hindi Feature Film 011:00 Gujrati Band Repeats 012:00 Bengali Band Repeats 01:00 Kal Bhi Aai Bhi 1:30 Stree 02:00 Gujrati Band

wood Highlights 4:00 Gulmohar 4:30 Stand by 4:40 Tiger 5:00 Chalo Cinema 5:30 Boroplus Real Countdown 6:00 Rubaru 6:20 ZED 6:50 Bengali Band Original 7:50 Rajani 8:20 Kinetic Pride Haseen Pal 8:30 Sorry Meri Lorry 9:00 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 9:30 Karz 10:00 Parag No. 1 10:30 Stand By 12:40 Hindi Feature

Original 03:00 Dard 3:30 Holly

ZEE CINEMA

6:45 Songs 7:00 Hum Tum

Aur Woh (Ashok K., Vinod K.

Bharti) 9:00 Box Office 9:30 Navrang (Sandhya, Mahipal) 12:15 Reruns 12:30 Phagun (Dharmendra, Waheeda R. 3:15 lkke Pe lkka 3:45 Ram Aur Shyam (Dilip K., Waheeda R.) 6:30 Phool Aur Pathar (Dharmendra, Meena K.) 9:15 Cinema Cinema 9:30 Cine Music 10:00 Priyatma (Jeetendra, Neetu S.) 12:45 Dakurani Himmatwali (Dubbed) 3:30 First Take 4:00 Bonny (Binjoo A., Mona A.)