

ALTHOUGH living out of the country for more than two decades, I have been keeping myself abreast with the political events in Bangladesh during this period. This was not due to my professional requirements but because of my personal interest on the political developments unfolding here over time. This interest has developed in me only due to the eventual 21 years of Bangladesh, but also for my direct participation in the 11-point movement of 1969 and subsequently in the liberation movement in 1971 as a university student during those days. I thought I should provide this brief background in the start of the article because of the subject.

Importance of Opposition

The word 'opposition' is very popular in Bangladesh. Through opposition movement and with unparalleled sacrifice of human lives, the nation has driven the culprits away to restore our mother tongue in 1952 and to achieve the ultimate goal of independent and sovereign Bangladesh in 1971. Subsequently, during the 25 years of independence the country has restored democracy by opposing the dictators of military origin. And in the future, a strong and a constructive opposition will be needed to steer the newly-found democracy to a mature stage in Bangladesh.

However, opposition as a separate topic of political study in Bangladesh so far has rarely been discussed with substance. In a parliamentary form of democracy, the opposition is an institution that originates within the Parliament. Although it originates in the Parliament, it is the best and effective way to link the state with society. In the political science literature it has been argued that the 'acid test' of democracy is 'the toleration of opposition'. As we all know Britain is the bread and butter of the parliamentary form of governance and historically even in Britain it took more than a century to formally recognise opposition in the Parliament in the 19th century.

Opposition's Role in the Parliamentary Form of Governance

by Dr Moazzem Hossain

In a parliamentary form of democracy, the opposition as an institution originates within the Parliament. Although it originates in the Parliament, it is the best and effective way to link the state with society. In the political science literature it has been argued that the 'acid test' of democracy is 'the toleration of opposition'.

Another developed nation which follows parliamentary democracy, Australia, in its very first Federal Parliament of 1901, George Reid established himself as the first Leader of the Opposition, and recognised that such an office has a 'high and important duty to perform. It has the duty of watching vigilantly and criticising freely the doings of the Executive Government.' However, this role of the Leader of the Opposition was not officially recognised until 1920 by the Parliament. In the Australian politics, nowadays, official recognition to the opposition leader includes various perks and allowances including the use of VIP aircraft, equal time on public television to respond to the prime minister's official pronouncements, and access to public service briefings.

Forms of Opposition

The 'constitutional opposition' can be distinguished from other forms of opposition in several ways. Under constitutional opposition, 'an opposition must oppose, not obstruct, it must be constructive, not disruptive. It is to be understood as a form of collaboration'. 'Constitutional opposition' is so called because it operates within and for the benefits of the Constitution. It means opposing 'according to the rules and spirit of the game'. The second kind of opposition either could be a 'responsible opposition' or an 'irresponsible opposition'.

According to Sartori (Opposition and Control): 'An opposition, that knows that it may be called to respond', i.e. which is oriented towards governing and has a reasonable chance to govern or to have access to governmental responsibility, is likely to behave responsibly, in restrained and realistic fashion on the other hand, a permanent opposition which is far removed from governmental turnover and thereby knows that it will not

be called on to respond, is likely to take the path of 'irresponsible opposition' that is the path of promising wildly and outbidding'.

The main contribution to democratic government of a responsible opposition is to give the voters a realistic choice, as between both alternative teams of rulers.

Functions of Opposition

The main functions of constitutional, responsible opposition are of four kinds. First, it stands in the wings of the political stage as an alternative government. During its period of office the opposition's chief task is to recruit potential ministers from its ranks of backbenchers, and to weld them into a cooperating team. According to one British minister, 'a government can prepare adequately, for its term of office only during a sabbatical' on the opposition benches, since government's time in office is too taken up with the endless detail of administration'. Secondly, the opposition has to frame a set of policies so distinct from those of the government as to offer the electorate a genuine choice of alternatives. In the electorate a large number of voters are so-called 'swing-voters' who change their voting pattern with attractiveness of policies but not on a party line.

The third important task of the opposition is to collect and express the grievances that members of the community might have against the government. Democracy being above all a process of discussion and consultations, the voices of powerless minorities can have little impact unless amplified by the opposition party. Furthermore, if minority views are not taken in the

public forum, they will either peter out altogether or revert to direct, and possibly, violent, action. Fourthly, when the disparate voices of dissent are forged into a coherent and penetrating criticism of the government, the opposition uses its unique position continually to probe and question the government's activities, to keep it on its toes, 'to keep the government honest'.

Rise of Constitutional Opposition in Bangladesh

The constitutional and responsible opposition, which have been speaking theoretically in the above, exists very strongly in a two-party, parliamentary system. It is a rare form of opposition which can be found in the present-day parliamentary system. Even in Britain, the House of Commons is nowadays strongly represented by three parties: Conservatives, Labour and Social Democrats. In Bangladesh, in its very short history of parliamentary system, already a pattern of three-party parliament has been emerged: the Awami League, BNP and JP. Compared to previous term of parliament (1991-96) a strong opposition has emerged in the present term when the BNP is holding 144 members in a 300-member House. By all standards this is a strong opposition and the BNP's activities so far can be seen largely as a responsible

opposition except with a few incidents in recent weeks.

It is highly unlikely that this pattern of three-party system in the Parliament is going to disappear from Bangladesh soon. It is most likely that the two major parties (Awami League and BNP) are going to rule the country in turn for some time to come providing the present opposition acts as a responsible opposition. In this respect we are fortunate enough to embark on such a system within such a short period of parliamentary form of governance. This is a pattern unlike our neighbour (India) which has failed to cultivate two-party system of parliament in its fifty years of democracy. This pattern in Bangladesh can easily be compared with some developed countries such as Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. One can learn from the experience from these countries that although they have the luxury of having mainly a two-party parliament but the dominant two parties suffer from factional infighting within the party room. This type of development also cannot be ruled out from Bangladesh. It is known that the BNP has suffered from such a factional fight during the combined opposition's movement in 1995 and 1996. The government of the day did not take any lessons from the mature countries as those men-

tioned above to overcome the crisis and in turn had its toll in the general election of 1996.

In the parliamentary form of governance, it has been shown in the outside world that always opposition has the sympathy vote of the ordinary public since it is the underdog. To overcome such a psychological pressure the good government can never afford to make wrong and untimely decisions to defeat the opposition. In a democracy, any type of arrogant behaviour either on the part of opposition or of government will bring disaster for the party. Tolerance is the weapon, not agitation. In the field of political science, the study of factional behaviour within a party is most interesting nowadays. For example, it is now open to the Australian electorate that within the Labour party at least four factions are openly working. These are: right, centre, centre-left and left. This type of factionalism is evident in a two-party system because the members gather from all sorts of ideological backgrounds under a party banner but only themselves to fight opposition.

This factional infighting is more acute within a party which forms government, but less prominent when the party is in the opposition. In the present-day behaviour of both parties at least it has been emerged that the BNP is trying now to regroup itself and bring disci-

pline to the party ranks. On the other hand, the government is busy with its huge responsibility in managing the economy and to do this properly and effectively tension will run high in the cabinet and in the parliamentary body to gain supremacy of one member over other. To score points in the Parliament, the BNP must keep its eyes and ears open so that it does not miss out any opportunity of the government present making mistakes due to internal factional infighting.

There is no point on the part of BNP to take the grievances on the street or outside the Parliament as they have been trying in recent times. It is the parliament and the electorate which will in turn put the party into government with its demonstrating superiority over the government in Parliament. One should not forget that, particularly under a two or three-party Parliament, it is likely that the present-day opposition would be in government tomorrow. As mentioned earlier, Bangladesh is lucky that it is unfolding with a system which is a luxury of only a few developed countries in the world. We should not miss this natural opportunity out and should not be guided by political adventurism and intolerance which will be suicidal for all parties which harbour such an attitude. To reduce tension and discomfort between the major parties either in the government or in the opposition we must take lessons from comparable mature democracies where this system is in place for a long period of time.

Lessons from Mature Democracies

One of the lessons immediately comes into mind is the formation of shadow cabinet or ministries by the Opposition. This idea was not new in Bangladesh. Already The Daily Star has run a news on this topic recently. The four countries which I mentioned above have shadow cabinets which in fact an alternative government placing itself in the wings to form government if opportunity arises in the next election. To introduce such a system the government has also a significant role to play. It must arrange for both the government and the opposition backbenchers to pay visit to countries such as Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand so that they can gain first track knowledge about the shadow cabinet and ministry.

In the budget, government must allocate some resources for the shadow cabinet to allow perks and allowances for the members. One would not expect things would happen overnight but the process needs to start now so that the Opposition also play its constructive and constitutional role to manage the economy with legitimacy and with formal recognition as an alternative government. This opportunity will make them to go back to the drawing board to think about new policies and strategies and present them to electorate before the holding of the next election.

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Is there a Day Without Crises?

by F Ahmed

It may be mentioned here that the loadshedding will not only jeopardise immediate physical security of the society but also the economic security of the nation with production of most industries/factories etc., going down fast.

IT seems a series of crises is manifesting itself one after another these days. On top of all, this is the power crisis with all its consequences during the current hot spell—mosquito menace, water shortage and lack of security during the dark hours. This was not so only a few months ago.

So what has happened all of a sudden that people are being subjected to such hardships at a time when the students are supposed to prepare for and appear at their important examinations? Could it not be foreseen? Could there be no alternative solution? The PDB is mentioning a decline in power generation and the REB/DESA/DESCO are blaming the PDB for failure to supply the required amount, but what was the situation even a year ago? The government may have changed but the authorities concerned—from the highest to the lowest—were and are there, still in place! Do they not feel responsible for what is going on?

Reports are there that PDB and REB officials/Staff are under attack here and there and

maybe they will be everywhere if things continue like this. Have the authorities been just meeting and taking no decision for a solution? It may be mentioned here that the loadshedding will not only jeopardise immediate physical security of the society but also the economic security of the nation with production of most industries/factories etc., going down fast. And this will lead to a decline of overall output, export and as such the GDP. So, serious and pragmatic steps are a must and in no time!

Killing, acid throwing and social unrest are again on the rise. Everyday, the newspapers depict awful scenes of brutality of a varied type. Let's not describe this horrible picture. But what are the authorities doing in this regard? Some of the police personnel themselves appear to be involved in many a crime. Should they not be severely punished with exemplary punishments and not just 'closed' only to diffuse public tension? If the enforcers of law fail themselves, who will prevail upon them? Serious thought needs to be given to the

matter and not just routing enquiries, reports and eventual shoving!

After having toiled hard, the SSC candidates appeared at their English Paper I exam and now they stand the risk of taking it again! The Second Paper has also gone uncertain and so are others. Why is the arrangement so poor, and not leak-proof? We don't know who will answer this question but we are sure all these will only add to the points against the government who have to be cautious in placing people at the helm of affairs. Does it not look like we don't have dedicated people to deliver the goods and no one a beyond doubt? This is a state of affairs which we must not baffle by the grace of the Almighty. We have to get out it!

When the government has just solved one problem, it appears as though another problem is being created. If this goes on for a long time the socio-political norms and structure will be destroyed. As such, we have to guard against all these eventualities and ensure that things are taken care of before it is too late.

Leakage of SSC Questions: Motivated Act or Inefficiency?

by Abdul Latif Molla

A lot of legends are prevailing regarding the 'education boards' and centering round the SSC examination. Activities of the education boards seem to be far below the required standard.

LEAKAGE of question papers is not a new event in our country, yet the magnitude of SSC questions leakage this time seems to have surpassed all previous records. English 1st paper examination has been taken with the leaked out question apparently unnoticed by the authorities. As it has been reported, the question was sold like share certificates in the kerb market! Naturally, questions arise: why was the examination taken? What will be the fate of those students who appeared in the examination without having the leaked out question? If the examination is cancelled, what to what fault those students should be punished? If the examination is kept valid, under what law or moral those students who appeared having the leaked out question should be rewarded?

It is further reported that many other questions had been leaked out. English 2nd paper examination was postponed in a shaky manner. First the 'objective portion' was postponed and later on the entire examination was postponed. The news of postponement was not flashed in the media properly. The students and the guardians remained in extreme tension. It was only after going to the examination centres on the day they came to know that the examination was postponed. The centre or the hall authorities did not even hang a notice and no proper officials were present to inform the people about the postponement and new date of examination. It was a sheer state of affairs. As such, we have to guard against all these eventualities and ensure that things are taken care of before it is too late.

not even get the right information. Anxiety of the students knew no bounds. It was also not known if other examinations would be held on due date and time. Reported leakage of many other questions has thrown the students and the guardians into the swoop of uncertainty. What was excruciating for the students and the guardians was that the shaky and indecisive dealing of the affairs by the Education Ministry and its subordinate offices. No clear instructions or explanations were issued whereas the circumstances demanded clear decisions and frequent announcements in the media. Frequent failures of electricity added fuel to the tension. The students, instead of studying, impatiently waited and sat before the television sets for any announcement that might clear the air.

The Education Minister termed the leakage episode as a motivated act. What he meant by this remains obscure and this statement appears to be out of character. The Education Minister should have been well aware of the fact that such 'motivated acts' are following the government like shadows and education sector is not any way an exception to remain away from the purview of the activists. SSC Examination is a very sensitive field for such acts and a single act is enough to upset the entire process. Utmost care and precautions were inextricable to deal with entire process of this examination. Before the minister blamed any such thing like 'motivated act', the process demanded his efficient and careful dealing. When the 'act' had occurred his detection of it automatically became infructuous. It evinces a serious lacking in efficient and careful dealing of the process. Whatever we say or do now will not be adequate to compensate the trauma inflicted on the examinees and the people and ultimately on the nation.

Last year also, we observed, when thousands of our children along with their guardians were going through heart-breaking tormentations on the SSC results, the officials were beating about the bush aggravating the

situation; the Education Minister remained inactive. It was only after the Prime Minister's intervention that the sufferings were mitigated to some extent. The Education Minister's timely action could save the children from sufferings long before and the Prime Minister could avoid an awkward situation.

A lot of legends are prevailing regarding the 'education boards' and centering round the SSC examination. Activities of the education boards seem to be far below the required standard. Reportedly, they play with the lives of the innocent students. Efficiency, sincerity and the most required honesty seem to be a far cry inside the walls of the education boards. Dealings of the officials with the afflicted people may not be realised except the sufferers. Dealings of the police personnel may be compared better with that with the accused criminals. Preparation and security of questions, conduction of examinations, evaluation of answer scripts, tabulation of results, merit list, re-examination system etc., appear to be all shrouded with mystery. This year apprehension of more serious mishaps cannot be brushed aside as the examination is being held on the same question over the entire country. The concerns augment further with the reported leakage of the questions. It may be a total mess this year if the government does not take care of

the affairs from now itself. We hope that our Prime Minister would kindly keep an eye constantly on this matter considering the efficiency of the education sector for the betterment of our children.

Conduction of the rest of the examinations, evaluation of answer scripts, tabulation process, declaration of results etc., should be carried out under strict vigil of honest and efficient supervisors. Merit list should be done away with as it is a mysterious affair. Who is the best is the most difficult task to judge in this vulnerable system of examination and evaluation. Where efficiency, fairness and honesty are not out of doubts and mystery, selection of the best there must be a travesty of truth and worst of dishonesty. By abandoning the merit list at least huge part of the dishonesty may be avoided. 'Secrets of this merit list' is no more a secret and this openness can be done away with.

The government is formulating an education policy for the country. By this time, a lot of experiments have been carried out on our children and nothing good seems to have been yielded from those experiments. Only the children have been subjected to vigorous guinea pig tortures. We want no more experiments on our children. We expect that the education policy should be formulated once and for all with maximum viability to adjust to the demands of the time.

Again, the government should not forget that the agents of the so-called, 'motivated acts' are always active. They will perform their duties sincerely if the government agents fail to perform their duties properly.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Monday 31st March

(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 song 3:20 Recitation from the Bible 3:25 Cartoon Film: The Lone Ranger 3:50 Retele: East of selected programmes
4:45 Educational programme
5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Dolan Champa 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: Seemfield 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Tuesday's programme 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC Newsroom
In: World Business Report/Asia Today/24 Hours 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 World Focus: The Money Programme 10:00 BBC Newsday 1:00 BBC World News 1:15 World Focus: The Money Programme 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Clothes Show 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Top Gear 4:00 BBC Newsdesk 6:00 BBC World Headlines 6:05 World Focus: Assignment 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newsday Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out: Film 9:00 BBC World News 9:15 World Focus: The Money Programme 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 11:00 The World Today 12:00 The World Today 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World News 1:30 World Focus: Window On Europe 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Holiday 3:00 BBC Newsdesk in: World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC World News

CHANNEL V

6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00



Rewind VJ Sophiya 8:00
Frame by Frame 9:00
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
Videocoin Mangia 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 Oye! 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
Haysay 2:00
Frame by Frame 3:00
Big Bang VJ Alessandra

STAR PLUS

6:00am Nanny and the Professor 6:30 Nindad 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 Dystopia 1:30 Santa Barbara 2:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 3:00 Reporter 3:30 Bunniyad 4:00 Jeane Bhui Do Yaaro 4:30 Land of the Giants 5:30 New Adventures of Black Beauty 6:00 Kate & Allie 6:30 A.N. Willan's Look And Cook 7:00 Living on the Edge 7:30 Star

Watersports World 27 4:30
Asia Sport Show 5:30 US PGA Tour Bay Hill Invitational Final Day

STAR MOVIES

7:30 Comedy: Secret Admirer 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Family: Trapped On Toyworld 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 OSCAR Winner: Best Foreign Film: La Strada 12 (English Subtitles) 1:30 Family: Triumph of the Heart 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 OSCAR Winner: Best Screenplay: Mash 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Classic: Pick-Up On South Street 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Adventure: Under Fire 15 9:30 This Week That Year 10:00 Comedy: State Park 15 12:00 OSCAR Winner: Best Foreign Film: Babette's Feast 12 (English Subtitles) 2:00 Action: Dillinger 18 4:00 Thriller: Roadshow 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 5:30 Horror: Reputation 15 (Arabic Subtitles)

ZEE TV

6:00 News 6:30 Dream Merchants 7:00 ZED 8:30 Ghoomta Aaina 9:00 Disney Hour 10:00 Gaane Anjaane 11:00 Nirma Hum Paanch 11:30 Daak Ghar Apna Ghar 11:30 Chutki Baja Ke 12:00 Suhana Safar 12:30 Dhara Zaika 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 Pakizah 4:30 Khana Khazana 5:00 Hum Hogue Kamyab 5:30 Zimbo 6:00 It's My Show 6:30 Disney Hour 7:30 Raahat 8:00 Gaane Anjaane 8:30 TVS Sa Re Ga Ma Pa 9:30 Campus 10:00 Parivar 10:30 News 11:00 Darsar 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 Dastan 4:30 Siyaram's Cine Magic 5:00 Surtal 5:30 Jagran

PTV

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma

Hamd/Naal 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Ab Par Challa 9:05 Khat Faramsha 9:20 Sargam Sargam 9:45 Ilaaj-Bil-Ghiza Pakistan 10:05 Shab Daigh 10:35 English Film: Gool 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 Shehrdar (Drama Serial) 2:50 The Face Of Cultural 3:15 Roushni 3:30 Paimaney 4:00 Ghar 4:35 Biology 10th/Geography/Chemistry 5:55 Inter College Quiz 6:25 Aioi 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 Khabrain & Commercial News 11:15 Classics Drama Serial: Janglee 12:20 Special: TBA 1:00 Khas Khas Khabrain Closed Khas

DD 7

10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Educ Folk Songs 11:30 Parliament Hour 12:30 Monorama Cabin 1:00 Janmadin 1:30 Tishna 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 Tarunjan Janney (Drama Serial) 6:55 Bhangran (Serial) 7:30 Bangla Sange 7:45 Gindran 8:00 Anya Bhuban 8:30 Feluda-30 9:00 Janmadin 9:30 Monorama Cabin 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed

SONY ET

8:30am Yaadon Ki Baar 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 I Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Bewitched 11:00 Tark 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 Feature Film 5:30 The Three

Stooges 6:00 Dennis The Menace 6:30 Yaadon Ki Baar 7:00 I Dream Of Jeannie 7:30 Bewitched 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Humse Barker Gong 9:00 Jevan Niru (Serial) 9:30 Yeh Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti (Serial) 10:00 Chamatkar (Drama Serial) 10:30 Kash 11:00 Premier 11:30 The Young And The Restless 12:30 BSA Star Ki Pasand 1:00 C. Maria (Serial) 1:30 Pehli Mukad

EL TV

12:30 Hindi Feature Film 1:30 Kinetic Pride Hasen Pal 1:40 Thehkkat 02:00 Manoranjan 2:30 Parag No 1 03:00 Anurag 03:30 Must Show 04:00 Liberty Public Demand 05:00 Apnabi 06:00 Amritab Bachan Special 07:00 Scandal

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07:30 Dard 08:00 Hindi Feature Film 01:10 Gurjati Band Repeats 01:20 Bengali Band Repeats 01:30 Kal Bhi Aai Bhi 1:30 Stree 02:00 Gurjati Band Original 03:00 Dard 3:30 Hollywood Highlights 4:00 Gulmo-har 4:30 Stand by 4:40 Tiger 5:00 Chalo Cinema 5:30 Boropur Real Countdown 6:00 Rubaru 6:20 ZED 6:50 Bengali Band Original 7:50 Rajani 8:20 Kinetic Pride Hasen Pal

ZEE CINEMA

6:45 Songs 7:00 Jeene Ki Sazaa (Suresh Oberoi, Sudha Chandran) 9:00 Box Office 9:30 Baharon Manzil (Dharmendra, Meena Kumari)

ZEE CINEMA

12:15 Reunus 12:30 Gomti Ke Kinare (Meena Kumari, Samir) 3:15 Ikk Pe Ikk 3:45 Kunku Maaza Bhagya (Marathi) 6:30 Dil Ek Mandir (Meena Kumari, Raj Kumar) 9:15 Cinema Cinema 9:30 Cine Music 10:00 Jaan Pe Khel Kar (Aditya Panchol, Juhu Chawla) 12:45 Superman (Puneet Issar, Dharmendra) 3:30 First Take 4:00 Pandit Aur Pathan (Mehmood, Rita Haskar)

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8:30 Sorry Meri Lorry 9:00 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 9:30 Karu 10:00 Parag No 1 10:30 Stand By 12:40 Hindi Feature Film