

Regional Cooperation in Harnessing the Eastern Himalayan Rivers

Track-II Initiative under the Auspices of BUP-CPR-IIDS

The Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP), Dhaka, the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, and the Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS), Kathmandu, all leading think tanks in their respective countries, have been engaged on a joint study since 1990 aimed at exploring ways and means of converting the waters of the great eastern Himalayan rivers into life-enhancing wealth for the poverty-stricken millions who inhabit the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) region. This region stretches across territories in China (Tibet), Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and India. The total drainage area of the three rivers is almost 1.75 million sq. km., of which 62.9 per cent is in India, 7.39 per cent in Bangladesh, 8.02 per cent in Nepal, 2.58 per cent in Bhutan and the rest in Tibet (China). This region experiences a variety of climatic conditions over the year, which differ from place to place. It is also prone to natural disasters such as cyclone, flood, drought and earthquake.

The basic premise underlying the study is that a cooperative regional approach to the national/regional issues would provide a positive-sum, win-win scenario for all the participating countries. The main concern has been to identify the opportunities that can be exploited through regional cooperation and provide background analyses to inform and assist the process of decision making by the governments involved.

Scope of Development and Cooperation in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) Region

The natural resources of the GBM region have immense potentials for development from the Himalayas spring the great rivers which flow through the three countries, Bangladesh, India and Nepal. The rivers, if properly harnessed, can yield an enormous amount of electricity. The Himalayan and sub-Himalayan slopes are again covered in many places with dense forests which provide food, fodder, timber and fuel wood.

The rivers are used as waterways for vital commerce both within and across the national boundaries. The flows keep salinity in check in the coastal areas of the region and of Bangladesh in particular. But, most of all, the water flows — their abundance (flood), adequacy and inadequacy — are the critical determinants of the agricultural cycles, cropping pattern and crop yields in the region. This is perhaps truer for Bangladesh than anywhere else in the region.

The exploitation of various resources within the national boundary of any one of the countries, if not properly planned, may cause adverse effects within the country concerned as well as in the others. Bangladesh being in the plains and a lower riparian country, it is likely to suffer the most. However, this need not be so. It is quite possible that each of these countries can develop and exploit resources with due regard to their own needs as well as those of the others, thus reaping benefits for all.

The realisation of the immense and varied potential of the GBM region has been limited and halting on account of different perceptions and priorities among the riparian states. Governments have been inhibited by fragmented departmental views that have obscured the larger picture of considerable possibilities over space and time. This narrowing of potentials and options has discouraged understanding and useful trade-offs that would facilitate negotiations oriented towards mutually beneficial regional cooperation instead of resource-rivalry or incompatibility. Absence of independent studies available for general information and discussion has also hampered the growth of public awareness regarding available opportunities.

Each of the countries has its peculiar circumstances. Bangladesh, being the lowest riparian country in the geographical layout, has the peculiar problem of having to drain huge quantities of waters flowing down from the other countries to the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon and suffers from water shortages during the winter. Both floods and water shortages afflict large parts of the country every year. While flood control and mitigation measures are necessary, guaranteed adequate flows of water, particularly in the Ganges, are necessary for the very survival of the large numbers of people affected by the water shortages. The signing of the 30-year Ganges Water Sharing Treaty in December 1996 has opened up further possibilities of cooperation.

Objective of the BUP-CPR-IIDS Study

BUP, CPR and IIDS have undertaken the joint study to examine the potentials and options within the GBM region as an aid to public education and enlightened policy formulation at the country and regional levels. The basic idea behind the study has been to find ways and means of promoting cooperation among the participating countries in harnessing the abundant natural resources, which the region is endowed with, for the benefit of all concerned on the one hand, and stemming the degradation and enhancing the capacity of the environment, on the other.

The philosophical underpinnings of the process that may be pursued for cooperative development in the region can be derived from the Sustainable Human Development (SHD) paradigm. The SHD can be specified in terms of two sets of relationships — human-human relations and human-environment relations. Equity and harmony are the overarching themes underlying the two sets of relations — equity among all participants (countries, groups of people, individuals, present and future generations in the use of natural resources etc., as the case may be) and harmony between human beings and nature (i.e. the use, protection and enhancement of natural resources in a coordinated manner so that an environmentally sustainable accelerated growth is possible).

If the regional countries can cooperate in harnessing the transboundary opportunities on the basis of equity and harmony, each country should stand to benefit. Why is it, then, the regional countries have not focused on these transboundary opportunities so long? The main reason is the historical burden of mistrust and social and political antagonism and myths, giving rise to a logjam in the relations among the countries of the region. This logjam the study has sought to find ways and means of breaking in order to create a conducive environment for purposeful cooperation among the regional countries. It has been the joint study team's hope that independent scholars and researchers, free of political pressures and constraints, might be able to unlock doors and chart the way forward.

Outcome of the First Phase

The first phase of the BUP-CPR-IIDS study has yielded four publications: a regional volume entitled "Converting Water

The conference on "Regional Cooperation in Harnessing the Eastern Himalayan Rivers" began in Dhaka yesterday with leading water experts, politicians, academics and journalists from Bangladesh, Nepal and India. Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) which has been promoting regional cooperation on water resources for several years now is hosting the event. Here we publish a brief description of the work that BUP has carried out in collaboration with its counterpart bodies in India and Nepal.

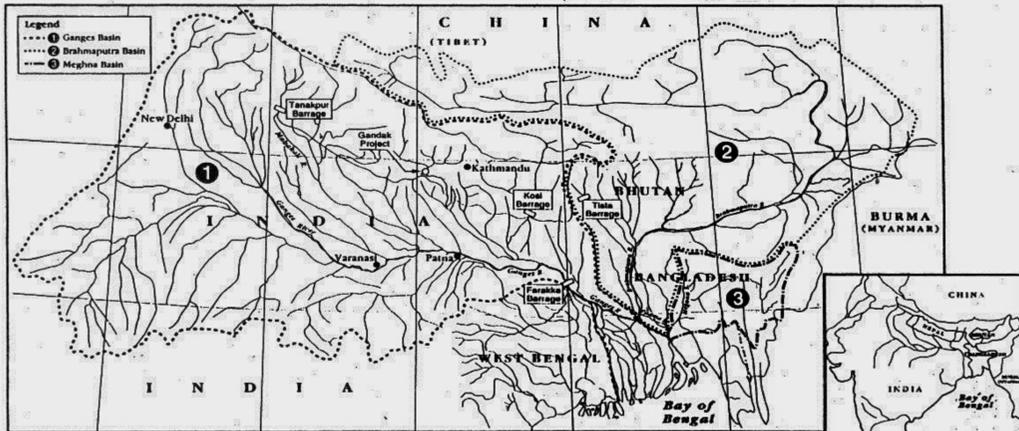


Figure 1. Map of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna River Basins

into Wealth - Regional Cooperation in Harnessing the Eastern Himalayan Rivers" (eds. Q.K. Ahmad, B.G. Verghese, Ramaswamy R. Iyer, B.B. Pradhan and S.K. Malla; BUP, Academic Publishers, Dhaka, 1994), "Resources, Environment and Development in Bangladesh with Particular Reference to the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Basins" (eds. Q.K. Ahmad, Nilufar Ahmad and K.B. Sajjadur Rasheed; BUP, Academic Publishers, Dhaka, 1993); "Harnessing the Eastern Himalayan Rivers: Regional Cooperation in South Asia" (eds. B.G. Verghese and R.R. Iyer; CPR, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1993) and "Water Resources and National Development: Nepalese Perspectives" (IIDS, Kathmandu, 1993).

In the first phase (1990-1994), the study sought to put together factual information, assemble and analyse relevant data, project ideas and identify opportunities for action towards water-based optimal, integrated and equitable development of the eastern Himalayan region. The national volumes have dealt with national perspectives and concerns in some detail and include chapters on land and water resources, agriculture, irrigation and floods, forests and environment, energy, transport networks and so forth. The regional volume is based on the national volumes, focusing on the regional perspectives, and represents consensus views and identification of opportunities. This volume has sought to provide political context and to explore/illustrate a wide variety of possibilities and trade-offs such that regional cooperation based on, but not limited to, water resources of the eastern Himalayan rivers makes for a fair, positive-sum engagement in which everybody gains and nobody loses.

The joint study has succeeded in suggesting ways of moving forward in a cooperative spirit in harnessing the Eastern Himalayan rivers for equitable benefit of all concerned. It is important in this context that short-term critical needs of the countries are urgently addressed and, at the same time, a longer term and wider view from human development perspective replace the hitherto ruling narrow outlook that impedes human progress.

The completion of the first phase of the joint study is marked by the following conclusions which round off the regional volume:

This three-country study has been a great learning experience and in itself constitutes a small but valuable effort in regional cooperation. Working together has provided new insights and perceptions to those involved. At another level, regional initiatives are being explored in collaboration with various donor agencies. The World Bank, ADB and UNDP appear willing to assist the fruition of ideas and projects of regional cooperation, jointly conceived. The Global Infrastructure Research Foundation of Japan (GIRF) is a new entrant that

Basic Human Development Indicators				
Indicators	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Bhutan
Estimated population (million) 1993	115	902	21	1.6
Annual population growth rate (%) 1990-93	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.9
GNP per capita (US\$) 1993	220	300	190	170 ^a
GNP annual growth rate (%) 1980-93	4.5	5.0	4.6	7.6
Real GDP per capita (PPPS) 1993	1,290	1,240	1,000	790
Adult literacy rate (%) 1993	37	51	26	40
Adult female literacy rate (%) 1993	25	36	13	25
Human Development Index 1993 ^c	0.365	0.436	0.322	0.307
General-related development index 1993 ^d	0.336	0.410	0.308	n/a

a. Year 1992
 b. The human development index (HDI) has three components: life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, comprising adult literacy, with two-thirds weight, and a combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment ratio, with one-third weight, and income.
 c. The gender-related development index (GDI) adjusts the HDI for gender quality in life expectancy, educational attainment, and income.
 d. The gender-related development index (GDI) adjusts the HDI for gender quality in life expectancy, educational attainment, and income.

could also assist movement from conceptual studies to project formulation and implementation.

The institutional mechanisms to move along this path need not be pre-determined. Networking could lead on to joint project groups for sectoral planning. Basin planning studies could be similarly undertaken if not on a more formal basis. A repository of standardised data is essential and much gap-filling will be required. Greater transparency and facility for cross-border information flows is necessary. Governments may have difficulties in projecting new ideas; scholars should have none. The options and alternatives they are able to suggest will be of educational value and help raise public opinion out of old grooves.

If there is one outstanding fact that emerges from this study it is that regional cooperation in the harnessing of the eastern Himalayan rivers, home to the largest concentration of the world's poorest, offers to all the countries gains far beyond anything that can be achieved by isolated national efforts. Popular education on the basis of a clear statement of facts and options can promote understanding. Efforts outside the government such as the BUP-CPR-IIDS study can play a very useful role.

The magnitude, complexity and diversity of the GBM region calls for a whole range of technical, hydrological, seismic, geological, socio-economic and ecological data and careful project planning and costing. This task need not be delayed. Worthwhile projects, duly ranked and prioritised and phased could provide an Optimal Indicative Plan for the GBM region's development. Such a procedure would also ease the way for multilateral funding and create a sense of confidence in the minds of likely investors or donors.

The Eastern Himalayan region is too poor to afford further loss of time. The waters of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna constitute an abundance of wealth and energy that must be creatively and cooperatively used. We can move forward together towards a better future or suffer the privation of self-abnegation while the world marches on. The choice is obvious.

Profile of Wealth and Poverty				
Indicators	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Bhutan
Total GDP (US \$ billions) 1993	24.0	225.4	3.6	0.2
Real GDP per capita (PPPS) 1993	1,290	1,240	1,000	790
GNP per capita (US\$) 1993	220	300	190	170
Income share: ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20% (1981-93)	4.0	4.7	4.3	n/a
Human deprivation measure (%) 1993	51	37	n/a	n/a
Income poverty (head count index) 1993	48	25	n/a	n/a
People in poverty (%) 1990 urban rural	56/51	38/49	19/43	n/a/n/a
Social security benefits expenditure (as % of GDP) 1993	5.1	0.3	n/a	n/a
Public expenditure on education and health (as % of GNP) 1990	3.7	5.0	5.1	n/a
Gross domestic investment (as % of GDP) 1993	14	24	21	n/a
Gross domestic savings (as % of GDP) 1993	8	24	11	7.4a
Industry (as % of GDP) 1993	18	27	21	27
Tax revenue (as % of GNP) 1993	n/a	11	8	6b
Exports (as % of GDP) 1993	10	11	11	28c
Debt service ratio (debt service as % of exports of goods and services) 1993	14	28	9	8e
Total external debt 1993 (US \$ billions)	13.9	91.8	2.0	0.09f

a. % of GNP, year 1992. b. Year 1990. c. year 1994. d. Year 1991. e. Year 1992. Source: Human Development in South Asia, 1997. Published for The Human Development Centre by Oxford University Press.

Second Ongoing Phase

Study Components: The second phase of the BUP-CPR-IIDS collaborative study was taken up in 1995 and seeks to further explore in greater detail some of the ideas put forth in the regional volume published at the end of the first phase with a view to giving them a firmer and more concrete shape, thus taking the ideas one step nearer to active consideration and decision-making by the governments concerned.

The nine study components of the second phase on which work is in progress are:

- i. Indo-Bangladesh sharing of the lean season flows of the Ganga at Farakka, and possibilities of augmenting those flows (with the sharing issue resolved, the work now focuses on augmentation of flows)
- ii. Water-based integrated development of the GBM region
- iii. Quality of water in the GBM river systems, especially in the Ganges
- iv. Coordination between the two barrages on the Teesta River, one in India and the other in Bangladesh
- v. The desirability and techno-economic feasibility of developing an eastern region (four-country, including Bhutan) energy grid for the transmission of electricity and gas
- vi. Indo-Nepal-Bangladesh cooperation in flood forecasting and warning and disaster-management
- vii. Dam safety, environmental impact and rehabilitation of displaced people
- viii. A three or four-country study for formulating an outline plan for seismic monitoring in the tectonically dynamic Himalayan region
- ix. Techno-economic assessment for developing an inland water transport network

Regional Conferences Complement: Awareness raising and constituency building exercises in the form of regional conferences are being held at the same time, using the findings of the first phase and activities of the second phase as the background material. Out of the planned six, three conferences have so far taken place — one each in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. The fourth one is taking place in Dhaka on 29-30 April and 1 May, 1997. Participants in these conferences include academics, politicians and journalists. These conferences have been designed to bring together researchers, politicians, journalists and others interested in the subject in order to widen the participation in the debates and analyses.

The regional group keeps the governments fully in the picture about the progress of the initiative by way of securing participation of ministers and senior government officials, at least in the inaugural and closing sessions, and making the outcomes of both research and the conferences available to them. Outcomes are also widely publicised through the media.

This process of widening and deepening the understanding of issues unclouded by mindsets and building constituencies in favour of regional cooperation has been seen to be helpful in resolving deadlocks by informing and influencing the decision making processes. The usefulness of what has come to be known as Track-II (such as the BUP-CPR-IIDS initiative) is well recognised. However, ultimately, the support of the people at large is necessary for the success of the regional cooperative approach to convert the transboundary opportunities into wealth for all.

Window of Opportunity

A window of opportunity has emerged as a result, for example, of the Mahakali Treaty between India and Nepal (January 1996), the Tala Hydropower Project Agreement between India and Bhutan (March 1996), and the Ganges Water Sharing Treaty between India and Bangladesh (December 1996). This opportunity should be seized. The process of confidence-building and cooperation initiated as a result of the above mentioned treaties and agreement between India on the one hand, and Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan on the other, should be strengthened.

In this context, first of all, proper implementation of the provisions of the signed treaties and the agreement has to be ensured. This is crucial for confidence-building. Second, other outstanding issues on the table (such as the augmentation of the dry season Ganges flows and the sharing of the waters of other rivers between Bangladesh and India) should be purposefully addressed and resolved. Third, other transboundary opportunities in various sectors should be identified/concentrated and taken up for joint implementation.

The BUP-CPR-IIDS process continues its work of identifying and analysing opportunities for GBM regional cooperation and of informing and assisting policy making by regional governments.

Profile of Food Security and Natural Resources				
Indicators	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Bhutan
Food production per capita 1993 1980=100	37	123	114	n/a
Food imports per capita 1993	86	46	553	n/a
Food imports per capita 1993 (1,000 tonnes) 1980=100	41	125	34	n/a
Food aid in cereals per capita 1993 (1,000 tonnes) 1980=100	37	61	51	n/a
Food aid 1992 (\$ millions)	240	99	6,561	3,470
Land area (1,000 km ²) 1993	14,400	328,759	6,561	4,700
As % of land area 1993 Forest and woodland Arable land	13/66	21/51	32/14	105/2
Irrigated land (as % of arable land area) 1993	33	29	59	30
Deforestation (1,000 ha per year) 1980-9	8	1,500	58	1
Annual rate of deforestation (%) 1980-9	0.9	2.3	3.5	0.1
Reforestation (1,000 ha per year) 1980-9	17	138	13	1
Production of fuel, wood and charcoal (1,000m ³ per year) 1980-9	22,941	201,956	7,305	1,027
1993	31,774	262,782	8,703	1,364
Internal renewable water resources per capita (1,000m ³ per year) 1992	11.4	2.1	2.5	58.9
Annual fresh water withdraws 1980-9 as % of water resources per capita (m ³)	211	18	15	n/a
1992	612	612	503	

Source: Human Development in South Asia, 1997. Published for The Human Development Centre by Oxford University Press.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

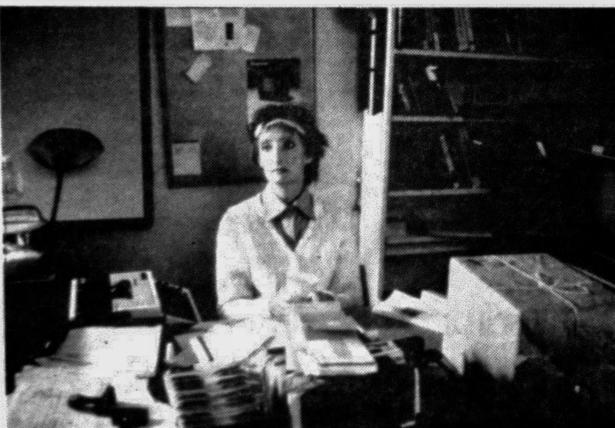
Wednesday 30th April
 (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes)

BTV
 3:00 Opening Announcement
 Al-Quran Programme Summary
 3:10 Recitation from the Geeta
 3:15 Re-least of Drama Serial
 4:00 News in Bangla 4:15
 Cartoon film: Top Cat 4:45
 Geetbitan: Programme on Tagore Song 5:25 Suptashikha
 7:00 News in English 7:05 Open University 7:25 Programme on Classical Dance 8:00 News in Bangla 8:45 Package Drama
 10:00 News in English 10:30 Programme on Health 10:35 Aparanah: A Programme for elderly citizen 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Thursday's programme summary 11:45 Close down

BBC
 6:00am BBC World News 6:30 Time Out: Film '97 7:00 BBC World News Inc. World Business Report/Asia Today/24 Hours
 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 World Focus: Panorama 11:00 BBC Newsdesk 12:00 BBC Newsdesk 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World News 1:30 World Focus: Panorama 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Hard Talk 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 Time Out: Film

97 5:00 BBC Newsdesk 6:00pm BBC Newsdesk 6:30 World Focus: Panorama 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newhour Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out: The Clothes Show 9:00 BBC World News 9:30 Hard Talk 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Holiday 11:00 The World Today 12:00am The World Today 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World News 1:30 World Focus: The Money Programme 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Top Gear 3:00 BBC Newsdesk Inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 4:00 BBC Newsdesk Inc. Asia Today & World Business Report 5:00 BBC World Newsdesk 5:05 BBC Newsnight

CHANNEL V
 6:30am VJ Alessandra 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 8:00 Frame by Frame 11:00 The Vibe VJ Luke 12:00noon Rewind VJ Sophia 1:00 By Demand VJ Trey 2:00 Frame by Frame 2:30 Liberty First Day First Show 3:30 Soul Curry 4:00 Planet Ruby 4:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 6:00pm Rewind VJ Sophia 7:00 By Demand VJ Trey 8:00 Planet Ruby 9:00 The Vibe 9:30 Videon Mangta Hai 10:00 Liberty First Day First Show 10:30 Soul Curry 11:00 House of Noise VJ Luke 12:00am Rewind VJ Sophia 1:00 Haysah 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00



I've Heard the Mermaids singing on Star Movies, Today at 5:30 pm

STAR PLUS
 6:30 Ninaad 7:30 Good Morning India 9:30 Aerobics Oz Style 10:00 Madeline Cooks 10:30 Extreme Close-Up 11:00 Charles In Charge 11:30 The Oprah Winfrey Show 12:30 Chicago :ope

1:30 Santa Barbara 2:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 3:00 Meri Awaz Suno 3:30 Buniyaad 4:00 Kya Baat Hai 4:30 Lost in Space 5:30 New Adventures of Black Beauty 6:00 Charles In Charge 6:30pm Madeline Cooks 7:00 The Great Escape 7:30 Star News (Hindi) 8:00 Small Wonder 8:30 Banjara Guest House 9:00 Tahkikal 9:30 Star News 10:00 Allo Allo 10:30 The X Files 11:30 The Bold & The

Beautiful 12:00am Santa Barbara 1:00 Star News 1:30 L A Law 2:30 Picket Fences 3:30 Vega 4:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 5:00 Barnaby Jones

STAR SPORTS
 7:00am WLAF-2 7:30 Volvo World Cup Showjumping '96/97 8:30 Trans World Sport 9:30 Su-

per League Rugby 11:30 US Senior PGA Championships Golf 1997 Day 3 From Florida, USA 1:30 Trans World Sport 2:30 WLAF-2 3:00 Sports India 3:30 International Motorsports New 4:30 Volvo World Cup Showjumping '96/97 5:30 US Senior PGA Championships Golf 1997 Final Day From Florida, USA 7:30pm Live India Tour of West Indies 1997 3rd One Day Int'l From St. Vincent 11:00 Asia Sports Show 11:30 Live India Tour of West Indies 1997 3rd One Day Int'l From St. Vincent 4:00 World Wide Rugby 5:30 Inside PGA Tour

STAR MOVIES
 7:30am Classic: Ill Met by Moonlight PG (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Classic: Made for Each Other PG (Arabic Subtitles) 11:30 Family: Eggs From 70 Million BC 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Western: Django 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Classic: Day Will Dawn? 5:30 Family: I've Heard the Mermaids Singing 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Adventure: Kagenusha PG (English Subtitles) 9:30 The Movie Show Double Bill: Whoopie Goldberg Corrina, Corrina PG 12:00 Double Bill: Whoopie Goldberg Made in America 7:20 Thriller: Blind Vision 18 4:00 Comedy: Even Cowgirls Get The Blues 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 5:30 Film Club: Claudia

ZEE TV
 6:00 Jagran 6:30 ZED 7:00 ZED 7:30 Ghoomla Aaina 8:00 News 8:30 Insight 9:00 Disney Hour 10:00 Gaane Anjane 10:30 Hath Cement Ashiana 11:00 Hum Zamen 11:30 Shapath 12:00 Bourmyta Quiz Contest 12:30 Hi Zindagi Bye Zindagi 1:00 Ek Duje Ke Lye 1:30 Silsila 2:00 Hum Panch 2:30 Tara 3:00 Raahat 3:30 Celeste 4:00 Aur Shama Jalil Rahee 4:30 Dhara Zaika Ka Safar 5:00 Shyamam's Cine Magic 5:30 Throw The Gear 6:00 Kodak Klick Klick 6:30 Dieney Hour 7:30 Raahat 8:00 Gaane Anjane 8:30 Mast Mast Hai Zindagi 9:00 Roshni 9:30 Banegi Apni Baat 10:00 Andaz 10:30 The News 11:00 Pampara 11:30 Karz 12:00 Sallaab 12:30 TVs Sa Re Ga Ma 1:00 Vakaalat 1:30 Raahat 2:00 Zee Horror Show 2:30 TMM 4:00 Awaz Naye Andaz Wahe 9:30 V3+ 10:00 HFF 1:00 Superhit Hungama 1:30 Gujarati Band

PTV
 8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Mansoobajai Barai Khud Kafalat 9:00 Sur Saviaria & Sehra Ka Safar & Sada-E-Kasim 9:40 Shana Ba Shana 9:50 Aaj Ki Kitaab-Aik 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 Nagmaazzar (Drama Serial) 12:00noon Urdu

EL TV
 12:30 HFF 2:00 Rajni 2:30 Zandu Balm Dance Mania 3:00 Ortem Purnakshetra 4:00 HFF 7:00 Music Capsules 7:30 Stand By 7:40 Music Capsules 8:30 Haseen Pal 8:40 Scandal 9:00 Awaz Naye Andaz Wahe 9:30 V3+ 10:00 HFF 1:00 Superhit Hungama 1:30 Gujarati Band

DD 7
 10:30 Janmadin 10:35 Classical Music 11:00 Folks Song 11:15

SONY ET
 Adhunik Gaan 11:30 Parliament Hour 12:30 Gaurab 1:00 Janmabhumi (Serial) 1:30 Trishna (Serial) 2:30 Mone Rokeho More Gaan (Serial) 3:00 Shabnam Katha (Serial) 3:30 Chetana (Serial) 5:05 Nepal Programme 5:30 News 5:35 Chingch Fank 6:00 Palli Katha 6:30 Gaurab 7:00 Drama 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Prasangaki 8:30 Sushashta 9:00 Janmabhumi (Serial) 9:30 Parichay (Serial) 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show: Saywangsiddha 1:00 Closed

DD 7
 8:30 Rangaela Re 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 I Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Bewitched 11:00 Taak Jhank (Serial) 11:30 Gaane Jaane Maane 12:00 Ghaav 12:30 Premier 1:00 Siddhi 1:30 The Young And The Restless 2:30 pm Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film: Khatta Mittha 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Dennis The Menace 6:30 Rangaela Re 7:00 I Dream Of Jeannie 7:30 Bewitched 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Take Five 9:00 Boggie Woogie 9:30 Dekh Bhai Dekh 10:00 Kismet 10:30 O Premier 1:00 Premier 1:30 The Young And The Restless 12:30 Star Xpress 1:00 Pehchan 1:30 Jankasha Mera Jigar Gayi Ji 2:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 2:30 Premier 3:00 Closed



Hardtalk on BBC World, Tonight at 9:30