Strangers in their own yard

Dhaka's mental image that we conjure up is essentially one of streets delineated by unsightly buildings, jammed with mechanical as well as manual vehicles, battered by deafening noise and filled with thick clouds of polluted air. The abundance of dizzying visual, aural and olfactory stimuli effectively desensitises a person in his interaction with the environment, which in turn results in his withdrawal, mentally if not physically, from the environment. By Adnan Morshed

urban infrastructure, such as power, water supply, roads, efficient and economic public transportation and affordable housing; of urban space for healthy and recreational public use; and of institutions supportive of a civil society, such as museums, archives and public libraries. But one of the capital city's most glaring urban pathologies, namely desensitisation of its inhabitants toward coherent visual and aural stimuli as well as of olfactory hazinteresting, albeit disjointed, spots, niches and oases within its urban limits, such as Sansad fraught with disparate stimuli, Bhaban, TSC, Ramna Batamul, Institute of Fine Arts Department, etc., Dhaka's mental image that we conjure up is essentially one of streets delineated by unsightly buildings, jammed with mechanical as well as manual vehicles, battered by deafening noise and filled with thick clouds of polluted air. The abundance of dizzying visual, aural and olfactory stimuli effectively desensitises a person in his interaction with the environment, which in turn results in his withdrawal, mentally if not physically, from the environment. In the process, people fail to register any interest in this city's latent beauty This mental withdrawal of people from participating in the nourishment of urban life - an urban phenomenon that can be termed psycho-spatial estrangement - is one of the city's most incisive yet hitherto uncommented-upon social problems. This psycho-spatial estrangement of an individual can be traced spatially in the increasing emphasis on individual buildings, disjointed plots, private worlds of multistoried apartment buildings and, most importantly, in the

tween people's loss of empathy crystallised not as an interest-Neither Rajuk nor the Public Works Department (PWD) undertakes any micro-

loss of urban public space for

healthy social interaction of

would like first to explore the

concept of estrangement in so-

cio-spatial terms and then to

discuss some of its conse-

quences for the urban life of

Dhaka. Although it will be be-

yond the scope of this article, a

study of the relationship be-

the masses. In this article,

level urban design projects for the inner city which would enhance the spatial experience for both the pedestrians and people on the move. Such a project may involve redesigning an im-

portant urban node, for instance, the Farmgate area through which millions must pass everyday. . . the present reality of the Farmgate area, frankly, is a cataclysmic urban experience.

toward their physical environment and urban violence would be an interesting research pur-

To elaborate on the concept of estrangement or withdrawal, I would like to borrow a term, the blasé attitude, from the German sociologist Georg Simmel. Although Simmel's study was based on the spatial sociology of expanding European metropolis and its urban culture in the early 20th century, I find his concept useful in explaining some of Dhaka's recent urban phenomena and their social effects. Simmel defines the blasé attitude as resulting from the rapidly changing and contrasting stimulation of the nerves. A long exposure to an urban condition. makes a person blasé as it agitates the nerves to their strongest reactivity to such a degree that they eventually cease to react at all. Inability to react to new sensations thus emerges, which leads, quite paradoxically, to an opposite adjustment. In other words, in an urban condition in which there are too many incoherent visual, aural and olfactory stimuli, a person tends to adjust to such a condition by not responding to it. Thus, a general sense of withdrawal ensues among people from existing urban conditions.

Applying Simmel's analysis to the urban context of Dhaka, we can explore this concept of withdrawal that seems to be a pervasive social disease, yet one that is inevitably rooted in urban spatial phenomena. Consider, for instance, an hourlong exposure to Gulistan at three in the afternoon on any weekday. The senses, especially those of sight and hearing, receive a non-stop influx of visual and aural stimuli in the form of billboards, shop displays, people, mechanical and manual vehicles, relentless honking and raucous loudspeakers. Such an exposure renders a person blasé to Gulistan - a peculiar adaptive mechanism. But how does this mechanism affect a person's spatial perception of Gulistan? Despite his active physical presence, a person is most likely to withdraw from this place mentally. The image of Gulistan is then ultimately

ing urban node, but rather as an abyss of visual and aural chaos. A similar situation occurs at Farmgate and Nilkhet. Recent research on noise pollution conducted by the National Centre for Hearing and Speech noted that the noise levels measured at different parts of Dhaka were often hazardous; they varied between 68 decibels at Banani and more than 106 decibels at the Sayedabad Bus Terminal - way above the highest 60 to 65 decibels recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The characteristic noise pollution of Dhaka is often exacerbated by the flurry of incoherent visual stimuli; inevitably, eyes turn into mere optical instruments for basic navigation through urban spaces. In such situations, mental withdrawal becomes a suitable, although socially almost perverse, defence against adverse urban conditions. An individual becomes estranged from the very places

Withdrawal at an individual level becomes a ritual practice along the daily trajectory, from home to work. There are invariably no intermediary spatial and visual experiences - between home and work - that would replace a person's inclination for mental withdrawal from his physical environs with pleasurable memories of urban space. For example, a person going from Lalmatia to Motifheel by rickshaw rarely experiences any urban spatial qualities along his journey which enable him to perceive a coherent urban environment the foundation upon which depends a person's ability to form the image of a place in his consciousness. By coherent urban environment, however, I do not imply a highly ordered, structured, sanitised and standardised summation of visual sights. A street may offer a kaleidoscopic range of visual stimuli, yet it can have the quality of being perceived as a coherent image in the mind of an observer. A coherent image gives an observer a sort of visual ease with which he can mentally order different visual items. To better understand this concept, we can perhaps invoke what the American city planner Kevin Lynch called imageability, which can be explicated as "that quality in a physical ob-

ject which gives it a high probability of evoking a strong image in any given observer. It is that shape, colour, or arrangement which facilitates the making of vividly identified, powerfully structured, highly useful mental images of the environment It might also be called legibility, or perhaps visibility in a heightened sense, where objects are not only able to be seen, but are presented sharply and intensely to the senses.

In his classic The Image of

the City, Lynch considers not

just the city as a thing in itself -

a mere agglomeration of build-

ings and streets - but the city as

perceived by its inhabitants. He

argues that a city dweller's perception of a city spirals around the very basic urban elements, such as paths, edges, districts, nodes and landmarks; these are the foundational elements upon which depends a person's ability to orient himself, and, eventually, to develop a strong sense of the place. An edge, such as a riverbank, or a landmark, such as an historic monument, if visually or spatially complementary to the larger urban texture, is likely to augment a person's sense of direction and the ability to form a mental image. What Lynch implies is that a city dweller needs an orientation and a vivid image of his city in order to live with a sense of attachment and pride, without which he essentially becomes estranged from the very place he lives and is provoked to create spaces which would show the nature of his estrangement. At stake is a moral issue: this kind of estrangement or withdrawal, at an individual level, may often degenerate into collective urban ills. In Dhaka, this is commonly found in the proliferation of self-excluding private spaces, plots and enclaves at the expense of public spheres. A great many urbanists, sociologists and literati argue that a city's imageability lies in the nexus of its public spheres -urban squares, markets, streets, parks, eateries, landmarks, nodes, etc. - the coordinated organisation of which inspires creativity, hopes, and empathy among the city's inhabitants. Imageability is what Dhaka sheerly lacks, despite the presence of such admired oases as Sangsad Bhaban, Dhaka New Market, TSC, etc. The lack of imageability



ically become a visual trope for the essentially estranged nature of Dhaka's urban life. General attitude of both the patron and the designer of a multi-storied apartment complex is one of creating for a few families a "safe" private haven - an interior refuge from a perceived harsh exterior, marked by environmental hazards, social anxiety and street violence. All their efforts and energies are spent in embellishing only that interior world; conscious attempts are made to alienate it from the very urban milieu of which it is a part, In the process, not only does the individual estrangement become spatially inscribed and socially enforced within the secure and policed boundaries of the apartment complexes, but also, more impublic spheres - the places where a city's true life resides, flows and flourishes. Contradictorily, similar sit-

Dhaka has become a conglomeration of innumerable self-alienating pri-

vate spaces of various sizes and scales. Everything is about that interior

space within the bounded plot; no consideration is given to the streets

and public spaces. Almost everything in this city revolves around a per-

verse concept of interiorisation of the individual or a business estab-

lishment or a group or an economic class. Most often the separation of

such an interior world is enforced socially or spatially or even visually,

namely, by a high fence. The recent boom in multi-storied apartment

uations of interiorising occur also in public buildings, such as the National Museum at Shahbagh or the Eastern Plaza at Hatirpool; these buildings just sit around and occupy their allotted "plots" without any visual and spatial negotiation with their immediate vicinity. In short, Dhaka has become an assortment of private fragments and compartments. The fact that a city's urban spaces are a city's strength as well as its image-makers receives no serious attention. The urban spheres provide the people of a city chances to interact with others and make spaces for recreation, demonstration, strolling, gathering, vending, and so on and so forth. A city becomes liveable only when it provides a workable grid of public spaces. The Paris of Victor Hugo. Charles Baudelaire,

essentially a collage of its-urban public spaces. The visual and spatial qualities around London's great link of urban nodes - Trafalgar Square, Picadilly Circus, Regent Street, Leicester Square and Big Ben/Parliament - are conducive to festive public gatheroings. The point is that a city's identity, held as a collective image in minds of its inhabitants, rests on its very public spaces - the identity which makes people self-conscious of their city and, ultimately, their portantly, lost or eroded are the culture and heritage. Dhaka's recent urbanisation and city life not only fail to evoke any kind of image or to inspire the construction of an identity in which people can take pride, but also ensconce a culture of isolation, estrangement and apathy.

Sunil Gangopadhay is found

not in the eccentric private

drifter. The New York of Alfred

Even a cursory observation of Dhaka's recent urban growth reveals the essentially uncoordinated nature of this growth. Rajuk's Dhaka Master Plan embodies lofty hopes of expanding city limits but most often its agenda boils down to policing and prohibiting illegal structures around Dhaka. Neither Rajuk nor the Public Works Department (PWD) undertakes any micro-level urban design projects for the inner city which would enhance the spatial experience for both the pedestrians and people on the move. Such a project may involve redesigning an important urban node, for instance, the Farmgate area through which millions must pass everyday. Although it is a true urban intersection accommodating a wide range of

the Farmgate area, frankly, is a cataclysmic urban experience. world of the French bourgeoisie, The deafening noise, omnidibut in the public places of the rectional vehicles and a conbohemian flaneur - to cite stant mass exodus make it a Baudeleaire's curious urban place only to escape from. The unplanned, monstrous and un-Stieglitz or Georgia O'Keeffe is sightly overbridge that hovers over Farmgate further aggravates the spatial experience. But an urban design of the place by sensibly using material and colour, by analysing and designing various visual angles, and by carefully considering and controlling the flow of people and vehicles - could immensely improve people's experience of it. Only after a mature design of the place (of course, along with the control of air and noise pollution), may the estranged people who pass through it find it a pleasurable urban square. The addition of different street furniture, such as street lights, garbage containers, sitting benches, etc., and sculpture would only enhance its spatial and visual qualities.
Dhaka is in a dire need of

Guillaume Apollinaire, Walter markets, offices, transit sta-

Benjamin, Le Corbusier and tions, etc., the present reality of

urban oases where people can flee from the tyranny of visual, aural and olfactory stimuli. The estranged nature of the capital city's urban life today urgently warrants the reconsideration of that very urban life in terms of a conjoined discourse of place, aesthetics and ethics. The reciprocal relationship between place and ethics could not be overestimated in the context of recent Dhaka. A place inspires hope among people, which in turn nourishes the place. The inseparability of Plato's genius and the power of the Greek Agora must resonate today among the people who reckon with Dhaka's urban fu-

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Friday 24th March

(All programmes are in local time. The Daily Star will not be responsible for any change in the programme)

6:00 BBC World News 6:30 HARDtalk 7:00 BBC World News Today inc World Bussines 9:00 World News 9:30 Asia Today inc World Bussines 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 HARDtalk 11:30 Earth Report-Mongolia- A Steppe Ahead 12:00 World News 12:30 Out of India 1:00 World News 1:30 HARDtalk 2:30 The Four Horsemen of The Apocalypse 3:30 Hard Talk: 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 Talking Movies 5:00 BBC World Today 5:30 This Week 6:30 The Four Horsemen of The Apocalypse 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC World Today-Asia & Pacific 8:30 Talking Movies 9:00 BBC World News 9:30 Hard Talk: 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 World Living: Question Time India 11:00 World News 11:30 Top Gear 12:00 BBC World Today 12:35 World Business Report 12:45 World Sport 1:30 Hard Talk: 2:30 Making It 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 World Business Report 4:30 Europe Direct 5:00 BBC News inc. World Business

Report

7:30 [V] Hit Machine 9:30 Virtual [V] 10:00 [V] Hit Machine 12:30 [V] Junglee Jukebox

1:00 [V] First Day First Show 1:30 [V] Line Lagao 2:00 [V] Hit Machine 2:30 [V] Tonight 3:00 [V] Hit Machine 3:30 [V] Launch Pad 4:00 [V] Hit Machine 4:30 Tea With [V] (Back To Back Vids) 5.00 Virtual [V] /Tea With [V] (Back To Back Vids) 5:30 Tea With [V] (Back To Back Vids) 6:00 [V] Style Police 6:30 Tea With [V] (Back To Back Vids) 7:00 [V] Line Lagao 7:30 [V] Hit Machine 8:30 [V] The Ticket 9:00 [V] Junglee Jukebox 9:30 [V] First Day First Show 10:00 [V] Hit Machine 10:30 [V] Late Night 11:30 [V] Late Night 12:30 [V] Hit Machine

8:00 Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Boltay Haath 8:35 Sada-e-Kashmir 9:10 Dastarkhwaan 9:35 Karb (Serial) 11:00 Aap Ke Farmaesh Pop 11:30 Fakir-E-Alam Game Show 12:30 Sports Prog 2:02 Bismillah 2:15 Fehm-Ul-Quran 2:40 Natak Rang 3:25 Ek Raat Ek Kahani 4:40 Sehat Aur Sukoon 5:25 Biology for 10th 5:55 Uffaq 6:25 Alou Course 7:20 Full House 7:45 English News 8:10 Fun Time Poppet Show 8:30 Tiffin 8:45 Paal Do Paal (Serial) 9:00 Break for Headlines News 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 10:35 Lollywood Top Ten Countdown Film Music 11:35 Serial: Pinjira

7:30 Zee News: Hindi 8:00 Zee Morning Show 8:30 News In English 9:00 News Outlook 7:00 Business News 7:30 Zee News: Hindi 8:30 Business News 9:00 News In English 10:00 Zee Prime Time Show 11:30 News In English 12:00 Business News 12:30 Am to 06:30 AM Every Half Hour — Zee News: Hindi

8:00 MTV Classic Vj Sarah Rahul 9:00 MTV Non-Stop Hits 11:00 MTV Most Wanted Vj Shehnaz 12:00 MTV Non-Stop Hits 12:30 MTV Hit Film Music 1:00 MTV Housefull V Nafisa 1:30 MTV Cinemascope 2:30 MTV Non-Stop Hits 3:30 MTV Love Line Vj Malaika 4:00 MTV Bakra 4:30 MTV Select VI Nikhil 5:30 MTV Most Wanted Vi Shehnaz 6:30 MTV Chill Out Vj Cyrus/Asif/Nikhil 7:30 MTV Kenwood Hit List 9:30 MTV Hit Film Music 10:00 MTV House Full Vj Nafisa 10:30 MTV Non-Stop Hits 11:00 MTV Lovelibe 11:30 The Grind 12:00 MTV Chill Out Vj Cyrus/Asif/Nikhil 1:00 MTV Concerts

7:30 Aalaap 8:00 Ta Ra Rum 9:00 Brake Fail 10:00 Rangeen Tarane 10:30 Hit Mix 11:00 Colgate Zig Zag Best Of The Day 11:30 Ponds All Time Romantic Hits 12:00 Bajaj Music Box 12:30 Saare Ga Ma Classic 1:00 Himani Gold T. Jharokha 2:00 Popbusters 2:30 Ta Ra Rum 3:30 Brake Fail 4:30 Bajaj Music Box 5:00 1900 5:30 Hit Mix 6:00 Saare Ga Ma Classic 7:00 Ponds All Time Romantic Hits 7:30

Music Quiz 8:00 Music Zone 8:30 Samay Quartz Best of Best 9:30 Bajaj Music Box 10:00 Sizzlers 10:30 Himai Gold T Jharokha 11:00 Disco Mein Kisko 11:30 Shabab 12:00 Brake Fail 1:00 Colgate Zig Zag Best Of The Day 1:30 Himai Gold T. Jharokha 2:00 Bajaj Music Box 2:30 Nez Gen 3:00 Ta Ra Rum 4:00 Music Zone 4:30 Brake Fail 5:30 Super Vasmol Old is Gold 6:00 Sizzlers

10:25 Janmadin 10:35 Daily Sope: Shree Ram Krishna 11:00 Daily Sope: Dropadi 11:15 Classical/Folk Songs 11:30 Parliament Hour/ Musical 12:30 Daily Sope: Kunja Villa 1:00 Daily Sope: Aakash Choaa 1:30 Daily Sope: Rupkatha 2:00 Daily Sope: Kanakanjali 2:30 Daily Sope: Shree Ram Krishna 3:00 Daily Sope: Maha Probhu 3:30 Daily Sope: Mohini 3:55 Daily Soap: Bhul Thikanay 4:20 Nepali Prog 5:05 Drama 5:30 News 5:40 Gaan 5:50 Palli Katha 6:10 Shilpi 6:40 Khas Khabar 6:50 Janmabhumi 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Bela Abela 8:30 East Backland Road (Serial) 9:00 Daily Sope: Janmabhumi 9:30 Daily Sope: Dropadi 10:00 Khas Khabar 10:10 Bengali Movie

5:55 Vande Mataram 6:30 UGC Prog. 7:30 Samachar 7:45 Suba

Sabera 8:45 The News 8:45 Suba Sabera 9:32 Centrestage 10:00 National Literacy Mission Programme 10:32 Tarang 11:00 ETV Programme 11:30 Ardhangine (Serial) 12:00 Serial: Kamyabi 12:32 Serial: Intezeer Aur Sahi 12:55 Serial: Kiran 1:00 Serial: Tulshi 1:32 Serial: Agni 2:00 Serial: Deewaar 2:30 News in Hindi 2:40 News in English 2:50 Serial: Jagte Raho 3:32 Serial: Aparajita 4:00 serial: Mitti Ke Rang 4:30 News in English 4:32 Serial: Aur Kisan Jaag Utha 5:00 Series For Childern: Winnie The Pooh 5:32 Party Political Telecast 7:00 Drama: 7:30 Party Political Telecast 8:30 Chitrahar 9:00 Samachar 9:15 The News 9:30 Serial: Maya 10:00 Hindi Film: 1:00 Ardhangine (Serial)

mostly two-storied buildings.

These first-generation low-rise

buildings are being demolished

almost overnight to make

spaces for a confused and con-

fusing vertical growth. The cul-

7:30 Aatma 8:00 Rushiprasad 8:30 Chartbusters 9:00 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka (Daily Soap) 9:30 Music Mantra 10:00 Khoya Khoya Chand 10:30 The Poppadum Show 11:00 Dil Vil Pyar Vaar 11:30 Sparsh 12:00 Movers & Shekars 12:30 Chartbusters 1:00 The Byte 1:30 Music Mantra 2:0 Boogi Woogi 2:30 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka 3:00 Aurat (Daily Soap) 3:30 Cinae Matani Film: Kohish (Sanjeev Kumar, Jaya Bhaduri) 7:00 Junoon 7:30 Music Mantra 8:00 Chartbusters 8:25 Cats 8:55 Star Year Kalakaar- 9:35 Heena 10:05 Choti Si Asha 10:40 Movers & Shekars 11:15 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka 11:45 Junoon 12:15 Music Mantra

12:30 Boogi Woogi 1:00 Kanyadaan 1:30 I Love You 2:00 Archana Talkies 3:00 Aurat 3:30 Cine Nite Show-Hindi Fea-

DD METRO

ture Film: Maya Bazar

7:00 Anhad 7:15 Bhakti Sagar 7:45 Subah Aaj Tak 8:00 Good Morning Today 8:30 First Edition 9:00 Filing Fire 9:30 Serial: Agnipath 10:00 Serial: See Hawk 10:30 Tele Shopping 11:00 Daily Sope- Naya 11:30 Daily Sope- Front Page 12:00 Daily sope- Kismat 12:30 Serial: Kunjulilon 1:00 TV Brand 1:30 Serial: Akash Choya 2:00 Baaje Payal 2:30 Daily Sope- Bandhan 2.55 Samachar/News 3.00 Adaa 3.30 Hindi Cinema Show-6:00 Defenders of Thr Earth 6.30 Chip And Dale 7:00 Betaal Pachisi 7.30 Metro Hangama Entertainment Now/Cinema Cinema 8.00 Shikhar Tak 8.30 Naya (Serial)

DISCOVERY

6:30 Ushuaia 7:30 Travelers-8:30 Lonely Planet- 9:30 Assignment Discovery 10:30 ESPU- 11:00 Walker's Cay Chronicles- 11:30 In The Care of Nature- 12:00 Animal Survivors 12:30 Wild Discovery 1:30 Medical Detectives- 2:30 Discover Magazine 3:30 Travelers 4:30 Ushuaia 5:30 Lonely Planet 6:30 Naturequest 7:00 Crocodile Hunter's Croc Files 7:30 Wild Discovery 8:30 The Ultimate Guide 9:30 Seatek 10:00 Medical Detectives 10:30 Lonely Planet 11:30 Discovery Profile Series 12:30 The Ultimate Guide 1:30 Seatek

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

7:00 NBC Nightly News- 7:30 Amazon Bronze 8:00 Tribal Voice- 9:00 Family Hour- 10:00 Wild- 11:00 Science- 12:00 Ocean Worlds- 1:00 People & Places- 2:00 Submarines And Spies- 3:00 Wild- 4:00 South Georgia - 5:00 Family Hour - 6:00 Wild- 7:00 Science Adventures-8:00 Ocean Worlds- 9:00 People & Places- 10:00 Human Impact-11:00 On The Edge- 12:00 Violent Earth- 1:00 Personalities-2:30 Day of The Elephant

6:30 Alaap 7:00 Kee Darun Dreshow 7:30 Monihaar 8:00 Serial: De Ray (*Roby Ghosh, Tapos Pall) 8:30 Serial: Bhalo Basha 9:00 Bangla Movie-Baksabadal 11:30 Jiban Jeban 12:00 Serial: Daag 12:30 Serial: Shyaola (*Kushal Banergee, Pallob, Sabbosachi, Biplob Chatargee) 1:00 Bahari Ahaar 1.30 Plabon 2.00 Griho Sajja 2.30 Bangla Movie- Paras Pathar 5:00 Bharat Bhroman 5:30 Kee Darun Dreshow 6:00 Serial: Grihalhaksh Meer Jinn 6:30 Serial: Bhorer Alo 7:00 Serial: Margarita 7:30 News In Bangali 8:00 Serial: Dour 8:30 Serial: Shyaola (*Kushal

Banergee, Pallob, Sabbosachi, Biplob Chatargee) 9:00 Serial: Sanghaat 9:30 Serial: Aamra Probashi #4 10:00 News In Bangali 10:30 Bangla Movie-Alo Amar Alo (*Uttam Kumar, Suchitra Sen) 1:00 Grihosajja 1:30 Bangla Movie- Paras Pathar 4:00 Serial: Margarita 4:30 Serial: Dour 5:00 Serial: Shyaola (*Kushal Banergee, Pallob. Sabbosachi, Biplob Chatargee) 5:30 Serial: Sang-

6:30 Film Show- Babul (*Gyan Shivpuri, Upasha) 9:30 Ikka Pe Ikka 10:00 Tarana 10:15 Movie Fare 10:30 Film Show- Darde Dil (*Mukesh Khanna, Zarina Wahab) 1:30 All Tims Hits 1:45 Madhyantar 2:00 Film Show- Gheri Chaal (*Amitabh, Hema Malini) 5:30 Abhinetri 6:00 Chehren 6:45 Film Time 6:30 Friday Favourite Film Show- Vishwanath (*Shatrughan Sinha, Reena Roy) 10:20 Movie, Masti, Magic 10:25 Cine News 10:30 Sanjeev Kumar Festival Film Show- Naukar (*Sanjeev Kumar, Jaya Bhaduri) 2:20 Cine News 2:30 Film Show- Aap Ke Deewane

8:30 Coca-Cola Cup 2000 Sharjah- India Vs Pakistan (Repeat) 5:00 Live- Coca-Cola Cup 2000 Sharjah. South Africa Vs Pakistan 1:00 Coca-Cola Cup 2000 Sharjah- India Vs Pakistan (Repeat)