

Environment

Courtship with catastrophe

After decades of helter-skelter economic growth in which the dark side of development was ignored, now governments and citizens around the world have woken up to the damage that has been done to the precarious balance between man and his surrounding. Paradoxically enough, the economic crisis and health sector ills have brought home the need for a more responsible way of doing business as well as to pause and reflect on how the environment could have been better managed.

By Md. Asadullah Khan

It is undeniably true that the human race is not running out of land given the vast open spaces that are still available on the planet. Indeed, Earth's population of six billion people as of today could stand upright within the 5,76,000 hectares of Brunel with a bit of elbow room to spare, but people need extra room to roam and to grow food. Much of the world's land is too rocky or arid or salty for agriculture. And forests that haven't already been denuded deserve protection; for, they harbour the habitats of endangered wildlife. With the supply of prime turf for farming so tight, according to Washington's Worldwatch Institute, average amount of cropland per person has dropped in 30 years from more than 0.2 hectare to little more than 0.1 hectare.

Concern over global warming and greenhouse effect is deepening everyday. And the fundamental reason for such a complex problem seems widely accepted now: we are adding three billion tonnes of carbon to the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluoro carbon (CFC) and other harmful trace gases. The prescribed cure along with other measures such as reduction of fossil fuel emissions and CFC production lies in stopping deforestation and replanting trees.

Evidently, the world needs trees, lots of them, to store the carbon produced by a growing population that is irreversibly industrialised. The forests are like giant utilities, providing an indispensable service to the stability of the planet. Forests are carbon dumps: trees extract carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, emit oxygen and store the carbon in their wood, leaves, roots and surrounding soil. We must preserve the forests that still stand and restore those that have been destroyed. But to state the obvious, trees do not grow everywhere. Climate and rainfall make certain areas better suited than others to the creation and maintenance of large standing stores of carbon. It is only logical that the countries that control actual or potential forest

areas, especially rain forests, will start demanding rent in one form or another for the service that they provide to the rest of the world. Not surprisingly, they have already begun to do so.

Omnisciently, these rain forests are being destroyed. Most human beings who live in and around them are poor and their population growth continues unabated whether it is in Bangladesh, India, China, the Philippines, Brazil or Indonesia. And we must concede that people carrying out destruction to survive. Political problems often contribute to such destruction. In some areas of Costa Rica and also in Chittagong in Bangladesh for example, there is a steady influx of political refugees from neighbouring Central American countries and Myanmar. A vast area in Teknaf area of the Chittagong Hill Tracts has been denuded to find living place for these refugees as well as to scratch out a few more corn patches.

To preserve environment, be it wetlands or forests or African game parks, there must be an acceptable and rising level of economic well-being for the humans who live in and around it. Forests are burning in Southeast Asia with disastrous consequences. From Indonesia to Malaysia to Singapore, there is a blanket of haze across the region. During 1997, five million hectares of forest, brush and farmland went up in smoke, sending choking clouds of smog across neighbouring nations. They harmed health, devastated tourism and inflicted losses exceeding four billion US dollars. Other than losses caused to these countries there comes a shocking reminder for other nations beyond the borders of these countries. Fire may be burning mostly in Indonesia and the haze may be generally confined to Southeast Asia, but an environmental crisis of this magnitude is of global proportions.

The first task for governments, NGOs and environmentalists is to mount an effort against logging, mostly illegal. Reports have it that General Choe Tara is now on a mission

to save Cambodia's trees. At the same time Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Sen ordered crackdown on loggers in anticipation of demands by foreign donors, who have now linked forestry reforms to their offer of 470 million US dollars in aid. Interestingly, it has been revealed by the World Bank sources that if felling continues at the present rate the last tree in Cambodia will be cut down in about four years' time. Environmentalism calls for restraint, but poor people, who lack enough food to eat or enough fuel to burn, lack restraint, too. Because of the destruction of trees or other forest cover, elephants and other rare wild animals could be slaughtered so easily. To be sure, with some economic surplus in human society there will never be meaningful conservation and this must be backed up by a strong and effective application of force.

Cambodia and Laos are trying to realise the need for conserving its forest wealth. For Cambodia forestry represented 43 per cent of foreign trade in 1997 and for Laos it accounted for 15 per cent of GDP in the same year. In Cambodia, the World Bank thinks, trees may generate 100 million US dollars a year. There the main money-spinner is the high quality teak and other hardwoods sent to Europe and America. Now that the worst of Asia's economic troubles are over, demand from South Korea and Japan is expected to rise.

Meanwhile, the vast new market is emerging in China. In July 1999, China imposed a logging ban after the river Yangtze's floods were blamed on rampant logging that had caused soil erosion and prevented water retention. If the ban is enforced, the lack of local wood will become acute. Already imports of tropical lumber mostly from Malaysia and Cambodia have multiplied fourfold. All these have increased the financial attraction of illegal loggers.

Many operate with some sort of covert government support. Myanmar, which contains half of the remaining primary

forest in mainland Southeast Asia, has seen the pace of deforestation double since the military regime took over in 1988.

Soldiers are 'absolutely the core of the problem', says Patrick Alley of Global Witness, an environmental group that monitors the illegal timber trade. In communist-ruled Laos, the army fells forests openly and ineptly.

Effort to limit logging have gone awry in most countries like Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar and Vietnam. Cambodia supposedly banned timber exports in 1996. According to the World Bank, Cambodia lost 60 million US dollars in timber exports revenue from illegal logging in 1997. And this money has gone into the pockets of corrupt individuals and the army, rather than the state coffers.

Forest felling either by rampant and illegal logging or forest fires has a direct impact on land. In 1997, forest fires destroyed great swathes of East Kalimantan land in Indonesia and blanketed much of South-east Asia. Later when rains finally fell, the whole region was under two metres of water, an unprecedented flooding and the worst in 30 years. The floods were a direct consequence of fires that destroyed the trees. According to environmentalists the forest floor was so parched, the rain could not penetrate the surface, ran off into nearby rivers, swamping a dike upstream from Samarinda. When the barrage gave way, the town was under a metre of water.

Exactly the same catastrophic situation happened in Bangladesh in 1998 after a severe drought followed by heavy rains in the Himalayan region starting from China to India deluged two-thirds of Bangladesh. Speaking about East Kalimantan forest fire, satellite photos suggest more than three million hectares went up in flames.

What happened in Indonesia is most revealing. Before 1966, some 75 per cent (or 144 million hectares) of Indonesia was forested. But the 'New Order' policy introduced by now-deposed President Suharto the



The first task for governments, NGOs and environmentalists is to mount an effort against logging, mostly illegal. We have to realise, and make people realise, that depletion of forest actually means endangering our own existence.

Star photo: A K M Mohsin

next year declared all forests state property. Large-scale logging began. Now only 53 million hectares are left. The situation is made worse by the uncontrolled manner in which the forests have been plundered. Consequently, plantations, timber estates, mining zones and reserved forests neighbour each other in a crazed patchwork.

China has now realised that it is probably cheaper and easier to institute pollution controls while the country is in developmental flux. Once pollution reaches a point where its costs become tangible as an example would be the devastating Yangtze flood in 1997, caused in part by rampant deforestation, then the process of cleaning up the dirty air will already have become more expensive than trying to curb pollution in the first place.

The same cycle of torment is repeated in Bangladesh. Surveys by different agencies have shown that the Sunderbans originally covering an area of 10,000 square kilometres has

been reduced to half of what it was 150 years ago. Overexploitation of plant and wildlife is increasing stress on the viability of this delicate ecosystem. Forest lands in Cox's Bazar, Sylhet, Mymensingh and the Chittagong Hill Tracts are under continuous assault due to illegal logging and plundering with the covert support of the Forest officials and other law enforcement agencies.

On the other hand, plantation programme, a yearly event that starts with a lot of fanfare in media, has not gone apace. Forest officials and different government agencies enthusiastically take up a programme of planting saplings throughout the country but shockingly, hardly any attention is given to see if the saplings planted last year are still alive or are growing up. Stunted growth of trees planted on the sideways of Dhaka city roads and road islands years ago only make it clear that these were done in the most haphazard way without proper knowledge about the

depth of soil required for luxuriant and viable growth.

Encouragingly, after decades of helter-skelter economic growth in which the dark side of development was ignored, now governments and citizens around the world have woken up to the damage that has been done to the precarious balance between man and his surrounding. Paradoxically enough, the economic crisis and health sector ills have brought home the need for a more responsible way of doing business as well as to pause and reflect on how the environment could have been better managed.

Efforts are now under way to right some of the wrongs. China, whose factories spew poisons that fall as acid rain on its neighbours, is cutting back on the use of coal and thus reducing sulphur dioxide emissions. In Hong Kong, plans are in hand to clean up the city's ever-thickening air by replacing diesel fuel for taxis with less noxious liquefied petroleum gas.

Billions of people in different regions of the world are also under serious assault caused by wrenching poverty. They might say, 'If you care about my forests, you make it worth my while to save them.'

But the fact is, if the world really needs the remaining forests, a crash effort must be made to raise the living standards of the people in and around them. Population growth should also be limited; but, in a sense, that is hardly rewarding because there are a lot of people busily cutting down the trees right now to give us trouble. We must pay the people who own the utilities. This puts question like foreign aid and Third World debt into a new perspective. Possibly, President Clinton sounded a prescription like this during his much-awaited daylong visit to Bangladesh in March this year.

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The neglected mountains

The mountains in the Himalayas have profound influence on the annual hydrologic and water cycles; for example, seasonal water availability and their spatial distribution, which is also closely linked with the water sharing and development negotiations. Knowledge about the Himalayan geologic and climate systems is inadequate to undertake any large-scale project especially in the high mountains. Large-scale projects will require huge financial resources, which are simply not available with any single financial institutions. National level water/energy organisations need to improve their efficiencies in order to attract investment, writes Dr M. Monirul Qader Mirza

THE mountain regions occupy about one-fifth of Earth's surface. Approximately one-tenth of the global population lives in the mountains and they provide goods and services to about half of the world population. The mountains received high attention in Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment Development (UNCED) held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The UNCED states: Mountain environments are essential to the survival of the global ecosystem. Many of them are experiencing degradation in terms of accelerated soil erosion, landslides and rapid loss of habitat and genetic diversity. Hence, proper management of mountain resources and socio-economic development of the people deserves immediate attention.

The mountain systems have created complex highland-lowland interactions in South Asia. The large rivers - Ganges, Brahmaputra and Indus - originate in the Himalayas which also control the weather pat-

terns. The Himalayas attracts moisture from the Atlantic, Arctic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. It provides intense freeze-thaw cycles with diurnal changes up to 25°C, resulting in strong erosion. Due to recent warming phenomenon, many Himalayan glaciers are retreating at alarming rates. Despite their roles in the climate, hydrology and water resources and livelihoods of millions of people, mountains have been left un-addressed in the Vision Document.

Missing visions of the riparian

Without resolving water-sharing problems of the trans-boundary rivers, future of water resources planning and development in South Asia will remain as uncertain as it was in the past. The Vision Document clearly lacks a comprehensive and transparent vision for a broader water-sharing framework in South Asia. While it calls for regional co-operation in social, economic and technological aspects, the Vision Statements kept 'water sharing'

out of the scope of regional co-operation.

For two reasons South Asian nations especially Bangladesh and India should resolve water-sharing problems.

First, without any agreement, it is difficult to estimate future availability of water resources for broader planning purposes. Bangladesh's National Water Plan is underway based on the current availability of water. It is not known what would be the withdrawal scenario in India in future, which would certainly put National Water Plan of Bangladesh in jeopardy.

Second, uncertainty of investments in water sector. Donors are usually highly reluctant to invest money in projects to be developed on disputed rivers. In the early 1980s, the World Bank refused to fund a very small project on the Baral River (a distributary of the Ganges River). The case of the Brahmaputra and Teesta Barrages are other examples where big donors simply showed their

unwillingness. Due to reluctant attitude of the major donors, Bangladesh had to finance the entire Teesta Barrage Project from its own resources.

So far, water-sharing agreements in South Asia especially between India and its neighbours were not entered into based on any principle. Three major water-sharing and development agreements were signed between India and its neighbours in the last 40 years. Signing of the Indus Water Treaty had nothing to do with riparian rights or water needs of Pakistan. The political equation between Pakistan and the USA in the early 1960s compelled India to sign the Indus Treaty. Similarly, political changeovers in New Delhi in 1977 and 1996 made possible a settlement (except for augmentation) of the Ganges water-sharing dispute with Bangladesh. Nepal's vast water resources left untapped mainly because of political differences between New Delhi and Kathmandu which received momentum after 1975 when Nepal declared it as a 'zone of peace'. The

Mahakali Agreement was signed due to the good rapport of the Nepal Congress government with the Congress government in New Delhi.

The Vision Document lacks presentation of any framework of principles for water sharing in South Asia. The water sharing in South Asia should be based on four fundamental principles. First, rights of riparian countries on the flows of international rivers. So far, this has only been echoed by Bangladesh but went unheeded.

Second, acceptance of international laws and principles. Although the existing laws are not mandatory to abide by any country, but there is 'moral' justification to accept the water needs of other parties for humanitarian and environmental reasons. Water should not be used as a 'weapon' to win political gains over the others. Third, an equitable distribution of the available resources to satisfy critical needs of other parties.

Fourth, no unilateral construction of any structures on the trans-boundary rivers either for diversion or impoundment.

In the backdrop of increasing water and power demands, time is running out for broader water-sharing and development agreements in South Asia based on the above principles. At the government levels, progress so far is not very encouraging. It took long 40 years of time to sign effective agreements on three rivers in South Asia. Water-sharing and development disputes of hundreds of other rivers have remained outstanding. When it is a responsibility of individual governments to ensure better living standard to its people, the neighbours have responsibility as well as they

share the most vital resource for human existence - 'water'. South Asian nations have wasted about 50 years (except few successes) on the negotiation table.

Money: Where would it come from?

Water resources development in South Asia will require a huge investment in money. Resource requirement for each of the countries is not available. However, total requirement can be guessed from the Indian estimate. Over the next 25 years, India alone will require 116 billion dollars (at current price) or roughly five billion dollars per year. This money will be required to finish the incomplete projects and new projects to be undertaken in future. Details of the portfolio of the projects are not available. Other countries may also require substantial amount of investments. The question is where the money would come from?

The investment scenario in water sector in South Asia is not very encouraging despite massive investment efforts. Both India and Bangladesh have attracted some investment in the energy sector, but situation in the water sector is pretty dismal. Currently big players in the water sector are large multinational banks. However, some recent incidents demonstrate that the multinational banks are becoming more reluctant to make investment in the water sector. The World Bank's withdrawal from the Arun III project in Nepal in 1995 and Narmada projects in India reflects the reluctance of the multinational banks for investments in large water/energy projects in South Asia.

Probably, there are some valid reasons.

First, there are public outcries about the apparent successes of the past investments made by foreign lending agencies. In many cases, the new projects were launched without correcting old mistakes. These investors are now under pressure from within to introduce fundamental changes in their investment policies. Second, mismanagement and corruption in the public sector bodies concerned with water and energy. Public sector organisations definitely are not efficient in South Asia. Massive reorganisation also proved to be ineffective. For example, creation of Dhaka Electric Supply Authority (DESA) splitting the Power Development Board (PDB) did not work as stipulated. It proved to be more inefficient, probably because the same set of people was transferred from one organisation to another. Third, lack of political decisions about broad water-sharing and development agreements in South Asia. In absence of this, donors are confused about any huge investment. Fourth, their geographical focus has changed. After the demise of Soviet Union and Eastern European Bloc, big lending agencies have shifted their focus from South Asia and Latin America to Eastern Europe and former Russia. Fifth, they do not have that amount of money to invest in water sector in South Asia.

Despite the above conditions, there are few options left. First, transforming inefficient organisations into efficient ones. Although a difficult job, it is still possible to make these

organisations more democratic, transparent and accountable. In the present system, the bureaucrats and other public officials are not accountable. More and more accountability will help reducing corruption and increase efficiency. The hiring system should also be changed. In the public sector, officers and employees are hired once until their retirement. Short-term hiring/contract hiring has been proved more efficient than hiring for life. Second, reduction in corruption. Late Rajiv Gandhi once said that the large irrigation projects are undertaken at the interests of *thikadaars* (contractors), bureaucrats, politicians and engineers. In many cases, this is probably true. Reduction of corruption will reduce cost of a project and will allow undertaking new projects. Third, enter into long-term agreements on sharing the waters of all outstanding disputed rivers. This may attract foreign investment. Fourth, some services of the water agencies can be privatised that will enhance cash flows and may even make these organisations profitable. For example, some subscribers belong to powerful sections of the society owe Dhaka WASA about 18 million dollars. Note that the Dhaka WASA is borrowing money to keep it running when it is simply unable to collect the outstanding money. Similar situation prevails with many public sector organisations across South Asia.

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TV Guide

Friday 12th May

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

BBC

6:00 BBC World News 6:30 Talking Movies (Presenter: Tom Brook) 7:00 BBC World News 7:30 Asia Today 8:00 BBC News 8:30 Asia Today 9:00 BBC World News 9:30 Asia Today 9:45 World Business Report 10:00 BBC News 10:30 Chat Online (Presenter: Stephen Cole) 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 World Focus 12:00 BBC World News 12:30 Moneywise (Presenter: Sucharita Ghosh) 1:30 BBC World News 1:30 BBC World News 2:30 World Focus 3:30 Hardtalk (Presenter: Tim Sebastian) 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 Talking Movies (Presenter: Tom Brook) 5:00 BBC World News 5:30 World Focus 6:00 World Headlines 6:30 Moneywise (Presenter: Sucharita Ghosh) 7:00

BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 Talking Movies (Presenter: Tom Brook) 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Hardtalk (Presenter: Tim Sebastian) 9:00 BBC World News 9:30 Asia Today 10:00 BBC World News 10:15 World Business Report 10:30 Question Time India (Presenter: Dr Pranay Roy) 11:00 BBC World News 11:35 World Business Report 11:45 World Sport 12:30 Hardtalk (Presenter: Tim Sebastian)

ZEE ENGLISH

8:00 Late Show With David Letterman 9:00 Three's Company 9:30 Can't Hurry Love 10:00 Music Zone 10:30 The Roseanne Show 11:30 Mixed Doubles 12:00 ER 1:00 The Roseanne Show 2:00 Music Zone 2:30 Friends 3:00 Can't Hurry Love 3:30 ER 4:00 The Roseanne Show 5:30 The Music Show 6:00 Three's Company 6:30 Mixed Doubles 7:00 The Roseanne Show 8:00 Spice 8:30 Friends 9:00 Kate & Allie 9:30 Can-

dido Camera 10:00 Touched By An Angel 11:00 News 11:30 Late Show With David Letterman 12:30 Friends 1:00 News 1:30 The Roseanne Show

ZEE MOVIES

8:30 OST 9:00 Film: 11:00 Hollywood Remembers 11:30 Film: 1:30 OST 2:00 Film: 4:00 Total Recall 4:30 Film: 6:30 Hollywood Remembers 7:00 Film: 9:00 Remaskable 20th Century 9:30 The 9 O'clock Show 11:30 Film: 1:30 Film:

PTV-2

8:00 Tillawat Aur Tarjuma/Ham/Naat 8:20 Boltay Haath 8:35 Sada-e-Kashmir 9:10 Dastarkhwaan 9:35 Karb (Serial) 11:00 Aap Ke Faramaesh 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 Sehail Aur Sukoon 5:25 Biology for 10th 5:55 Uffaq 6:25

Aiur Course 7:20 Full House 7:45 English News 8:10 Fun Time Popplet Show 8:30 Tiffin 8:45 Paal Do Paal (Serial) 9:00 Break for Headlines News 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 10:35 Bollywood Top Ten Countdown Film Music 11:35 Serial: Pijnira 12:00 Friday Night Classic Cinema & Khas Khabrain/Close Down

MTV INDIA

7:00 Non Stop Hits 8:00 MTV Classic VJ Sarah/Rahul 9:00 MTV Hungout 9:30 Pop Indonesia 10:00 MTV Non-Stop Hits 10:30 MTV Most Wanted VJ Shehnaz 11:30 MTV Top 2000 12:30 MTV Hit Film Music 1:00 MTV Houseful V Nafisa 1:30 MTV Fresh VJ Shehnaz 2:30 MTV Non-Stop Hits 3:30 MTV Loveline VJ Malaika 4:00 MTV Bakra 4:30 MTV Select VJ Nikhil 5:30 MTV Most Wanted VJ Shehnaz 6:30 MTV Chill Out VJ Cyrus/Asif/Nikhil 7:30 MTV & Kenwood Hit List 8:30 MTV Top 2000 9:30 MTV Hit Film Music 10:00

Houseful VJ Nafisa 10:30 MTV Gaao Baby Gaao 11:00 MTV Loveline VJ Malaika 11:30 The Grind 12:00 MTV Chill Out VJ Cyrus/Asif/Nikhil 1:00 Singled Out 2:00 Non-Stop Hits Continue

ZEE INDIA TV

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

DD7 BANGLA

8:40 Khas Khabar 10:25 Janmadin 10:35 Daily Soap: Sree Ram Krishna 11:00 Daily Soap: Dropadi 11:15

Classical/Folk Songs 11:30 Parliament Hour/Musical 12:30 Bengali Movie 3:00 Daily Soap: Maha Probu 3:55 Daily Soap: Bhui Thikanay 4:20 Nepal Prog 5:05 Drama 5:30 News 5:40 Gaan 5:50 Palli Katha 6:10 Sopner Gaan 6:40 Khas Khabar 6:50 Janmabumi 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Pandit Mashai 8:30 East Backland Road (Serial) 9:00 Daily Soap: Janmabumi 9:30 Daily Soap: Sree Ram Krishna 10:00 Khas Khabar 10:20 Mokho Mukhi 10:50 Sambad 11:20 Bengali Movie

DD CHANNEL-1

5:55 Vande Mataram 6:15 CIET Programme 6:30 UGC Prog 7:00 IG-NOU Programme 7:30 Samachar 7:45 Suba Sabera 8:05 The News 8:45 Suba Sabera 9:32 Centrestage-Current Affairs Programme 10:00 National Literacy Mission Programme 10:32 Tarang- CIET Programme 11:00 ETV Programme 11:30 Ardhangini (Serial) 12:00 Serial: Kamyabi 12:32 Serial: Inteezer

Aur Sahi 12:55 Serial: Kiran 1:00 Serial: Tulshi 1:32 Serial: Agni 2:00 Serial: Deewaar 2:30 Samachar 2:40 The News 2:50 Serial: Jagte Raho 3:32 Serial: Aparajita 4:00 Serial: Miti Ke Rang 4:30 The News 4:32 Serial: Aur Kisan Jaag Utha 5:00 Series For Children: Winnie The Pooh 7:00 Variety Programme 7:30 Samachar 8:32 Chitrahur 9:00 Samachar 9:15 The News 9:32 Serial: Maya 10:00 Hindi Film 1:00 Ardhangini (Serial)

SONY TV

7:30 Aatma 8:00 Sant Asaram Wani 8:30 Chartisters (Trailer Show) 9:00 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka (Daily Soap) 9:30 Aurat 10:00 Music Mantra (Trailer Show) 10:30 Ithaas 11:00 Nazdeekiyan 11:30 Ghar Ek Mandir 12:00 Chartisters (Trailer Show) 12:30 Movers & Shakers (Trailer Show) 1:00 Music Mantra (Trailer Show) 1:30 Boogi Woogi 2:30 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka (Daily Soap) 3:00 Aurat 3:30 Daily Soap: Ghar Ek Mandir

4:00 Daily Soap: Ithaas 4:30 Daily Soap: Nazdeekiyan 5:00 Juncos 5:30 Boogi Woogi 6:00 Hum Sub Ek Hain #92 6:30 Thodi Si Bewafai 7:00 The Poppadum Show 7:30 Music Mantra (Trailer Show) 8:00 Chartisters (Trailer Show) 8:25 Cats 9:35 Heena #72 (Rakhi Bhajan, Siman Singh, Rahul Bhatt, Nina Kulikarni) 10:05 Tujh Pe Dil Quernam #8 (Parmesh Sheth, Grusha Kapoor, Ronit Roy) 10:40 Movers & Shakers 11:30 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka (Daily Soap) 12:00 Kanyadaan #29 (Kiran Kher, Poonam Narula) 12:30 Boogi Woogi 1:00 Just Mohabbat #147 1:30 I Love You #23 Ep- (Anup Soni, Shruti Ulfat) 2:00 Movers & Shakers

Sony Max

6:30 Film Show: 9:30 Chartisters 10:00 Music Mantra 10:30 Film Show: 1:30 Chartisters 2:00 Music Mantra 2:30 Film Show: 3:00 Film Show: 8:30 Chartisters 9:00 Music Mantra 9:30 Film Show: 12:30 Film Show: 3:30 Film Show: