

Feature

Tortuous transition

In the 10 years since peaceful demonstrations brought down the Communist People's Republic of Mongolia, this vast, sparsely populated Central Asian nation has been struggling to transform itself into a free-market democracy

By J L Hazelton, AP
Ulan Bator

THERE'S homegrown rap on the radio. Black-clad youths saunter down the streets along with nomads in traditional bright wool jackets. Everything is for sale: Satellite phone calls, apples and ant-freeze, Cocker spaniel puppies. If you have the money.

Ulan Bator, with its rocky patches of bare ground, half-finished buildings, concrete slabs of Soviet-era architecture and people convinced driving is a freestyle sport, has the feel of a chrysalis, a city on the verge.

In the 10 years since peaceful demonstrations brought down the Communist People's Republic of Mongolia, this vast, sparsely populated Central Asian nation has been struggling to transform itself into a free-market democracy.

"The transition," as everyone calls it here, has been tough. Some are striking it rich, while others sink into persistent poverty. Mongolians are trying to think like entrepreneurs and voters, rather than looking at their jobs and rulers as permanencies.

Despite power struggles at Government House, Mongolians seem determined to continue their experiment with democracy and free markets. But how to do that is still in question.

After the pain of the past 10 years, the appeal of leftists favouring greater state control of the economy and higher wages is strong, and parliamentary elections are coming up this summer.

"I wouldn't say bad things about the previous society, but I also wouldn't deny all the good things brought by democracy today," said Pagamsuren, a 56-year-old grandmother who like many Mongolians uses only one name.

The latest challenge for Mongolia is natural disaster. Drought, overgrazing, and unusually cold and snowy winter have brought mass starvation of livestock.

Camels, goats, sheep, horses and cattle provide everything from food and fuel to barter goods for the approximately one-third of Mongolians who still live a nomadic life.

The death toll could rise to five million heads out of a herd of 33.5 million, a devastating percentage in an agricultural culture.

Pioneering to socialism, Mongolians are taking it all strides. After all, times were tough before, too.

After Soviet aid ended in 1990-91 with the collapse of the Soviet Union, everything stopped working. The power plants. The factories. The people.

Street kids infested the capital. Alcoholism soared. Families broke up. Crime rose. Inflation hit triple digit. Food was rationed. A few years later, the assassination of a leading reform politician drew attention to rising corruption.

Today's economic figures are looking better, but the unofficial unemployment rate is estimated at 30 per cent, and about 45 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line.

Still, a lot of folks are striving to cash in on the opportunities of a free marketplace.

Beer bars proliferate. People are knocking huge windows into their apartment walls to turn them into storefronts. The signs for the new discos are in trendy English, not old-fashioned Cyrillic. Foreign investment capital is moving in on hopes for substantial mineral finds.

Not everyone is rising with the tide. Hatanbaatar, Pagamsuren's 32-year-old son, hasn't had a job in three years.

His working life began with the fall of the People's Republic in 1990, when he graduated from the Military Institute and went to work for the Defence Ministry as a mechanic.

Laid off four years later, he worked at a power station for a few years, got laid off again, and there has been nothing regular since.

Sitting in his grandmother's little white house in a poor settlement on the outskirts of Ulan Bator, in his Nike cap and Harvard Funds T-shirt, he's a walking advertisement for globalisation.

And he's learned the No. 1 lesson of capitalism: Personal responsibility.

"This was completely dependent on me," he says quietly.

After Soviet aid ended in 1990-91 with the collapse of the Soviet Union, everything stopped working. The power plants. The factories. The people.

discussing his joblessness. "I don't feel jealous when I see the guys driving Mercedes around town."

Hatanbaatar's daughter, a round four-year-old in boots with turned-up toes, squirms into his lap, offering comfort.

Mercedes can be found bouncing along Ulan Bator's crumbling roads, along with some big shiny, four-wheeled sports utility vehicles.

They share the streets with battered little Soviet-era Ladas and horse-drawn carts.

Hatanbaatar's mother is optimistic despite the hardship.

"I had a better life before, with the Communists, but today I'm full of belief that my life will get better," Pagamsuren says.

"Everyone had jobs, so we didn't suffer any financial problems. We never went without food," she adds eagerly from her perch on the bed. "Today my whole family has a hard life. No one has a job. Night and day I dream that one of my children will get a job."

The kind of people who drive Mercedes include a handful of newly rich young men who created their own jobs.

One of these entrepreneurs is Eddie Yadamuren, a whirlwind of energy at 34 known to everyone here by just his first name.

His cell phone is always at

hand. There's fashionable stubble on his round cheeks. His cargo pants could have come straight from the Gap.

With his brother-in-law, who knows how to cook, Eddie parlayed the dollars 9,000 he sank into opening a pizza place three years ago into a group of restaurants worth more than dollars 100,000. That's a lot of money in Mongolia, where a loaf of bread costs 150 tugriks, or about 15 cents.

Eddie now owns the original pizza shack, two chic pizzerias and a cosy Indian-Mexican restaurant.

Capitalism? "I love it!" Eddie says. "You can do everything you want."

Like a lot of Mongolians, Eddie went abroad to seek his fortune. He saved up while working in Germany. Many others go to South Korea to do factory work.

Eddie's upbringing set him up for success. His father was a director at a big state-owned company, and his mother travelled widely as an official of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

"Maybe she influenced me to dream about the West," says Eddie, who nevertheless grows misty-eyed recalling the sense of community he remembers from Communist days. "My parents gave me this, the opportunity to see the world with different eyes."

But Eddie doesn't welcome all the changes. He's worried about corruption. And people are longing for a strong leader who will take their side.

The politicians today, Eddie says, "take care of the big businesses, but forget the people."

Since the revolution, power has been shared between reformers and leftists.

Mongolians have not turned their backs on communism — Lenin's statue still stands in Ulan Bator — but 70 years of collectivism left a legacy of dependence.

"We used to just demand, demand everything. Now we're starting to understand that we have to work first," Prime Minister Renchinnyamin Amarjargal says in an interview.

Hard work has been done. The economy grew approximately 3.3 per cent in 1999, inflation is under control and the government says foreign investment has risen to seven per cent of gross domestic product, about half the Asian average.

"They really do want to have free markets here," says Doug McGay, an Australian, expects Mongolia to grow rich on its minerals and hopes to reap its share of the wealth.

Hatanbaatar, the jobless man, sounds equally positive when he looks ahead to the summer elections.

"I think the lives of many depend on the government, and soon we'll have parliamentary elections, so everyone, to have a better life, should make good choices voting," he says.

So what is the right choice for Hatanbaatar?

Not the reformers. Not again. He's voting for the former Communists.



The speedboat comes handy in times of emergency

Safety on the sandbars

Bleak landscape of the landmass arising from the depths of the river Brahmaputra may give forth a picture of desolation and despair. But the hardy *char*-dwellers are no longer fazed by the onslaughts of natural calamities or poverty. The RDRS *Char* Development Project has proved to be a source of inspiration for the people on the sandbars in the remote regions in the north, PROBE News Agency reports

"MANUSHMARA calling Kurigram, Manushmara calling Kurigram..." blared the transmitter. Urgency was palpable in the caller's voice.

"Kurigram here, go ahead." The response was immediate. "We have an emergency maternity case here. A woman needs to be taken to a hospital on the mainland immediately. It's a matter of life and death."

"Help will be there within the hour." And within an hour, a speedboat arrived at the Manushmara Char, a landmass emerging out of the river Brahmaputra, and whisked the patient away to the government hospital on the mainland. Both the woman and her newborn were saved. Full credit goes to the *Char* Development Project of RDRS.

Launched about nine months ago, the project covers the *char* areas in Kurigram with the objective of helping people living on these remote shoals.

The programmes of RDRS here are much the same as those of this NGO on the mainland in the Greater Rangpur-Dinajpur region. Credit programme, awareness building, skill training, advocacy training, a satellite antenatal clinic are all there; but, due to obvious reasons, more emphasis is put on disaster preparedness.

With cyclones and floods being an integral part of life in Bangladesh, and more particularly in the *char* areas, disaster management is an essential component of the programme. Developing highland on these sandbars is also part of the project.

The project is funded partly by the Stroom Memorial Foundation, Norway; and RDRS. Recently, after the 1998

floods, assistance came from ACT (Action by Churches Together) for post-flood rehabilitation in Kurigram, especially in the *char* areas.

The most recent and tangible part of ACT's support for the project is construction of six permanent camp-cum-resource centres, four additional wireless sets that provide direct communication between remote *chars* and the mainland, a motorbike and a new engine for the speedboat. The speedboat went out of order during the 1998 floods.

The six camp-cum-resource centres are set up at Narayanpur, Jhunkar, Begunigar, Shaheer Alga, Manushmara and Kodakari.

Says Abha Akhter, a development worker stationed at Manushmara, "I have been working with RDRS for 10 years, the past seven here at Manushmara. The present facilities have helped us in our work enormously."

"There are six of us here, three men and women. Living on the *char* enables us to reach the people easily. Every morning we set out separately, visiting the groups. We're either conducting the credit programme, attending group meetings or carrying out other activities of the project. We have bonded well with the people of area."

"Having the wireless sets installed has been a great blessing," points out Project Coordinator Nazrul Ghani. "In times of natural disaster, such as floods, we can easily communicate with the mainland and provide the authorities with relevant information, such as an outbreak of diarrhoea or any other emergency. During floods and cyclones, radio communication has proved to be a

saviour. The radio communications is not used solely for RDRS programmes. There is a strong collaboration with the government as well. For example, in cases of emergencies such as an outbreak of diarrhoea, the civil surgeon of the district is informed and he takes steps accordingly. In case of any havoc, messages can be dispatched immediately from the radio set on the *char* to the one in the mainland office and vice versa.

The speedboat has also increased the efficiency of the programme. Carrying relief goods, medicines and other services to the *chars* is no longer time consuming. The usual delay brought about by tedious communication facilities such as country boats and other slow modes of river transport is not there anymore.

In other cases of extreme emergency, such as an accident, a sickness requiring immediate attention; or, as in the case mentioned earlier, a difficult delivery case, the wireless comes in very handy and so does the speedboat.

These facilities have not only increased the efficiency of the RDRS staff and programme in the area, but have also made others more alert. They realise that with such modern modes of communication, any negligence on their parts will easily be detected.

Most importantly, to the people on these remote *chars*, the RDRS camp houses are symbols of security. These are havens of safety in times of disaster and distress.

"We are happy to have this camp here," says Farhad Ali, a local resident of Manushmara Char. "We welcome this project as it means development for the people and the *char*."

A gloomy millennium

The moral values have gone down, and indiscipline and anarchy rule the societies. Genocide is openly practised in some civilised and 'developed' societies. Corruption and violence, with associated evils make everyday life miserable. There is no succour. There is no silver lining in the dark clouds of despondency.

By Andaz

BANGLADESH'S 129 million souls have lesser evils to cope with. Elsewhere, planners and administrators are faced with in-depth problems. The US is worried about the AIDS epidemic in Africa (34 million casualties world-wide, according to one estimate). New breed of mosquitoes is carrying malaria to higher latitudes. Resurgence of tuberculosis has been noticed. The cult of individuality in the industrialised countries has broken up unity in the family. Scientists are offering solutions with genetically-engineered seeds and crops. Pesticides are now dreaded and avoided. The World Bank and IMF cannot find solutions to fiscal and monetary problems holding the Third World in bondage; while the First World is suffering from aid-fatigue, amidst recurring recession cycles in the industrialised countries. The going had been good for some generations; it cannot last forever.

The moral values have gone down, and indiscipline and anarchy rule the societies. Genocide is openly practised in some civilised and 'developed' societies. Corruption and violence, with associated evils make everyday life miserable. There is no succour. There is no silver lining in the dark clouds of despondency. Hope has been dashed, and there is no urge to wait for the morrow. Where is the human civilisation headed for? Why these compounded problems are causing crisis one after another? There is no light across the tunnel of gloom.

Information technology has raised the background noise levels to distracting proportions; and the communication gaps have not decreased proportionately. In the foreground, there is too much data available for useful processing. GINGO rules the world (garbage in, garbage out). Divergent choice of options is taxing the human brain to distraction. Generational gaps have widened and misgrants have created islands on the mainland. English, as a world language, is not helping much in adjusting to the Global Village concept. How to remain cool in this cacophony?

What is happening in Bangladesh is nothing unusual. Forgetting the political misdeeds for a moment, it is rather alarming to note that the very society is breaking up. There is no law and order, and nobody is listening to anybody. The system and the tools of normal governance have broken down, and anarchy prevails right outside the private lives of almost every family, at every level, horizontally and vertically.

Governors do not govern, regulators do not regulate, inspectors do not inspect, and monitors do not monitor. The

sum total of the integrated output is less than the separate components. The principle of reward and punishment has practically disappeared. What to do with various types of scales (for measurement, assessment, evaluation, judgement, punishment) when the outcome cannot be controlled and channelled? *Mastaany* (hoolliganism) is at its peak, and might is threatening to become the standard bearer of what is right. Where is administrative justice in day-to-day governance? The price has to be paid for the corrosive effect of misgovernance.

Where are the good people, to provide some semblance of moral support? Human beings cannot live without the dome of morality and ethics, which is a divine gift. Nature is not unkind, but it must take its toll; only we have forgotten how to react to its inner working. The term "Environment" is being bandied about right and left, but it is confined to surface ecology; and there is nothing to offer at the mental plane (the UN and the donor agencies have started making some noises; but where is the beginning, and where is the end? The pilgrims' progress — where to?)

Even where an issue is accepted on principle, why the processing mechanism has broken down, starting with management, operation, and maintenance of the bricks and mortars of the society? We know our jobs are responsibilities, but there is interference at almost every step, by vested quarters, which have been allowed to take root.

The sense of duty has evaporated, and the sense of responsibility is treated with casualness and indifference that make the difference between life and death, between joy and sorrow. Small pleasures of life have simply disappeared. There is no time to relax and reflect. Numbness has swept over the nation; and this stupor has been lingering for quite some time while contingent arrangements rule the weeks.

How do we get out of this vicious cycle? There is no time to think, as negative diversions assail us from all directions. As the problems multiply, the solutions recede, leaving behind a spiritual nakedness which cannot be covered. Is this metaphysical helplessness a cruel punishment as a result of others' sinful deeds? Is it fair to blame others in the same society? Man is a social animal, and he is equipped with the tools for his mental emancipation. He had freed himself before, and he has to do it once again during this new millennium.

He cannot do it alone. He is at the crossroad, facing benevolence, and malevolence. What he is waiting for? For the right leadership.

TV Guide

Friday 26th May
(All programmes are in local time. The Daily Star will not be responsible for any change in the programme)

BTV

Morning Prog

9:00 Opening Announcement, Recitation From The Holy Quran And Programme Outline 9:05 Patriotic Song 9:10 Bangla News 9:15 Aalor Disha (Islamic Education For Children) 9:35 Animation Film: 10:00 The News 10:05 Chirajagat 10:30 Maner Katha (Programme For Children) 10:55 Manche Nephathye 12:25 A) Programme Outline For 2nd Session B) National Song 12:30 Closing

Evening Prog

3:00 Opening Announcement, Recitation From The Holy Quran And Programme Outline 3:15 Patriotic Song 3:20 Bangla Film: 4:00 Bangla News 4:05 Khola Janala (Magazine) 6:30 Transmission From Chittagong Centre 7:00 News For Weather 7:05 Maloncho (Morden Songs) 7:25 Serial On Nature-Raong Kara Putul 8:00 Bangla News At 8:30 Serial On Health- Saboo Chhaya 8:55 Drama Series: Gul Sanobar (Bangla Dub) 9:00 Shuchevha (Magazine) 10:00 News At Ten (English) 10:30 English Series: The X-Files 11:30 Bangla News 11:35 English News 11:40 A) Programme Outline For Saturday B) National Song 11:45 Closing

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 Click Online (Presenter: Stephen Cole) 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Science World 12:00 BBC World News 12:30 Moneywise (Presenter: Sucharita Ghosh) 1:30 BBC World News 1:30 Top Gear 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Science World 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 Science World 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 10:30 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 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 Remarckable 20th Century 9:30 The 9 O'clock Show: 11:30 Film: 1:30 Film.

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 Friends 4:00 Kate & Allie 9:30 Can't Hurry Love 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

PTV-2

8:00 Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Ham/Naat 8:20 Bolly Haat 8:35 Sada-e-Kashmir 9:10 Dasht-e-Khwan 9:35 Karb (Serial) 11:00 Aap Ka Farmash Pop 11:30 Fakir-e-Alam Game Show 12:30 Sports Program 2:02 Bismillah 2:15 Fehm-ul-Quran 2:40 Nalank Rang 3:25 Ek Raat Ek Kahani 4:40 Sehat Aur Sukoon

5:25 Biology for 10th 5:55 Uffaq 6:25 Aou 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 Hollywood Top Ten Countdown Film Music 11:35 Serial: Piniija 12:00 Friday Night Classic Cinema & Khas Khabrain/Close Down

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 to 6:30 Every Half Hour - Zee News: Hindi

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 VJ 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

MUSIC ASIA

7:30 Aalaap 8:00 Ta Ra Rum 9:00 Brake Fall 10:00 Rangan Tarane 10:30 Hit Mix 11:00 Brake Fall 11:30 Ponds All Time Romantic Hits 12:30 Bajaj Music Box 12:30 Saare Ga Ma Classic 1:00 Himani Gold T Jharokha 2:00 Super Vasmol Old Is Gold 2:30 Dial M 3:30 Brake Fall 4:30 Bajaj Music Box 5:00 Jhakaas

5:30 Hit Mix 6:00 Saare Ga Ma Classic 7:00 Brake Fall 8:00 Disco Mein Kisko 8:30 Music Asia Live 9:00 First Take/Nexgen 9:30 Bajaj Music Box 10:00 DSR Sizzlers 10:30 Himani Gold T Jharokha 11:00 Dil Se 11:30 Shabab 12:00 Music Zone 1:00 Brake Fall 1:30 Himani Gold T Jharokha 2:00 Bajaj Music Box 2:30 Disco Mein Kisko 3:00 Ta Ra Rum 4:00 Music Zone 5:00 Brake Fall

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 12:30 Parliament Hour/Musical 12:30 Bengali Movie 3:00 Daily Soap: Maha Probu 3:55 Daily Soap: Bhul Thikanay 4:30 Nepal Prog 5:05 Drama 5:30 News 5:40 Gaan 5:50 Palli Katha 6:10 Sonar Gaan 6:40 Khas Khabar 6:50 Janmadin 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Pandit Mashri 8:30 East Backland Road (Serial) 9:00 Daily Soap: Janmadin 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 Ardhangine (Serial) 12:00 Serial: Kamyabi 12:32 Serial: Intezar 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: Mitti Ke Rang 4:30 The News 4:32 Serial: Aur Kisan Jaag Utha 5:00 Serial: For Children: Winnie The Pooh 7:00 Variety Programme 7:30 Samachar 8:32 Chitrachar 9:00 Samachar 9:15 The News 9:32 Serial: Maya 10:00 Hindi Film 1:00

Ardhangine (Serial)

SONY TV

7:30 Aatma 8:00 Sant Asaram Wani 8:30 Chartist (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 Chartist (Trailer Show) 12:30 Movers & Shakers 1:30 Music Mantra (Trailer Show) 2:00 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 Junoon 5:30 Boogi Woogi 6:00 Hum Sub Ek Hain 6:30 Thodi Si Bewafai 7:00 The Poppadam Show 7:30 Music Mantra (Trailer Show) 8:00 Chartist (Trailer Show) 8:25 Cats 9:35 Heena #74 (Rakhi Bhajan, Siman Singh, Rahul Bhatt, Nina Mukherjee) 10:05 Tujh Pe Dil Queraan #10 (Parmarth Shethi, Grusha Kapoor, Jannabumi) 10:45 Movers & Shakers 11:00 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka (Daily Soap) 12:00 Kanyadaan #31 (Kiran Kher, Poonam Narula) 12:30 Boogi Woogi 1:00 Just Mohabbat 1:30 Anup Soni I Love You #25 Ee (Anup Soni, Shruti Uday) 2:00 Movers & Shakers 3:00 Daily Soap: Nazdeekiyan 3:30 Cine Nite-Film Sau din Sass Ke

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

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DD METRO

7:00 Anhad/Bhakti Sagar 7:45 Subha Aaj Tak 8:30 World View India 9:00 The First Edition 9:30 Rang Birange Phool