

In environmental bottleneck

For more than 40 years, through workshops, seminars and rallies, a group of environmentalists has diligently voiced the plight of our ailing planet. What they have prophesied – human activity can wound the earth and extinguish its creatures – has become a rude reality. Dangers that seemed exaggerated a decade or so ago – global warming, ozone depletion, drought, flood and storms and desertification of once arable land – are now real, writes **Md. Asadullah Khan**

TWO YEARS AGO, the world witnessed the harrowing scenes of misery in China brought about by an unprecedented flood, caused in part by rampant deforestation, which killed 3,600 people and left 14 million homeless. Population pressure, squalor and poverty raised Latin America's flood-deaths to nearly 30,000 and created an army of environmental refugees. A cyclonic storm of unprecedented magnitude battered the Coastal belts of Orissa in India late last year. With devastation and death figures rising up, Mozambique is still struggling to cope with the flood situation there. But the situation either in China or Peru or Indonesia or Mozambique is by no means unique – it is mirrored in all developing countries across Asia or Africa or Latin America.

"Economic euphoria may lead us to ignore trends that have the potential to reverse progress – from HIV/AIDS in Africa to falling water tables in India and adjoining places," World Watch Institute President Lester R. Brown, in a sobering annual report card in early

January this year, said. "Caught up in the growth of the Internet, we seem to have lost sight of the Earth's deteriorating health. It would be a mistake to confuse the vibrancy of the virtual world with the increasingly troubled state of the world."

A comprehensive global survey has shown how damage to one system is affecting other systems and made very clear that the earth as a whole is losing its ability to nurture the full diversity of life and the economies of the nations.

Coastal/Marine damage: It has now been seen that coastal areas, home to two billion people around the globe play a vital economic role and feel the full brunt of human impact. Two-thirds of all fish harvested depend at some point in their lives on coastal wetlands, sea grasses or coral reefs, all of which are fast disappearing. Reports have it that the collapse of the North Atlantic Cod fishery put 30,000 Canadians out of work and ruined the economies of 700 communities. A closer look at the trends is somewhat disturbing.

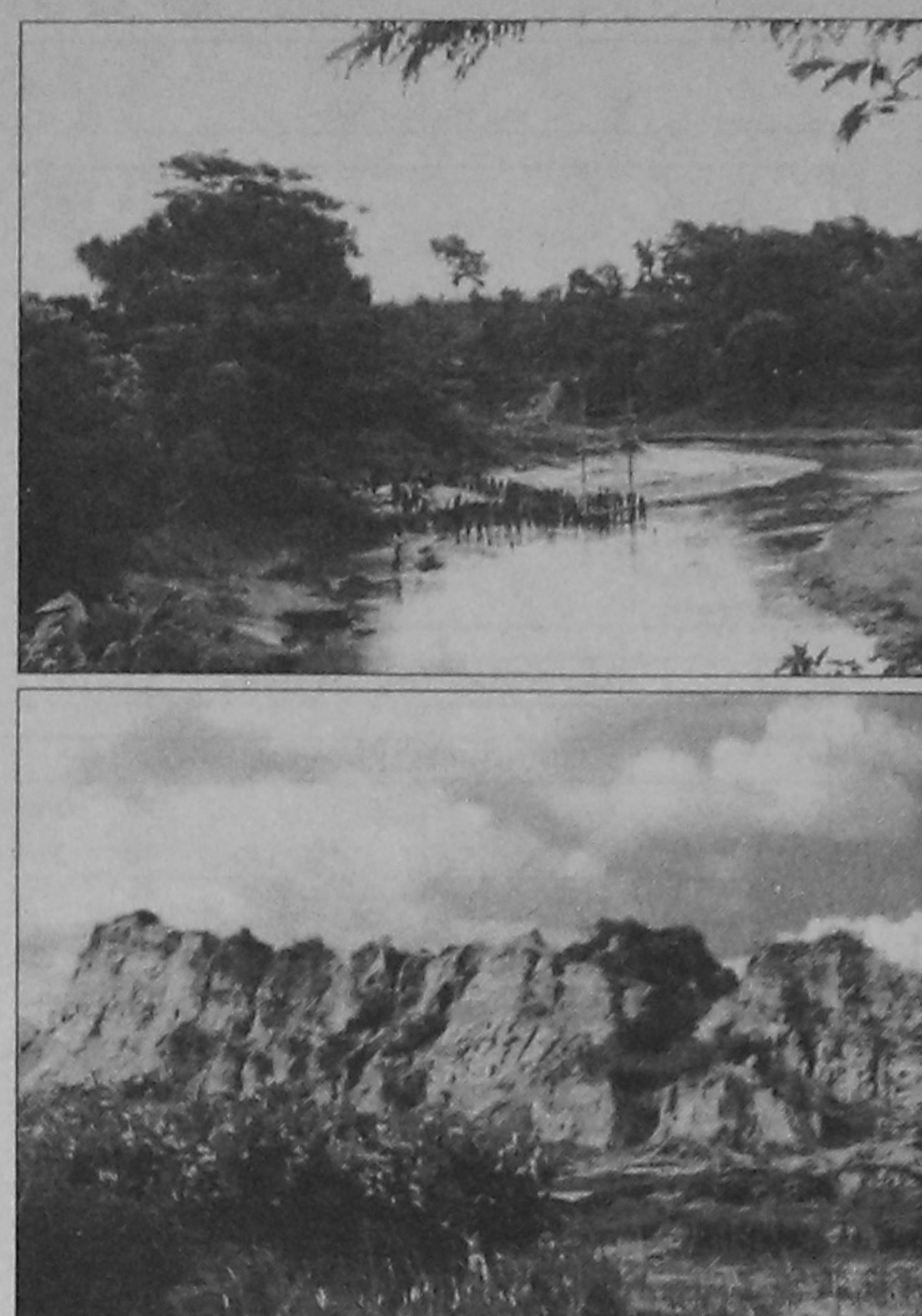
PAGE (Pilot Analysis of

Global Ecosystems) – a UN-sponsored research group comprising the World Bank, the UN Development Programme, the UN Environmental Programme and the World Resources Institute – points out that there is a difference between current production and capacity. Speaking about the marine life, one group locates oceanic dead zones caused by pollutants flowing to the sea from rivers, another shows the degree to which productive parts of the sea floor have been destroyed by trawling, another highlights how much humanity has altered coastlines. Fishing fleet, the report says, are 40 per cent larger than the ocean can sustain. At that rate more fisheries are bound to collapse as did the North Atlantic cod ground.

Take the situation in Africa's Lake Victoria. A close look at production shows a rosy picture of a giant lake producing 300,000 metric tonnes of Nile perch and tilapia annually, yielding roughly 300 million US dollars in the export market. The two species are not native however, and introducing these species has jeopardised the dynamics of Africa's

largest lake. The invaders have crowded out 350 species of native fish that used to support the local fishermen, most of whom cannot afford the equipment necessary to fish for perch. With the native population reduced more than 80 per cent, malnutrition is more evident in surrounding villages, even as the export market booms. The perch-tilapia lake-over has upset the system in other ways as well. Without the *cichlids* type of native species moving up and down the lake and mixing waters, some layers of the lake are becoming stratified and depleted of oxygen. Algal blooms, fed by pollution and agricultural run off, are increasing. Now they have reached a full circle and the lake's instability threatens the perch and tilapia fishery. The report concludes that collapsing fisheries will directly hurt one billion people particularly in Southeast Asia.

Lake Victoria is a salient example before us. As a matter of fact, every ecosystem suffers from the kind of unintended consequences that jeopardise Lake Victoria. What actually happens is, shrimp farmers cut mangroves in Thailand, ut-



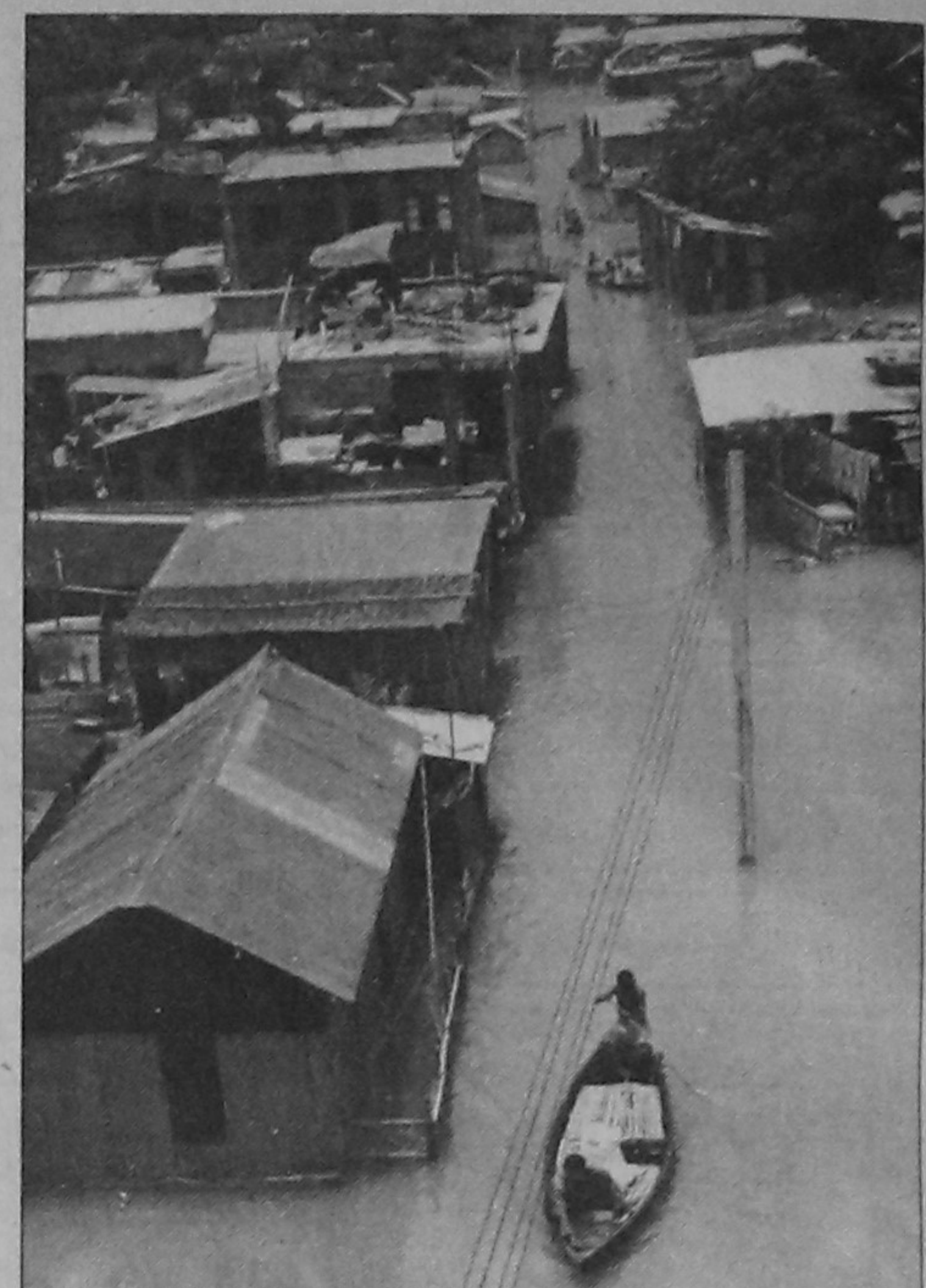
The cause: unchecked land reclamation and disappearing mountains

Ecuador, India, Bangladesh and other tropical coastlines, unaware that their increased production comes at the expense of offshore fishermen who catch fish nurtured in mangroves. Since 1970, global food production has doubled and livestock production tripled, but the consequences have been very alarming: polluted water supplies, exhausted soils and destroyed habitats. On an extensive and thorough survey, it is now evident that one-third of global land has been converted to food production, but three-quarters of this area has poor soil. So far harvests outpace population growth but the future is clouded by loss of land to urban development, soil degradation and water scarcity. Erosion, nutrient depletion and water stress now spell trouble in many places of Latin America, Asia and Africa. Many of the statistics mentioned in the study are staggering. In the past century, half of the world's wetlands have been lost in the past century. Fifty-eight per cent of coral reefs is imperilled by human activity. Eighty per cent of grasslands are suffering from soil degradation. Twenty per cent of dry lands are in danger of becoming deserts. And, crucially, groundwater is being depleted everywhere.

Coral reefs are more than beautiful structures. Underneath the sea underwater creatures, especially shellfish, use the carbon and calcium in seawater to build their hard, exterior skeletons. Over time, the stony materials accumulate giving rise to what is known as corals. "Reefs are tough," observes Clive Wilkinson, a biologist of the Australian Institute of Marine Science. "You can hammer them with cyclones, and they'll bounce right back. What they can't bounce back from is chronic, constant stress."

Humans apply the stress. More strikingly, coral reefs today stampede serve as storm barriers that protect shorelines and provide ships with safe harbour. Their nooks and crannies accommodate fish and shellfish especially that are important sources of food and livelihood for millions of people. And like the tropical forest, to which they are often compared, reefs are vast biological repositories as yet untapped – for medicinal and industrial use. In our region including China, India and Bangladesh, excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides has killed species of fish in rivers and sea, tainted groundwater and created dead zones in the oceans.

Scarcity of fresh water, or to be precise, dearth of adequate water, the most critical of all ecosystems has brought suffering on a wider scale. Undeni-



... and the effect: more floods, the balance of nature disturbed

ably true, all organisms need water to survive. Experiences and studies suggest that human water consumption rose six-fold in the last two decades, double the rate of population growth. Experts fear that water scarcity may soon limit economic development in countries like China, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Because of water scarcity, pollution load has increased and now fertilisers, silts, sewage and other effluents have killed lakes, haors, baars and vast water bodies. The rivers have not spared either. Consequently, agricultural lands have been degraded vastly around the world by the build-up of salts and the loss of nutrients along with oceanic dead zones caused by pollutants flowing to the sea from rivers.

Forests damage and loss of biodiversity: Home to two-thirds of all species, forests temper climate and capture and store water. The timber collected from the forests has been a useful tool for economic development. Forests store 40 per cent of terrestrial carbon and can slow the build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Reports have it now that except for Russia and Canada, industrial nations have cleared almost all their original forests. Rain forests are also rapidly shrinking. Tropical rain forests are the site of the most of the known damage. Although they cover only six per cent of the land surface, they contain more than half the species of plants and animals of the entire world. The alarming magnitude of habitat loss spells trouble for the planet's reservoir of bio-diversity. Experts estimate that each year about 0.25 per cent or more of the forest species is being doomed to immediate or early extinction. If there are 10 million species in the still mostly unexplored forests, which some scientists think possible, the annual loss is in the tens of thousands. For example, in Bangladesh, the Sunderbans, the largest mangrove ecosystem in the world covering originally an area of 10,000 square kilometres, has been reduced to half of what it used to be 150 years ago. Home to 330 species of plants, over 270 species of birds and 42 species of mammals including the Royal Bengal Tiger and spotted deer, this natural ecosystem faces extinction because of over fishing, rampant logging and over-exploitation of plant and wildlife species. Because of continued assault, the forest area in the country has come down to 8.6 per cent now from 25 per cent in 1947. Bangladesh has a land area of 14.4 million hectares and the forest land is estimated to be 2.2 million hectares covering only

15 per cent. But this figure has now shrunk to eight per cent resulting in a serious imbalance in the ecosystem. Country leaders and policy-makers must try to understand how various ecosystems interact. Deforestation in mountains can worsen floods in grasslands or agricultural land below, as was the case in China, India and Bangladesh in 1998 and more recently in Madagascar. Humans have hurt coastal/marine ecosystems directly by draining wetlands, trawling oceans for fish and destroying reefs and lagoons. Nevertheless, we also damage these ecosystems indirectly as rivers transport to the coast effluents and by-products of agriculture, industry, urban areas, logging and dams. Now this man-made climate change threatens all coastal areas as melting glaciers send more water seaward and the warming and expanding of the ocean cause sea levels to rise. Coastal cities may someday be inundated and islands may be swept under waves of water.

The Earth's most important elements move in cycles, circulating from sky to land and sea and back again. Human presence has disrupted the most basic mechanisms of the planet. And the biggest assault has come on the carbon cycle. We are pumping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere much faster than land and seas can absorb it. In consequence, the accumulating gas is trapping heat and upsetting the climate. The result: apart from rising seas and fiercer storms, droughts and floods in cyclic ways, a new build-up of world's ecosystems as the boundaries of forests and grasslands shift. Unfortunately, many animals and plant species may not be able to adjust to sudden changes in their habitats. On the other hand, the havoc caused by nitrogen cycle is also taking its toll on humans. Indiscriminate use of fertilisers burning of fossil fuels and elimination of forest zones has doubled the levels of nitrogen compounds that can be used by living things. As our experiences now suggest, these levels are more than can be efficiently absorbed by plants and animals and recycled into the atmosphere. These excess nitrogen compounds wash into fresh and salt-water systems, where they produce dead zones by stimulating suffocating growths of algae. Paradoxically, since meeting the global food gap is invariably linked with the aggressive use of fertilizer restoring the balance of nitrogen cycle poses a daunting challenge.

In recent times around the globe water cycle poses a more threatening prospect with in-

creasing demand of freshwater for humans. Even the large rivers like the Yellow river in China, the Nile in Egypt and more so the Ganges, Brahmaputra etc. in India and Bangladesh continue to dry up before getting to the sea. On the other hand, waterways that still remain are laden with noxious chemicals and sewage. Because of the construction of 40,000-plus large dams and many more smaller obstructions, the world's rivers have now turned into a series of interconnected lakes making life harder and spawning disastrous situations.

We are destroying part of the creation, thereby depriving all future generations of what we ourselves were bequeathed. The most unsettling prospect is that even the planet's richest nations may not have the wherewithal to restore a vital balance in our ecosystems. That only underscores the fact that it is far less expensive to halt destructive practices before an ecosystem collapses than it is to try to put things back together later. We must bear in mind that the planet will let us know, in the harshest possible manner, if our words are not being backed by action. Evidently, the new kind of environmentalism values the world's fauna and flora not just aesthetically as the natural heritage of humanity but also as a source of wealth and economic stability. The new approach uniting conservation and economic development may be far from perfect. But it is a promising start. They offer a way out of what will otherwise be a biologically impoverished future. With the world population at six billion and sure to keep on growing rapidly until well into the next century, humanity may have entered a dangerous environmental bottleneck.

There is a silver lining behind an enveloping dark cloud. An infant bio-diversity industry is now taking shape along several fronts. More than 20 pharmaceutical companies have contracted with private and national organisations to push "chemical prospecting" for new medicines in rain forests and other habitats. Such collaborative actions are now most urgent and crucial. For example, in Africa, the desperate shortages of human and financial capital impoverish both their peoples – and their land. The resulting loss of bio-diversity carries a price for us all. For instance, the rosy periwinkle, a plant native to Madagascar, has proved potent against childhood leukaemia. Yet other rare species in this small island country found nowhere else in the world are disappearing faster than scientists can catalogue.

The author is Controller of Examinations, BUET

Protected areas or paper parks?

The realisation that inspired efforts to protect what we have not yet destroyed is itself a success story. Sadly, however, the gap between the aspiration behind protected areas and the reality of their management is often embarrassingly wide, writes **Claude Martin** from Gland, Switzerland

MOST OF THE NEWS we read about the environment is bad. Almost every day, it seems, come reports of disappearing forests, destruction of wetlands, death of coral reefs and so on. We hear repeatedly of threats to the tigers, the whales, the elephants, this or that plant or bird – and we know that every year species most of us might never have heard of fade into extinction.

These are serious matters, of course, and we need to be concerned about them, to try to reverse unhealthy trends and to stop the growing toll of damage we so carelessly do to the world about us. Yet when we look at our planet, the news really is not all bad. Sometimes, human endeavour and intervention in the natural world do yield positive results and – while we must never be complacent and always remain aware of our destructive power – we could perhaps once in a while allow ourselves a little pat on the back for the wonderful natural inheritance we are taking into the new millennium.

During a recent visit to Bangkok, I discovered for the first time the magical wildlife sanctuary of Huay Kha Khaeng, in western Thailand. It is a sizeable tropical moist forest close to the Myanmar border, covering 2,500 square kilometres of hilly terrain that is barely accessible by road. The sanctuary, where the conservation organisation WWF runs an education project with young Buddhist monks, may well be the only hope for the Indochina tiger in Thailand. It also harbours a notable Asian elephant population and, among much other wildlife, no fewer than three different large bovine species: the gaur, the banteng and the wild buffalo.

Huay Kha Khaeng is a place we can be proud of, a rare intact sample of the former jungles of Indochina we have managed to preserve. And it is not alone. At this moment in history the

world has 44,000 protected areas, covering in all a surface greater than the combined territories of India and China, or a total of almost 10 per cent of the land area on the planet. What is more, 45 per cent of this total – that is, about six million square kilometres – is classified as nature reserves and national parks, which means it is strictly protected.

Even during the past decade, alongside steady growth in environmental anxiety and accumulating evidence of the risks of climate change, the area classified under the six categories of protected areas recognised by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) has increased exponentially. This fact prompts two thoughts.

First, it is a clear indication of the increasing pressure on land from agriculture, forestry, mining and other forms of exploitation and of the multiplying threats to ecosystems. Second, though, comes the realisation that our efforts to protect what we have not yet destroyed are something of a success story, because they show a willingness among many governments to think of what we will leave to future generations.

Of course, this does not mean that everything in the garden is lovely, so to speak. The gap between the aspiration behind protected areas and the reality of their management is often embarrassingly wide – there is ample evidence that many protected areas are falling far short of the expectations placed upon them. Economic and social pressures, pollution, poor management techniques and sometimes a lack of political support all continue to leave protected areas vulnerable to degradation.

So even if we can celebrate our relative success in establishing protected areas, we cannot afford to be complacent about their survival. And, such places will be of greater importance in the future than they



Wildlife sanctuary of Huay Kha Khaeng in western Thailand. — Photo: WWF Gallery

have been in the past. Protected areas fulfil a crucial role in the preservation of bio-diversity and as a pool of animal and plant species – not least those species that have medicinal properties. They also contribute greatly to the maintenance of fresh water resources and protection against flooding, with even big cities relying on them for the integrity of their water supplies.

How often do you see the practical services of protected areas listed as assets in national accounts? Destruction is often measured in terms of the value accruing when, say, a forest is cut, but protected areas are most commonly considered as a kind of sacrifice, a financial burden on humanity rather than an asset. It is true that the livelihoods of indigenous people may be affected by the establishment of a protected area – and very many of them are in

inhabited regions – but this is a difficulty that can be overcome by sensible management and should not be seen, as it so often is, as an argument against protection. There are plenty of examples round the world of conservation measures that actually improve the economic position and the livelihood of native and indigenous peoples.

We may take comfort from the fact that we have made a good start, but if protected areas really are to serve the purpose for which they are intended, we must learn to understand them, promote them and care for them. In short, we need to see them positively and value them properly. Otherwise, we risk being left with nothing more than "paper parks", protected areas that we piously declare but then neglect. — WWF Feature

The author is Director General of WWF International

TV Guide

Friday 30th June

(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 Dishari (Islamic Education For Children) 9:35 Animation Film: 10:00 The News 10:05 Chiranjit 10:30 Special Programme / Nirbachito Programme 10:55 Jatra (Local Drama) 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 Cont: 6:00 Bangla News 6:05 Khola Janala (Magazine) 6:30 Transmission From Chittagong Center 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-Timrachanno 8:55 Drama Series: Gul Sanobar (Bangla Dubb)

9:00 Eitdidi (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

EKUSHEY TV

2:00 Ekshay News Headlines 2:05 Woody Woodpecker Show 2:20 Bolte Chai 3:00 Norjahan 3:45 Film : Bhat De 6:15 Bauliana 6:45 The Big Fight 7:20 Protibedon 7:45 Ekshay News 8:00 Shofol Jara Kemon Tara 8:30 Shukrabar Natok: Shook Shari 9:30 Prio Gaan 10:00 BTV News 10:20 Sharashari 11:10 Bangla Movie: Rajlokhi srikanto

BBC WORLD

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 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Panorama 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 Panorama 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 Panorama 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)

CNN INTERNATIONAL

6:30 Asian Edition 6:45 Asia Biz Morning 7:00 CNN This Morning 7:30 Moneyline 8:00 Larry King Live 9:00 World News 9:30 Showbiz Today 10:00 World News 10:15 American Edition 10:30 Q & A Asia 11:30 World Report 12:30 World Sport 1:00 World News 1:30 Insight 2:30 Pinnacle 3:00 Larry King Replay 4:00 World News 4:30 Biz Asia 5:00 Asia Tonight 5:30 World Sport 6:00 World News 6:15 Asian Edition 6:30 Biz Asia 7:00 World News 8:00 Asia Tonight 8:30 World Sport 9:00 World News 9:30 American Edition 10:00 World News 10:30

STAR SPORTS

7:00 Samsung Nations Cup 2000 Lisbon PORTUGAL Highlights 8:00 Ecb International Cricket Cornhill Insurance Test Match London, ENGLAND- West Indies Vs England 2nd Test Day 1 Highlights 9:00 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships- Day 4 London UK 2nd/3rd Round 3:00 Fox Sports News 4:00 Fivb Beach Volleyball- Brazilian Open Vitoria Espirito Santo BRAZILMen's & Women's Highlights 4:30 Inside The Pga Tour 5:00 Inside Stuff 9/2000 5:30 Cricket Magazine Stumped- Australia Vs India 6:00 Live- Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships- Day 5 London UK Third Round 7:30 Anz Sportsline 7:35 Live- Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships- Day 5 London UK Third Round 11:30 Anz Sportsline 11:35 Live- Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships- Day 5 London UK Third Round

ESPN

7:00 Ecb International Cricket Cornhill Insurance Test Match London, ENGLAND- West Indies Vs England 2nd Test, Day 1, High-

lights 8:00 International Ladies Wrestling Women's National Wrestling Alliance 9:00 Premier Snooker League 2000 11:00 Iska Karate 2000 12:00 Live-Sportscenter Bristol, CT USA 1:00 Motorsport Asia 1:30 Ladies Pro Bowlers Tour Pwba Bowling - ClabberGirl Gtr. Terre Terre Haute, IN USA 2:30 World Of Rugby 3:00 Ecb International Cricket Cornhill Insurance Test Match London, ENGLAND- West Indies Vs England 2nd Test, Day 1, Highlights 03:55 Live- Ecb International Cricket Cornhill Insurance Test Match London, ENGLAND- West Indies Vs England 2nd Test, Day 2, 1st Session 6:00 Atp Tennis Show 6:30 Live- Ecb International Cricket Cornhill Insurance Test Match London, ENGLAND- West Indies Vs England 2nd Test, Day 2, 2nd & 3rd Session

ZEE MOVIES

8:30 OST 9:00 Film: Circle Of Friends 11:00 Hollywood Remembers 11:30 Film: Toy Soldiers 1:30 OST 2:00 Film: Dance Till Dawn 4:00 Total Recall 4:30 Film: Under The Southern Cross 6:30 Hollywood Remembers 7:00 Film: Terminal Bliss 9:30 Remarkable 20th Century 9:30 The 90'clock Show: Alfred Hitchcock Film- Sabotage 11:30 Film: Bad Timing

MTV INDIA

7:00 Non Stop Hits 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 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 9:30 MTV Hit Film Music 10:00 House Full VJ Nafisa 10:30 MTV Non-Stop Hits 11:00 MTV Loveline VJ Malaika 11:30 The Grind 12:00 MTV Chill Out VJ Cyrus/Asif/Nikhil 1:00 Non-Stop Hits

MUSIC ASIA

7:30 Aalaap 8:00 Ta Ra Rum 9:00 Brake Fail 10:00 Ranganen Tarane 10:30 Hit Mix 11:00 Colgate Zig Zag Best Of The Day 12:30 Sa Re Ga Ma Classic 1:30 Himani Gold T. Jharokha 2:00 Old Is Gold 5:30 Hit Mix 6:00 Sa Re Ga Ma Classic 7:30 Total Recall 8:00 Music Zone 8:30 Asia Live 9:00 First Takr or Nex Gen 9:30 Bajaj Music Box 10:00 Sizzlers 11:00 Himai Gold T. Jharokha 11:00 Dil Se 11:30 Shabab 12:00 Brake Fail

DD-1 (NATIONAL)

5:55 Vande Mataram 6:15 CIET Programme 6:30 UGC Programmes 7:00 IGNOU Programmes 7:30 Samachar 7:45 Suba Sabera 8:30 The News 8:45 Suba Sabera 9:32 Centrestage- Current Affairs Prog. 10:00 National Literacy Mission Programme 10:32 Tarang- CIET Programme 11:00 ETV Programme 11:32 Serial: Ardhangine 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: Mithi Ke Rang 4:30 The News 4:32 Serial: Aur Kisan Jasag Utha 5:00 Series For Children: Winnie The Pooh 7:00 Variety Programme 7:30 Samachar 8:02 Chitrahara 8:30 The News 9:00 Samachar 9:32 Serial: Maya 10:00 Hindi Film:

SET MAX

7:30 Film Show: Pyar Ka Saagar 10:30 Live- Cricket Test Series- Sri Lanka Vs Pakistan 3rd Test 4th Day 6:00 Film Show: Andher Nagri 8:30 Chitrahara 9:00 Music Mantra 9:30 Film Show: Zindagi Ek Juaa (Anil Kapoor, Madhuri) 12:30 Film Show: Sheesha (Mithun, Moon Moon Sen) 3:30 Film Show: Nishan

SONY ENT. TV

7:30 Aatma 8:30 Sant Asaram Wani 8:30 Chitabhusters (Trailer Show) 9:00 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka (Daily Soap) 9:30 Aurat 10:00 Music Mantra (Trailer show) 10:30 Daily Soap: Ithihaas 11:00 Daily Soap: Nazdeekiyan 11:30 Daily Soap: Ghar Ek Mandir 12:00 Chitabhusters (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: Ithihaas 4:30 Daily Soap: Nazdeekiyan 5:00 Juncion 5:30 Boogi Woogi 6:00 Hum Shuk Ek Hain #99 Ep- 6:30 Thodi Si Bewafai #8 7:00 The Poppadam Show 7:30 Music Mantra (Trailer show) 8:00 Chitabhusters (Trailer show) 8:25 Mera Aangan Mein #5 9:05 Cats #19 Ep- The Strangler Pt. 1 9:35 Heena #79 (Rakhi Bhajan, Siman Singh, Rahul Bhatt, Nina Kulkarni) 10:05 Tujh Pe Dil Quereban #15 (Parmesh Sheth, Grusha Kapoor, Ronit Roy) 10:45 Movers & Shakers 11:30 Ek Mahal Ho Sapna Ka (Daily Soap) 12:00 Kanyadaan #36 (Kiran Kher, Poonam Narula) 12:30 Boogi Woogi 1:00 Just Mohabbat #154 1:30 I Love You #30 Ep- (Anup Soni, Shruti Ulfia) 2:00 Movers & Shakers 3:00 Daily Soap: Nazdeekiyan 3:30 Cine Night-Film: