# Law and Our Rights

# The Dilemma of Article 70 by Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir

HE concept of representation through electioneering - is now well founded in the constitutional mechanism in most of the countries having stems from the theme that all powers belong to the people. This is also the spirit of democracy.

Within a democratic state, those who govern should be accountable or responsible to those whom they govern. Since direct government by the people is impracticable. the constitution provides a framework within which the governors may be responsible to the people.

The constitution framers' of Bangladesh had a cherished dream to establish a parliamentary form of government due to its acceptability than that of presidential in the sense that it (parliamentary form of government) is directly, responsible to the parliament in other words to the people. Generally such responsibility comprises of the cabinet's collective responsibility as a whole to the parliament and every minister's individual responsibility to the parliament for his respective department. This is the core words of the British concept of ministerial resportsibility.

In the original constitution. however, no provision for individual responsibility had been provided for. In Article 55, it has been that stated the cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the parliament. But this notion of collective responsibility has been a soundless vessel due to article 70 where it is conditioned that a Member of Parliament shall vacate his seat if he votes in the parliament against his party.

In this regard it is apposite to analyse briefly here the provision regarding floor-crossing of the original constitution of '72 and the changes brought by the 4th and 12th Amendments to the constitution.

Evolution of Article 70: From past to present Original Constitution: Not

only in the original constitution of 1972 even in the present amended constitution. term 'defection' (failing away from loyalty to a political party) is used no-where. But the Article 70 assumes the concept of defection. Article 70 is one of the

grounds of vacation of seats of members of parliament. But as the provision goes, it (Art 70) has been independently made in the constitution as an antidefection law. In the original constitution of 1972, only two conditions were imposed against defection: 1) If a member resigns from

his party; or II) If he votes in parliament

against his party (Article 70). The 4th Amendment: On 25th January, 1975, by the 4th Amendment another two conditions were added by inserting an explanation of the words "votes in parliament against his party." They are: I) If a member, being present in the parliament, ab-

stains from voting ; or ii) If he, ignoring the directive of the party, absents himself from any sitting of parliament (which nominated him at the election as a candi-

date) (Article 70). The 12th Amendment: Now, by the 12th Amendment (6th August, 1991) more stern measures have been taken to prevent floor-crossing Clause (2) and 3) were included through this amendment to

the article 70. They are: I) if a group or subgroup is formed from within a party as a result of which the leadership of that party is questioned, the speaker will call a meeting of that party and take a vote to decide which group will represent that party. Article 70 (1) will equally applicable to the members of that party under the leadership so determined, [Article 70 (2)]

II) If a person after being elected as a member of Parliament as an independent candidate joins any political party, he shall be deemed to have been elected as a nominee of that party and in his case all provisions of floor crossing will apply as a member of that party. [Article 70(3)]

Full text of the present shape: Vacation of seat on resigna-

tion, etc: 70 (1) A person elected as member of parliament at an election at which he was nominated as a candidate by a political party shall vacate his seat if he resigns from that party or votes in Parliament against that party.

Explanation — If a member of Parliament — (a) being present in Parlia-

ment abstains from voting: or (b) absent himself from any sitting of parliament, ignoring the direction of the party which nominated him at the election as a candidate not to do so, he shall be deemed to have voted against that party.

(2) If, at any time, any question as to the leadership of the parliamentary party of a political party arises the speaker shall, with seven days of being informed of it in writing by a person claiming the leadership of the majority of the members of that party in Parliament, convene a meeting of all members of parliament of that party in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of Parliament and determine its Parliamentary leadership by the votes of the majority through division and if, in the matter of voting in Parliament, any member does not comply with the direction of the leadership, he shall be deemed to have voted against that party under clause (1) and shall vacate his seat in Parliament.

(3) If a person, after being elected a member of Parliament as an independent, joins any political party, he shall, for the purpose of this article, be deemed to have been elected as a nominee of that party.

So after the 12th Amendment, a member of parliament can be unseated on six grounds mentioned Article 70. Article 70: The Paradox of

In a liberal sense, political defection is a democratic right

freedom of thought and of speech which is guaranteed by our constitution (Article 39) Right to vote against the party decision or to be absent in the House in protest of party's undemocratic decision or to ab-

related to personal liberty and

stain from voting is inextricably related with the personal liberty of a member. People's mandate is reposed on him not to act on undemocratic or unethical party line but to raise vote against undemocratic or impudent decisions taken in a narrow party interest. But the stern (and oppresswe also) measures provided by Article 70 have made it impossible for any one or a group's belonging a particular party's to raise his or their voice against whimsical, undemocratic party decision. The mandatory obligation imposed on MP's to vote on party lines has turned the parliament into the ruling party's high command's rubber stamp. It is, for this reason said that par-

As mentioned in the beginning the provision for collec-· tive responsibility provided by article 55 has become a mere wording as the cabinet is always confident that it is not going to be defeated by motion of no confidence, for no member of the majority party can dare even to vote against the party-decision on any specific matter. As a result there is no need for the ruling party to be responsible to the people! So why worry (to be dictorial)? For this, it is often stated that Article 70 undermines the spirit of responsible government and leads to elective dictatorship in Bangladesh.

liament does not legislate

rather legitimate.

Floor-crossing, or voting against the party decision, of being absent in the House in protest of a party's tyrannical decision is closely related to the universal democratic norms and values and rights like personal liberty, freedom of expression etc. In developed countries like France, Britain, USA, the members of the legislature enjoy unfettered voting right. The Third World trend' to impose a ban on floor-crossing is regarded there as undemocratic weapon to curtail a legislator's personal liberty

But, logically, now a ques-

tion, therefore arises why

have such undemocratic provi-

sions been incorporated in the constitution where as besides several Articles in the preamble we have pledged. "i shall be a fundamental aim of the state to realise through the democratic process a socialist society, free from exploitation - a society in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedom equality and justice, political, economic and social, will be secured for all citizens." Prof Hamid Uddin Khan observes, "Although it (Article 70) would encourage party dictatorship, which appears to be against the principle of democracy, but the past experience of parliamentary system in Pakistan and India

showed that once elected the

members tended to cross the floor for their selfish ends rendering the parliamentary system unworkable, which justify the incorporation of this provision in the constitution.' (Dr Hamid Uddin Khan: Rule of Law Aspect of the Executive And Legislature And the Constitution of Bangladesh - The Dhaka University Studies. Part F June 1992). In other words, it was the result of bitter experience of severe political defections in 25 years of the then Pakistan politics. Unfettered political defection and wide spread floor-crossing were the only cause of fall of parliamentary government in the then Pakistan, "Party indiscipline and lack of solfdarity within the parties were manifested in the free use of threats and pressures. Members crossed the floor and changed parties freely and even charges of kidnapping and manhandling of assembly members were made by both sides." (Mohammad Ayub Khan

: Friends not Masters P. 55). So anti defection law is a political reality of our country, however undemocratic it may be. To get rid of frequent political defections and floor crossings, the concept of antidefection law has been incorporated in our constitution. But political scholars and observes opine that the cost of preventing such phenomenon is too high the desired political stability is stili a mirage. Besides it becomes persons of dignity and of high moralstandard disinterested about politics which already severely lacks in minimum quality. In other words, in the name of political stability, it makes the national politics merit-less and a roaming ground for criminals, bank defaulters, retired army personnel, dishonest professionals, war-criminals,

Least but not the last

touts etc.

We do everything in the name of democracy, for the sake of democracy, but its a matter of great regret that even a minimum sense of democratic culture is not established. Politics in third world countries like Bangladesh Pakistan and India are hardly based on broad principles or real issues. Mostly the political parties are enriched with politics of conspiracy, self interest, power-tussle and greed The personality oriented politics of Bangladesh is an easy pray of dictatorship.

A compromise process can be effectively applied for preventing floor crossing and defection which will also help to restore the freedom of thought and conscience and of speech of the legislators.

The application of antidefection law i.e. the provision of Article 70 can be restricted to a vote of no-confidence motion only. A normal or general bill is not necessarily connected with the stability of the government

Abul Hasnat Monturul Kabir - Joint secretary Law Review

Loss 6:30 Hum Zameen 7:00

Hawa (Arabic) 2:30 Halabat Al

Quataal 3:00 Infotainment (TMM)

PTV

8:00am Trlawat Aur Tar

## Campus: The Theatre of Violence Prologue

by Moniruzzaman Biplob and Iftequer Mahmood TUDENT politics of Bangladesh have a glothe university authority. But

rious past. They have the most agonizing truth is always been on the front row that not a single report has in our democratic movements. been publish in last five years. It could be in 1952 or could be Different organisation urged in 1990s, whenever we were the university authorities to struggling for our democratic publish those reports but they rights, students have led those did not show their nominal inmovements to a success. The terest on this matter. In a reinception of such glorious past port, published in the Daily was the result of university ori-Iftefaque it is said that univerented student politics. And it sity authority spend one and is quite undeniable that the half crore taka every year in · impact of university oriented maintaining law and order sitstudent politics over our nauation in the university. Now tional politics has been suthe question is, why the law perlative. But unfortunately, and order situation is not imsince we have got our indeproving, while they are spenpendence, there was some ding such mammeth amount of negative influences amalgamoney? mated with our student poli-Statistics of 1995 tics. In Pakistan period, Pakistani Raj introduced rowdy

student politics through Na-

tional Students Front (NSF)

Till now we are shouldering

the legacy of that rowdy poli-

In the present times vio-

lent politics has spread out not

only in universities but also in

colleges and schools. Dhaka

University is the oldest and

biggest university of the coun-

try. After its installation back

in 1921, it is working as the

most important institution for

providing higher education

and developing the educational

status of our country. It was

once called the Oxford of the

east. But in recent days Dhaka

University has earned a fame

for it violent student politics

It is found, from a statistic,

that in last twenty-five years

sixty incidence of student

killing have taken place only

in Dhaka University, Rajshahi

University also, at the same

time, have experienced twen-

Present situation

government took over the

power. And quite naturally

people began to thinking wish-

fully that there were going to

be some changes. There was a

general presumption among

the student that the practice

of armed politics have come to

an end, there would be no

more killing in the universi-

ties. But those dreams did not

come to life. On the contrary,

violence has planted its root

on college and school level and

establish itself as one of the

national problems. A debate

started in a session of the 5th

parliament on violent student

politics. Then we thought, be-

ing a bit optimistic, that there

would be a consensus among

the political parties against the

violent politics. A parliamen-

tary committee was formed to

find out necessary action

against violence in educational

institutions. Unfortunately the

committee turned into a le-

thargic committee. The indo-

lence of different concerned

institution is also very alarm-

ing. Generally, university au-

thority ends up their duty by

forming a inquiry committee

after every incidence of vio-

committee is to investigate

and prepare a report suggest-

ing some action to be taken by

lence. The duty of

After the democratic move-

of 1990 an elected

ty-five killings.

Law Review, University students central for legal research, has prepared a statistics based on violences that did not collect any evidence. We don't know what could be the reason behind such gross negligence in investigation and trial? Who are the catalysts behind such intimidations?

**Activities of communal** fascist group Islami Chhatra Shibir

The statistics of violences of 1995 shows that the Islami Chhatra Shibir has established themselves as the number one violent organisation as they ranked top at the list of organisation which were involved in violences in 1995. After taking control over Chittagong University they continued their rowdy attacks on other universities all over the country. At the beginning of the year of 1995 they attacked Rajshahi University and killed 3 stucording to the Laws of Univer-

4. To investigate to find out the sources of arms and ammunition and to arrest the illegal arms holder. They should

provisions. 5. To delegate the charge of investigation of killings to the Detective Branch and to finish

be tried fairly, if necessary

special tribunal can be formed

according to the constitutional

judicial process as soon as possible. 6. To give financial help to the affected persons/students

and the families of the deceased person/students. 7. To publish the reports of the investigation committee formed by the university authorities and to implement

favourable suggestions made by

them. University authority

Institution	Person killed	Person in- jured	Causes of violence	· Organisations on altercation
Dhaka University	2	17	00	, W
		1	Communal Politics	Bangladesh Islam Chhatra Shibir.
Rajshahi University	3	260-310	Inner Party conflict Ideological conflict.	Chhatra Dal, Chha tra League,
Shahjalal University	羅	61	taking over the possession of hostels toll collection.	and Decague.
BUET	910 910	9	tender	
Agriculture University	5	69		
Islamic University Jahangirnagar University	2	20	# <u>#</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Total	13	342 871 to 921		

mation through investigation and from national dailies. We used the library of Ain-o-Salish Kendra. From a detail list we put the major incidences together and made the table. This is the glimpse of violent student politics prevailing in ' our country.

### Investigation and judicial process

Most of the cases of killing that took place in 1995 have lost their way in investigation stages. Some of the cases have been delegated to the Detec tive Branch (DB). But DB also was not effective enough. Some accused person were arrested but later on they were released from court or from police custody. Some police officer admitted that they did so after getting order from higher level. Most astonishing matter is that some alleged criminals of unbailable offence have been granted bail from the lower courts. (We are not giving detail description of the cases for the sake of fair investigation and trial) As the arrested person gets bail easily and there is always a deadlock in investigation, the University of Dhaka has been a happy hunting ground for the terrorists and roughnecks. They have established themselves as the sole authority in the student hostels. We have experienced, through our investigation, that a few incident of hooliganism was investigated. Because of intimidation and pressure from higher level most of the investigation lost their way. In most of the cases police authority

are well known for their anti liberation war activities, attacked on a procession at the Agriculture University on the 16th December, our national Victory Day. Four students were killed by that barbarous attack.

Again Shibir attacked Jahangirnagar University being well equipped with modern arms and ammunitions. They even fired at the public bus carrying students and teachers and injured several person. We have experienced some instances where Shibir activists were left uncharged after being arrested with arms. So. naturally, question arise why the police authority is so much reluctant in taking strict ac tion against these terrorists.

### Recommendations

The situations is terrible. And things are not getting better. The condition prevailing in the universities is not, by any means, a study friendly condition. Considering this alarming situation Law Review recommends some steps against violence in educational institutions and for violencefree universities. 1. An order should be given

by the government to accelerate investigation against all the incidences of violence. Judicial process should be started and the person adjudged guilty should be punished according to the law

2. To expel the workers and the leaders from the respective party who are involved with violence.

II. To expel marked terrorists from the university, acthe process by their obser-8. To declare religion based

politics illegal, all over in Bangladesh as well as in the universities. For that matter. Article 38 (A) of the original Constitution may be revived. 9. Communal, fascist and

terrorist force like Shibir should be banned. 10. To initiate the process of democratic practice among

the student organisations. 11. Prior condition of democracy is tolerance. The student organisation should practice this prior condition of democracy.

12. To keep the student unions out of the influence of political parties.

13. To prepare a Code of Conduct, by way of consensus among all students organisations, on the political activities

in the educational institutions. 14. To include a clear declaration in the election manifestos of the political parties to stop violence in the educa-

tional institutions. 15. To produce authentic news about violence incidences and follow up steps by the news medias to make the people know about the matter.

16. To arrange student union election regularly in all educational institutions. 17. To continue extra cur-

ricular activities regularly alongwith academic programmes

18. To declare all the universities as residential university and to solve the housing problem. 19. Realisation of 10-point

demands of the students.

Countdown 9:30 Adat Se Maiboo

10:00 Atco Ru-Ba-Ru 10:30 Kuch

# The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 28th April (All programmes are in local time. We recommend pro grammes printed in bold. There may be changes in the pro-

3:00 Opening Announcement Al-**Ouran Programme Summary 3:10** Recitation from the Bible 3:15 Cartoon : Woody Woodpecker 3:45 Re-telecast of weekly drama 4:00 News in Bangla 4:45 Marami : Flok Songs 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Sports Programme 6:00 News in Bangla 6:30 Maaeder Jannyo 7:00 News in English 7:05 Open University 7:25 Tagore Songs 8:00 News in Bangle 8:25 Janmabhumi 8:30 Amar Desh 9:00 Film Series : Dark Justice/Akbar The Great 10:00 10:30 Shasthakatha 10:35 Chhando 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Monday's programme 11:40 Close down

6:00am BBC World News 6:30 India Business Report 7:00 BBC World News 7:25 This Week 8:00 News 8:30 India Business Report 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:30 Horizon 16:00 BBC World News 10:20 Britain In View 11:00 BBC World News 11:25 India Business Report 12:00noon BBC World News 12:20 This Week 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Correspondent 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Film '96 3:00 88C World News 3:30 Time Out: The Clothes Show 4:00 BBC World News 4:15 Heart of The Matter 5:00 BBC World News 5:20 The Brains Trust 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 Rough Guide To The Americas 7:00 BBC World Headlines 7:05 Breakfast With Frast 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: Top Gear 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Horizon 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Madhur Jaffrey's Far Eastern Cookery 11:00 BBC World News 11:28 On The Record 12:00mn BBC World News 12:28 Window On Europe 1:00 BBC

World Headines 1:05 The Big Trip 1:50 Earth Report 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: One Foot in The Past 3:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 5:00 BBC World News 5:15 The Money Pro-

7:00 Name Vision 9:00 The Ride VJ Trey 10:00 Pantaloon Fashion Police 10:30 The Best of Ek Ka Teen 11:00 BPL Oye! 12:00 Sensur Mangta Har 12:30 First Day First Show 1:00 Speak Easy 1:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 2:00 Philips V-People 2:30 Videacon-Flash Back 3:00 Asian Top 20 VJ Nonie 5:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 5:30 Top of The Pops 6:30 Classic Rock 7:30 Tymex Time Pass 8:30 Indian Top Ten 9:00 Launch Pad VJ Sophiya 10:00 The Ride 11:00 Club X VJ Sean 12:00 Asian Top 20 VJ None 2:00 Over the Edge VJ

### Softiv 3 00 Frame By Frame STAR PLUS

6:30am Transformers 7:00 King Arthur 7:30 Classic Cartoons 8:00 Terry Toons 8:30 Take Off 9:00 Eek The Cat 9:30 India Business Week 10:30 The Road Show Repeat Or New Show 11:00 Amul India Show 11:30 Family Pride 12:30 The Fall Guy 1:30 Vegas 2:30 Best Seller's "Stay The Night" 4:38 The Love Boar 5:30 World Around Us: "Archipelagos Living Pieces Of Eight 6:30 Amul India Show 7:00 The Road Show 7:36 Snowy River "The McGregor Sage" 8:30 Beverly Hills 90210 9:30 Picket Fences 10:30 Burkes Law 11:30 21 Jump Street 12:30 Star Trek 'The Next Generation' 1:30 India Business week 2:30 Amul India Show 3:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 4:00 Hard Copy 4:38 Home And Away 5:00 The Sullivans 5:30 Gabnelle

Stay the Night on Star Plus, Today at 2:30 pm

### PRIME SPORTS

6:00am Live NBA Playofts 1st Round Game 2 11:00 US Senior PGA Championships 1996 Final Day Fm: Florida

1:00 Inside PGA Tour 1:30 WLAF H/L 2:00 World Wrestling Federation Action Zone 3:00 Formula Asia Rds 1 & 2 From : Madras, India 4:00 Live Chinese National Football League GZ Songri v Beijing @ Guangzhou 6:30 Live Formula One World Championships 1996 European Grand Prix 8:38 Spanish Footbal League H/L 9:00 Live New Zealand v West Indies 2nd Test Match 10:00 Lunch 11:00 Live New Zealand v West Insies 2nd Test Match Day 2 From Antigua 3:30 The Asian Football Show 5:00 NBA Playoffs 1st Round Game 2

### STAR MOVIES

7:30am Action : Cody : A Family Affair 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:30 Hambone And Hillie 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Family: No Worries 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Sunday Classic Western The Big (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Sunday Show Time : All About The Movies Ep 5 & 6 (English Subtritles) 4:30 Sunday Show Time: The Pied Piper Of Hamlin Special Event BAFTA (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 The Frog Prince 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 Film '96 Flashfire 18 (Hind Subtitles) 11:30 Gold : Ambitio 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Action Police Story 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 3:30 After Dark Hard Evidence 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 5:30 Comedy Carry On Dick 18 (Arabic

### ZEETV

5:30am Infotainment (TMM) 6:30 Jagran 7:00 Ras Barse 7:30 Singer Tumbare Live 8:30 Positive Health Show 9:00 Daak Ghar 9:30 Cartoon 10:30 Asp Ki Adalas 11:00 Galaxzee 11:30 Lakme

### Khoobsurat 12:00 Insight 12:30 Bournvita Duz Contest 1:00 Namaste India 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 HFF :Imtihan (Vinod K. Tanuari 5:00 Ligat Khana Khazana 5:30 FLU 6:00 All Out For No Jagir 9:00 Aprie Jayse Types

Through The Gears 7:30 Guldasta 8:00 Gaane Anjaane 8:30 Yeh Hui Na Baat 9:00 Love Stories 9:30 Feature Film 9 Malabar Hill 10:00 Rasna Chills & Trills 10:30 The News 10:50 Business Roundup 11:00 Index 11:30 Philips Top Ten 12:30 7:40 Harekrakamba "Odissi" 8:20 Duniya 1:00 Maa 1:30 Lagta Hal

James Bond

BY IAN FLEMING

DRAWING BY HORAE

BOND SHOWERS.

ROOM CAREFULLY FOR AN ELECTRONIC

THEN VETS THE

juma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Carteon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Fun Time 9:05 TV Encyclopedia 9:25 Khat Farmaish 9:40 Sports Clinic 10:05 PTV Gold 10:30 English Film: Darkwing Duck 10:55 Mast Mast Sanyo 11:00 Khabrain 11:18 Sports Hour 12:05pm Biscop '95/Qasmi Hahani 12:55 Quran e Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Aay Di Kahani 1:48 Aay Di Shaam 2:00 Kinara 'Ep-28' (Drama Serial) 2:55 Ghost Writer 3:\$5 Karabar 4:15 Aducation 5:25 Riazi for 9th 5:55 Zameen Per Zindegi (Drama Senal) 6:25 Alou Courses 7:00 English News 7:30 English Film : Star Trek Deep Space Nine 8:20 Hawwa Ki Naam 9:00 Break for Headlines News 9:20 Sur Tasver (Pakistani Film 1947-95) 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 11:00 Pezwaan 11:35 Home Victime (New Serial) 12:35 Music Masters-Raag Rang

### SONY ET

1:00 Khas Khas Khabrain

8:30am Jai Bir Hanuman 9:00 Yaadon Ki Baarat 9:30 Gaane aane Maane 10:00 Hindi Hits Songs 10:30 Jadugaar 11:00 10 Civil Lines 11:30 Sunday Ki Sunday 12:00 Humse Barker Koun 12:30pm Audio Video Premier 1:00 Good Shot 1:30 Pehchan 2:00 Humse Barker Gong 2:30 Mere Massage Meri Geet 3:00

### Nave Taranee 3:30 Gaane Jaane Maane 4:00 Dekh Tamasa Dekh 4:30 O'Maria 5:00 Jane Kaha Mera Jigar Gaya Ji 5:30 Cine Classics-Hindi Feature Film 8:30

9:30 Siddhi 10:00 Buddha 10:30 Audio Video Premier Show 11:00 Good Shot 11:30 Cine Prime Hindi

Binodon 8:45 Banijya Lok 9:00 Geetmalay 9:30 Bangla Cinemar Romantic Juti 10:00 Light Music 12:30 Ohitang Ohitang Bole 1:30 Marzada (Senal) 2:00 Praban 2:25

Irsha 4:30 Bengali Feature Film Kamallata (Uttam K. Suchitra S.) 5:30 News 7:20 Binodon 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Darshaker Darbare 8:25 Ek Tuku Bashe 9:30 10:30 News/Bengali Drama Sambad

### ZEE CINEMA 8:00am Songs 9:30am Animated

Uru Katu Madna (Serial) 3:00

Musical 12:45am Pada Kabutar (Ashok K. Rahena S.)

EL TV

Cartoon 12:15pm Anbann 12:45 Leader (Dlip K., Vyjantimala) 3:30 Aay Anadikal Khiladi 4:00 Premiere . Pvar Pvar iJoy M. Raajeshwari) 7:00 Hit Hai Fit Hai 7:30 Tarana 8:00 Tailors 8:30 Ikke Pe Ikka 9:00 Filmi Chakkar 9:30 Raiput (Dharmendra, Vinod K. Rajesh K.) 12:15 Talent Show

### 00:30am Pyar Hi Pyar 01:30 Rajesh Khanna Special 02:30 Sur Sargam 93:30 Asha Bhonsle Special 04:30 Hit Pairs 05:30 Dharmandra Special 06:30 Ajeeb

Dastaan 07:30 Mohammed Rafi Special 08:30 Hanste Hanste 09:30 Amitabh Bachchan Special 10:30 Geet Bahar 11:30 R D Burman Special 12:30 Tarane 1:30 Rekha Special 2:30 Money Game 3:00 Purosh Kshetra 4:00 Song Yatra 4:30 Moov Usha Uthup Show 5:00 To Be An-

Special 6:30 Jeevan Ke Rang

7:30 Sansani 8:00 Bollywood Pal Aap Ke Saath 11:30 Lata Badshahs 8:30 V3 9:00 Real Mangeshkar Special

Duniya on Zee TV, Tonight at 12:30

# Garfield ®

WAY TO THE FENCE

UP TO THIS

TONIGHT. I WALKED

CHIHUAHUA AND

ASKED HIM FOR

FIVE BUCKS



# by Jim Davis





