

South Asia's Children in Prostitution

by Darryl D'Monte

ILL the recent atrocities involving a child abuse ring in Belgium, followed coincidentally by the first World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm, public awareness throughout the world of the ramifications of this problem was notoriously low. Most people imagined that the trade in sex with children was a fringe activity, which society as a whole had nothing to do with.

In Belgium itself, a senior policeman has been arrested for involvement in a racket which may have possibly been responsible for the trafficking of two teenage Belgian girls to a CIS country. But it was at Stockholm that the full implications of this form of abuse were examined in minute and often agonising detail. The Belgian foreign minister told the press there that the crimes in his country were the result of an ultra-liberal economic system, where even the body of a child is put on the market. The challenge before countries was how to temper free market economics with the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, which 187 nations had ratified — more than any other human rights treaty.

The problem is compounded by the fact that the international tourism industry is now the biggest in the world, and countries like Thailand, Sri Lanka and, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, most of eastern Europe, were peddling children for a burgeoning number of sex tourists, from affluent nations. In Goa this March, a 71-year-old foreigner, Freddie Peats, was sentenced for life for running two orphanages which abused children; a Swedish accomplice is still scot-free in his own country. However, another Swede has last year been convicted at home for an offence committed in Thailand.

Not that India can afford to be too self-righteous about foreigners taking advantage of children; it has for years turned a blind eye to the trafficking of young Nepali girls not only to Mumbai and Calcutta, but virtually to every brothel in the country. According to fairly reliable estimates, some 20,000 such girls still cross the border into India every year, which is a third less than six years ago. Dr Sarla Gopalan, who headed the Indian delegation to Stockholm and is in charge of the Women and Child Development in New Delhi, was needlessly defensive about Nepali criticism that India was doing nothing to stop this illegal trade. She also takes place to a lesser degree from Bangladesh. It would have been more edifying for India to assume responsibility for this problem and use the opportunity to do something about it. India is also used as a transit camp for Bangladeshis en route Pakistan. SAARC and other forums could come into play in such instances.

Indeed, India and its south Asian neighbours were typically so intent on settling scores with each other at the World Congress that they did not see that the entire agenda, like at many other such meetings, was hijacked by the West. Child rights activists like Mumbai-based Sheela Barse, who played a key role in pursuing the Goa police to arrest Peats, pointed

out at Stockholm that the twin issues of "commerce and criminality" ought not to detract from other more widespread factors at work in South Asia concerning child abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

For instance, nothing could be further from the truth than to paint Goa as a "paedophile's paradise," like Pattaya beach is in Thailand. Similarly, while Ron O'Grady, who heads the Bangkok-based organisation, End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism, which along with UNICEF sponsored the first World Congress, alleges that "in India, as in other countries of Asia, Latin America and eastern Europe, child prostitution has become a major growth industry controlled by international syndicates," in South Asia it is actually run more by petty criminals and pimps than any mafia. As O'Grady himself admitted in response to a question by this columnist, the majority of those who sexually exploited children were local people, which would imply that the racketeers too are home-grown.

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The harsh fact is that in absolute terms India probably has the largest number of children in prostitution — activists avoid "child" or "women prostitutes" because it implies of violation in choosing a profession in the world, even admitting that accurate figures are difficult to come by. The International Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a "child" as under 18, which according to the Central Social Welfare Board's survey in 1990 would account for four out of every ten women in prostitution in the country's six metropolitan cities.

Official estimates put the number of minors in prostitution at an astounding 400,000 in India. China, and Thailand account for the largest numbers in Asia.

China's figures are even more difficult to obtain, because it is a closed society. But its economic liberalisation has certainly opened a Pandora's box for children in prostitution, particularly in the coastal cities. By contrast, one study puts the number of Thailand's

women in prostitution at 200,000 with 40,000 of them minors. After all, Thailand's total population is only 60 million.

In other words, India, along with Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan (which is probably the most ostrich-like about this problem) should be much more concerned about what is happening right under their nose than in worrying about the Stockholm agenda of child pornography (including that on internet), sex tourism, criminals and paedophiles. If nothing else, the prevalence of HIV infection among women in prostitution ought to make the authorities speak up at international meetings. Instead of adopting chauvinist postures. According to UNAIDS, one in every two women in Mumbai's brothels were infected by 1993 and one in every three people attending STD clinics. Nationally, it estimates that the incidence of HIV was 25 per cent among women in prostitution and 10 per cent among clients.

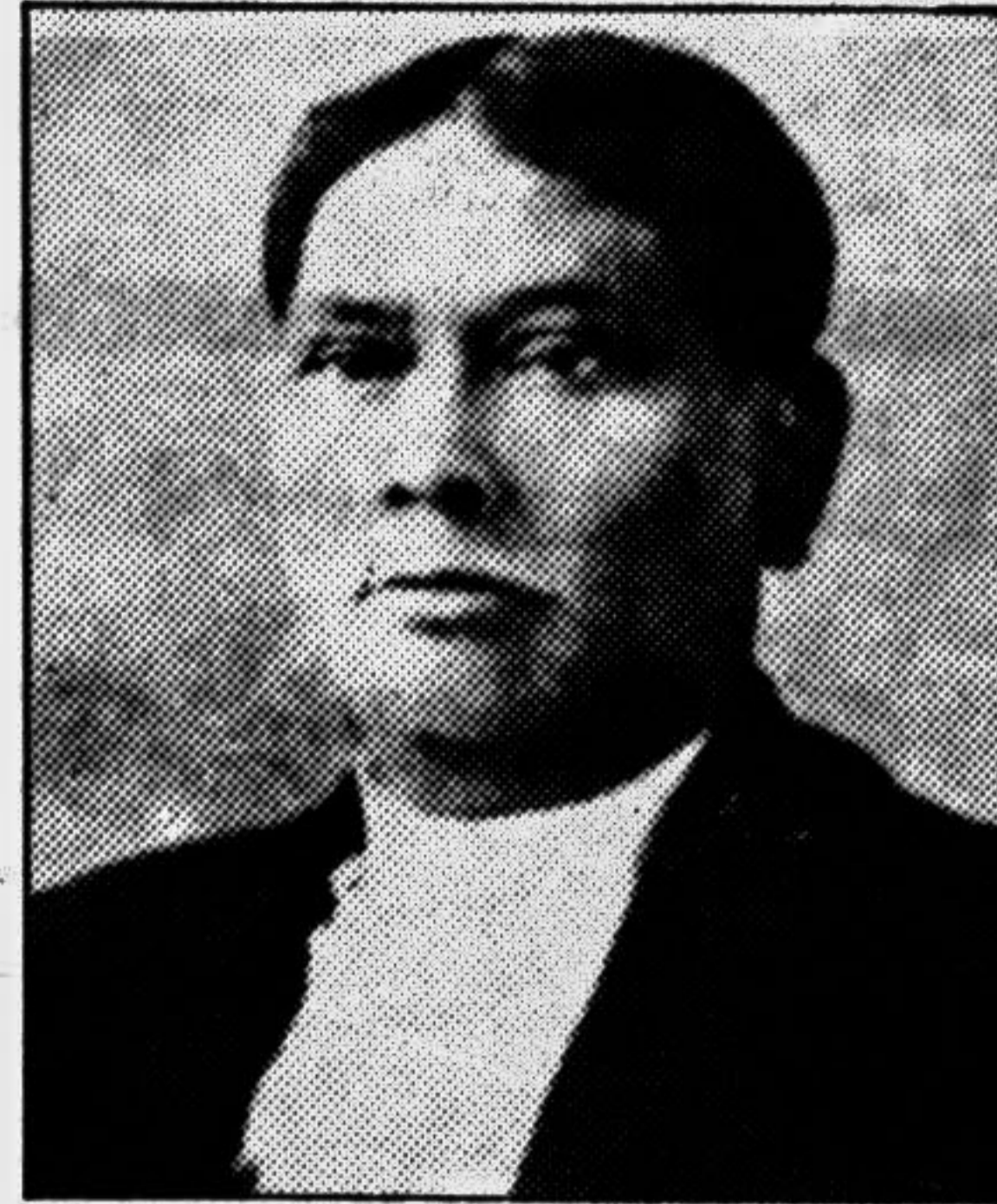
Activists like those from Sangram in Sangli, Maharashtra, who attended the Stockholm Congress, make it clear that they do not attempt to wean women away from prostitution, because there are compelling social and economic reasons for them to remain there, but seek to prevent AIDS. Studies throughout the country have shown that poverty, or rather disparity, has driven girls from rural areas to towns in search of this livelihood. With growing urbanisation and pockets of affluence, this trend will only increase. An Indian government report prepared for the World Congress says: "Increasing consumerism has also given rise to perceptions of relative poverty or wealth, which makes guardians/parents push children into prostitution... (this) results in situations like an elite urban call-girl racket in Chandigarh in which children have been converted into saleable commodities in the urban supermarket."

Prevention, by all means, would be better than cure. Instead of becoming sanctimonious about the wicked West which abuses its children, India and its neighbours should only look at what is socially sanctioned or legally permissible in their societies: underage and "temporary" marriages with child brides; the sale of children; the neglect of girl children and even infanticide. They could do worse than to insist on compulsory primary education for all children and make a special effort to keep girls from dropping out of school. At the very least, development programmes ought to be directed at so-called source districts for much of prostitution, like the drought-ridden areas of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Dr Gopalan, in her address at Stockholm, hoped "to see greater cooperation among nations to fight this menace, where governments adopt a progressive approach and not take shelter under backward legislation to shield the perpetrators of crime against innocent children." Nothing prevents India from playing a leading role in the region, but it can only do so by recognising that the process must begin at home.

Sher-e-Bangla, the Legendary Hero of Politics

by Prof Roushan Ara Hoque



ON the occasion of the 123rd birth anniversary of Sher-e-Bangla A K Fazlul Huq we recall the leader who with his indomitable spirit, wise statesmanship and strong foresight, he reshaped the political future of the undivided India to a definite goal of independence. An exponent of Hindu-Muslim unity, a great champion of democracy and a great philanthropic leader he was the most beloved 'Huq Saheb' of the oppressed peasants.

Born in 1873 in a rich zamindar family at Satura village in Rajapur thana of Barisal, this political genius was an honours graduate in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and an LLB with distinction. He started his career as an assistant to Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee at Calcutta High Court. Being destined to be the emancipator of the oppressed humanity he joined in active politics in 1911. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly from the Dhaka Division and continued to remain in the same position up to 1920. As a friend of the oppressed peasants he abolished the zamindari system and gave the farmers the ownership of the land ploughed by them.

As a political disciple of Nawab Sir Salimullah, Fazlul Huq played an active role in the formation of Muslim League in 1906. He became the Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League in 1913 and was elected its President in 1916. He was also a leader of the All India National Congress and fought for the economic and political liberation of both Hindus and Muslims. As a nationalist leader of both the communities he successfully organised the Lucknow Pact which created harmony between Hindus and Muslims. Out of gratitude the people of Lucknow honoured him with the title of Sher-e-

Bangla — the Tiger of Bengal. He is historically better known with this befitting title. With sincere cooperation of Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy and Chhita Ranjan Das, he was successful in forming the Bengal Pact in 1923. For the solution of the different political and administrative problems of the country he joined the Round Table Conference of London in 1930.

Sher-e-Bangla was a pioneer of education for which the then British DPI called him 'The Bentham of Bengal'. In 1921 he established the University of Dhaka and in 1924 he established the Islamia College of Calcutta. He upgraded the Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh into a university. He had established the Lady Brabourne College and Bethun College in Calcutta, Eden Girls' College in Dhaka, Haraganga College in Munshiganj, Chhakhar College, Sarshina Madrasa and made primary education compulsory and established many girls' schools.

The most important contribution of Sher-e-Bangla to the history of the subcontinent was the formulation of the Lahore Resolution in 1940. Being exploited by both the British and the rich zamindars, the Muslims of the then India were feeling frustrated about their political future. The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, The India Act of 1919 and 1935 did not reflect their aspirations. At this moment of great disappointment the annual conference of the All India Muslim League was called in Lahore to set their future programmes. At that conference Sher-e-Bangla put forward

strong and convincing arguments for two hours in favour of separate States for the Muslims which nobody could dispute. The decision taken at his active initiative is known as the Lahore Resolution of 1940. This historical Resolution for more than one state for the Muslims of India resulted in creation of Pakistan consisting of one state with two wings 1400 miles apart. The political discontent due to the economic exploitation of the then western world ultimately culminated into the Liberation War of 1971. Sher-e-Bangla played an active role in the Language Movement of 1948. While leading the procession of Rastra Bhasa Dibas on 11 March he was injured by a bullet in his leg. In 1953 he along with H S Suhrawardy and Moulana A H Khan Bhasani formed the United Front and formulated the historical Ekush Dapha on the basis of the Lahore Resolution. The overwhelming victory of 10th March 1954 was the greatest success of his life as his party secured 223 seats out of

237. Foreign press called this overwhelming victory a 'Revolution of Ballot'. Becoming the Chief Minister of Pakistan on April 3, 1954, he began to implement the Ekush Dapha. Bangladesh was declared as one of the state languages of Pakistan. 21st February was declared as 'Shaheed Dibas' and a holiday and the construction work of a Shaheed Minar started on the site the martyrs were shot down. As a nationalist leader he patronised Bangladeshi culture and social system. For further research and development of Bangladesh he declared Bardwan House to be Bangla Academy. He totally abolished the mahajani and the zamindari systems for which the poor peasants will always remember him as a friend of the oppressed.

As a patron of female education Sher-e-Bangla began the construction of the new Eden Girls' College, established the Dhaka Central Women's College and many girls' schools in many districts. He established

the Dhaka City Law College and many residential halls and introduced diversified courses and faculties at all the universities. He established the Teigan Agricultural College, Bilbul Lalitkala Academy and proposed for a Medical College in Barisal. When the Medical School of Barisal was later on upgraded, it was renamed as Sher-e-Bangla Medical College.

Sher-e-Bangla was a champion of Hindu-Muslim unity. He was a personal friend of Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy for whose medical advice Sher-e-Bangla went to Calcutta on 2nd May, 1954. At the reception meeting and at the Bharat-Pakistan Moitree Association Conference he emphatically said that he would equally serve Hindus and Muslims. However, on his return to Dhaka he was accused of treachery against Pakistan and declared a 'rebel' and was put on house-arrest. His Cabinet was dismissed, and Martial Law was declared. When the Martial Law was lifted he preferred to be the Home Minister and framed the Constitution of Pakistan which was implemented on 24th March 1956. Then he was appointed as Governor of East Pakistan. As the Chancellor of the University of Dhaka he was honoured with the degree of Doctorate of Law for his great contribution to its establishment. In 1958 Ayub Khan honoured him with the title of 'Hilal-i-Pakistan', the second highest award of honour. But he was removed from power by the Prime Minister Feroz Khan Noon on 31st March 1958.

Thus ended the political life of a great patriot as a victim of treachery of the colonialist rulers. He had been suffering from coronary thrombosis and on 27th April, 1962 breathed his last at the age of about 89 years. He had been laid to eternal rest in the premises of Dhaka High Court near the Masjid of Shahhaj Khan. On this occasion of his birth anniversary we commemorate him and pray for the peace of his departed soul.

A Quest of Truth in Politics

by M A Sadeque

HE passed away five years ago. He did not have a political identity card from any political party during the 15 years preceding his death. But he earned respect of all as a hardliner of the front row in the struggle of the masses. Unmistakably did he perceive that it was necessary to forge absolute unity of the forces of the mainstream pro-liberation disposition i.e. of the Bengali nationalist forces. That is what he called for in his last formal political write-up which he presented in a discussion meeting held on 23rd July, 1991, at Jatiya Press Club to commemorate the killing of Col Taher. The then leader of the opposition, and now the Prime Minister and Awami League president Sheikh Hasina was present there as the chief guest, along with a number of respectable national leaders. In the last days of his life, he was all out to diagnose the prime disease of our national politics, and to prescribe its appropriate treatment. It was Shafi Ahmed who pronounced in a lone but loud and sharp voice that democracy did not mean unhindered control over government of the commoners of this country, so that the people could take them for their men, and could repose trust in them. (iii) to go to, and depend on the millions of people for the huge amount of money necessary for political

oriented. Shafi Ahmed indicated the following charter of responsibilities for the government in state-power, and for the political parties:

(i) for the government in state-power: (i) to recover all defaulted loans, and take all defaulted to justice in order to restore financial discipline; (ii) to establish a complete political control over governance of the country by way of rendering the government machinery accountable to the democratic government or for that purpose, to the people, under constitutional obligation; (iii) to establish rule of law.

(ii) for political parties: (i) to avoid receiving funds from subscribers, taking lesson from the free-style game of money displayed in the "free" election of '91, since most of the subscribers were reared under the laissez-faire looting of the economy during the military and so-called civil rules; (ii) political leaders to shun all luxuries that stand in sharp contrast to the life-style of the commoners of this country, so that the people could take them for their men, and could repose trust in them; (iii) to go to, and depend on the millions of people for the huge amount of money necessary for political

aimed at fostering the process of what is blamed as looting the economy, once the election is over.

The great unity that Shafi Ahmed called for in 1991 of the forces believing in Bengali nationalism and the principles of '71, is more consolidated now than it was at that time. The propounding party of Bengali nationalism and the leading party of the liberation struggle is back in power after 21 years. But this unity was conceived by Shafi Ahmed, was in fact, a preparatory step towards directing a struggle for economic emancipation in the days to come.

He advised the younger political workers: don't become political employees, but become political volunteers. In the absence of Shafi Ahmed, it is all the more exigent for us to realise that it is the political volunteers, and not the political employees that will be vanguarding the struggle for economic and social emancipation in the days to come. In every political party, political volunteers are becoming more and more of a rarity when it needed more and more of such to be of any value to society.

Shafi Ahmed openly and in unequivocal terms, called upon

every body: (i) to uphold the true history of liberation so that the present and future generations are not deprived of the opportunity of learning from that great struggle; (ii) to unmask the true faces of all individuals engaged in activities injurious to the national and social interest; (iii) to place before the nation with convincing interpretation that the true patriot's efforts are aimed at securing and upholding the independent existence and interest of the nation; and no less at achieving economic emancipation of the masses.

The most important step towards forging that desired unity was effected through the re-unification of BKSAL and Awami League immediately following his death. Shafi Ahmed was in fact one of the designers of this exercise behind the scene. Shafi Ahmed realised that the ultimate outcome of the pro-liberation forces coming back to power was to return politics back to the people which had earlier been snatched away from them. Shafi Ahmed believed that if politics was to be meant for the people, then politicians must pursue, throughout their lives, the quest for the absolute value of truth, and the commitment to pay off, at death, all what is owed.

Shafi Ahmed religiously pursued this conviction till he breathed his last.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Saturday 26th October (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in group programmes.)

BTV
3:00pm Opening Announcement Al-Quran Programme Summary 3:10 Recitation from the Tripitak 3:15 Movie of the Week 4:00 News in Bangla 5:00 News in Bangla 5:25 Banashori: Folk Songs 6:00pm News in Bangla 6:05 Angkar 6:30 Moner Mukure 7:00 News in English 8:00 News in Bangla 8:30 Multi-Manush: Programme based on Agricultural Development in 9:00 Anuban 10:00 News in English 10:30 Shrinatasha... Hagiin... Programme 10:35 Drama Series: Dynasty 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Tomorrow's programme summary 11:40 Close show

BBC
6:00am BBC World News 6:20 The Last Days of the Wall 7:00 BBC World News 7:10 Newswatch 8:00 BBC World News 8:20 Window On Europe 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 World Focus: Assignment: Britain in View 11:00 BBC World News 11:20 Window On Europe 12:00noon BBC World Headlines 12:05 World Focus: Everyman 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 World Focus: Around the World in 8 Days 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 4:00 BBC World Headlines 4:05 World Focus: Headlines 5:00 BBC World News 5:20 The Last Days of the Wall 5:50 Earth Report 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 World Focus: In the Fring Line 7:00 BBC World News 7:20 This Week 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: Film '96 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 World Focus: Assignment 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Floyd's American Pie 11:00 BBC World News 11:20 This Week 12:00am BBC World News 12:20 Britain in View 1:00 BBC



Baywatch Nights On Star Plus Tonight at 9:30 PM

CHANNEL V
6:00am Frame by Frame 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 8:00 Frame by Frame 8:30 Asian Top 20 VJ 10:30 Big Bang Weekend VJ Alessandra 12:30 Billboard VJ Countdown 2:30 The Ride 3:30 Rewind VJ Sophia 4:30 House Of Noise VJ Luke 5:30 [V] 1's 6:00pm Classic Rock 7:00 Top of the Pops 8:00 BPL Oye 9:00 The Ticket 9:30 Fashion Police 10:00 Soul Curry VJ Sophia 10:30 Rewind 11:00 V Spot 12:00pm Big Bang VJ Alessandra 12:30 The Ticket 1:00 Over The Edge VJ Sophia 2:00 Music Update Tokyo 2:30 The Ride 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 V Spot

STAR PLUS
6:00am Nanny and the Professor 6:30 Voltion 7:00 Aerobics Oz Style 7:30 Star News 8:00 Sky World News Hour 9:00 Sky News 8:30 Katts & Dog 10:00 Incredible Hulk 10:30 Spider Man 11:00 Take Off 11:30 BBC Documentary 'All Our Children' 12:30 Mystery Movie Inspector Morse 'Wolvercotte Tongue' 2:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 4:30 Jubilee Plus 5:00 Hindi Film 8:00 Bol Bollywood 8:30 Baywatch 9:30 Baywatch Nights 10:30 A Law 11:30 Theftakers 12:30 Movie 'Ben-neesh' 12:30 Hindi 'Beet' 2:30 E! Features The Nutty Professor 3:00 Hardcore McCormack 4:00 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea 5:00 The Wild Wild West

STAR SPORTS
6:30am US PGA Tour Classic Disney World Oldsmobile Classic Day 4 7:00 Sports India 8:00 World Wrestling Federation Raw 9:00 NBA-Inside Stuff 10:00 Gillette World Sports

Special 10:30 The Asian Football Union 11:00 Wld M/Cycle Champ Australian GP Rev 11:30 Wld Rally Champ Rally Di San Remo 12:30 Sparx 12:130 CEAT Int'l Cricketer Of The Year 2:00 1996 Omega Tour Dubai Circuit Highlights 3:00 Pundit For Pound 4:00 Inside PGA Tour 4:30 Sports India 5:00 Futbol Mundial 5:30 Live The European Tour 1996: Vivo Masters Day 3:00 Asia Sport Show 9:30 Squash Super Series, Qatar etc. 10:20 kum30 Champ. HIL Euro 11:00 European Indoor Championships 1st Semi-Final Zurich Switzerland 12:00 Wld M/Cycle Champ Australian Review 1:00 Gillette World Sport Special 1:30 World Cup Classics 1990 England v Cameroon Quarter Final 3:30 International Motorsports News 4:30 Inside PGA Tour 5:00 The Asian Football Show

EL TV
00:30 Main Nashe Main Hoon 01:30 Bacche Man Ke 02:30 Ched Chad 03:30 Devotional 04:30 Tarane 05:30 Main Nashe Main Hoon 06:30 Bacche Man Ke 7:30 Ched Chad 08:30 Devotional 09:30 Tarane 10:30 Dear E! 11:00 Haka Bakke 11:30 Karz 12:00 Teen Do Paanch 12:30 Inti-zar 01:00 Akanksha 1:30 Kushiyan 02:00 Rajesh Khanna Special 3:00 Prafull V3+ 3:30 Anabi 4:30 Nukkad 5:00 Emmal The Real Count Down 5:30 Main Nashe Main Hoon 06:30 Kushiyan 6:00 Brigadier Bawan Bawan 7:30 Upanyas 8:00 Meri Marzi 8:20 Kinetic Hasen Pal 8:30 Hee Hee Ha Ha 9:00 Kam 9:30 Siyaram Kamal Kombination 10:00 Siyara Satar 10:30 Stand E! 10:40 Liberty Public Demand 11:30 Teri Bhi Chup Meri Bhi Chup 12:00 Kinetic Hasen Pal 12:10 Garblier

STAR MOVIES
7:00am Family Modesty Blaise 12 (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Classic High Lonesome 12 (Arabic Subtitles) 11:30 Western Diango 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Adventure: Endless Summer II 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Classic Cleopatra G (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Adventure: Time Trackers PG (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 20:30 Bol The Previews 9:30 Gobe-trotting Arizona: Tomestone 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Action Platform 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Fight: Tugni: Hands Of The Ripper 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Comedy: Secret Admirer 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Action Code 21 (Hindi Subtitles)

ZEE TV
5:30 Suno Bhai Sadhe 6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED 8:30 Mere Ghar Ana Zindagi 9:00 Bourmivut Quiz Contest 9:30 Suno Bhai Sadhe 10:00 Ad Miss Show 10:30 Gaane Anjane 11:00 Adamiy Pradhan Mantri 11:30 Captain Cook Shashi Dawat 12:00 Philips Top Ten 1:00 Tol Moi Ke Bol 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Ashiana 3:00 Casper Kya Scene Hai 3:30 Manasi 4:00

PTV
8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma namd-Naaf 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Visi is Bock 9:10 Phool Khushboo 9:25 Dastarkhwan 9:40 Mehman 10:05 App Ki Awaraz 10:30 English Film: Tarzan 10:55 Milli Naagma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Meri Pasand 11:35 Janun 12:55 Quran-E-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Grind 2:05 Lazwal Sports 2:55 Husool-E-insaaf & Sports Coaching 3:20 TV Encyclopedia 3:40 Sports Time 4:05 Daastak 5:05 Medicine 5:25 Computers 6:20 Aou Courses

DD 7
10:30 Jamshidin 10:35 Movie Clut. Film 1:00 Movie Clut. Film 4:35 Movie Clut. Film 7:00 Nandanki 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Dhitang Dhitang Bole 8:30 UJALA- Surer Aar 9:00 Prathingsha 9:25 Classical Music 10:00 Drama 10:30 News and Bangla Sambad & Closed

SONY ET
8:30am Kuch Dil Na Kaha 9:00 Yaaun Ki Baarat 9:30 The Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 12:30 Chamatkar 1:00 Siddhi 1:30 Kaas 2:00 Sunday K Sunday 2:30 The Nirep Rishi Show 3:00 Khoya: Khoya Chand 3:30 Movie Mania 4:30 Humse Barkar: Gove 5:00

Ranegala Re 5:30 Mere Message Meri Geet 6:00 Aana 6:30 Video CD Premier 7:00 Gold Shot 7:30 Jar Bir Hanu-mu

ZEE CINEMA
06:30 Songs 08:00 Film Baghabat (Dharmendra, Hemu) 10:45 Off Screen 11:15

Film Aash Bardi 02:00 ike Pe Ika 02:30 Film: Paraya Ghar (Rishi, Jaya Pradha) 5:15 Songs 06:00 Film: Suraksha (Mithun, Ranjita) 08:45 Box Office 09:30 Film: Aarun Yan (Muntaz) 12:15 Trailers 12:30 Film: Pyar Hi Pyar (Dharmendra, Vyayantimala) 03:15 Songs 03:45 Film: Numbari Admi (Mithun, Chanki P)

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