

Editor (The Daily Star)

Mahfuz Anam

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(Dilshad) Elita Karim

Staff Writers

Md Shahnawaz Khan Chandan

Fayeka Zabeen Siddiqua

Naziba Basher

Apurba Jahangir

Regular Contributors

Farah Ghuznavi

Sharbari Ahmed

Nadia Kabir Barb

Andrew Eagle

Staff Photographers

Prabir Das

Kazi Tahsin Agaz Apurbo

Graphics & Illustrations

Manan Morshed

Make-up

Md Saiful Islam

General Manager, Production

Selim S H Chowdhury

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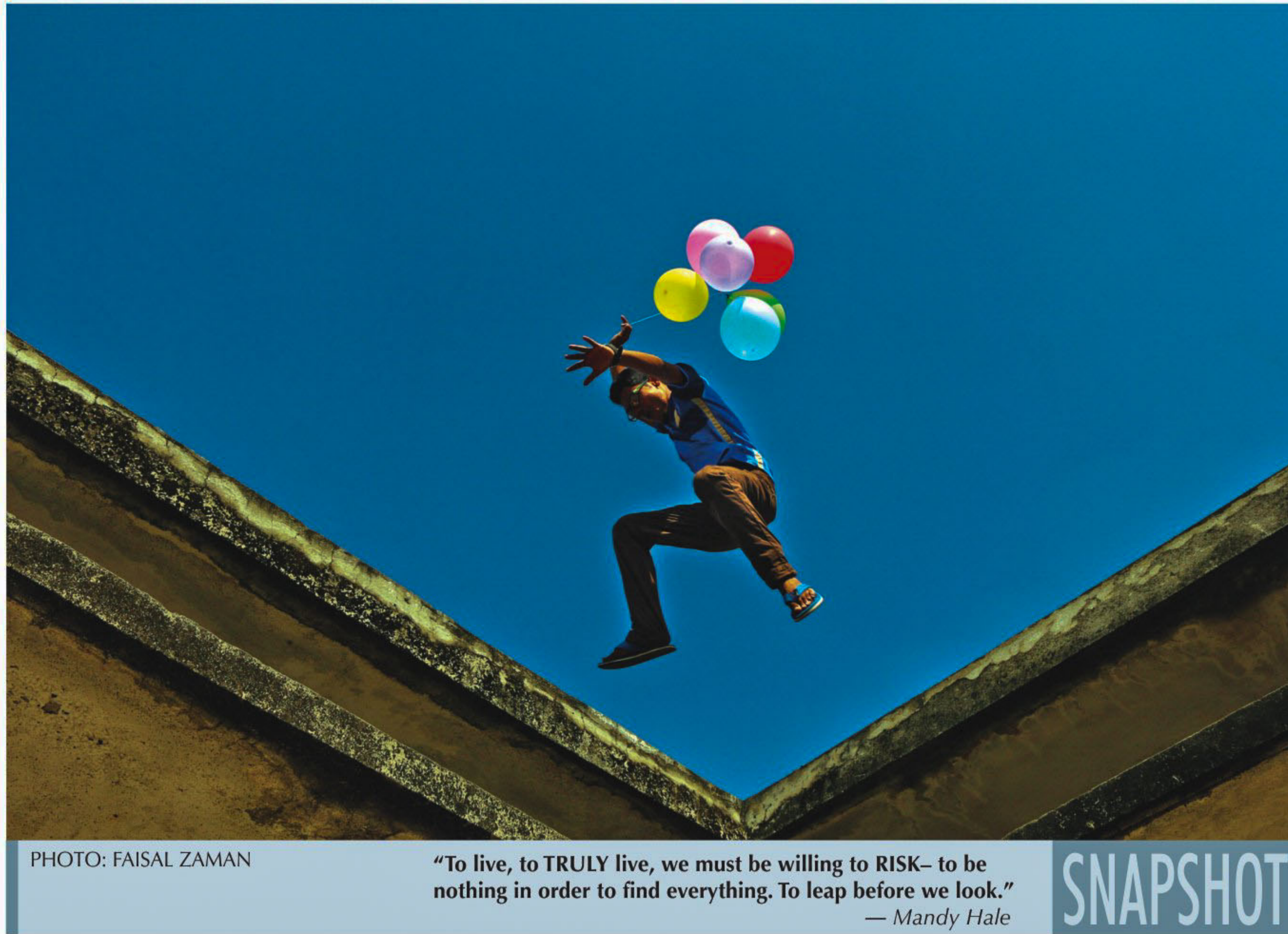


PHOTO: FAISAL ZAMAN

"To live, to TRULY live, we must be willing to RISK- to be nothing in order to find everything. To leap before we look."

— Mandy Hale

SNAPSHOT

MAILBOX

thestarmagazine@gmail.com



PHOTO: KAZI TAHNIN AGAZ APURBO

Keeping Your Child Safe on the Internet

Internet filters and parental control on internet is still quite unfamiliar to Bangladeshi parents. Parental control here means no internet connection at home during the exams. However, internet is becoming more accessible than ever to minor children thanks to the availability of smart phones. As a result, children are becoming exposed to harmful content which are widely spread in the uncontrollable virtual world. I would like to thank the *Star Weekend* for a resourceful article on this significant issue (published on November 20, 2015). The government should take immediate but pragmatic steps to safeguard our children from the harmful effects of the digital world.

Shumanta Barua
Copibag, Dhaka

The Symbol of Chittagong's Colonial History

Bangladesh was under colonial rule for around 200 years. We see many remnants of this colonial rule all over the country. British rulers had erected many massive, beautiful buildings during their rule. Most of those were to facilitate their government tasks and a few to satisfy the demands of the local people. Chittagong's massive railway building is one of the many colonial-period buildings. It was built to administer the massive East Indian railway network. I would like to thank the *Star Weekend* for revealing the important issue in its article (published on November 20, 2015) that this historic building has not been recognised as an archaeological site yet. Needless to say that if not recognised it will be soon destroyed and disfigured by the local people unaware of its historical significance.

Susan Gomez
Patharghata, Chittagong

The Unchanged Reality

In the kitchen markets of Bangladesh's big cities like Dhaka, Chittagong etc. a pathetic scene has been continuing for decades. Children are seen rummaging through garbage to collect usable or even edible things. They collect plastic bottles, glass shards and thrown away bags to sell, and half rotten vegetables to eat. Sometimes they have to spend the whole day carrying heavy shopping bags of shoppers to earn a plate of rice. Education in a good school is like a day dream for these street children. On the occasion of Universal Children's Day we say big words like today's children are tomorrow's future. But why can't we bring any change to this cruel condition? Why are these innocent children left to lead their lives in heaps of garbage? Has the state nothing to do for them?

Bipul K Debnath

Department of English, Dhaka College



PHOTO: PRABIR DAS

The opinions expressed in these letters do not necessarily represent the views of the *Star Weekend*.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Our society treats transgender people as outcasts. They are vilified as criminal groups, a threat to the social fabric, and thus undesirable to the so called 'bhadralok samaj' ('the gentleman's society'). "It is a lifelong ordeal for us to find a decent accommodation that only ends in the embrace of death," says Nishita, a transgender from Chittagong.

Nishita, a young and extrovert person, lives in a small slum of Jhautola Road. Situated at the margin of the gleaming city, a dark alleyway leads to the shanty where they live in ten by ten feet makeshift rooms. With no electricity, water supply and sanitation facility, the slum is hardly fit for human living. "We are not allowed to live in a decent place

"I was not allowed to visit my parents. But I could not resist myself at the news of my father's demise in 2011; I went there secretly in fear of the neighbours. Alas, my brothers didn't give me the chance to see his face for the last time."

Shale Ahmed; Executive Director of Bondhu Social Well Fare Society Bangladesh, an organisation working in the country to develop the conditions of transgender people says that rejection begins from the family. In most cases, transgender people are not permitted to inherit property from their parents. He also adds, "even if they buy property of their own, the sellers often dupe them and do not hand over land possession. They cannot seek arbitration as lawyers generally decline to fight their cases; and

THE WOES OF HOMELESSNESS

ANANTA YUSUF

PHOTOS: ANISUR RAHMAN



even after offering a hefty amount as if we are destined to live and die in this filth" bemoans Nishita, pointing at a stream of foul-smelling sewage running right under the slum.

Just like Nishita, transgender people in Bangladesh are born, grow up and die without any social recognition and support. Nishita's family abandoned her when they realised she is not a male child.

influential persons of the society exploit this social aberration to its fullest extent."

Landlords also refuse to rent out flats to transgender people as they are considered to be 'bad influence' and 'uncomfortable elements' for neighbours. Some people also think that transgender people transmit diseases just by being. There is a tendency to avoid them in the everyday life.

The government's decision to recognise

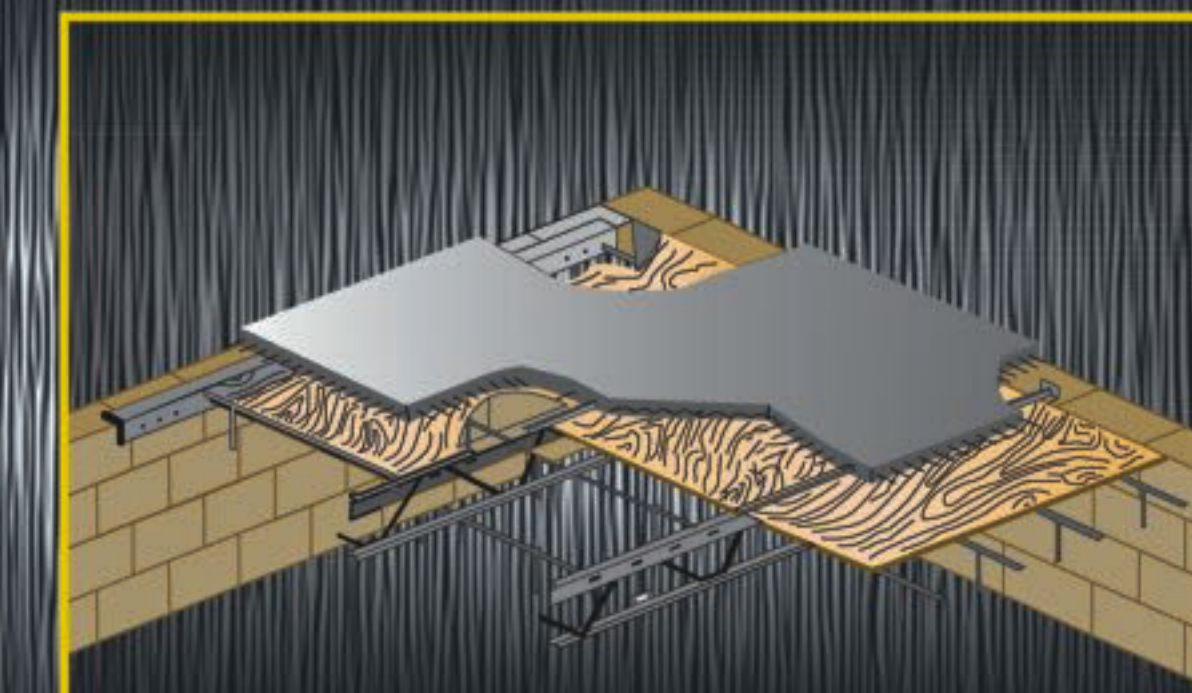
transgender people as a part of the third gender is indeed a remarkable achievement. Sadly, they still remain unacceptable to the society and suffer from lack of access to proper housing facilities. The government is yet to provide a sustainable solution to this problem. Now they are recognised as equals to all the citizens of the country, but still lead the lives of nomads, shifting

here and there without any permanent address. It also results in low number of transgender people in national statistics according to which the current number of transgender people in Bangladesh is only 10,000. Shale Ahmed believes the number is actually ten times higher; a large number of transgender people remain uncounted as they have to live in the darkest corners of cities.



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