Boundless prospect of hilsa

Hilsa, a fish that has emotional with the Bengali community living across the world, is engaged with our life, literature and culture. The taste and smell of hilsa fascinate us in many ways. I was born on the bank of Meghna river in Chandpur. It is said that the home of hilsa is Chandpur. Since my childhood, I have such a deep connection with hilsa. I have gone to the deep Meghna river many times on fishermen's boat to see how they catch the fish. I heard the history of the old Hilsa Ghat in Chandpur, which is 400 to 500 years old. There were direct launches from Kolkata. I have seen hilsa in the ghat since I was a boy. The season of hilsa means a festival to me, to the Bengalis.

Silver crop hilsa carries the identity of Bangladesh. I read in the newspaper a few days back, which quoted a research that mentioned hilsa is the only fish in the world, whose religious, social and sociocultural value is over two and a half thousand crore taka (About USD 259 million). Hilsa can become an even powerful sector of our economy.

Various initiatives are being taken to increase the production of hilsa and to protect it. Among them, all kinds of fishing are prohibited during the spawning season of hilsa in the river for 22 days, starting from



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Shykh Seraj at old Hilsa Ghat in Chandpur.

October 14. There are also two off-

seasons for catching fish. Sometimes there is strict monitoring, sometimes there is no sign of it. I have talked to the fishermen many times. They complained that many of the real fishermen did not get government benefits. Again, in the off-season of hilsa, many amateurs are enjoying the government benefits illegally. The project titled 'Development and Management of Hilsa Resources' worth Tk 248.27 crore (USD 29.30 million) was approved at the ECNEC meeting on September 22 to increase the production of hilsa. I have learned from various news sources that the project will increase the production of mother hilsa and jatka (hilsa fry) conservation through implementation of fisheries conservation act and sanctuary management, ensuring alternative employment for 30,000 fisher families, creating awareness on distribution of 10,000 legal nets

and conservation of mother hilsa

and jatka. Undoubtedly, it's a timely

initiative. A mother hilsa has 10 lakh (one million) eggs. Killing a mother hilsa means destroying 10 lakh hilsa fishes. Hilsa, smaller than 10 inches is considered as jatka and catching them is banned. As a conscious and responsible citizen of the republic, one should refrain himself from buying jatka no matter what the price is. In 2019, I visited Hilsa Research Centre in Chandpur. At that time I spoke in detail to the then Principal Scientific Officer Md Anisur Rahman. He said that the production of hilsa has increased due to improved hilsa management strategies. He said that till the year 2000, the production of hilsa was at best 1,50,000 tonnes a year. In 2010, the production of hilsa went up to 3,12,000 tonnes. Last year, economic aspect of hilsa.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Directorate General of Drug Administration

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212

Invitation for Tender (National)

the production went further up to 5,33,000 tonnes. This is the result of maintaining the right production method and conservation strategy.

According to the Department of Fisheries, the production of hilsa is increasing at a rate of around 10 percent every year in Bangladesh. Hilsa production has increased by 66 percent in the last nine years. Hilsa of Bangladesh has already taken a permanent place in the international arena. This recognition as a geographical indicator or GI product is one of the far-reaching cultural achievements of Bangladesh. Hilsa is now Bangladesh's product.

Hilsa is a sea fish. At some point in its life cycle, it leaves the salty water and finds the new abode in the freshwater. It's a diversified fish. From May 20 to July 23, all kinds of fishing is not allowed in the sea. This time is also very important. However, at that very period, big Indian trawlers enter our waters and catch hilsa from the sea. As a result, the aim in which we are refraining from catching hilsa, gets undermined, says the fishers.

In 2019, I went to Ocean University in Qingdao, China, to learn about their research on the fisheries. I discussed with Professor Chun Leo, a fisheries researcher, about the conservation, research and other issues related to fishing at seas. He said that if a safe environment and pathway from the sea to the rivers for hilsa could be created, its production will increase even more. Professor Chun Leo also suggested that the maritime boundaries of Bangladesh, India and Myanmar are very significant in creating this safety net for hilsa to grow more; hence a united effort from these countries would ensure a far better outcome, in regards to the environmental and

PHOTO: HRIDOYE MATI O MANUSH

The contribution of hilsa to our culture and economy is undeniable. Hilsa accounts for 11 percent of the annual fish production in Bangladesh. Seventy-five percent of the world's total hilsa production comes from Bangladesh. Apart from Bangladesh, several other countries including India, Pakistan and Myanmar produce hilsa. About 35 lakh (3.5 million) people of the country are directly or indirectly involved in hilsa fish industry. Multifaceted measures are required to further enhance the protection, expansion and economic potential of hilsa industry. In particular, navigability is a must and rivers must be sheltered from pollution.

To keep the production of hilsa, a sustainable and effective decision has to be taken in the light of more advanced research, regarding production and netting the fish from both sea and rivers. It's significant when we're looking forward to prospering in blue economy and working steadily on 100-year delta plan. În particular, it is necessary to explore the zones of the sea where hilsa roams most. No trawler zone should be ensured at the hilsa roaming areas. Hilsa production also depends a lot on the climate. The context of climate change needs to be brought to the fore in all research and planning. If all of these come into reality, we can say we are looking at even wider and brighter future of hilsa production in Bangladesh, which will surely take us to an unimaginable field of prosperity.

Mongla female crab farmers struggling to survive

Suspension of crab export to China has left them in utter despair

Nilima Jahan

The time of the year that Priyanka Biswas usually waits with the bated breath - crab harvesting season - turned her down this year instead, pushing her towards the brink of nervous breakdown.

After incurring huge losses during the previous season this year, the 21-one-yearold crab farmer from Sonaitola union of Mongla in the coastal district of Bagerhat and her husband are expecting to make good money from export during the time but they are yet to get any green signal from

The couple are in utter despair as their crabs remain unsold and left to die.

"These crabs will die if those remain unsold for another one or two months. We have incurred a huge loss after the suspension of crab export in February due to the deadly outbreak of novel coronavirus. Our earnings fell drastically and it will be a double blow if we cannot sell those this time," said frustrated Priyanka.

After starting crab cultivation in a small pond seven years back, Priyanka learnt the scientific method of farming crab from Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) in 2014. She and her husband then took a lease of 28 bighas of pond, with a yearly instalment of Tk 3.50 lakh for farming female crabs.

And the profit was quite good - around Tk 7 lakh per year. The crabs are being imported to livemarkets of China, other South Asian countries and frozen markets of Europe. But things took a turn for the worse after the detection of Covid-19 in the country as Priyanka could sell only 25 percent of the crabs to Chinese buyers in Dhaka.

"Within two months (March-April), all the remaining crabs died in unsold condition. It was a loss of more than Tk 1.5 lakh. We released baby crabs worth around Tk 1.80 lakh in our ponds in January," she

She could not sell those locally as there was little demand in the market. One kg of crab was sold at Tk 200 while it was sold at Tk 2,200 to the buyers before the coronavirus outbreak.

Priyanka added that two months ago they were told by crab buyers in the local market that the export would resume after Eid-ul-Azha, and they again released baby crabs in their pond spending Tk 50,000. Those crabs were ready for harvesting in 40 days of release. But she did not get any response from the buyers.

"I don't know how we would pay the money to the land owner this year and when will everything go back to normal,"

she said.

Like Priyanka, suspension of crab export to virus-stricken China has left 358 female crab sellers in Mongla struggling to survive, said Md Shafiqur Rahman, project lead, women and youth entrepreneurship and employability at VSO Bangladesh.

He added that although they tried to earn by farming fish, those could not help much. Because, they get quick returns from crabs as those could be harvested in 40 days. But other fish require six months to

Shafiqur said an overwhelming majority of these women once worked as day labourers at others' farms, before the project started.

"But, with their sound knowledge and our assistance, every one of them brought a change in their lives in the past years, in terms of financial solvency and decision making, asset development, and a better lifestyle," he said.

"But currently, all are struggling as their savings dried up amid a fall-off in the demand of crab," he said.

Although Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on April 12 announced a stimulus package of Tk 3,000 crore to give financial assistance to small and medium farmers to help them face the fallout of Covid-19, most of the female crab farmers are unaware of such

Hasan Ahmed Chowdhury, deputy (finance and planning), director department of fisheries, agreed that most of the farmers are not aware of how they can avail the money.

"The money from the stimulus package is being disbursed via the state-owned banks. At first, the concerned farmers, who need the money, should inform the upazila fisheries officer about his fallout due to the pandemic. Then the officer will visit his/ . her farm and receive his/her application,'

"We have a committee to select the beneficiaries in every upazila. If the committee has no objection, the loan is disbursed in accordance with the procedure of the banks," he added.

Sources at the finance ministry said that the progress of disbursement of the fund is slow. Last month, Bangladesh Bank last month extended the timeframe of disbursement.

As of August 31, the total disbursed amount was Tk 286 crore.

Noted agriculture activist Rezaul Karim Siddiqui said as the government announced it to help the farmers, there must be adequate campaigns so that these badly affected farmers can avail the support.



বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটি সচিবালয়

প্রধান কার্যালয়

মতিঝিল, ঢাকা-১০০০ বাংলাদেশ।



১৫ আশ্বিন ১৪২৭ তারিখ ঃ ৩০ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২০

বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং-১০৬/২০২০

রূপালী ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এ 'অফিসার' এর ৭৩৬টি পদে (২০১৬ সাল ভিত্তিক) নিয়োগের লক্ষ্যে প্রাথমিকভাবে নির্বাচিত প্রার্থীদের তালিকা ।

ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটি সচিবালয়ের তত্ত্বাবধানে রূপালী ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এ 'অফিসার' পদে নিয়োগের লক্ষ্যে প্রাথমিকভাবে নির্বাচিত প্রার্থীদের তালিকা নিম্নে উল্লেখ করা হলোঃ

- নিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত পরবর্তী সকল কার্যক্রম রূপালী ব্যাংক লিমিটেড কর্তৃক সম্পাদিত হবে।
- প্রকাশিত ফলাফলে যে কোনো প্রকার সংশোধনের অধিকার বিএসসিএস সংরক্ষণ করে।

ডিসিপি: ৪৮/২০২০-২৫৮৬ তারিখ : ০১/১০/২০২০

ব্যাংকিং ও আর্থিক সেবা পেতে হয়রানির শিকার হলে কিংবা কোনো অভিযোগ থাকলে ১৬২৩৬ নম্বরে ফোন করুন।

স্বাক্ষরিত/-(আরিফ হোসেন খান) মহাব্যবস্থাপক ও

সদস্য-সচিব, বিএসসি



Mohakhali, Dhaka