Money or no money, crisis persists



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then it's not there anymore. The same can be seen in the case of the US dollar as well. According to the government, there is no shortage of money. The central bank has enough taka, too. And any talk of a dollar crisis is made out to seem absolutely absurd.

However, this plainly contradicts what is being reported in the media. The Rampal Power Station's production had to be shut down within 27 days of its inception, thanks to depletion of imported coal reserves. Due to a shortage of greenbacks, we could not open LCs and import coal from Indonesia. Once the crisis is over, LCs will be opened, coal will be brought in and production will resume. However, during this unproductive period, the power plant will still get its share of "capacity charges." Now the question is, if there is no dollar crisis, then why could we not import coal? Why did we end up in the same capacity charge trap? Did we learn nothing from having to pay the hefty capacity charges attached to the rental and quick rental initiatives?

If there was enough money in the banks, why did Bangladesh Bank lend to Islami Bank at an interest rate of nine percent?

The government is taking out a USD 4.5 billion loan from the IMF, which is roughly equivalent to Tk 48,000 crore. The loan comes with a lot of conditions, and the government is being forced to let go of its longstanding policy of publishing an inflated reserve. Our experts have long been saying that we cannot include the "already spent" USD 8.1 billion in the reserve calculation, but the government paid them no heed. But now, it has forfeited to the IMF's conditions. The government has even taking actions that worsen the

We are told that taka is available, and could harm citizens, such as reducing the amount of subsidies. Accordingly, the price of electricity has already been increased. The state minister for power and energy has announced, henceforth, that the price will be "adjusted" each month. It needs to be said that, in the government's dictionary, "adjustment" means increasing the price.

However, in principle, adjustment means that local market prices will have to be adjusted according to the ups and downs in the international market. Thanks to the Russia-Ukraine war, the price of oil crossed USD 90 per barrel. But now that it has decreased to USD 79 to 85 per barrel, the price of oil in the local market does not reflect this.

About four to five crore people

The current government started its tenure with Tk 22,000 crore of defaulted loans in **2009.** Now. this has increased to Tk 1,34,000 crore. This would amount to Tk 3,00,000 to 4,00,000 crore if we include lawsuits and abandonments.

in Bangladesh are destitute. And though the government's ministers and leaders acknowledge this fact, they are still not refraining from accepted some of the conditions that sufferings of the poor, thanks in part

to the conditions set by the IMF. Now they are inching towards increasing gas prices. Eventually, oil, water and fertiliser prices will also increase, and electricity prices will be increased again, too. Consequently, the prices of all kinds of essentials such as rice, lentils, vegetables, meat and fish

will skyrocket to follow. But the income of these four to five crore people will not increase, and nor will that of the lower-middle, middle and upper-middle classes. Instead, they are likely to get downgraded to a lower class. As ever, the poor will get poorer and the rich will get richer.

will increase. Household fuel prices

will definitely rise, and rent will rise

alongside them. Transportation,

agricultural and educational costs

A recent study by Oxfam reveals, among the world's newly created USD 42 trillion wealth, 67 percent is held by the richest one percent. There is no such study of Bangladesh's situation, but it is quite likely that our truth may be even more heartbreaking than the global picture.

The government keeps on

reiterating that everything was going

fine until the Russia-Ukraine war,

which caused the current crisis. But how accurate is this? Undoubtedly, the Russia-Ukraine war has created a global crisis, the heat of which is being felt by Bangladesh, too. However, this war is not the only factor behind Bangladesh's economic

crisis. It may not even be "one of the reasons," either. The main reason behind the current national crisis is mismanagement and the adaptation of incorrect policies. Hence, even if a war hadn't broken out in Europe, doom was imminent for Bangladesh. For example, the current government started its tenure with Tk 22,000 crore of defaulted loans in

2009. Now, this has increased to Tk

1,34,000 crore. This would amount to

include lawsuits and abandonments. This has nothing to do with the ongoing war. Rather, it portrays the government's lax attitude towards the misdeeds of loan defaulters.

The cost and timeline of almost every project, including megaprojects, have been extended, and each project has been marred by corruption. Rampant money laundering persists, and yet the government doesn't take any action, nor does it acknowledge it as a problem. Only now are we seeing news of people who have laundered money, amassed wealth, and bought properties in Dubai-London-New York-Begum Para coming to light. The government keeps mum regarding these revelations, which is noteworthy.

The power sector's corruption and anomalies, and the burden of high capacity charges, caused the economy

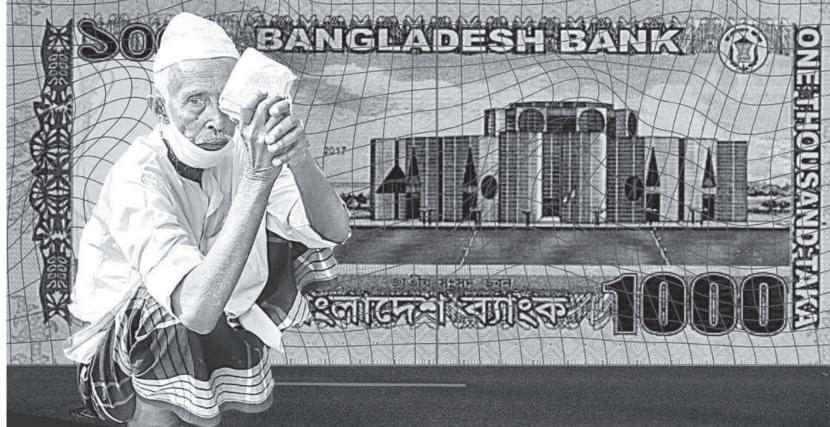
Tk 3,00,000 to 4,00,000 crore if we to stumble. Now, all the large power plants will come into operation, and along with them, we will also get more expensive, imported electricity. Here, too, we will be entrapped by capacity charges. Diesel-based 1000MW electricity production may be on hold, but we will have more supply against the demand - at least on paper.

> The risk of a global recession is looming high upon us. And Bangladesh will not be spared. The IMF loan may give the government temporary respite, but the common people will have to endure more suffering. With the upcoming general election, political unrest is likely to break out. Locals and foreigners will have their eyes glued to events pertaining to politics.

> Meanwhile, massive capacity charges

will persist.

Meanwhile, who will address and alleviate the everyday tribulations of the common people?



VISUAL: TEENI AND TUNI

Walk to be free



writes from Ottawa, Canada

AMITAVA KAR

We spend our time now staring into screens and smartphones – for work, entertainment, and news. When, for and listen to songs or a podcast. To fritter away the otherwise unbearable time, it seems our eyes must always be focused on something else.

We seldom spend a minute of our waking hours without input somebody else's thoughts flooding our own. What is it about our own thoughts that are so awful that we cannot spend a minute alone with them? There is only one way to find out. Unplug and go outside.

Walk if you feel up to it, and especially if you don't. You might lose weight, have lower blood sugar levels, gain fitness, feel more alive, and even enjoy nature's best antidepressant endorphins. But that is not why you

What walking really is, is a way to leave behind this digital dystopia and its constant notifications, if only for a little while and a few miles. Laptop screens or Bluetooth earbuds are not built into our system when we are born. When we turn off these firehoses of input, when we move with nothing in our ears but air, we return step by step to what we were meant to do and meant to be.

A long walk, French author Frédéric Gros suggests, allows us to commune with the Transcendent. "All truly great thoughts are conceived while walking," said Nietzsche, who wandered the mountainside to write. Rousseau took saunters through his town in order to think. Nerval, the French poet, perambulated up and down the streets of Paris to cure his melancholy. And Kant, the German thinker, marched through his hometown everyday at the same time to escape the compulsion of thought.

In 1854, American philosopher

day "without acquiring some rust." the rabbit holes that are our computer He was amazed at the power of endurance of his neighbours, who confined themselves to their homes whatever reasons we cannot look at and offices the whole day for months a screen, we put on our headphones on end. Later, Thoreau's idea of "civil disobedience" as a form of nonviolent protest influenced the spiritual and political thoughts of Tolstoy, Gandhi, and Martin Luther King Jr.

Speaking of protest, I could not recall a single incident in recent history where change came quietly while people sat comfortably in their homes and workplaces. Morality is like water – it flows from the top down. When morality has to rise from the bottom up, and people have to take to the streets – in masses and on foot –, we call it a revolution.

Sometimes, it is just one person

making a statement. Muhammad Dulara sells lowcost clothes out of a cycle van in Mohammadpur. He provides for a family of four dogs in addition to his own family. Why and how does he do it? "They cannot talk. If I don't help them, who will?" he says, mixing Bangla and Urdu.

"I work seven days a week to support them," he continues. Underneath the van, the puppies, named Lalu and Sadhu, sleep without a care in the world while their parents patrol the streets nearby. They look agile, amiable, and alert.

I would not have met Dulara had I not been walking that afternoon. In a way, he is Superman. Not the Hollywood character who wears his underwear inside out, but Nietzsche's "Übermensch," one who strikes off conventional social values to create his own. Dulara cannot walk on water, nor can he fly. But he can hand life over to four animals who have become his children. To paraphrase Tagore, he comes with the message that "God is not yet discouraged of man.'

The streets have many more Henry David Thoreau said he could stories. I saw workers of the city not stay in his house for a single corporations tirelessly sweeping

streets and lanes every day at dawn and in the evenings. Unfortunately, within minutes, they become dirty again. Now contrast that with the Japanese spectators who, during the FIFA World Cup in Qatar last year, collected garbage from the stadium before handing it to smiling stadium workers on their way out.

Yes, dustbins are few and far between, the city is overcrowded, decentralisation is the need of the hour, and the overall quality of services is disappointing – all that is

What seems to be missing is personal responsibility. Taking responsibility is not about accepting blame for our difficult circumstances. It is simply about recognising the part we can play in improving them, whatever their cause. It is an expression of a belief that we as individuals can wield greater degrees of authorship over our lives and by extension our conditions. This is not merely a fanciful thought. It was an argument put forward in one of the Reith Lectures organised by the BBC late last year.

Recently, India's Rahul Gandhi. following the footsteps of men much greater than him, launched a cross-country march, hoping to connect with people and unite them against hate and division. He has reportedly been walking more than 30 kilometres a day, getting up as early as 4am in the morning.

Of course, not everyone can walk. Temperament and, above all, age, have a good deal to do with it. As we grow older, our ability to sit still and practice indoor activities increases. Eventually, we leave the room feet first, hoping only to be remembered in our children's heads. Their walking begins and ours ends.

An invitation to walk, dispensed from a dispassionate distance by someone who has never lived it, rings hollow and smug. That is not the case here. But where are we supposed to walk when a well-made pavement is a dream in our city? Well, where there is a will...

We are built to walk. It is probably the most fundamental and democratic of all human activities. prior experience, relevant education, or strategic planning is required. Only a willingness to set foot outdoors. We must ourselves be well before we can ensure the wellbeing of society.

GD-90

The only way out is all in.

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার জেলা ও দায়রা জজ আদালত নিলাম কমিটির কার্যালয়

স্মারক নং- ১৬

তারিখঃ ১৮ জানুয়ারী ২০২৩খ্রিঃ

(তানভীর রহমান)¹

নিলাম কমিটি

সিনিয়র সহকারী জজ

ভোলা সদর, ভোলা।

টেলিফোন নম্বর-০৪৯১৬১৭৫৪

"নিলাম বিজ্ঞপ্তি"

ক্রমিক নম্বর	নাম	বিবরণ
০১ নরম	প্রতিষ্ঠান/সংস্থার নাম	জেলা ও দায়রা জজ আদালত,ভোলা
०२	আহবানকারী বিভাগের নাম	নেজারত বিভাগ, জেলা ও দায়রা জজ আদালত,ভোলা
00	নিলাম পদ্ধতি	উনুক্ত
08	।नगाम गमाञ	সিভিউশ মূশ্যঃ
08	'ক' তফসিলের জন্য ৪,০০০/-(চার হাজার) টাকা এবং 'খ' তফসিলের জন্য ১,৫০০/-(এক হাজার পাঁচশত)টাকা । সিডিউল মল্য অফেরৎ যোগ্য।	
00	সিডিউল বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	২২/০২/২০২৩খ্রিঃ (অফিস চলাকালীন সময়)।
08	সিডিউল গ্রহণের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	২৩/০২/২০২৩খ্রিঃ (অফিস চলাকালীন সময়)।
09	নিলাম ডাকার তারিখ ও সময়	২৮/০২/২০২৩খ্রিঃ বিকাল ৪ ঃ৩০ ঘটিকা।
ob	নিলাম	যোগ্য মালামালের বিবরণঃ
	'ক' তফসিলভুক্ত মালামালের বিবরণ -১। শাড়ী (সাটন সিন্ধ, বেলগাম কাতান, নরমাল জর্জেট সিন্ধ, বিনয় জর্জেট, কারচুপি জর্জেট,নেট টিস্ট্, পোর্ট জর্জেট, বেনারসি কাতান লতা, বেনারসি কাতান স্টোন, বেনারসি কাতান, বেনারসি কাতান, বেনারসি নরমাল, এমপি কটন, কানজিবরম, টিস্টু কারচুপি, গিসা সিন্ধ), ২। বিনয় খ্রিপিস(সাটন কাজ),৩। সাটন খ্রিপিচ, খ্রিপিচ (এমব্রোয়ডারী), ৪। লেছেঙ্গা = সর্ব মোট ২৫,৮৬২ পিচ। 'খ' তফসিলভুক্ত মালামালের বিবরণ-০১(একটি) ইঞ্জিন চালিত ট্রলার এবং ট্রলিং নেট ২,০০০ মিটার।	
ର	নিলামে অংশগ্রহণকারী ব্যক্তি/প্রতিষ্ঠানের যোগ্যতাঃ	
	১। আগ্রহী ক্রেতা বা প্রতিষ্ঠানের হালনাগাদ ট্রেড লাইসেন্স,আয়কর সনদ,ভ্যাট নিবন্ধন,জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র (সত্যায়িত কপি) এবং ব্যাংক স্বচ্ছলতার সনদ থাকতে হবে। ২। সিকিউরিটি হিসেবে ভিত্তি মূল্যের ০৫% জমা দিতে হবে (ফেরৎ যোগ্য)। ৩। ন্যূনতম ০৩(তিন) বছর সংশ্লিষ্ট ক্ষেত্রে সুনামের সাথে ব্যবসায়-বাণিজ্য পরিচালনার অভিজ্ঞতা থাকতে হবে এবং বিগত ০৩(তিন) বছরের অভিট রিপোর্ট দাখিল করতে হবে।	
	এবং বিগত ০৩(তিন) বছরের আডট রিপোট	দাখিল করতে হবে। বিশেষ শর্তাবদীঃ
20	১। জেলা জজ আদালত, ভোলা এর নেজারত বিভাগ হতে সিডিউল বিক্রয় হবে এবং সেখানে রক্ষিত বাক্সে ও জমা প্রদান করতে হবে। ২। নিলামে অংশগ্রহনকারী ব্যক্তি/প্রতিষ্ঠানের আবেদনপত্র সরাসরি জমা প্রদান করতে হবে। (ভাক্রয়োগ বা করিয়ারে কোন আবেদন গ্রহন করা হবে না)।	
	ত। সীল মোহরকৃত খামের উপর প্রেরক ও প্রাপকের নাম ও পূর্ণ ঠিকানা লিখতে হবে। ৪। সর্বোচ্চ নিলাম দরদাতাকে বিক্রয় আদেশ প্রাপ্তির ০৭ (সাত) দিনের মধ্যে নিলাম মূল্য এবং নিলাম মূল্যে উপর সরকার কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত হারে আয়কর ও ভ্যাট জেলা ও দায়রা জজ আদালতের হিসাব বিভাগে জম	
	উপর সরকার কতৃক নিবারিত থারে আর্থির ও তাত জোনা ও পাররা এতা আনাগতের বিদান বিভিন্ন বিভাগে এব প্রদান করতে হবে। ৫। কেবলমাত্র নিলামে অংশ গ্রহনকারী ব্যক্তি/প্রতিষ্ঠান নিলামে অংশ গ্রহণের শেষ তারিখের পূর্ব দিন পর্য অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে সংশ্রিষ্ট দগুরে যোগাযোগ করে নিলামে বিক্রয়যোগ্য মালামাল পরিদর্শন করতে	
j.	ক্রিকার ভিত্তার চারের হিসেবে গণা হবে।	তিরেকে যে কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করেন এব পরিবর্তন হলে পরবর্তীতে তা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে জানানো হবে।
- 11	নিলাম্থোগ্য মালামাল অপসারণের সময়সীমা	কার্যাদেশ প্রদানের তারিখ হতে ০৭(সাত) দিন।
22	निर्धाप्रदिशिष्ठ मानामान व्ययनायर ये यसप्रवासा	41410-11-4-110-11 - 110-1 - 120-0 1(110) 1