

We need literature for all people, in all languages



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In Bangladesh, visually challenged people have little access to the rich world of literature, an exclusion that limits their ability to experience the joy of storytelling. To counter this, Sparsha Braille Foundation has taken an admirable step: they are publishing books in Braille to break this barrier. This initiative, which has seen the publication of around 150 Braille books already, is indeed commendable. But the question remains: why are more publishers not stepping up like this? Why should the visually challenged readers—termed “sight winners” by Sparsha—be deprived of the magical world of literature?

Sparsha’s slogan resonates deeply, ‘Humans are not blind due to lack of vision; humans are blind because of lack of wisdom.’ Will we remain blind to the need for inclusiveness in literature? If we truly believe in a just and equitable society, we must ensure that literature belongs to everyone, regardless of disability or language.

How long will it take for us to understand that they should be able to read books beyond textbooks?

Nazia Jabeen, Sparsha’s chief entrepreneur, has been championing the cause for 16 years. “Every book should be published in print, Braille, and audio,” she insists. Yet, despite this plea, the country’s publishing industry has so far been largely non-responsive. Publishers must recognise their responsibility to reach all readers. Thousands of books are published

every year. If each publisher publishes at least one book in Braille, then visually challenged people will be able to enjoy more literature.

Exclusion of people with disabilities from literature, entertainment, and sports is still concerning in Bangladesh, reflecting that we are still not thoughtful enough about enhancing the quality of life of the disadvantaged. This realisation struck me powerfully when I visited the Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show in Australia and encountered a garden named “Through the Keyhole.” This garden, designed by James Dawson, was created for the visually



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FILE PHOTO: PRABIR DAS

remarkable things are possible.

This need for inclusivity extends beyond disability. It also encompasses linguistic diversity. Literature is a vessel for culture, identity, and heritage. Yet in Bangladesh, the literary landscape still remains overwhelmingly dominated by Bangla. According to the book *Bangladesher Nanan Bhasha (Different Languages of Bangladesh)*, by Justice Muhammad Habibur Rahman, at least 37 languages are spoken across the country. He presented the alphabets of various languages, including Kokborok, Khasi, Garo, Chak, Chakma, Tanchangya, Bom, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Marma, Mro, Rakhine, and Santal. There are also poems written in those languages and their Bangla translations. The languages are arranged in alphabetical order in the index, showing the equal importance of all languages. According to the author, “February 21 speaks of all languages—that belief is the motivation and

inspiration of this book.”

Languages of Indigenous groups carry centuries of stories, songs, and traditions. How often do we see their literature in print? How many of these works are translated into Bangla, allowing a wider audience to appreciate them? The answer is dishearteningly few.

Sanjeeb Drong, general secretary at the Bangladesh Adivasi Forum, reminds us of the gravity of this crisis, “Language survives in literature. When a language loses its literary presence, it is at the risk of disappearing altogether. Already, 14 languages in Bangladesh are on the brink of extinction.”

Recently, I came across a book featuring Mro fairy tales with Bangla translations. The experience was eye-opening. The simplicity of the storytelling, layered with profound meaning, was a stark reminder of what we stand to lose without efforts to preserve and promote Indigenous literature—we are

Driving Bangladesh Bank’s low-cost green refinance schemes



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Clean energy solutions require a significant commitment of capital from the private sector. Bangladesh Bank’s low-cost green refinance schemes, offered at interest rates of up to five percent, can enable the private sector to channel this capital towards clean energy projects. These low-cost schemes increase the viability of clean energy projects as opposed to loans offered at market rates. However, information asymmetry, lack of awareness and lengthy disbursement processes prevent the proper utilisation of these schemes.

With the Bangladesh government mulling a hike in gas prices and industries reeling from previous energy price spikes, the latter would need to utilise low-cost green refinancing schemes for clean energy projects to offset increasing costs. This would necessitate addressing prevailing barriers.

The government may raise gas tariffs for industrial processes and captive power generation by 151 percent and 145 percent, respectively, owing to expensive liquefied natural gas imports. New industrial and captive connections will have to pay Tk 75.72 per cubic metre across the board, while currently they pay Tk 30 per cubic metre for industrial processes and Tk 30.75 per cubic metre for captive power. If approved, existing industries will pay the revised tariff for consuming gas beyond the sanctioned loads, while new industries will pay the revised tariff for total consumption. Moreover, the persistent revenue shortfall in the power sector may compel the government to raise power tariffs.

Burdened by the challenge of rising costs while trying to remain competitive in the market, operational industries will shift their focus to energy efficiency and rooftop solar. Besides, new industries will consider a “whole-system design” approach to minimise their energy consumption by installing the most efficient technologies and harnessing natural light.

As higher energy tariffs send a strong signal for the rapid implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures, the demand for low-cost green finance will soar in the country.

Bangladesh Bank launched a refinancing scheme for green products

in 2009, initially known as the green refinance scheme for solar energy, biogas and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), with a modest funding size of Tk 200 crore. Later on, it enlarged the funding base to Tk 1000 crore and fixed the highest interest rate at five percent down from the previous 10 percent. It widened the ambit of eligible projects, including energy efficiency, green building, green industry and different renewable energy technologies.

The central bank also offers a low-cost Green Transformation Fund (GTF) of Tk 5,000 crore, which export and manufacturing oriented industries can obtain at up to five percent interest for green projects. The refinancing scheme for Islamic banks and financial institutions of Tk 125 crore is also suitable for clean energy projects.

However, data shows that between January 2018 and September 2024, entrepreneurs had a tepid response to green refinance schemes. The highest

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disbursement rate of the refinance scheme for green products reached 41.6 percent during the first three quarters of 2024 while the GTF’s disbursement rate was only 19.05 percent. The refinancing scheme for Islamic banks and financial institutions registered zero disbursements during January 2022-September 2024.

Given the funding sizes of Tk 1000 crore and Tk 5000 crore, respectively, the refinance scheme for green products and

GTF can serve the growing need for clean energy projects, excluding grid-scale renewable energy plants. As the interest rate on traditional loans in the country is around 14-15 percent, these two schemes offering green finance at 5 percent interest are highly lucrative.

Accelerating the flow of green finance There is information asymmetry among industries that refinance schemes

Solar and Renewable Energy Association (BSREA) can publish periodicals with updated terms and conditions of green refinance schemes for its members and stakeholders.

With the utilisation rates of green funds remaining stubbornly low, Bangladesh Bank can evaluate the scope of prefinancing green projects. Together with financial institutions, it can assess



FILE VISUAL: COLLECTED

are costly, and the loan tenure is not appropriate for clean energy projects. They find the central bank’s refinancing process lengthy, with a requirement for many documents. Industries have other concerns too. They first apply to financial institutions for loans at market rates and then financial institutions proceed to Bangladesh Bank for refinance schemes. If the central bank does not approve applications for refinance schemes, industries would need to bear the high interest rates that may render their projects unviable. Additionally, capacity development of financial institutions is necessary to accelerate the flow of green refinancing schemes.

The central bank should periodically organise awareness-raising events for major stakeholders to address their concerns by ensuring that the interest rate for clean energy projects is up to five percent with a flexible loan tenure (up to 10 years). It should also debunk misinformation regarding the documents and lengthy process.

The Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA)—the nodal agency responsible for advancing clean energy in Bangladesh—should bridge the information gap that affects the use of low-cost green funds. The Bangladesh

project proposals at an early stage and eliminate any uncertainty industries experience with the schemes.

Financial institutions should have sufficient capacity to understand different clean energy projects as financing a new industry and financing an old industry for retrofitting with energy-efficient equipment requires different appraisal processes. The latter necessitates an understanding of energy audit reports and making decisions based on energy-saving potential. Similarly, bankers should know the net-metering guidelines for rooftop solar.

Bangladesh Bank, SREDA and BSREA can work together to strengthen the capacity of bankers for clean energy project evaluation and financing. This capacity development should include ways of comparing different technologies, their energy-saving potential and quantifying their financial returns.

Soaring energy and power costs are expected to drive the demand for green finance at a faster rate than before. This demand, if met by optimally utilising existing schemes, will deliver double dividends. Not only can industries reduce their energy bills, but the country will also save money, which otherwise would be spent on fossil fuel imports.

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Bit of change
- 5 Derision
- 10 Protons’ places
- 12 Camp craft
- 13 Betray
- 14 Game setting
- 15 Quarterback Manning
- 16 Resistance unit
- 18 Plopped down
- 19 Muralist Diego
- 21 Actor O’Shea
- 22 Vouched for
- 24 Kind of kitchen
- 25 Put right
- 29 Phone message
- 30 Charge for cash
- 32 Much of N. Amer.
- 33 French article
- 34 Phoned copy
- 35 Support staff
- 37 Bring to bear
- 39 Loosen, as laces
- 40 Saltpeter
- 41 Sports figures

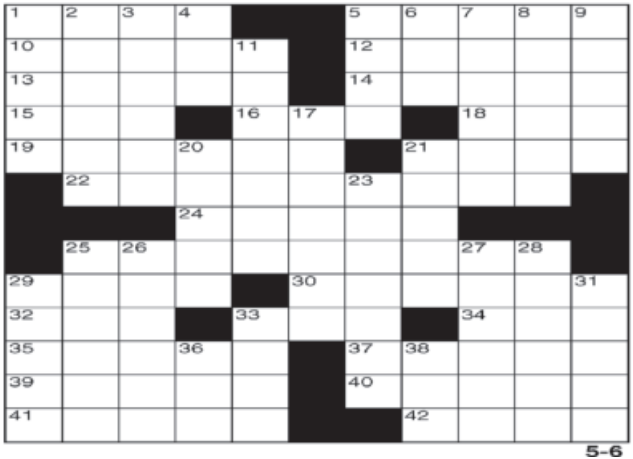
42 Designer Wang

DOWN

- 1 Bold one
- 2 Stressed type
- 3 Whodunit element
- 4 Moody music
- 5 Con man’s con
- 6 Lot sight
- 7 Infant outfit
- 8 Jimmy’s successor
- 9 “Swell”
- 11 Express disdain for
- 17 From Port-au-Prince
- 20 Put up
- 21 Half note
- 23 Age for a quinceañera
- 25 Take offense at
- 26 Track bet
- 27 Decadent
- 28 More precious
- 29 Ballet costumes
- 31 Spare
- 33 Calls on
- 36 Popular song
- 38 Twice VII

CORRIGENDUM

On the print edition of *The Daily Star* on February 20, 2025, we mistakenly published the wrong set of clues for the Crossword puzzle. We apologise for this error. Today, the puzzle is published with the right set of clues.



5-6

WEDNESDAY’S ANSWERS

A	M	B	E	R		B	A	B	A	R
N	A	I	V	E		E	L	U	D	E
A	L	T	E	R		L	A	T	H	E
L	A	T	E	R		A	W	A	I	T
O	W	E		N	A	T		I	E	R
G	I	R	L		G	E	N	R	E	
	E	E	L		D	O	C			
	S	N	O	U	T		H	O	W	L
A	C	E		T	A	M		O	H	O
V	A	M	P	I	R	E		K	I	N
A	R	I	E	S		S	E	I	N	E
S	C	E	N	T		A	R	E	E	L
T	E	S	T	S		S	A	S	S	Y

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