She is about 15 or 16 years old. Her husband threw acid on her young, open face because she could not fulfill his dower demands. She has lost the sight of one eye. She says she does not want anything from life except a job. She says: "A man's love is like a drop of water falling off a leaf. It is there for a second, and then it is gone." This young woman seeks nothing else from life but to fulfill her basic needs. She has lost all her dreams. She has lost the ability to trust others. Thousands of others suffer like her.

The horrifying stigma of acid violence and the hurt suffered both physically and mentally, creates a situation where loss of trust plays a vital part. This is enhanced when people behave in a negative manner towards the victim. One's familiar surroundings become alien. Everything is frustrating. Life becomes meaningless. Are we, as a society, not responsible for assisting and supporting those who have become depressed and mentally distressed?

This issue of Voice deals specifically with the mental health aspects of acid violence. How acid violence affects the psychological health of an acid victim, what situations such ill health may take and how can the victim be treated in order to over come her depression and mental ill-health in order to regain self confidence and trust in others.

I would like to thank the Psycho-social Unit of the ASF for contributing to this issue. I would also like to thank Dr. M. Mahmudar Rahman and Dr. Selahuddin Quasar Biplow who contributed vital information to this issue, despite their busy schedules. We hope that this issue, and its contents, including a case study contributed by Selma Pervin, will raise the awareness of how acid violence not only creates physical, but also mental trauma. I hope the information contained here also helps other human rights activists in their work.

I am greatly pleased to note that parts of Voice have been reprinted in other magazines. I applaud this effort, since it will help information reach a wider audience and create more awareness. However, we would be grateful if persons who are interested in reprinting any part of Voice, would please mention the source of the information. We invite our readers to send us their valuable comments and views on this issue. Finally, I thank the staff of Voice, who tirelessly strive to put this newsletter together.
Psychological Consequence of Victims of Acid Violence

Dr. M. Mahmudul Rahman
Professor and Chairman, Department of Clinical Psychology, Dhaka University

Acid violence causes not only physical injury to a victim, but also produces server form of psychological damage, to the person. Whenever there is an acid attack on an individual, we all get angry on the attacker and feel sorry for the victim. We then try for legal action against the attacker and medical treatment, followed by economic help to the victim, as a form of rehabilitation programme. The question is, are these the only needs of the acid survivors? Whenever one's body is attacked by acid or any other means, it also does create mark on the mind. As mind gets damaged due to such attack, we need to take care of such wounded mind, along with medical treatment of the body, plus legal action and economic rehabilitation.

Mind is an invisible entity as well as a phenomenon. We can see one's body and try to provide physical treatment. But very few of us can see an injured mind. Some of us can feel the injury of a victim's mind, but we usually can't think how to help or treat such an injured or affected mind. Because of invisible nature of our mind, which plays a vital role behind the scene, we got used to miss the mind issues, and only put priority on the visible matters like medical treatment of the injured body, restoration of the order in society by punishing the criminal, and rehabilitation of the victim by economic emancipation.

What are the mind issues in case of acid attack? Mind issues works in two phases: before the acid attack and after the acid attack. Before the acid attack, we will find two or more groups of minds, are in conflict. One side is potential victim(s) and the other side is potential perpetrator(s). If we can understand the psychological process of the victim(s) and the perpetrator(s) before the acid attack, probably we can reduce a large number of acid attacks by adopting some decisive psychological preventive strategies, to stop occurrences of worst forms of human violence, like acid attack. We are not yet concerned about such psychological preventive strategies against acid attack.

Now let's try to understand the psychological consequences of an acid attack on the mind of the victim. Mind is a fragile entity, and very highly unlikely to remain intact after an acid attack. Common forms of psychological damage after the acid attack to a victim are:

Acute stress, extreme anxiety expressed in the form of fear, server depression expressed in the form of hopelessness, physical pain due to psychological stress, fatigue and lack of initiative due to extreme helplessness, inner conflict and guilt feeling resulting in extreme sense of dislike, sleep disturbance, adjustment problem due to post traumatic stress disorder after the attack. These factors often lead to post traumatic stress disorder after an acid attack, which is an acute psychological condition, characterized by a range of symptoms such as flashbacks, nightmares, and avoidance of situations related to the trauma.

Dissociative disorder (fragmental self) is characterized by a split in the personality, which can lead to a breakdown of one's identity and an inability to remember or experience events. This can make it difficult to maintain relationships and function in daily life.

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Statistics of Last Six Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
<th>Number of persons involved</th>
<th>Medical Support</th>
<th>Legal support</th>
<th>Social Reintegration support</th>
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<td>May-Dec: 1999</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Women 80, Men 23, Children under 18 36, Total 139</td>
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<td>Women 114, Men 39, Children under 18 73, Total 226</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jan-Dec: 2004</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>Women 204, Men 63, Children under 18 76, Total 322</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 2004 Figure are in Brackets.
- The statistics mentioned are those recorded by the ASF.
- Information taken from newspapers, local NGOs, survivors who come directly to ASF and individuals.
- ASF launched in May 1998
- Please mention the source of voice & ASF

When we agree that an acid survivor have psychological problems, question is how to assess the nature and extent of damage done to the person. This requires mental state examination and psychological assessment by appropriate professionals, capable of handling mental illness and mental health problems. After assessment of the mental state and degree of psychological damage done to the acid victim, the task is then to start appropriate intervention strategies on the victim, for the correction, repairing, and healing the wound, within the mind of the victim. Depending on the case, such task is quite difficult one, where a psychiatrist would require for severe cases with psychotic symptoms, and a clinical psychologist would be an appropriate professional for a case suffering from severe psychological problems as mentioned earlier. In Bangladesh we do have psychiatrists, but clinical psychologists are still a "rare species", not yet available in Government Hospitals at district level, which is highly essential. Without the professional support of clinical psychologists and in some cases, the psychiatrists, the mental recovery of an acid victim would be significantly delayed, and the person will have to bear the burden, and face extra sufferings in his/her life. Just simple common sense counselling can't compensate the need for proper mental health care for the acid victims.

Those who have extended their Assistance to the ASF in the last six months

Many individuals and organisations have assisted in the success of the Acid Survivors Foundation throughout the years. The ASF is greatly indebted to them for their assistance and donations to help in its activities. Those individuals who have helped us in the last six months include the following persons:

- Mr. Robin Budd, British High Commission, Dhaka
- Rtn. Nazma Khan, President, Rotary Club of Metropolitan Dhaka
- Rtn. SAM Showket Hossain, Tack Training International, Dhaka
- Moensik Bangladesh Ltd, Dhaka
- International Trade Excel Ltd., Dhaka
- Rahim Afrooz Battery Ltd, Dhaka
- Ms. Elanne Johnson, American International School
- Dr. Bushra Binte Alam, Gulshan, Dhaka
- Ms. Sarah Syed, Baridhara, Dhaka
- Ms. Ayeshah Samina Erakat, Gulshan, Dhaka
A Soul Burnt with Acid

Society as a Whole must Make and Effort to Improve and Uplift the Mental Health of Survivors.

Dr. Salahuddin Quasar Biplob
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Psychology, BSMMU, Shaheed, Dhaka

When a face is burnt, it can be seen. It is a public announcement of a heinous crime. Unfortunately, what goes on in the mind of a survivor of acid violence cannot be seen. Not everyone is clear about how health and ill health affect the state of one’s mind. General awareness of this issue is still to be initiated in Bangladesh. However, in simple words it can be stated that if one is ill, then one’s state of mind is also unwell. However, if only the mind is unwell, how aware are we of it?

Coming back to the topic of acid violence - when acid burns a persons face or eyes or other parts of the body, what part is the most effected? One may say that the most burnt area is obviously the most affected area. In reality, acid violence affects the mind of the victim more than it burns her/his body. The physical pain ebbs away with time and heals. However, the badly burnt state of mind continues to go unhealed. The mere thought of having to live one’s life with a distorted face or become blind, pays havoc on the mind of the survivor.

A large majority of victims of acid violence suffer from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, or PTSD, a complicated illness of the mind. PTSD has many manifestations, one of them being where the incident continues to recur in the mind of the victim - making her suffer again and again. Recurring flash backs of the kind make treatment extremely difficult. Flash backs initially come in rapid succession, and gradually the frequency goes down. However, they do not disappear totally. Various international research shows that even though flash backs can be treated and decreased with various therapies, including psychotherapy, complete cessation has been impossible to achieve in 50% of the cases. Many will have to take this illness with them to the grave.

Apart from flash backs, other victims may also suffer from Major Depressive Disorder and Social Phobia - or even all three.

A positive, welcoming atmosphere is a prerequisite to the treatment of any form of ill health. Unfortunately, in reality it is observed that victims of acid violence have to face and overcome various private and social hurdles. These may include uncomfortable questions and horrified stares, and at the time of pressing charges and going to court, they may face financial pressure and threats of further violence from the opposite party. All these only add to the adverse mental health they suffer.

In Bangladesh, the large majority of victims of acid violence are young women. What a young woman or adolescent girl falls victim to acid violence, she also has to suffer such pressure from both within and outside her family. This creates a new disorder – depression. She may even become suicidal in order to find freedom from her plight. It must be noted here that 90% of all the suicides that occur around the world are triggered by mental illness and depressive disorder.

We must always keep in mind the mental state of those who fall victim to acid violence, since the suffer both physical and mental anguish. The following can be done to ease the pressure.

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  - **S**ociety as a Whole must Make and Effort to Improve and Uplift the Mental Health of Survivors.
  - **D**r. **A**buahdin **Q**uar **B**iplob
  - **A**ssistant **P**rofessor, **D**epartment of **P**sychology, **B**SMMU, **S**haheed, **D**haka

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We must always keep in mind the mental state of those who fall victim to acid violence, since the suffer both physical and mental anguish. The following can be done to ease the pressure.
The family of the victim must whole-heartedly support the victim instead of adding to her anguish.

Society must be understanding and supportive as a whole. In any case these women be blamed or targeted for what happened to them.

All possible legal and financial assistance must be given to them.

The victim must be encouraged to continue her usual tasks, be it housework, a profession or job or education.

She must be given all possible treatment for both her physical and mental condition.

Support, understanding and love is what victims of acid violence need most to help them heal. Pity is never a factor here. Social and family ties in Bangladesh are stronger than in any other countries of the world. This strong bond helps in the healing process. However, this may also have a negative effect when the family become over protective and keep the victim indoors, away from any sort of social activity. This negative side may act to only aggravate the problem.

Even though acid violence acts on a personal level, this has become a national problem. Therefore, society as a whole must participate in tackling the issue and putting an end to such a heinous crime. Society must gain the trust of all the victims and convey the message that it too suffers with them.

I hope and pray that the young survivors of acid violence are able to regain their innocence lives and their strength and courage and begin to smile again. I also hope that no one ever faces acid attacks in the near future.

ASF Plans and Programmes to Help Survivors Facing Mental Trauma.

Salma Parvin
Psychotherapist, ASF

Those who have fallen victim to acid violence suffer both physical and mental anguish. Many of us are familiar with the term 'trauma'. Trauma is an occurrence in a person's life that is devastating, sudden, rare and unexpected. Trauma can be both physical and mental. Mental trauma is frightening and dangerous. No one dreams that they will become victims of acid violence. However when this sudden and unexpected violence attacks them, they fall victim to trauma and become traumatised. Therefore, it can be said that acid violence is a kind of trauma.

Vicimes of acid violence require both physical and mental medical assistance. It has been observed that many victims recover their physical health after treatment, but their mental state has totally broken down. They lose all self-confidence and are unable to rely on their own efforts and abilities. They feel lost and abandoned. Some victims are no longer able to relate to their families or fit into their family life. They are unable to accept the harsh reality of what has happened to them. They become depressed and agitated when they think about their future. If this continues, they begin to think that their life has lost meaning. All this adversely affects their interaction with others, their behaviour and their thought process.

Keeping all this in mind, the ASF has opened a "Psycho - Social Unit" to assist victims of acid violence to come to terms with their lives. The main objectives of the Unit are as follows:

Acid Survivors Foundation
To help the person regain self-confidence and become self-reliant.

To help the person come to terms with her/his changes in life and assist her/him in overcoming obstacles for a smoother transition.

To listen to what the person wishes to do in the future and help her/him in fulfilling her/his aim in life.

To assisting the person in realising her/his full potential and how to apply it.

To help a person in controlling her/his negative emotions and to guide her/him towards positive thoughts.

With these objectives in mind, the Unit is already providing counselling and psychotherapy to victims of acid violence on a regular basis. Other services that the Unit plans to provide include the following:

1. Group Therapy: A group of victims will talk freely about their experiences, their feelings, the problems they face and their hurt. As a group they will assist each other in finding ways to solve their problems.

2. Art Therapy: There are times when a victim of violence finds it difficult to express her feelings in words. She will be able to express them through the medium of art as a healing process.

3. Cultural activities: If victims constantly dwell on their accident, it will only increase their depression. They must divert their mind with cultural activities such as singing, playing different games, listening to music, etc. so that they are not constantly thinking about the heinous crime.

4. Family Counselling: It has been observed that the families of victims of acid violence are unsure of how to behave with them or how to speak to them. Their adverse behaviour towards the victim only increases her/his mental trauma. Counselling programmes for all the members of the victim’s family is very important so that they are able to lend a positive hand in the healing process.

5. Training workshops: There will be training and awareness raising workshops on mental health, counselling and therapy in order to raise mass awareness regarding the problems faced by victims of acid violence in society and how society behaves with them. This will help create social support and understanding towards such victims and change any socially adverse behaviour towards them.

### Jonaki’s Story

‘Jonaki’ means firstly, and fireflies brighten up the night sky in a twinkling array. However, when tragedy struck our Jonaki it was probably the darkest night of her life.

Jonaki is a girl from a small village on the banks of the river Kopotakhino in Jessore District. She is the eldest in a family of three sons and four daughters. She lost her mother when she was very young. Due to his inability to feed his family, her father married her off to Moti Mia, an alcoholic cycle-van driver. After Jonaki gave birth to a daughter, her husband divorced her. She went back to her father’s home and lost her two-year-old daughter when the child drowned. Jonaki began a new chapter in her life by working in a factory. Even then, the family were in abject poverty. To add to her troubles, three people in neighbouring houses offered to have illicit relations with her. When Jonaki refused them, the three - Saidul, Alam and Ripon - threw acid on her while she was asleep. 05 April 1997. A case was filed against all three at the local police station. Saidul was sentenced to life imprisonment and the other two acquitted. Jonaki was treated for her burns at the District health complex, but had to return home when she could no longer afford the treatment.
Despite all the tragedies she faced, Jonaki had to return to work in the factory to support her father and siblings. Unfortunately, new problems surfaced. A young man called Kabir had begun to harass her. One evening her raped her and Jonaki became pregnant as a result. She kept this a secret from everyone, telling them she had a tumour in a stomach. However, she was unable to conceal the tragedy for long and once it was discovered, her family closed its doors against her, and her village shunned her. She sought shelter with Rahima, a co-worker. When she gave birth to a daughter, Rahima’s neighbours found out and forced her out of the area with her illegitimate child. She had nowhere to go.

A local organisation offered to assist her. With their help, Jonaki was brought to the ASF on 19 December 2000. ASF began treating her and brought her to the CTROW. Her daughter was adopted by a Bangladesh couple living in Japan. When Jonaki arrived at the ASF, she was extremely depressed, had no self-confidence, broken spirit, and had lost all hope. It was observed that she had also taken on another persona and became suspicious of everything, quickly irritated and angered at the slightest provocation. She would even attack people in anger and when things did not go her way. ASF regularly gave her counselling to help her control these emotions. After her vocational training was over, steps were taken to reintegrate her in her village. However, when an assessment was made, it was found that the residents were reluctant to have her back. Her rehabilitation in her own village was put on hold. To help Jonaki become self-reliant and self-confident, in September 2001 she was employed in the catering unit of the ASF, while attending regular counselling. Unfortunately, this did not ease her mental anguish. Along with the mental problems, she started suffering from insomnia and loss of appetite and became suicidal. She was admitted into a clinic in Dhansoni and after prolonged treatment, regained some mental stability.

She now works at the ASF hospital as a ward attendant.

If we study the cause of Jonaki’s depression, we will find that her past experiences are full of sorrow. Due to this she tried to change her persona into something else and create a new imaginary world. Due to all the suffering and trauma faced, her condition worsened into the symptoms mentioned above. She began to suffer from multiple personality disorder.

A brief look at her life will describe how she became like this:

**Early Experience:**
- She lost her mother when still a child
- She had to look after the family and her siblings
- She was married to an alcoholic
- She was divorced
- Her daughter died
- She faced an uncertain future

**Dysfunctional Assumption:**
- I am unwanted and insignificant
- My life is in the hands of others

On 28 April 2005 the Acid Survivors Foundation organised a Press Conference at the VIP Lounge of the National Press Club. At the Conference, the ASF declared that an award would be for the best feature, best picture and best report on Acid violence from both the print and electronic media, for 2004 - 2005. This was to encourage more positive coverage and awareness raising on the issue of acid violence. Guidelines for applying for the award were announced by Mr. S.A.M. Shawkat Hossain, Member of the ASF’s Trustee Board.

The press conference also highlighted the lack of facilities for the victims in the area of mental health and the various kinds of mental illness they suffer from as a result of their accident. Dr. Salahuddin Quasar Biplob of the Psychology Department of BSMMU; plastic surgery expert, Dr. S. H. Khondkar; Eye Specialist Dr. Faridul Islam and Dr. A. J. M. Salek burn and plastic surgery specialist led this discussion. The Executive Director of ASF, Ms. Monira Rahman highlighted the incidents of acid violence perpetrated in 2004 the challenges faced by ASF, as well as the hurdles it has overcome and its success stories in 2004.

Six successful survivors were awarded certificated by Ms. Khursheed Erfan Ahmed, prominent counsellor, trustee Board member of the ASF. The six were: Ferdousi Akhter and Asma Akhter (education), Peyara Begum (rehabilitation and self sufficiency), Rubina Akhter (success in employment), Shamim Ara Runu (computer operator) and Reba Yeasmin (catering services at the ASF). The six survivors spoke of their feelings on being awarded.

Workshop on Acid Violence and how to combat it.

A workshop on acid violence, its reasons and how to combat it, was
organised jointly by BRAC and the ASF from 12 to 15 June 2005 at Savar. A total of 46 participants took part in the **workshop**, including BRAC staff from both the local and Head offices.

The workshop highlighted the issues of acid violence, what to do if someone has been burnt by acid, medical aid to acid burn patients, reintegration of survivors, legal steps to be taken in the matter of acid crime, basic responsibilities in raising the awareness of acid violence and how to prevent it, etc.

Representatives from the Research, Advocacy and Prevention Unit; the Legal Unit; the Medical Unit and the Social Reintegration Unit of the ASF facilitated the workshop with BRAC.

**Discussion Meeting on how to Combat Acid Violence.**

The ASF organised four District-level meetings from 18 to 29 June on the issue of how to combat acid violence. Partner NGOs that took part in the discussions were: Palash and Shupath in Dinajpur; TMSS and PESOD in Bogura; Shiraiganj Uttarcan Mohila Songstha and Parlaboriton in Sirajgonj, Aid Comilla Prolitoy and Sharp in Comilla.

A similar meeting was organised with members of the press in Dinajpur, Bogura and Siraigonj. Both members of the press of various national and local dailies and members of various local cultural organisations attended the discussions. Chief Guests were also invited to the discussion meetings. They included: Addition District Administrator (Sirajgonj) Priyotosh Shaha, District Administrator (Dinajpur) Md. Shurut Zaman and Acting Civil Surgeon (Bogura) Dr. Nurrunnahar. The discussion meetings included highlighting the present situation of acid violence around the country and an overview of acid violence in the said three Districts. Palash Chowdhury and Naznin Sultana Ratna of the ASF conducted the discussion meetings.

**Orientation Course on Identifying and Treating Acid Burns.**

From 27 April to 30 June, The ASF and the Ministry for Health and Social Welfare jointly organised an orientation course on the treatment of acid burns in three Districts around the country - Siraigonj, Comilla and Bogura. The courses were based on the identification and treatment of acid burns, first aid to acid burn patients and the difference between acid burns and other kinds of burns.
The courses were conducted by Professor A.J.M. Salek of the Burn Unit, Dhaka Medical College Hospital; Professor S.H. Khondkar, Head of the Plastic Surgery Department, Dhaka Medical College Hospital; Professor Shahidul Bari, Head of the Plastic Surgery Department of Sir Salimullah Medical College Hospital; Professor Abul Kalam, Head if the Plastic Surgery Department of the Pongu Hospital (hospital for the treatment of persons with physical disabilities), and Anita Bell, a nursing expert from Sweden, who has been a friend of the ASF for many years. The District Administrator was invited as Chief Guest at the opening session of every orientation course.

Aggragati Shangshita's Volunteers Workshop on Preventing Acid Violence and Trafficking in Persons.

The Aggragati Sangshita of Sathkhira, an ASF partner organisation, organised a volunteers training workshop in the Ghona and Bokdi Unions for students of the 10th, 11th and 12th grades. The aim of the workshop was to build up volunteers for awareness raising activities against acid violence. Topics covered at the workshop included: personal communication, aspects of violence against women in society, leadership, facts on how to work as a volunteer, advocacy and campaign and social responsibility. At the beginning of the workshop, the Union Chairman, along with the participating students made a declaration that their Union would take all measures to prevent acts of acid violence and create a social movement against such heinous crime.

Readers Comments on the Last Issue

1. I read with great pleasure the third issue of Voice. What I liked best was the article on the play Aina. I hope that Voice keeps up this trend of writing in the future.
   Rina Pervin Ruma
   Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209.

2. I like everything about voice. Tahmina Islam's article was good. I would like to suggest that you number the pages to make reading easier. Please write more about the Survivors who have found employment and are successful in their profession.
   Roheema Karim
   Green Road, Dhaka.

3. I enjoyed reading the third issue of Voice. I think the Government has to make more effort in combating acid violence. This sort of heinous crime can only be reduced with public awareness and swift legal justice. I also praise the ASF for its courage in tackling this issue and highlighting it without fear.
   Md. Hasanuzzaman
   Mirpur, Dhaka.

4. I read with great interest the third, special issue of Voice. However, to be a survivor means to face sadness. It involves private, social, mental and economical losses. I think you need to focus more on those who have fought and overcome such losses and been able to establish themselves. I also think you should highlight the updates on the trials of one or two survivors. I want to know more about how survivors manage to cover the expenses of a trial.
   Abul Kalam Azad Noyon
   Hazaribagh, Dhaka.

Acid Survivors Foundation
এসএফ-এর পুরস্কার ঘোষণা

এসএফ সহিষ্ণুতা বিষয়ে সেরা সম্মাননা, সেরা লিখিত এবং সেরা আলোকচিত্রের জন্য:
এসএফ সহিষ্ণুতার বিষয়ে প্রচার মাধ্যমের দিন তৃণমূলে প্রতি দুই বছরে এসএফ
সারাভাষ্য ফাউন্ডেশন রিপোর্টিং এর চারটি উন্মোচন শাখায় পুরস্কার ঘোষণা
করেছে। এটি শাখায় সেরা অবদানের জন্য ৫০,০০০ টাকা ঢাকা ডাক, সারাভাষ্য ও কেন্দ্রীয় প্রচারনার মাধ্যমে সম্মাননা জানানো হবে।
যে সকল শাখায় পুরস্কৃত করা হবে:
- ২০০৪ এবং ২০০৫ সালে জাতীয় তৃণমূলে প্রকাশিত এসএফ সহিষ্ণুতা বিষয়ে সেরা সাবদাস
প্রতিবেদন;
- ২০০৪ এবং ২০০৫ সালে জাতীয় তৃণমূলে প্রকাশিত এসএফ সহিষ্ণুতা বিষয়ে সেরা লিখিত;
- ২০০৪ এবং ২০০৫ সালে চিত্র মাধ্যমে প্রকাশিত এসএফ সহিষ্ণুতা বিষয়ে সেরা প্রতিবেদন;
- ২০০৪ এবং ২০০৫ সালে জাতীয় তৃণমূলে বা সম্প্রচারের প্রকাশনায় প্রকাশিত অথবা
এসএফ সহিষ্ণুতা বিষয়ে প্রকাশিত সেরা আলোকচিত্র।

পুরস্কার কার্যকরে অশ্পুতদের নিয়ম ও যা যা জানা দিতে হবে:
- সে প্রকাশিত প্রতিবেদন/চিত্র/আলোকচিত্র প্রকাশিত হয়েছে, সে প্রতিকার দুইটি
মূল কপি ও চারটি ফটোকপি;
- চিত্র দিয়ে প্রচারিত প্রতিবেদনের মূল পাপুলিপি, দুইটি সিডি জন্য লিপিত (প্রচারের
তালিকা ও ব্যবহার উপাত্ত);)
- ১০” x ১২” মাপের দুই কপি আলোকচিত্র, আলোকচিত্র যে প্রতিকার বা
প্রকাশনায় প্রকাশিত হয়েছে, তার দুইটি মূল কপি ও চারটি ফটোকপি, প্রাপ্তির
কেন্দ্রে সুরক্ষিত এর সমগ্র কপি;
- প্রতিবেদন/চিত্র/আলোকচিত্র জনসাধারনের ছবিভর ব্যবহার;
- একজন প্রতিবেদনকারী/আলোকচিত্র প্রতি বছরের জন্য একটি পুরস্কার প্রদান
করা হয়ে থাকবে না;
- ফাইল জামা সেনার শেষ তারিখ: ৩০ নভেম্বর ২০০৫।

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