
ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) WITH REFERENCE TO ACID ATTACKS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Acid throwing is one of the most unethical forms of violence in society. No country in the world is untouched by this crime.-. From developed States like United States of America, United Kingdom to the developing states like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Cambodia etc, acid attacks are omnipresent. India is also severely facing the problem crime of acid attack on women victim. Rehabilitation of victim of acid attack is far more challenging in state. Hence the role of government, society, Police and NGOs is very important in this regard.

Acid which is a very dangerous chemical is used for various purposes like burning, decomposing, etc., we can imagine how dangerous for living being. Acid attack means intentional acts of crime in which offenders poured, or sprinkled acid onto victims' faces and bodies. Usually Sulfuric, Nitric or Hydrochloric acids are used to commit this crime by perpetrators which immediately burns bone, internal organ. For prevention of crime and rehabilitation of victim along with governments, businesses and other industrial users of acid components, NGOs can play an important role in curbing the criminal use of acid. This paper discusses the ways in which NGOs play an important role all around the world communities and address this issue of violence.

Key words- Acid Attack, NGOs, Laws etc.

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INTRODUCTION

Acid attack is the most terrible punishment on another human which makes the life of victim irrecoverable. Two different types of acid used in this attack i.e. Sulphuric & Hydrochloric acid. The consequences of these attacks are long term and permanent, includes blindness and everlasting scarring of the face & body along with social, psychological & economic difficulties. Most of the acid attack are happened with the reasons as rejection of love, proposal/ refuse of marriage etc. The biggest effects of acid attack are long term bodily disfigurement. Acid violence are found everywhere but the countries with greatest rate of violence of acid attack found in Asian continent. Every year, thousands of people around the world are deliberately pounce with nitric, hydrochloric or sulfuric acid. This crime is a form of gender-based violence as it affects women disproportionately and is prohibited under international law. India, UK, Cambodia have adopted and ratified guidelines of CEDAW (The convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women). The CEDAW imposes a number of obligations related to acid violence. This is found in study that acid attacks are frequently caused by domestic or land disputes, violent acts of revenge against a girl or woman who rejected a marriage proposal or sexual advances.

The current situation reports acid attacks in various components of the world as according to the *Acid Survivors Trust International*, the UK has the highest rate of acid assault per unit in the world. Bangladesh has seen lots of assault on women since the 1990s. Between 1999 and 2013, there were 3,512 acid attacks in Bangladesh .Acid attacks are ever high in India with 250-300 cases reported each year, increasing every year but the actual number may exceed 1000. Number of acid attack cases reported across India from 2018 to 2020.³

In 2020 - Number of cases- 182, 2019- 249, 2018- 228....

Attacks are most common in societies where the rule of law is weak. Easy availability of acid, used in manufacturing contributes to occurrence of acid attack offences different countries. There could be many as a thousand assaults a 12 months in India alone but many attacks go unreported. Survivors of acid attacks live in fear -of reprisals for reporting the attacks. Now the time has come while we need to stand united in opposition to it and need to combat for our safety. It's time for social, medical and legal reforms to end this scourge.

³<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1103056/india-acid-attack-cases/>

REASONS FOR ATTACK:

Often it's seen when the perpetrators are not succeeded in their activities they splashed the acid on the victims. Acid attack is not committed against women alone it is committed even on men, women, children and adult. But it's witnessed that mostly it is committed against women. Acid attack has a gender dimension in India, with majority of the victims being women. Laxmi's case is an example of what usually happens in acid attack cases. It is often motivated by deep seated jealousy/hatred or vindictive against women. Maximum acid attacks are commit by the known person or to the victims. Other reasons of acid attacks are refusal to sexual advances, marriage proposals, non-payment of dowry, hatred, revenge and jealousy, relationship conflicts. Currently crimes against men have also increased. Mainly, related to land and other property disputes.

These are some concrete reasons of acid attacks

- 1) frustrate lovers,
- 2) seeking revenge,
- 3) family/neighbor dispute,
- 4) Resisting sexual assault,
- 5) Refused to go for sex trade,
- 6) Old love affair of girl,
- 7) Giving birth to girls,
- 8) Witness of property dispute, etc.

Let's have glance on few cases of this crime, the Sonali Mukherjee's case had happen in the year 2003 in state of Jharkhand she was protesting against sexual harassment and Muhammad Razaq's case in J&K in 2014 throwing acid on his wife for not bringing sufficient dowry.⁴

For example- In the case of PreetiRathi, the accused was convicted of the charge of throwing acid on Preeti at Bandra Station in 2013 after she choose to pursue her nursing career, declining his proposal for marriage.⁵ Special Judge Anju S. Shende said, Due to circumstances, facts and convictions, mitigating and aggravating the latest judgement on acid attack pronounced by the SC, the accused to death⁶

There was some other instance of acid attack case, Kangana Ranaut's sister, Rangoli became the acid attack victim for decline the inspiration of Sharma. The accused had been later arrested and

⁴Acid Attack in India, available at: <https://www.slideshare.net/DrGireesha123/acid-attacks-in-india>(Visited on January 20, 2018)

⁵Acid attack sentencing and legislation in India, available at: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/acid-attack-sentencing-legislation-india/>(Visited on January 20, 2018)

⁶Acid attack sentencing and legislation in India, available at: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/acid-attack-sentencing-legislation-india/>(Visited on January 20, 2018)

the prosecution charge sheeted under Section 120B, 326 and 506 of the IPC for hatching conspiracy, physical assault and intimidation.⁷

RESULTS/CONSEQUENCES OF ACID ATTACK

The long-term effects of these attacks may cover blindness and disfiguration of mask and figure as well as widespread social, psychological and economic problems.

Physical Consequences-

Hydrochloric, Sulphuric and nitric acids often used as cleaning products are also cheap and accessible weapons. These highly corrosive substances rapidly dissolve skin tissue, fat and muscle when they come into contact with the body. Within seconds of throwing acid, the physical effects seen they are permanent and severe. The acid immediately destroys eye and its vision converts into permanent blindness. The impact of acid on skin, bone and the skull, forehead, cheeks and chin can dissolve and result in disfigurement.

When the acid splashes on different muscle groups of the body gives burning sensations. Victim suffer great loss or damage in failure of breathing, Inhalation of acid vapors can disturb respiratory system.

Many survivors become completely deaf the acid enters the ear canal or dissolves the around the ear. When acid swallowed it is likely to produce superficial injuries and deep injuries to various portions of the stomach. According to the U.S.National Library of Medicine, short term effects of acid poisoning include difficulty breathing due to swelling in the throat and vomiting blood.⁸For example, the eyelids can no longer close, the mouth can no longer open, and the chin can be attached to the chest. The victim may require many operations over a period of two or three years. In many cases victims suffer a slow and painful death. Burns covering more than 50 percent of the total surface area are almost always fatal.⁹

⁷Convict of acid attack on KanganaRanaut's sister granted bail, available at: <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/convict-of-acid-attack-on-kangana-s-sister-granted-bail/story-GIYoLqQTyKKT1FnF0mwfD.html>(Visited on January 22, 2018)

⁸U.S.National Library of Medicine, "Hydrochloric Acid Poisoning," <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/>

⁹NickR.Waldron et al."Acid Violence in Cambodia: The Human, Medical and Surgical Implications," Burns (2014), 4.

Psychological Consequences-

Victims experience trauma when they feel their skin has been burned and suffer lifelong disfigurement and disability after the attack, even after recovery acid attack survivors faces mental health issues. Acid attack victim suffer from anxiety, depression, short temper, headache, tiredness, fear of facing the world due to their appearance. Psychologically they become weak. They lost the hopes to live normal life again, they lose self-confidence as well. As the people start to treat them differently, they feel left alone. Victims may even feel to end their life. Psychological injury can more painful than the physical consequences. It has deep impact not only on the victim but on the victim's family. Hence psychological pain continues with victims till last breath of their life

Social and Economical Consequences-

Familial relationships can break down in the wake of an acid attack. The financial and social implications can be equally dire for the survivor's close family members who may suddenly find themselves under and huge amount of pressure to pay for medical treatment, care for the survivor and assist her to secure justice. Many survivors are rejected or abused by their families. For single women, disability from an acid attack negates and reduces their chances of getting married and having children while survivors who were married at the time of the attack are at increased risk of being abandoned by their husbands. In a society many women depend on their husbands for their every economic need, being single can have devastating financial implications.

This has many social implications for acid sufferer, especially women. Victims of such attacks are left with a degree of disability, making them dependent on a spouse or family member for daily tasks. In addition, many acid survivors do not find suitable jobs due to their physical handicaps. Employers discriminate based on the survivor's disfigurement, finding adequate employment is a perpetual struggle for many survivors. For many survivors the long-term effects of medical and psychological harm are increased by lifelong social and economic consequences.¹⁰

LAWS IN INDIA

¹⁰Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) A division of socio legal Information Centre.

Due to the increase in number of acid attacks and easy availability of acids laws were needed to control and regulate the same.

Provisions under Constitution of India –

The Constitution of India through **Article 14** embodies the principle of non-discrimination. The Constitution of India guarantees the Right to Equality through Article 14. *“Every person who lives within territory of India, has the equal right before the law. That equals should be treated equally.”*The State has to take positive action including special measures to ensure equality. As women in India are disproportionately the acid attack victims are largely constitute gendered violence, women require special protection from acid violence under law.

Article 15(3) gives powers to the legislature to create special provisions to Women and Children. The State Government has failed in this by not making any provisions or schemes for the welfare of acid attack victims and their children.

Article 21- No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This Article refers to “right to life” and embodies several aspects of life.

Article 32- Deals with the “Right to Constitutional remedies”. Various PILs are filed by the NGOs to safeguard as regard of the victims of acid attack. Compensation schemes are introduced by the Government to give to the victims. Rehabilitation facilities are also given to the victims.

Article 41 states that the State shall make effective provision to work within the limits of the economic capacity and development to secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disability. Therefore it becomes the duty of the State to preserve the rights of victims of acid attack. They have to rehabilitated provided with employment. Medical facilities should also be provided. As per the (*NALSA*) National Legal Services Authority, passed scheme for acid victim.

Statutory Provisions-

The Indian Penal Code has been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013it has included the offences of acid attack within its ambit.

Before the amendment provisions as to Acid Attack under sections 320, 322, 325, 326

Section 320- Grievous Hurt/injury

The following kinds of injury only are designated as "grievous":-

First. - Emasculation.

Second. – Deprivation of vision in each eye.

Third – Permanent de privation of the hearing in both ears,

Fourth. – Impairment of hearing in either ear, member or joint.

Fifth.-Destruction or permanent impairment of the powers of any member or joint

Sixth. - Permanent disfigurement of the head or face.

Seventh. - Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.

Eighth. - Life threatening injuries that cause severe physical suffering or inability to perform normal activities for 20 days.

Acid attacks are considered grievous hurt as any permanent disfigurement, disability or destruction of a body part is included in this section.

IPC Section 322 which reads as under- *Voluntarily causing grievous hurt*

Whoever voluntarily causes hurt if the hurt which he intends to cause or knows himself to be likely to cause is grievous hurt and if the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt is said intentionally to cause serious hurt.

IPC Section 325- *Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt –*

Voluntary grievous hurt carries a maximum sentence of seven years. No minimum sentence is prescribed.

IPC Section 326 provided that, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means-

A “corrosive substance” is specified as being a dangerous means hence acid attacks will be covered.

The punishment prescribed in this section is for a maximum period of life imprisonment or a period up to ten years.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 made the following changes-

According to Section 326A of Indian Penal Code,¹¹

” Whoever causes permanent or partial damage or deformity to, or burns or maims or disfigures or disables, any part or parts of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by throwing acid on or by administering acid to that person, or by using any other means with the intention of causing or with the knowledge that he is likely to cause such injury or hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life , and with fine.¹²

¹¹K.D.Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code 634(Universal Law Publishing, Noida, 5th edition, 2014

¹²ibid

According to Section 326B of Indian Penal Code,

” Whoever throws or attempts to throw acid on any person or attempts to administer acid to any person, or attempts to use any other means, with the intention of causing permanent or partial damage or deformity or burns or maiming or disfigurement or disability or grievous hurt to that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.”¹³

Newly added seventh clause of section 100 of IPC lays down that the right of private defense of body extends to the voluntarily causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant in case of an act of throwing or administering acid or an attempt to throw or administer acid where there is a reasonable apprehension that the act will result in serious injury.¹⁴

Further in acid attack cases Section 114B of the Indian Evidence Act has been assumed.

As per the Section 114B of the Indian Evidence Act would read as follows:

“Presumption of acid attack– If someone throws or pours acid on another person, the court will decide that the act was done intentionally or knowingly that the act is likely to cause pain or injury within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code Section 326 A.”

Mensrea of the offender will be clear in acid attack cases and hence it is presumed that the accused has committed an offence intentionally and he is aware about the consequences of his at.

Compensation

Victim compensation scheme under section 357 A –

This section was added to compensate victims of crime. State governments should work with the central government to create compensation systems for victims or their families who have been harmed or need to be rehabilitated because of crime.

As per Section 357B of Criminal procedure Code 1973 states, “The compensation paid by the state under section 357A is similarly to the payment of fines to victims under sec 326A sec 376D of IPC.”¹⁵

Section 357C of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 states, “All hospitals, public or private, government agency or some other person, shall provide immediate free first aid or medical

¹³ ibid

¹⁴R. V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure 639(EBC Publishing(P) Ltd, Lucknow, 6th edition, 2014

¹⁵R. V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure 639(EBC Publishing(P) Ltd, Lucknow, 6th edition, 2014

treatment to the sufferer of any crime covered under sec 326A, 376of the IPC, 376A, 376C, 376D or sec 376E and such incident should be reported to the police immediately.

Justice Verma Committee and 226th Law commission report recommended for addition of these sections which deals with acid attack crime.

PRESENT SCENARIO IN INDIA

Offence of Acid attack is usual in countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Cambodia, and rest other countries too. Acid attacks occur at high rates in Bangladesh, India, and Cambodia because the acid used to perpetrate attacks—such as sulfuric acid and nitric acid is cheap and easily available. Neither India nor Cambodia has enacted laws to regulate the readily available of acid or criminal laws to adequately punish perpetrators of attacks. According to India Today's Data Intelligence Unit¹⁶ has found that there were 1,483 acid victims in India between 2014 and 2018. In 2017, in last five years we had experience of great number of acid attack cases. Losses amounted to 309 and 319 people. But 2017 was followed by 2018, but unfortunately the legal process shows significant backlogs in both years. A total 596 acid attacks were reported in 2017 and 2018, injuring 623 people, but the numbers show that only 149 people are prosecuted each year. This is almost or less than half the number of accidents in a year. The smallest number of cases 244 was registered in 2014, 201 people were prosecuted. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi consistently ranked out of the 10 best states in term of acid attacks from 2014 to 2018. These three states by oneself compose 42 per cent of the victims of acid attacks in India during past five years.¹⁷

NOTABLE CASES OF ACID ATTACK

1) *Laxmi v. Union of India*¹⁸

In this landmark case, the Supreme Court passed ordered a ban on acid store sales on a petition filed by Laxshmi (an acid victim). To prevent the cases of acid attacks, the Supreme Court has

¹⁶ National Crime Bureau

¹⁷ <https://www.indiatoday.in/diu/story/india-saw-almost-1-500-acid-attacks-in-five-years-1636109-2020-01-12>

¹⁸ Laxmi v. Union of India 2014 4 SCC 427

banned the sale of over-the-counter drugs unless the seller keeps a recorded of the buyer's address and other details and quantities. Now acid attack is a non-bailable and cognizable offence. The court also deals with compensation issues. The Supreme Court has directed that the concerned state government should pay at the minimum Rs. 3 lakh as maintenance and rehabilitation expenses to the victims of acid attack.

However, no country has actually implemented a victim compensation system, and the amount of compensation varies from 25,000 to 3Lakh depending on the country which is not enough for the victim because victims of acid attacks will suffer from multiple plastic injuries throughout their lives.

2) *Parivartan Kendra vs. Union of India*¹⁹

The Supreme Court has directed that strict action should be taken against the earners who supply acid without proper authority and the authorities concerned should be held responsible for failure to control acid distribution. The PIL filed for the acid attack victims for rehabilitation, compensation. The case was related with two Dalit girls (Acid Attack Victims). In the landmark judgment of Supreme Court has directed that the State Government/Union Territories should hold serious discussions with every individual hospitals States/UTs and private hospitals should not deny treatment to acid victims. Acid attack victims should be provided complete treatment in addition to medication, bread, bedding and reconstructive surgery. Also the courts state that the State government/concerned persons can pay compensation in excess of Rs.3 lakh.

3) *The State of Maharashtra vs Ankur Panwar*²⁰

In September 2016, State of Maharashtra ordered the first acid attack and a women's Court sentenced Ankur Panwar to death. The defendant was found guilty of injecting acid into the Bandra station in 2013 when Preeti Rathi decided to pursue her career as a nurse and rejected a marriage proposal.

4) *Devanand vs The State*²¹

When his wife refuses to live together, the man pours acid on his wife. The wife was permanently disabled and lost one eye.

The defendant was liable under Section 307 and punished to 7 years.

¹⁹Parivartan Kendra Vs. Union of India 2015 (13) SCALE 325

²⁰ Preeti Rathi acid attack case, 12th June 2019

²¹(2003 CriLJ 242)

5) In *Revinder Singh vs State of Haryana*²²

The husband threw acid on the woman after refusing to grant him a separation. Her husband was involved in an extramarital affair. He attacked acid on his wife due to that the victim received acid burns to her face and other parts of her body, which caused her death. The defendant was charged and found guilty under section 302 IPC and convicted.

KEY ROLE OF POLICE

The part played by Police in the investigation of acid attack- Acid attack in India always high in rate and growing every year with 250-300 yearly reported incidents while the real figure could exceed 1000 according to Acid Survivors Trust International. Mostly in rural areas many acid attacks cases not reported where victims die. When the acid attack victim reported that the attacker bribes the police to avoid the investigation against them. Sometimes people try to hide information if the attacker was the husband or a family member of the victim. The Criminal Amendment Act 2013 section 154 with the entry of First Information Report to combat insensitivity of police officers in cases of violence against women. As per this provision, a women police officer should be appointed for recording the statement of victim in cases of violence against women. But the number of women police officers in the department is very less. Women police officers should also be trained to handle with the matter sensitively. Emphasis should be placed on moral training. They should be taught the value of their job, not just to fight crime but to help fellow citizens. Acid victims are also reluctant to report acid attacks as they fear harassment and ridicule from police officers. Authorities can investigate acid violence in relation to women's sexual record and moral issues.²³

The investigative system i.e. the police should play an active and decisive role in curbing criminals and crime. But in India this concept is only found in pen and paper. Actions taken by the police to prevent or end crime against women in particular are inadequate and insufficient. For example, usually police responses to violence against women is that she is the victim. They keep asking all kinds of irrelevant questions like dress code, why to walk in the dark etc, thus increasing the victim's trauma.

²²AIR 1975 SC 856

²³Campaign and Struggle against Acid attack on Women (CSAAAW)

ROLE OF NGO'S (NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION)

Non Governmental organizations fight for the protection of rights of the victims. They have put on great efforts to support the survivors to steer a ordinary life. NGOs provide counseling, rehabilitation and educational facilities to the victims. A lot of nongovernmental organizations have been formed in places where there are a lot of acid attacks prevalence to combat such attacks.

The following are some of the well known NGOs which are supporting the Acid attack survivors.-

1) **Acid Survivors Trust International (ASTI)**²⁴ is the international organizations registered at UK as charity in nature. At universal level this organization have its own purpose that to end acid attack violence. This international organization was established in 2002 and have 6 local partners in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Uganda. ASTI organization has to provide medical expertise, raised funds to support for survivors. Also ASTI has play important role to increase awareness of acid violence with increased influence on governments to implement strict controls on the sale of acid.

2) **Campaign and Struggle against Acid Attacks on Women (CSAAAW)**²⁵ is an Indian enlisted trust and fusion comprising: NGOs (Mahila Jagruti, Hengasira Hakkina Sangha, and People's Union for Gracious Freedoms), scholastics, legal counselors, writers, women's rights activists, understudies and other concerned people from over Karnataka (South Asia Citizens Wire (in the future SACW)). Based in Bangalore, CSAAAW helps those affected to achieve legal, remedial and social administrations and works to prevent further attacks (SACW)²⁶

3) **Chhanv Foundation** is established in Noida. It provides all-round care to acid attack survivors. Also offers medical care, counseling, arranges employment opportunities, and also helps raise funds for those who want to pursue further studies. It focuses on awareness, rehabilitation and empowerment. The founders and social activists **Alok Dixit and Ashish Shukla** commenced Sheroes café Hangout in Agra and Lucknow which are run by around 30 acid attack survivors.

²⁴ "ASTI, registered charity no.1079290" Charity Commission for England and Wales

²⁵ an organization working in the rights of acid attack survivors.

²⁶lawjournalindia@gmail.com

4) Meer Foundation is established in 2013 by founder Bollywood actor Shah Rukh Khan in Mumbai. It aims at rehabilitating and support acid attack survivors. Medical aid, Legal advice, counseling services and vocational training can be availed by the acid attack victim.

5) **‘Make Love Not Scars’ (MLNS) Organization** which was found by Ria Sharma at Delhi. This organization was the first charitable center for the rehabilitation of acid attack victims. She did her graduation degree from United Kingdom and after returning to India she made a documentary film on acid survivors. She inspired by herself on the film to creation of an NGO to help with acid attack victim to survive their life. To provide psychological aid, medical surgery, medicine, post-operative care for this purpose MLNS raises money and helps them to connect with participant to help sufferer in India.²⁷

6) **The Acid Survivors and Women Welfare Foundation (ASWWF)** an NGO managed by **Kanoria Foundation**, Kolkata has to support and to built psycho social rehabilitation hub for survivors in the society. Also this foundation decided to aid for financial care and organize free surgery, medical treatment at special hospitals to the acid attack survivors. Some survivors received medical treatment at special hospitals and near about 63 survivors pursue their medical care with financial assistance through the help of NGO. The foundation also works with educational institutions, like universities, to support their education. For instance, it is helping a few survivors pursue their higher education at Satyabhama University, Chennai. In fact, it is financially assisting with their children’s education.²⁸

7) Acid Survivors Saahas Foundation found in 2016 by Mrs. Daulat Bi Khan. She started a foundation to help other acid attack victim. Due to property dispute, she herself was the victim of acid attack and this attack was performed by her husband, elder sister and son also. NGO provide rehabilitation to the patients which includes medical facilities, education, legal, moral and financial support. Patients receive very important trauma support. To date, ASSF has provided extensive care to greater than 70 acid victims, which include 29 acid attack survivors. ASSF has additionally achieved marriage for 4 acid attack sufferer girls and provided the jobs to 6 girls.

²⁷(<https://borgenproject.org/acid-attack-survivors/>)

²⁸<https://yourstory.com/socialstory/2022/01/kolkata-ngo-kanoria-foundation-acid-attack-survivors-rehabilitation/amp>

Children affected by acid attacks also receive education support. On October 10, 2020, ASSF opened a mini-supermarket and a computer lab for acid attack survivors on 2nd October 2021.²⁹

8) Acid survivors Foundation, the major NGOs in India are committed to preventing violent acid burns and providing support services by sharing knowledge, expertise and best practices. National headquarters at Kolkata, and division at Delhi, Mumbai are the distinct centers of the acid survivor's foundation India. Nongovernmental organization in Bangladesh has its Acid Survivors Foundation providing survivors with legal aid, medical, and help victims reintegrate into normal life.

The NGOs act as a social reform advocate to increase support for and awareness of acid attacks while providing rehabilitation services to survivors.

9) Palash Foundation, Shirin Juwaley an acid attack survivor, founder of Palash foundation in India. The Palash foundation an organization work with burn survivors and to help other victims with psycho social rehabilitation.

She explains how disfigurement isolates and affects women. An attack by her husband Juwaley having a facial damage, her features were destroyed. The Juwaley's story of being attacked by her husband made students "fear marriage" is the reason for refused her by Indian college principal in 2011.

10) Acid survivors and women welfare Foundation is primarily focused on rebuilding the lives of those who have had to go through the pain and trauma of acid violence. It extends legal support, medical help and rehabilitation facilities. This foundation recognizes acid violence as a global problem and that this gender-based violence takes a toll on the victim's life physically, emotionally and psychologically.

CONCLUSION

In the year 2014 & 2019, near about 1500 acid attack victims were reported in India noted by National crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Also everyday just about one acid attack is perpetrated & every year 250 acid attacks spotted in country. On accounts 58 percent is highly rate of acid violence followed in the north side of India while 18 percent in east side, 16 percent west side and

²⁹<https://www.assfindia.org/daulat-bi-khan-founder/>

the 8 percent in the south side of India. It is essential to provide counseling and medical care for the victims who are physically disfigured and mentally devastated. Most of those sufferers of acid attack aren't nicely off financially and unable to afford the cost of medical treatment. Initiation of meaningful rehabilitation program to bring them back to the main stay of the society along with financial assistance is very important and helpful to the victims. For this purpose NGOs play a major role and their recent activities in this regard needs to be applauded.

During the interview of Public prosecutors it came to my knowledge, it is that there is urgent need of specific legislation to deal with acid attack violence. There should be sufficient provision of monetary aid to the acid assault sufferer in the legislation, and there should be complete ban on unauthorized sale of acid to common beings. The role played by all the stakeholders in this regard is very crucial.

SUGGESTION

Under this research paper I found that, there is most important need of specific legislation in India to control the menace of acid attack and it should have stringent provisions. There is need to come up in individual authority the center and state both have to generate separate funds for rehabilitation of sufferers of acid attacks.