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***Issues And Challenges of Acid Violence In India: A Comparative  
Study Regarding Before And After Enactment Of Criminal  
Amendment Act, 2013***

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***Abstract***

Deformation of body parts, paralysis, ostracism, permanent blindness with excessive pain of burn injuries and psychological pressure in an orthodox society of Southeast Asia makes a simple happy life of a person unbearable. For decades both men and women have become the prey of acid attack. Though it is not a specific gender based crime because acid violence is an international phenomenon, which is not restricted to any religion, race, gender, caste or geography. The pain which a person has gone through due to this violence is unimaginable. But now where CEDAW (Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) through its Vienna World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 has taken a step forward then India with other countries has also followed its steps towards preventing this crime which already has touched a milestone within 2014 by raising a PIL in the case of *Laxmi v. Union of India* (2014) 4 SCC 427. In this paper the reason of acid attack and its continuous progress in India and what measure has been taken by legislatures to curtail that progress has been brought in focus. With that about the applicability and effectiveness of those provisions of law whether is fruitfully giving result or not with a comparative study regarding the other countries' steps for prohibiting this heinous crime has been discussed in details. Despite amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code and stringent punishment for acid attack, sell of acid has not stopped this is a critical issue so this paper will also deal with this aspect.

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## I. Introduction

Acid violence with an intension to harm the people is one of the most heinous menace. In the penal laws of all the countries offences against a person always occupy a significant place . And in Southeast Asian countries where patriarchal society always measure all the freedom and liberties of a woman according to their hypocrisy there the statistics of increasing the offence against women is grim and shocking. From acid attack to marital rape in every aspect of this society a woman is becoming the victim of cruelty of misogynists. Society by bringing up too much inequalities and orthodoxy has made that situation where a woman always feel anxious and helpless. From marital rape, to domestic violence, dowry death, harassment of women at workplace; everywhere they are becoming the victim of inhumanity Where the Constitution of India through its several provisions ensures the equality between men and women and equal protection of law, there the people who are imposed to execute that provision of Constitution with efficiency , they are also doing custodial rape of a women in the custody. Among all such crimes , one of the most heinous crime which can shook the conscience and shakes the root of a society is acid attack. Instead of being sympathised a victim is socially ostracised and morally degraded a lifelong stigma on her outlook. A tremendous pain what a victim has to suffer not only physically but also mentally that is unbearable. Sometimes due to pressure and criticism of the society victim decides to commit suicide and end her life. According to the statistics of the National Crime Records, through which the social degeneration is reflected between 2014 and 2018, there have been 1,483 victims of acid attacks<sup>1</sup> . Not only in India but also in other countries thousands of women in every year is becoming the victim of acid attack . But most significantly it is the matter of conscience that acid violence is not specifically gender based crime and men are also becoming the victim of this pathetic tortures. Finally, after filing the PIL in the case of Laxmi v. Union of India<sup>2</sup> section 326A and 326B have been added in the Indian Penal Code by the Criminal (Amendment) Act, 2013 with a goal of reducing this grievous hurt of acid attack which makes permanent damage or deformity or make a person disable. <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Pulaha Roy, *India Saw Almost 1500 attacks in Five Years*, INDIA TODAY, January 12 , 2020 , at 11.

<sup>2</sup> Laxmi v. Union of India ,(2014) 4 SCC 427.

<sup>3</sup> K. D. Gaur, *Textbook on Indian Penal Code* 821 (6<sup>th</sup> edition, Universal Law Publishing an imprint of Lexis Nexis 2018).

## II. Acid Attack And Reason Of Acid Attack In India And Other Countries

Acid attack or acid violence is also popular as throwing of vitriolage upon a person with a strong intention of harming that person physically. Disfigurement, burn injuries, paralysis ostracism with that other physical pain a person has to go through for this violence. It is a ruthless inhuman activity which not only harms a person physically but also psychologically breaks down a person totally. Acid violence is not a gender based crime but in Asian countries women are the victims of acid attack more than men. If a critical analysis is made then in 90% of cases women are the victims of acid attack . Not only in India according to the London – based charity Acid Survivors Trust International near about 80% of acid attacks are on women and acid assaults are grossly underestimated. In Bangladesh acid violence is considered as a gender based crime and reason behind that is declination of marriage by a woman to a man, even declination of marriage proposal, sexual assault and protest against any outrageous activity of a man is becoming the reason of main violence<sup>4</sup>. Situation is same in Pakistan and Afghanistan also. Because here failing to wear hijab by a woman brings questions towards her modesty and character. Even In November 2008, girls became the subject of acid attack in Afghanistan for attaining the school<sup>5</sup>. Whether this situation is quite different in South African Countries and U. k. In South African Countries 57% of acid assault victims are female where 43% victims are male. So it can't be said that it is a gender based violence in South Africa. In Jamaica women poured acid upon women by fighting over a same man and in U. K. men become the only victims of acid attack. And they suffered that violence for becoming a reason if their own fight and collisions. In India where women are more vulnerable for acid attack, the reason beside is the orthodox patriarchal society where women are imposed to marry against their wish, where they are subjected to indecent behaviour of men and where irrespective of application of all lawful provisions dowry is still considered as a necessity and imposition upon a bride after her marriage and when she goes a step against all these hypocritical rules and traditions then she becomes a subject of anger among the people .

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<sup>4</sup> Mannan, Ashim, Samuel Ghani, Alex Clerk, Peter E. M. Butler, *Cases of Chemical Assault Worldwide :A Literature Review*, NATIONAL LAW LIBRARY MEDICINE 149-154 2006

<sup>5</sup> Dexter Filkins, *Afghan Girls , Scarred by Acid, Defy Terror, Embracing School*, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 13 , 2009 , at 02

### III. History Of Acid Attack And Role Of Judiciary Before 2014 For Preventing This

Since ancient times acid generally used with a purpose of chemical experiments and metallurgy but in 1879 , 16 cases of vitriol attack were informed as crime of passion by women against women. And reportedly on October 17 , 1915 acid was thrown upon Prince Leopold Clement of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was the heir of House of Koháry, by his wife, Camilla Rybicka after which she killed herself . But in South East Asia the first incident of acid attack happened in Bangladesh in 1967<sup>6</sup>. After that this incident started to spread like cancer in different developed and developing countries. In India it was reported first time in 1982 , whereas in Cambodia a first case of acid attack was informed in 1993. Before the enactment of the law to prevent acid attack in India , prior of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 various cases of acid attack was filed under the sections of the grievous hurt and hurt . So for that reason by convicted under the sections of hurt bad grievous hurt offenders easily get bail without any harsh punishment of their works. In the case of Sayed Shafique Ahmed v. State of Maharashtra<sup>7</sup>, the accused came on a motorcycle on a public road of Kannad and voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife and another person by throwing acid upon them. Which made permanent disfiguration of the face of the victims and the right eye of the accused's wife was injured. With the accused one more person was present in that place who was riding the motorcycle and helping the accused to do the work. But as at that time any law was not applicable specifically for acid attack so accused got the punishment under the section of hurt and grievous hurt. They became liable to give 5,000 rupees as compensation and they were imprisoned for 3 years. Though they didn't have to complete the responsibility of the medical expenses of the victims. Due to the technical difficulties of the law at that time convicts didn't get proper punishment. Again in the case of In Balu v. State Represented Inspector of Police<sup>8</sup>, A husband who had thrown acid on his wife was ordered to pay a meagre amount of Rs. 2,000. Here the deceased was married with the accused as his second wife. They had children, and they were living together during the relevant time.

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<sup>6</sup> Professor Yakin Ertork, *Combating Acid Violence in Bangladesh, India and Cambodia*, AVON GLOBAL CENTER FOR WOMEN AND JUSTICE 1-64 2013

<sup>7</sup> Shafique Ahmed v. State of Maharashtra , 2002 Cri LJ 1403 (Bombay High Court)

<sup>8</sup> Balu v. State Represented Inspector of Police , Cri App. 1078 of 2004 ( Madras High Court)

The accused had a friend who was named Vaithi. He used to come to the house of the accused, and she used to have frequent conversation with Vaithi. The accused started to suspect that she developed illicit intimacy with him. On the fateful day there was a distressing cry coming from the house of the deceased, and it was heard a neighbour. Immediately, he went over there. At that time, the deceased was taken in an auto by some persons. He followed them in a bicycle. At that time, she was with burn injuries. The accused fled away from the place of occurrence. In hospital she informed to the doctor that her husband poured acid on her, and she sustained burn injuries. On the very day, the accused also came to the hospital with burn injuries and was admitted by the same Doctor. The case was committed to Court of Session and necessary charge was framed, whereby the sole accused stood charged for murder under of Indian Penal Code, tried, found guilty as per the charge and awarded life imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 2,000. But the victim of the acid attack didn't get any justice for the crime which was happened upon her.

Again in the case of *Awadhesh Roy v. State of Jharkhand*<sup>9</sup>, before the Jharkhand High Court the victim was standing with her friend at a Bus where the accused came and poured Acid over her head and face. The accused had a photograph of the victim and was blackmailing her but she refused to accede to his demands. The victim suffered burn injuries in the left side of her eye, neck and chest and were needed to be hospitalized. A case was registered for the crime of hurt and grievous hurt with attempt to murder under the Indian Penal Code. But in this case no compensation was awarded to the victims and the offender was punished for three years in imprisonment.

In case of *Ramesh Dey and Ors. v. State of West Bengal*<sup>10</sup>; Ramesh and Mrityunjay, these two persons used to assault a woman Padma very ruthlessly. One day when Padma rejected Ramesh's proposal to marry him and slapped him then Ramesh voluntarily went and threw accused upon Padma. Due to that acid attack Padma died because of severe injuries in her eye, face, breast, right hand and knee. With that, her mother, her aunt and son of her aunt were also injured because they were with her. Ramesh before this incident once tried to throw accused upon her previously where he fell for the first time but next time he became fruitful towards his target.

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<sup>9</sup> *Awadhesh Roy v. State of Jharkhand*, Cri. App. 0568 of 2006 ( Jharkhand High Court)

<sup>10</sup> *Ramesh Dey and Ors. V. State of West Bengal*, 2007 (3) CHN 775

In this case the offenders got life imprisonment and they had to pay Rs. 5000 for murder and grievous hurt but no other compensation victims of this incidents didn't get . As no specific law was provided at that time so no remedies of this specific offence was available at that time. This kind of same incidents can also be seen in the case of Mahadeva Madeva Shishthu v. The State of Karnataka<sup>11</sup> and in case of State of Karnataka by Jalahalli Police Station v. Joseph Rodrigues<sup>12</sup> where offenders didn't get proper punishment for committing this ruthless crime with a malice intention even the expenses of the victims' medical services was not afforded by the offenders. Even the psychological pressure through which a victim had to go through that was not justified by ordering punishment to the victims.

#### **IV. Role Of Judiciary For Controlling Acid Violence After 2014**

“ Law should not sit limply, while those who defy it go free and those who seek it's protection lose hope. “<sup>13</sup>

The framework of justice in India has been obviously to what should be constituted true vindication to the victim. The ambit of justice already determined to merely reduce the conviction of the accused. The blotchy investigation, poor efforts of the prosecution and integrity which can be questioned are still going through a process of systemic regulations . Justice can be reformative with a object to preparatory and rehabilitation of the survivor but with that the suffering and pain of a victim should be considered fully. Which can be imposed by finding and demanding justice through the Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Where article 21 ensures the life of dignity and the right to life there the momentum of this article has given proper extension and justice to rehabilitation of the victim and his or her family.

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<sup>11</sup> Mahadeva Madeva Shishthu v. The State of Karnataka, Cri. App. 2273 of 2005 ( karnataka High Court), decided on October 3 , 2012

<sup>12</sup> State of Karnataka by Jalahalli Police Station v. Joseph Rodrigues , Decided in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala on 22/8/2006 , Indian kanoon ( July 20, 2020 ,10:15 AM) , <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/73735/>,

<sup>13</sup> 'Jennison v Baker, (1972) 1 All ER 997; Justice V.S. Malimath, Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs,(2003),( July 22,2020 , 12:30 PM) <https://nha.gov.in/sites/default/files/criminaljusticesystem 2.pdf>. [hereinafter “Malimath Committee Report”].

That is why section 326A and 326B have been added in the Indian Penal Code through Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 with a goal to make specific provisions for the punishment in causing voluntarily grievous hurt by using acid or voluntarily throwing acid or with an attempt of throwing acid which can cause permanent or partial disfigurement, damage or deformity or disablement of any part of the body of a person. According to section 326A of Indian Penal Code<sup>14</sup> – Whoever causes permanent Or partial damage or deformity to, or burns Or maims Or disfigures and 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 intentions 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. Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of the treatment of the victim. Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim. And section 326B says that Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid -Whoever throws or attempt 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<sup>15</sup>. So through these included sections some new outlook came forward and it was considered as a non-bailable offence in India. The Supreme Court on July 18, 2013 passed this order regarding the sale of acid across the whole country. This order was passed by considering the Public Interest Litigation which was filed by Laxmi, who was an acid attack victim in Delhi. In this case the victim suffered a gruesome acid attack. She filed a writ petition in Supreme Court in May, 2006 in which the Law Commission of India has been arrayed as the Respondent 2.

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<sup>14</sup> Indian Penal Code 1860 S 326A, S 326B

<sup>15</sup> K. D. Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code 821 ( 6<sup>th</sup> edition, Universal Law Publisher an imprint of Lexis Nexis, 2018)

In the case Naeem Khan v. State<sup>16</sup>, Laxmi who was 15 years old, worked as a sales representative in Janta Book Depot which was situated in Khan Market. Naeem Khan (Guddu) was working in that neighbourhood and he knew Laxmi through a link of family friendship. Because Laxmi's mother stayed at that Muslim region before her marriage and Naeem Khan's family knew her mother's family and Laxmi very well. Naeem Khan had a strong desire to marry Laxmi. He proposed her once even he sometimes sent her text messages to show his love for her. But due to their large age difference Laxmi all time rejected that request of marriage. On April 22, 2005 when Laxmi was returning to her house from her workplace a bike came beside her and acid was thrown on her face. Her face, chest and a part of her hand were burnt. She assumed the two person who was in the bike and who throw acid upon her was Naeem Khan and his sister Rakhi. A criminal case of attempt to murder was filed against the appellants. And Rakhi and Naeem Khan were punished under imprisonment for 7 and 10 years. Later the accused went in appeal in the Delhi High Court where the Court directed the appellant to pay 3 lakhs as fine which is to be given to Laxmi as compensation under the provision of compensation under the Code of Criminal Procedure. There one appeal was also made for paying a compensation to Laxmi on behalf of victim compensation scheme as applicable to the National Capital territory of Delhi. But that appeal was dismissed. After that in 2006, a Public Interest Litigation was filed under Article 32 of the Constitution of India in the Supreme Court with an urge of regulation to sale acid in India. In that writing petition she plead for framing a new law or amendment to the existing criminal law like Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure for dealing with the offence like acid attack significantly<sup>17</sup>. After hearing all the pleas through this writ petition on April 28, 2008 the Supreme Court ordered an investigation and action on this issue. On February 11, 2011 the Supreme Court issued directions to all the State Governments to find out all the reasons of acid attack and a statistical study regarding the cases of acid attack and what steps they have taken to allocate resources for providing compensation to victims of acid attack under the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the victim compensation scheme. After that the amendment of criminal law happened and with that it was also proposed that Criminal Injuries Compensation Act is enacted as a separate Law by government.

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<sup>16</sup> Naeem Khan v. State, Cri. App. 980 of 2009 (Delhi High Court)

<sup>17</sup> Laxmi v. Union Of India (2014) 4 SCC 427



This law should provide both interim and final monetary compensation to the victims of Rape, Sexual Assault, Acid Attack etc. With that it was also mentioned that the sale of acid attack should be banned without maintaining a specific lawful regulations. And this amendment was passed in 2013 through the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013<sup>18</sup>.

Supreme Court noticed that the huge rate of acid attack is because of easily access of acid in shops and that's why Supreme Court made new laws regarding this . It was stated that –

- Over the counter, sale of acid is completely prohibited unless the seller maintains a register recording to whom he is selling the acid.
- A seller can se the acid only to those who can show him the photo ID issued by government and by bringing it to the knowledge of the seller for which purpose he or she is buying the acid.
- All stocks of acid is ordered to be declared by the seller with the concerned Sub – divisional Magistrate within 15 days.
- No acid shall be sold to the person who is under the age of 18 years.
- In the case of undeclared stock of acid, it will be open to the concerned SDM ( Sub divisional Magistrate) to confiscate the stock and suitably impose fine on that seller up to Rs. 50,000.

Not only that with all these rules and regulations a thorough guideline regarding the places like – educational institutions, laboratories , medical shops, hospitals where it is always needed to keep acid for them a set if rules were also brought forward. Such as –

- They have to maintain a registered usage of acid and that register shall be filled with the concerned SDM.
- A person will have to be employed with a liability to maintain all the regulations and keep a keen eye upon the safety and use of acid.
- The acid is needed to be stored under the supervision of this employed liable person and there will be compulsory checking of the students or personnel leaving the laboratories or place storage where acid is used.

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<sup>18</sup> Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013

When the petition of Laxmi v. Union of India<sup>19</sup> was pending, then the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended and one section was inserted in it and that was section 357A . According to this every state government should make a new scheme through which a victim and his or her family will get enough compensation to fight with the situation and all necessary medical expenses.

The Supreme Court gave various directions regarding the compensation to acid attack victim. And those are –

- Acid attack victim will be compensated with minimum Rs. 3 lakhs by the concerned State Government or Union Territory for the purpose of after care and rehabilitation.
- From that Rs. 3 lakhs , Rs. 1 lakh will have to be paid within 15 days of the occurrence of the acid violence being brought to the knowledge of the State Government.
- Remaining Rs. 2 lakhs will have to be paid by the State Government or Union Territory within 2 months of the incident to the victim and his family.

Moreover that some regulations were directed towards the hospital also and those are

- As soon as possible the first aid has to be given to the victim.
- No hospital can't deny to appoint the patient.
- If any hospital or clinic refuse to treat the patient then steps will be taken according to the section 357C of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.
  - The Supreme Court also issue a certificate that the hospital, where the victim of an acid attack is first treated, should give a certificate that the individual is a victim of an acid attack.

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<sup>19</sup> Laxmi v. Union Of India, (2014 ) 4 SCC 427

## V. Condition In India After Enactment Of Law For Prohibiting Acid Violence

Though new provisions came forward and Supreme Court took vary drastic and important steps for the welfare of the victims of this heinous offence still some cases came forward which pointing towards the drawback of the laws and the execution of the provisions. Even enactment if section 326A , 326B no way helped in India to slow down the pace of acid violence. In the case of Parivartan Kendra v. U. O. I & others<sup>20</sup> a writ petition was filed by an NGO which was named as Parivartan Kendra by highlighting towards the problem of not decreasing the rate of acid attack even not only that but also the inadequacy of paying the compensation including the lack of legal guarantee to free medical care, rehabilitative services under the Survivors Compensation Scheme.

The petitioner highlighted towards the case where two sisters when they were sleeping they became the prey of acid violence and for their treatment and medical expenses near about Rs. 5 lakhs was spent without performing any grafting surgery upon their faces. The Court, after investigation got the evidence that even after giving the order of regulations still only few states have applied those rules others didn't give a care towards that. After that Court strictly ordered the states to maintain the guidelines of Laxmi v. Union of India<sup>21</sup> case and the amount of compensation were increased with a view towards helping the victim in rehabilitation and with that making the state more liable towards giving the compensation to the victims. With that the Court additionally direct all the States and Union Territories to consider the increase of this crime and take appropriate steps towards stopping this violence permanently.

But after enacting the decisions of Supreme Court regarding the compensation situation was not improved from the side of state governments. So the lack of issuing compensation was seen in the case of Sapna v. Government of NCT of Delhi<sup>22</sup>, a 20 years old lady became the victim of acid attack and her face was burnt near about 10% with that her neck, hand and back were also effected. She got initial treatment from a hospital but when she went for the corrective surgery to another hospital she had to pay a major amount. Where it was ordered to the government of the states and the Union territories for paying Rs. 3 lakhs to every victim of acid attack although she didn't get

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<sup>20</sup> Parivartan Kendra v. U. O. I & others, 2016 (1) RCR (criminal) 336

<sup>21</sup> Laxmi v. Union Of India, (2014 ) 4 SCC 427

<sup>22</sup> Sapna v. Government of NCT of Delhi, W.P.(C) 4151/2014 & W.P.(C) 4167/2014 , Indian Kanoon ( August 1,2020, 10:12 AM) <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/28079197/>

any compensation amount from the government. Again Delhi High Court had to pass an interim order to the states to provide Sapna Rs. 1 lakh within 15 days and remaining Rs. 2 lakhs within two months according to the order of *Laxmi v. Union of India* case<sup>23</sup>. So with the huge and uncontrolled sell of acid in India government has made a huge drawback by not looking at this serious issue with carefully. For that reason the case of *Ayushi Dubey & Ors. V. State of U. P and Ors.*<sup>24</sup> Was filed by the Human Rights Law Network Allahabad on behalf of Madhuri Prajapati , who was also the survivor of acid attack which had occurred upon her when she was sleeping. So instead of decreasing the rate of crime it was increasing in a rapid rate. And medical expense was not reimbursed by the government.

Again in the case of *Anju v. State of Haryana & Ors.*<sup>25</sup> The petitioner who got the 40%+50% burn injuries in the full body filed a case for the reimbursement of medical expenses, financial assistance and other rehabilitation. People also became very reluctant regarding this heinous crime and for that reason after enacting all new regulations and amendment of provisions still the cases like *M. P. v. Mehtaab*<sup>26</sup> , *Suresh v. State of Haryana*<sup>27</sup> , *State of Himachal Pradesh v. Ram Pal*<sup>28</sup> *Manohar Singh v. State of Rajasthan and Ors.*<sup>29</sup> came into light. Even till now many dangerous cases are coming forward in India where men and women both are the victims of acid violence. It is needed to stop now otherwise one more Laxmi, one more Sapna will be the victim of the misogynist without any offence and our society, our country will go a step backward with other drawbacks.

## **VI. Law And Provisions In Other Countries For Prohibiting Acid Violence**

Afghanistan has passed the first law in Afghanistan for criminalising violence against women and that is Violence Against Women Law (EVAW) in 2009 and acid attack is also included there. According to the law an offender will get the punishment of 10 years imprisonment but still

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<sup>23</sup> *Laxmi v. Union Of India*, (2014 ) 4 SCC 427

<sup>24</sup> *Ayushi Dubey & Ors. V. State of U. P and Ors*, WP (C) NO. 68901/ 13, ( August 10,2020 1:30 PM) <http://www.hrln.org/hrln/publications/books/1658.html> .

<sup>25</sup> *Anju v. State of Haryana & Ors* , CWP No.21842 of 2015 (Punjab and Haryana HC).

<sup>26</sup> *M. P. v. Mehtaab*, (2015) 5 SCC 197

<sup>27</sup> *Suresh v. State of Haryana* , (2015) 2 SCC 227

<sup>28</sup> *State of Himachal Pradesh v. Ram Pal* , (2015) 11 SCC 584

<sup>29</sup> *Manohar Singh v. State of Rajasthan and Ors.* , (2015) 3 SCC 449

within 2015 Ministry of Women's Affairs registered more than 4000 cases of acid violence against women<sup>30</sup>.

Whereas the result is different a little bit in Bangladesh. When it was increasing in a rapid rate of acid attack in Bangladesh the rates have been decreased down within 2002 after enacting new provisions and within 2011 the number of cases were informed in Bangladesh was 91<sup>31</sup>.

Even several NGOs like -Acid Survivors Foundation, Naripokko, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee has taken strong and remarkable step to stop this violence in Bangladesh and they have become successful in their mission.

In lower house of Parliament in Pakistan unanimously passed the bill regarding Acid Control and Acid Crimes Prevention Bill and as punishment life imprisonment and harsh punishment were granted . And by their system of Qisas Law if Pakistan, this crime has decreased a lot.

On United Kingdom after 2017 law has been changed for acid attack and several measures and guidelines has been followed regarding the sell of acid. Here attack has been prosecuted as actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm. The offensive Weapons Act 2019 made provisions for crimes relating to acid attack including the sales of acid and offence by using this. Till now progress has been seen after enacting the act. Towards a better future everyone is looking.

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<sup>30</sup> Law On Elimination Of Violence Against Women, 2009

<sup>31</sup> Clothilde Le Coz, *As Acid Attacks Rise Against Women, Laws Help to Deter Such Assaults*, Pass Blue Independent Coverage of The UN ( Aug 20,2020 , 2:03 PM) [https://www.passblue-com.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/www.passblue.com/2016/02/29/as-acid-attacks-rise-against-women-laws-help-deter-such-assaults/amp/?amp\\_js\\_v=a3&amp\\_gsa=1&usqp=mq331AQFKAGwASA%3D#aoh=15986432664811&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&amp\\_tf=From%20%251%24s&ampshare=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.passblue.com%2F2016%2F02%2F29%2Fas-acid-attacks-rise-against-women-laws-help-deter-such-assaults%2F](https://www.passblue-com.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/www.passblue.com/2016/02/29/as-acid-attacks-rise-against-women-laws-help-deter-such-assaults/amp/?amp_js_v=a3&amp_gsa=1&usqp=mq331AQFKAGwASA%3D#aoh=15986432664811&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&amp_tf=From%20%251%24s&ampshare=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.passblue.com%2F2016%2F02%2F29%2Fas-acid-attacks-rise-against-women-laws-help-deter-such-assaults%2F)

## **VII. Conclusion**

In Indian for slowing down the rate of this grievous crime some strong and measurable steps is needed to be taken by the government because until every state and Union territorial government take strong measure towards preventing this violence it wouldn't pace down. Various NGOs have come forward and they have done a lot of remarkable work for providing the enough security and helping through financial assistance and rehabilitation to the acid survivors. Media has been taken a drastic step to make people knowledgeable about the crime of that society where they stay. But still as India has a patriarchal society and women till now don't get same crown as men , rural people are becoming victim towards this more. So education is needed among everyone. Education is the only way out to make people responsible. Otherwise orthodox nature of India will take away safety of every women. So for making a better India every individual should become a little bit more responsible and a little bit more progressive then only solution for this kind of problem is possible.