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I am also thankful to the authors, journals and web mentioned in the references.

## **Declaration**

The Student of LL.B (Hon's) solemnly declare that, the presented work has been performed by me and has been submitted in the fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelors of Law (LL.B)

I declare that this thesis has been prepared by me and not submitted before to any other university, organization for any academic qualifications, certificate, diploma degree.

The work is my real work and it's not submitted before.

I.....

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## **Abstract**

Acid Attacks is very common in our country now a day. It is with the intention to disfigure, main torture, or kill someone.it is happen more likely in developing country as Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Crime regarded as an important strategic social problem in Bangladesh. Every day, large number of people, particularly women and children, of Bangladesh are becoming victims of various heinous crimes including domestic violence, trafficking, acid burn, sexual harassmentand rape. In the present system, emphasis has placed on the reduction of crime on offender-based strategies. Thus, contrary to the high crime rate and number of victims, very few services are available to the victims of crime and very little attention paid to victim's rights. Although obligatory, the necessity of providing professional support services to the victims of crime is relatively new in Bangladesh. The idea of victim support services is not appropriately recognized and there is no separate legislation and policy in this regard. In this context, the present article focuses on the present state of crime, victimization and victim support services in Bangladesh. Reviewing the secondary data on crime, victim and victim services, this article identifies the challenges and recommends measures for effective victim support service in Bangladesh.

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## **Chapter: 1**

### **Introduction of Acid Victim in Bangladesh Perspective**

**1.1. Introduction:** An acid is a chemical substance, usually a liquid, which contains hydrogen and can react with other substances to form salts. Some acids burn or dissolve other substances that they come into contact with. We know that acid is essential in many ages. There are many types of acid. Acid attacks on women are increasing at alarming rates in Bangladesh, but the government has failed to provide medical care to the victims. Easily available sulfuric acid, which can mutilate a human face in moments, has emerged as a weapon used to disfigure a woman's body. By the mid-1990s, activists had documented acid attacks, and urban protests were followed by demands for better medical care. I show how the interaction between local and international-level civil society organizations made international resources available to local feminist groups engaged in domestic social struggles and helped to improve medical care for acid victims of Bangladesh. Everyone must speak out about that crime and will fight with the criminal to insure punishment.

### **1.2. Background**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Sulfuric acid, more commonly known historically as “vitriol,” was first manufactured on an industrial scale in England in the 1740s, and people began using it for violent purposes in Western Europe and the United States once it became



easily obtainable. By the 1830s, a Glasgow periodical editorialized, “The crime of throwing vitriol has, we grieve to say, become so common in this part of the country, as to become almost a stain on the national character.”<sup>1</sup>

In addition to being favored as a weapon in labor clashes, sulfuric acid was a common weapon in domestic disputes. For instance, in 1865, the *New York Times* reported that a jealous husband was arrested for disfiguring his wife with acid after threatening to “spoil her figure.” In other 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup> century cases, them outside of marriage, on former lovers who spurned them, or on their husbands’ mistresses. Throwing vitriol was a way not only of causing someone immense pain, but also of rendering him or her unattractive, which goes partway toward explaining its use in sexually charged disputes. Acid fell (mostly) out of favor as a weapon of domestic assault in the United States and Western Europe by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, thanks both to better regulation of potentially dangerous chemicals and to women’s increasing economic autonomy. However, throwing acid gained prevalence in other parts of the world in the late 20th and early 21st century. In particular, reports of acid violence have increased since the 1960s in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. Human rights scholars correlated with gender inequality, acid’s cheapness and accessibility, and the failure of courts to convict perpetrators. The Acid Survivors Trust International estimates that 80 percent of victims of acid violence are women, and many perpetrators are men who throw acid as revenge against women who have rejected them sexually. However, thanks to increased reporting, the creation of NGOs in support of victims, and increased media and academic scrutiny of acid violence, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Cambodia, and India have stan, Cambodia, and India have adopted new laws over the past decade increasing penalties for acid violence and regulating the sale and transport of potentially lethal ac. adopted new laws over

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.iwraw-ap.org> > Accessed on: 8 December 2018

the past decade increasing sale adopted new laws over the past decade increasing penalties for acid violence and regulating the sale and transport of potentially lethal ac. adopted new laws over the past decade increasing sale and transport of potentially lethal ac. adopted new laws over the past decade increasing penalties for acid violence and regulating the sale and transport of potentially lethal ac.

#### **1.4. Research Question**

1. Why are there so many acid attack in Bangladesh?
2. What are the reason behind the acid attack?
3. Why do acid attack happened on women mostly?
4. Why in India acid attack mostly?
5. How to provide adequate suggestions to stop acid attack in society?

#### **1.5. Methodology**

Methodologies are divided into several approaches. The Research of this methodology will be described of reliable secondary sources. The research has included books, data, journals, articles as a secondary data which will describe the problem of acid attack and effects of it. It is an analytical and descriptive research to collect the reasonable data to find the causes, impacts of it and solution for these issue

## 1.6. Objectives

There are two objective on acid attack and victim support in Bangla desh. General and specific object of acid victim.

1. General object: acid attack is very dangerous revenge proses. This proses can kill someone or can destroy someone beautiful life. We must help that people who ready to that. The person can be mental defective person. Because it is happening around us.

2. Specific object: The objectives of this research shall be prevailed in a view of following such matters:

1. To assess the present scenario major problem of acid attack in society
2. To find out the cause and consequence of acid attack
3. To Motivating and informing their families against the adverse effects of acid attack.
4. To draw conclusion and put forward suggestions in order to eradicate in acid attack concept from the society.
- 5.

## 1.6. Statement of the Problem<sup>2</sup>

Acid violence is probably the worst from of revenge in Bangladesh and so many country now a day. Which causes injury for permanent and disfigurement, also which is very fast becoming the most lethal weapon of revenge to someone in Bangladesh. The present acid attack in Bangladesh

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<sup>2</sup> <http://bdresearchpublications.com> > Accessed on: 8 December 2018

that has been documented took place in the early sixties a young man threw acid at the face of young women for refusing of love proposal marriage. Recently there have been acid attack in children, older, women and sometimes-in men. Acid victims have less mortality rate but their morbidity rate is very high. The scars left by acid are not just skin deep victims suffer for the whole life become the burden of the family, society and the nation most victims experience a dramatic change in their lifestyle they often face social isolation, which damages victims' self-esteem and economic position. The trauma stems from excruciating pain unbearable shock compounded by social rejection even by the own family. Most of the acid victims stop their education or work during recovery and beyond due to disfigurement.

## Chapter: 2

### **Conceptual Framework on Acid Victim in Bangladesh**

#### **2.1. Definition of acid**

Before knowing about acid attack we have to know about the acid. Acids used as catalysts in industrial and organic chemistry; for example, sulfuric acid is used in very large quantities in the alkylation process to produce gasoline. Some acids, such as sulfuric, phosphoric, and hydrochloric acids, also effect dehydration and condensation reactions. In biochemistry, many enzymes employ acid catalysis. it is very dangerous camel.

#### **2.2. Definition of acid victim:**

Acid throwing, also called an acid attack,<sup>[1]</sup> a vitriol attack or vitriol age, is a form of violent assault<sup>[2][3][4]</sup> defined as the act of throwing acid or a similarly corrosive substance onto the body of another "with the intention to disfigure, maim, torture, or kill".<sup>[5]</sup> Perpetrators of these attacks throw corrosive liquids at their victims, usually at their faces, burning them, and damaging skin tissue, often exposing and sometimes dissolving the bones.<sup>[6]</sup>

The most common types of acid used in these attacks are sulfuric and nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid is sometimes used, but is much less damaging.<sup>[7]</sup> Aqueous solutions of strongly alkaline materials, such as caustic soda (sodium hydroxide), are used as well, particularly in areas where strong acids are controlled substances.<sup>[8][9]</sup>

The long term consequences of these attacks may include blindness, as well as permanent scarring of the face and body,<sup>[10][11][12]</sup> along with far-reaching social, psychological, and economic difficulties.<sup>[5]</sup>

Today, acid attacks are reported in many parts of the world, though more likely in developing countries. Since the 1990s, Bangladesh has been reporting the highest number of attacks and highest incidence rates for women,<sup>[13][14]</sup> with 3,512 Bangladeshi people acid attacked between 1999 and 2013,<sup>[15]</sup> and in Pakistan and India acid attacks are at an all-time high and increasing every year.<sup>[16][17]</sup> Although acid attacks occur all over the world, this type of violence is most common in South Asia.<sup>[18]</sup> The UK has one of the highest rates of acid attacks per capita in the world, according to Acid Survivors Trust International (ASTI).<sup>[19]</sup> In 2016 there were over 601 acid attacks in the UK based on ASTI figures. Over 1,200 cases were recorded over the past five years.

### **2.3. Definition of acid attack:**

The motivations vary but most are very simple: a man's reputation has been damaged. Maybe his sexual advances were rejected. Maybe he was cheated on. Whatever the reason, the punishment does not fit the crime. Victims suffer horrific physical injuries. Not only does their skin burn, but often they are severely disfigured. Acid causes the skin tissue to melt, it attacks the eyes, dissolves the bones. In certain cases, ears and noses are lost completely. Women also suffer the stigma attached to deformity, one that can be especially crippling in a place where finding a husband can mean the difference between poverty and security.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> <https://charterforcompassion.org/resources-related-to-social-justice> > Accessed on: 8 December 2018

The Acid Survivors Foundation, a charity established in 1999 to help victims in Bangladesh, says five women were attacked last month and 30 women have been attacked since January. Since 1999, there has been an astonishing 3240 incidents, peaking in 2002 when 494 women were attacked with acid.

## **2.4. Area of mostly attack**

**A) Bangladesh:** In Bangladesh, such attacks are relatively common.<sup>[35]</sup> Bangladesh has the highest reported incidence of acid assault in the world.<sup>[14]</sup> According to the Acid Survivors Foundation in Bangladesh, the country has reported 3000 acid attack victims since 1999, peaking at 262 victims for the year of 2002.<sup>[44]</sup> Rates have been steadily decreasing by 15% to 20% since 2002, with the amount of acid attack victims reported at 91 in Bangladesh as recently as 2011.<sup>[101]</sup> Bangladesh acid attacks shows the most gendered discrimination, with one study citing a male to female victim ratio of 0.15:1<sup>[14]</sup> and another reporting that 82% of acid attack survivors in Bangladesh are women.<sup>[74]</sup> Younger women were especially prone to attack, with a recent study reporting that 60% of acid assault survivors are between the ages of 10 and 19.<sup>[44]</sup> According to Mridula Bandyopadhyay and Mahmuda Rahman Khan, it is a form of violence primarily targeted at women. They describe it as a relatively recent form of violence, with the earliest record in Bangladesh from 1983.<sup>[10]</sup>

Acid attacks are often referred to as a "crime of passion", fueled by jealousy and revenge.<sup>[14]</sup> Actual cases though, show that they are usually the result of rage at a woman who rebuffs the advances of a male. For the country of Bangladesh, such passion is often rooted in marriage and

relationships. One study showed that refusal of marriage proposals accounted for 55% of acid assaults, with abuse from a husband or other family member (18%), property disputes (11%) and refusal of sexual or romantic advances (2%) as other leading causes.<sup>[25]</sup> Additionally, the use of acid attacks in dowry arguments has been reported in Bangladesh,<sup>[74]</sup> with 15% of cases studied by the Acid Survivors Foundation citing dowry disputes as the motive.<sup>[44]</sup> The chemical agents most commonly used to commit these attacks are hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid.<sup>[102]</sup>

**B) India:** Despite stricter laws and punishments, the number of acid attacks in India continues to increase. DW examines the reasons behind it and the measures needed to prevent acid violence in the South Asian nation. There are many unreported cases of acid attacks where victims die, especially in rural areas. Sometimes people try to hide information if the attacker was the husband or a family member of the victim," said Prasun, who runs Atijeevan Foundation, an organization that rehabilitates acid attack survivors in the southern city of Bangalore. There are many unreported cases of acid attacks where victims die, especially in rural areas. Sometimes people try to hide information if the attacker was the husband or a family member of the victim," said Prasun, who runs Atijeevan Foundation, an organization that rehabilitates acid attack survivors in the southern city of Bangalore.

**C) Pakistan:** It is a shocking crime, no matter where it's committed. Acid thrown in someone's face, leaving the victim burned, maimed and disfigured. Sadly, it happens more often than you think around the globe, and almost always, the victims are women. In India for example, police are investigating a recent acid attack against four sisters. This is a kind of crime that's also all too common in neighboring Pakistan. At least 150 acid attacks were reported there last year. Many more are not reported, because victims are pressured by their community to keep quiet. A new law



gives acid burn survivors some legal recourse, but as correspondent Beenish Ahmed reports, the scales of justice are often stacked against them from the start.

## **2.7. Advantages of acid:**

Acids have various uses in our daily lives.

The advantages are as follows.

- 1) Concentrated Sulphuric acid is used as a drying agent.
- 2) Nitric acid is used in preparation of fertilizers.
- 3) Sulphuric acid is used in domestic drainage cleaner.
- 4) Sulphuric acid is used as an electrolyte in lead acid batteries.
- 5) HCl is used in food preservation by pickling.
- 6) acids help in neutralizing basic soils.

## **2.8. Disadvantage of acid: <sup>4</sup>**

There are many disadvantage of acid

1. Its create problem in our body.
2. It can burn someone life as also body.
3. Acid rain is very harmful for crops

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<sup>4</sup> <http://academicjournals.org> > Accessed on: 8 December 2018

## **Chapter3**

### **The Present scenario of Acid Attack in Bangladesh**

#### **3.1. The major problem of acid attack in Bangladesh:**

The non-accidental acid burn injury is a horrific form of violence, with the victim often incurring permanent facial scarring and even blindness. Bangladesh has the highest reported world-wide incidence of this crime and various difficulties have been faced by this developing nation in trying to deal with the problem. Measures taken have included foreign-sponsored NGO creation and collaboration with government, investment in burns care facilities and the involvement of outside surgical expertise. This has led to improvements in the reporting of this crime, increased awareness and long-term treatment and rehabilitation. However, the reported number of attacks has increased by 201% since 1999 and further measures should be taken in order to prevent and manage such violence.

**3.2. Reason behind acid attack:** The intention of the attacker is often to humiliate rather than to kill the victim. In Britain such attacks, particularly those against men, are believed to be underreported, and as a result many of them do not show up in official statistics.<sup>[20]</sup> Some of the most common motivations of perpetrators include:

- Personal conflict regarding intimate relationships, and sexual rejection<sup>[21][22]</sup>
- Racial motivations

- Sexual related jealousy and lust<sup>[23]</sup>
- Social, political and religious motivations
- Gang violence and rivalry
- Attacks against minorities
- Conflicts over land ownership, farm animals, housing and property<sup>[12]</sup>
- Revenge for refusal of sexual advances, proposals of marriage and demands for dowry<sup>[10]</sup>

Acid attacks often occur as revenge against a woman who rejects a proposal of marriage or a sexual advance.<sup>[24][25]</sup> Gender inequality and women's position in the society, in relation to men, plays a significant role in these types of attacks.

### **3.3. Consequence of acid attack:**

Majority of the respondents (70%) that they had to face psychological effects which included sympathetic behavior of family, ignorance of children and taunting behavior of relatives. The findings reflected that females were mentally disturbed and they trying to reduce their stress through weeping and shouting on others. Following transcriptions of different respondents indicate the nature of Psychological Effects. A female respondent said

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<sup>5</sup> <https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Tongyangxi> > Accessed on: 8 December 2018

## Chapter 4

### The Present scenario of Acid Attack in Bangladesh

#### **4.1. Proper education:**

Many of the countries where acid violence occurs possess high levels of violence against women. Like other forms of violence against women, acid violence arises due to inequitable gender relations. Violence against women and girls is rooted in gender-based discrimination and social norms and gender stereotypes that perpetuate such violence. The best way to end acid violence is to prevent it from happening in the first place by addressing its root causes. Education is critical in prevention of acid attacks and other forms of violence against women and girls.

Prevention should start early in life, by educating and working with young boys and girls promoting respectful relationships and gender equality.

#### **4.2. Indicate with law:**

Whether judges have sufficient sentencing powers to deal with acid attack perpetrators

- New guidance for police officers on preventing attacks, searching potential perpetrators and helping victims at the scene
- The Poisons Act 1972 will be assessed for whether it should cover more acids and harmful substances
- Crown Prosecution Service guidance to prosecutors - and how they class acid and corrosive substances as "dangerous weapons" - will be reviewed
- Retailers to agree measures to restrict sales of acids and other corrosive substa

- New research to understand the motivations for carrying out acid attacks
- Ensuring victim impact statements are completed in every case by the police
- Confirming appropriate support is provided to victims - including the initial medical response, giving evidence in court and long-term recovery

### **4.3. Social media: Statement of the Problem**

An aspiring model who was the victim of an acid attack shared a makeup-free selfie to call out unrealistic portrayals on social media. Resham Khan was attacked with sulfuric acid in June while celebrating her 21st birthday with her cousin in London. Khan has been chronicling her recovery on her personal blog, where she recently shared makeup-free and unedited selfies to highlight the reality behind what she shares on Instagram. “I just wanted to make clear that what you see on the internet isn’t real. Just like the photos,” Khan wrote. “I’ve loved the compliments but the harsh reality is it is not real. “I don’t want others to be trying to achieve what I did using editing apps.”

### **4.4. Economic support:**

Unfortunately acid attacks do not seem to be a declining problem. In fact, quite the opposite. Reported attacks have gone up steadily over the past four years and the estimated attack rate as many go unreported is 1000 a year. That being said, I have met with NGOs, human rights lawyers, and UN Women India, all of whom agree that there is an ongoing debate whether or not the attacks have always been occurring at the same rate and are just now being reported or if the increase in

numbers shows a true increase in attacks. The personal opinion seems to coincide with the numbers; the attacks are going up.

#### **4.5. Support acid victim organization:**

Bangladesh, Cambodia and India have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)<sup>2</sup>. Acid attacks are a form of gender-based violence that affects women disproportionately and are prohibited by CEDAW. However, acid attacks have become a common form of violence against women and girls, mainly because acid is cheap, easily available and permits or licenses are not required for its purchase. This helps to perpetuate the practice. Stop Acid Attacks campaigners narrated many instances of attackers thriving in the same community as the victim — a <sup>6</sup>painful reminder that such gender violence is unrecognized and unpunished.

Evidence is limited to studies that cite cases that have actually been reported. Campaigners admit that this is just the tip of the iceberg and that the true extent is much greater, because women are often too afraid to report acid violence while many more live in fear of acid attacks. The situation in Bangladesh and most other countries in Asia and Africa where acid violence occurs is typically male-on-female.

Like burn survivors in LMIC, acid attack survivors are often vulnerable to stigma, exclusion and a life of deprivation. They may come from poor communities and not have the financial means to pay for surgery and other treatments needed to achieve functional and aesthetic improvements after the initial healing and grafting.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CPRT-113SPRT85287/pdf/CPRT-113SPRT85287.pdf> > Accessed on: 8 December 2018

## **Chapter: 5**

### **Legislation Regarding On Acid Victim**

#### **5.1. Violence against Women Act, 1994:**

Violence against Women Act (VAWA), U.S. federal legislation that expanded the juridical tools to combat violence against women and provide protection to women who had suffered violent abuses. It was initially signed into law in September 1994 by U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton. Besides changing statutes, the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) was notable for calling attention to the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The original VAWA was enacted in 1994 as Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. Its passage provided the means for the creation in 1995 of the Office on Violence against Women (OVW) within the Department of Justice

#### **5.2. World conference on human Right:**

The World Conference on Human Rights was attended by representatives of 171 nations and 800 NGOs, with some 7,000 participants overall.<sup>[3][7]</sup> This made it the largest gathering ever on human rights.<sup>[3]</sup> It was organized by Human Rights expert John Pace.

There was much discussion ahead of the conference on what could and could not be said during it. The rules adopted stated that no specific countries or places could be mentioned where human rights abuses were taking place, including those involved in current conflicts such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Angola, and Liberia, and those subject to ongoing human rights criticism, such as China and Cuba.<sup>[8][9]</sup> Instead, human rights abuses were to be discussed in the abstract only; this led *The New York Times* to state that the conference was taking place "In an atmosphere strangely removed from reality."<sup>[8]</sup> In particular, that the ongoing Bosnian War was taking place only an hour's flight from Vienna testified dramatically that no new era of international cooperation had come into place.<sup>[5]</sup>

Despite the rules, organizations and demonstrators at the conference's physical site were happy to mention specific ongoing abuses all around the world, with many displaying atrocity photographs in an attempt to out-do each other.<sup>[10]</sup> One person concerned about the Polisario Front and Western Sahara situation said, "It's hard to be noticed."<sup>[10]</sup>

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### **5.3. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979:**

Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights

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<sup>7</sup>) <http://www.scribd.com> > Accessed on: 9 December 2018



and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex, Noting that the States Parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women, Noting also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women, Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist, Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity, Concerned that in situations of poverty women have the least access to food, health, education, training and opportunities for employment and other needs, Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice

#### **5.4. World health Organization, 2004:**

Rapport sur la santé dans le monde : 2004 :

World Health Organization. (2004). The World health report: 2004: Changing history. Geneva:

World Health Organization.

### **5.5. Throw Acid is violation of human right:**

Violence against Women is a Violation of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms of women.

Violence against women is an obstacle towards gender equality.

Women are entitled to equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms that include among others:

- The right to life;
- The right to equality;
- The right to liberty and security of person;
- The right to equal protection under the law;
- The right to be free from all forms of discrimination;
- The right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;
- The right to just and favourable conditions of work;
- The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

## **Chapter: 6**

### **Point of View on Acid Attack in Bangladesh Perspective**

#### **6.1: Recommendation:**

To eradicate acid violence, governments must address its root causes: gender inequality and discrimination, the availability of acid, and the impunity of perpetrators. Below we provide concrete recommendations that governments and corporations can immediately undertake in an effort to combat acid violence. Governments: In furtherance of their duty to exercise due diligence to prevent acid violence, governments should Enact criminal laws that specifically address acid violence and effectively regulate the production, distribution, use, sale, and handling of acid; Effectively enforce and implement laws designed to deter acid violence; and Provide victim redress, including compensation for healthcare costs. Companies: In furtherance of their emerging duty to exercise due diligence to minimize the negative human rights impacts of their activities, companies that produce, distribute, use, or otherwise handle acid should: Assess the ways in which they can reduce the negative human rights impacts of their activities; and Support industry and government efforts to regulate the safe-handling, storage, labeling, transfer and disposal of acid by manufacturers, distributors, and other business and individual users of acid in order to deter the unauthorized use of acid.

#### **6.2: Conclusion:**

Acid attacks are intentional acts of violence in which perpetrators throw, spray, or pour hydrochloric, sulfuric, or nitric acid onto victims' faces and bodies. Acid violence has devastating health consequences for victims. Short-term effects include immense pain and long-term effects

can include blindness and loss of facial features. Acid violence is a prohibited form of gender-based violence under international law that both reflects discrimination against women and perpetuates it. Many perpetrators in Bangladesh and India attack women who have actually transgressed subordinated gender roles by refusing to accept marriage, love, or sex proposals. In Cambodia, women are often perpetrators of acid violence against other women. In all three countries, acid attack survivors often face discrimination and marginalization in society. Because acid violence is a form of discrimination prohibited by international law, governments must act with due diligence to combat it. Acid attacks are prevalent in countries such as Bangladesh, India, and Cambodia where acid is cheap and easily available. One important way to combat acid violence is to limit the easy availability of acid. In an effort to limit its availability, Bangladesh adopted a law that requires business users of acid to obtain licenses. Even though this law has not been fully implemented or enforced, the rate of acid attacks decreased in Bangladesh approximately 15% to 20% each year since the law's adoption in 2002. Cambodia is considering similar legislation, but no similar proposals are being considered in India, and the rates of attacks continue to rise in both Cambodia and India. To combat acid violence, governments must end the widespread impunity perpetrators enjoy by effectively implementing laws that provide for perpetrators' prosecution and punishment. Bangladesh has enacted criminal legislation improving criminal procedures in acid attack cases and heightening criminal penalties.

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<sup>8</sup> [https://thesis.eur.nl/pub/37339/MGlaquinta\\_MA\\_2015\\_16\\_SJP.pdf](https://thesis.eur.nl/pub/37339/MGlaquinta_MA_2015_16_SJP.pdf) f> Accessed on: 10December,18

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World conference on human Right.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979.

World health Organization, 2004.

## Books

Unmaking murderer (the framing of Steven Avery and Brendan Dassey)

## Journals or Articles

Real journalism is still practiced by brave individuals. I use that word deliberately, because it takes courage to expose the dangerous, violent and depraved. Russell Findlay displays that courage' --Joan

McAlpine MSP, *Daily Record*

'I've read it twice, it's an utterly fascinating book' --Tam Cowan, BBC Radio Scotland

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