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A STUDY ON PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND STIGMATIZATION OF ACID ATTACK SURVIVORS

AUTHORED BY - PRIYA GARG & PRIYANSHI MODI

I. ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of acid attacks represents one of the most egregious forms of violence, often leaving survivors with devastating physical and psychological scars. This paper delves into the public attitudes and stigmatization surrounding acid attack survivors, shedding light on the pervasive social dynamics that shape their lived experiences. Public attitudes towards survivors are often influenced by cultural norms, media portrayals, and prevailing stereotypes. Stigmatization of acid attack survivors manifests in various forms, including social ostracization, employment discrimination, and limited access to healthcare and support services. These barriers exacerbate survivors' trauma, hinder their recovery journey, and impede their reintegration into society. Furthermore, the fear of stigma often deters survivors from seeking justice or accessing necessary resources, perpetuating a cycle of silence and invisibility. Thus, understanding the complexities of public attitudes and stigmatization towards acid attack survivors is paramount in fostering a more compassionate and inclusive society. By challenging stigma, amplifying survivors' voices, and advocating for systemic change, we can strive towards creating a world where all individuals are valued, respected, and afforded the dignity they deserve, irrespective of their past experiences.

II. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women as a form of patriarchal dominance manifests itself in a variety of ways, including sexual abuse, dowry harassment, female infanticide, workplace sexual harassment, and caste violence and several others. Even as women continue to strive against these and other forms of assault, we face another heinous crime: acid attacks. Acid attacks are not restricted to any caste, class, profession, urban/rural region, or other similar categorization. As all other forms of violence against women, acid attacks are typically carried out by men who know the victim/survivor. The attacker could be a friend, co-worker, supervisor, or spouse.

Another distinguishing aspect is that these attacks are carried out both in private and public places. Acid attacks are not a random or natural occurrence, but rather a social phenomenon strongly ingrained in a patriarchal gender structure that establishes control over women, justifying the use of violence against them.

Acid violence has been on the rise around the world. These attacks occur mostly wherever patriarchy is dominant. We can see that this type of violence is systemic, with the goal of silencing and controlling women, and that the body is a target of violence. Such attacks have occurred majorly whenever a woman has stood up to males and refused their diktats. An acid attack is the intentional dumping of acid on a victim, generally on her face. It is a horrible crime committed mostly against women. In addition to creating psychological damage, acid attacks cause extreme agony, permanent deformity, subsequent infections, and, in many cases, blindness in one or both eyes of the victim.

III. DEFINITION OF “ACID” & “ACID ATTACK”

According to the National Commission of India, an acid attack is defined as "any act of throwing acid or using acid in any form on the victim with the intention of or with the knowledge that such person is likely to cause to the other person permanent or partial damage or deformity or disfiguration to any part of the body of such person".

The "Prevention of Offences (by Acids) Act 2008 (National Commission for Women - Draft Bill)¹ defines Acid Attacks and Acid.

Section 3 of the Act defines:

- a) "Acid" shall mean and includes any substance which has the character of acidic or corrosive or burning nature that is capable of causing bodily injuries leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability.
- b) "Acid attack" means any act of throwing acid or using acid in any form on the victim with the intent of or with the knowledge that such person is likely to cause to the other person Permanent or partial damage or deformity or disfiguration to any part of the body of such person.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860, by virtue of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, under Explanation 1 of Section 326B², defines acid to include:

¹ The Prevention of Offences (by Acids) Act, 2008, § 3, Acts of Parliament, 2008 (India)

² The Indian Penal Code, 1860, § 326B, No. 45, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)

"any substance which has the acidic or corrosive character or burning nature, capable of causing bodily injury leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability".

IV. HISTORY

Acid attack is a crime that can be perpetrated against any male or woman in India, but it has a distinct gender dimension. The majority of the acid attacks documented were against women, particularly young ladies, for rejecting suitors, declining marriage proposals, denying dowry, and so on. The perpetrator can't abide being rejected, so he's attempting to damage the woman's body for daring to oppose him. Thus, acid throwing is an exceptionally violent crime in which the criminal intends to cause significant bodily and mental agony to his victim. The victim of an acid attack has long-term consequences, including constant torment, irreparable injury, and other challenges for her entire life. Victims are often left feeling useless, afraid, and transformed, and their appearance causes them to become social outcasts. This form of violence, as previously indicated, is frequently driven by strong jealousy or vengeance towards a woman. They may become too traumatised and embarrassed to leave their home and perform basic duties, let alone marry, have children, find a job, or attend school. Even if they want to live a regular life, there is no guarantee that society will accept them after an attack.

Acid attacks in India have been recorded since the early nineteenth century. One of the earliest documented incidents occurred in 1967, when a woman named Sonali Mukherjee from Jharkhand was attacked with acid by three men after rejecting their advances. Mukherjee survived but was severely disfigured.

A nationwide awareness and protests were sparked by the landmark case of Laxmi Agarwal³, in the year 1999, a fifteen-year-old girl who was attacked. The fact that acid attacks continue to occur in spite of awareness initiatives and legislation measures shows how deeply ingrained gender-based violence is in Indian society. In this case, multiple orders were passed to prevent acid attacks and provide welfare to survivors. The Court was highly critical of the compensation schemes at the time, noting the need for uniform, adequate and proportionate compensation and mandated that a minimum of ₹ 3 lakhs should be paid to acid attack survivors, within defined time periods. The amount should be given irrespective of a perpetrator being found guilty. The

³ Laxmi Agarwal v. Union of India, (2014) 4 SCC 427

Court designated the District Legal Services Authorities as the body in charge of processing applications for compensation, with the executive in charge of overseeing the scheme. The Court also passed an order in the case requiring all hospitals, public and private, to provide free treatment to acid attack survivors and requires state governments to enforce the right to free healthcare at private hospitals. The Court also issued an order in the case ordering all hospitals, public and private, to give free treatment to acid attack survivors, as well as state governments to enforce the right to free healthcare in private institutions⁴.

Following the Laxmi judgement, the case of *Parivartan Kendra v Union of India*⁵ was brought up, concerning acid attacks against two Dalit sisters, the injury was so severe that one of their expenses for treatment had already crossed ₹ 5 lakhs. The Supreme Court ruled that the ₹ 3 lakh compensation mandated in Laxmi was only a minimum. Governments should consider medical expenses, social stigma, job prospects, and the extent of the injury while determining the amount of the compensation.

In *Nipun Saxena v Union of India*⁶, the Court was concerned with the dignity of victims of gendered violence against women, prompting the Court to require all States and Union Territories to apply a uniform programme established by NALSA as a minimum. The Karnataka Victim Compensation Scheme gives a minimum compensation of Rs. 3 lakhs and a maximum of Rs. 8 lakhs.

V. CAUSES OF ACID ATTACK

1. A Society Dominated by Men

Men are not accustomed to hearing "no" since they were raised in a culture where men have always ruled and governed women. In several of the circumstances, a woman's disavowal has a profoundly negative impact on men, who are expected to be the dominant gender in this society. This leads to men reacting in a terrifying way, which in some cases results in acid attacks.

2. The Cheap and Easy Accessibility of Acids

⁴ Mihir Rajamane, Acid Attack Survivors: Implementing Their Right to Dignity, Centre for policy and research, April 10, 2024, <https://clpr.org.in/blog/acid-attack-survivors-implementing-their-right-to-dignity/>

⁵ Parivartan Kendra v. Union of India, MANU 2015 SC 1399.

⁶ Nipun Saxena vs Union Of India, (2019) 2 SCC 703, 13

Acids are easily found on the market, which is one of the main causes of acid attack incidents. It is easily obtained by people without requiring much effort from pharmacies, outdoor markets etc. It is also frequently used by individuals as a household cleaner. Therefore, it is easily accessible. Furthermore, it is cheap, making it affordable to the average person.

3. Domestic Violence

One of the main reasons why family members have been known to throw acid at weak and browbeaten women is domestic violence. In our society where men rule, a woman's refusal to do anything or her tendency to speak up has been interpreted as rebellion and disobedience by her husband or his family, which has led to a lot of painful and upsetting events. It might be connected to the bringing of the dowry, infertility, disobedience, refusal to have sex, distrust, property conflicts, arguments within the family, etc.

4. Jealousy among peers

Another important component that has led to these tragic events is jealousy. Everyone wants to outperform their peers in this cutthroat world and take the lead. It could be in the service, commercial, or educational sectors. It is impossible for one person to see another person moving quickly ahead of them. The fact that situations like this have happened due to pure jealousy is a source of shame and disgrace, and these tactics have been used to throw a wrench in the well-established career of someone else.

5. Retaliation by Rejected and Rebuffed So-called Lovers

This is one of the main reasons why acid is thrown at the victim. A man takes it personally when a woman rejects his marriage proposal, in an attempt to exact revenge, he teaches the woman a lesson by using acid on her. In just a few moments, the perpetrator can satisfy their gruesome sense of revenge for the victim's seeming denunciation by throwing acid on them. These individuals do not understand that the lesson they are imparting is not temporary but permanent, ruining the woman's appearance and negatively impacting her entire life.

6. Protecting the Family's Honour

People have resorted to such horrible acts to protect the honour of the family, and they

have used acid to prevent women from retaliating against the family's established norms and traditions⁷.

VI. LAWS RELATING TO ACID ATTACKS IN INDIA

There are currently no laws in India that specifically govern acid attack cases. Since acid attacks are not included by section 326 of the Indian Penal Code⁸, which deals with intentionally causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, it was not as effective in dealing with this horrible crime. In order to deal with the criminals, the Eighteenth Law Commission of India then proposed additional sections 326A⁹ and 326B¹⁰ in the Indian Penal Code and section 114B in the Indian Evidence Act¹¹. The narrow scope of section 326 does not allow it to adequately address the problem of acid attacks because it excludes certain types of injuries, the act of performing an acid attack, and the amount of the fine and punishment that would be given to the offender.

In the Indian Gazette dated April 2, 2013, the Union Ministry of Law and Justice established the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 2013, which omitted improvements and inserted section 100 of the Indian Penal Code¹² within the chapter II, of amendment bill.

According to Section 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill 2013, Section 326A of the Indian Penal Code was amended and provide the following punishment:

Anyone who burns, disfigures, or causes grievous hurt to another person's body, or who intentionally causes harm to another person by throwing acid on them or by using any other method knowing that they are likely to cause harm, will be punished with imprisonment of any kind for a term that cannot be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life with fine.

According to Section 326B of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who intentionally causes permanent or partial damage, deformity, burns, disfigurement, disability, or grievous hurt to another person through the use of acid, acid administration, or any other means shall be punished with

⁷ Legal service India, <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-5989-a-brief-analysis-of-acid-attacks-on-women-in-india.html> (last visited April 10, 2024)

⁸ The Indian Penal Code, 1860, § 326, No. 45, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)

⁹ The Indian Penal Code, 1860, § 326A, No. 45, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)

¹⁰ The Indian Penal Code, 1860, § 326B, No. 45, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)

¹¹ The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, § 114B, No. 1, Acts of Parliament, 1872 (India)

¹² The Indian Penal Code, 1860, § 100, No. 45, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)

imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 5 years but may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine.

According to Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code¹³, an individual who commits an act with the intent or knowledge of causing death, he would be guilty for murder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years as well as a fine, and If the act causes hurt to any person, the offender should be liable for life imprisonment.

The Sale, Supply, and Use of Acid were further restricted by the Prevention of Acid Attacks and Rehabilitation of Acid Attack Victims Bill 2017, which mandated that retailers keep a record of each customer's name, the amount of acid they had bought, and the purpose of buying acid.

A face deformity is considered a murder attempt since the victim loses their normal skin, leaving a permanent mark that lasts a lifetime. Hence, the severity of the act determines whether or not it should be classified as a murder attempt. In India, the acid laws are seriously assessed from a fundamental standpoint. The rules pertaining to acid attacks should be modified, and victim survivors' perspectives should be strengthened in order to impose severe penalties.

VII. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE TRAUMA

Analysing the effects of acid attack on survivors' bodies, minds, and social and economic stability is an essential initial step towards understanding the psychological effects. The media and the legal system frequently highlight the immediate physical effects of acid attacks, but most people are unaware of the extensive long-term care that survivors need, which can involve intricate surgery and protracted physical therapy programmes. Similarly, very little research has been done on the psychological effects of acid attacks. Although violent incidents can have a significant psychological impact, acid violence is distinct from other forms of violent crime due to its more intense, conspicuous, and gender-specific nature. In addition to the psychological effects of the attack itself, survivors of acid attacks usually struggle to adjust to their altered look, which sometimes elicits harsh reactions from the public. As a result, survivors probably need professional long-term psychosocial care. In contrast to their comprehension of the immediate physical effects of acid attacks, the road a victim takes to reintegrate into society after an attack is something that neither courts nor journalists have adequately acknowledged. Survivors of

¹³ The Indian Penal Code, 1860, § 307, No. 45, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)

attacks often find it challenging to resume their previous social interactions with friends, family, and the public. Similarly, getting married, working, or attending school are extremely difficult, and many survivors wind up living their entire lives depending on others for care, money, and food.

Additionally, the psychological effects of acid attack are severe and varied, which is not surprising given that many survivors have to live with physical scars or severe face disfigurement. Living with injuries that frequently cause people to respond in shock or even hostility pushes many survivors towards depression and, in some cases, suicide and stress or mental disease may result from memories of the assault.

Acid attacks primarily affect mental health through feelings of identity loss, trauma from betrayal, hopelessness, self-blame, social rejection, and cognitive biases. The goal of an acid attack perpetrator is frequently not to kill the victim. But to ruin their faces and force them into a life of suffering. Because women are more focused on "beauty," victims of acid attacks suffer significant identity harm. Because their faith in people and those tasked with their protection was betrayed, these victims also suffered from betrayal trauma. Another common characteristic that acid attack victims exhibit is hopelessness. This pessimism frequently relates to different facets of life's future like getting married, changing careers, and going back to school¹⁴.

The victims experience frequent rejection in social situations and on job interviews, which makes them hopeless. Additionally, a lot of these victims express feelings of guilt and self-blame. The victims' social marginalisation is another effect of the acid attack. As a result of this exclusion, mental health problems are also rising. A common source of social exclusion is the media's and literature's frequent portrayal of disfigured and unattractive people as wicked and beauty as having beneficial attributes. Acid attack victims are frequently socially excluded, which is also caused by stigma and a fear of criminality.

Acid attack criminals typically target the face, for obvious reasons: the face is closely related to a person's identity and societal views of attractiveness. This can have significant psychological and societal consequences. Thus, by creating face deformity, perpetrators want to inflict not just physical pain, but also a lifetime of emotional and psychological distress. The majority of acid

¹⁴ Shalini Mittal, Tushar Singh, Sunil K. Verma, Exploring the trauma of acid attack victims: a qualitative enquiry, 88 WSIF 1, 2-6 (2021)

attack survivors suffer permanent scars. Although surgery can help cure the damage caused by acid, no amount of surgery or treatment will completely 'erase' a survivor's physical or psychological traumas. For many survivors, accepting the permanent nature of their disfigurement can result in thoughts of self-hatred, worthlessness, and shame. Many people have significant self-consciousness about their looks, which gets worse by adverse remarks from others they interact with. Some acid attack survivors live a withdrawn and socially isolated life because they want to avoid such responses and are afraid of confronting the outside world. The overall consequence of such extreme psychological suffering leads many survivors to commit suicide.

Mental illness, anxiety, and shock are all typical outcomes of an acid attack. In the early aftermath of an attack, survivors are likely to experience sleeplessness, nightmares, flashbacks, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and shock. Many survivors struggle with suicidal thoughts as they try to cope with what has occurred to them. The long-term consequences include anxiety, fluctuations in mood, sadness, fear of repeat attacks, sudden emotions of shame or guilt, and an urge to reflect on the causes of the assault. Many survivors require regular therapy to address the physiological effects of an attack¹⁵.

When acid attacks happen as a form of domestic violence, the psychological effects are very traumatic. The majority of survivors are women, and often spouses are responsible for the attacks. As a result, a survivor is likely to encounter her attacker daily and live in fear of future attacks. Thus, acid attack survivors are consequently highly prone to serious psychological effects that require long-term care.

VIII. PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND STIGMATIZATION OF ACID ATTACK SURVIVORS

Public views and stigmatization of acid attack survivors reflect a terrible reality that goes far beyond the physical wounds caused by these horrific crimes. These survivors face not only the excruciating sorrow caused by corrosive toxins but also the ongoing burden of societal prejudice and discrimination. The persistent stigma associated with their deformity frequently serves as an insidious hurdle, hampering their capacity to reintegrate into society and lead happy and fulfilling lives.

¹⁵ Psychologs, <https://www.psychologs.com/psychological-impact-on-acid-attack/> (last visited April 10, 2024)

In numerous societies, rumours and misinformation contribute to the stigmatization of acid attack survivors. Deep-seated views about beauty, and physical appearance, influence social norms, resulting in an atmosphere in which people who differ from the perceived ideal are at risk of exclusion and marginalization. Acid attack survivors, with their prominent wounds and altered looks, are the unfortunate victims of this stereotype. Misconceptions abound, with some wrongfully directing blame to the survivor, assuming that they somehow initiated the attack or deserved their fate. Such views demonstrate a deep lack of understanding and empathy, increasing the victim-blaming cycle and reinforcing the survivor's emotions of isolation and worthlessness.

Many survivors face lifetime social and economic impacts in addition to the long-term effects of physical and psychological trauma. Negative or unsympathetic behaviour toward the survivor by family or community members can lead to the loss of familial bonds as well as it can lead to a sense of distance from friends and neighbours, worsening the survivor's feeling of loneliness. For some, the loss of familial support translates into a loss of economic stability, and many survivors are left with little emotional, financial, or social support in the aftermath of an attack. At the same time, many survivors continue to struggle to obtain suitable jobs. Employers discriminate survivors based on their deformities and hardly hire them regardless of their credentials, particularly in service sectors¹⁶.

The survivor is likely to find herself confined in a cycle of poverty and depression. Requiring the government to support survivors with social and economic stability is thus one of the most essential and urgent duties. While the government may already give some medical help to survivors and may even seek to provide psychological counselling in a few states, it hardly provides any kind of social or economic aid. As a result, many survivors experience feelings of abandonment and confusion.

Some family members may be embarrassed or disgusted by the survivor's disfigured look, or they may blame the survivor for the attack. Additionally, many survivors face rejection or violence from their families.

Unmarried women's disfigurement as a result of an acid attack diminishes their chances of

¹⁶ Law Bhoomi, https://lawbhoomi.com/article-on-acid-attack/#Laws_relating_to_acid_attacks_in_India (last visited April 10, 2024)

marrying and having children, but survivors who were married at the time of their attack are more likely to be abandoned by their spouses and may lose touch with their children. Being alone could result in disastrous financial consequences in a world where many women depend upon their partners' to provide all of their needs. Without a financially capable and willing family to assist them, many acid attack survivors are forced to seek jobs.

Women whose spouses have attacked are less likely to complain about him to the police for the same reasons. Fear of social humiliation, fear of retribution, economic dependency, or disbelief in the criminal justice system leads many wives to conceal their abuse from authorities, therefore shielding their husbands from punishment.

A fear of shame and rejection separates the survivors from the world around them, making it difficult for survivors to socialize and establish new relationships. Some survivors find being seen in public uncomfortable. They are afraid they will be glared at, mocked, or abused, or that they will be blamed for the attack.

As a result, many survivors are confined to their houses, where they spend years or sometimes their whole lives hidden from the public eye. Survivor Laxmi describes staying inside for eight years after an acid attack by a rejected material suitor in 2005, which left her suffering from severe face damage. Withdrawing from society has the obvious effect of significantly reducing the survivor's possibilities for relationships, marriage, education, and jobs consequently ruining the victim's life¹⁷.

IX. POST TRAUMATIC REHABILITATION

The use of both the phrases "victims" and "survivors" is not due to misunderstanding, but rather a conscious effort to shed emphasis on a critical issue regarding the mental health of these victims. The term 'victim' is frequently used in scientific literature along with in legal contexts. The term "survivor," which is more active, has gained popularity over time. However, it is essential to emphasize that few terminologies are possibilities for describing the persons' victimization and rehabilitation experiences. Both words have merits and demerits. Forcing a victim to

¹⁷ KERRY MCBROOM AND SALINA WILSON, BURNING INJUSTICE 16-20 (Human Rights Law Network 2014).

feel like a survivor denies them enough time to process their pain.

Reminding a survivor of their traumatic experiences regularly hampers the process of healing. It is important to note that these expressions regularly identify and shape their identities. People occasionally forget that the primary objective of these terms is to express their experiences. As opposed to establishing their entire identity on a single experience. The initial step in rehabilitation for these patients is to provide them with immediate first aid and medical assistance. In addition, informative social support, such as knowledge regarding physical and mental health specialists, legal procedures, laws, and compensation schemes, is critical to their recovery. Emotional support plays a key role in their capacity to restore their mental health. They obtained it from family, friends, or the entire community.

Researchers observed that victims' who had a positive attitude toward life did better in their recovery. Finally, it is critical to mention that there is a lack of mental health experts who deal with the psychological issues of acid attack survivors. However, experts recommend conducting further studies to see whether therapies such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and Cognitive Behaviour Therapy are effective in treating acid attack victims. Often, the recovery of acid attack victims is partial. However, implementing these variables may help them recover. They may be able to focus more on their everyday tasks.

Mutual support and self-help can be effective forms of treatment for survivors. Providing a forum for survivors to share their experiences, such as self-help groups designed specifically for acid attack survivors, can be a helpful source of assistance and guidance for dealing with their looks or social concerns.

The victim should be given the opportunity and confidence to discuss her experience, and therapy should be compassionate and non-judgmental. Counsellors are also advised to offer the survivor information on hospital processes and medical examinations, as well as to guide her in making informed treatment decisions¹⁸.

¹⁸ Ayush Jha & Simona Sahira Waheed, *A Restorative Justice Model for Rehabilitation of acid attack survivors*, 2 DELHI JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY LAW 70, 71-75

X. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Acid attacks are the most harmful type of violence that has been reported and which are mostly directed towards particular genders. Although, there are reports of acid assaults worldwide, there has been an increase in these instances in India. Even if there have been various legal amendments that have been introduced in the acid attack legislation's, there is still much work to be done before these provisions can be implemented properly. Though it is accepted that once new legislation is established, it takes time to settle and is later refined by the dynamism of the judiciary, some of the initial shortcomings must be rectified.

The abuse of victims of acid attacks continues long after the offence is committed and ends when the legal process is completed. Victimization escalates as a result of the media's insensitivity and society at large. An insufficient legal structure is unable to offer these unfortunate individuals adequate redress and rehabilitation.

So, here are some of the key recommendations that can help the survivors in their rehabilitation process:

1. The judiciary should emphasise on providing survivors with the long-term care they need in order to ensure their physical rehabilitation. Among the most crucial and costly components of rehabilitation is surgery, and any money granted to the survivor will probably be used for this kind of care. Awards of compensation must be enough to meet all of a survivor's long-term medical expenses, such as surgery and physical treatment.
2. The legal system must ensure that each victim of an acid attack receives a specific programme for counselling or psychological therapy. The kind, duration, and cost of such treatment should all be considered in the compensation.
3. The courts should consider the aftermath of acid violence as an interrelated web of physical, psychological, social, and financial consequences that necessitates a comprehensive interconnected treatment plan. Justice cannot be served until all the effects of acid violence are acknowledged and addressed.
4. Education and Awareness: Promote initiatives for increasing awareness of acid attacks and fighting stigmatizing attitudes.
5. Legal Reforms: Propose legislative modifications to strengthen acid attack survivors' rights and improve access to justice.

6. Society may de-stigmatize acid assaults, which should be recognised as other horrible types of gender-based violence that evoke strong reactions.
7. Educational institutions, research laboratories, hospitals, government departments, and departments of public sector undertakings that are needed to preserve and store acid/corrosive must keep a record of acid utilization and file it with the SDM.
8. Some checkpoints must be implemented in the aforementioned areas because acid has been handled from these areas. The government should apply a harsh sentence and shorten the trial procedure because the majority of the accused in India takes advantage of the lengthy trial process.
9. There is a need to establish reconciliation between the perpetrator and the victim to provide an effective and complete solution.

