

The Heinous Activity of Acid Attacks and the Miserable Lives of Victims

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Executive Summary

Acid victims are considered outcasts in society, and we are conducting this research to prove the hypothesis that the lives of acid victims can be normalized through rehabilitation. The reason for our examination paper is to enlighten the general population about acid victims' social lives and the real pretended by the associations and our administration in rehabilitating the lives of such victims.

An acid attack includes the planned tossing of acid on a victim, as a rule, all over. Notwithstanding bringing about mental injury, acid attacks result in serious agony, permanent disfigurement, consequent contaminations, and frequent visual impairment in one or both eyes. Culprits confer acid attacks for various reasons. The real part of online networking and the perspectives of the general population identified with such victims. There are fewer requirements of the law in Pakistan, which is the real reason for this violence. If there were strict laws and discipline for the lawbreakers, this wrongdoing would be lessened.

Introduction

Acid victims are not socially acknowledged in our standard society. They are considered outcasts, but their lives can be normalized by rehabilitating them physically, socially, and psychologically.

Purpose:

The purpose of this research that we want to enlighten the general public about the heinous activity of acid attacks, the miserable lives of acid victims, and the role played by associations and administrations in rehabilitating the victims.

So that people will get to know how much the acid victims need rehabilitation, and instead of considering them as outcasts, they'll come out to help them or at least sympathize with them and help in their re-ingestion into the standard society.

Definition:

Acid violence is an especially over-the-top type of torment, which includes throwing destructive, corrosive acid at the victims' faces or bodies. This causes face and body disfiguration as well as has a cataclysmic impact on the victims' lives. It generally happens as a result of domestic violence and is mostly directed against women, yet children are regularly guaranteed harm and men may likewise be among the victims. . There are a lot of effects of this outrageous form of torture. It affects the victims physically, socially and psychologically. They are disfigured for their whole life, presenting themselves as an outcast in society. Notwithstanding the inescapable psychological trauma, survivors likewise confront social separation and alienation that further harm their self-regard and truly undermine their personal and professional future.

Causes:

Acid attacks are a phenomenon taking place worldwide and are not restricted to a particular country, nation, race, religion, or geographical location. The pattern of this kind of attack is different in every country and varies from nation to nation. In many countries, acid attacks remain a hidden form of assault against women and children, and so they often go unreported, and the actual number of these horrific attacks has only come to light after researching in-depth. There are a lot of reasons behind this kind of attack. Mostly, the reason behind such attacks is domestic disputes, but other than that, it might be the result of some kind of revenge or grievance of divorce. Sometimes, the reason is disputes over land or monetary disputes. In our society, besides this, the reasons might include dowry demand, gender-based violence, rejection of a marriage proposal by a girl, fight with the husband, compensation marriage that is called watta satta, marrying someone of choice, or suspicion of unlawful relation. There was even a situation where a mother was harmed with acid because she committed the crime of giving birth to a girl, and on this basis, her brutal husband decided to disfigure her for her whole life.

Effects:

Other Than Physical Effects

Psychological effect: The psychological scars may be invisible, but they are heartfelt. They face self-humiliation and self -depreciation with lowered self-esteem and increased self-consciousness.

Social effect: They are segregated from society like they are aliens because they do not have pretty faces. Because of the scars given to them by some other person, they become creepy and horrifying, and they lose the right to move around in society with freedom; people do not take this right away from them, but the things they say to them and the way they behave when they see an acid victim

force them to live in the shadows. Because their faces are disfigured so, we consider them creepy and run away from them, thinking they might be some kind of criminal; by just seeing their faces, we consider them evil, and we decide not to talk to them. They are even forced to beg sometimes.

Rehabilitation:

If there ever was a situation to be described as a fate worse than death, it would be the life of an acid victim; most of them are women. Not all victims are lucky enough to survive, but those who do survive the struggle for rehabilitation. The journey toward rehabilitation is not only painful but time-consuming as well. Officials at the Human Rights Commission Pakistan say that the country should try to adopt the national-level rehab model being practiced as we are in the region. There are some organizations and NGOs working at the private level to help acid victims normalize their lives. Experts say that changing the position of women in Pakistani society may be the first step in eliminating the acid attack, but in Pakistan, that first step may be a giant leap. One organization working on this platform is Aurat Foundation, Aurat Publication, and Information Service Foundation (Aurat Foundation/AF) basically creates awareness and is committed to building a just and caring society in Pakistan where men and women will have justice with the privilege to lead their lives with a sense of pride and poise.

Previous Researches

It is important for nurses to know how to take care of the patient. The article states how the nurses are eager to help the victims. They feel that this pain cannot be healed so easily as the victims feel their life is no more. Nurses in a combined Military hospital in Azad Jammu and Kashmir narrate that it is important for ward staff to know how to treat wounds as patients have critical conditions. There are hundreds of cases in Pakistan facing this type of problem; women are burned due to sexual assaults or the result of denying the proposals.

The Human Right Commission of Pakistan narrates the facts and figures in why women were burned. Some of the reasons were due to in-laws. Denying things to husband and other rejections of proposals. The Human Rights Commission Pakistan is doing well great work in terms of legislation to secure women, provide them with social justice, and make them feel safe in Society.

Shaarmeen Obaid's short story won the Oscar naming "Saving Face" Films talks about the horrific side of Pakistan and the Victims facing difficulties. There, she shows another man, Dr. Mohammad Jawad, who is a Plastic Surgeon and is doing his best to give them a face to which they can cheer. A number of plastic Surgeries are done by Dr. Jawad to give them a reason to smile again.

Yunus, a 22-year-old woman who was a former prostitute, committed suicide just a month after an Oscar went to the documentary "Saving Face" as she was wounded by acid thrown on her face by her husband. Bilal Khar, a cousin of the foreign ministry, maintains that he was not behind the attack,

though some say that he used his political influence to evade arrest.

Yunus's attack became high profile after she was noticed by a Pakistani writer and activist, Tehmina Durrani. Durrani devoted herself to this case to the extent that she even helped Yunus move to Italy, where she received many surgeries.

Yunus's death dragged the attention of the Government, Even Though she was provided with nothing but ignorance. It is stated that the author had met many other acid victims before, but the attack on Yunus had left all of them faceless, her body melted to the bones, and her horrific mutilation disfigured her completely. An Italian professor who counseled Yunus said that he tried to heal her physically, but her soul could never be healed.

The Asian correspondent Ahsan Butt posted a photo of a foreign minister giving the award to the filmmaker of "Saving Face" on the post of Yunus's death, and as one says that there is something very wrong with this picture.

Most of the acid crimes were registered under section 335 of PPC, which is the Pakistan Panel Code. The punishment for this offense by PPC is either Qis, in case Qis is not possible, then 'Arsh,' which is compensation provided to the victim by the criminal, or the imprisonment to the criminal for up to 10 years (Alam, 2015) The provisions of Pakistan Panel code are part of the Qisas and Diyat law, from the evidence it can be seen that the influential and the rich use money as a source of compensation to avoid punishment. Such compoundable nature of the offenses has created loopholes in providing justice to the poor.

Depilex Smile Again Foundation in Lahore, Pakistan, was founded by professional beautician Musarat Misbah to provide help to victims to become self-reliant and independent members of society. The main aim of the foundation is to provide the victims with both medical and psychological care to help them gain self-confidence and jobs to earn their living (Sohail, 2015). The beautician next proceeded to set up a rehabilitation program to help victims to get a job, which she managed to do by inaugurating a beauty salon, she then provided special training to the survivors to provide beauty services to the customers. Over the past 8 to 10 years, Misbah has been able to provide help to around 600 victims with most of them choosing to be trained as beauticians as they feel most safe in women-centered jobs only. Smile Again Foundation proves that hope and help are still available.

As per the article in Dawn News, from January to September 2014, around 42 instances of acid attacks appeared. From 2012 to 2013, a 13% diminish was seen, yet in 2014, again, the ascent was seen.

Prior to this year, another NGO, "THE ACID SURVIVORS," reported that 56% of acid attacks happen in Punjab. Be that as it may, an authority from the NGO said 65% of ladies are included in smolder casualty, 15% of kids are included, and 80% of the survivors win Rs.8000 a month. The report said that lone 35% was the rate of indictment, and in different cases, there was an issue in examination or in discovering proofs.

New Findings

- Alongside particular laws to manage acid attack cases, there must be an arrangement for quick-track courts as well, where cases are solved within three months.
- In most acid attack cases, the casualty does not kick the bucket, but rather, her face and life are demolished. Henceforth, acid attacks must be managed independently and particularly and must be ordered under offensive wrongdoing. We demand the minimum sentence to be life imprisonment.
- The women victims of acid attacks mainly face the battle of costly surgeries, which hinders their suitable and quick treatment. Thus, the government must assume the liability for their treatment.
- The open offer of corrosives for local purposes ought to be controlled and preferably banned by the administration. For modern business and all different purposes, it must be sold under authorized merchants, and its acquisition must be made conceivable against the creation of appropriate character evidence.
- The physical and mental injury taken after an acid attack makes life exceptionally troublesome for the casualties. The legislature must find a way to restore acid attack survivors with direction and different arrangements. The money-related weight put on survivors and their families after an assault builds their odds of slipping further into neediness. Most casualties originate from families with lower financial statuses. The Focus and state governments must encourage the casualties with pay and government occupations to help them assume responsibility for their streams of living their lives.
- Rehabilitation programs assume a part to improve them yet need a lot of backing in the method for donation, regardless of how little, put to great use helping corrosive and burn violence survivors. Apart from this, they require love and care.

Conclusion

The researchers have built up the gravity of acid victims in this paper, concentrating broadly on the physical, mental and monetary impacts that have on the casualties. This wrongdoing appears to be a planned one that requires an enormous malevolence with respect to the culprit and, in this manner, ought to be punished seriously. An acid attack is a cruel and heartless wrongdoing, which calls for quick medical treatment for the casualty, regardless of the court's choices. In any case, the present laws don't stand adequate, the same number of casualties is exhausted with circling courts for a considerable length of time together subsequent to braving a deep-rooted wellbeing complexity as a result of the chemical injuries they support. Too often, the victims of acid violence are left empty-handed, their lives destroyed with no means of obtaining legal redress justice. Notwithstanding this, sound compensation for the casualty is a basic arrangement for authorizing equity. Another vital perspective that requires quick thought is the development of new restoration

plans. Better openings for work, preparation, and so forth ought to be conferred to the casualties of such wrongdoings, empowering them to at least meet their everyday occupation needs. There are a few measures that can be taken to check acid victims. Ladies ought to approach to enhance the state of the acid victims. Another successful measure could be more prominent mindfulness and more touchy and adult treatment of these cases by the media. Value-based education is the need of the hour, enactment of new laws, creation of institutions, and lip service to providing reservation will not take care of this horrendous evil. The fourth home can be instrumental in raising open and national assumptions against this wrongdoing and its culprits, which thus could impact the powers to take a firmer stand against acid attacks. This wrongdoing should get stringent discipline as it is more deplorable than assault and significantly kills. In homicide, the killer demolishes the physical casing of the casualty; furthermore, in an attack, an attacker debases and pollutes the spirit of a powerless female. In any case, in the wrongdoing of acid attack, there is pulverization of both the body and the soul. It is our earnest trust that the horrid state of the legitimate device as to acid attacks can be enhanced so that the victim's issues can be mollified and Pakistan society turns into a more secure spot for ladies. The time has come to truly consider these above inquiries.