

Criminology Of Vitriolage In India

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SCOPE OF RESEARCH- *By this research peoples, teachers and institute might get benefit from the study because now the serious issue and take some computable steps. This research may help the people how we can get rid of acid attack and also by the study of this research people know about the seriousness of the criminal act. By this law of the crime is also used to amend and also to enforcement of this law on equal level. Teachers, Peoples and other authorities will considered this topic as an important issue and also will take some important steps to beware of it. Through this research people will organize some kind of seminar to aware more on the topic.*

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

The Objective of this study was to analyze some case studies to find out the reasons for attacks. Acid attack victims are not adequately compensated for the pain and injury sustained by them. Existing provisions with regards to compensation for acid victims is not sufficient. The main weapon for the crime of acid attack is the acid so here it is intended to see about the nature effect and kinds of acid used by the acid perpetrator. The study also intended to see the legislative frame work for acid attack and how far it is supporting the victims and finally to see the judicial response on acid attack and the regulations imposed on production and sale of acid on Indian market. Purpose of the study the researcher has adopted doctrinal method that is perusal of books, articles and journals etc.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher has adopted doctrinal method and descriptive method of study through out of his research work. Researcher had relied on books, journals and online database as well as classroom lectures which are valuable for the researcher to find out the right path of his research paper.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the lacunas in the provision of Indian penal code?
- What are the role of media and effect and consequences of acid attack?
- What are the important points in the landmark Judgments of the acid attack?

HYPOTHESIS

In this research, the researcher has clearly enumerated the various laws and amendment related to acid attack and analysis all the effect and consequences of acid attack.

I. INTRODUCTION

Acid attack is one of the most violent crimes against women. Violence can be easily more carried out against women because of their lower social, economic and legal status. It includes acid attack violence, child marriage, honour killings, forced abortion, female genital mutilation, forced use of contraceptives, pre-natal sex selection, Sexual harassment, rape, stalking, enforced sterilization of pregnancy girl trafficking, forced prostitution, heterosexual and same sex domestic violence, and enslavement of women.

**“We do not believe in capital punishment.....
 All that we are asking for is a change in the mentality of the Society.”**

VITRIOLAGE or Acid Attack means an act of throwing acid on the body of a person (which in majority of cases have been women and young girls). In other words, it can be said that acid violence is a deliberate use of acid to attack human beings. Acid Violence is a world-wide phenomena that is not restricted to a particular race, religion or geographical location.

According to proposed Scheme drafted by national Commission for women for Relief and Rehabilitation of victims of Acid Violence, the term Acid Attack means, “ any act of throwing or using acid in any form on the Victim with the intention of or with knowledge that such person is likely to cause to the other person, permanent or partial damage, deformity or disfiguration, to any part of the body of such person.” The most common types of acids used in these attacks are Sulfuric, Nitric or Hydrochloric acid.

Acid Attack Violence Occurs in many Countries, but it is mainly prevalent in India, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Pakistan. The reported cases of Acid Attack, committed on women, particularly young women/girls for rejecting the proposals of their Suitors, for rejecting proposals/offer of

marriage, for denying/disputes of dowry, domestic fights, disputes of property etc.

It is very easy for a criminal to throw acid on the face of a woman and run away. Acid is used in day to day life for cleaning of kitchen, washroom, jewellery etc. This it is easily available in market at a low cost. The Criminal is successfully in hiding his identity by covering his face during the crime. This is the reason why there is a tremendous increase in this heinous crime in recent times.⁴ Even the Indian Supreme Court strongly criticized the government for failing to formulate a policy to reduce acid attack on women. Hence, this gave way to the formation of the Criminal Amendment Act which was brought in force on the 3rd of August, 2013 and has been gazette on 2nd April, 2013, which has some specific provisions on Acid Attack. The Law Commission, headed by justice, A.R Lakshmanan, proposed that a new Section 326A⁵ and Section 326B⁶ is to be added to the IPC. Section 114B⁷ has also been added to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

II. ABOUT THE ACID

Sulfuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acid are most commonly used and are all cheap and readily available in many instances. Since acid is used as a low cost cleaning agent, buying acid hardly ever raises suspicion. It is sold openly over the country, in neighborhood markets and hardware stores for as cheap as Rupees 30 for 750 ml (ITI. July 15, 2013).

III. ROLE OF MEDIA IN STOPPING ACID ATTACK

Media can play a very vital role in curbing acid attacks. They show every bit of the story where a woman has been a victim of an acid attack. Similarly, the Media should cover exclusively and highlight the punishment given to the Criminals that fear is created in the minds of those who are planning to execute any such plan.

IV. REASON OF ACID ATTACKS

There are many reasons for acid attacks. The most common and obvious reason is “love rejection” in which the proposer of marriage, love or sex is rejected by the victim.⁸ Men throw acid on women as a mark of their masculinity and superiority. By deforming her face, men deprives his sadistic pleasure and his male ego get satisfied. Another prominent reason may be dowry problems or other marital problems. Though taking of dowry is a punishable offences, but still it is largely prevalent in many areas. It is considered as the duty of bride’s family and has to suffer a huge social stigma if not complied with.

In India, many women claimed that they are attacked with acid due to the failure to meet with the monetary expectations of their in laws. In addition to this, land and property disputes may also be said to be the key reasons for the commission of his barbaric offences. The study of newspaper report in India, exhibits nearly 20% of the attacks occurred between unrelated people, due to business rivalry, Sales disputes, land disputes and revenge between families. Unlike other weapons such as guns, Knives and grenades that are illegal, hard to find, or too much expressive, acid is easy to acquire. There are main four reasons behind acid attacks:

- **CULTURAL-** Cultural attacks stem from gender, economic, or class inequalities, the culture of revenge, to calm misogyny.
- **SOCIETAL-** It stem from impunity toward perpetrators, social permissiveness, history of punishment towards women, male dominated resources.
- **SITUATIONAL-** Situational attacks are seen with family conflicts, low family education, geographic situation, the emotional state of individuals, peer association, cost of acid.
- **PERSONAL-** It start from interpersonal feelings like male shame, powerlessness, the age of the perpetrator or victim, poor anger management skills, childhood neglect, antisocial behavior etc. (Finley, L., 2013)

Thus it can be said that men resort to acid attacks as a means to intimidate women and to impose their authority on her. Such kind of attacks nurtures his male ego and makes him feel that he is living up to the image of man created by the patriarchal society.

V. PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION BY THE VICTIM

Many recent incidents highlight that the jilted lovers were going beyond the more common practice acid attacks. The past few years there has been an alarming rise in cases of savage attack on girls in an around the country (ITI, Feb.23, 2013). Fight started for rights when a minor, Laxmi was waiting for a bus in Delhi in 2005 when two men poured acid on her after she refused to marry one of them, leaving her disfigured. The order came seven years after Laxmi, 22-year-old an acid attack survivor moved the court citing loopholes in the law and inadequate government policies. Laxmi ‘Public Interest Litigation’ also demanded compensation.¹¹ TO put a stop to the growing number of acid attacks, the Supreme Court, clamped down on the sale of the toxic liquid and also ordered higher compensation for the victims (HT July19, 2013).

VI. LACUNA IN LEGAL PROVISIONS

PROVISIONS DEALING WITH ACID ATTACK:

Indian penal code provided relief to these victims under sections 320¹², 322¹³, 325¹⁴ and 326¹⁵. But it is seen that these sections do not fulfill the gravity that is required for the seriousness of these offences..

AMENDMENT IN THE OLD ACT:

The Criminal Amendment act 2013 which was past on the recommendation of the Verma Committee Report which brought into light the seriousness to deal to this acid attack offence. It inserted into new sections i.e. Sections 326A and section 326B in the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, new amendment is a welcoming step towards reining this crime. For the purpose of rehabilitation, victims may also be given compensation as under Section 357A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1973. Another laudable step which has been brought by the Criminal Amendment Act, 2013 was the inclusion of Section 357C to the Code of Criminal Procedure . It states that all hospitals, public or private, whether run by the central government, the state government, local bodies, shall immediately provide first-aid or medical treatment, free of cost to the victims of any offence covered under Sections 326A, 376, 376A,376B, 376C, 376D, or 376E of the Indian Penal Code, and shall also inform the police immediately.

One Thing is very clear that mens rea is easily proved in acid attack, which is sometimes difficult to prove in murder also. Throwing acid at a person's face is a deliberate act. It requires the attacker to procure the acid first and this proves that the crime is premeditated. Therefore, the attacker throws acid into the victim's face, fully being conscious of the consequences of his act. This shows that the attacker's actions are completely willful.

CRISIS WITH OLD PROVISION:

The united Nations General Assembly passed the Declaration on Elimination of Violence against women in 1993, and India has ratified this declaration and is under an obligation to follow the same. Article 4 (f) of this declaration states that, all member states should form certain recommendations, for the safety of the women and formulate ways to prevent them. Now under Article 253 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament has the power to make laws to give effect to these international agreements. Hence India is under an obligation to curb the menace of acid attack. Now, it is seen that the definition of 'grievous hurt' as given under section 322 of the Indian penal code is not inclusive of certain

circumstances acid attack as the definition clearly states the injuries that constitute 'grievous hurt'. Now if the accused is not charged under grievous hurt, then it will fall under hurt which in turn invites a minimal punishment of three years imprisonment which is very inconsequential to the huge laws suffered by the victim. Further there was also a lacuna that, there was no provision for penalizing the accused for throwing acid. In light of the above discussion, it was felt that there was a need to enact and effective, efficacious and specific legislation on the issue of acid attack and to cover all the loopholes that was present in the old existing law.

VII. CASES RELATED TO ACID ATTACK

In some of the positive cases the accused have been charged with murder, as the intention of the attacker has been constructed as an intention to kill the victim. Even in these positive cases however the amount of fine which has been levied has often been an insignificant amount. The victim has also often not been given this fine by the court.

In another case¹⁷ before the Hon'ble Supreme court in 1975, acid was poured on a woman by her husband by her refusing to grant him divorce. The husband was involved in an extra-mariatl affair. Due to the attack, the victim suffered multiple acid burns on her face and other parts of her body, leading to her death. The accused was charged and convicted under Section 302 of the IPC. However, life imprisonment was not imposed even though the victim had died.

In case of Devanand Vs.The state¹⁸ a man threw acid on his estranged wife because she refused to cohabit with him. The wife suffered permanent disfigurement and loss of one eye. The accused was convicted under Section 307 and was imprisoned for 7 years.¹⁹

In another case²⁰ before the Madras High Court a nurse and a compounder conspired and poured a mixture of acid and kerosene over a doctor as revenge for an alleged rape by him of the nurse. The doctor sustained 100% burn injuries and later expired due to them. The accused were charged under Sec 302 and 109 of the IPC but were acquitted for the lack of evidence.

In a case before the Supreme Court²¹ in a dispute between the deceased and accused regarding encroachment, the accused poured acid on the deceased and this caused severe acid burns resulting in death. The main accused was charged under Section 302 of the IPC and awarded rigorous imprisonment for life.

Many cases in which death doesn't occur get registered under the sections related to hurt and grievous hurt and not attempt to murder as no intention of killing or knowledge that the offence is likely to cause death is attributed to the accused.

In one of the most famous cases involving acid attack the accused threw acid on a girl, Hasina, for refusing his job offer. This deeply scarred her physical appearance, changed the colour and appearance of her face and left her blind. The accused was convicted under Section 307 of IPC and sentenced to imprisonment for life. A compensation of Rs. 2,00,000/- in addition to the trial court fine of Rs 3,00,000 was to be paid by the accused to Hasina's parents.

This was a landmark case as it was the first time that a compensation which was quite a large sum was given to the victim to meet the medical expenses including that of plastic surgeries. However, no compensation was awarded for the after effects of the attack such as loss of oncome etc.

Thus over the years various kinds of acid attack have been registered under the sections related to hurt, grievous hurt, murder etc. However, the nature and effect of the crime of acid attack is very distinct and complex and the sections relating to hurt and grievous hurt do not provide an adequate relief and punishment. Apart from this the police often use their discretion to decide what sections should be registered in the case of acid attacks and this discretion is at times influenced by gender bias and corruption or is a wrong assessment.

In most of the cases no compensation has been awarded. In those in which compensation has been awarded the sum is minimal and is totally inadequate to meet even the medical expenses. Normally courts just levy fines without even giving these to the victims. The Section on compensation in the CrPc should therefore clearly spell out that the fines levied should be given to the victim or their dependents.

The victims suffer a great deal due to a slow judicial process, inadequate compensation and obviously from the after effect of the acid attack itself.

VIII. CONSEQUENCES OF ACID ATTACK

The most notable effect of an acid attack are the lifelong bodily disfigurement. These far reaching effects on their lives impact their Physical, Psychological, Medical, Social and economic viability in communities.

PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES:

Like other wounds and injuries, acid attack is unparallelly the most painful of all. Acids eat through two layers of the skin, i.e. the fat and muscle underneath, and sometimes not only eats through to the bone but it may even dissolve the bone. The deepness of injury depends on the strength of the acid and the duration of contact with the skin. Burning continues until the acid is thoroughly washed off with water.

The biggest immediate danger for victims is breathing for failure. Inhalation of acid vapors can create breathing problems in two ways: i.e. by causing a poisonous reaction in the lungs or by swelling the neck, which constricts the airway and strangles the victim. For instance, eyelids may no longer close, the mouth may no longer open; and the chin becomes welded to the chest.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES:

Psychological trauma is caused by both the terror victims suffer during the attack, as they feel their skin burning away, and after the attack by the disfigurement or disabilities that they have to live with for the rest of their lives. Victims suffer psychological symptoms such as depression, insomnia, nightmares, fear about another attack and/or fear about facing the outside world, headaches, weakness, and tiredness, difficulty in concentrating and remembering things, etc.²³ They feel perpetually depressed, ashamed, worried, and lonely.

Victims suffer severe psychological symptoms for years, if not forever, because they are reminded every day of their physical scars. The feeling of lack of hope and worth may never leave them. The victim's life get derailed as every time she looks in the mirror she is reminded of her present insecurity as well as the hopelessness of the future.

MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES:

The medical effects of acid attacks are extensive. As a majority of acid attacks are aimed at the face. Severity of the damage depends on the concentration of the acid and the period of time before the acid is thoroughly washed off with water or neutralizing agent. The acid can rapidly eat away skin, the layer of fat beneath the skin, and in some cases even the underlying bone. Eyelids and lips may be completely destroyed, the nose and ears severely damaged. Acid attacks victims also face the possibility of septicemia, and renal failure, skin depigmentation, and even death. (Mannan, A., et. Al, 2005).

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES:

Many social implications exist for acid survivors, especially women. Such attacks usually leave victims handicapped in some way, rendering them dependent on either their spouse or family for everyday activities, such as eating and running errands. These dependencies are increased by the fact that many acid survivors are not able to find suitable work, due to impaired vision and physical handicapped.²⁴ As a result, divorce, abandonment by husbands is common in the society. Moreover, acid survivors who are single when attacked almost certainly become ostracized from society, effectively ruining marriage prospects.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES:

The victims who are not married as they suffer from many disabilities like blindness, deafness and many others and our societies mind is not that abroad enough to accept a disabled person as their better half. They even do not get a job in spite of being qualified as they cannot meet up to their expectations of their employers as not having the 'Personality'. Instead of helping them, we make their life more troublesome, as we sympathize them as we do not like to look at their faces for long. However, this approach needs to be changed as they are suffering not for their wrong, but due to the fault of some ferocious animals roaming around the Society freely. So far as economic consequences are concerned, such victims face a high discrimination when it comes to offering jobs.

Therefore, it can be said that, the acid attack victims go through hell in this ordeal and their life becomes worse than death. Their physical scars remind them constantly of the atrocities committed on them, and a feeling of loneliness and worthlessness always haunts them.

IX. ROLE OF JUDICIARY FOR ACID ATTACK

Before the passing of the Criminal Amendment Act, 2013, the persons accused of acid attack were not heavily punished, rather they were booked under hurt which invited a minimum punishment of 3 years, moreover they were also released on bail easily. Adequate compensation was also not paid to the victims.

The case of *Laxmi v Union of India & others* (2006)[45], is the testimony to the fact that Supreme Court has taken note of increasing trend in commission of vitriolage and the necessity to curb the same. The Court gave the following guidelines in the instant case-

- Over the counter sale of acid is completely prohibited unless the seller maintains a log/register recording the sale of acid which will contain the details of the person(s) to whom acid(s) is/are sold and the quantity sold. The log/register shall contain the address of the person to whom it is sold.
- All sellers shall sell acid only after the buyer has shown: a) a photo ID issued by the Government which also has the address of the person: b) specifies the reason/purpose for procuring acid.
- All stocks of acid must be declared by the seller with the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) within 15 days.
- No acid shall be sold to any person who is below 18 years of age.
- In case of undeclared stock of acid, it will be open to the concerned SDM to confiscate the stock and suitably impose fine on such seller up to Rs. 50,000/-
- The concerned SDM may impose fine up to Rs. 50,000/- on any person who commits breach of any of the above directions.
- The acid attack victims shall be paid compensation of at least Rs. 3 lakhs by the concerned State Government/Union Territory as the after care and rehabilitation cost. Of this amount, a sum of Rs 1 lakh shall be paid to such victim within 15 days of occurrence of such incident (or being brought to the notice of the State Government/Union Territory) to facilitate immediate medical attention and expenses in this regard. The balance sum of Rs. 2 lakhs shall be paid as expeditiously as may be possible and positively within two months thereafter.

The role of judges in ensuring that the perpetrators of this crime are effectively penalized and brought to justice and effectively redressing the plight of the victims of such attack and to hamper others from resorting to the same is undeniable. Indian Judiciary has come a long way while dealing with acid attack cases. But some problems still persist. One of the problems that affect the prosecution of the acid attack cases is the lack of judges in the Country. An estimate puts the judge to person ratio in India at 12.5 judges per one million people. The problem with such low ratio of judges is that it takes inordinate delay to dispose of the cases and 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. It takes years for courts to dispose of the cases thereby totally exhausting the purpose of the prosecution. Gender insensitivity at lower levels of judiciary also poses a major challenge while dealing with the acid attack cases.

X. ACID VIOLENCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Acid attacks have been witnessed in various parts of the world. These attacks have been witnessed in various countries such as U.K, U.S, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Italy, China but it has been found to be more rampant in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan, Uganda and in India. Bangladesh records the highest number of acid attack cases. This paper would now seek to analyse the legal position of acid violence in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Uganda and Pakistan.

BANGLADESH:

According to Acid Survivor Foundation Bangladesh, there have been 3115 reported acid attack victims in the country since 1999.²⁵ In the year 2013 itself, so far 50 incidents of acid violence have occurred in Bangladesh. The experience in Bangladesh was that, acid violence cases took up to 10 years to be prosecuted in courts, and as many as 1 in 10 did not go for trial. However Bangladesh has enacted specific legislation to combat acid violence. In 2002, Bangladesh enacted two comprehensive laws – the Acid Crime Control Act (ACCA) and the Acid Control Act (ACA). The ACCA heightens penalties and creates special court procedures for acid attack cases. Key provisions of the ACCA were already in effect prior to its adoption. Few provisions which are pertinent to be highlighted include:-

Penalties:

The ACA allows courts to impose the death penalty for acid attacks. The level of punishment is tied to the parts of the body effected. If the victim dies or loses sight or hearing, or if the victim's face, breasts, or sexual organs are damaged, the attacker faces the death penalty or life imprisonment, as well as a fine up to TK. 50,000 (\$700 USD).²⁸

PAKISTAN:

Acid attacks are also at a high in Pakistan, and is speedily increasing day by day. Pakistan acid attacks are basically by the husbands against their wives who have “dishonoured them.” In 2011, Pakistani Parliament made amendments to the existing laws that criminalized such attacks, stipulating a minimum sentence of 14 years in prison, a maximum sentence of life sentence and fines up to 1 million Pakistani rupees (\$ 10,000). After the suicide of an acid attack victim last year, pressure mounted on the Government to introduce more stringent laws.

The landmark case of Naila Farhat, gained enormous publicity and the perpetrator was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and was ordered to pay 1.2 million rupees as damages. This was an exceptional decision in the history of

acid attack in Pakistan. Later, a bill titled “Acid throwing and burn Crime Bill, 2012, was introduced in the Parliament in Pakistan.

CAMBODIA:

According to data gathered by the Cambodian Acid Survivors Charity (CASC) on people treated in hospital for acid burns, there have been 271 acid violence victims between 1985 and June 2010 in Cambodia. A new law was passed in 2011 which incorporated penalties and death for the accused that disable the victim's life. In case of death by acid attack, the perpetrator is awarded a life imprisonment. Acid law also provides that unless a person or legal entity has a license or letter issued by the concerned ministry or responsible authority, they shall not be allowed to import, transport, distribute, buy, sell or store or use acid.²⁹ Article 14 of the Acid Law includes penalties or fines for those operating without a license. It also includes an obligation on the part of the responsible or the relevant authority to immediately bring the victim to any medical centre or hospital and provide treatment free of cost.³⁰

Therefore, it is pertinent to observe that, although the South Asian Countries are making laws, but they bear no fruits without any effective implementation machinery. For an effective law, all the organs of the state needs to work effectively and efficiently, otherwise the pain and sufferings of the victims will continue.

XI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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
- Provide redress to Victims, including compensation for healthcare costs.

COMPANIES:

In furtherance of their emerging duty to exercise due diligence to minimize the negative human rights impact 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
- 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.

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- [2] Dr. Harish Verma.(2012). Acid violence against women and its Socio-Legal Implications: The Indian Perspective, Civil and Military Law Journal, 48(3), 197-207.
- [3] Section 3B of the proposed Scheme drafted by national commission for women in India, which may be called scheme for relief and rehabilitation of offences by acids on women and children.
- [4] <http://www.indiastudychannel.com/resources/161645-Acid-attack-on-women-in-India.aspx>
- [5] Section 326A: i) Hurt by acid attack – Whoever burns or maims or disfigures or disables any part or parts of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by throwing acid on, or administering acid to that person, with the intention of causing or with the knowledge that he is likely to cause such injury or hurt, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to life and with fine which may extend to Rs 10 lakhs. Provided that any fine levied under this section shall be given to the person on whom acid has been thrown or administered.
ii) Intentionally throwing or administering acid: Whoever throws acid on, or administers acid to, any person with the intention of causing burn or maiming or disfiguring or disabling or causing grievous hurt to that person shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not less than 5 years but which may extend to 10 years and with fine which may extend to Rs 5 lakhs.
- [6] Section 326B penalizes the attempt to throw acid – It states that whoever throws or attempts to throw acid on any person or attempts to administer acid to any person, or attempts to use any other means with the intention of causing permanent or partial damage or deformity or burns or maiming or disfigurement or disability or grievous hurt to that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 5 years but which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- [7] Presumption as to acid attack: If a person has thrown acid on, or administered acid to, another person the Court shall presume that such an act has been done with the intention of causing, or with the knowledge that such act is likely to cause such hurt or injury as is mentioned in Section 326A of the Indian Penal Code.
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- [16] Ms. Nargis Yeasmeen, Acid attack in the back drop of India and Criminal Amendment Act, 2013
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- [18] (1987 (1) Crimes 314)
- [19] See also Veerla Stayanarayan Vs State of A.P 2002 (Supp) 1 SC 489
- [20] Mahesh and Parimaladevi Vs. State, Decided on 10/4/2003 by the Madras High court

- [21] Barati Vs. State of U.P. (AIR 1974 SC 839)
- [22] State of Karnataka by Jalahalli Police station vs. Joseph Rodrigues S/o V.Z. Rodrigues (Decided in the Hon'ble Court of Kerala on 22/8/2006)
- [23] Supra note 13 at 10
- [24] International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory, Vol. 7, No. 2, December 2014, 1-11
- [25] Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF), Statistics, <http://www.acidsurvivors.org/statistics.html>.
- [26] Ibid.
- [27] Supra note 7 at 24.
- [28] S.5(b) of the ACCA.
- [29] Article 5 and 8 of Acid Law
- [30] Article 10 and 11 of Acid Law