No Enforcement of Law, No Stopping of Acid Violence!

Justice delayed is justice denied. Though the origin of this much talked proverb regarding law and justice was Britain it is equally applicable to any country of the world. Bangladesh is no exception. The heinous crime like acid attack cannot be stopped thanks to the delayed or lack of justice and availability and easy access to acid. Also ill motivated and fabricating event cannot be stopped due to failure to punish the plaintiff who filed a false case.

The mass media in the country is stirred up by the events of women and child abuse, alongside occurrence of heinous crime like acid attack is also happening. Appalling news of such occurrence is everywhere, be it TV channels or newspapers. Not only women are the victims of acid violence, brutal acid throwing to the children is also seen regularly. Such events supposed to upset our minds. Rather than considering these as exception we must think of the fact that there is an erosion in our values. Otherwise we cannot get rid of this dreadful crime. Almost 25% of the acid victims are children in Bangladesh. When a child fall prey to acid attack before realizing the society, world and the reality the child starts alienated from the society day by day. Many schools refuse to admit that child. Class mates do not mingle with the child like before. Even the neighbors keep distance from the family of the victim. Many organizations do not offer employer-ment opportunity to the acid victims. This terrible situation caused anguish to the society. This has got to be changed. Acid is also used to attack political rivals. The role of TV channels and newspapers is highly praiseworthy. Without their existence the state of the society would be unpredictable. Government, opposition and the head of the state stood up side by side in the event of the poignant death of the girl raped on board in Delhi. The whole nation took the responsibility and no lawyer agreed to favor the rapists in the court. May be the frequency of violence minimized if we stand up like Delhi upsurge, we fight back together and our politicians and the civil society sit together to find a way forward in resolving all violence issues. There are sporadic protests happening, news media and some NGOs are agitating, some ministries are working though in low profile. But still the politicians did not come forward build national consensus to stop and protect our society from violence. A collaborative effort cect our women and children from the curse of acid violence.
Eden College student acid burnt

ASF’s human chain and rally in protest

Anki, an honours final year student at Eden Women’s College, was attacked inside a marriage registrar’s office in the capital’s Chankhapur on 15 January when she refused a marriage proposal. The attacker emptied a bottle of acid onto her face and stabbed her before fleeing. Protesters this lossy event ASF actively participated in the human chain in front of the institution to demand justice for Anki and immediate arrest of her attacker. Rushda K Chowdhury of Gonoshakhhonora Ovija who was present in the protest told the administration that the women will not vote you.

This will be no more when you ask favor of the women, we will vote you and then you will go to the power. And in return we will keep on falling victims to the repressions. The women must think before casting their vote until the government ensures exemplary punishment of the perpetrators. Mr. Aziz Khan of Prothom Alo trust said the nation is supposed to be depressed when a girl’s face got burnt by the acid attack. Such event is shameful to the humanity. Everybody must vow to stand up against such incidents. Maleka Begum, professor of Central Women’s College spoke out against the incident and said that women should not in the next election unless the state can ensure the safety and security of women. She also told that there was no use of law enforcing agency if they appear once the incidence is over.

Member of the Prothom Alo trust Tanjibul Alam said that the judicial process never completes as there are weaknesses and limitations exist in the law enforcement and the judicial system. Consequently no exemplary punishment can be given. The perpetrators assume that no punishment will be given after committing crime. Despite existence of laws, acid is still available meaning the law is not enforced. Singer and advisor of Prothom Alo Trust Fund ASF condemned the incidence committed by a male being another male. Anki’s brother Mohiuiddin told with tears rolling down from his eyes that the home minister did not come to the hospital to see her sister in 24 hours after the incidence. No one may bear the anguish the way my sister has been suffering.

Monira Rahman, Executive director of ASF told male cannot take it easy when a woman says “no”. A woman has every right to refuse any marriage proposal. We need to keep it in mind that if we remain silent on violence against women, the heinous act might happen to me as well. Anandita Bondapadhyay, professor at Bardhaman University of West Bengal also attended the human chain. She said alongside one’s self awareness we need to create awareness among others for maximum benefit. Later a protest procession was led towards Central Shaheed Minar. Students of the Eden College and people from all walks of life took part in the human chain.
ASF stand beside acid survivor Moni

Masuda Akhter Moni is a student of Rongpur Somaj Kallyan Biddabithi School of class IX. Perpetrator Arif (20) and his aides threw acid to Moni on 13th August at 10 p.m. as she refused perpetuator’s marriage proposal. Her eyes, face, head, and neck is badly injured by the acid of perpetrator.

Moni got admitted in to the ASF hospital soon after the incidence. She is still undergoing treatment provided by the ASF. The original shape of her face has been recovered a bit thanks to the skin grafting operation. But there are probiries in both her eyes and unfortunately her right eye lost sight. She was taken to the Islamia Eye Hospital for treatment and a cornea was transplanted on her left eye. At present she has been treated in ASF’s Jibon Tara Hospital. Moni and her family could cope up slightly with the situation as ASF provided counselling soon after the incidence was occurred. ASF brought the incidence to notice of the concerned authority to file case and provide security and submitted petitions to the Acid Case Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Home, DC of Rangpur, Super of Police of Rangpur and concerned police station. Education Minister Nurul Islam Nahid visits ASF on 15th August, 2012 to observe the condition of acid victim. ASF requested the minister to take necessary actions on this regard. Rangpur office of BRAC was contacted to ask for legal assistance and to provide security measures. Later on the issue was taken to and raised at a meeting of Acid Case Monitoring Cell. The president of the cell Mr. Showkat Mostafa, joint secretary (legal) ordered the concerned police officers to handle the case specially. Besides, the ASF officers met with the PP in Rangpur and panel lawyers of BRAC. They assured to fight the case with responsibility and utmost professionalism. ASF officers also met Police Super of Rangpur Mr. Rasjidul and discuss about the case. He assured that his men in local police station are concerned about the case and will act to arrest the culprits.
A 4 member observer team of ASF visited Rangpur to discuss action plan prepared for the welfare of Moni and her family. The visit aimed at stand beside Moni and her family, extending support and to appeal the neighbors and local people to provide Moni and her family financial help. The team also met with different government non government officials to ensure security of Moni and her family and smooth functioning of the case. District Manager of BRAC’s Social Empowerment Program extended his cooperation regarding implementation of the action plan. A community meeting was held at Moni’s own area. People attended in the meeting expressed their deep sympathy to Moni and raised their voice against the culprits. ASF requested all to unite against the perpetrators and to be aware that the culprits cannot harm the victim and her family.

The team also visited Rangpur Press Club and discussed the incidence with the journalists and requested them to press the local administration to make headway of the case. ASF team also met with the DC of Rangpur Mr. Farid Ahmed and brought the issue to his notice again. The DC assured to take any step required regarding the issue. District Social Welfare office was requested to support moni. Moni’s school Rongpur Somaj Kallyan Bidaddabiti School organized a human chain and mass gathering in protest of the incidence.
আর নর শিশুদের প্রতি এসিফ সহিংসতা

এসিফ শিক্ষা সহিংসতার এক পার্থক্যিক রূপ। এসিফের সহজলভ্যতার কারণে দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার অন্যান্য দেশের মতো বাংলাদেশও এসিফ সহিংসতার ব্যাপকতা লক্ষ করা যায়। প্রতিবিংশ শতকের শেষের দিকে, পশ্চিমবঙ্গের শিশুদের শিরোনামের ঝলকে সেখানে হয় এসিফ শিক্ষার মাধ্যমে, প্রতিটি করা হয় শিশুর মানবায়ন।

মানবায়নের উপর সহিংসতার ব্যাপক সত্যিকারিক ও হাতভাতরীক এসিফের কাছ থেকে কিছু ভাববে। শিদোরের উপর দেই ভাবের মায়া আরও ব্যাপক এসিফ শিক্ষার শিক্ষাতে কথা করতে হয় অকাল পর্যন্ত। কথাটা বা চরিত্রের হামার দৃষ্টিতে, বাহ্য হয় তার শিক্ষার শারীরিক ও মানসিক বিকাশ; প্রতি পথের উদ্দেশ্য, সত্য ও প্রাণিগণ থেকে জন্ম দেয় আরও শিশুদের এবং প্রতিটি অনেকগুলো চেষ্টা করে আরও শিশুদের, বার্তা পড়ে নিরাধিক পাঠকের বিভিন্ন পাঠক সেই ঘটে বিপদ। এসিফ শিক্ষার মাধ্যমে শিশু ও তার পরিবারকে বেশি করে হবে চিন্তা।

তবে শিদোরের প্রতি ঘটে যায় একটি বাঙালি শিশুতাত্ত্বিক প্রভাব এবং তার পরিবারের সাথে সাথে অনুভূতির সামাজিক ও দেশের উপরও পরে। কেনাকে বর্তমানে যেতে সহিংসতার এর চরণে শিশুদের পারিকর্তা এবং পরিবারের জন্য শিদোর দেশ ও জাতির জন্য অগ্রসর হতে পারেন।

সর্কার ১৯৯০ সালে, শিক অফিসার সদস্য (CHC) অনুমোদনের মাধ্যমে শিক অফিসার

রক্ষার প্রয়োজনীয় আইন, নীতিমালা এবং বিশেষ পরিকল্পনা এই আইনের নির্দেশনার প্রমাণ

করে৷, কিছু এই ক্ষেত্রে কাজ করতে প্রতিরক্ষার রক্ষা চালিত জাতীয়

আইনসমূহের লক্ষ্য করা যায়নি৷ শিকার্ত্তা যে কোন প্রকারের সহিংসতা তাদের

অধিকারের লক্ষ্য যায়৷ সর্কারের প্রতি সকল ধরণের সহিংসতা বাড়ি লক্ষ্য দায়িত্ব ও শিক নির্দেশনা দন্ত আইন ২০০০ প্রমাণ করে৷ কিছু এর সাথে সাথে এক অথবা এক্ষেত্রে প্রতিরক্ষার নিয়মের অনুমোদন হয়ে প্রতিরক্ষার সহিংসতার বিভিন্ন ধরণের

সহিংসতার প্রতি যা তাদের সকল ধরণের সহিংসতার

চিকিৎসকের এবং দেশের দ্বারা বার্তার দ্বারা একটি

দেশের উদ্ধার ও সুরক্ষিত জন্য অপরিহার্য৷

শিদোরের সুপ্রতিষ্ঠানে যেতে ওঠা এবং তাদের

অনুমোদিত স্থানে ও কর্মকান্ডের বিভাগের জন্য

এম্বাসডার ও জন্য অফিসিয়াল স্থানে ও

নিয়ন্ত্রণ, সুরক্ষিত সম্পাদন ও

আমাদের নির্দেশনার যায়। ধর্মিতচিকিৎসকের

নিয়ন্ত্রণ করার রক্ষা দায়িত্ব সিদ্ধান্ত করেঃ কিছু

শিদোরের প্রতি সহিংসতা সহিংসতা সকল

এই সুরক্ষিত সম্পাদন সকল

এই সহিংসতা বাড়ি আরো

কর্মকান্ডের জন্য অফিসিয়াল এর মাধ্যমে আমাদের

সকল সম্পাদিত।
No more violence against children

Acid throwing is a sadistic form of violence. And this type of violence has been widely prevailing in Bangladesh like other south Asian countries, only due to the easy availability of acid. Even children fall victims to acid violence of one’s anger or vengeance, violating their human rights.

The adverse effect of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid on human is fatal. This is even more deadly for the children. The child victims go through an appalling experience throughout their lives. Sometimes they lose their eyesight; sometimes become physically disabled; their natural growth and emotional flourishment hamper. Their education gets obstructed or starting studying gets delayed. Frustration, feeling of indignity and anxiety develop suicidal tendency among them; and sometimes lead them toward committing suicide. The consequences of acid attack not only haunt the child and his or her family ceaselessly but also affect the society and the country as a whole. Occurrence of such violence becomes apparent in the society in cyclic order resulting in violation of human rights.

The government ratified the CRC in 1990 and is pledged to formulate necessary laws, policies and special plans in favor of protection of child rights. But that did not create any impact to the existing national laws. Any form of violence against child is violating their rights. In order to stop all forms of violence against children the government enforced the law titled “শাক্তি ও শিশু নির্বাচন সম্পর্কে আইন ২০০০” in 2000. Still due to the lack of proper enforcement of this law childrens are becoming victims of violences including acid attack. Singling out various forms of hostility committed against children and taking stern action against those who are essentials for a country to grow up. In order to ensure proper flourishment of children’s potentialities, uniqueness and growing up they need proper grooming as well as a safe and secured home and society. Mainly it is government’s responsibility to ensure child safety but the consequences of violence committed against children make all of us along with the government accountable for this. Thus it is our duty to stand against all forms of violence against children including acid attack.
অধিকারিকতিক পদ্ধতি, কেইস ম্যানেজমেন্ট ও মনোসামাজিক ইস্তাম্বুলে প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠিত

অধিকারিকতিক পদ্ধতি, কেইস ম্যানেজমেন্ট ও মনোসামাজিক ইস্তাম্বুলে প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠিত

প্রাক্তন জানালিয়ে অ্যাকশন, সমর্থন, বৈষম্যগততা ক্ষমতায় এবং জার্নালিক মনোসামাজিক ইস্তাম্বুলে প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠিত। অধিকারিকতিক পদ্ধতি হচ্ছে কেইস ম্যানেজমেন্ট ও মনোসামাজিক ইস্তাম্বুলে প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠিত। অধিকারিকতিক পদ্ধতি হচ্ছে কেইস ম্যানেজমেন্ট ও মনোসামাজিক ইস্তাম্বুলে প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠিত।

এই প্রক্রিয়াতে অধিকারের ধারণা, মৌলিক অধিকার, মৌলিক নীতিমালা, মানবিক অধিকার, অধিকারিকতিক পদ্ধতি ও তার মৌলিকতা, অধিকারিকতিক

প্রাক্তন জানালিয়ে অ্যাকশন, সমর্থন, বৈষম্যগততা ক্ষমতায় এবং জার্নালিক মনোসামাজিক ইস্তাম্বুলে প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠিত।

প্রাক্তন জানালিয়ে অ্যাকশন, সমর্থন, বৈষম্যগততা ক্ষমতায় এবং জার্নালিক মনোসামাজিক ইস্তাম্বুলে প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠিত।
Training on Case Management Right Based Approach and Psycho-social Issues

Implementation of Right Based Approach is possible through marginal community’s participation, empowerment, non discrimination and accountability. In return it facilitates policy advocacy for proper functioning. Right based approach is a process to empower marginal people through which they can avail essential services and exercise their rights to own property in order to lead a dignified living.

ASF organized a training session aiming at proper implementation of right based approach. There was another session held at CCDDB Hope Foundation, Savar on a case management model developed to show how offer proper services to acid victims and its application.

The participants have acquired knowledge on rights, fundamental rights, policies, human rights, right based approach and its structure and application, internationally acclaimed rights, constitutional rights, women rights; concept, steps, types and strategies of advocacy; organizing the victims, ways of inclusion of the community people and raise voice, establish advocacy network, strategies to influence authority to realize the claim, acid violence prevention law 2002, legal assistance for acid victims, listing various service providers for acid victims etc. Besides, the sessions discussed case management flow chart, notification and referral system, service mapping and referral chart, essential services for the acid victims (treatment in government and non government facilities, legal assistance, psychological support, skill development activities, services provided by the ASF), life-cycle of the survivors, UNICEF introduced case management model. The session ends with providing counselling, group counselling, family and marital therapy, inter-personal skill development exercise.

The training session was attended by the ASF staffs, survivor ambassador, peer counsellor and the the project officers of the associate organizations. Dr. Zahir Uddin, associate professor, national mental health institute; Mrs. Hosne Ara, resident psychologist, Shamsunnahar Hall, Dhaka University; Dr. Kamal Ahmed Chowdhury; Mr. Sirajuddahar Khan, CEO, Interaction; Ms. Shahnaj Parveen, PM, Drishty; Siddique Rubel, Program Coordinator, Rehabilitation and Development Unit, ASF and Fatema Putul, PM, ASF were the facilitators of the sessions. The session was funded by UNICEF and Manusher Jonno Foundation.
Group Meeting, Community Meeting, Bazaar and School campaign held

Associate organizations with the help of ASF organized a series of survivor group meeting, community meetings and bazaar campaigns in Satkhira, Narasind, Comilla, Bogra, Sirajgonj and Netrokona districts throughout the months of October to December 2012 with the local elites. Family members of the survivors were also partook in these meetings.

In those meetings it was told that ASF has been working towards the welfare of the acid victims in terms of providing treatment, emotional and psychological support, rehabilitation and legal assistance. The ASF told that the purpose of the meeting was to bring back a positive change to the acid victims and their family members in terms of moral and social status. The purpose of ASF is to protect the faces from acid violence and not to let one more face get burnt. Participants were found very enthusiastic and who stressed the need to work together to end acid violence.

The students took part in the School Campaign. ASF officials explained to all participants about the properties of acid, dos and don'ts in case of acid throwing and the role of ASF in the campaign. Also ASF officials along with the teachers of those schools gave motivational speeches to act against all sorts of violence including acid violence. ASF Multimedia and ASF staged their drama shows “Chhili & Aina” to portray the reasons, background and impact of acid violence in Bangladesh. In a discussion session later on, the teachers and their students expressed their thoughts and opinions and vowed to aware and motivate the people of their locality to act against acid violence, ensure acid victims proper primary treatment and to create an enabling environment for the acid survivors to live with social dignity.

Local Baul Singers’ performed Folk Songs on Acid Violence on Bazaar Campaigns. Later, members of the Bazaar Committee and Representatives of Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF) gave their speeches to encourage people to resist the Acid Violence. The campaign ended with giving thanks to the viewers and urging them to play active role in resisting the acid violence.
Orientation Workshop Held

ASF conducted a 2 day orientation workshop from 14th-15th November, 2012 at SAVAR, BRAC-CDM. The workshop served the purpose of disseminating information on the new operational plan for the period 2013-2018 among all relevant staff members. The workshop was divided into 2 sections. The first section focused on harnessing a team building spirit among all participants where they engaged in team building activities. The second section focused on the actual communication of the operational plan. As many participants were new recruits to ASF, the 2nd section of the workshop began with an introduction to the Organization including information on ASF’s vision, mission, program strategies, response to acid violence, life cycle approach to acid violence management, prevention model and scope of response. At this stage both new and old employees participated in an open discussion to clarify, comprehend and/or explain general facts on ASF. This was followed by a presentation ASF’s recent change in approach i.e. from a service-based approach to a rights-based one.
রিশা রিলে প্রতিযোগিতা

এলিড সার্ভাইভারস ফাউন্ডেশন ও কানাডা সরকারের ওয়ার্ল্ড প্রেস ড্যাগন প্রতিবাদ এর প্রতিযোগিতার সহযোগিতায় কানাডিয়ার হাইকমিশন গত ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, '১২ তারিখে আয়োজন করে এরিজারিদেলামো মৌন মিলামো। সুতরাং এলিড সার্ভাইভারস ফাউন্ডেশন সহযোগিতার স্বীকৃতি ও এলিড সহযোগিতার আর্জিওনের অর্থ সহযোগিতার সমিতি এর প্রতিযোগিতা আয়োজন করে।

এলিড সহযোগিতার কমিটির একটি বর্ণ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করানো সময় হয় এবং অন্যান্য সহযোগিতা প্রতিযোগিতা নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে। এলিড সহযোগিতার নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে অন্যান্য পদপ্রাপ্ত স্থানীয় সময় কিংবা মিলামো গ্রহণ করে।

সমস্ত ১৫টি দল এই রিশা রিলে প্রতিযোগিতায় অংশ নেন। সবকোন দলই প্রতিযোগিতায় অংশ নেয়। সবকোন দলই প্রতিযোগিতায় অংশ নেয়।

রিচ্যার্ড প্যারামওয়ার্ড (ওয়ার্ল্ড প্রেস ড্যাগন) তৃতীয় জায়গা অর্জন করেন। কানাডিয়ার হাইকমিশনের অধিকারী ও ইংরেজিতের হাইকমিশনের হাতিনির্দিষ্ট এ অনুষ্ঠানে অংশ নেন।

রিশা রিলে প্রতিযোগিতায় অংশ নেন।

Rickshaw Relay Challenge

Canadian High Commission arranged the 1st Annual Rickshaw Relay Challenge & Silent Auction in support of Acid Survivors Foundation and the Government of Canada Workplace Charitable Campaign on 7th Dec ’12. The High Commission & the Acid Survivors Foundation have partnered to raise awareness & funds for victims of Acid Violence. The event attracted a large portion of the diplomat community and had a great impact on the participants and spectators against acid violence.

A total of 15 Teams along with ASF participated on the Rickshaw Relay Challenge. All the teams competed in turns for the innovative Rickshaw trophy. Along with many from the diplomat community a large number of spectators enjoyed the event. The ASF team participating survivors was also cheered by the crowd. The Canadian High Commissioner, US Ambassador, British High Commissioner & EU Delegates attended the event. The winning team ‘The European Lungi’ was awarded the Trophy by acid survivors & the Canadian High Commissioner.

After the Rickshaw Relay Challenge, all of the attendants participated on the Silent Auction where they bid on some interesting items put together through help from various sponsors. The organisers donated the proceedings to ASF to help continue the good work. They also expressed interest to partner with ASF in future events. The Rickshaw Relay organized by Canadian High Commission & Acid Survivors Foundation.

H.E. Heather Cruden handing over the proceeding to ASF
DFID Visits ASF

25 November, 2012 Acting British High Commissioner Nick Low and DFID Country Representative Sarah Cooke marked the International Day for the Elimination of violence against Women by visiting the Acid Survivors Foundation in Dhaka.

The UK government has been supporting the Acid Survivors Foundation since 2004. During the visit they heard the horrific details of acid attacks from some of the survivors helped by the Acid Survivors Foundation and saw the facilities available for their care and support. DFID Country Representative Sarah Cooke said, a common understanding that acid attacks against women and girls are unacceptable. When women and girls do not feel safe at home, and are unable to contribute to society and benefit fully from health, education and other services due to physical suffering or fear of being attacked, then society as a whole suffers. Acting British High Commissioner Nick Low said, all round the world women and girls suffer from widespread and multiple forms of violence. It takes place in the home, on the streets, in schools, the workplace, during conflict and in time of peace. It manifests itself in its most prevalent forms of domestic and sexual violence. This violence prevents women and girls around the world from living in dignity, violates their fundamental human rights and impedes them from achieving their full potential. This diminishes us all as human beings. Both are said, that’s why the UK government has made women and girls the focus of its development assistance. We are determined to support the women of Bangladesh through projects such as the Acid Survivors Foundation, and work together with the government and other organizations to tackle the underlying issues. Thankfully the incident rate of attacks has been more than halved and is declining further.
Lovely is living with her family

A girl called Lovely lives in a village Charulia of Mirpur thana in Kushtia. She fell victim of acid attack by her drug addict husband in 1991. Right after 2 years she lost her 2 year old daughter; the baby was drowned in nearby pond. All these events made Lovely physically and mentally sick. After a long term treatment supported by the ASF, she improved a bit. Then She was appointed as an attendant in ASF Hospital. But she could not come back to her normal state of mind completely. Considering her mental health the ASF decided to bring her back to her family. And that she can stay comfortably with her family the ASF built a room for her in her father’s house. The house was handed over on 2nd august 2012 in a simple ceremony in presence of Lovely’s family and local elites.

Meeting of National Acid Control Council Held

The meeting of National Acid Control Council was held with Dr. Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir, honorable home minister in the chair. The agenda included—strengthening the activities of Acid Crime Monitoring Committee, awareness campaign on the abuse of acid usage and its consequences, bring the acid users under licensing in districts, reconsider license fee and setting up of burn units in every government hospitals in divisional level.

The meeting also requested the BTV to telescast the documentary and TVC for free of cost produced by the ASF. The meeting also stressed the importance of hanging the posters in crowded places through the respective district committees. The ASF produced the posters on acid violence. The meeting also discussed the airing of radio transcript in radio developed by the ASF. ASF update statistical data of acid violence in the documentary by producing ones. In addition, two TV commercials for awareness campaign have been produced afresh.
### Acid Survivors Foundation

**Statistics of Acid Attack 1999 to 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Incident</th>
<th>Number of Person Attacked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>351</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3112</td>
<td>1741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- Report is generated as per the available data in the computerized database of ASF.
- Information taken from newspapers, local NGOs, local journalists, individuals and survivors who come directly to ASF.
- The report may not claim 100% accuracy.
- Please mention the name of Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF) as source.
- Up dated till: 31st December 2012

#### Acid attack trend (1999 – 2012)

1999 – 2012, 3424 persons were acid attacked from 3112 incident

#### Acid Attack Statistics - Gender Perspective

- Men & Boys: 31.28%
- Women & Girls: 68.72%

1999-2012: 68.72% were female & 31.28% male

#### Acid Attack Statistics - Reasons Year-1999 to 2012

- Not known: 12%
- Land/property: 29%
- Others: 11%
- Marital dispute: 9%
- Dowry: 5%
- Family related dispute: 7%
- Refusal/rejection of love/marriage/mix: 17%