

## The role of NGOs in support of women acid survivors in Pakistan: a comparative analysis

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### Abstract:

This study evaluates the acid attacks survivor women of Pakistan. Therefore, a growing number of acid burn violence is like a black spot in the face of Pakistan. This study's main objective is to compare and contrast NGOs' roles and help in supporting their female victims. Hence, many NGOs in Pakistan worked in this area; however, this study only focuses on two well-known NGOs, i.e., the Acid Survivor Foundation (ASF) and the Depilex Smile Again Foundation (DSAF). It investigates how these organisations help and support female acid survivors as well as which organisations more effectively work in this regard. A qualitative method was used to analyse reports from 2006 to 2023. Secondary sources were also used. The study examined that both organisations provide them with psycho-socio, financial and legal assistance, medical treatments and shelter homes. However, DSAF is playing a more active role in supporting their victims. It sends more complicated cases of female sufferers to foreign doctors for their successful surgeries. Moreover, it empowers female victims through education, provides professional training, offers jobs and sends able female victims to foreign countries to highlight their abilities. It also spends a heavy expenditure on their weddings.

**Keywords:** acid victims, female victims, female acid victims, acid attacks, acid survivors, acid attack survivors, acid victims support, acid burn violence.

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## 1. Introduction

In the spectrum of gendered based violence (GBV) committed against women of all ages, acidic attacks stand as one of the offensive and brutal form of ill-treatment. So, it is deliberated and worst form of abuse, its aim to disfigure and destroy female victims forever. Acid attacks are getting much common in Pakistan; around about 200 acid attacks occur annually. There are so many reasons of acid attacks on women but the most common are love affairs, refusal of marriage proposals, denial of sex, harassment, domestic matters, dowry, property related disputes, extra-marital affairs, personal disputes and distorted notions of honour etc (Jalil, 2014). Acid Survivors' Foundation of Pakistan (ASFP) was founded in Pakistan (2006) with the support of UK based organization named as Acid Survivor Trust International (ASTI). ASFP is a charitable and non-profit organization, and it is working for acid survivors and gender-based violence committed against women (GBVAW) (Welsh, 2009). Whereas the Deplix Smile Again Foundation of Pakistan (DSAFP) was also founded in Pakistan run by Musarat Misbah, it is a non-profit and charitable organization too. DSAFP is also working for GBVAW and female acid Survivors as well as for their fundamental rights (DSAF, 2006).

The key purpose of ASFP is to stop acid attacks which are the biggest threat alarm for the future of young ladies & women of all ages and lessen the increasing number of attacks (Ali, 2015). Similarly, the most important aim of DSAFP is to stop and decrease the number of vitriolic attacks but also to assist the survivors and to make them confident so that the survivors can get out of the incident and live their life independently (ASF, 2020). As the acid burn cases are increasing day by day but no respective rights are given to the survivors so the motive of ASFP is to give them justice and to provide the survivors their legal and fundamental rights. Similarly, DSAFP has always demand for the fundamental and legal rights of acid victims, but its main objective is focusing on making the survivors independent by providing different opportunities (Saeed, 2016). Moreover, the current study evaluates the role and responsibilities of both organizations and how these NGOs assist their victims in perspective of medical treatments, education, professional and occupational trainings, financial support, weddings, awareness programs, provide shelter homes and which organization is more actively working for their victims and protect them. Existing study discuss first, literature review and theory. Secondly, data and methods, data analysis and cases studies of female acid survivors. Thirdly, this study compares both the organizations (DSAF & ASF), discussion and at last conclusion and some suggestions.

## 2. Literature review

Acid attacks are deep rooted social evil in south Asian Countries (Bangladesh, India and Pakistan). Bangladesh comes on first number for acid attacks, India on second and Pakistan on third number. In south Asian countries women's rights (fundamental and legal) are badly violated. Most of the survivors belong to poor and illiterate families. Acidic violence has several causes which was interconnected with several social problems among above said countries. The root causes of violence were developed on the bases of power in male dominant societies of South Asian States and these ostensible causes incorporated as love affairs, extra martial affairs, revenge, harassment cases, rejection of marriage proposals, property disputes, family disputes, and domestic violence as well as consequence incorporated as permanently disfigurement, blindness, disability, unending poverty, isolation from family members, society and jobs, also lack of security (Hakim & Zaman, 2016).

The author in his work shed light on comparative exploration of causes and motives of vitriolic attacks in four different countries incorporated as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Cambodia as well as he explores gender disparity aspects of acid burn violence. Author also highlights key role and response of governmental and nongovernmental organizations in support of their victims. Moreover, the projects of these organizations are not sufficient to deal with the financial issues of those who suffer at the time of their treatments. Besides, author also points out the reasons of increasing number of acid attacks are basically lack of implementation of acid laws to protect the victims and also provide them justice (Welsh, 2009).

The authors take start of their work with a brief explanation of acid burn case of Laxmi Saa what she had experienced, along with her case; also provide statistical data on the subject. The acid attackers always choose public roads or marketplaces for attack on women (all ages). Wrong dowry always rely on motor bikes that are considered as the easiest way to run away and most of the cases are not reported by victims. The authors also point out that the reasons behind acidic attacks and its consequences with the help of figures and statistical data. The authors narrate in a very beautiful way, the psychological, physical, social and economic consequences that experienced by female victims and their families. They also explain the role of police for investigation of cases and laws on acid attacks. In short, this work provides clear and wider picture of cases statistically. As well as the laws of acidic violence are not covered in this study such as key role of judiciary and initiatives taken by the civil society organizations (CSO). They also suggest in their work, the best way to eliminate acid burn violence in India, as to focus on value-based education and strict implementation of acid burn laws (Awasthi et al., 2015).

Similarly, another study highlighted the reasons behind in efficiency of acid laws that deals with acid attack crime. The author is in view that love affairs, rejection of marriage proposals, dowry, family disputes, domestic violence and male honour are the key reasons behind brutal vitriolic attacks and violence against women (VAW). Author further describes in this article about cause and its side-effects on victims' life, such in whole situation easy availability of acid in street shops and markets put the female victims in a condition of horrible psychosomatic and physical challenges. Moreover, author point out in his work that implementation of laws related to acid violence was very weak and situation is getting worse and more complicated day by day due to poor implementation of laws and guidelines given by the courts (Goswami, 2014).

Acid attacks are very common in Pakistan and thousands of women (all ages) become victim of such heinous act every year. The author explores in his study about psychological, physical, socio-economic and cultural aspect of corrosive attacks on women in Lahore, he also examines in this study, causes and consequences of vitriolic attacks' that are the biggest threat for our society (Azam, 2014). Acidic attack is atrocious act of gender violence in traditional societies. In this study authors shed light on the reasons of vitriolic attacks in Pakistan, for this motive author selected female victim from Karachi. They also examine that the refusal of marriage proposal and personal conflicts (inheritance, land issues, family differences and dowry) are the major causes for acid burn of women in Pakistan. As well further, they describe that due to disfigurement many female victims are humiliated. At the end of their work, they suggested that strong implantation of acid laws in country to curb such unpleasant incidents and rehabilitation of acid survivors (Ismail et al., 2020).

The author in his work shed light on acid burn cases of women (all ages) in India. It has highest number of vitriolic attacks almost every year globally, despite the serious actions taken by Indian government (IG) and Supreme Court of Indian (SCI). Increase in criminal case is on extreme day by day and this increase can be attributed to the patriarchal ideology that is prevented in India and not enough to India legal system (ILS) which does not deliver efficient remedies to female acid survivors. Author further describes in his work occurrence of corrosive attacks in India, causes of acid attacks and its consequences on female acid survivors' as well as the limitations in measures adopted to stop the criminal acts and provide justice to female victims of acid attacks (Kumar, 2021).

### **3. Theoretical framework**

For this study Medical Model of Disability, Social Model of Disability, Tripartite Model of Violence and Feminists theories incorporated as theoretical frame and support this study. Medical Model of Disability: this model also known as Charity/ Tragedy Model. Impairment is a health condition dealt by medical experts. According to this model, impairment is a personal tragedy which brings to bear a huge responsibility on acid burn survivors. It emphasized that female acid survivors with disfigurement must adopt norms and challenges of society and are seen as faulty and in need of being decided (Carson, 2009). This model of disability is very common in Pakistan. Society sees impaired people especially female acid survivors with pity as well as this model shed light on self-image of women victims of acid attacks due to charity model. In Pakistan most of the NGOs are running with donations that are given by wealthy people, they also considered that impaired people especially female victims, need mercy and pitiable beings. Furthermore, social model of disability has emerged in reaction of medical model of disability (Hassan, 1991).

Social Model of Disability: has been a guiding structure for disability theorists who presents disability as a social abused (SA). This model is a focused attempt to shift attention away from purposeful limitations of individuals with injuries onto obstacles caused by disabled environment, culture and barriers (Barnes, 2012). It also argues that it is not a person but attitudes and practices of the society which makes a person disable and stop to achieve his/ her goals of life (Thiara, 2007). This model created by impaired people themselves in reaction of societal narrow attitudes and gender disparity, that made feel to female acid survivors socially isolated and abused.

#### **3.1. Tripartite Model of Violence**

Galtung model of violence added as unified structure to conceptualize acid violence (AV) within context of Pakistan. He explains three categories of violence, (a) direct violence (DV) incorporated as emotional and physical torture, sexual harassment and rape (b) structural violence (SV) that included as unequal distribution of resources and institutionalized exploitation e.g., scarcity of resources, hunger, cruelty, refutation of educational opportunities, freedom of thought and expression are lively examples of SV (c) cultural violence that includes societal dominant attitudes and beliefs disempower female acid survivors in their daily life (Mahmood, 2014). In short, DV is an event, SV is a process with high & lows and certainty & uncertainty and CV is unchangeable. Violence can start from any angle in direct, structural and cultural violence it has triangle shape it can easily transfer in other corners, in order to bring

positive change in society it is imperative to work on all of them because they are correlated (Gultung, 1990).

### **3.2. Feminist theories**

Globally, after the emergence of feminist movements and ideologies, the issue of gender-based violence committed against women (GBVAW) gained much attention from public and in media. According to feminist theory (to see the world with women perspective, focus on women issues and explain the phenomena of violence. Females experience violence as a result of gender disparity based on a historically male dominant society (Maguire and Shaikh, 2007). This theory recommends that social, economic and historical processes run both directly & indirectly to support a patriarchal social-order and family structure itself. This theory affirms that female experience violence and cruelty in a male dominant society, where unequal distribution of power privilege men over females (Raj, 2002). Choice theory (CT) term was chosen by Wilson, and it described the reasons of intimate partner violence (IPV). According to this theory men committed violence against women because they have choice to do it and want to practice it (Wilson, 2006). Moreover, in male oriented society (MOS) mostly power is not outcome of gender and culture but the product if restrictions made by community to perform specific role according to gender (Ulrika 2005).

Through the lens of Medical Model of Disability, Social Model of Disability, Tripartite Model of Violence and theory of Feminism study critically explored life experiences of female acid survivors of Pakistan.

## **4. Data and methods**

This research work explains acid burn cases of Pakistani women, to highlight the role of NGOs about these affected women regarding the support of these female victims. There are many organizations which worked in this regard, but this study only focuses on the two well-known organizations to compare the work of these two organizations regarding acid victim's women of Pakistan. Hence, to analyse, that which organization played an effective and immediate role in the support and protection of these female victims of acid attacks. This study followed a historical approach and use qualitative methods to evaluate and compare the effective role of NGOs. It examines the relevant literature about acid-burn victims in Pakistani women. The data was collected from secondary sources such as the reports of different NOGs worked on acid burn cases, newspapers such as Express Tribune, Daily Dawn News and Daily Jang, etc, research journals, books and websites related to this research work.

## **5. The case studies**

Babur (2007), Habib (2014) and Gulraz (2016) had done a lot of work and highlighted many aspects of acid burn violence committed against females of all ages. This study descriptively analysis the data received from the websites in shape of reports of both NGO's. Firstly, this study presents a few important cases of acid victim survivors. Secondly, this study evaluates the role of NGOs in support of acid victim survivors. Finally, this study examines the effectiveness of both organizations that which one is more active in working and give quick & speedy assistance to the female victims of acid violence. There are many heart-breaking stories of females' acid victims who have gone through such an unpredictable situation that can make

you burst into tears. However, this study highlights a few heartbroken stories of Pakistani female victims of acid attacks.

Saira (33 years old) was the mother of three daughters, her husband used to work in Malaysia where he got arrested for an illegal employment. And when he got released, he came back to Pakistan. But remain unemployed. Saira was the only one who used to earn for the whole family, her husband was not ok with her job, so he divorced her but after the divorce he threw acid on her face. After this attack her face was ruined and acid badly affected her eyes and skin. She was immediately rescued by 1122 and she was provided the legal support by ASFP. Her husband was imprisoned for 14 years. Saira says that her family is her biggest support system, and she struggled a lot after this attack, people use to ask her about the incident which was very disappointing for her. But she overcame her insecurities and move on in her life she says that the punishment of acid violence should be only a reversed attack so that the person go through the same pain and situation. Saira was a tailor but after this attack her eyes were affected badly. With the help of some organizations, she became a beautician in a parlour. Now Saira wants to move from Pakistan and start her life in somewhere else where nobody knows her, and no one asked her about the merciless attack (Saeed, 2016).

According to Maria (age 40 years) her mother in-law had asked her to demand money from her parents, but she refused to ask for the money. So, her mother in-laws with the help of her husband throw acid on her face. She says that after throwing acid on her face, her husband and mother in-law) tied her to the ceiling fan and put the house on fire but she was rescued by her neighbours and took to the hospital by them. Her in-law's family told medical staff that she committed suicide. Maria says that her parents supported her and filed a case against her husband, she struggled for justice nearly for eight years and faced financial crisis for past 20 years she had only listened to the false promises of the rulers but didn't get any justice. According to her, the society is very rude because it never accepts you with your imperfections and makes jokes of your identity. She felt indebted to the owner of the local organization who helped her and told her beautician course she worked as full-time employee at a local saloon which helped her financially. After 20 years of acid attack, she is still in trauma and she undergo medical treatments and surgeries but still feels hot flashes and pain especially in hot weather, so she has to control her diet to decrease the pain (Ismail et al., 2020).

Farah was 30-year-old her husband was not happy with their marriage and used to threaten her that he will throw acid on her face, and one day he did so. When Farah was taken to the hospital, she was bound to tell a lie to the medical team and police by her in-laws. She denied the truth that her husband has burnt her face because she was threatened that if she tells them the truth, they will kill her. After so many painful surgeries and medical treatment that lasted for 30-45 days, she was discharged from the hospital She went to her in-laws' house, but they didn't take care of her burnt injuries, they didn't even let her son (who was only 10 months old after a month old) with her. After a month her husband divorced her and sent the haq-meher but refused to return the jewellery. She wanted to register a case against her husband, but her father discouraged her because she was married to her aunt's son and her father did not want to ruin his relationship with his sister. Farah has been working as a domestic help to raise and educate her son. She wants to forget the dark past and move on. She says that "I want to teach my son the importance and respect of a woman he will never commit an act of injustice against a woman" (Naqwi, 2014).

Another girl named Amal was in 10<sup>th</sup> class when her neighbour wanted to marry her, but Amal's parents refused his marriage proposal. Umair threw acid on her face and body when she was coming back from tuitions. She was immediately taken to the hospital and after some costly and painful surgeries she was discharged. She filed a FIR against the perpetrator. He was arrested by police and imprisoned for 13 years with a fine of nine lacs. Amal was supported by different organizations and learnt handmade jewellery to become financially independent (Saeed, 2016).

## **6. Comparison of both organization**

Both NGOs are working very well for the support of female acid victims, as it is discussed in detail under the following headings.

### **6.1. Medical treatment**

ASFP makes sure that the medical treatment they are providing is better and improved all over Pakistan (ASF, 2017). Similarly, the role of DSAFP is undeniable when it comes to the medical treatment of victims not on national level but also international level (DSAF, 2022). Both organizations ASFP and DSAFP provide best specialist, doctors and surgeons who try their level best to serve for their victims. ASFP is providing its services in different areas of Pakistan like Badin, Dadu, Hyderabad, Lahore, Islamabad, Karachi, Khairpur and many others (Saeed, 2016). Whereas DSAFP is working for the acid victims in different areas of Pakistan, provides best doctors and surgeons for the treatment of acid victims. But it equally focuses on the beauty demands of the victims. DSAFP has its clinic all over the country which includes Lahore, Islamabad, Karachi and other cities of Pakistan (DSAF, 2022).

In Punjab, the ASFP work very close to the Provisional and Italian government (P&IG). It helps the hospitals to make sure that how the victims are being treated and also help in improving the services and facilities. The Nishtar hospital is the most important burn centre in Punjab (ASF, 2015). Whereas DSAF in Punjab is working in different areas and hospitals like CMH, Fatima Memorial Hospital, Service Hospital, Jinnah Burn and Reconstructive Hospital, Mayo Hospital, National Hospital, Family Health Hospital, Mid City Hospital, General Hospital, Surgimed Hospital and Ayesha Siddiqqa Hospital (DSAF, 2013).

In Islamabad ASFP have sub- branches in PIMS these clinics are specialised for cig burns but how this serves to the victims is a topic of discussion. ASFP has many other clinics in different cities like PIMS in Multan and civil hospital in Karachi etc (ASF, 2015). Where DSAFP Islamabad/Rawalpindi is has made arrangements with Safari Hospital, Rehnuma Hospital, PIMS, Al-Shifa international and CMH. ASFP has set arrangement with the different clinics in other cities like CMH in Quetta, CMH, Zia Medical Complex and CMH in Peshawar and Hill-Park Hospital in Karachi (DSAF, 2014).

ASFP offers a four folded approach (a sequence of plans completes in four stages) like rehabilitation program (to restore their normal health) art therapy program (to maintain a healthy mental health) nursing & support units (to provide them doctors and nurses to hear their problems and solve them) awareness and prevention campaign (to spread awareness and to provide prevention tips) (ASFP, 2008). Where DSAFP has hundreds of plans and different techniques to help the acid victims within Pakistan but if the case is a bit or more critical

DSAFP sends them to foreign hospitals like US, UK and Italy. ASFP provides hospitals, doctors, nurses and specialists but in comparison of the DSAFP it works narrowly. This is because its main motive is to decrease these cases and give justice to the survivors. Whereas DSAFP has the best doctors as well as specialists like skin specialist, orthopaedics (bone specialist), gynaecologist, cosmetologist (hair, nails and skin specialist) and also eye specialist and dentist etc. (DSAF, 2020).

## **6.2. Education**

The ASFP has always take initiative regarding women education and always spread awareness through their campaigns and social media posts. ASFP has not only educated their acid victims but also work for other girls. Primary education is the right of everyone it's the main agenda of ASFP (ASF, 2013). Similarly, DSAFP has always put a positive step forward do educate women and today there are hundreds of examples of acid victims who are serving as teachers and nurses by the education given by DSAFP. Musarrat Misbah is one of the well-known brave ladies in Pakistan and she has done as much as she can for the rights of acid survivors, and she says education is the basic need of everyone rather they are acid Survivors or normal girls. DSAFP also provide training in nursing, pharmacy and teaching field, to give diploma in these fields to the victims (DSAF, 2021).

## **6.3. Financial Support**

ASFP economically support their victims by so many ways which includes small businesses at home (cooking and stitching). Similarly, DSAFP since its day one has strengthened the woman by providing different job opportunities like stitching, cooking and side businesses. DSAFP has opened so many beauty salons in different areas of Pakistan (like Lahore Karachi and Islamabad), ASFP sent their acid victims to work in those parlours and salons that's a way to stable them economically. Whereas DSAFP gives professional training to the victims and give job opportunities like beauticians, telephone operators, telemarketing, entrepreneur's skills, hand crafts, sketching and designing (DSAF, 2018).

## **6.4. Occupational and Professional Training**

If we talk about the occupational training the ASFP train their victims in salons and beautician courses. The rehabilitation centre in Multan is providing the train of easy access to loans to their victims (ASF, 2017). In addition, ASFP focus on Sewing and designing trainings through which the victims can earn money. Whereas DSAFP give training to the victims related to beautician and salon courses. Stitching and dress designing which also includes making handicrafts and embroidery (DSAF, 2018). In professional training the ASFP teaches about small or high scale training about opening business through give training about entrepreneur skills by making handkerchiefs, embroidery on scarves, pillow, bed sheets and painting on bottles or boards. Similarly, DSAFP also provide the same professional trainings to secure the future of the victims. This foundation sent their able victims to foreign countries to highlight their abilities (DSAF, 2023).

## **6.5. Shelter Home**

Both organizations (ASFP & DSAFP) provide shelter homes to the female victims in different



areas like Lahore, Karachi, Multan, Lala Musa and Gujarat. Where the survivors can live safely and where they can do their jobs and other activities they want (Saeed, 2016).

### **6.6. Awareness Programme**

Both humanitarian organizations arrange programs related to trainings in awareness for the survivors like craft training programs in which they teach craft trainings like teaching, embroidery and handmade things which includes painting that can be helpful for the victims to open their businesses and to earn money through their talents. Whereas seminars and workshops list of DSAFP is very lengthy because this foundation do its level best to make things easy for the acid Survivors. They also do conduct seminars and workshops related to training programs and awareness about acid attacks and their prevention. ASFP has always work for the betterment of women rights, so it regularly arranges seminars and have always raised voice against women violence and promote women empowerment. But its main objective is to help the acid burn victims, so ASFP is doing its best to achieve justice the Victims (ASF, 2017).

Similarly, DSAFP is working and focusing on the same issues about the acid burn cases but DSAFP is working widely across the country (as compared to ASFP) like gender equality programs, self-grooming and women empowerment, domestic violence, peace conference, hijab conference seminars. Moreover, DSAFP spread awareness about women empowerment in rural areas, game changer and disaster management, acid violence survivor seminar. Healing wound and burn emergencies, there are traditional housing for women victims of violence, Depilex beauty for a cause in USA. More than that they also give seminars over plastic surgery conference at AKHU Karachi in which they clarify the reasons, causes and prevention of acid attacks. And also give a one-day seminar about the health of burnt victims and personality development. DSAFP always arranges seminars and workshops for the acid burns because the organisation wants to completely end up this massive culture of suppressing women and destroy their beauty just to express dominance over women. DSAFP has arranged above 50 workshop, awareness programs and trainings which is considered as a very positive step towards the victims (ASFP, 2023).

### **6.7. Weddings**

DSAFP Spends a heavy expenditure on weddings per year because it is one of the biggest needs of every woman, so that the victims have to spend their normal and respectful with a right life partner. There is a victim who was attacked by her sister-in- law because she considered her to be the reason for her “watta-satta” marriage. With assistance and support from DSAFP after getting registered in 2018 several surgeries later, she has married again and is living happily. Whereas ASFP also contribute for the weddings of victims but in small level as compared to DSAFP (DSAF, 2021).

### **6.8. Role of media**

According to the annual report of DSAF different T.V channels (Jaag T.V, Samma T.V, Ary News, Al Jazeera, A Plus, Ajj T.V, KHO-E-NOOR etc) invited head of DSAF Musrrat Misbah as a chief guest and female acid survivors for interviews. Purpose of such media activates was/ is to encourage and convey message of women empowerment, to sum up the intention behind

these shows is to bring the victims back to normal life. On the other hand, ASF does not involved in media activities (DSAF, 2022).

## 7. Conclusion

Acid Survivor Foundation (ASF) and Deplix Smile Again Foundation (DSAF) are playing an important role in the support of their female acid victims, it provides best medical treatment to their victims all over the country but only DSAF send more complicated cases of female victims to foreign hospitals like Italy, USA and UK for their best surgeries. ASF provide just primary education to their victims, but DSAF help in broader way to their victims, this organization is not only providing primary education but also provide secondary education, diplomas and certificates in the field of nursing, pharmacy and teaching. Furthermore, a pulse point of DSAF is that its ends their victims for braille-training to Italy (Rome). ASF give financial support to their victims to open small business within four walls of their houses, but DSAF opened beauty salons in different cities of Pakistan. Hence, its ambitions to empower their victims by giving them professional trainings and diplomas in beautician courses. However, ASF also send their victims to these saloons for trainings, it later, offered jobs to acid victims in these saloons that are the way to stable them financially.

Moreover, both humanitarian organizations provide occupational and professional training to their victims, but DSAF is the only organization who sends their able victims to foreign countries to highlight their abilities. Every year DSAF works broadly and arrange workshops & awareness programs for their victims but under this point ASF works narrowly and arrange a few awareness programs. DSAF is the only organization which spends a heavy expenditure on weddings of female acid survivors per year as well as different media channels invites head of DSAF Musarat Misbah as a guest speaker and female acid survivors for their interviews. Purpose of such media activities is only to convey message of women empowerment. It really means a lot; DSAF is more active and more effectively working for the support of female acid survivors.

The acid burn cases are one of the most dangerous phases that can ruin a girl's life. Going through such situation can drain a person both from inside and outside. There is no such way that can completely finish such cases but the only way to lessen or decrease the cases is the role and support of NGOs. The Acid Survivors Foundation of Pakistan and Deplix Smile Again Foundation of Pakistan are the best foundations working all over Pakistan for the rights of female victims of acid burn and providing them best medical treatments, economic assistance, educational and vocational trainings. They also arrange workshops, training & awareness programs and seminar in different cities of Pakistan to spread information and knowledge against acid attacks and its purpose is to empower and encourage other female victims. In short, DSAFP is more active in role and responsibilities for their victims as above mentioned in the study.

In addition to current support from NGOs, in order to stop cruel attacks governmental national institutions needs to adopt zero tolerance policy (ZTP) it should receive dedicated support of all national associations (NA) including governmental officers, police officials, policy-analysts, judges, religious leaders, community and others (2) in Pakistan, acid attacks (AA) cause many deaths almost every year. Partners and families of acid survivors should be suggested psychological support, rehabilitation, legal advice and should be part of focused

groups (FG) and campaigns (3) corrosive attacks occurs in South Asian Countries, especially in Pakistan the formation of international and regional working groups could be beneficial and fruitful in raising awareness and sharing information and stop acid attacks.

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