



Strict laws and Weak Action of Acid Attacks- Karachi, A Case in Point

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Abstract

Background: Acid attacks are one of the dangerous forms of violence against women in Pakistan, especially in Karachi. Common reasons of acid attacks include personal disputes, relationships, business conflicts, family conflicts, and rejection of marriage proposals. After attack victims face psychosocial experiences, anxiety, depression, and long-term traumas that affect their life.

Objectives: The main purpose of this research is to aware people and encourages them to stand for their rights. The study aims to analyze the cause of acid attacks in Karachi, identify the impact of acid attacks on victims, and examine the psychosocial experiences of victims.

Method: A quantitative survey was used to collect data from different areas of Karachi. The total population consisted of 100 women victims, and 80 women were chosen as the study sample. Data was collected through Google Forms and analyzed using statistical analysis.

Results: The findings conclude that personal disputes, family conflicts, and rejection of marriage proposals are major causes of acid attacks that give victims lifetime traumas, depression, hopelessness, and reduce their confidence. Weak implementation of laws makes victims unprotected and makes them look for justice.

Implications: The study recommends that law should be followed properly and justice should be given to victims.

Conclusion: Combating acid violence requires comprehensive social programs and efficient law enforcement.

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INTRODUCTION

Acid attacks are a form of violence against women. This issue is an international human-rights perspective. In acid attacks, acid or any other corrosive chemical is thrown on a person. The acid attacks occur in different countries and regions. Acid attacks are not individual crimes; they can also be connected to rejection of marriage proposals, gender inequity etc. Mostly, the victims include females. Gender stereotypes and male dominant society cause acid attacks (P. A. Ali et al., 2022). Acid attacks are attempted by perpetrators to permanently disfigure females. Torture has been acknowledged as one of the most serious abuses of rights for humanity and respect (Baig, 2025). Country's foreign relations economic development and social cohesion are also impacted by not following human rights.

Acid attacks are common in Pakistan especially in Karachi (Sarfraz et al., 2022). An estimated 200 acid attacks occur in Pakistan each year, with Punjab and Sindh frequently reporting the highest concentration (Atiq et al., 2023). The overall number of documented acid cases was 69 in 2015, in 2014, it decreased from 153 and in 2013 it was 109, according to acid survivor foundation (Malik et al., 2024). Common reasons for acid attacks include personal disputes, business conflicts, property conflicts, family conflicts and rejection of proposals (Salmani et al., 2024). The victim faces social stigma and shame. They may experience depression, anxiety etc. This act may affect their relationships, employment and way of life. Due to the long-lasting nature of their scars and trauma, acid attack survivors often suffer from sadness, anxiety, frustration, low self-esteem, insomnia, feelings of loneliness, and, in extreme cases, suicidal thoughts (Asif et al., 2024). Acid assaults have long-lasting effects on victims, including physical pain, psychological trauma, missed opportunities, financial difficulties, and status in society (Garg & Bali, 2022).

There are strict laws in Karachi but when it comes to acid attacks no one stands for the victim and laws are not fully implemented. In Karachi, there are various laws against acid attacks but because of weak implementations (Asghar, 2024), corruption, society's mindset and perpetrators pressure on victim the case is suppressed, which leads to make perpetrators strong, fearless, and increases his courage, and the victims become vulnerable, afraid and unprotected. The strict laws made by the government are really enforced; the lack of effective enforcement leaves the victim unprotected without justice. Pakistan's criminal justice systems have encountered several challenges in dealing with the complexity of accomplice concerns and striking a balance between the goals of punishing wrongdoing and protecting human rights.

Moreover, corruption may also be the reason of unfair justice. Perpetrators may bribe the policeman and judges in the court resulting to leave victims unprotected. In Karachi, it is challenging for victim to seek justice and be protected. The victim feels embarrassment and some people with conservative thinking pressurize the victim not to report, thinking there will be Stigma in society. Underreporting is a major factor in Pakistan's higher incidence of acid attacks compared to other countries (Singh et al., 2026). Many people are hesitant to disclose incidents because they lack the resources to sue family members for their involvement. Human rights abuse in Pakistan or because of interaction between political, social, cultural and religious element.

This study on acid attacks draws attention to abuses of fundamental human rights and supports efforts to defend victims and uphold the law. The way women are treated should be reviewed because in acid attacks unfair treatment and male dominance takes place. Men utilize the acid as a symbol of masculinity and domination against women in an effort to maintain women's inferior status. She claims that by removing what society views as a fundamental component of female identity, acid violence serves as a tool for controlling and silencing women (Anwary, 2003). As human rights norms emphasise equality and individual respect, they must benefit all people. It emphasizes respect and equality among women's. The government's stringent rules are actually upheld; if they are not, the victim is left defenseless and without justice. In order to help survivors rehabilitate and reintegrate into society, the research emphasizes the need for stronger legal action, regulation of acid sales, and extensive

rehabilitation programs. It makes people aware about the legal framework in the social context and legal action for females in acid attacks.

Based on topic this theory is more focused on strict laws and weak action of acid attacks in Karachi. The gender-based violence hypothesis holds that violence stems from the unequal power relations between men and women in society. It makes clear that bad behaviors like abuse, harassment, or acid assaults happen when one gender tries to dominate or control the other. A severe kind of gender-based violence, acid attacks is motivated by patriarchal standards that aim to punish and control women (Ijaz & Butt, 2026). The study holds that gender-based violence is a social problem caused by unfairness and cultural norms (Ochani et al., 2024).

My research was motivated by ongoing work with GBV, and since gender-rights activists were the driving force behind increasing awareness of this crucial issue and the majority of published material characterizes acid assaults as a kind of GBV, there was a desire to follow the same path here. However, it appeared wise to avoid drawing the conclusion that acid attacks are inherently a type of GBV, even though a critical anthropology would advise against favoring culture. To address this issue, it was crucial to understand the cultural dynamics of acid attacks in all of their manifestations..

Investigates the unique characteristics, and conditions of acid victims in Karachi, offering localized data on an issue that is frequently debated at the national or worldwide level. It offers solid data regarding the frequency, causes, and trends of acid attacks, which is crucial for developing remedies. Study can examine connections between gender-based violence and inequality because many victims are women. Trauma, anxiety, desperation and victims' mental health rehabilitation can all be the subject of research. Research can examine how public awareness and prevention are impacted by media coverage and efforts.

This study is guided by three questions: What are the causes of acid attacks in Karachi? What are the impacts of acid attacks on the victim? What are the psychosocial experiences of victims on acid attacks in Karachi? In line with these questions, the study aims to analyze the cause of acid attacks in Karachi, to identify the impact of acid attacks on victims, and to examine the psychosocial experiences of victims on acid attacks in Karachi. This research makes people aware to think about acid attacks and there rights. They get to know how legal actions are taken.

METHOD

Research Variables

Psychosocial impact on victims:

A person gets disturbed by the situation they face. Victims may face depression, anxiety and fear. Acid attacks are harsh reality that exists in one or other way in all types of society. The victim may lose trust in the people and they may become introverts from extroverts, they totally change their lifestyle because of the incident that happened to them.

Personal Disputes:

Matters between two individuals are called personal disputes. It can be of any type for example personal disagreement relationships etc. In extreme cases, personal disputes may lead to harmful actions like acid attacks. The legal system does not take proper actions regarding this violence and criminals are not punished strictly.

Family conflicts:

A dispute which occurs between two family members for any reason. It can be between parents, children, siblings, or in-laws. Families close doors of their houses for women and leave them on society in that society that properly does not have legal protection for them (Malik et al., 2024). Family conflict can be on any reason such as property etc.

Rejection of Marriage Proposal:

Girl or women who reject proposals and hits man so call ego and in response they usually do wrong things like throw acid on women or harass them. According to the man community there are boundaries for women if they cross them so they are treated as criminals.

Theoretical Framework

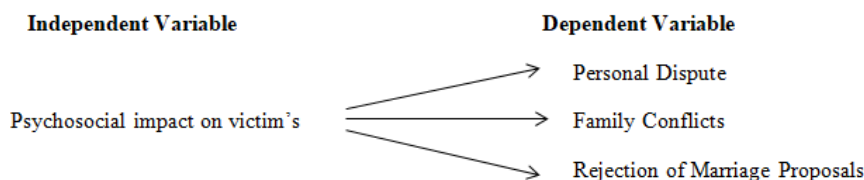


Figure 1

Theoretical framework

Hypothesis:

Psychosocial impact on victims:

A person's circumstances cause them to become upset. Victims may experience fear, worry, and depression. The incident may cause the sufferer to lose faith in others, transform from extroverts into introverts, and completely alter their way of life.

Personal disputes:

Personal disputes are disagreements between two people. It can take many forms, such as interpersonal conflicts, relationships, etc. Extreme personal conflicts might result in dangerous behaviors like acid attacks.

Based on this, the following hypothesis is developed.

H1: *There is a strong relationship between psychosocial impact on victims and personal disputes.*

Family conflict:

Any disagreement that arises between two family members. It may occur between siblings, in-laws, parents, or kids. Family disputes can arise for any number of reasons, including property. Based on this, the following hypothesis is developed.

H2: *There is a significant impact of psychosocial impact on victim and family conflict.*

Rejection of marriage proposal:

When a girl or woman rejects a proposition and slaps a man, they are said to have an ego. As a result, they typically act inappropriately by harassing or hurling acid at women. Based on this, the following hypothesis is developed.

H3: *There is a strong relationship between rejection of marriage proposal and psychosocial impact on victims.*

Research Methodology

Is focused on research design, area of study, population, sample of the population, sampling technique, instrument for data collection, validation air of questionnaire, administration of the instrument and method of data analysis.

Research Design

This study uses a quantitative research design. The study's research design serves as guidance about the goal of the investigation and the question's response. Survey research is a method of studying a group of objects or individuals by gathering data that is thought to be representative of the population. To put it simply, we investigate a small number of individuals who are representative of the entire population rather than the entire population, and the findings are then applied to the entire population (Nworgu 1991:68). The Mc Burney survey claims that sampling and questionnaires are used to get data about people's beliefs and character traits.

Delimitation of the study

The perspectives, perceptions, and attitudes of Karachi-based acid attack victims on their post-attack experiences were investigated in this study. In order to assist Karachi's acid attack victims, the study concentrates on how society treats women. The study let the people know about the female's relationship with acid attacks in Karachi either as victim or as offender.

Population of the study

The target of the population for this research is those women who become victims of acid attacks in Karachi by perpetrators. The reachable population was only in Karachi because I can easily reach to the victims in Karachi. In this research, the accessible population size consists of 100(N) women (victims) affected by acid attacks in Karachi. These women are part of this society where men's so-called ego is hit and destroyed the entire life of the victim. Moreover, the victims were considered appropriate as the population of the study area because as highlighted in chapter one victim faces unfair justice and be unprotected which makes perpetrators strong fearless hence they are in best position to assist the researchers to answer the questions of the study. According to Kerejic and Morgan 1970.

Table 1

For determining sample size of a known population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	100000	384
0									

Sample of the population

For some studies, everyone is mentioned in the study because maybe the population is small, but in some cases it is difficult to mention all the population because it is large. So researchers use few people to complete the study. The portion of their population that is studied is called sample of the population. For this study, a sample indicates a smaller group of victim selected from the accessible population using a specific procedure. Researchers get data from these individuals for a study. The sample of this study research is (80) S selected from different victims of acid attacks in Karachi. The total population consisted of 100 women victims across the city. 80 women were chosen as the study's sample. Their reactions to acid assaults in Karachi are documented.

Sampling technique

The entire population is split up into naturally existing groups known as clusters, and this study choose some of those clusters using a probability sample technique called cluster sampling. The cluster sampling technique was used to select the participants for this study on Karachi's strict laws and lack of implementation regarding acid assaults. The large population of Karachi, which is spread across multiple districts, led to the selection of this approach. The population is divided into geographically built groups using cluster sampling. In this study, the districts of Karachi served as clusters. Two districts, Malir and East, were selected as clusters for data gathering. Within these selected clusters, participants were invited to take part in the study. The survey was distributed using a Google Form to the residents of these districts. Only residents of Malir and East were included in the study. A total of 80 replies were collected for the investigation.

Instrument for data collection

A questionnaire created served as the primary instrument for gathering data for this investigation. It featured a straightforward query with the choice to comprehend that acid attack victims are affected by acid attacks. The question covered a variety of topics, including how people are treated. Google forms were used to create the survey, which was only distributed to victims. Participants completed the questionnaire, and their answers are documented.

Method of data collection

Questionnaire was created online using Google Forms later it was distributed online using whatsapp to collect responses of female victims. Victims of acid attacks live in Karachi solve that survey. 80 responses in all successfully received. Respondents filled out the questionnaire based on their personal knowledge and experiences with acid attacks in Karachi.

Method of data analysis

The data collected using Google Forms was retrieved and subjected to statistical analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used to answer the study questions and assess the hypotheses. Because the questionnaire was based on a 5-point Likert scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree), each response was assigned a numerical value: Strongly Agree (SA) = 5 points, Agree (A) = 4 points, Neutral (N) = 3 points, Disagree (D) = 2 points, strongly disagree (SD) = 1 point. Mean scores were created to ascertain the participants' levels on each item. Women's experiences with acid attacks were examined using an independent sample t-test. The hypotheses were tested at a significance level of 0.05 (5%). If the estimated p-value was less than 0.05, suggesting a significant difference between the perpetrator and the victim, the null hypothesis was rejected. If the p-value was more than 0.05, the null hypothesis was accepted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Presentation And Analysis

The study is based on responses from 80 women victims of acid attacks belonging to Karachi. A questionnaire was created through Google form and spread through whatsapp to collect responses. All responses were recorded through a structured questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale, where participants indicated their level of agreement with different statements. The data was later processed and analyzed using SPSS.

Demographic Information of Respondents

This pie chart shows the age distribution of the respondents. Most of the participants belong to the 21 to 30 years age group, representing 55.2% of the total responses. The less than 20 age group makes up 36.8%, while some respondents belong to age group of 31 to 40 years. Very few participants belong to the 41 to 50 years age group, as shown by the smallest portion of the chart.

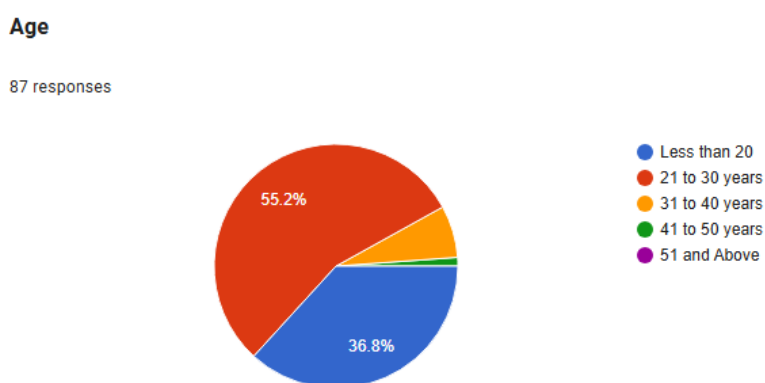


Figure 2

Age Information of respondents

The pie chart shows the household income level of the respondents. Most participants belong to the income group of less than 25,000, representing 23.3% of the total responses. The income group of 105,000 above makes up 22.1%, while 85,000–105,000 represents 20.9% of the respondents. The 45,000–65,000 income group represents with 15.1% responses. The 25,000–45,000 income group has the lowest participation with 12.8% responses.

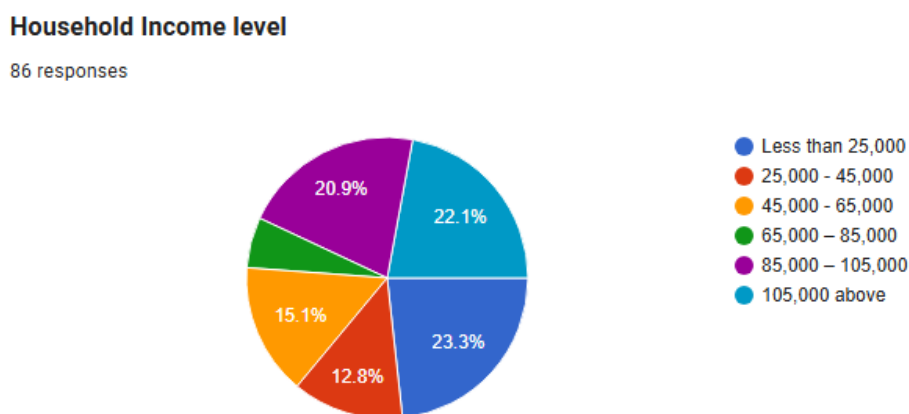


Figure 3

Household income level informatin of respondents

The pie chart shows the educational qualification of the participants. Most of the respondents

belong to the Bachelors level, with 52.9% responses. Participants from Intermediate make up 32.2%, while Masters Students are 8% of the total respondents. Very few participants belong to the PhD and Matric or less, as shown by the smallest portion of the chart.

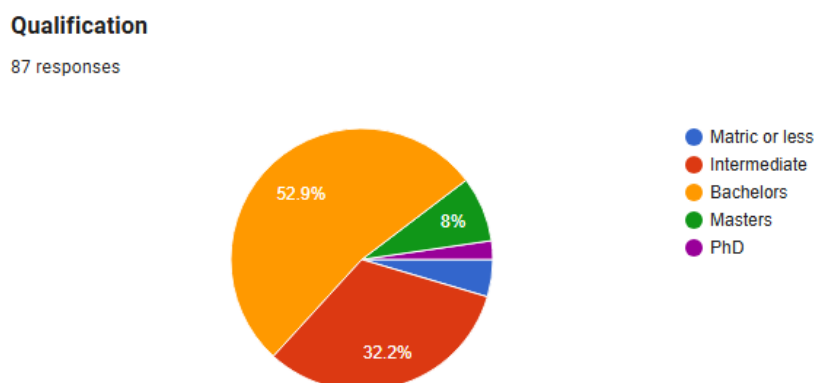


Figure 4

Qualification information of respondents

The pie chart shows the working experience of the respondents. Most participants have 1–3 years of working experience, representing 78% of the total responses. Respondents with 4–6 years of experience make up 13.4%. Very few participants belong to the 7–10 years and more than 10 years, as shown by the smallest portion of the chart.

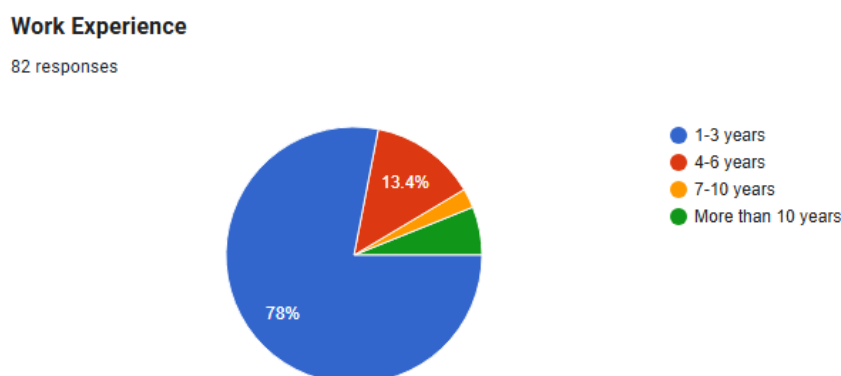


Figure 5

Work experience respondents

Table 2

Research question

1. Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.420 ^a	.176	.136	.787

Interpretation

A bit positive association between the predictors and the dependent variable is suggested by the Model Summary's R value of 0.420. The independent variables in the model account for 17.6% of the variation in the dependent variable, whereas additional factors not included in the study account for the remaining 82.4%, according to the R Square (R^2) value of 0.176. After controlling for the number of predictors, the model explains 13.6% of the variation in the dependent variable, according to the Adjusted R Square value of 0.136. These findings imply that the model's explanatory ability is only moderate.

Table 3

Findings model's explanatory

Model		Coefficients ^a			t	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient s		
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	1.606	.533		3.014	.003
	Before completing this questionnaire, were you aware of the concept of a victim impact statement in criminal cases?	-.058	.128	-.060	-.451	.653
	What do you believe is the primary purpose of a victim impact statement?	.086	.134	.079	.639	.524
	What is the main content of a victim impact statement, and do the victims say in such statement?	.389	.140	.335	2.785	.007
	According to you, is the utilization of the victim impact statement, or how is it used in the court?	.138	.096	.157	1.435	.155

Dependent Variable: What works for me at home does not seems to be effective at works as well and vice versa.

Interpretation

Only one predictor has a statistically significant impact on the dependent variable, according to the coefficients analysis. Only one predictor has a statistically significant impact on the dependent variable, as the coefficients analysis shows. The dependent variable was shown to have a significant positive connection with the variable "What is the main content of a victim impact statement, and do the victims say in such statement?" ($t = 2.785$, $p = 0.007$). But, "Were you familiar with the idea of a victim impact statement in criminal cases prior to answering this questionnaire?" "What do you think is the main purpose of a victim impact statement?" ($t = -0.451$, $p = 0.653$) ($t = 0.639$, $p = 0.524$), as well as "How is the victim impact statement used in the court, in your opinion?" were not statistically significant

($t = 1.435$, $p = 0.155$), as a result, the dependent variable is not significantly predicted by these variables.

Table 4

Dependent variable

2 Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.312 ^a	.097	.053	1.035

Interpretation

A weak positive association between the independent variables and the dependent variable, "I haven't been able to separate from my parents and act independently as much as my peers," is indicated by the Model Summary's R value of 0.312. The independent variables account for 9.7% of the variance in the dependent variable, with random error and other factors not included in the model accounting for the remaining 90.3%, according to the R Square (R^2) value of 0.097. After taking into consideration the number of predictors, the model explains 5.3% of the variation in the dependent variable, according to the Adjusted R Square value of 0.053. The model's overall explanatory power is rather low.

Table 5.

Model's overall explanatory power is rather low

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.809	.701		2.580	.012
Before completing this questionnaire, were you aware of the concept of a victim impact statement in criminal cases?	.057	.169	.047	.340	.734
What do you believe is the primary purpose of a victim impact statement?	.071	.176	.052	.400	.690
What is the main content of a victim impact statement, and do the victims say in such statement?	.365	.184	.250	1.987	.050
According to you, is the utilization of the victim impact statement, or how is it used in the court?	.022	.127	.020	.170	.865

a. Dependent Variable: I haven't been able to separate from my parents and act independently as much as my peers.

Interpretation

According to the coefficients analysis, the dependent variable is statistically significantly impacted by the variable "What is the main content of a victim impact statement, and do the victims say in such statement?" ($t = 1.987$, $p = 0.050$). This implies that there is a positive correlation between the dependent variable and respondents' comprehension of the content of victim impact statements. On the other hand, "Were you aware of the concept of a victim impact statement in criminal cases before completing this questionnaire?" ($t = 0.340$, $p = 0.734$), "What do you think a victim impact statement's main goal is?" ($p = 0.690$, $t = 0.400$), and "How is the victim impact statement used in the court, in your opinion?" Since their p-values were higher than the 0.05 cutoff, ($t = 0.170$, $p = 0.865$) were not statistically significant. As a result, the dependent variable is not significantly predicted by these variables.

Table 6

Coefficients analysis

3 Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.421 ^a	.177	.136	1.107

Interpretation

A moderately good association between the independent factors and the dependent variable, "I never had anyone who looked out for me, spent time with me, or genuinely cared about the things that happened to me," is indicated by the Model Summary's R value of 0.421. The independent variables in the model account for 17.7% of the variance in the dependent variable, with random error and factors not included in the study accounting for the remaining 82.3%, according to the R Square (R^2) value of 0.177. After accounting for the number of predictors, the model explains 13.6% of the variation in the dependent variable, according to the Adjusted R Square value of 0.136. The model's overall explanatory power is poor.

Table 7

Model's overall explanatory power is poor

		Coefficients^a			t	Sig.
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.898	.750		1.198	.234
	Before completing this questionnaire, were you aware of the concept of a victim impact statement in criminal cases?	.336	.183	.245	1.831	.071
	What do you believe is the primary purpose of a victim impact statement?	.011	.189	.007	.056	.956

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
What is the main content of a victim impact statement, and do the victims say in such statement?	.426	.196	.262	2.169	.033
According to you, is the utilization of the victim impact statement, or how is it used in the court?	-.125	.136	-.102	-.924	.358

a. Dependent Variable: I never had anyone who looked out for me, spent time with me, or genuinely cared about the things that happened to me.

Interpretation

According to the coefficients analysis, the dependent variable is significantly impacted by the variable "What is the main content of a victim impact statement, and do the victims say in such statement?" ($t = 2.169$, $p = 0.033$). This suggests that there is a strong relationship between the dependent variable and respondents' comprehension of the content of victim impact statements. On the other hand, "Were you aware of the concept of a victim impact statement in criminal cases before completing this questionnaire?" ($t = 1.831$, $p = 0.071$), "What do you think a victim impact statement's main goal is?" ($t = 0.056$, $p = 0.956$), and "How is the victim impact statement used in the court, in your opinion?" Because their p-values were higher than the 0.05 cutoff, ($t = -0.924$, $p = 0.358$) were not statistically significant. As a result, the dependent variable is not significantly predicted by these variables. Further test was also conducted of different construct of DV 1, DV 2 and DV 3.

Hypothesis Testing

The research hypotheses were tested to determine the relationship between variables. The hypotheses are:

There is a strong relationship between psychosocial impact on victims and personal disputes. The results showed a significant relationship between victims' psychosocial damage and personal conflicts (Mittal et al., 2021). Therefore, H1 is accepted. There is a significant impact of psychosocial impact on victim and family conflict. The investigation revealed a significant connection between victims' psychosocial impact and family conflict (Zaman et al., 2023). Hence, H2 is accepted. There is a strong relationship between rejection of marriage proposal and psychosocial impact on victims. The findings showed a significant relationship between victims' psychosocial impact and rejection of marriage proposals (Zalmai & Amiri, 2021). Therefore, H3 is accepted.

Discussion of Findings

The association between the study variables and the victims' psychosocial experiences was empirically demonstrated by the statistical analysis carried out using SPSS. The findings of the research conclude that personal disputes, family conflicts and rejection of marriage proposals are major causes of acid attacks that give victim lifetime traumas, depression, and makes them hopeless and reduce their

confidence (M. Ali & Fatima, 2025). Victim face social stigma, emotional and economic difficulties and people with conservative thing refuse victim not to report (Sharma et al., 2022).

Laws are available for female victims but because of weak implementation and enforcement laws which make them unprotected and make them not to receive justice (Tanveer, 2024). Victim should be aware that what step they should take after becoming target. Laws should be follow properly and offender must get punishment. Despite the existence of strong rules, a culture widespread irresponsibility and poor responsibility result from lax enforcement. Institutional bias and a failure to protect victims are reflected in the variation between policy and action. Because of this, acid violence perpetuates imbalances in power and gender inequality (Habib et al., 2024).

Summary of Findings

According to victim outcomes and attacker perspective this research examines the survival and recovery experiences of women targeted by attackers in Karachi (Batool et al., 2022). Data was gathered from 80 female victims from different areas of Karachi. Their answers were gathered via structured questionnaire and later analyzed using SPSS.

CONCLUSION

The result demonstrates that the way victims live after acid attacks is actively influenced by their psychosocial experiences. Main reasons of acid attacks include personal disputes, business conflicts, property conflicts, family conflicts, and rejection of proposals. After becoming victims of acid attacks, victims face lifetime traumas, depression, hopelessness, reduced confidence, and social isolation. Victims become afraid, unprotected, and vulnerable. If victims had been aware about their legal rights and resources, they might seek justice and rehabilitation.

Victims can fight these obstacles with the support of their family and community. Acid attack victim recovery is greatly based on their consciousness and psychosocial experiences. This study also demonstrates the importance of protecting victims and enforcing law in order to bring attention to violations of human rights. Awareness about the causes and patterns of acid attacks is important for finding treatments, protecting victims, supporting their recovery, and improving legal action.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

The authors contributed to the preparation and completion of this research. Both authors participated in developing the research concept, identifying the research problem, formulating the objectives, and developing the theoretical framework. The authors contributed to the quantitative research design, questionnaire preparation, data collection from women victims of acid attacks in Karachi, and data analysis. Both authors participated in interpreting the findings concerning the causes and psychosocial impacts of acid attacks, as well as issues related to legal protection and law enforcement. The authors also contributed to drafting, reviewing, and finalizing the manuscript. Both authors approved the final version and take responsibility for the research.

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