**cases of acid attacks prosecuted and punished under Bangladeshi law**

In Bangladesh, cases of acid attacks are prosecuted under the **Acid Crime Prevention Act, 2002**, which specifically addresses the severity of such offenses. The Act defines acid violence, recognizing the use of corrosive substances to inflict harm, particularly targeting women. Penalties for offenders are stringent, ranging from a minimum of **14 years to life imprisonment**, reflecting the serious nature of the crime. To ensure timely justice, special courts are established for acid attack cases, facilitating expedited trials and reducing backlogs. The law incorporates specific evidentiary standards to aid in the prosecution, making it easier to secure convictions. Additionally, the Act mandates government support for victims, including medical and financial assistance. Law enforcement agencies are required to conduct thorough investigations, with the prosecution needing to demonstrate the intent to harm and the use of acid as a weapon. Through these provisions, the law aims to provide justice for victims, deter potential offenders, and address the broader social implications of acid violence.