

## VICTIMOLOGY IN GLOBAL AND INDIAN PERSPECTIVES: EVOLUTION, IMPACT, LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, AND CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS

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### Abstract

Victimology, the scientific study of victims and their interactions with offenders and the criminal justice system, has evolved significantly from its early marginal status in criminology to a prominent discipline influencing criminal justice reforms worldwide. This paper explores the historical, conceptual, and theoretical development of victimology in both global and Indian contexts. It discusses the emergence of victim rights movements, the 1985 United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, and the growing recognition of victims as central actors in justice systems. The study further examines the victim-offender relationship, psychological and financial impacts of victimization, and distinctions among primary, secondary, and tertiary victimization. The role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing victim assistance is analyzed, along with criminological theories such as routine activities, lifestyle exposure, and repeat victimization. The paper also explores legal perspectives on victim rights and compensation under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and state schemes. Finally, it evaluates contemporary trends such as mass victimization, clinical and cyber victimology, therapeutic jurisprudence, and positive victimology. The findings emphasize that achieving justice for victims requires integrating international principles with culturally and legally relevant domestic frameworks. The study advocates for a holistic approach to victim support combining psychological recovery, legal protection, and social rehabilitation.

**Keywords:** Victimology, Victim-Offender Relationship, UN Declaration 1985, PTSD, Victim Compensation, NGOs, India, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Cyber Victimology, Positive Victimology.

### 1. Introduction

Victimology, derived from the Latin word *victima* and the Greek word *logos*, refers to the systematic study of victims, their interactions with offenders, and the broader criminal justice process. Traditionally, criminology emphasized the offender, while the victim remained an overlooked participant. The 20th century, however, marked a paradigm shift as scholars, policymakers, and international organizations began acknowledging the central role of victims in justice delivery. The rise of human rights

movements and restorative justice philosophies reinforced the need to understand victimization as a multidimensional process involving psychological, financial, and social harm. The purpose of this paper is to trace the evolution of victimology, outline its key concepts, and analyze its implications in global and Indian contexts.

### 2. Historical Development of Victimology

The origins of victimology can be traced to early justice systems where the focus was on restitution and reparation rather than

punishment. In primitive societies, crime was viewed as a private wrong, and victims or their families directly sought redress through compensation or retaliation. With the rise of the modern state and centralized penal systems, the victim's role diminished as the state assumed the position of the aggrieved party. The 20th century witnessed a revival of interest in victims, primarily through the pioneering works of Benjamin Mendelsohn and Hans von Hentig. Mendelsohn, often regarded as the "father of victimology," introduced the concept of victim typologies, emphasizing the degree of victim responsibility in crime causation. Hans von Hentig's work, *The Criminal and His Victim* (1948), analyzed the dynamic relationship between victim and offender. The 1950s and 1960s saw the institutionalization of victimology as an academic field, with international conferences and research focusing on victim compensation, legal reforms, and psychological recovery. In India, the recognition of victim rights gained momentum in the late 20th century, influenced by global developments and human rights advocacy. Indian criminologists began integrating victimological approaches within the criminal justice discourse, emphasizing restitution, legal aid, and psychological support.

### 3. Basic Concepts of Victimology

Victimology examines the nature, causes, and consequences of victimization. According to the United Nations (1985), a victim is any person who suffers harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss, or impairment of rights, due to criminal acts or abuse of power.

Several key concepts are central to victimology:

1. **Victim Precipitation:** Coined by Wolfgang (1958), this theory suggests that victims may sometimes contribute to the occurrence of crime through their behavior or interactions.
2. **Victim Facilitation:** The notion that certain actions or omissions of victims

may unintentionally make them more susceptible to crime.

### 3. Victim Blaming vs. Victim Defending:

The ethical debate between attributing partial responsibility to victims and emphasizing offender accountability.

Modern victimology rejects victim-blaming and instead focuses on systemic failures, situational vulnerabilities, and post-victimization recovery.

### 4. UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985)

The 1985 UN Declaration is a landmark document that established international standards for the treatment of victims. It defines victims of crime and abuse of power, emphasizing their rights to access justice, receive fair treatment, restitution, compensation, and assistance.

The Declaration calls upon member states to develop mechanisms for victim participation in criminal proceedings, financial compensation by offenders or the state, and the establishment of victim support services. It further recognizes victims of governmental abuse and human rights violations, broadening the scope beyond traditional crime victims. For countries like India, the Declaration provided the foundation for developing victim compensation schemes and integrating victim rights within procedural laws. It also inspired the creation of organizations dedicated to victim assistance and trauma recovery.

### 5. Victim–Offender Relationship

The victim–offender relationship lies at the heart of victimology. Early typologies by von Hentig and Mendelsohn classified victims based on their relationship to offenders – such as strangers, acquaintances, family members, or intimate partners. In many crimes, particularly domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse, the offender is known to the victim, highlighting the complex interplay of power, trust, and dependency. Victim precipitation theories (Wolfgang, 1958) initially suggested that in some homicides, victims might provoke

or contribute to the incident. However, this theory has been criticized for fostering victim-blaming attitudes. Contemporary perspectives emphasize restorative justice approaches that seek reconciliation, offender accountability, and victim empowerment. Victim-offender mediation programs in countries like the United States, Norway, and India demonstrate the potential for humane, dialogic resolution.

## 6. Impact of Victimization: Physical, Financial, and Psychological Dimensions

Victimization often results in multifaceted harm. The **physical impact** includes injuries, disabilities, and chronic health issues. The **financial impact** involves loss of income, medical expenses, and property damage. The **psychological impact** can be profound, leading to trauma, fear, depression, and long-term disorders. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Acute Stress Disorder (ASD) are common among victims of violent crimes. Victims may also experience anger, self-blame, and social withdrawal. However, some develop **resilience** and experience **post-traumatic growth**, using their adversity as a foundation for personal strength. Societal attitudes towards victims – including stigmatization and disbelief – can exacerbate trauma. Hence, trauma-informed care and psychological counseling are essential components of victim rehabilitation.

## 7. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Victimization

1. **Primary Victimization** refers to the direct harm suffered by victims as a result of crime.
2. **Secondary Victimization** occurs when victims experience additional trauma through institutional responses – such as insensitive police interrogation, court delays, or social blame.
3. **Tertiary Victimization** encompasses the long-term consequences of social exclusion, economic hardship, or continued marginalization.

For example, survivors of sexual assault in India often face secondary victimization during trial processes due to intrusive questioning and cultural stigma. Reforms in evidence law and procedural safeguards aim to reduce this trauma.

## 8. Role of NGOs in Victim Assistance

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a crucial role in supporting victims through counseling, legal aid, shelter, and rehabilitation programs. Globally, organizations such as Victim Support (UK) and the National Center for Victims of Crime (USA) provide psychological and legal services. In India, NGOs like Childline India, the National Commission for Women (NCW), and NALSA-affiliated legal aid societies assist victims of violence, trafficking, and abuse. NGOs also advocate for policy reforms, conduct victimization surveys, and promote awareness. Collaborative models between government agencies and NGOs are essential for a holistic victim support ecosystem.

## 9. Criminological Perspectives on Victimization

Criminological theories have contributed significantly to understanding victimization patterns:

1. **Repeat Victimization Theory:** Suggests that certain individuals or places face repeated victimization due to situational vulnerabilities (Farrell & Pease, 1993).
2. **Routine Activity Theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979):** Crime occurs when a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of capable guardians converge.
3. **Lifestyle Exposure Theory (Hindelang et al., 1978):** Victimization risk depends on lifestyle choices and exposure to risky environments.
4. **Fear of Crime and Punitivity:** Victimization increases public fear and demand for punitive measures.



**5. Victimization Surveys:** Such as the British Crime Survey and National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), help assess the “dark figure” of crime and its economic costs.

These perspectives underline the importance of situational prevention and community safety programs.

## 10. Legal Perspectives: Rights of Victims and Compensation in India

The Indian legal system has gradually integrated victim rights into its procedural framework. The **Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)** provides several provisions for victim compensation and participation:

1. **Section 357** allows courts to order compensation from fines imposed on offenders.
2. **Section 357A** (inserted in 2009) mandates state governments to establish Victim Compensation Schemes (VCS) for victims of crime.
3. **Section 372** grants victims the right to appeal against acquittal or inadequate compensation.

Judicial pronouncements have reinforced these rights. In *Ankush Shivaji Gaikwad v. State of Maharashtra* (2013), the Supreme Court mandated that compensation should not be discretionary. Similarly, in *Laxmi v. Union of India* (2014), the Court directed uniform compensation for acid attack survivors.

Many Indian states have implemented Victim Compensation Schemes under NALSA guidelines, though disparities and delays persist. The judiciary continues to play a pivotal role in expanding victims’ participatory and compensatory rights.

## 11. Contemporary Developments in Victimology

### 11.1 Mass Victims and Mass Victimization

Events such as terrorism, natural disasters, pandemics, and communal violence produce

mass victimization. Addressing such victims requires large-scale psychosocial interventions and state compensation mechanisms.

### 11.2 Clinical Victimology and Therapeutic Jurisprudence

Clinical victimology integrates psychological assessment and counseling into legal processes. Therapeutic jurisprudence focuses on the law’s healing potential, emphasizing empathy and emotional well-being within judicial procedures.

### 11.3 Cyber Victimology

The digital era has introduced new forms of victimization, including cyberstalking, online fraud, doxing, and identity theft. Victims often face psychological distress and reputational harm. Cyber victimology seeks to understand digital risk behaviors and preventive frameworks.

### 11.4 Positive Victimology

Coined by Goren (2013), positive victimology highlights victims’ recovery, resilience, and growth. It promotes proactive social reintegration and empowerment, moving beyond trauma towards strength-based approaches.

## 12. Conclusion

Victimology represents a vital evolution in criminal justice thought – from punishing offenders to empowering victims. The integration of global norms, such as the UN Declaration, and national frameworks like the CrPC, has strengthened victims’ access to justice. However, challenges remain in implementation, especially in ensuring fair treatment, psychological support, and equitable compensation. Future directions include enhancing victim participation in restorative justice programs, expanding clinical victimology practices, and addressing cyber victimization. A victim-centric justice system must balance compassion with accountability, ensuring that the rights and dignity of victims are not secondary to procedural formality.

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