

Emerging trends in Research and Action in Criminology and Victimology

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The word "Victimology" was coined in 1947 by Benjamin Mendelssohn, a French lawyer who later became an Israeli citizen, forming the Latin "victima" and the Greek "logos". Victimology is basically a study of crime from the point of view of the victim, of the persons suffering from injury or destruction by the action of another person or a group of persons. In times of yore, the victims of crime were paramount figures on the stage of the criminal setting.

Victim of a crime

In criminology and forensics, the victim of a crime is an identifiable individual who has been individually and directly harmed by the perpetrator, rather than society as a whole. However, this is not always the case, such as in the case of white-collar crime victims who cannot be clearly identified or directly linked to a crime. Victims of white collar crime are often denied victim status due to the social construction of the concept. Not all criminologists accept the concept of victimization or Victimology. It also remains a controversial topic in women's studies.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the various laws related to victim compensation in India. It also aims to explore an expanded approach to victim compensation in Supreme Court decisions. Since the topic "New Trends in Victimology: Emphasis on Victim Compensation" focuses on victim compensation, this topic is divided into the following chapters.

This research work is primarily a socio-legal analysis. This study mainly analyzes the primary data to analyze the relationship between laws on victim compensation, application, and social impact.

Counseling centers and more police involvement ensure that cases are not covered up and that the majority of cases are reported to the police. At least one police officer must be on duty at all times. The new reforms will require each city to have at least five police stations dedicated to her women, with the exception of two in each ward, though it remains to be seen how this will be enforced.

Another aspect is the punishment of crime which must have sufficient deterrence against those who commit such drastic crimes. It must be the case that the perpetrator's consciousness must be shaken before he can think of committing a crime.