



Victims and victim typologies and the role of justice providers

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Abstract

Victims are not new to society nor are the offenders, but it has been noticed that victims are taken as witnesses and always the focus is on the offenders and the crime. During early 1900's some of the criminologists and sociologists started talking about victims and their rights. They worked to shape the modern present day criminology, and introduced the term victimology to this world. Today victimology is a branch of criminology which talks about the victims, their victimization and protection who have certain rights which cannot be denied. Some of the criminologists, social workers, anthropologists and jurists came forward and started speaking about the rights of the victims and tried to find why certain people become victims. Victim typologies suggested that many times people become victims because of their own deeds and sometimes landing at the wrong place at the wrong time. The present day victimology focuses on rights of victims and wants to change the perspective of the society towards the victim, though it's not a herculean task only a change of mindset, the victims only needs support, trust, respect and does not want to feel ostracized without any fault.

Keywords: victims, victimization, victimology, victim typologies, leading victimologists, criminal justice system and role of NGOs

Introduction

How often people are encountered with numerous derogatory remarks everyday like you are fat, you can't play with us, you don't look like us, your father is a criminal and numerous such remarks often makes a person a victim in the hands of the society. The children face derogatory remarks at school, playgrounds, hobby classes and numerous places. The moot question is what is their fault, who is making them suffer and why people cannot live with amity trying to besmirch others making them scapegoats because of no fault of theirs, giving them excruciating experiences as a victim..

Victimology has recently gained growing interest. It is one of the interesting fields of criminology today growing with emerging debates about study of victim and their victimization. The credit of introducing the term Victimology goes to Benjamin Medelsohn.

He was the pioneer of coining the term Victimology; he placed emphasis on degree of culpability, why most victim's attitude leads to their victimization. After him many people got attracted to this branch taking it seriously, as it has become customary in certain areas to regard the victims as bad elements who are always at fault. The society is not sympathetic towards the victim, rather always finding fault within the victim without understanding why he/she became so? What all they have to go through? After 1940's researchers criminologists and social organizations started paying attention towards the victims and their plight soon the victims came out of the image of inconspicuous person to conspicuous human beings, this marked a shift how the victims were reviewed by the public and criminal justice system. The cost of victimization can be tangible, every victim is different and how he takes his or her victimization is a matter of serious concern. Sometimes social taboos overpower the victims and their families in case of rape victims the families often try to avoid the embarrassing situations in order to defame the victim so they prefer not to report the matter to the police and choose to remain silent in

such type of situations the offender gets more encouraged to do the crime again with the same girl leading to her revictimization and also targets the new prey. As we know victimization is a relationship between the victim and the accused the victim faces the following types of victimization a) Primary Victimization it is the first step where the victim suffers physical, psychological and financial damages, b) Secondary Victimization its a post crime victimization where the victim suffers from social milieu like social isolation, society's skeptical attitude, degrading questions and banishments. c) Tertiary Victimization or re-victimization it is a combination of primary and secondary victimization the repetitive confrontation of the victim with the offenders in the court, the repetitive questions of the police and the prosecution, Court examination procedures, different types of derogatory questions from the police all take back the victim to the day of victimization old memories get refreshed the victims feels aggrieved curses the ill fated day such types of victimization does not let the victims come out of the past and the old memories keeps on haunting them. Victimology today has grown into enormous size and the field covers a large number of areas. The Criminal Justice System and the respective governments of almost all the countries are trying to help the victims in the best possible way so that they do not lose trust in them.

Historical Background

Since the advent of civilizations the victims and offenders have existed. Many civilizations existed in different parts of the world during the olden times. After the civilizations developed the chiefs imparted justice, people were ought to respect them and the aggrieved victims were assisted, compensated and helped. When the kingdoms were formed the kings imparted justice and determined the amount of compensation to help the victims and their families so that they can live a dignified and respected life. Talking about

India the laws of Manu are the best examples where we can have a look at the olden period, Manu has clearly defined how the victims were helped and assisted. There were laws for reparation and payment of fine to the victim by the offender. The ancient society of India was influenced by hindu philosophy where the king was ought to follow *Dharma* that is the righteous path, the wrong doers were punished according to law of the land, the victim was compensated according to the gravity of the crime so that they do not feel aggrieved. The victims were taken with sympathy not as mere witnesses provision of compensation were there so that they did not lose respect in the society.

The Mesopotamian Civilization existed in the present modern day Iraq, Hammurabi was one of kings of Babylon, Hammurabi Incorporated 282 laws which were engraved on stone pillars.

The best example of ancient percept of of law of retribution called "Lex talionis". Hammurabi code existed much before the Bible it says "An Eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" In European countries the victims were treated with sympathy rather than regarding them as witnesses they were compensated and assisted in the best possible manner. But talking about the Britishers, they were influenced by the dictas of Moses and tried to impart justice according to the dictates, where more focus was on the offender rather than the victim.

Who is a Victim?

The word victim is not new, the victims existed since the advent of civilizations or since the occurrence of crime, in some or the other form, in today's perspective the term victim is defined as a sufferer in different ways by different people.

There are a number of definitions about the term victim. The simplest meaning of the term victim is the person who suffers harm and the one who gets affected by this harm.

Andrew Karman a renowned professor of Sociology defines Victim as "Victim means who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within member states including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power".

The Collins dictionary defines the victim as "person or a thing that suffers harm, death etc, from another or from some adverse act circumstances etc".

Oxford dictionary defines victim as "a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, a disease, an accident, etc."

The area of their victimization is also different in today's scenario, some are victims of war, victims of crime, victims of society, victims of particular race diaspora, victims of ragging, victims of medical negligence and the list is never ending. Even the dependents of the deceased or who have incurred the loss also fall in the category of victims as they too suffer at every stage along with the main victim. The Criminal Justice System aims to lend a helping hand to such type of victims by making them feel special who have landed in this situation, the justice providers wants the victims to come forward and without any hesitation.

What is Victimology?

Today victimology is a branch of criminology. It is an old concept but the term was popularized much later as a

portmanteau. The origin of the term victimology is from two latin terms *Victima* meaning victim and *logos* meaning system of knowledge.

Victimology is the Scientific study of victimization which includes the relationship between victim and the accused, the interaction between the victim and the criminal justice system i.e the police and the courts and the correctional officials.

There are three main perspectives which define the scope of victimology

Conservative perspective, Liberal perspective and Radical Critical perspective. The *Conservative Perspective* always advocates that people become victims because of their own deeds, the conservatives advocate that people should avoid the behavior which make them victims. The *Liberal Perspective* advocates about protection of victims and offenders. It encourages fair treatment of the victims the main focus of liberal perspective is to reinstate the victim in the previous position along with this there should be provisions of government assistance, compensation and rehabilitation centers where the victims can be helped and assisted and reinstated to the previous position, liberal perspective also discourages punishments and arrests the main focus is on restitution, rehabilitation and reformation of the the victim and the offenders. *The Radical Critical Approach* is the latest approach, the radical critical perspective has a vast arena where it is not limited to few offenses but it looks for all types of sufferings which the people face in day to day life and become victims of it.

Radical perspective advocates that victimology must not be limited to criminal activities only, rather it should cover all the other areas like industrial pollution, haphazard construction, environmental pollution and much more.

What is Victimization?

Victimization is a relationship between victim and the accused but the concept and extent of victimization is huge. Children, women, older people even octogenarians, homeless individuals, mentally challenged, disabled and weak people, are more prone to victimization. Women especially the ones who are mentally challenged or special and disabled are more prone to sexual crimes as the offender marks them as a target. The routine activity theory and risky lifestyle theory is the best example of victimization. Some people are more prone to be victimized as they become easy target to the offender who always have a devious plan such as mentally challenged people, because they land up at wrong place at the wrong time example child abuse of special child, working women coming late from office in isolated area.

When the accused is known to the victim directly or indirectly it becomes easier for the accused to exploit him/her as the strengths and weaknesses are known to the accused and he carefully takes the leap of faith for his devious plan.

Impacts of Victimization

The impacts are the after effects of victimization, it is a direct reaction to the outcome of the crime there can be different types of impacts depending upon the types of victimization some people suffer psychological harm some suffer financial harm and some might suffer physical harm. The impact of victimization also depends upon cultural and

societal differences. For example in some of the societies divorce and live in relationship is not considered a big deal but in certain societies it is a social stigma or taboo as cultural differences vary from society to society and religion to religion.

Offenders were always looked upon as bad elements of the society and the victims were always looked upon with sympathy even during the ancient period of any society victims were always taken with sympathy and in some of the societies the offenders were asked to compensate the victim for the loss. Early nineties marked the adventure of victimology with many people showing interest in victims and their problems.

Victimology is traced back to 1920 but was popularized in 1940 as a branch of criminology the scope of victimology was to understand how the victims are harmed or abused and how they can be empowered assisted and rehabilitated today victimology has moved from traditional approach to radical approach which no explain how the state and its system serve to criminalize and victimize some groups and not others.

Victim Typologies

This paper talks about various types of victims their rights and also criminologists and victimologists who worked to shape the modern day victimology they laid stress on changing the lives of the victims who are many a times regarded as the marginalized strata of the society left to suffer. Some victimologists over the years showed deep interest in the lives of the victims various difference typologies were created by them to demonstrate the position and uniqueness of the victims. Some far sighted victimologists like Benjamin Mendelsohn, Hans Von Henting, Morwin Wolfgang, Stephen Schafer, Menachem Amir had different perspective of looking at the victims, they were sympathetic towards the victims and their families and also laid stress on the rehabilitation, reformation, restitution and legal assistance of victims.

Benjamin Mendelsohn is regarded as a pioneer and father of victimology, he popularized the term victimology during 1940's an advocate by profession Benzamine carefully observed the relationship between the offender and the victim and came to the conclusion that they share a common relationship often the criminal is known to the victim or vice versa. Mendelsohn was a keen observer and his observation lead to classification of victims and level of victimization he also observed that some victims become easy target and some victims bear no responsibility of their victimization. He also observed that people become easy target because of their behavior patterns of day to day routines and actions not even aware that there can be a culprit on the next curve.

His observation led him to categorize with victims blame degree into the following six categories

- a. **completely innocent victim:** These types of victims are victimized simply because of their nature such as a child victim landing at a place at a wrong time or a woman landing at a place at a wrong time and becoming a victim in the hands of the offenders without any fault of theirs.
- b. **victims with minor guilt:** Sometimes the casual attitude and ignorance of the victim leads him to get victimized. In this type of situation the victim has to be a little cautious but his overconfidence and careless attitude makes him a victim.

- c. **Voluntary victim:** Such types of victims indulge in the activity which makes them voluntary victims and voluntarily harming themselves and becoming victims.
- d. **victim guilty than offender:** It has been observed that a person because of his habits and routine becomes a victim as he or she unknowingly provokes the offender for victimization. The victim's everyday routine provokes the the offender as he is aware that the victim will be taking this path everyday, incidents like theft, chain snatching and even molestation are common when the victim unknowingly or knowingly follow the same routine in certain types of cases they become easy target for the offenders.
- e. **Guilty victim:** This category includes those victims who are victimized during the perpetration of crime, even the family members become part of this type of category because they too suffer hardships.
- f. **Stimulating victim:** Sometimes some victims are not at all victimized but they fabricate victimization events and try to gain sympathy.

As Benjamin was a keen observer he observed why and how people become victims and what all they have to go through. His focus of study was how the victims are perceived by the society and how some people easily get trapped in the web of victimization.

Hans Von Henting: A German victimologist and a social reformer took interest in knowing about the factors which made the people victims. His observation led him to identify 13 categories which led to victimization. Mentally retarded people esp females and children with mental disability can be an easy target for sexual crimes. Henting was of the opinion that the criminal and the offender go hand in hand and maximum times the victim is known to the offender, he plots his plans viciously and unknowingly the victims provoke their victimization acting as agent provocateurs. The following 13 categories of victims identified by Henting includes young people, females, veterans, depressed, mentally deranged, immigrant, acquisitive, dull normals, minorities, lonesome, wontons, blocked and tormentor. The above victims are easy target for the perpetrators because of their characteristics the old or veterans become easy target in theft cases, the females become easy target in sexual cases, the young people become target because of ignorance of the age especially the women who are immature and are exploited by their male friends. The wonton, depressed, immigrants and lonesome people become easy victims because of landing in a wrong place at wrong time, sometimes visiting a nearby pub in a new locality might be exciting for the young but they are unaware that at every step there are people who are ready to exploit them mentally, physically, economically and emotionally. Hentings' detailed observation about people led him to mention in his book why certain people directly or indirectly become victims because of their own acts and behavior.

Even the dull headed individuals are likely to be exploited easily by the shrewd ones. The offenders mark their victims by winning their trust and exploit them. People staying alone, especially the ones who are living along the countryside or in less populated areas become victims as the offenders befriend them in parks or during morning and evening walks. The wontons and the broken people can easily be victimized as they easily land into quarrels by their

quarrelsome behavior, in such situations they sometimes hurt others and sometimes they themselves get hurt by others.

Marvin wolfgang: Marvin Wolfgang, an American ethnologist focused his study on homicide during the 1950s. He chose Philadelphia, a province in the United States, where homicides were becoming common. He conducted an empirical study on 558 homicide victims in Philadelphia. He observed that almost 26% of the homicides were victim precipitated with alcohol playing a major role in victim precipitation. The maximum homicides were committed by the males and it was also found that the victim and offender knew each other. Wolfgang observed intoxication and alcohol consumption amongst the victims and offenders leads to encounter with minor altercations, in certain exceptional cases these altercations leads to murders. Wolfgang used the term *subintentional homicides* because the victim facilitated his or her own death by placing themselves in the wrong place at the wrong time in the influence of intoxication of liquor and other drugs and 26% homicides were precipitated.

Menachem Amir: A renowned Israeli criminologist emerged in late 1950 and served as professor in Hebrew University, was influenced by Marvin Wolfgang and later became his student. He focused his study on the plight of women in and around Philadelphia, America. Amir's keen interest was women as victims of sexual offences, his work was considered controversial but he conducted empirical investigation into rape incidents which were reported in various Police stations in and around Philadelphia. He examined about the factors leading to victim precipitation and found that at least 1 in 5 rapes are victim precipitated. Just as Wolfgang noticed that alcohol plays a major role in victim precipitated homicides, Amir too agreed that the alcoholic behavior of the offender and the victim was responsible for offenses and also the dressing sense of the women is somewhat responsible in victim precipitation; especially when the women is wearing revealing figure hugging clothes using indecent language and are out of their homes till late night, these types of things give the perception to the offender that the woman is easy going and and he tries to take advantage of the situation. Amir found that the behaviour and clothes of the victim leads to victim precipitation The offenders frame perceptions and stereotypes about such women's character, he feels biased, offended and aghast by the victim, to teach them a lesson becomes his motive and exploits them sexually and even go up to the extent of raping them. Amir's empirical investigations concluded 19% of forcible rapes were precipitated by the victim, his theory was considered controversial as no woman would invite a person to harm her and get victimized.

Stephen Schafer: Was one of the criminologists born in Budapest started showing interest in the plight of victims and their victimization. He observed the behavior of the victims and found out how some of the victims are responsible for their victimization. His book speaks about the victimization of the victims, the book mentions victim typology and identifies seven categories of victims such as unrelated victims, protective victims, precipitative victims, biologically weak victims, political victims, self-victimizing

and socially weak victims the typology clearly mentions how people land up being victims in different situations by their own behavior.

Victimology acquired international interest and this branch started gaining importance. Many studies were conducted on victims and on the basis of these studies it was found that there exists many similarities between the offender and the victim.

Sampson and Lauritsen (1900) conducted study and found demographic similarities between the victims and the offenders. The victim and the offender showed similar characteristics such as belonging to the same locality, similar races, equal socioeconomic status in the society and often known to each other whether directly or indirectly. The offenders are associated with the victim like sharing common workplace, school, hobby classes etc. The daily routine of the victim assures the offender about the victim's day to day activities, timings of coming and returning to home and even about the friend circle, in these types of situations it becomes easy for the offender to commit a crime on his target victim.

Mustaine and Tewksbury (2000) conducted study and concluded three categories of victims are common which include exclusive or pure victims (who were victimized), exclusive offenders (who were not victimized) and victim offenders (people having history of victimization and offending)

Victimology today has acquired International interest. The subject /branch is gaining a lot of importance. Different types of sufferers are coming up who have become victims because of the deeds of somebody else. Today we see victims of abuse, victims of oppression, victims of Human Rights violation, victims of natural disasters, victims of man made disasters and the number goes on.

The National Crime Victimization Survey found young, black males showing aggressive behavioural pattern and indulging in violent victimization one of the reason for this can be poverty, neglect and racial discrimination. It was also found that these offenders mostly lived in urban and semi urban areas and because of dearth of certain resources these people have turned into offenders.

Victimology and Human Rights

Human rights are a matter of international interest; they are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly regulated in Municipal and International law.

According to Longman dictionary "rights" are political, social and other advantages to which one has a just claim morally or legally.

The Human Rights Commission was established in 1946 it awards immediate compensation to victims or their families The basic idea of awarding compensation is interim relief to the victim and families the compensation varies from case to case.

With the growth of crime in the society the governments started showing concern about the victims plight, earlier the main focus used to be the offenders but now victim's too started gaining importance and sympathy by the government and the society. Many movements such as Amnesty International, women's movement, civil rights movement, victim's rights movement and other such movements were started where the major concern was rights of victims and their protection.

Victims exist in every society in some of the countries the position of victims have changed they are treated with sympathy and respect and every possible help is lended to them but in certain countries victims are treated as witnesses The Human Rights of the victims are kept at the back step and they are deprived of their rights more focus is always on the offenders. Human rights have been formulated for the protection of humans irrespective of their religion, caste, creed, race or nationality. The United Nations formed after the Second World War laid greater emphasis on safeguarding basic Human Rights as it was realized that protection of Human Rights is closely linked to international peace and security. When God has made everybody equal then who are human beings to divide people. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaim that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. On the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights India has also adopted similar values. The Human Rights Commission has been set up in Delhi and State Human Rights Commission in almost every state which protects the rights of the people. The constitution of India guarantees the citizens of India fundamental rights which are for their overall well-being and protection which includes right to Equality, freedom protection in respect of conviction for offenses, protection of life and personal liberty, rights against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to constitutional remedies and the most important protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

Now a days victimology focuses on the rights based approach for empowerment of the victims, the governments encourage to help the victims by legal assistance, restitution, respect, compensation and reformation so that the victims can lead a respect full life it is difficult to reinstate the victims fully but a small step and initiative by the government and the people around can help the victims forget the past.

Role of Amnesty International

Amnesty International, an independent and non-political body, came forward to protect the rights of people by focusing on Human Rights.

It is independent of any political ideology, economic interest and religion. Its founder Peter Benson with a group of intellectual and like minded people started a movement in 1961 in London and focused on Human Rights and its protection. Amnesty International takes out campaigns, processions and focuses on helping the victims whose human rights are abused worldwide, it's a non-government organization which aims at influencing the governments and intellectual bodies such as Human Right Councils and works for the protection of victims.

The main focus of the movement was to help the helpless victims, the prisoners who were forgotten in the prisons for years. One of the articles of Peter Benson entitled "the Forgotten Prisoners" in one of the daily newspapers was like a spark it drew attention of the public globally he named such prisoners as "prisoners of conscience". There was a positive response to help the human rights of prisoners and with the efforts of Amnesty International. Information about such prisoners went viral, the movement promoted mass campaigns and processions for release of such forgotten prisoners who were lying in the prison's for a number of years.

Amnesty International started gaining importance as it saved lives of many people, it helped in release of prisoners, discouraged death penalty and helped every type of victims. The movement was welcomed by public spirited persons and more and more people started joining it. Today it has more than 7 million members and supporters globally. Amnesty International came to India and started helping the victims but over interference of the movement in the lives of prisoners especially of Tihar Jail led to conflict between the movement and the government, the result was the movement was asked to return back to London by the Indian government.

Role of Criminal Justice System and NGO's.

The Criminal Justice System is playing a fair and square role these days in helping the victims in the best possible manner. The Criminal Justice System comprises the offender, the victim and the justice providers such as the police, advocates, judges. According to N V Paranjape offender is the one who commits the crime victims are the ones who suffer physical, social financial or emotional harm or injury which needs to be promptly redressed by providing them easy access to justice and the justice providers persons involved in mechanism in rendering justice is collectively known as Criminal Justice System. The justice providers are trying to come out of the image of non-cooperative bodies rather they are lending a helping hand to the victims and their families, winning the confidence of the poor helpless destitutes is the biggest challenge and achievement as many people are skeptical and hesitant in reporting the matter. Though most of the Criminal Justice System are offender oriented where the focus is on the offenders punishment and rehabilitation, the new Criminal Justice System is trying to help the victims not considering them as witnesses for prosecuting and punishing the offenders but as human beings who were marginalized strata left on the mercy of god. Nowadays the victims are assisted and also allowed to engage an advocate of their choice just like the offenders. The rehabilitation centers and police stations are providing professionally trained experts to help the victims in learning different skills so that once they go out they can earn their living respectfully. The experts also organize therapy sessions, picnics, competitions, quiz programs, inter jail competitions in order to keep the victims busy and motivated, it has been noticed that positive response of victims is helping them forget their past and making them learn new things. These efforts of the justice system providers are commendable focussing on victims rehabilitation, restitution and reformation. The role of NGOs in assisting the victims and taking them out of their sufferings is quite commendable, several NGOs are working hard to take the victim out of the feelings of shame, fear, guilt, self-hating and face the world boldly by starting a new life. The NGOs take out protests, processions and tableaux to make the people aware about their right and help the victims by rehabilitating them by arranging various interactive sessions, mediation programs, picnics with the collective collaboration of the NGOs and the Criminal Justice System. Apart from this regular medical camps and voluntary services of doctors are arranged from time to time. It was found that the victims responded positively to the NGOs as compared to the police. Amnesty International is one of the largest non-voluntary organizations which is helping the victims and protecting their rights globally. NGOs work

freely without any rules and regulations as compared to the government organisations or the Criminal Justice System who work with certain restrictions and permissions. These non-government sectors are also called as development sectors who work for the betterment of vulnerable strata of the society such as homeless victims, slum dwellers, refugees, sex workers, children of sex workers, acid attack victims and other types of victims by providing financial help and assistance. In many societies the victims are marginalized section they are treated as witnesses for the prosecution and least attention is paid for their rehabilitation and respect which lead to physical, mental and emotional harm of the victims. It is often seen that the victims are used for prosecuting and punishing the offenders and once the work is done the victims are forgotten. This creates a feeling of distress in the victims and they start losing trust in the Criminal Justice System. Globally there are a number of laws which openly speaks about the rights and compensation of the victims along with some benefits to the dependents, In India Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code, Motor Vehicle act, The Fatal Accidents Act, Probation of Offenders Act, Consumer Protection Act, Industrial and Labour laws all speaks about the rights of the victims these laws also advocates for immediate ex gratia to the victims so that they do not face any financial problem. The domestic violence victims are helped by providing them security, financial assistance, victims of death or accident are helped by compensation or jobs to the family members, victims of sexual violence and acid attacks are helped by govt bearing medical expenses and rehabilitation to the victim.

Today the victims are empowered with legislative, administrative and judicial measures and also guaranteed Human Rights measures, the shift of government towards the victim is an admirable step where the victims ought to be treated as humans not commodities who only need help, respect and legal assistance so that they can start their life afresh once again. The motive of the Criminal Justice System today is to bring the victim back to normal by their efforts along with the victim's positive attitude and society's cooperation.

Conclusion

There are a number of victims with different types of victimization, these victims need to be addressed as humans who have suffered for ages without any proper hearing, now effort should be made to take them out of the stigma of victimization. The victims are humans; they cannot be left on the mercy of others. Victimology advocates that society and justice providers collectively have the duty to treat the victims with respect, dignity, love and compassion as winning the trust of the victim is one of the biggest achievements. Many voluntary and non-voluntary organizations are working hard to help different types of victims in the best possible way.

Victimology gained attention as many criminologists, jurists and public spirited persons started showing interest in the plights of victims and openly came forward to help such destitutes they even tried to find out the traits and typologies of victims and even the offenders, though it is difficult to change the offenders behavior but the typologies can help in crime prevention of certain offenders and save the innocent victims. As the routine activity theory advocates about daily activities by making slight changes in the lifestyle a person

can avoid certain dangers if he is aware about the devious plans of the offender. The Criminal Justice System and the Non-government organizations these days try to become the voice of the victims and their families by making them aware about their rights and providing them safety and security. As Victimization involves two parties, offender and victims, both need to be addressed to stop crime victimization, trained experts can change the mindset of victims and offenders, this can help in crime prevention. Often the victims feel marginalized as they have no place to go, in such type of situation winning the heart of the victims is the biggest achievement so that they may feel special and trust the justice providers, distrust in the minds of people towards the justice providers is one of the biggest reason for not reporting the matter, they prefer to remain silent having a perception and forming a stereotype that they will be harassed more by the affluents having support of police and the society such situations break the confidence of the people in police and other justice providers on the other hand it builds the confidence of offenders who gets encouraged to mark the next target/victim. There is an immediate need for proper coordination and cooperation of all along with this the justice providers need to win the hearts of victims so that they do not hesitate in reporting the matter and a small ray of hope and confidence in the victims towards the criminal justice system can help the poor with positivity making them realize that they are in safe hands. A small gesture of the justice providers by becoming easily accessible to the victims is changing the victims and is bringing change, but with the introduction of fast track courts for the victims and friendly approachable justice providers can bring a big change.

Police departments are helping the victims with might and main, the prosecuting officers offer victim assistance programs where the victims are assisted and are treated with respect and dignity. In such situations many victims reciprocate positively, their healing is fast and they try to forget about their victimization. Victims of grave offenses face many challenges who needs to be rehabilitated, restituted and reformed in order to make them confident and capable of facing the the society such victims need medical attention, counseling and support from time to time, with the help of trained doctors, nurses, medical staff, psychiatrists and trusting sensitive sympathetic people with whom the victim is comfortable. While undergoing the treatment it is believed that the more knowledge the above people have about victimization and its impacts the better they will treat the victims. The criminal justice system of almost all the countries is coming forward in support of the victims in the best possible way the victims are helped with special training skills, spiritual sessions, healthy competitions, quiz programmes, female councellers and nurses for rape victims so that they feel comfortable, the victims are given attention, accommodation, special care, love and respect by the justice providers these all things are filling the victims with positivity and they too are responding positively by cooperating in order to forget the past. The compensation provided to the victims and their families is of great help in reestablishing the victims and their families, some of the families of deceased are even provided jobs in order to earn their living in tough times, in certain cases it is difficult or impossible to replace the loss but a monetary amount can support the victims and their families. The psyche of the victim and victim's family needs to be understood by the

neighborhood and society that crime can occur to anyone anywhere despite of precautions they need to understand the attitude of shunning away the victim without any fault is not a good gesture of civilized society, such people should shower their love care and sympathy towards the victim so that there is no re-victimization of the victim and his family. The Criminal Justice System worldwide is changing from offender oriented to victim oriented. It is more reformatory oriented and works in the best possible way to help the victims by giving them proper identification and taking them out of the image of commodity or a witness as compared to earlier times. The positive step towards the victim by the Criminal Justice System with the idea of rehabilitating the victims is an admirable step which is helping them to recover and reinstate into the previous position by the best efforts and once again lead a life full of dignity.

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