

VICTIMOLOGY AND GLOBAL COMPARISON: INDIA, SOUTH KOREA, AND UNITED STATES

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ABSTRACT

India's approach to victimology requires a multi-pronged strategy, including stricter enforcement of existing laws, comprehensive support services for victims, public awareness campaigns, education initiatives, training for law enforcement and judicial officials, and the establishment of specialized units within the criminal justice system. This approach should focus on recognizing victims of various crimes, minimizing victim-blaming and discrimination, and promoting empathy, understanding, and respect for victims. India's criminal procedural laws facilitate victims to be assisted and protected by the government criminal justice machinery in cognizable and non-cognizable cases. However, it is crucial to consider the limitations of the common law model of justice and adopt a victim-oriented approach to policing. This would involve involving victims at different stages of the criminal justice process, minimizing victim-blaming and discrimination, and ensuring access to justice and reparations for victims. The United Nations recognizes the importance of victimology and emphasizes the need to prioritize victims' rights and needs within criminal justice systems. Countries like India and South Korea should align their policies and practices with international standards and frameworks provided by the United Nations. This includes implementing victim-oriented approaches that focus on protecting and supporting victims, promoting their participation in the justice process, and ensuring access to justice and reparations for victims. In South Korea, culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on the signs of domestic violence and empower them to intervene and support victims are essential steps towards effectively addressing domestic violence. These programs should provide bystanders with the necessary knowledge and skills to detect violence, report incidents to formal bodies, provide support to victims, and protect them from further harm. However, the prevalence rates of intimate partner violence among South Koreans are still higher than in many other developed and developing countries. Cultural attitudes and beliefs surrounding domestic violence contribute to a victim-blaming culture that hinders victims from seeking outside help. To address the issue of domestic violence in South Korea more effectively, it is imperative to implement culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on how to detect and intervene in situations of violence.

KEY WORDS : South Korea, United Nations, India, IPV, victims, domestic violence, gender-based violence.

Connection Between Victim and Victimology

Victimization is a widespread issue that affects people of all ages, genders, and nationalities. However, studies suggest that children and women are more vulnerable to victimization

than other age groups and genders. Understanding the connection between a victim and victimology is crucial in addressing this complex issue. Victimology is the study of victims and their experiences, which includes

understanding the causes and consequences of victimization. Through victimology, we can gain insights into the different forms of victimization that exist and develop strategies for preventing such occurrences. Victimization occurs primarily in childhood and adolescence compared to other age groups, underscoring the vulnerability of children²⁶

India and United Nations

India has been an active participant in the United Nations' efforts to address victimization and promote human rights. The country has signed several international conventions and treaties that aim to protect victims of crime, such as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. India has also implemented various measures to address victimization, such as setting up special courts for rape cases, establishing a National Commission for Women, and launching an online platform called 'She-Box' to facilitate the reporting of sexual harassment cases in the workplace. Despite these efforts, victimization remains a significant challenge in India. South Korea, too, has made efforts to address victimization and protect its citizens from harm. However, when we compare the global landscape of victimization, there are distinct differences in how different countries address this issue.²⁷

South Korea and Gender-Based Violence

Gender-based violence is a prevalent issue in South Korea, with women being the primary victims. According to a report by the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, one in three women experience some form of domestic violence during their lifetime. The South Korean government has taken steps to address gender-based violence, including the revision of their Domestic Violence Prevention

Act in 2015 and the establishment of the Gender Equality Ministry in 2017.

However, more needs to be done in terms of changing societal attitudes towards gender-based violence and improving the support and services available for victims. Victimization is a complex issue that affects individuals of all ages and gender. To address victimization, it is important to understand the root causes and consequences of such experiences.

Victimology offers a valuable perspective in this regard, providing insights into the different forms of victimization and their impact on individuals and society as a whole. Through victimology, policymakers and practitioners can develop effective prevention strategies that address the underlying causes of victimization. Moreover, victimology helps in understanding the needs and experiences of victims and creating programs that provide support, protection, and justice to those affected by crime. By utilizing victimology principles and strategies, South Korea can further enhance its efforts in addressing gender-based violence. By applying victimology principles and strategies, South Korea can strengthen its response to gender-based violence and enhance the support and protection it provides to victims. Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence against women, is a pressing issue in South Korea. It is time for South Korea to take a strong stance against gender-based violence and prioritize the safety and well-being of its citizens.

In today's rapidly changing world, it is crucial for countries like South Korea to address the issue of gender-based violence effectively. By doing so, South Korea not only ensures the safety and well-being of its citizens but also contributes to creating a society that is free from violence and promotes gender equality. In the Korean cultural context, there are deep-rooted disparities between men and women in terms of power dynamics and societal expectations. These disparities contribute to the prevalence of gender-based violence in South Korea. To

²⁶ Victimization Of Child Drugs Abuse Victims
<https://scite.ai/reports/10.25041/ip.v3i2.2716>

²⁷ Obstetric Outcome of Pregnancies Complicated by Domestic Violence
<https://scite.ai/reports/10.4236/ojog.2014.411095>

effectively address gender-based violence, South Korea needs to work towards changing societal attitudes and promoting gender equality.

This can be achieved through various means, such as education and awareness campaigns that challenge traditional gender norms and stereotypes. It is important to promote gender equality in schools and educational institutions, teaching young people from an early age about respect, consent, and healthy relationships. Additionally, the implementation and enforcement of laws and policies that protect victims and hold offenders accountable are essential. Efforts should also be made to provide comprehensive support services for victims, including counseling, legal aid, and safe shelters. Authorities in South Korea should collaborate with NGOs and other organizations to establish a comprehensive network of support services that can cater to the diverse needs of victims. Moreover, it is crucial to address the societal attitudes and victim-blaming culture that exist in South Korea. Victims of gender-based violence should be supported and empowered, rather than blamed or stigmatized. This can be achieved through a multi-faceted approach that includes public awareness campaigns, training for law enforcement and judicial officials, and the promotion of survivor-centered approaches. In conclusion, South Korea must prioritize the fight against gender-based violence and work towards creating a society that is free from violence and promotes gender equality. Exploring Victimology in India Victimology is an important area of study, as it seeks to understand the experiences of victims of crime and the impact that victimization has on individuals and society as a whole.

In India, victimology is particularly relevant given the prevalence of various forms of violence against women and marginalized communities. Studies have shown that women in India face a range of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual harassment

and assault, and female infanticide. Furthermore, marginalized communities such as the LGBTQ+ community and Dalits also face high rates of violence and discrimination. The impact of victimization is often severe, with long-lasting physical and psychological consequences for individuals and families. To address the issue of victimization in India, a multi-pronged approach is necessary. First and foremost, there is a need for stricter enforcement of existing laws and policies that protect victims.

This includes laws related to gender-based violence, caste-based discrimination and hate crimes. However, simply enacting laws is not enough. There is also a need for comprehensive support services for victims, including counseling and legal aid. These services should be easily accessible and culturally sensitive to meet the diverse needs of different communities. Additionally, public awareness campaigns and education initiatives should be implemented to challenge societal attitudes and stereotypes that contribute to victim-blaming and discrimination. These initiatives should focus on promoting empathy, understanding, and respect for victims, while also challenging the prevailing narratives that perpetuate violence and discrimination. In order to effectively address victimization in India, it is crucial to prioritize the training of law enforcement and judicial officials. This training should focus on improving their understanding of victimology, as well as providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge to handle cases of violence with sensitivity and professionalism. Furthermore, it is important to establish specialized units within the criminal justice system that are dedicated to addressing the unique needs of victims. These units should be staffed with professionals who are trained in trauma-informed approaches and have expertise in working with diverse populations. Additionally, efforts should be made to engage and collaborate with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations that have

experience in working with victims of violence and discrimination.²⁸

India's Approach to Victimology

India's approach to victimology requires a multi-pronged strategy that includes stricter enforcement of existing laws, comprehensive support services for victims, public awareness campaigns and education initiatives, training for law enforcement and judicial officials, and the establishment of specialized units within the criminal justice system. These components must work in tandem to effectively address victimization and provide the necessary support and protection for victims. Efforts by criminal justice practitioners in India should reconsider how law enforcement may be best able to recognize victims of various crimes, including sexual violence. They should understand law enforcement's instrumental role in pointing victims to the most appropriate resources and ensure that these resources are adapted to meet the diverse needs of different types of victims. This approach should also aim to minimize victim-blaming and discrimination by promoting empathy, understanding, and respect for victims. Efforts by criminal justice practitioners in India should also prioritize the training of law enforcement and judicial officials. This training should focus on improving their understanding of victimology, as well as providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge to handle cases of violence with sensitivity and professionalism. Furthermore, specialized units within the criminal justice system should be established to specifically address the unique needs of victims. These units should be staffed with professionals who are trained in trauma-informed approaches and have expertise in working with diverse populations. India's criminal procedural laws also facilitate victims to be assisted and protected by the government criminal justice machinery in cognizable cases as well as non-cognizable cases. Additionally, victims may

choose to lodge private criminal cases, which is recognised by the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 of India (Halder, 2021). However, it is important to note that India's approach to victimology should also take into account the limitations of the common law model of justice. These limitations often pose a challenge for the development of victim-oriented policing and should be addressed in criminal justice policy. For this reason, India should take a victim-oriented approach to policing. This would involve involving victims at different stages of the criminal justice process to prevent them from feeling blamed or isolated, as well as minimizing victim-blaming and discrimination by promoting empathy, understanding, and respect for victims. Furthermore, it is important to address the challenges of modernization for rural systems that have traditionally relied upon village courts to administer justice. This includes the need to balance the increased influence of police and government with community-based approaches that prioritize victim-oriented developments. In order to fully implement victim-oriented developments across India, a systemic approach that addresses these challenges should be adopted. In order to effectively address the issue of domestic violence in South Korea, it is crucial to implement culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on the signs of domestic violence and empower them to intervene and support victims.²⁹

United Nations and Victimology

The United Nations recognizes the importance of victimology and has emphasized the need to prioritize victims' rights and needs within criminal justice systems. It is crucial for countries like India and South Korea to align their policies and practices with international standards and frameworks provided by the United Nations. This includes implementing victim-oriented approaches that focus on protecting and supporting victims, promoting

²⁸ Domestic violence: Evidence-based policies before and during the pandemic in Greece <https://scite.ai/reports/10.2298/tem2101003a>

²⁹ Domestic violence: Evidence-based policies before and during the pandemic in Greece <https://scite.ai/reports/10.2298/tem2101003a>

their participation in the justice process, and ensuring access to justice and reparations for victims. Furthermore, it is essential for countries like India and South Korea to ensure that victims of human trafficking are provided with the necessary support and protection. This can be done through the establishment of specialized agencies and services that cater specifically to the needs of trafficking victims, such as shelters, counseling services, legal aid, and rehabilitation programs. Overall, adopting a victim-oriented approach to policing and implementing culturally specific programs are essential steps towards effectively addressing domestic violence. In order to fully address the issue of girls' and young women's use of violence, it is important for social work practice to take a holistic approach that considers the individual, familial, and societal factors influencing their behavior. In terms of individual factors, it is crucial to recognize that girls and young women may resort to violence as a result of experiencing trauma, neglect, or Other factors that influence girls and young women's use of violence include exposure to violent media, peer pressure, and the presence of mental health issues. In order to effectively address domestic violence in South Korea, it is crucial to implement culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on the signs of domestic violence and empower them to intervene and support victims. In order to effectively address domestic violence in South Korea, it is crucial to implement culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on the signs of domestic violence and intervene in the situation. These programs should provide bystanders with the necessary knowledge and skills to detect violence, report incidents to formal bodies, provide support to victims, and protect them from further harm. These programs should also address the cultural attitudes and beliefs that contribute to victim-blaming and the perception of domestic violence as a private matter. Therefore, to better assist victims of domestic violence in South Korea, culturally specific programs that thoroughly educate

bystanders on the ways to detect violence and intervene in the situation are crucial. This can help change societal norms and attitudes towards domestic violence, increase awareness and understanding of the issue, and ultimately create a safer environment for victims.³⁰

Victimology Policies: India vs. South Korea vs. United States

When examining victimology policies, it is important to compare how different countries approach the issue of domestic violence. In the context of domestic violence, India, South Korea, and the United States have implemented different approaches to address victimization. India has enacted legislation such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, which defines domestic violence and provides protection measures for victims. Similarly, South Korea passed the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Victim Protection Act in 1997 to prevent IPV victimization. The act aims to address domestic violence as a crime against society rather than just against individual women. In contrast, the United States has a range of federal and state laws and policies in place to combat domestic violence, including the Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. These laws provide funding for shelters, support services, and legal remedies for victims of domestic violence. While these policies and legislation are important steps towards addressing domestic violence, it is crucial to acknowledge that the prevalence rates of intimate partner violence among South Koreans are still higher than in many other developed and developing countries. In addition, the cultural attitudes and beliefs surrounding domestic violence in South Korea further exacerbate the problem. Some friends even blame the victims for not leaving the perpetrators, contributing to a victim-blaming culture that hinders victims from seeking outside help.

³⁰ Gender-Based Violence in Mali: A Hidden Disaster in Schools
<https://scite.ai/reports/10.4236/jss.2020.82019>

To address the issue of domestic violence in South Korea more effectively, it is imperative to implement culturally specific programs that aim to educate bystanders on how to detect and intervene in situations of violence. These programs would play a crucial role in changing societal norms and attitudes towards domestic violence by increasing awareness and understanding of the issue. By thoroughly educating bystanders on reporting incidents to formal bodies, providing support, and protecting victims from further violence, these programs can create a safer environment for victims. Furthermore, it is worth noting the importance of comparing victimology policies across different countries when examining approaches to domestic violence. In India, the enactment of legislation such as the Contemporary Victimology Practices in India, South Korea, and United States highlights the need for comprehensive and culturally sensitive approaches to addressing domestic violence. In conclusion, the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Victim Protection Act in South Korea represents an important step towards addressing domestic violence as a crime against society. However, despite legislative reforms and increased awareness, the prevalence rates of intimate partner violence among South Koreans remain higher than in many other developed and developing countries. This is compounded by cultural attitudes that blame victims for not leaving their perpetrators, leading to a culture of victim-blaming and hindering help-seeking behavior. To address these challenges more effectively, it is crucial to implement culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on how to detect and intervene in situations of violence. These programs should focus on reporting incidents to formal bodies, providing support, and protecting victims from further violence. Additionally, there is a pressing need to expand access and knowledge of services for victims of domestic violence. International cooperation can play a vital role in shaping victimology and addressing domestic violence issues in South Korea. Furthermore, it is important to recognize the differences between the domestic violence laws in South Korea and the United States. These differences in policy messages can have a significant impact on how individuals involved in violent dating relationships perceive their rights and options.

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the issue of domestic violence in South Korea. While the passing of the Domestic Violence and Victim Protection Act was a significant step forward, it is clear that further

action is needed to address this pervasive problem. The cultural perception of domestic violence as a private matter continues to hinder progress in combating this issue. One crucial aspect that needs attention is the lack of early prevention or intervention programs focusing on domestic violence in South Korean high schools and universities. By implementing culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on how to detect and intervene in situations of violence, we can begin to shift societal norms and attitudes towards domestic violence. The lack of early prevention or intervention programs in South Korean high schools and universities is a significant gap that needs to be addressed. Implementing these programs would not only provide support to victims but also cultivate a community of empowered bystanders who can actively contribute to preventing and addressing domestic violence. Overall, it is evident that despite the passage of the Domestic Violence and Victim Protection Act in South Korea, domestic violence continues to be viewed as a private matter by the majority of South Koreans. This hinders the ability of victims to seek help and perpetuates a culture of victim-blaming. To effectively address domestic violence in South Korea, it is crucial to implement culturally specific programs that educate bystanders on how to detect and intervene in situations of violence. This includes reporting incidents to formal bodies, providing support, and protecting victims from further violence. Additionally, there is a pressing need to expand access and knowledge of services for victims of domestic violence. International cooperation can play a vital role in shaping victimology and addressing domestic violence issues in South Korea. Furthermore, it is important to recognize the differences between the domestic violence laws in South Korea and the United States. These differences in policy messages can have a significant impact on how individuals involved in violent dating relationships perceive their rights and options.

The United Nations can play a crucial role in shaping victimology and addressing domestic violence issues in South Korea. With its global reach and expertise, the United Nations can provide guidance and support to South Korea in developing comprehensive policies and programs to address domestic violence.³¹

Comparative Analysis of Victimology Approaches

Comparative analysis of victimology approaches is essential to fully understand and address the issue of domestic violence in South Korea. By examining how other countries have approached this issue, we can gain valuable insights and learn from their successes and challenges. For example, studies conducted in Asian contexts have highlighted the importance of addressing fear of victimization among male inmates. These findings suggest that an effective approach to preventing domestic violence should include efforts to reduce feelings of vulnerability and fear among potential perpetrators. By targeting risky lifestyles and promoting awareness about the consequences of violent behavior, we can potentially prevent individuals from engaging in abusive acts. Furthermore, research on bullying and victimization in schools has shown the importance of considering structural issues when addressing girls' and young women's use of violence. By recognizing the influence of social structures and systemic issues, we can develop more comprehensive interventions that address the root causes of violence rather than focusing solely on individual behavior or psychological explanations. This approach acknowledges that violence is not solely a result of individual pathology, but rather a complex issue deeply rooted in societal structures and power dynamics. By understanding the underlying factors that contribute to violence, we can develop more effective strategies for prevention and intervention. To write with more depth on the topic of victimology and

³¹ Development of a Violence Prevention Educational Program for Elementary School Children Using Empathy (VPEP-E) <https://scite.ai/reports/10.4094/chnr.2020.26.4.422>

addressing domestic violence in South Korea, it is important to consider the various approaches and factors that contribute to this issue. One approach is to examine how other countries have dealt with domestic violence and learn from their successes and challenges. For instance, studies conducted in Asian contexts have highlighted the significance of addressing the fear of victimization among male inmates when combating domestic violence. These findings suggest that comprehensive strategies should not only focus on victims but also include efforts to reduce feelings of vulnerability among potential perpetrators.³²

Emerging Trends in Victimology and International Collaboration

The field of victimology has seen significant advancements in recent years, with emerging trends and international collaboration playing a crucial role in shaping research and interventions. Emerging trends in victimology emphasize the importance of understanding and addressing structural issues when examining violence and victimization patterns. These trends highlight the need to move beyond individual-focused explanations and interventions, and instead consider the broader social, cultural, and institutional factors that contribute to violence against girls and young women. By recognizing the influence of social structures and systemic issues, we can develop more comprehensive interventions that address the root causes of violence rather than focusing solely on individual³³

CONCLUSION

Victimology is a crucial area of study that focuses on understanding the experiences of victims and the impact of victimization on individuals and society. It is essential to understand the connection between victim and victimology to address this complex issue. India

³² Psychosocial Therapy Intervention Using Group Work for Women Experiencing Domestic Violence in Indonesia <https://scite.ai/reports/10.47405/aswj.v2i2.22>

³³ The Limits of Resilience and the Need for Resistance: Articulating the Role of Music Therapy With Young People Within a Shifting Trauma Paradigm <https://scite.ai/reports/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.600245>

has been an active participant in the United Nations' efforts to address victimization and promote human rights, signing international conventions and establishing measures to protect victims. However, victimization remains a significant challenge in India and South Korea. Gender-based violence is a prevalent issue in South Korea, with women being the primary victims. The South Korean government has taken steps to address gender-based violence, including the revision of their Domestic Violence Prevention Act in 2015 and the establishment of the Gender Equality Ministry in 2017. However, more needs to be done in terms of changing societal attitudes towards gender-based violence and improving the support and services available for victims. To address gender-based violence effectively, South Korea must work towards changing societal attitudes and promoting gender equality. This can be achieved through education and awareness campaigns that challenge traditional gender norms and stereotypes. Additionally, promoting gender equality in schools and educational institutions, teaching young people about respect, consent, and healthy relationships, and implementing and enforcing laws and policies that protect victims and hold offenders accountable. Victims of gender-based violence should be supported and empowered, rather than blamed or stigmatized. This can be achieved through a multi-faceted approach that includes public awareness campaigns, training for law enforcement and judicial officials, and the promotion of survivor-centered approaches. In conclusion, South Korea must prioritize the fight against gender-based violence and work towards creating a society free from violence and promoting gender equality. In India, victimology is particularly relevant given the prevalence of various forms of violence against women and marginalized communities. A multi-pronged approach is necessary to address victimization in India, including stricter enforcement of existing laws and policies, comprehensive support services, public awareness campaigns,

and specialized units within the criminal justice system.³⁴

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