# CONTENTS

DECLARATION  
CERTIFICATE  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  
CONTENTS  
LIST OF TABLES  
LIST OF FIGURES  
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## Chapter One  
### INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Description</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0.0. Introduction</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.0. Constitutional Provisions in India</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.0. Justice through the centuries</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1. Pre independence</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2. Post independence</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2.0. Investigating agency</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.0. Barriers to access to justice</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.0. Present status of the study</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.0. Victims</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1. Victimology</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2. Historical overview of Victimology</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2.0. The early roots</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2.1. Critical dates in Victimology</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3. Theories of Victims</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3.0. Deviant place theory</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3.1. Routine activities theory</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4. Victim assistance</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.0. Justice</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.1. Constitutional provisions for securing justice</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Two

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0.0. Introduction 48
2.1.0. Studies on Access to Justice 48
2.3.0 Studies on Acquittals 53
2.4.0. Studies on Murder trials 55
2.5.0. Studies on Victims and Offenders 62
2.6.0. Studies on Individual Cases of Acquittal – International 63
2.7.0. Studies on Individual Cases of Acquittal – State 63
2.8.0. Studies on Individual Cases of Acquittal – Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari Districts 64
   2.8.1. Tirunelveli District 64
   2.8.2. Tuticorin District 64
   2.8.3. Kanyakumari District 65

Chapter Three

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

3.0.0. Introduction 67
3.1.0. Access to justice in India 67
   3.1.1. Judiciary of India 67
3.2.0. Tamil Nadu 68
   3.2.1. Judicial Initiatives on delivering Access to Justice in Tamil Nadu 68
      3.2.1.0. Judges 69
      3.2.1.1. Government 69
   3.2.2. State Crime records of Murder 70
3.3.0. Tirunelveli District 70
   3.3.1. Police and Prisons 70
   3.3.2. Judiciary 71
3.4.0. Tuticorin District 73
   3.4.1. Revenue Divisions 73
Chapter Four

METHODOLOGY

4.0.0 Introduction 78
4.1.0 Statement of the problem 78
4.2.0 Operational definitions of the terms used 78
4.3.0 Objectives 81
4.4.0 Hypotheses 82
4.5.0 Design of the study 83
4.6.0 Qualitative research 84
4.7.0 Content analysis 85
   4.7.1 Process of content analysis 86
   4.7.2 Process of case study 86
4.8.0 Case study method 89
4.9.0 Variables of the study 89
   4.9.1 Background variables 90
4.10.0 Primary data 91
   4.10.1 Secondary data 91
   4.10.2 Rationale for the collection of the secondary data 92
      4.10.2.0 Survey of Existing Literature 92
      4.10.2.1 Survey of Individuals with expertise 92
      4.10.2.2 Analysis of Selected Case Situations 93
4.11.0 Validity and reliability 93
4.12.0 Population and sample 94
4.12.1. Population of the study 95
4.12.2. Sampling 95
  4.12.2.0. Purposive Proportionate Random Sampling 95
4.12.3. Sample of the study 97
4.12.4. Convenience Sampling Method 98
4.13.0. Procedure for data collection 99
4.14.0. Statistical techniques used 99

Chapter Five
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.0.0. Objectives 102
5.1.0. Objective One 102
5.1.1. Objective Two 114
5.1.2. Objective Three 123
5.1.3. Objective Four 134
5.1.4. Objective Five 148
5.1.5. Objective Six 155
  5.1.5.0. Imperfect Investigation 155
  5.1.5.1. Failure to produce Experts’ opinion 156
  5.1.5.2. Inordinate delay in launching prosecution 156
  5.1.5.3. Entire burden lies on the prosecution 157
  5.1.5.4. Lack of knowledge of trend 158
  5.1.5.5. Violation of natural justice 159
5.1.6. Objective Seven 160
5.2.0. Hypotheses testing 162
  5.2.1. Hypothesis One 162
  5.2.2. Hypothesis Two 165
  5.2.3. Hypothesis Three 168
  5.2.4. Hypothesis Four 171
  5.2.5. Hypothesis Five 173
  5.2.6. Hypothesis Six 176
5.2.7. Hypothesis Seven 178
5.2.8. Hypothesis Eight 180
5.2.9. Hypothesis Nine 184
5.2.10. Hypothesis Ten 187
5.2.11. Hypothesis Eleven 189
5.2.12. Hypothesis Twelve 192
5.2.13. Hypothesis Thirteen 194
5.3.0. Case studies 198
5.3.1. Tirunelveli District 198
5.3.2. Tuticorin District 199
5.3.3. Kanyakumari District 199

Chapter Six
RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
6.0.0. Introduction 201
6.1.0. Victims of the law by justice a.s. anand 202
6.2.0. Challenges and proposal for measures to protect victims in india 203
6.3.0. Recommendations of the researcher
   6.3.1. To the Prosecution 205
   6.3.2. To the Judiciary 205
6.4.0. Recommendations to improve access to justice for crime victims 208
6.5.0. Supervisor of various bodies and organizations in providing victim services
   6.5.1. To the Judiciary 210
   6.5.2. To the Government 210
   6.5.3. To the NGOs 210
6.6.0. Scope for further research 211
Chapter Seven
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.0.0.  Introduction 214
7.1.0.  Need for the study 214
7.2.0.  Statement of the problem 216
7.3.0.  Operational definitions of the terms used 217
7.4.0.  Objectives 218
7.5.0.  Hypotheses 220
7.6.0.  Summary of findings 221
   7.6.1. Objectives One 221
   7.6.2. Objectives Two 223
   7.6.3. Objectives Three 224
   7.6.4. Objectives Four 226
   7.6.5. Objectives Five 229
   7.6.6. Objectives six 230
   7.6.7. Objectives Seven 231
   7.6.8. Hypotheses testing 231
7.7.0.  Limitations of the study 232
7.8.0.  Recommendations of the researcher 233
   7.8.1. To the Prosecution: 233
   7.8.2. To the Judiciary 234
7.9.0.  Recommendations of the study to improve services for the crime victims 237
7.10.0. Scope for further research 238