The Image Of Crime In The Media

Introduction:

Crime is defined as harmful act or efforts against the public that the State wants to protect or prevent the crimes, and which is punishable by fine, death or imprisonment. Crime in the media representations has become a constant cause of concern. On the other way the media have frequently became like essentially rebellious, and as a kind of a slight form of social control (Marsh and Melville, 2019). Those who observe media as revolutionary also see the media's criminal representations themselves as an important cause of criminal offence. A different concern related to media presents crime as a concerned liberals and radicals. For them the media are not only the cause of crime but also of overstated public alarm about law and order, generating their support for every cruel solution.

Cases of Crime, Law Reform Reports of Crime, and Government Discussion:

The western culture is intent with crime and justice. Starting from movies, films, news, television or day to day talk we are always involved in the conversation full of crime related matters. The whole media plays a very drastic role in the construction of criminality. The public's concept about victims, criminals, law enforcement are mainly determined in the media by their representation. Research was done and it showed that most of the public's knowledge about crime comes from the media. Therefore, it is very important to inspect the effects of crime and justice that the mass media have. The point of this research is to inspect how the audiences are influenced by the media by the police effectiveness and to observe about the media consumption whether it is related to fear of crime and disciplinary justice approach (Reid, 2015). Research shows that the effect of media that public revolves around two solid issues. The level of concern that is rising in public about increasing crime can also decide the extent in which people engage themselves in certain daily deeds, sometimes they behave unnecessarily restricted. A disjunction can rise between the people that how they observe the risk of crime persecution and the real level of persecution occurs in the community (Vogel et al., 2015). The earlier research is reinforced by this study into perceptions related to crime; that there are considerable misperceptions among the public about crime, both in perceptions of trends in crime and number of incidents.

Surveys have been done in Australia to examine the relationship between age, gender, education and sources of crime in Australia. The public's concept of crime and criminal justice have a great influence on decisions of policy relating to functioning activity in legal sentencing and front-line enforcement of law. However, there can be an inconsistency between the public's concept of the probability of crime victimisation and the real risk of victimisation. As per as the research of the Australian bureau of statistics (2008) they showed us the number of crimes that were reported to the police was comparatively lower in the year 2007 than in 1998 in the homicide categories and offences, robbery related to them, motor vehicle theft and other matters. The crime rate reported to the police for the reasons like kidnapping, blackmailing increased slightly between 1998 and 2007. Therefore, the total crime tendency shows turn

down.

Critical analysis:

Cyber-crime is a criminal activity that includes computer related problem, network related problem or any networked device. Most of the cyber-crimes are carried out to make profit for the cyber criminals, some cyber crimes are against computers or devices directly to harm or immobilize them. On the other side others use computers or networks to extend malware, images, unlawful information or other things. While some cyber-crime target to spread virus to infect which after infecting then spread to other machines and sometimes to the network also. The main impact from cyber-crime is financial, and cyber-crime comprise of many different types of profit-driven activity related to crime, counting in attacks, email and internet scam and individuality scam, trying to steal financial account, other payment card information or credit card (Brown, 2015).

Cyber criminals may aim to steal private personal information, also corporate data for robbery and resale it then. As the use of information and communication technologies increases, incidents related to technology enabled crime are probable to carry on. According to surveys a range of possible challenges that regulates and enforcement of law related agencies require to bear in mind. The important areas include infrastructure risks, usage of mobile and wireless technologies, new payment systems and computer related scam, exploitation of younger person and industrial espionage. As ICT continues to go forward, there may increase in chances for criminals to act illegally. Serious and reasonable perspective exists about the new technologies ways which are probable to be misused in the coming years. These includes crimes related matters like involvement of personal breaches or privacy related to corporate, individuals committed crimes that are intentionally to change data within corporations or agencies of government for profit, political objectives or personal objectives.

New technologies mainly based upon the development of processing information and spreading worldwide the digital information. The information technology market is by itself large, from biggest corporate customers to approximately every person, and is huge also as it is part of many other manufacturing domains, from cars, to biotechnologies and food processing etc. The transformative result of communications technologies and digital, in a specific social media, has been properly focused on the interdisciplinary study. The internet is extremely decentralised arrangement which provides a level of transformative worldwide connectivity and communication, but also provides secrecy and a characteristic critical success of unlawful actions. Cyber-crime has very quickly evolved equally with the spreading of internet, while e-commerce quickened the rate of evolution of deep-web illegal markets (Touchette, 2016).

Most of the researches of the media related to crime have focused on newsprint and transmit even though there many studies of fiction are present. Crime related matter and criminal justice are the long sources of popular sight and entertainment, and even before the mass media was present. This is described by the sort of biography that is related to criminal matters and pre-execution confessions, and variety of degrees of genuineness, which developed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Crime narratives and its representations have always been an important element of the content among the whole mass media. After doing many studies it has proved estimates of what amount of media content consists of crime imagery, over time or sometimes comparing this to the media. The amount of the media content is

constituted with crime items that clearly depend on the definitions of crime that has been used. Most of the analyses content media representations of crime have hardly focused on legal matters that defined the crime categories, but not the broad sociological idea of deviance.

Some studies focuses only at the specific stories about criminal matters or incidents, but others include some stories, editorials, or articles of the state about crime, criminal justice, and also about criminal law violations that are related to conflict of political and social like terrorism (Flyvbjerg et a., l2016.). The number of stories related to crimes varies according to different intermediate and market, and between different places and time.

Conclusion:

To conclude This essay talks about crime and media that help the peoples to create awareness between them and to stop it. Nowadays technology is a concerned matter as it provides easier solutions to commit and has become the root cause of crime in this generation. This essay also contains cases related to crime, reports of the crime cases

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