

Creative Writing – An Analysis of Criminal Case

[Name of Institution]

[Name of Student]

Table of Contents

Introduction..... 2
Critical Assessment of Media Representation 3
Conclusion..... 7

DO NOT COPY

Critical Analysis of Case

Introduction

This work is the continuation of criminal case that is meant to explore the question of “critical assessment of the veracity of media representations of ONE type of crime in light of the findings of criminological research”. Media is mostly criticized by the criminologists for distortion, notably the emotiveness, oversimplification and variety of sins. This academic kind of frustration of the media is mostly driven by the technical and social accomplishments, the perceived ability and tendency of media for reproducing, creating and delivering of the content which are abundantly mind-boggling and have potential to put a putative influence on cultural and social life. By this perspective, these communications subvert the entire work of criminology by means of tattling unrealistic images of criminal justice and crime and abjuring rationale reflection (Cheatwood 2010).

In the central of this critical analysis and assessment, there are many related conception of media which look into it as a mean or a process of proceeding communication. The messages dispatched by the media are observed as ephemeral, profuse, however highly charged matters which are circulating in the social universe and carry the tendency of rendering a kind of change in emotions, beliefs, attitudes or behaviour in any organization, individual or community to which these matters collide. The most predominant framework of analysis is about the causal relations inside which the media representations of criminal justice and crime are posited as means of organizational and societal processes and can influence all those individuals and entities which intersect to them (Birkbeck 2014).

In nutshell, this work is aimed to scrutinize the crime of bank robbery and the representation of media in this regards since it is the crime which falls into the category of volume crime, thus all related theories and themes will be sieved accordingly.

Critical Assessment of Media Representation

Although, it can be reported under the light of criminal findings in terms of media representation, justice and crime that challenges have been existed since 1920 when the researchers were particularly concentrated into criminology and did not put heed in looking at this theme until WWII. The initial task was set for themselves, the task which carries on to work as the ingredient of staple in many modern projects and it demarcated the idiosyncratic renderings and commitment of justice and crime in the media. All this can be done by making a comparison of the content of media with prolific displayed images of justice and crime as furnished by the study of criminology. For instance, Davis (1952) equated the alterations in the overall amount of inches of column that is devoted particularly to the crime in the newspaper with the alterations in overall volume of crimes that is recorded initially by the investigating person. His results posted no association between two.

Volume Crime

The bank robbery is a volume crime, however the reporting and representation of the crime in media has been concerned and admitted as a sensitive issue since many aspects are linked with it. The bank crime is seen and observed as the selective, sensationalist and very insensitive in terms of the trauma that is experienced by the customer and the members of staff. It is a normal belief of the banking sector that reporting of the crime in media implies that media representation of the crime will stimulate and provoke the copycat crimes, moreover arrests are highlighted by the media in very rare cases and the mere attention of the media is on the

successful and extreme kind of robberies which provide a very misleading impression and expression of daring and glamour.

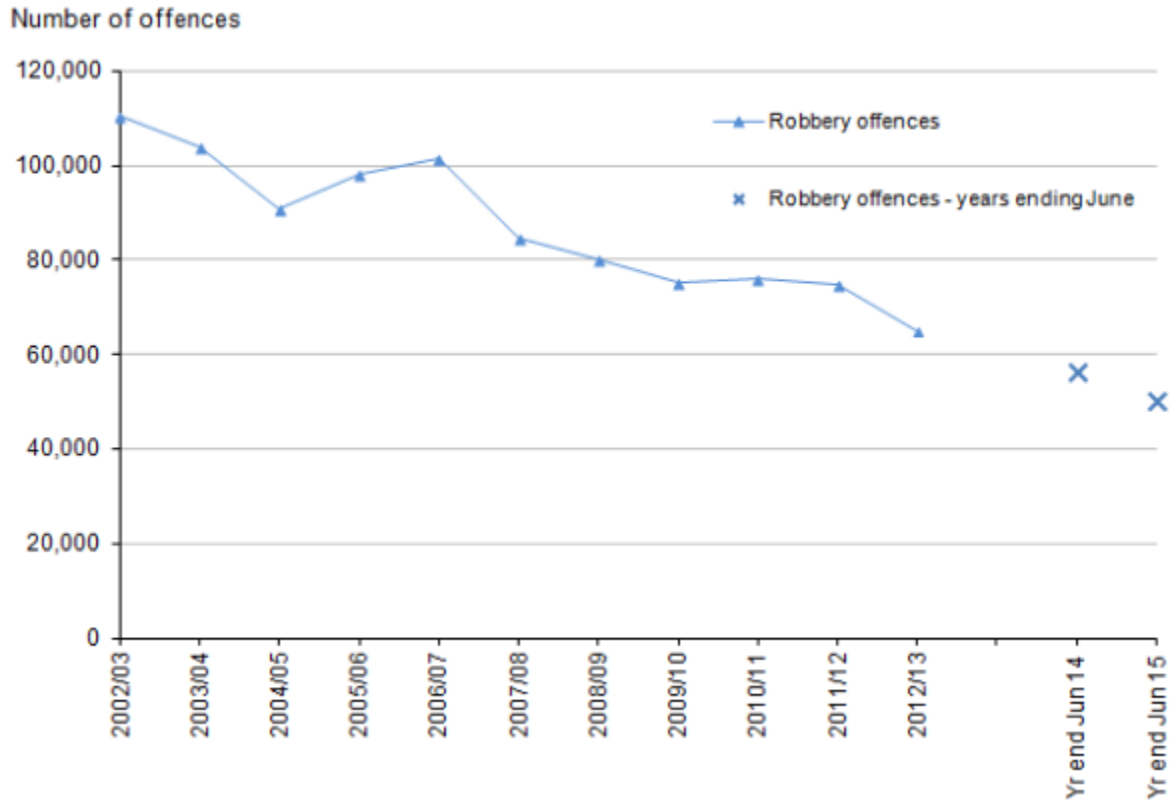
Causes and Motivations for Crime

The motivation in the given scenario is the poor economic situation and need of money for the treatment of his father who was suffering from cancer. This highlights the social and governance issues. This implies that poor social communication and absence of robust social system for resolving the problems of the members of the society are deep rooted motivating aspects in this regards for the people of that linked and associated society. If social facial of the community is complete in all aspects then no fracture in the bones can be happened or if it happens, the other features get united in healing that illness.

On the other hand, if it is viewed from different perspective, it can be said that the general cause in the case of bank robbery is poor level of supervision and providing of the chance to needy and criminal minded people to take benefit of it. The absence in the state of the quality control include many issues and problems bound with ambiguous and unclear lines of duties, high load of work, inexperience workers, force culture and absence or ill presence of management support. Low status or mind-set of certain roles or personnel was identified as a motivator of hindering performance as many roles and performances in industry or financial sector are meant to display efficiency. It has been recognized ostensibly that management style is influential aspect in respect of robbery investigations. The senior managers and supervisors were observed to be much knowledgeable and aware in terms of detective practices since they put much value and worth on detection and investigation as an assessment of the performance (Reiner et al. 2012).

Trends and Rates

It has been published by ONS (2015) that the trend in robberies has been declined. They presented it as below:



It has been additionally reported by the authority that not all of the robberies were reported by the concerns to the police hence the above mentioned statistics is subject to great fluctuations. Moreover, it has been publicized that in 2015, the recorded rate of robberies was 89% which was almost 11% down to the previous year. The details of the robberies are mentioned in the table below (ONS 2015):

England and Wales

	Apr '04 to Mar '05	Apr '09 to Mar '10	Jul '13 to Jun '14	Jul '14 to Jun '15
Robbery offences	91,010	75,105	56,189	50,239
Robbery of business property	7,934	8,182	5,687	5,349
Robbery of personal property	83,076	66,923	50,502	44,890
Robbery rate per 1,000 population	2	1	1	1

Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office

Social Factors

It has been reported by the online media that there is a great decline in the trend of robbery and volume crime if it is compared to past trends when the ratio was very high in London. The reported concluded that the robbers have shifted to new social sites and online means in terms of robbery and many other volume crimes. This could happen because the society has become more vigilant because of new technological advancement and innovations. Because of alteration in the habits of performing transactions by the customers in the society, many banks have been shut down in London and are dealing online only. This has closed the opportunities for bank robbers too. The change in the mind-set of the society has changed in the trend of the crime but it has been hardly covered by the media by large (Jewkes 2015).

Individual Factors

There are many traits which are particularly connected to individuals and these traits vary from one person to another. It has been reported by the Department of Justice that there are individual factors. The traits of handling the stressful personal or individual social circumstances are individual factors. Moreover, the individual factors also account for the kind and nature of the support outside and inside of the social networking or in work related set-up. Other

individual factors include irritability, apathy, loss of motivation, indifference, flashbacks and chronic fatigue. Other individual factors constitute the situation are reaction to smells, sounds, sights and texture which are linked with the crime (Campbell 2014).

Consequences of Crime

The consequences are not limited since it has been depicted from the case that apart of legal charges, the sentiments of self-resentment and psychological abuse along with pessimism are some of the emotions which cannot be handled in terms but need a great amount of working and instilling of the motivation. The legal punishments are very harsh which include long imprisonment, mostly of life time sentence with no parole, and capital punishment. It has been noticed in the given case that for making the robbery successful, the culprit and the subject matter of the case attempted murder in hurry. This is another lethal consequence which came him closer to death penalty. The consequences in bank robberies are mostly different as it is penalized not like the normal style of robbery since banks and financial institutions are federal establishments and the consequence of robbery becomes a federal crime which deal with federal punishment (Clarke 2016).

Conclusion

In nutshell, it has been observed that the subject matter or culprit of the crime was motivated to scheme and perform bank robbery because of his devastating social and economic situation. He was compelled to do it since the government support in terms of health expenditure and robust healthcare system was not present in order to treat his ill father. This rigid kind of situation makes the situation critical and forces individuals to commit criminal act. It is a clear indication that the subject matter was an educated and well-mannered member of the society who became murderer and robber eventually. Since, he was not a professional robber, therefore he

ignored one important point in the whole commitment of the crime, the homeless person. On the whole, the role authenticity of media in terms of representation of banking crimes has unveiled a negligence in part of its reporting because of the element of copycats.

DO NOT COPY

References

Clarke, P. (2016) Bank Robbery Lawyers *Legal Match*

Campbell, D. (2014) Where Did All the Bank Robbers Go? *Metropolitan Police Opinion*

Davis, F.J. (1952). "Crime in Colorado Newspapers." *American Journal of Sociology* 57(4): 325–330.

Jewkes, Y., (2015). *Media and crime*. Sage.

Yar, M., (2012) Crime, media and the will-to-representation: Reconsidering relationships in the new media age. *Crime, Media, Culture*, 8(3), pp.245-260.

Reiner, R., Livingstone, S. and Allen, J., (2012) Casino culture: media and crime in. *Crime, Risk and Justice*, p.175.

Newburn, T. ed., (2012) *Handbook of policing*. Routledge.

Birkbeck, C. (2014) Media Representations of Crime and Criminal Justice *Oxford Handbooks*

Cheatwood, D. (2010). Images of Crime and Justice in Early Commercial Radio—1932 to 1958 *Criminal Justice Review* 35(1): 32–51.

ONS (2015) Crimes in England and Wales: Year Ending June 2015