



MEDIA CONSUMPTION AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES IN THE DIRECTION OF CRIME AND JUSTICE: THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG FEAR OF CRIME, PUNITIVE ATTITUDES, AND PERCEIVED POLICE EFFECTIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Public knowledge of crime and justice is largely derived from the media. This paper examines the influence of media consumption on fear of crime, punitive attitudes and perceived police effectiveness. This research contributes to the literature through increasing expertise on the relationship among worry of crime and media intake. This study also contributes to restricted studies on the media's influence on punitive attitudes, while offering a miles-needed evaluation of the connection between media intake and pleasure with the police. Employing OLS regression, the results suggest that respondents who are normal viewers of crime drama are much more likely to worry crime. However, the relationship is susceptible. Furthermore, the effects imply that gender, training, income, age, perceived neighborhood issues and police effectiveness are statistically associated with worry of crime. Similarly, fear of crime, profits, marital fame, race, and education are statistically associated with punitive attitudes. Subsequently, age, fear of crime, race, and perceived neighborhood issues are statistically related to perceived police effectiveness.

KEYWORDS : Indian; Bangladeshi; crime; fear; Attitudes; Police effectiveness;

INTRODUCTION

India society is enthusiastic about crime and justice. From movies, books, newspapers, magazines, TV proclaims, to regular conversations, everybody continuously accomplishing crime "speak". The mass media play a crucial role within the creation of criminal activity and the criminal justice system. The general public notion of sufferers, criminals, deviants and cops are basically determined by using their portrayal inside the mass media. Studies on this issue shows that most of the people knowledge approximately crime and justice is derived from the media. Therefore, it is vital to have a look at the outcomes that the mass media have on attitudes closer to crime and justice. The motive of this study is to look at how the media impacts audience perceptions of police effectiveness and to have a look at whether or not media intake is associated with fear of crime and punitive justice attitudes.

FEAR OF CRIME AND PUNITIVE JUSTICE ATTITUDES

Studies at the impact that the media has on the general public revolves round two interconnected issues. Does insurance of sensationalistic and violent crime create worry amongst the majority and does this fear affect criminal justice coverage attitudes? Overview of the studies suggests that there are combined results regarding the impact of the information media on developing a mind-set of fear amongst most people. In an early examine, Indians hypothesized by heavy viewing of television. The effects imply that belief of police effectiveness isn't associated with media intake. However, Indian-individuals and respondents who report a excessive wide variety of issues in their neighborhood are much more likely to offer negative opinions of police effectiveness. Consequently, direct experience may additionally impact the respondents' attitudes toward crime troubles and police response within the community. future studies

have to observe how the media affects those attitudes. The media may produce feelings that local neighborhoods are problem crammed or risky. For instance, local news declares might also consciousness on especially sensational, violent and worrying crime that takes place inside the neighborhood. It can be viable that media presentation will affect attitudes toward the community.

In this sample, Indian-people are more likely to give negative scores of police effectiveness. But, it's miles unclear as to why or how Indian-people benefit these perspectives. It is far usually assumed that these views are the end result of discrimination.

At the end, it is speculated that most people of the general public's understanding approximately crime and justice is fashioned through media consumption. As an end result, it is imperative that we apprehend how the media influences public attitudes. Even though there are limitations in the information set and the findings are vulnerable, normal viewing of crime suggests is associated with worry of crime. But, crime display viewing isn't always related to punitive attitudes or perceived police effectiveness, whilst hours of TV viewing and source of crime information are not associated with fear of crime, punitive attitudes or perceived police effectiveness. However, more research is needed to determine the connection among media intake and attitudes towards crime and justice. Violence leads to fear instead of aggression. Gerbner et al (1980) locate that those who watch a large amount of TV are much more likely to experience a more threat from crime, agree with crime is more ordinary than information suggest, and take more precautions against crime. They find that crime portrayed on TV is drastically extra violent, random, and perilous than crime in the real international. The researchers argue that visitors internalize those photos and increase an international view or a frightening photograph of truth. This view is characterized via distrust, cynicism, alienation, and perceptions of higher than average levels of chance of crime in society. In addition studies on the relationship between fear and television viewing imply an instantaneous and sturdy relationship. Conversely, Rice and Anderson (1990) discover a vulnerable, effective affiliation between TV viewing and fear of crime, alienation and mistrust. But, multiple regression evaluation fails to assist the speculation that TV viewing has an immediate, enormous effect on fear of crime.

In evaluation of the studies, Heath and Joseph (1996) locate that the relationship between media shows and crime is depending on characteristics of the message and the audience. Presentation of massive amounts of nearby crime news engenders accelerated fear amongst the bigger public, even as the presentation of large amounts of non-neighborhood crime information has the opposite impact by making the nearby viewers experience safe in evaluation to different areas. Further Joseph et al (2000) finds that neighborhood and national information are associated with worry of crime. The impact of neighborhood news on fear of crime is more potent for citizens in high crime areas and people who skilled victimization.

In phrases of audience results, fear of victimization will depend on who's viewing the crime stories. research shows that residents in excessive crime urban regions who watch a large amount of television are much more likely to be frightened of. Every other critical issue is whether or not audience members have direct sufferer experience or percentage characteristics that lead them to crime inclined. research suggests that media resources could be more significant whilst direct experience is missing. As an instance, Balakrishna (1990) locate that media have an impact on turned into most powerful for girls, whites and the elderly, which are segments of the population least likely to be victimized. In any other look at, Vidyasagar (1997) find that the frequency of watching television news and listening to the information at the radio is drastically related to worry. Their research suggests that television news intake is substantially related to fear best for white ladies among the long time of 30 and 44. This is much like different findings that advocate that looking crime on TV has an extra impact for ladies and whites, who've low victim risk in comparison to males and blacks.

Inspecting the countrywide Opinion on Crime and Justice (NOCJS), Pusrushottam (1996) locate that nearby media interest to crime turned into appreciably associated with fear of sexual attack; getting mugged, overwhelmed up, knifed or shot; and being burglarized at the same time as at domestic. Fear of crime changed into no longer notably associated with worry of vehicle-jacking, being murdered, or being

burglarized while not at domestic. However, they did not locate the supply of crime information to be aspect in worry of crime. For example, individuals who received their crime news from radio, newspapers or TV had similar levels of worry about crime. Similarly, their findings imply that crime display visitors had been more likely to fear about being sexually assaulted; getting crushed up, knifed or shot; and getting killed. However, crime-drama viewing is not related to fear of vehicle jacking, mugging, or housebreaking.

Researchers argue that public worry and anxiety is inextricably connected with public strain for answers to crime problems. Some of studies research cognizance on whether or not media depictions of crime influence public attitudes toward crook justice coverage. They locate that displays of crime information growth public pressure for greater powerful policing and greater punitive responses to crime. furthermore, Pradeep R (1998:) claims that the information media characteristic sellers of crime manipulate as negatively ineffective and incompetent which results in guide for more police, extra prisons, and more money for the criminal justice gadget. Ruth (1999) reveals that for males, crime show viewing is associated with excessive tiers of aggression towards people who wreck the law, and low stages towards folks that defend it. She also located that worry of victimization and worry of victimization based totally on real lifestyles reviews did not have a mediating effect on the connection. Similarly, Nagarathna (1995) discover that common viewing and more leisure of fact-primarily based crime suggests are related to conserving punitive attitudes. However, common viewing and more leisure of fictional crime shows aren't related to retaining punitive attitudes.

POLICE EFFECTIVENESS

Public attitudes toward police are normally fantastic. But, there are few studies that take a look at the media's impact on public rankings of police effectiveness. Lot of the literature makes a specialty of media portrayals of law enforcement officials and findings screen conflicting perspectives. A few researchers argue that the police are presented favorably in the media, while different studies show that the police are negatively portrayed within the media.

Displays of police are frequently over-dramatized and romanticized by means of fictional TV crime dramas even as the information media painting the police as heroic, expert crime warring parties. In TV crime dramas, most people of crimes are solved and criminal suspects are effectively apprehended. Further, information bills generally tend to exaggerate the proportion of offenses that result in arrest which initiatives an image that police are greater effective than professional facts demonstrate. The favorable view of policing is in part an outcome of police's public family members approach. Reporting of proactive police hobby creates an image of the police as effective and green investigators of crime. Thus, a superb police portrayal reinforces conventional procedures to law and order that includes extended police presence, harsher penalties and increasing police strength.

Similarly, some of researchers propose that a symbiotic relationship exists between information media staff and the police. It is cautioned that the police and the media interact in a jointly beneficial relationship. The media needs the police to offer them with quick, dependable resources of crime facts, at the same time the police have a vested hobby in keeping advantageous public photograph.

But, other researchers argue that the police aren't portrayed definitely within the news media. For instance, Suraj (2003) claims that dramas and news tabloid packages constitute the police as heroes that combat evil, yet print and broadcast news personify the police as ineffective and incompetent. Graber (1980) claims that the majority evaluates police overall performance more favorably as compared with courts and correction. Although, Graber (1980) states that the media presents little facts to judge police and that the news media focus on poor criticism rather than superb or a hit crime prevention efforts. In essence, maximum media crime is punished, but policemen are hardly ever the heroes.

Prior research indicates that public knowledge approximately crime and justice is basically derived from the media. This research seeks to build on preceding studies by means of addressing 3 studies questions:

Q.1 What is the relationship between media intake and fear of crime?

Q.2 What is the connection between media consumption and punitive attitudes?

Q.3 What is the connection between media intake and public ratings of police effectiveness?

Police effectiveness, fear of crime and punitive attitudes are vital elements of public attitudes toward crime and justice in India. First, police techniques replicate departmental values, which reflect network values. Terrible or superb attitudes towards the police may affect police policy making and strategy. Second, public attitudes toward the police may additionally influence selections to file crime. Each worry of crime and punitive attitudes may additionally have an effect on coverage making and regulation making via authorities corporations, as public support or competition may additionally decide coverage.

METHODS

Sample

The sample is derived from the 1995 country wide Opinion Survey on Crime and Justice (NOSJC). The NOSJC is a random cell phone survey of adults (n= 1005) who are living within the continental use. The survey is cross-sectional and samples are stratified to all national counties in share to each county's percentage of the cell phone households inside the target vicinity. The survey employed random digit dialing and done a 62% response fee. The motto of the NOSJC is to provide understanding approximately Bangladeshi attitudes toward crime and justice troubles, which might also result in more knowledgeable criminal justice policy and practice. The survey examines some of issues, which include attitudes closer to courts, police, community problems, juvenile gangs, drug legal guidelines, loss of life penalty, gun manage, prisons, and worries approximately crime. Similarly to basic demographic characteristics, NOSJC captures information approximately hours of TV viewing, crime display viewing and supply of crime information.

Measures

Worry / Fear of Crime

Worry of crime is measured the use of seven objects that have a look at the respondent's fear/worry in the direction of crime. Respondents are asked in the event that they worry approximately sexual assault; car-jacking; getting mugged; getting overwhelmed up, knifed or shot; getting murdered; being burglarized even as at home; and being burglarized at the same time as no one is at domestic. Every query on fear/worry of crime has a four-category reaction ranging from very often, incredibly frequently and in no way. The seven items are scaled to establish an index of fear of crime that degrees from 7 to 28. Higher rankings imply a more amount of worry/worry approximately crime. Reliability evaluation reveals an alpha of .86, which indicates that the size is fantastically constant.

Perception of Police Effectiveness

Police effectiveness is measured with the aid of using seven gadgets that have a look at the respondent's attitudes in the direction of police. Three questions cope with respondent's self belief in police potential to shield, solve, and save you crime. Every query has a four-category response starting from a top notch deal, some, little, and none in any respect. three questions address respondent's assessment of police promptness, friendliness, and equity. Every question has a 5-class response starting from very excessive, excessive, average, low, and really low. For the scaling functions, very low and low have been mixed into one class. The final question examines the respondent's belief within the use of immoderate pressure through police in their community. The category reaction range from critical trouble, particularly of a hassle, minor problem, and no longer a problem in any respect. The seven objects are scaled to establish an index of perceived police effectiveness that range from seven to twenty-eight. Better ratings imply fine appraisals closer to police effectiveness and lower rankings suggest terrible appraisals of political effectiveness. Reliability evaluation well-known shows an alpha of .83, which shows this scale is consistent.

Punitive Justice Attitudes

Punitive justice attitudes are measured by means of the use of 11 items. These questions were specific in nature and for scaling purposes they have been dummy coded. Table 1 offers the objects that are scaled to discover individuals who hold punitive attitudes closer to crime and justice.

Table 1: Punitive Attitudes Scale

Item	0	1
Favor government focus on punishment	Yes	No
Favor retribution as the most important sentencing objective for adults	Yes	No
Favor the Death Penalty	Yes	No
Oppose Parole	Yes	No
Oppose Early Release for Good Behavior	Yes	No
Oppose Shorter Sentences	Yes	No
Favor adult trial for juvenile accused of property crime	Yes	No
Favor adult trial for juvenile accused of drug crime	Yes	No
Favor adult trial for juvenile accused of violent crime	Yes	No
Favor retribution as the most important sentencing objective for juveniles	Yes	No
Favor Stiffer Sentences for Juveniles	Yes	No

The size tiers from 0 to 1. The rankings variety from zero to 11 and the common score for respondents is 4. The alpha stage of punitive attitude scale is 72, which suggests that this scale is reliable. Although, one difficulty is equating punitive attitudes with retributive attitudes. Traditionally, the belief of retribution supposed an eye for an eye fixed and emphasized harsh punishment. But, the idea of retribution has advanced and includes the idea of simply deserts. Just deserts require that the character of punishment be consistent with the perpetrator’s crook conduct. The valuable principle of just deserts is proportionality; the severity of the punishment needs to be proportional to the gravity of the offense. Punitiveness is greater involved with the prevention and reduction of crime through deterrence principles. However, it's far uncertain whether or not survey respondents understand the variations among punitiveness and retribution.

Mass-Media Variables

The media variables consist of crime-display viewing, TV hours and crime information source. Crime-show viewing is measured through asking respondents if they're common visitors of a TV crime display. Television hours are measured via asking respondents how many hours of television they watched according to week. Subsequently, respondents have been requested the primary supply of crime information. The kind encompasses television, newspaper, radio, and buddies/neighbors and is dummy coded for the evaluation. Specifically, the intention is to examine the print media’s impact on worry of crime, punitive justice attitudes and perceived police effectiveness.

Socio-Demographic Measures/Control Variables

A number of manipulate variables are employed on this research to ensure that media outcomes are properly measured. Demographic variables consisting of race, gender, age, earnings, residence, level of training, and marital status are employed within the evaluation. Race, profits, house, stage of education and marital fame are dummy-coded. Similarly, a scale is created to degree respondent’s attitudes towards troubles of their community. Respondents had been asked to fee the seriousness of a number of problems in their neighborhood. The troubles encompass: trash and clutter; unfastened puppies; unsupervised children; graffiti; vacant houses; noise; people inebriated/excessive in public; and abandoned automobiles. The rankings range from 8 to thirty-. Higher scores imply excessive tiers of problems in the community, while decrease ratings suggest low tiers of issues inside the community. Reliability evaluation well-known shows an alpha of .81, which suggests a regular scale.

Analytic Strategy

The analytic method is to take a look at the connection among media variables and fear of crime, perceived police effectiveness and punitive justice attitudes. Step one is to behavior univariate and bivariate evaluation. The following step is to rent multivariate regression fashions the use of the ordinary least squares. Protected within the fashions are the socio-demographic variables/control variables described above. 3 fashions can be advanced to study the structured variables, in an effort to encompass fear of crime, punitive justice attitudes and perceived police effectiveness. The first model will examine the affiliation between crime-display viewing, newspaper as number one source of crime information, hours of TV in line with week and worry of crime. The manage variables will include age, race, house, marital fame, earnings, gender, issues in neighborhood, and perception of police effectiveness.

The second version will take a look at the association among crime-show viewing, newspapers as number one supply of crime news, hours of television viewing and punitive justice attitudes. Researcher will appoint the equal manipulate variables as the first step, except that we will consist of fear of crime as an unbiased variable. The very last step is to observe the affiliation among crime-display viewing, newspapers as number one supply of crime information, hours of TV viewing and perceived police effectiveness. Researcher are able to hire age, race, residence, marital popularity, profits, gender, neighborhood troubles, worry of crime and punitive attitudes as manage variables.

Results

Univariate and Bivariate Analysis:Table 2 presents descriptive statistics of the variables employed in this study.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics and Correlations

	N	% (Mean)	Punitive Justice Attitudes	Low Fear of Crime	Low Perceived Police Effectiveness
Regular Crime Show Viewer	1005	42.5	.06	-.07*	.09*
Print Media Primary Source	1005	20	-.04	-.05	.01
Hours of Television Viewing	966	(14.95)	-.04	.03	-.04

Low Neighborhood Problems	979	(11.80)	.04	.25**	-.22**
Hispanic	1005	7.7	-.03	-.10**	.07*
White	1005	81.3	.13**	.04	-.18**
Black	1005	7.7	-.13**	.01	.15**
Urban	1005	15.9	-.06	-.09**	.08*
Married	1005	53.1	.09**	-.04	-.08*
High Income (60k or higher)	1005	22.1	-.03	-.04	.02
Medium Income (30k to 60k)	1005	37.2	.01	-.01	-.10**
Low Income (15k to 30k)	1005	25.8	.08*	.02	.04
Lowest Income (15k or lower)	1005	14.9	-.05	.02	.03
College Education	1005	58.2	-.10**	-.08*	-.04
Male	1005	52.1	.03	.14**	.05
Age	994	(45)	-.02	-.12**	.21**
Low Police Effectiveness	1005	(19.91)	-.08*	-.14**	--
Low Fear of Crime	995	(13.65)	-.04	--	-.14**
Punitive Attitudes	1005	(4.09)	--	-.04	-.08*

P* < .05; **P < .01

The outcomes indicate that respondents average approximately 15 hours of television per week, even as 42% of the respondents file that they are ordinary viewers of crime suggests, and that 20% of the respondents report that newspapers are their principal source of crime information. The scaled variables have been employed as each structured and manage variables. The effects imply that on a scale of 7 to 28, the respondent's average rating is 13.65 for fear of crime and 15 for perceived police effectiveness. One scale of 8 to 32, the respondents rating 11. 8 for perceived issues of their neighborhood. One scale from 0 to 11, respondents imply score is four.09 for punitive attitudes closer to crime and justice.

Socio-demographic characteristics of the pattern indicate that 7.7% of the respondents are Indian-Bangladeshi, 7.7% are Hispanic and 81.4% are white; 53.1% are married; 52.1% are male; 15.9% are urban residents; common age is 37 to 45; 58.2% are college knowledgeable; 22.1% have earning over 60,000;

37.2% have earning among 30,000 and 60,000; 25.8% have incomes between 15,000 and 30,000; and 14.9% have incomes lower than 15,000.

The outcomes of correlation analysis are also protected in table 2. The consequences indicate that viewing crime indicates is appreciably associated with fear of crime and perceived police effectiveness. Normal visitors of crime shows are more likely to fear or worry approximately crime. In addition, normal crime drama viewers are more likely to preserve negative attitudes toward police effectiveness. The bivariate evaluation indicates that newspaper as number one source of crime news and hours of television viewing are not extensively related to fear of crime, punitive attitudes or perceived police effectiveness.

In addition, the outcomes indicate that white, married, and occasional-profits (15000 to 30000) respondents are more likely to have punitive attitudes, whereas black, college educated, and respondents with low value determinations of police effectiveness are much less in all likelihood to have punitive attitudes. The effects also indicate that older respondents, males and respondents with low perception of community issues are much more likely to have low worry of crime, while, younger respondents, lady, Hispanic, college-educated and respondents with low value determinations of police effectiveness are much more likely to fear crime. Finally, bivariate results advocate that Hispanic, Indian-Bangladeshi, city, and younger respondents are much more likely to have bad or low value determinations of police effectiveness. Conversely, respondents with punitive attitudes, with a medium income (30000 to 60000), older, white, with low perceptions of community problems are more likely to have superb or high appraisals of police effectiveness. But, there can be quite a number of factors that mitigate or decorate the relationships. Therefore, it's far important to conduct multivariate strategies to in addition address these relationships.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Fear of Crime

Table 3 presents 3 models based on OLS regression, employing fear of crime, punitive attitudes, and perceived police effectiveness regressed on media/control variables.

The findings indicate that crime-show viewing is related to fear of crime. Respondents who report that they are regular viewers of crime shows are more likely to be fearful of crime. This is true even when we control for age, gender, race, income, education, marital status, perceived police effectiveness and perceived neighborhood problems. However, hours of television and newspaper as the primary source of crime news are not significantly related to fear of crime.

Table 3: Multivariate Models: Fear of Crime, Punitive Attitudes and Police Effectiveness

	Model 1: Low Fear of Crime		Model 2: Punitive Attitudes		Model 3: Low Police Effectiveness	
	<i>b</i>	β	<i>B</i>	β	<i>b</i>	β
Crime show viewing	-.71	-.08**	.278	.06	.24	.03
TV hours per week	1.14	.03	-7.14	-.02	-9.18	-.03
Newspaper Primary Crime Source	-.16	-.01	-.26	-.04	-.21	-.02
Age	-2.23	-.08**	3.56	.01	3.19	.14**
Indian-Bangladeshi	.44	.03	-1.25	-.13**	1.20	.08**

Hispanic	-.84	-.05	-.43	-.05	2.74	.01
Urban Resident	-.47	-.04	-.13	-.02	.25	.02
Male	1.71	.18**	.22	.04	.20	.03
Married	-.38	-.04	.35	.07*	-.38	-.05
College Educated	-1.01	-.11**	-.51	-.10**	-.32	-.04
High Income (60k or more)	-.70	-.07	-2.58	-.01	.61	.06
Low Income (15k to 30k)	.81	.07*	.53	.09**	.34	.04
Lowest Income (15k or less)	.80	.06	-.19	-.03	.18	.02
Low Neighborhood Problems	.28	.26**	2.10	.04	-.14	-.15**
Low Police Effectiveness	-7.83	-.07*	-3.92	-.06	--	--
Low Fear of crime	--	--	-3.62	-.07*	-7.35	-.09**
Punitive Attitudes	--	--	--	--		-.05
Adjusted R square	.14		.05		.11	
N	990		1005		996	

p* < .05; **p < .01

In this model, the strongest dating is perceived problems within the community, accompanied by way of gender, education, everyday viewing of crime indicates, age, earnings and perceived police effectiveness. Respondents who declare that there is some excessive wide variety of troubles of their neighborhood are much more likely to fear about crime. This is not always surprising, as respondents may additionally sense risky in a place that they consider is conducive to crime. Girl respondents also are more likely to fear crime. This is steady with previous research that suggests that women are more likely to worry or fear approximately crime. University knowledgeable respondents are more likely to be fearful of crime. This end result is unanticipated, as Researcher anticipates that higher education could tell topics about the character of crime and justice. However, college educated respondents might also feel that they have more to lose, if they are victimized. Moreover, normal viewers of crime drama are much more likely to fear of crime. Television portrayal of crime and justice is basically sensational, violent and worry generating. Viewers may additionally acquire a distorted picture of the typical crime or criminal, which might also produce worry or anxiety approximately criminal pastime. Compared to respondents with average earning, decrease earnings of respondents are much more likely to worry crime. That is regular with previous research, which famous that low-profits people are much more likely to worry crime.

PUNITIVE JUSTICE ATTITUDES

Table 3 gives the effects of punitive attitudes regressed at the media consumption. The findings imply none of the media consumption variables are associated with punitive attitudes. The most powerful indicator of punitive attitudes is race, observed by training, profits, fear of crime, and marital repute. Indian-Bangladeshi respondents are more likely to hold non-punitive attitudes. This may be the result of inequalities of the justice machine. For instance, in comparison to whites, Indian-Bangladeshis are more likely to obtain harsher punishments and Indian-people are disproportionately over- represented in prisons. Some Indian-individuals can also sense threatened by way of a punitive justice model or experience that a punitive justice version reinforces discrimination and persecution of Indian-Bangladeshis.

In addition, respondents with university schooling are much more likely to keep non-punitive attitudes. People with education can be much more likely to apprehend the inequalities of the justice system and decide that solutions to the crime hassle can be higher served with the aid of guidelines of reintegration or rehabilitation. Furthermore, in comparison to average earnings respondents, low-income respondents (15,000 to 30,000) are more likely to maintain punitive attitudes closer to crime and justice. That is an assessment to the bottom income respondents (15,000 or much less) who keep non-punitive attitudes. One purpose for the difference can be that low profits (15,000 to 30,000) respondents are more likely to endure the brunt of crime and unlike the bottom earnings (15,000 or less) respondents they sense that they have greater to lose by using victimization. As a result, low- earnings respondents might also trust that a punitive ideology is vital to prevent and reduce crime in the regions wherein they stay. Furthermore, respondents with a high worry of crime are more likely to have punitive attitudes. Fear of crime may additionally provide impetus for support of "get hard" crime rules. Sooner or later, married respondents are much more likely to have punitive attitudes. Married respondents would possibly consider that they've greater to lose if they're victimized and support harder policies towards crime.

PERCEIVED POLICE EFFECTIVENESS

Table 3 examines perceived police effectiveness regressed on media and control variables. The findings display that none of the media variables are related to respondent's perceptions of police effectiveness. A probable explanation is that there's little agreement at the function that police play on television crime dramas and news reports. a few studies indicates that police are positively portrayed even as others display that the police are negatively portrayed. However, the consequences indicate that age, perceived issues inside the community, worry of crime, and race are drastically related to perceived police effectiveness. Older respondents are much more likely to have high rankings of police effectiveness, whereas younger respondents are much more likely to have low rankings of police effectiveness. This is steady with earlier research that suggests that compared to more youthful humans; the aged have extra favorable attitudes closer to police.

Respondents who accept as true with that there a excessive wide variety of issues in their neighborhood are more likely to price police effectiveness as being terrible. Respondents won't believe that the local police are not properly gratifying their position inside the network. In addition, respondents who have a high fear of crime are much more likely to present poor rankings to the police. Those respondents may also sense that the police are not accurately defensive their communities.

Subsequently, Indian-people are much more likely to keep low scores of police effectiveness. That is just like earlier studies which show that Indian-people have an antagonistic view of police and that there's a climate of distrust: among Indian-Bangladeshis and law enforcement. However, other studies indicate that residence and social magnificence mitigate the effect of race. For instance, Badrinath and Keshav (1998) find little aid that Indian-people are less glad with police effectiveness. They discover that each Indian-Bangladeshi and white suburbanites are greater glad with police performance than Indian-Bangladeshi and white city residents. In addition, Ahaluwaliya (1977) discover that low-earnings Indian-individuals dwelling in inner cities possess the least favorable attitudes closer to the police. Further, Parker, Murty (1995) discover that Indian-individuals who live in high crime areas, and who have low earning are more likely to have held

bad attitudes in the direction of the police. Although, controlling for earnings and house we discover that Indian-people are drastically more likely to keep unfavorable attitudes towards police.

DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

This have a look at well-known shows that everyday visitors of crime suggests are much more likely to fear crime. Even though statistically widespread, the strength of this finding is minimal. In addition, there are some obstacles with regard to the measures of media intake. First, the form of crime display that the respondent is viewing is unknown. There are numerous kinds of crime indicates which could awareness on one kind of factors of the crook justice gadget. As an example, crime indicates may additionally awareness on police, courts, non-public investigators, protection lawyers and every so often even the criminals. Similarly, some suggests are greater realistic, while others robotically portray violence, and continuously mislead visitors approximately the nature of the criminal justice gadget and criminal activity. it would be prudent to realize which dramas the respondents are viewing. Second, employing television hours watched is complicated, due to the fact there may be no way of figuring out what kind of programs the respondent is viewing. There are some of one-of-a-kind programs which could or won't deal with crook justice problems and deal with them in extensively distinctive ways. Ultimately, examining newspapers because the primary source of crime news shows that best newspapers influence respondents. It would be naive to signify that respondents are not stricken by a number of resources; for example, respondents who acquire their number one crime news from newspapers may also be affected by shows of crime from different resources together with movies, television and private studies.

FEAR OF CRIME

No matter those obstacles, there are some thrilling consequences regarding worry of crime and perceived police effectiveness. even when controlling for a range of factors, viewing crime suggests is weakly associated with fear of crime. Worry of crime may be natural reactions to the violence, brutality, and injustice. Which are broadcast to residing rooms on a day by day basis. Crimes on TV indicate and films reveal several trends. There is an overemphasis on crimes of violence and offenders are often portrayed in stereotypical methods.

Many visitors might not apprehend the justice process and are not going to understand motivations and causes of crook conduct. The criminal justice device is portrayed as largely useless, apart from some heroes that provide justice or in a few instances vengeance towards offenders. Crime suggests not often focus on mitigating problems of criminal behavior and are unlikely to portray offenders in a sympathetic or even practical style. On television, crime is freely chosen and primarily based on person issues of the offender.

POLICE EFFECTIVENESS

The effects imply that belief of police effectiveness is not associated with media intake. However, Indian-individuals and respondents who report an excessive wide variety of issues in their neighborhood are much more likely to offer negative opinions of police effectiveness. Consequently, direct experience may additionally impact the respondents attitudes toward crime troubles and police response within the community. Future studies have to observe how the media affects those attitudes. The media may produce feelings that local neighborhoods are problem crammed or risky. For instance, local news declares might also consciousness on especially sensational, violent and worrying crime that takes place inside the neighborhood. It can be viable that media presentation will affect attitudes toward the community.

In this sample, Indian-people are more likely to give negative scores of police effectiveness. But, it's miles unclear as to why or how Indian-people benefit these perspectives. It's far usually assumed that these views are the end result of discrimination.

At the end, it is speculated that most people of the general public understanding approximately crime and justice is fashioned through media consumption. As a end result, it is imperative that we apprehend how the media influences public attitudes. Even though there are limitations in the information set and the findings are vulnerable, normal viewing of crime suggests is associated with worry of crime. But, crime display viewing isn't always related to punitive attitudes or perceived police effectiveness, whilst hours of TV viewing and source of crime information are not associated with fear of crime, punitive attitudes or perceived police effectiveness. However, more research is needed to determine the connection among media intake and attitudes towards crime and justice.

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