Title page

Police brutality

Can we change police brutality? If so, how?

The paper stresses on identifying ways of changing police brutality. It is important to determine solutions that could change the brutal attitudes of police towards citizens and African-Americans. This demands social within the society and reforms that would eliminate aggressive police reactions. Brutal conduct of police officers with citizens has detrimental impacts on their personality. Black Americans are more likely to experience police brutality that exhibits discrimination. Racial bias is the central factor that encourages officers to adopt harsh behaviors against blacks (Renita & Wyatt-Nichol, 2016). irrespective of historical movements and protests of blacks for equal rights they still continue to face police brutality.

Police reform is a prominent strategy that can eliminate their violent attitudes. The first solution that can change such behaviors includes decriminalization. This policy suggests that it was inappropriate to criminalize everything. It claims that around 1,000 crimes have been introduced in California state since the last 25 years and the Michigan state has identified 3,102 crimes. Crimes include innocuous activities that may include drinking, public panhandling, spitting and going to parks after hours. This provides increased opportunities for police encounters with the citizens. The justice system must de-prioritize crimes and ignore low-level offences (Renita & Wyatt-Nichol, 2016). Decriminalization will stop police from engaging in unnecessary searches or stops. It will lessen the fear of being caught by the police. By adding more crimes the police will get more chances for targeting innocent citizens and suspect everyone. The state can stop police officers from using poor citizens from increasing city budgets. This states that the police is capturing many poor who have committed ticket violation. This makes them spend time in jails for not paying tickets. This encourages police to target more citizens and they get the opportunity for using brutality.

Racial profiling is another factor that increases the likelihood of police brutality. The argument claims that police is inclined to target black citizens more compared to the whites. This is due to the prevalence of racial bias. They associate African-Americans with crimes. Facts reveal that police search more black people than whites. Police relate blacks with crimes like theft, drugs and guns. Many immigrants are detained just for wandering on the streets at night (Ellawala, 2016). This reflects the need for removing racial profiling. The state can implement strict policy measures that will make it mandatory for the police to perform reasonable searches. They can be punished or fined for making unnecessary searches or stops.

Denying the right to shoot unarmed citizen will also lessen police brutality. The American police shoot many black citizens on streets who are unarmed. This reflects the influence of racial profiling. The solution suggests the adoption of strict policy measures that restrict police from using such force on unarmed citizens. Some measures include punishing them, imposing penalties or fines and termination from service. The burden of this shooting falls on the young blacks males. The evidence states that everyday police kills at least three black men. More than 1000 black Americans are killed in police shootings (Swaine & McCrarthy, 2017).

The measures for overcoming police brutality also suggests the need for making data more reliable and free from errors. irrespective of the news coverage and number of incidents reported on the new official database of justice system include low cases of mass shootings. The police are not bound to present the information of killings to the court that also increase the likelihood of shootings. They only share the information on killings that removes the fear of wrong shootings. The solution suggests that the states must implement strict orders that restrict police form avoiding shootings of unarmed citizens. Such a strategy will reduce the probability of police encounters with innocent civilians (Swaine & McCrarthy, 2017). The maintenance of reliable data will minimize the possibilities of unnecessary killings.

Police brutality is also apparent in juvenile systems that undermine the opportunities of personality transformation. Police treat black juveniles more brutally that have detrimental impacts on their personalities. They are also victims of physical violence and assaults (Burt, Simons, & Gibbonsc, 2012). The prevalence of discriminatory attitudes in juvenile jails depicts the need for providing adequate protection to the kids. Another reason for police brutality is an increased turnover of black offenders in jails. Most of the blacks are kept in jails for non-violent offences but racist attitudes of police promote negative feelings of hatred and aggression. Police brutality can be removed by restricting officers from using force on juveniles. strict policy measures include imposing penalty or termination from the job.

Police brutality is also common in investigation and interrogation procedures. The solution suggests using videotape during interrogations. This will prevent police from using force or adopting brutal attitude with the offenders (Obasogie & Newman, 2017). Giving access control to the prosecutor or senior officer will eliminate the possibilities of misuse. The reliability will be proved by identifying minutes and recording feedback from offenders.

The analysis of the current police behavior and policing depicts that they use brutal treatment against black Americans. Racial bias is the central factor that encourages officers to adopt harsh behaviors against blacks. The common measures that will eliminate police brutality include decriminalization, strict penalties for unnecessary searches or stops, termination from job and imprisonment for shooting unarmed citizens and video evidence during investigations.

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