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**Racial Injustice in the Legal System**

A talk about the legal system and race is irrelevant without looking at how slave period and its eradication played into the connections. According to research, this connection between those two aspects was used majorly in the South by those objected to find better ways to manage the African Americans once they attained "freedom" from slave suppression. Regarding the movements from the blacks, other forms of manipulation are constantly developed once older ones become socially unacknowledged, and it was no distinct in the after-slavery from the Southern part. Some forms like the "Black Codes" significantly punished being African-American by making particular things illegal only for African Americans. These include breach of job contracts, insulting acts or gestures, vagrancy, the possession of firearms, and absence from work.

These behaviors were undoubtedly common when making these regulations open to explanation and easy manipulation, implying that African Americans became easily punished and targeted (Taxman, pg-64). Therefore, once acceptable slavery was no more, the Southern part developed a criminal justice system based on criminalizing African Americans to ensure continued suppression. Therefore, that suppression of these African American “criminals” would usually bring about their forced labor. Research results have pointed out the similarities between early imprisonment and slavery, noting down the routine, the subordinate, isolating, and coercive nature of both. Once being an African American was more or less lawfully punished in the South, the act went far as forced labor of African Americans was lawfully accepted as punishment for their criminal acts.

The 13th Amendment, while eradicating slavery, initiated forced labor as a legal form of punishment for individuals found guilty of criminal behavior (Haug). Therefore, many African Americans from the South went to being "criminals" from slaves whose freedom was quickly and lawfully denied by the same government policy supposed to have safeguarded that freedom. Consequently, the number of imprisoned Africans hiked, and so did the famous notion of black criminality. Thus, racial injustice in the Legal System has started.

Even up to date, racial injustice in the legal system has been the leading cause of high numbers of imprisonment amongst the black community (Petersilia). Within the US, the census once reported that the black community makes up to eighteen percent of the population, with a third of the individuals making up the imprisoned population in the United States. The disparity in those statistics denoted the existing situation plaguing the country (Racism and Human Rights). For instance, Blatant racial profiling situations that have got media attention are a factual statement of the broken policy enforcement system from coast to coast. Even under the most complicated national punishment statutes, race plays a significant role in identifying who shall live or die. This is regarding the death penalty.

The disproportionate arrest and imprisonment of minorities, without doubt, undermined and weakened the African American community, neighborhood, and family. Racial injustice in the legal system is present when the portion of the ethnic or racial group within the system's control is higher than the portion of such groups in the common population (Crutchfield, pg-925). The factors of this racial injustice are different. They can include different stages of criminal practices, law enforcement emphasis on certain societies, legislative regulations, and/or choice initiation by legal professionals who practice-wide discretion in the justice procedure at one or more levels in the system. Many professionals attribute the incarceration growth to the challenging "war on drugs" regulations.

Racial profiling, as discussed above, is another form of discrimination against minorities that became broadly utilized during the 1990s. Ethnicity and race became the justifiable cause of uncertainty which brought about the social notion of "Driving While Black." The evidence of segregation practices by police under the guise of "profiling" is still there. Black people have faced many incidents where police have stopped them and searched their vehicles in the name of criminalizing them at any chance possible.

One of the strategies the states can initiate to minimize racial disparities in Criminal justice includes educating the public on establishing approaches to mitigate this disparity (NAP). This will include working with community members to launch public education initiatives on race and criminal justice. These campaigns should describe what the law enforcement department is doing to reduce racial tensions. This will be an approach to heighten awareness of the world and the American people by increasing transparency. Another approach is the government should focus on arresting and detention policies (SENTENCINGPROJECT). Provided the research that race/ethnicity is potentially connected to court choices made at the front end of the legal system, approaches targeted at minimizing the probability of detention and arrest, especially from referral sources to the juvenile justice system, provide a better and promising strategy minimize racial injustice.

Reaching consent with the justice system regarding the significance of the early release decision is another most vital step a jurisdiction can make to minimize racial injustice. Also, the justice system should establish and monitor guidelines (The Sentencing Project). This will include collaborating with other agencies to establish effective strategies to minimize crime. This will be through identifying neighborhoods that are connected with higher cases. Alongside the agencies, they should oppose regulations that draw more minorities into the system without a compelling public safety rationale. Last but not least, the government should acknowledge and support diversity in the legal profession. This will include recruiting lawyers who will focus their careers on racial injustice in the legal system. In summary, this disparity issue should be addressed to make life better for the minorities.

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