**Black Lives Matter Movement**

BLM has been more of a human rights movement instead of a civil rights movement. Its aim has been less regarding changing particular laws and more concerned with fighting for a fundamental reordering of the community where black lives are free from dehumanization (Orejuela & Shonekan, 2018). However, the movement has not to change Student in any way; racism is still there, police brutality, blacks killing, and unfair arrest are still witnessed.

According to Alexander, the "more things tend to change the more they remain the same." In every generation, fresh methods have been employed to achieve similar objectives shared by our founding fathers (Alexander, 2020). As much as the Black Lives Matter Movement is fighting the equality and human rights of the people of color, they have been deemed significant to creating the original union. More than a hundred years later, the United States is still not democratic. It has been recorded that a huge percentage of blacks in America are legally denied their right to vote today, just as it has been throughout the entire history.

Alexander claims that blacks have been convicted for crimes they were only suspect to commit, and upon release, they continue to be victims of criminal justice (Alexander, 2020). They cannot get employment in any company, housing, access education, jury services, and public benefits since they had committed a felony. Why should they be subjected to such oppression and be left to suffer even after being set free? She states that as a criminal, one has additional rights and minimal respect than a black individual staying in Alabama at the pinnacle of Jim Crow.

In this epoch of colorblindness, it’s no longer socially acceptable to explicitly use race to justify exclusion, social contempt, and discrimination. For the longest time, people have relied on race; they use criminal justice to label blacks as "criminals" In the recent event where George Fyod was brutally killed by police even being unarmed just because he was black demonstrated how America is far from treating all people equally despite their race.

Drug businesses have been associated with blacks and are the main target in fighting the drug trade, while the main cartels are the whites. Alexander sympathizes that the American cells are filled with the blacks convicted for engaging in the drug business (Alexander, 2020). Their properties have been ceased, and can’t even have access to their money. Criminal justice has continued to issue the police with a search warrant on these blacks. Such acts have continued to increase the drug business since the police benefit from this at the expense of blacks' lives. Alexander states that the police and criminal justice consolidate the blacks’ properties, cars and houses, and pocket almost everything. Therefore, they will incriminate many blacks as possible for them to acquire more money. Hence, the security agencies are fighting the wrong people just because they bear a color associated with crime.

She further explains how African American women grow surrounded by an ideology that they will end up in prison because they are blacks. Therefore, every day they are afraid of being arrested or found on the wrong side of the law (Alexander, 2020). On every occasion, the blacks are searched a thousand times and asked endless questions while the whites’ are treated with respect.

**Conclusion**

Even with the BLM, the laws and criminal justice have continued to undermine the blacks. In the United States, blacks live does not matter; it is survival for fittest. Despite the unprecedented levels of incarceration in the blacks’ community the civil rights society is oddly quite. United States has a long way to go as far as blacks' lives are concerned. Restrictions such as accessing employment, good housing, jury services, and public benefits after release should be brought to an end, as Alexander advocated.

**References**

Alexander, M. (2020). *The new Jim Crow: Mass incarceration in the age of colorblindness*.

Orejuela, F., & Shonekan, S. (2018). *Black Lives Matter and Music: Protest, Intervention, reflection*. Indiana University Press.