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Police Officers in Emergencies

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Police Officers in Emergencies

There are many reasons why a police officer must deal with an emergency before sealing the crime scene and collecting evidence. For example, the offense may still be ongoing, and it is the policeman's responsibility to stop it before someone else is harmed. According to Sutton et al. (2016), ending a crime is a far more essential and practical objective than gathering evidence when the crime is still happening. In addition, an officer may be called upon to provide immediate medical assistance to someone in distress. Somebody might be hemorrhaging on the pavement, but it would be unethical for an officer to overlook the individual to obtain evidence. The officer may be prosecuted for failure to conduct their duty. As a result, because humans are fashioned in God's image (Bible Gateway, n.d, Genesis 1:27), they must come first if urgent care is needed.

The location of the "hot" call and the timing of the day when the officer responds to the dispatch are two of the most important criteria that a law enforcement officer must examine. These are crucial considerations since a location is sometimes renowned for being unfriendly to officers, and the police might have to call for assistance if the situation worsens. In addition to that, the officer must also think of the time of day the call is made because officers may be more strained at night, especially if people are under the influence of drugs or alcohol (Vidal & Kirchmaier, 2018). As a result, when attending to a "hot" call, these are two of the essential elements to consider.

Another thing to think about is the officer's general strategy for dealing with the situation. Officers construct a course of action depending on type of crime and its location while heading to the area. As per Buvik (2016), this is significant because police officers are confronted with circumstances requiring them to make personal choices. They have a great deal of freedom in

deciding how to carry out their tasks. A police officer must devise a strategy before arriving at the crime scene, even if that plan does not work out. In other terms, to adequately address the issue, the officer must analyze all of the aspects that they are aware of and prepare accordingly.

To sum it up, evaluating all of the details about the known occurrence and devising a plan before arriving on the site was the most critical component in my judgment call. This is the most crucial aspect because severe calamities might occur without a strategy. Others may be injured, and the genuine offender can escape. "Where there is no vision, the people perish." says the Scripture (Bible Gateway, n.d, Proverbs 29:18). Making plans based on existing facts, in my opinion, is the most crucial component.

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