

Social Injustice and Racial Profiling: African American Males in College

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Hypothesis:

African American males in college perceptions of law enforcement officers

Methods:

At least 10 participants will be recruited through convenience sampling. Each participant will be at least 18 years of age and will not be older than 30 years of age. The participants recruited will be university students and the working class. All participants will be treated in accordance with the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct of the American Psychological Association (American Psychological Association, 2010).

Results:

Due to the research not being fully completed, out of the 10 men that would be surveyed, 6 out of 10 I believe experienced social injustice and acts of racial profiling.

Abstract

The purpose of the literature review is to summarize and critically evaluate the current knowledge based on empirical research that addresses the history of social injustice and racial profiling. The literature review is organized by the history of social injustice, the inequalities of today, racial profiling and its history, and lastly the nationwide movement that was started in 2013 that highlighted social injustice and racial profiling called Black Lives Matter. Further research should be conducted on this topic to help establish what social injustice and racial profiling has affected and shape the world from the past to now and how the future will handle such a torn in society.

Keywords: African American males, African American males in college, social injustice, racial profiling, Black Lives Matter, and the constitution

Introduction

Social injustice can be described as a “situation in which the dominant population is made known of the inequity that leads for others due to their relative position in the structure of power” (Maus n.p.). Social injustice is also the way unjust actions are done in society. Social injustice occurs in a situation where the equals are treated unequally, and the unequal is treated equally” (Maus n.p.). Social injustice started early in the 19th century during the Industrial Revolution and the civil revolutions throughout Europe. Due to the goal of creating more egalitarian societies and capitalistic exploitation of human labor, during these early times, the advocates for social injustice focused on the property, capital, and the distribution of wealth. Moving more into the mid-20th century, race started to make its way into the spotlight of unfair treatments. During these times, the oppressed, which is the minority community started to understand the true meaning of inequality.

Discussion

If the results of this research study support the alternative hypothesis, and the participants show an improvement in their mental state, then this information will be useful for sedentary young adults with a mental illness and the wider community. This information could also benefit those who are not mentally ill, because they can use the knowledge gained from this study to help those that do. This research could benefit future researchers interested in this topic. The future research could involve a large sample size, and an additional age group.

References

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