Discussion

[Name of the Writer]

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1. The term “privilege” refers to the special rights, immunity or advantage available to a particular person or a group of people. If the strata of society is considered, the privileges refer to the special right for the extraordinary facilities that are easily available to one class but the other class suffers from an extreme dearth of it.
2. There is a very common assumption that people of color have a completely different life that has been structured entirely differently from that of the white people. This discrimination has structurally been done on the basis of racial grounds. It means that both white and black people are not given equal opportunities whether in the field of education or employment.
3. It is extremely important to look at the “racial beliefs” of the white experience as this thinking creates a big difference in the classes of society. The term “whiteness” has a very deep-rooted effect on society and the economy. It creates a feeling of superiority complex and develops a psyche that a specific race is better than some other race, only on the basis of skin color or race.
4. Multiple theories have been developed to date, to explain the concept of racism but the most appropriate one has been found out to be Race-Conflict Approach (Hogg, 2016). Race-Conflict theory or approach is basically a macro-level analysis of the society and the classes living in it. One of the most famous conflict theories, Social conflict theory was presented by Karl Marx.
5. In a society where discrimination is common and there are huge differences between the different financial classes of the society, the exploitation of the lower class is a very prevalent factor. The knowledge produced by the members of the lower class or the oppressed class is always denied and ignored by the members of the higher class. The basic reason behind this attitude is the highly prevailing superiority complex among the members of that class.

**References**

Hogg, M. A. (2016). Social identity theory. *Understanding peace and conflict through social identity theory* (pp. 3-17). Springer, Cham.