Essay: White Privilege versus Gender Privilege

Maria Alfy

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This essay is based on the conceptualizing ways that prevailed in developing the oppression system. Then clearly identifies the invisible racial privilege through implementing theoretical and political strategies[[1]](#footnote-1).

Privilege is usually in the form of myriads, which include gender, fitness, wealth, educational attainment, and race. Some of the middle-class white people believe that they are universally generalizable. Though they have inherited advantage[[2]](#footnote-2) people who are different from the normal are always realized that they are different, whether through street harassment on women. Also, people with foreign names have more pressure while seeking jobs. Racism is regarded as the act of individual meanness, which is not invisible but confirms dominance on any other group. As the male denies their privilege on women buy regarding it as a taboo and thinking in an unacknowledged way. As in our societies, the hierarchies are linked, so the white privilege phenomena are also protected and denied. It is realized to white people that being white put others at a disadvantage while white is privileged. The white privilege came as an invisible unearned advantages package which is cashed every day. It is an invisible weightless package with special provisions such as passport, maps, visas, blank checks, and clothes. It is said that males have unacknowledged privilege, but it is also reported that color women found white women as oppressive.

White privilege is a fugitive and elusive subject, and there is huge pressure on its avoidance, which makes this world un-free having opportunities for particular people irrespective of their capabilities. Being white opens the door of opportunities; a person can easily acquire education. The whole social system works for them; they are fearless in doing anything and can criticize any issue.

Such as cancer, racism or white supremacy is also considered as a social illness. The supremacy of white put race as a filter by which they observe the world. Ignoring the white privilege gave them a social advantage on others. Race and sex discrimination are identified both explicitly and implicitly. Whenever race and sexism are compared, the race's importance is marginalized, by which the race plays its role in color people's lives. For instance, it is usually comprehended that all the females are white, and all the males are Afro-American[[3]](#footnote-3).

For the identification of privileged identities, it is required to perform self-exploration as well as the ability which promotes equity. Several social identities are regarded as a significant individual aspect. To work well in a democratic and diverse environment it is required to understand how these identities affect the individual social life[[4]](#footnote-4). Politics can play the best role in reducing the oppression system. They must act urgently and handle the global situation[[5]](#footnote-5). The place where we reside, if not determine their normative commitment everyone is considered privileged as well as hyper oppressed at the same time. The distinctions are creating spaces to engage the theories into actions. It is politically crucial to make a subjective transformation in individual lives. It is also required to focus on the group identities which are oppressed in society as they face obstacles in different circumstances[[6]](#footnote-6).

Privilege can identify when individuals interact with others and made discussions on the systematic inequity of society. Every person should be honest and aware of their perspective[[7]](#footnote-7). I believe that race and gender plays a vital role in providing unearned benefits such as white people are regarded more employment opportunities so, as male.

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1. Carastathis, “The Invisibility of Privilege.” [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Smith, “‘Privilege Is Invisible to Those Who Have It.’” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Grillo and Wildman, “Obscuring the Importance of Race.” [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Diversity, “Helping Students Explore Their Privileged Identities.” [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. “Herd Invisibility: The Psychology of Racial Privilege - L. Taylor Phillips, Brian S. Lowery, 2018.” [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. “Diversity Workshop.” [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. , “Understanding Race and Privilege.” [↑](#footnote-ref-7)