

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Women's Oppression**

Oppression is a relationship where one group is exploited or deprived while another one is granted privileges, as the power imbalance leads to an ability of one group to secure and maintain its advantages of the other group's disadvantages. In the patriarchal society, the women's economic, political and social endurance is a privilege for men. The exploitation of poor and labor class is a prerogative to the wealthy. While the oppression towards a certain racial group can be seen as an advantage for the White (Glasberg & Shannon, 2010, pp. 1-2).

It is complicated to ensure that women are oppressed because they are oppressed in different ways. For example, White women are difficult to be seen as oppressed since they are considered as privileged while Indian or Black women and men are generally oppressed more than any other group in the U.S history. Therefore, the idea of oppression itself needs to be clarified. The oppression involves injustice and wrongdoing, and the oppressors are aware that they are treating someone unjustly and harmfully. However, even though one is a member of a privileged group, they do not have to be labeled as an oppressor (Corlett, 2010, pp. 3-6).

Patricia Hill Collins in "Toward a New Vision: Race, Class and Gender as Categories of Analysis and Connection" claims that when there is an oppressed group, there must be the oppressor. Oppression gives opportunities to the dominant group to enjoy and take advantages of the oppressed groups. However,