

TRANSNATIONAL FEMINIST STUDY OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN *BRICK LANE*

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the postmodern debut novel *Brick Lane* by Monica Ali. Under the qualitative approach a collection of relevant literature review is explained and then the novel is analyzed on the basis of interpretation. Furthermore, the focal point is the question of discrimination and oppression, as these issues are related to racism. The life of immigrant women is brought out as a significant change that helps immigrant women to construct identity. Clash of culture, racism, ethnicity, religious differences and gender discriminations are the real disorders of globalization that flash out as epidemics. The protagonist oscillates between the Eastern cultural and racial perspective and more advanced and globalized atmosphere in London. Finally, the protagonist set aside her religious, racial, cultural and postcolonial identity and welcomes transnational identity. Monica Ali having herself a transnational identity significantly explores and presents the difference between a developing east and the developed western culture. The study extracted out the racial prejudices among immigrants that burst out from religion, culture, color, class and postcolonial background in the multicultural city- London under the theory of Chandra Talpade Mohanty. It also intends to suggest an intergenerational platform for the conversation of feminist scholar-activists from around the world.

Key Words: Immigrant females, Transnational Feminism, Racism.

Introduction

This study highlights the sufferings of immigrant women in Monica Ali novel *Brick Lane*. It is about the representation of non-western women living abroad, in a text by a British writer Monica Ali. Since the writer is of the Asian background, she explains "Muslim" female characters allow for a more detailed view of the various experiences of migrant 'ordinary' women who find themselves ten times more displaced as Muslim Women, especially

their experience with racism abroad. In her work we find the powerful role of the immigrant female characters that fight with their racist experiences. This study seeks to read the novel as offering alternative forms of knowledge of Muslim women's racist' experiences. *Brick Lane* text is analyzed in the light of Mohanty views about feminism. This is an attempt to uncover the racial discrimination and its different impacts related to cultural, ethnic, social, economic, and gender issues on immigrant women.

Transnational feminism throws light on the differences among women across the world. Transnational feminists are confident to say that although globalization affects every individual yet multi-geographical and different social backgrounds have diverging impact on different women. Transnational feminists are vibrant to state though the aspects of globalization benefit some women yet others can be burdened by them. Transnational feminism deals with the issues of racism as it has its connection with inter countries relationships, histories and migration. Racism is a belief that deals with the superiority and inferiority of a particular race. A great number of immigrants face racial discrimination; especially immigrant women are affected badly by racism. Monica Ali is an Asian-born British writer and novelist. In her maiden novel *Brick Lane*, her groan for Eastern women, especially for immigrant women can be heard vigorously. Her novel deals with the issues of fate, political paranoia, early childhood marriage, racism, cultural, ethnic, gender discrimination, socioeconomic injustice, elopement, postcolonial identity, post 9/11 circumstances, imperialism, alienation and immigration.

The present research on Monica's Ali *Brick Lane* has been carried out in the light of Transnational Feminism. Especially the views of Chandra Talpade Mohanty have been consulted. She was born at Mumbai in 1955. She is a specialist in postcolonial studies. She is transnational feminist theorist graduated from the University of Delhi. She has worked as the chairman women's studies department. She worked as a professor of Women's and Gender Studies.

She is famous in the world for her famous essay, "Under Western Eyes: Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourses". In this essay, Mohanty discusses the political aspects of Western feminism in its fake construction of the category of the "Third World woman" as a dominant group. She explains that Western theories of feminism have split the world into two types of feminists, but the oppression is totally based on the racism results in different issues like color, religion, geography, history, and social set up discriminations.

Chandra Mohanty Talpade works on progressive and radical feminist ideas that privilege the strong connections between theory, activism, policy making and other forms of social action. It works on activists and scholars whose explorations highlight the inextricable weaves of knowledge and power, theory and practice. She works on racist aspects of feminism. Her series is especially interested in interdisciplinary writing that considers the ways in which historical and contemporary forms of colonization, occupation, and imperialism compel critical and imaginative frameworks for political resistance and progressive social change with respect to racism with females from third world countries. It works to lift up feminist work that is grounded in situated understandings of colonization and colonialism, empires and imperialism and explores how these shape our experiences and understandings of racist, nationalist, communitarian, and state violence. Her work seeks exemplary feminist writing that engages cultural meaning, survival and resistance in critical and plural ways. Literature in the series includes writing that

is both rigorous and accessible to multiple audiences.

Transnational feminist practice is involved in activist movements across the globe that work together to understand the role of gender, the state, race, class, and sexuality in critiquing and resisting structures of patriarchal and capitalist power. It is attentive to feminism as both a laboratory formation and a practice that has been oppressed by and sometimes been complicit with colonialism, racism, and imperialism. As such, it resists utopian ideas about "global sisterhood" while simultaneously working to lay the groundwork for more productive and equitable social relations among women across borders and cultural contexts.

Western feminists believe that all issues related to patriarchal attitude and gender discrimination are worldwide. Global feminists have developed the concept of "global sisterhood" as they have common challenges and experiences and they do not have faith in diversities related to national, racial, generic, sexual, and class issues. On the other hand, contemporary transnational feminism addresses specific international feminist issues. (Parpart, *Patricia and Barritea*).

Literature Review:

This chapter discusses past researches done on Monica Ali's *Brick Lane*. The connotations, the background of the situation, the writer's cultural and religious background and the descriptions given by the characters are used as parameters to extract out the essence with the help of Transnational Feministic Theory.

Transnational Feminism:

Transnational Feminism in Question' differentiates between global feminism and transnational feminism. He discusses about transnational feminism concept and its practical aspects. It is based on points taken from globalization theory and states that the older ideas of global sisterhood are contrary to the theory of transnational feminism. To know the practical aspect of transnational feminisms, this theory focuses on women's rights as a human rights movement. His work proposes that despite transnational feminisms explain themselves in a new way and see themselves as bound to intersectional study and feminine politics, there are a lot of differences among the written and practice. It works on feminist movements across the world. It works for women, s rights and made them fights for their due rights in the post-colonial era. (Nadkarni)

According to Reilly, the transnational feminism has produced literature that brings a different analysis and a nontraditional politics that were not possible within the old setup of global sisterhood. But the history of transnational feminism starts with feminist solidarities (Mendoza 295)

The efforts by feminist philosophies mean to decrease the difference between theory and practice has developed contemporary trends for the formation of the different ideas of keeping women at their desired point. In the background of the above discussion transnational feminist community of activists can find a valuable solution to the political problems of the immigrant females'. The political ideas

about the rights of immigrant females from this platform have been applied. These achievements of the transnational feminism network have found a change feminist theory and changing of classical theory. New feminist theories intend to bring awareness about the definition of sex-based differences and opens discussion to the presence of universal ideas about feminism. Inquiring the historical origin of the gender equality model, it turns down the difference between humans. (Pesole and Haber)

The phases of Feminism:

‘Global Feminism’ delineates the evolution of transnational feminism. They assert that the consensus about women rights has been tried to develop within and outside transnational women groups. Various international treaties and agreements including 1979 Convention, the 1995 United Nations Beijing platform for action, Resolution on the women participation in peace building were arranged for the welfare of women across the world. In this consensus development, every group tried to cooperate and work to reach on one-point agenda without the discrimination of non-Western and Western countries. Today, it is very difficult to develop a consensus due to the polarization around issues like abortion, trafficking in women, lesbian rights and sex work. (Ferre and Tripp 55)

The Vatican and Islamic countries is also a hurdle to create consensus on various women issues. Global Gag Rule’ which seized funds was implemented by President Bush; this also created a hurdle to support women across the world. In the Post-Beijing conference period, America was indifferent to releasing funds for the welfare of women.

Unlike the USA, European countries worked on the Beijing agenda. This all shows that in what way local women organization responded to the national, political, economic and cultural trends. It also shows how they were influenced by the global movements and how they influenced them. So, it can be grasped that consensus was not developed due to the differences in cultural, religious, economic and geographical issues among the countries. In recent years, there is a shift in momentum as non-Western countries are more active than the Western countries. (Cherif)

First Phase of Transnational Feminism (1880-1930):

During that period many women organizations worked on the issues of suffrage, peace, temperance, equal opportunities for education, and labor legislation. In 1868 the first transnational women organization was formed with the name of ‘the Association International des Femmes’ in Geneva to deal with issues like suffrage and secular education. New women organizations were formed for the welfare of women across the world and to deal with the variety of issues due to the global mobilization of women. In 1880, the suffrage movement in Japan emerged as a reaction against the domestic popular rights movement. In 1900 the suffrage movement started in China as a reaction against the Qing movement that demanded political rights for women. (Rupp and Taylor 2)

New Zealand and Australia were the first colonized countries that gave women the right to vote. After World War second various countries gave the right to vote for women. Finland in Europe, Senegal in

Africa, Sri Lanka in Asia and Canada in North America were the first countries in their respective continents that gave the right to vote to their women. After the acquisition of suffrage transnational influences were growing stronger. In Europe and North America momentum took place after the local women movement for their rights in these countries. Pan American Congresses of women were held in 1910 onward.

In the 1920s, in Japan, the suffrage movement was launched for legislation women's rights as it had been in the United States. Some women movements were religious in nature as Mother's Union in Britain.

Pan American Association the Advancement of Women (PAAAW) established in 1922 to promote education, poverty rights and peace in America .PAAAW was dissolved and it was replaced by Inter American Commission of Women (IACW) that was formed in 1928 Havana. It focused on women's political and civil rights and worked on the legal position of females. (Husman 03)

According to David Transnational activism was formed by the struggle of some Western women who worked for the women of colonial states. They raised the voice for their education, health, legal status and political representation. Their efforts were appreciated by the local communities as well and they also worked for the rights of women. (Naples and Desai 83)

Second Phase of Transnational Feminism (1945-1975):

Fanon ,International gender-based mobilization flourished after Second World War women were active not only to resist

colonialism but also to secure independence for their countries. Organizations became more international in scope rather than remain only European and North American. Many new organizations came on the scene apart from western movements. African independent movement emerged from their own independence and they established their own philosophy, rules and regulations. UN Commission on Women status was formed in the year 1945, after the World War Second. It became a pivotal point for the voice of women for their rights across the world. During 1950s, in Latin American countries many women organizations, were formed and emerged and became more active and were internationally engaged. In CSW the presentation is from all over the world, it deals not only with the global demographic changes and changes in the UN structure that was due to the result of independence but also changes the geographical and political issues that has taken birth from additions within transnational women's movement internationally. Efforts to stop female genital cutting in Kenya in 1950 further strengthened and gave a fresh look to the movement. In colonial countries, the women were divided into groups as some were in favor of imperialism and some were against it. Some western organizations also supported the colonized women as well as for the Third World women for their right. (Nicholls)

Third Phase of Transnational Feminism (1985- to present):

In the first two waves the influences were from the global South, but the South now begins to challenge the North by forming the

international agenda. This is the major expansion of transnational mobilization. The conflicts of the North-South came out of the boxes during the UN conferences. These conflicts were based on that Northern women emphasis was on the relation between men and women. A manifesto was presented by Gloria Steinem without any assistance from the south which seemed to the third world women as cultural imperialism. The south women were focusing on global inequality, imperialism and other political concerns. DAWN formed 1984 in the Caribbean, Latin America and South Asian organizations stressed for developmental strategies. In UNIFEM (United Nations Fund for Women) these concerns became an integral part which supported women's involvement in mainstream developmental programs. DAWN, UNIFEM and WILDAE (Women in Law and Development in Africa) became the center of gravity in global women mobilization. These organizations along with North claimed a key role in transnational women's movements. (Basu, Amrita 1996)

Shifting Momentum:

North-South tensions over agenda were dissolved during UN Nairobi conference. In this conference, more than 60 per cent participants from South and now the shift was from North to South. Violence against women became the cause of forming transnational networks in 1974. In the 1990s the violence against women appeared as a major issue (Keck and Sikkink 1998, 166). Issues like trafficking of women were raised by global networks and the regional groups build in Asia, Latin America and

more than this. Brutality against women was expanded from domestic violence, rape, violence caused by economic deprivation, war, political and political issues were discussed in the UN conference at Nairobi. (Ferree, Tripp 62). Women rights agenda was brought into the human rights agenda, it was a marked development in women turning point in their struggle for rights and it was done in International Human Rights Conference Vienna 1993. Awareness around the world emerged about rape in civil war in the former Yugoslavia along with these other issues were also highlighted and a united effort was made to tackle these issues and there was no monopoly in the discussions. By the beginning of the 21st century 'right based approach' was developed by mixing two strands: human rights issues and sustainable development concerns of global women's movements. This new universal trend had to face challenges from traditional cultural trends and also from religious, class and ethnic groups. (Ferree and Tripp 105)

A unity was seen between the Northern and Southern interests on the issues like 'women rights as human rights' and the objection to injustice against women during the UN Conference on women in Beijing 1995. Human rights and changes were important in third wave feminism and by studying at the political, international and economic forces that influence women's position, female movements in the South became very important. (Ferree and Tripp 81)

Changing Agendas and Actors, their effects on women rights:

Many initiatives had been taken in the nineties for the equal membership in parliamentary affairs and for legislation in the assemblies. They also demanded 50 per cent representation in the local government and decision-making bodies. More than eighty countries had asked for improvement of selection of female candidates running for office another twenty had asked for quota over the last ten years.

In South, the voice was raised for 'gendered budget' or made the gender equality and its fair role. By 2000, gendered budgets were made in many countries as in Australia and other eighteen countries in four regions. The governments made gendered budgets with the help of finance ministers of their respective countries along with the coordination of NGOs and the legislature. Another significant element of gendered globalization is the flow of labor across borders. 121 different countries, in December 2000, approved the UN Convention against Transnational platforms crime. Almost 80 countries signed the protocol to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in women and children. Recruitment, transfer, holding, transportation, and receipt of people through abduction, fraud and deception come in trafficking. It also refers to exploit women through prostitution, forced labor, servitude, and slavery with the use of money and power. The women empowerment was implemented in poor countries through microcredit and self-employment. SEWA (Self Employed Women Association) established in India worked for women empowerment served as a model globally. It

was not only an organization, but it also worked a movement of poor employed workers as well. It worked for the legislation in assemblies and asked the government to provide training programs for women and it also was a campaign in the global arena. (WEDO Campaign Prime 50/50)

The gender-based budget was an idea introduced in the West. Recruitment differences, transfer, holding, transportation, and receipt of people through abduction, fraud and deception come in trafficking, these topics are related to feminism, but transnational feminism not only covers these things but also gives a complete idea about gender discrimination and especially it specify what kind of discrimination is done with the females who have different background that to Western.

Regional Influences and Transnational Women's Activism:

The South region influences were numerous and a role model for the rest of the world. African women were influenced by the Western feminist activist. The Southern activism was on native bases and it influenced many international women movements. In Addis Ababa, The African Research Center for Females was built and it appeared as the first regional platform and a model for United Nation Organization and by following this other centers in the entire world were established. Oslo the successful Ghanaian organizer along with Ella Bhatt of India and Michaela Walsh an investment banker in New York collectively founded Women's World Banking in 1979. (Burgess 99-107)

With their efforts UN Security Council Resolution on October 2000 included them

in peace process negotiations and they were also given missions in the world to keep peace. To keep peace and give women protection against sexual assault and in civil conflicts as well as to get representation in the decision-making processes in international institutions was the agenda of the resolution. At that particular time Africa was the only region that was showing these types of influences. (Burgess 99-107)

This bank of African women spread in almost forty-five countries up to 2005. African women were very active in peace process in the world and were courageous to confront with the head of states' (Burgess 99-107)

This research also is different on the basis that although women had granted different rights through various platforms but Transnational feminism give them awareness about the sensitive issue that women with a non-western background are not given full rights and they are judged by their colour, race and background, so they are needed to know about their rights and to have fight for their rights. Monica Ali highlights a very different environment for females. Her work is different from the above-mentioned platforms. She is looking at non-western females with a different eye, an eye of racism which is bear by immigrant women abroad. They are facing a lot in every field of life abroad, just because they do not have a fair complexion like White Skin European females.

Causes of Shift in Momentum and its effects on women rights:

The momentum from North to South is due to the self-complacency of the women activists of North and the

indifference of Bush administration as Bush was against some women projects and he decided to rise against them. The lack of media coverage about the rights of women was another issue along with the lack of awareness of how women had fallen far behind the women of other regions. In contrast, the global South was involved in intense regional networking and transnational coalitions around particular issues. Regional dimensions were also one of the elements in the global shift. The levels of education changed briskly in the world since the 1970s.

“Transnational feminist networks have formed in the reference of a growing population of qualified, in-service, awake and politically aware women the entire world” (2000, 79).Forms of communication as an internet, e-mail and faxes had a significant impact on the networking globally. Governments showed their eagerness to facilitate women and were ready to adhere to the international norms regarding women. Another factor in the shift of momentum was the attitude of the European and US women movement organizations that had little interest in the current policies regarding women around the world. There is little effort made in the North by US and Europe to deal with the women issues especially globally inequalities of women and the role of the World Bank and IMF. (Moghadam)

Women's rights are human rights (New York and Geneva, 2014) “There has been little interest here (in the US) using international human rights treaties like the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), to advance domestic issues. In the parliament of Rwanda women have 49 per cent representation and in the US only 14.3 per cent representation so the US feminists are worried about the situation in their country the negligence and disinterest they have shown for the women rights. Though the shift in momentum is toward South but coordination is required to work more for the benefits and rights of the women around the globe. It is now the responsibility of feminist organization in the North to become a more active participant in the worldwide movement. (Alston and Goodman 188)

Transnational feminism refers to both a contemporary feminist paradigm and the corresponding activist movement. Both the theories and activist practices are concerned with how globalization and capitalism affect people across nations, races, genders, classes, and sexualities.

These movements are different from the above-mentioned references which only claim for the rights of females living inside European countries. These women are not affected by globalization capitalism, races, genders, classes, and sexualities; they are backed by every platform for their rights. Until now in literature, various steps for the rights of females have been discussed but transnational feminism has brought different thinking with new ideas on every platform, it has changed topic of rights through the pen. It claims through media and through written materials that women other than white skin are facing problems and they do not have platform to fight for their rights. This thesis intends to highlight how Monica

Ali through her novel wants to highlight that women of Black colour are facing a lot of problems, through various female characters she highlights that the scene is not same for Blacks outside their home countries is different. It also shows ideologies of Chandra Talpade Mohanty, that how does she see the problems of females from East differently.

Statement of the Problem:

Western feminists believe in the universality of problems being shared by females around the world. However, all the women do not have same problems. Their problems vary depending upon their cultural world. The difficulties faced by females from the Third World, led to a "redefining of power relationships" between feminists within the First and Third World. It also needs to redefine the boundaries of racism and class difference between third world women and first-world women. The claim of uniting all the women on the basis universal sisterhood has failed due to racial discrimination.

Research Questions:

- 1) How does Monica Ali depict racial discrimination in her novel *Brick Lane*?
- 2) How do different immigrant female characters and especially Nazneen undergo sufferings in *Brick Lane* in a metropolitan city-London?

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To explain in detail how immigrant females face racial discrimination in *Brick Lane*.
- 2) To find how different immigrant female characters and especially Nazneen undergo sufferings in

Brick Lane in a metropolitan city-London.

Significance of the Study:

This research tries to find that writing on different social aspects can play role in enhancing knowhow, happiness and peace in the world and offer solutions to many present-day issues. In the nowadays world, where differences like religious, political, economic and cultural have grown, the impacts of racism are not restricted to immigrant women only but to the whole immigrant communities. This research being conducted on the issue of racism and it shows its impacts on women have global significance. The aim of selecting the topic is to create awareness of the issues of racial prejudices as presented in the novel *Brick Lane*. It would help the researchers to understand and appreciate the work of Monica Ali. This research provides an opportunity to the upcoming researchers to further explore the hidden meanings in *Brick Lane* related to immigrant women in relation with South Asian, and Postcolonial literature.

Research Methodology:

The mentioned research is qualitative in nature and is comprised of theoretical background and textual analysis. In order to meet the present targets at first a collection of relevant literature review has been explained and then the textual analysis of the novel has been done. For model step one is reading the text content analytically. It provides an overview of close reading activity, finds text related to research questions for close analytic explanations.

Step Two: Locate a passage from the theory that meets the grade-level complexity

identified in the statement problem. It supports the text with the arguments.

Step Three: Review the previous information on the topic conducted in past.

Step Four: To present commentary among the previous and present findings.

Step Five: To discuss what is found as a result of all the above discussions.

Data collection and Analysis:

Primary Source for data collection is *Brick Lane* text. Secondary sources are the articles, concerned books, the writer's background, internet and journals that have been analyzed and used in the research process. Chandra Talpade book *Feminism without Borders: Decolonizing Theory* also provided background data to analyze *Brick Lane*.

The technique for the research is the textual analysis that is used to gain the deeper meaning of the text and to achieve the objectives of my research. Dialogues have been analyzed to point out the effects of different races on immigrants. The textual analysis of the understudy novel has been made to get the vision of the novelist about the racial differences and their impact on immigrants lives particularly immigrant women. The application of the transnational feministic theory has enabled the researcher to point out the factors that become the cause of racial prejudice in the novel and the researcher has explored those key factors in the text of the novel. Various females' characters from the novel are analyzed in association with women immigration, globalization and post-colonial issues. It is brought out through the textual analysis that the factors that are the cause of different attitude towards immigrants are the clash of

cultures, color, class and religion. The objective approach has been applied by the researcher to keep her away from giving her own views.

Findings and Conclusion:

Monica Ali talks about an important international issue racial- discrimination and immigrant females. People transfer very regularly from one station to another as a result, immigrant women and their families come across different social setups where they find different problems cultures, religious ideologies, and economic, political and liberty , especially females faces more as compare to males. The subjection of immigrant families to foreign land gave the immigrants a cultural shock, impacting heavily upon females. The immigrant females find it difficult to match with different cultural values. They face a lot just because they are non-western and a transnational framework provides a platform to discuss these issues

Monica Ali discusses that racial prejudice is not only among multiple races, but it can also be traced out between the different nationalities. Racism is a dynamic and an ever-changing concept, over time according to the changing conditions of the world and the terms associated with it also change. Issues like ethnicity, culture, colour, religion, class background, origin, language, identity and nationality converge with the concept of racism. All-female characters pass through these issues.

Monica Ali explains that Identity issues are faced by Non-Eastern females living outside East .Challenges of upbringing faced by various female characters living in the West. Colour prejudice is an issue mostly

faced by Black and Brown's females living in the West. Non-Western Cultures are not welcome by the Whites, they only welcome Christianity. Liberty issues in the work and career are also highlighted, how non-European females are confined to the doors inside the home and never let to work according to their needs and capabilities.

Monica Ali throws light on religious conflicts started since the 9/11 incident occurred in America where a stream of hatred spread against Islam and Muslims are started treating as terrorists everywhere. The research shows how every Muslim is treated as extremist. In the non-Muslims' eyes, the word Muslim is the synonym of terrorism. The Immigrant women should be supportive to their families in voicing their political concerns so that the voice creates ripples and generates results.

Monica Ali says that class difference and this disproportion in society affects the human mind in the society. The issues of class differences are the old postcolonial view of the powerful West and backward East. The same issues have been traced out in research showing the class difference between the West and the female immigrants of the underprivileged East.4.8

After analyzing the novel research found that Immigrant females go under several problems. We especially see throughout research that when someone talks about race the first thing that comes to mind is the skin colour of a particular community. As an outer manifestation of race is colour so the issue of racism begins with superiority or inferiority on the basis of colour. One of the male characters is not

allowed to promote just because he has a dark complexion.

After the 9/11 incident, there is great tension between the whites and the blacks. Race Riots in Europe infuriated Eastern Females. The clash between white and black people had a great impact on the female immigrants that their parents become so infuriated and anxious and ask their daughters to adopt Islamic style in dressing to avoid any kind of aggression.

Monica Ali says that females go under problems because of cultural differences with the natives of the West. To save themselves from being called racist, people have disguised racism as a culture. So to live life as an immigrant in an alien country that is surrounded by different races along with multiple cultures would be quite tough. It proved as we proceed in the deep study of the novel.

Monica Ali says that Eastern people also have a prejudice against the people of other origins. Clothing is also part of the culture and there is a great difference of clothing among different countries. While doing her sewing job at home when the protagonist wants to wear jeans at home she has to change before her husband arrives back. She expects severe punishment from her husband if he sees her in Western dress up.

Monica Ali says that the class differences are the traditional postcolonial view of the powerful and privileged West and an underdeveloped and oppressed East. Class differences are there between the colonizer and colonized countries and especially in connection with the migration. Major female characters also experience

racial prejudice in the form of class difference.

Monica Ali shows that some females may act as a powerful character in the immigrant environments, but it is also very difficult for them to give up their own culture to assimilate others.

For assimilation in the English culture major female character has to take divorce from her husband and also, she has to live alone in the country abroad all. So for this status she has to give scarifies.

Monica Ali shows that in Identity issues females could not dress in the western attires; they were always objected by their family members on adopting western ways of life. Even native language and native poets were taught at home, as to avoid assimilation into the nonnative atmosphere. They could not identify themselves with Western Society.

So, by using Chandra Talpade Mohanty, the research has found that the Muslim immigrant females face the identity, colour, political, cultural, Upbringing, religion and class difference issues. It has resulted that immigrant females are victimized by racism; they need a transnational platform to fight for their rights which in future enable them to stand for their rights abroad and in their own country. So, they can recognize themselves well in the modern-day world.

Major findings are the impact of identity, political, cultural, liberty, religious, class difference, otherness, and parenting issues on the life of immigrant females. Research has found out that group formation and discrimination is a common phenomenon, and it has created a lot of

gapes in respect of unity, so different communities and groups have been formed.

It is found that although globalization affects every individual, yet multi-geographical and different social backgrounds have diverging impacts on different women. Transnational feminists are vibrant to state that it has positive effects on all females. Though the aspects of globalization benefit some women, yet others may be affected by this phenomenon.

It is also found out that colour prejudice has stopped the ways of promotions and settlements for non –Europeans. Colour is a great agent to bring someone very forward and to make them noticeable in the European community. White community laws safeguard whites only.

It is also found that immigrant females cannot up bring their kids according to their culture, religion and norms. It is a big problem for them to bring up their kids freely; if the kids go for surrounding cultures then they are harassed by their family head.

Research also found that there are differences between East and West, the colonized and colonizer, which is great hinder in the way of due rights to the females living in the East. It is also concluded that the females from the East are kept as others. It became necessary for Eastern females to have a separate platform to raise voice for their rights.

Implications for the present research are that it would help the researchers to understand and appreciate the work of Monica Ali. This research provides an opportunity for the upcoming researchers to further explore the hidden meanings in *Brick*

Lane related to immigrant women and also many topics concerning South Asian, and Postcolonial literature. This research opens new sides of feminism that is a transnational feminist. Feminists from Third World countries, they can in a better way to design their policies, they can in future design practices which work for their rights in the best way in future. Transnational Feminist theory raises awareness about White community policies. It opens new ways for subsequent researches in the field of racism and Third world females.

The present study can be extended or modified by applying some other theoretical concepts like we can apply patriarchy concept to the novel from start to the end when the protagonist Nazneen was born and then shifted to London with her husband. Till got separated from her husband. We thoroughly see a male dominant role in the life of a protagonist. If we apply a framework of male dominance it will define how male dominates family life in the East. We can also apply cross-culture theory to the novel how west and east having different culture opposite both. What are the differences between the two cultures, how they are different and what kind of issues could be created based on differences.

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