



Black Lives Matter in Brother: A Postcolonial Perspective

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DOI: <http://doi.org/10.37648/ijrssh.v11i03.007>

Paper Received:

04th June, 2021

Paper Accepted:

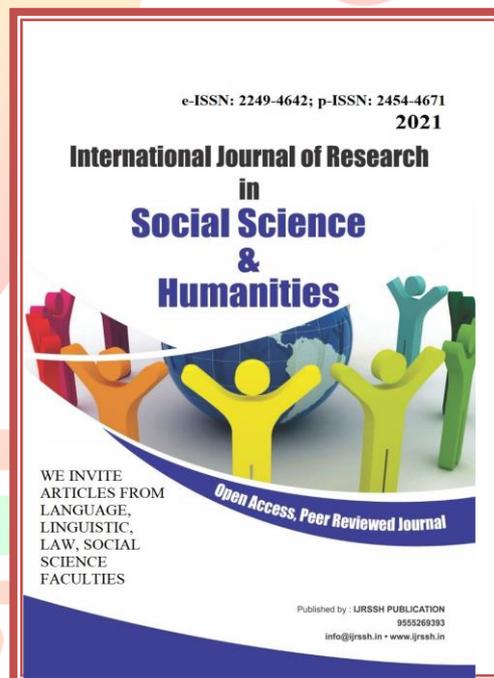
08th July, 2021

Paper Received After Correction:

10th July, 2021

Paper Published:

12th July, 2021



How to cite the article: Eman Hussam, Black Lives Matter in Brother: A Postcolonial Perspective, July-September 2021 Vol 11, Issue 3; 112-128 DOI: <http://doi.org/10.37648/ijrssh.v11i03.007>

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine how the lives of blacks are reduced and eliminated in *Brother* (2017) by David Chariandy. Black Lives Matter is a hash tag that appears after the killing of Trayvon Martin (17 years old African American) in 2012 by the savage hands of George Zimmerman (white person). This hash-tag has become a social movement that calls for equality in order to stop the violence against black people because their life is as valuable as white's. The movement comes into being to highlight the “hypocritical democracy in service to the white males whose freedom are openly depended upon the oppression of blacks” (Lebron, 2017, P. 1). Those who have started this movement try to redeem a state and its arbitrary actions against black who are exterminated since the slavery. Alicia Graza, Patrisse Cullors, and Opal Tometi have established this movement to reveal the suffering of the blacks who have no rights to live their life. Chariandy is a Canadian writer who specialized in Caribbean literature, black diaspora, and postcolonial studies. The novel is analyzed through Kimberlé Crenshaw's concept (intersectionality) to show how the race, gender, and class are intersecting together to emphasize how the human beings will be treated accordingly.

Key Words: *Intersectionality, Black Lives Matter, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Physical and Verbal Abuse, Discrimination.*

Abbreviations:

BLM: Black Lives Matter

PTSD: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

INTRODUCTION

“If you are black, you are in jail”

-Malcolm X

Black Canadian writers are always have the sense of nostalgia to their mother’s land, their heritage, as well as they feel that they are an outsiders in their new land. David Chariandy wants to celebrate his Caribbean background. He always stresses on black’s oppression and unfairness by the other races. He himself was marginalized by white Canadians in his childhood since he was the son of two black immigrants who emigrated from Trinidad to Canada. When he was a child, Chariandy get bullied by the white students in the school. They make fun of his curly hair, dark skin, spitting on his head, and call his hair jungle. The people of color are tormented because they are immigrants, black, and poor. In this novel, Chariandy implicitly criticized the Canadian government since they eliminate the black’s interests. By using the postcolonial theory, the concept of intersectionality adopts three social factors; race, class, and gender. Intersectionality is evident in the way when black men are accused and criminalized for actions that if the whites do, it will be classified as self- defense (Burchett et al., 2017).

Intersectionality is used first as a concept in black feminism by Crenshaw to depict the physical and verbal violence directed towards black females. Later on the concept is used to scrutinize the marginalization of both black male and female as well as intersectionality is used as an independent theory. Unlike other social theories, intersectionality not only focus on one social factor only, but it deals with all factors of life like; race, gender, sexuality, disability, class, authenticity, etc. *Brother* 2017 is the second novel of Chariandy. As he highlights the misfortune of poor black family who live in a dangerous suburb to depict the black dilemma and how their lives are not matter and so cheap. The plot unfolds in three events: “monologue” when the narrator of the story “Michael” talking about his brother. How he gives him directions to get over this dangerous and fearful life, Francis says: “You had to think back on every step before you took it. Remembering hard the whole way up” (Chariandy, 2017,P. 1). Then a flashback to the time when his brother is still alive and how he confronts with cops. Finally returning back to the miserable present after the traumatic event. Intersectionality is an analytical tool that examines the social divisions of class, race, gender, ethnicity, citizenship, and ability are found

in higher education, work, and everyday life (Collins , 2016, P. 1).

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ethnicity, citizenship, and ability are found in higher education, work, and everyday life (Collins , 2016, P. 1).

The Maltreatment of Black Single Mothers:

In *Brother*, Chariandy highlights the difficulties that the black single moms are experience, how they sacrifice themselves for the sake of their offspring, and enduring the white’s male humiliation and insults. Since Ruth (the mother) is black and female her task is more difficult than any other woman. She spends all the day at work as a cleaner and domestic worker. Therefore she becomes the backbones of the family that make them clung together. She is an example of the working class victim whose rights are violated because of her gender and race. The intersectionality is utilized to concentrate on how the women of color are treated as an undetectable without giving them certain rights and security like payment inequality and domestic violence. In expansion to that, the government disdains the dark particularly the females that's why there's no law to ensure these dark women who are alone and confronting the life’s trouble. Romero remarks that the indigenous colored females are mishandled, interfacing with prostitution, and continuously regard as a

property for white guys instead of autonomous human creatures (78).

One day Ruth takes her sons out to the shopping center which is full of expensive shops and fancy people. She takes them from one store to another. The laborers and the shop's proprietors taking note them with a look of dissatisfaction. Ruth is still wearing the dress of cleaner and her children in an improper outfits. The clerks keep ask her if they can help her but she answers them that they come here for watching only. The shopping center ought to be for everybody. There must not be any separation between white and black, poor and rich. Three white boys start exasperating this family by tell them that their mother should clean the mall and they have to take the food's leftovers. Ruth has an involvement in "Emotional violence." This can be when females are going up against with a verbal manhandle and harassment like when a female is insulter before her children or in open places, this will make a sense of bashfulness and need of self-confidence. Francis gets to be very irate with their inconsiderate behavior and inquires them to take off his family alone. One of them looks at their mother's dress and inquires her to clean the shopping center mockingly. Francis goes towards them, but they thrust him absent and attempt to defeat him. Ruth tries to disperse them, but

one of the boys cut her dress so she slaps him in the face. They call her nigger and go away (Chariandy,2018, P. 101).

The Palgrave Handbook of Intersectionality in Public Policy includes section that entitled "Intersections of poverty, livelihoods, violence against women and girls" which shed the light on the physical mishandle coordinated towards indigenous and dark women. The white Canadian attempt barely to abuse the opportunity and humankind of these women and young women. All the savagery, physical and mental manhandle towards the dark females will increment the sense of frailty. Since of their sex they will be mortified freely without any offer assistance and this will make the male abuses the female increasingly (330).

Chariandy explores how the young black men grew in poor and dangerous neighborhood and how their manners will change accordingly. It is about "dark bildungsroman" who depicts how the two boys from underclass facing different obstacles till they grow up to be men. The novel is about violence, and the abuse of authority. Chariandy speaks instead of those neglected people, giving them a voice to speak out their stories , and draw the attention of the readers to such hidden violence. Chariandy is so clever in selecting the places where his novels take

place. The suburb in which the brothers live in it is called Scarborough. This place is the same place that the writer spends his childhood and youth. There are no differences from his time till the present time.

Scarborough remains the same as Chariandy remarks: “Scarborough of my youth is the same of today in many respects, it was filled with many incredible ordinary people going with the everyday life. Despite it is difficulties they have a heroic aspects with a beauty and creativity”. The novel depicts the multi-cultural society in Canada and how this country still using the discrimination act towards the immigrants and people of color. The violence begins with colonization, stealing the lands of the indigenous people, and slavery (Ray). Chariandy has the ability to make his readers live the experience and events in the story. As if they are members in the gangs or hip- hop dancers.

Francis’ Changing:

The story centered around the older brother Francis who is very sociable unlike the younger one Michael. Francis’s name stands for “a toughened kid might boast of knowing, or a name a parent might pronounce in warning” (Chariandy, 2017,P. 1). Ruth (mother) is always worry

about her sons, since they live in an unhealthy and fearful environment. She is afraid that they will indulge in the gang’s actions or dealing with drugs because their suburb full of such activities. Despite of the mother’s concerns and her continuous warnings to her young boys about how dangerous the world is and that they always must follow the rules, the fate is unstoppable. At the end she has lost one of her sons (The Guardian).

Being a black and from a lower class are something uneasy and this will make the young take the wrong tracks. The reason behind the deterioration of black families is that they cannot own any property since they are black and immigrants that means they are not Canadian’s citizens. When Francis was young, he was obedient to his mother. But when he turns to be fourteen years old, Francis grows to be violent person because he becomes impatient with his situation. He changed because of the bad influence of his companies as well as he thought that he is neglected by his father. In his essay “Black male Exceptionalism?” Paul Butler emphasized that black male suffers from discrimination and marginalization more than black females, Butler urges: “The African males are at the bottom of almost every index of inequality” (Carbado et al., 2013).

The brothers' father feels that taking care of a family is a burden. He was uneducated and poor, so it is difficult for black people and from lower class to find a decent job or fairly pay him. That is why he abandoned his family.

Francis notices how horrible their life is, their worn-out house, and the cheap food they eat. Many things lead the individuals to change and lose their faith in life. Like the "visible minority status, immigrant status, first language spoken, region of residence, and family type" (Hankivsky and Zachery, 2019). All these factors interfere for creating and shaping the person's identity. If the individual faces an obstacles, whatever happen they will be blaming, and no one will help them this will make them to be an aggressive people. And moving away from their normal state. This what happens with Francis, he is without a father to direct him since his mother spends her day working

At the age of eighteen, Francis begins to change a lot. He starts to leave his family alone and hanging out with new friends. And "They styled themselves in big pants and unzipped sports jackets, loud hats and the right kinds of shoes" (Chariandy, 2017, P. 18). Chariandy emphasizes on the physical appearances of those boys because such outlooks will draw the attention of the police. The

deterioration of youth start from this point. The more he indulges with the boys in the street the more his actions are altered. His touch, gaze, and speech with his mother become disturbed and less responsive than ever. At school, he does not go there regularly and his absences are increased. In addition to that "in his last year of high school he tells a teacher to fuck off, and he was expelled with threats to call the police" (18). Ruth get mad and warns him to be careful because his future is the only way to get him out from this swamp.

When the black people understand that they are inferior and less than other categories, they will lose the desire for living or continuing their lives in the same track. The same thing happens with Francis. He leaves the school and never come back again. Like his mother, he starts to work in different jobs and he comes back to his home at night tired and weak only to show his mother that he is depending on himself. The Canadian government do not care about the immigrants. They do not offer them respectable jobs and save shelters to live in away from criminals and gangs. Francis also accompanies people in a barber shop named Desirea. They are suspected by the police "possessing records with cops". Though his mother prohibits him from going there, but he disobeys her (Chariandy, 2017, P. 22). One day there

was a fight in the neighborhood. This fight regards the turning point in the life of this family. One member of the gang starts shouting: “Yeah, nigga, you want some?”. The air becomes thick and threatening. The brothers try to move away and go back but they hear a series of bangs and then sounds of shots. Suddenly the victim lies down on the ground and making “sound like a pumpkin dropped from a balcony at Halloween, and the runner fell” (22). Francis goes near the body and discovers that the victim is his friend. Francis’s face becomes as white as ghost, he is shocked and could not stand until he hears “the wail of siren”. The survival instincts and the absence of wise guidance or employment are the reasons behind the young’s declination which lead them to indulge in stealing, killing, or being drug dealers. And these are the ways inside this suburb.

Media play an important role in presenting the black dilemma’s since they depending on the stereotype types understanding of blacks. Media tries to depict the black people as dangerous and criminals. Even one columnist suggests that white society must get rid of those black and return them back to their lands. When the two brothers were children, a robbery accident happened inside the shop. The incident displayed in TV but with an exaggeration. The Canadian society tries to

distort the black image by presenting them as vandals, bestial, and aggressive. Also the incident of killing in the suburb is mentioned in TV news accusing the black people for being criminals. Poverty and marginalization lead to such dangerous activities. The white cops interrogate all the suburb because they were black which means everyone is under suspicion. The police exploit the black depending on the stereotype understanding of colored people. Using their superiority over the black’s inferiority. The dark skinned people are victimized and rebuked due to their color, race, age, and gender (Neugebauer, 2000,P. 2). The cops arrested Francis and Michael because they are found near the dead body. There are white people there but the police choose to arrest black victims only. Intersectionality deals with those marginalized people who are excluded from their rights only because they are different from the dominant groups. The cops begin to interrogating and accusing them that they are the killers but there is no evidence. So they are released from their cuffs. For the police, the young person is a source of a threat and trouble since they are defying the police and do not follow the orders.

The next day, there is a wave of suspicion and fear inside the neighborhood especially from the brothers since they are arrested by the cops. An old woman says

“their parents; above all, their parents” (Chariandy, 2017,P. 38). As for Francis he still under the shock from what he was seen and encountered. He is going through what is called “post-traumatic stress disorder” (PTSD). This happens when a person encounters with severe trauma (Weissinger et al., 2017). After recovering from this condition, Francis decides to leave the house forever and lives in the barber shop. With the absence of Francis, the family suffers from famine because. Sometimes Francis provides them with supplies like; rice, milk, fish, or chicken. Michael seems to be worthless. He is still young and without a job, their fridge is full of expired food, when the mother returns at night she does not find anything to eat except pickles and she spends what is remaining of her time crying on Francis.

Neugebauer in his book *Criminal Injustice: Racism in the Criminal Justice System* writes a section that entitled “Racial Discrimination and The Law in Canada”. Here Neugebauer denoting that this country does not exactly follow the rules because they should treat the individuals equally regarding their employment, education, and the way of living: “Equality before the law” as well as the severe and racial treatment to the non-white families like forcing them to deny their mother tongue language, their customs, and forcing them to use the

English instead (68). This is what happens with their father. Though there is no justifications for leaving his wife with all this burden, but he also does not find a decent job to provide his family with what they need.

Black lives matter is a fast-growing movement which adopts the intersectionality “Beginning an online campaign with the hash tag “Black Lives Matter”. The movement’s effect is clear in *Brother* since the police treating the blacks as if not humans but “others” that their lives do not matter. After the incident of the shooting, not only the grownups are arrested and interrogated but also the children in the street are stopped by the cops to be questioned. In addition they make an unexpected raids to search for drugs in the barber shop and other places of black people.

Faded Dream:

Francis and his friend Jelly love the old music and they dreaming to be an artist performers in this kind of music. What increases the feud of white against black is the rap which the white regard it as a kind of social degeneration. Some black singers are typing it in videos. The singers of those songs are men with an awkward clothes, sags jeans, and rags. Showing their guns, smoking “marijuana, counting money, and

driving luxurious cars” (Neugebauer, 2000, P. 16). But they only presenting the things they lack it or they dream about it while the white already have. In the rap songs, they try to use words that express what they are really going through. What kind of difficulties and oppression they encounter by using the songs to tell their forgetting and neglecting stories and suffering. So the songs, music, and dancing are used as a kind of resistance.

Michael notices that his brother “grew more strange and different than ever, I glimpsed in him not only strange and dangerous hope, but also something else” (Chariandy, 2017, P.73). The black people have certain moves and gestures. Like when the neighborhood boys “touched hands in certain glances and embraces”. One day the boys in Desirea’s decide to participate in a “hip- hop concert”. Jelly is the DJ and Francis hands him the records so they starting to experience their performing inside the shop preparing lights with “Caribbean and American music and now African soul” (74). Suddenly the cops come without any warning or invitation because they hear the sounds of music. They cannot stand to see the people of color feel happy “they entering our space and the shop become small, the air changed, the music was cut, the faces of the crowd one glowing now expressionless” (80).

The police are looking for drugs and they immediately entering the most crowding place in the suburb which fill of blacks. The white police will blame the dark skinned people for every single thing, whatever happens they will accuse the black: “A neighbor smelled pot,” explained the cop. “We’re searching for drugs.” Then he orders everyone in the shop to empty their pockets and facing the wall. The cops use physical and verbal violence with them but they do not find anything. *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in 1982 contains a number of legislations like “food and drugs act, narcotic control act, the young offenders act”. This charter provides instructions to determine the criminal’s punishments and what kind of judgments will direct against the suspected person. If the cops find the drugs inside the shop, they will arrest the suspected people because according to the Canadian’s law the criminals are not forgiven since they are responsible for what they doing. Their punishment should be firm and swift. Always the blackness is connects with criminality and they always draw the attention of the authorities. (Neugebauer, 2000, P. 6). The process of “abuse, exploitation, confinement, and even death with little or no outcry” are still continuous to direct towards the poorest category in Canada especially youth and

adults they are exposing to killing, lockup, and insults (Maynard, 2017, P. 18).

When the boys go to the concert to perform their audition, no one seems to be interested in their music. After the show is over, there is a fight between Francis, Jelly, and Michael against three white body guards. Because they are waiting to know the judges' judgment about their performance (the judges do not like their auditions but the boys do not know that). The boys' faces and ribs are damaged. There are bruises on their bodies, especially Francis's skull because he kept fighting them back because as Alicia Garza (Civil Rights activist, co-founder of Black Lives Matter movement) says: "The fight is not just being able to keep breathing. The fight is actually to be able to walk down the street with your head held high — and feel like I belong here, or I deserve to be here, or I just have [a] right to have a level of dignity" (Gallon and Tre' Seals, 2020).

Their dreams and hopes are disappeared. Instead of finding encouragement and support, they are being beaten and neglected. Francis says: "we were losers, and neighborhoods schemers. We were the children of the help, without a future. We are all just dreaming" (Chariandy, 2017, P. 105). Francis is injured very badly; his eyes are swollen, his lips

and teeth are filled with blood, and his legs are shaken from the pain. Meanwhile, the cops arrive at the barber shop. There are a lot of cops and this is unusual. They are calling to the place of fighting and instead of arresting the white men who beat the boys, the cops accuse them for creating the problem. Always the young black people are drawing the attention of police and regarding them as vandals. The young in return will feel that the tone of police's speech will bring troubles. The police ask everyone inside the shop to show their ID and "stand back near the wall". Francis cannot stand on his feet but they insist on him and that he must face the wall. Francis says "what did we do?" (105).

Intersectionality examines the effects of oppression and homophobia on the victims. How they act and behave accordingly. Such illegal and inhuman cases gradually become normal things inside any society. Like discrimination and injustice in streets, in schools, the suppression and gender oppression (Weissinger et al., 2017). Unlike each time, Francis does not obey them because he has fed up from discrimination and accusation of the white cops towards them. When cops stop or arrest the blacks they use a hostile manner without telling them the reason behind their arrest or accusation. Sometimes this confrontation

leads to attack from both sides. The consequence is either a sudden killing, prison, or “charges of assaulting a police officer”. The police and officers have a powerful authority that enable them to have some freedom since “this independence ensure a sense of freedom from political interference”.

If the cops are going to beat someone, no one will interfere or doubt his judgments since the police are supposed to defend the people’s life. Neugebauer remarks: “A policing strategy that regards blacks as intrinsically criminal and potentially threatening to law and order paves the way for even great police overreaction” (86). One of the cops says: “Stay where you are, do not come any closer”. But Francis continues to come closer and saying that I am not dangerous.

“I think I want you to sit down, sir,” said a cop.

“Don’t call me sir. Don’t go around pretending anymore. You answer my question. You give me an explanation” (Chariandy, 2017, P. 105).

The Injustice towards the Blacks:

Francis unconscious about what he is doing. He is suffering from severe pain but the cops do not care. Though he is armless and harmless, they consider him as a threat

due to his color. “Don’t move.” And there is a sound of shot that shock everyone and “My brother just fell” (105). In the case of racial discrimination and encountering with the cops, there are three reactions; “fight, flight, or freeze”. In the first case, the person will *fight* back to protect himself from any harassment and this is the case with Francis. He feds up from the police. While *flight* means retreating from place of stress especially those who experience “racial insults (physically and psychologically)”. As for the boys in the shop, they entering a state known as *freeze*. When the person in “A state of shut down and disconnect while waiting for the threat to pass”. This is a natural reaction for the people who want to survive (Weissinger et al., 2017). The death of a black person at the hands of white cops reflects a higher degree of violence and discrimination against the people of color. Such practices will create a kind of “emotional trauma” and hierarchy to the blacks who are confronting such racist actions daily in their life.

Since “All lives do not, in fact, matter?” (51). The police have the right to use violence if the victim resists or does not compel to their instructions. The blacks whether male or female experience harassment from cops but no one will dare questioning the cops since they have the

ultimate power. Amanda a black 17 years old describes “how the African Canadians are never trusted any time. Even when they are innocent they are guilty. They are made to feel guilty, they are always reminded that they are guilty because they are not belong here” (Neugebauer, 2000, P. 93). Because Francis is young, he is likely to be hasty and irritable than other categories which makes him to be a crime victim. They may not accept the assaults of police and police in return will regard him as a dangerous and violent. All the police have a prominent ideas about blacks and this comes from the social values in their country like “the black are lazy, drug addicted, incompetent, and untrustworthy” (104). One of the police’s tasks that is relevant to the social services is that the police must keep the suburbs and neighborhoods save and clean since such places are from a lower class and full of monkey business. So instead of advice or cooperate with them, the police will accuse and arrest them. The same thing happens in the brothers’ suburb. Because they are from a lower class which mean that they have no money and they will do anything to have it or they will involve in suspicious businesses since the “Marginalized communities are stressed communities”. As well as the “First nations people are arrested for offences that would otherwise be ignored if committed by non-

aboriginals” (101). So the victim’s physical appearances, color, and place they live in or come from will lead to their destruction.

There is no law for protecting the armless black person if he is shot by a white police because according to the law this is a kind of self-protection. If the blacks do not follow the orders they will be killed. Like Francis, who is an armless man whose killer is never punished by the authorities. So the victims are recognized according to their skin’s color rather than what are their charges. Even after their death, they will be blamed by the “white members of the dominant racial group”. Since they are from a lower class as well as dark skinned so no one will care to rescue them (Weissinger et al., 2017). After the death of Francis, the mother enters a state of shocking and she starts to has signs of dementia. Michael says: “Mother become someone I could care for”. Like a baby, he feeds and watching her actions to make sure that she is ok. The police call Michael and his mom to the police station in order to answering some questions. They seem to blame Francis and this is show through their questions and investigation. They ask: “would you agree that Francis had a bit of reputation?” and “Did he sometimes exhibit unpredictable moods?” “Would you agree, Michael, that your brother possessed a history of

violence?” (Chariandy, 2017, P.60). So instead of arresting and enquiring with the cop who shoot Francis, they bring his family and try to cover their mistakes. The white superiority over the other races are found to justify the misuse and inhuman treatment during slavery. As well as to disclaim the rights of black and indigenous people (Neugebauer, 2000,P. 66). Police should be wise and with a patience. When the victim is unarmed and he is full of bruises and punches this means that he is unconscious of what is going on around him. But they foolishly attack this innocence person. One of brutal killing that is regarded as an example of *black lives matter* in 2020 is the murder of George Floyd in US by four white cops. One of the clerks inside the grocery shop pretends that George uses counterfeit bills inside the grocery. Without any mercy, one of the monstrous cop “knelt on his neck (George’s neck) for nine minutes whilst he pleaded for his life on camera” (Qurashi).

After the killing of her son, Ruth stops talking to anyone even Michael. She enters in a state of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Both of them are entering state of trauma. After ten years from the tragic death, Michael with his mother are alone with no compensation from the government. He looks after his mother carefully in order not to collapse again (Chariandy, 2017,P. 23). Michael

also experiences the trauma of losing his brother. One day he falls asleep in the living room then he wakes up with a panic because he sees the living room “blushing colored emergency lights, it takes a few seconds to recognize that these lights are from a snowplow and road salter making their way down the Avenue” (24). He thinks that these lights are from the cops or ambulances come again to arrest or killing him.

As Alicia Garza, Opal tometi, and Patrisse cullors (the founder of Black Lives Matter Movement) writes:

When we say Black Lives Matter, we are talking about the ways in which Black people are deprived of our basic human rights and dignity. It is an acknowledgement Black poverty and genocide is state violence. It is an acknowledgment that 1 million Black people are locked in cages in this country – one half of all people in prisons or jails – is an act of state violence (Romero, 2018, p. 350).

CONCLUSION

Through the lens of intersectionality, *Brother* reflects how the lives of Black do not matter at all. Due to the protagonist color, race, and class he is victimized and labeled as a criminal. The novel highlights the verbal and physical violence of white

police directed towards the people of color since they regard them as vandals, thieves, and outlaw. As well as the novel depicts how the environment can play a vigorous role in change the nature of human beings especially the youth. As Chariandy writes “You spot the threat that is not only about young men with weapons, about “gangs” and “predators,” but also the threat that is slow and somehow very old” (2017). Chariandy creates the character of Francis as a talented and loveable boy, to show how great lost will be when he is murdered. And how cheap the lives of such young creative black boys. In a wonderful way, Chariandy depicts “the casual indignities of being a poor child of immigrants, the impervious power-posturing of police in the black community, murders dismissed as lawful-with care and wisdom. The result is seething and persuasive” (*Brother* by David Chariandy review- a family on the edge of disaster). *Brother* is an endeavor to depict a mixture of “disaporic romance”. The romance relationship between the different brothers whether in their social relationships or their different

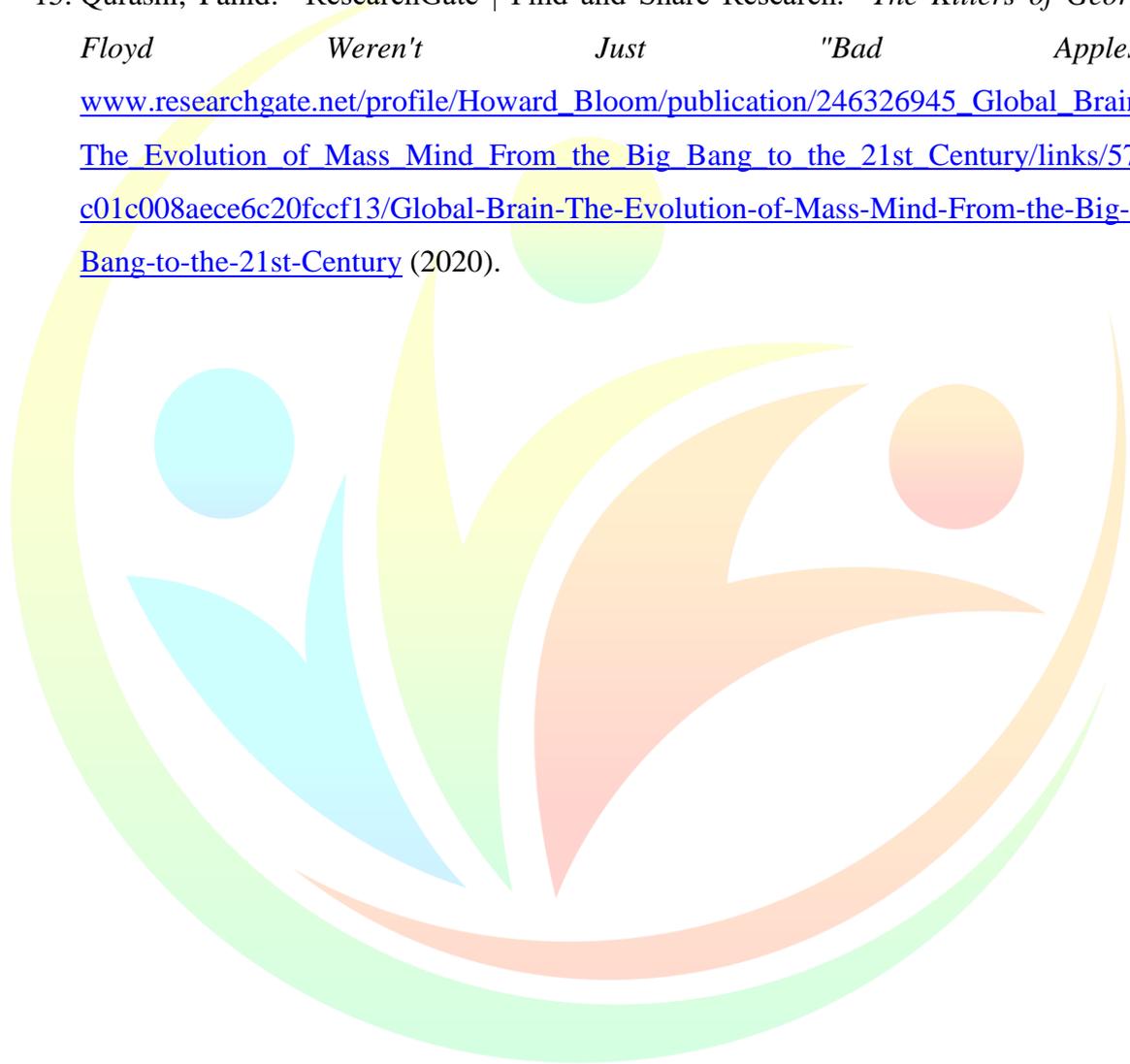
physical strength. As well as the novel shows the black kinship between; their mother, the suburb, and their friends. Chariandy “highlighting how violent histories shape our insecurities and vulnerabilities along class, race, gender, and sexual lines, while also showing how no one is without love in our world” (Antwi,2018,P.39). Chariandy in an interview announces that this novel takes him a decade to compose it. And in spite of the fact that it could be a work of fiction, but a few occurrences are genuine. Chariandy experiences it whereas developing up. He signifies to the masculinity and how underneath this sturdiness there are delicacy and cherish. In expansion to the criminalization because of color and prejudicing. As well as he needs to capture the ordinary excellence and conventional life interior domestic and what happens exterior entryways. Chariandy says that the novel investigates the battling of blacks to discover their possess way, questioning long term they have , and the nation they born in it.

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