

Abstract

This thesis is an ethnograph. It aims to show the process of the identity change and the change of the character of the relationships. This study of the situation of an immigrant called Lina from Bangladesh in Italy. It aims to show the process of the identity change and the change of the character of the relationships. It points out to the both global and local power nets, especially the gendered ones.

The framework of the „gendered geographies of power“ was applied in this work, a tool designed by Patricia R. Pessar and Sarah J. Mahler for the topics related to migration processes. It encompasses the influence of gender in the relations in and between different levels of social reality (state, body, family), then the location of the person in the power hierarchies developed from historical, political, economical, parental etc. factors and in the last place the agency of the people involved.

The thesis is based on the materials from a fieldwork, a situation when the researcher is in a direct and intimate contact with the daily life of the informant. (Participant observation) Another data source was the narrative interview that gave the informant the possibility of self-expression and the study gained a testimony about the informant's conceptualization of her life.

It was demonstrated how is her life in the emigration influenced by her origins (patriarchal society) and by the global socioeconomic situation.

(Globalisation, postcolonialism and the capitalist market, gendered as well.) Based on her „triple invisibility“ (related to her gender, ethnic origins and migrant position) she was included in the marginalised professional class of domestic workers in Italy. Although this position usually contributes to the migrant's marginalisation, in her case the working place brought about conditions for her empowerment. In this framework there has started a relationship reconfiguration in her family. An important role played the fact she was earning money. Changing she started to notice social horizons (f.e. on the professional level) that would stay for many migrants from the third world unrealistic. With this regard the author mapped also the status aspirations and constraints from both the Italian and Bangladeshi immigrant environments. In this way the work mapped also the aspects and borders of the agency.