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METAMORPHOSIS AND IDENTITY: EXPLORING RACIAL RECONFIGURATION IN MOHSIN HAMID'S THE LAST WHITE MAN (2022)

Jawad Ahsen *jawadmian88@gmail.com*	MPhil English Literature, Riphah International University Faisalabad Campus, Punjab, Pakistan.
Uzma Shakoor *Uzmshah194@gmail.com*	PhD Scholar, The University of Faisalabad, Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan.
Nusrat Ghulam Nubi *nouishnouishmomal@gmail.com*	MPhil English Literature, Riphah International University Faisalabad Campus, Punjab, Pakistan.

Abstract

This study examines the concept of the racial reconfiguration explored in Mohsin Hamid's The Last White Man (2022) and examines the ways in which The novel challenges notions of what identity is changing. This research examines the consequences for our the social and personal lives of these sudden changes in the racial picture, as well as how they influence the way that we perceive our personal self-identity. The purpose of this research is to investigate the way the novel Hamid depicts the fluidity of racial distinction and challenges the stereotypes about races and diversity. Hamid's novel is founded on Frantz Fanon's theory on identity of culture and race as well as decolonization. study investigates the changes of the characters as well as their importance with regard to the colonial history as well as identity crises postcolonial. The study involves an analysis of the novel based on Fanon's theories that reveal that the novel's criticism of the notion that race is a concept. The conclusion underscores that Hamid challenges binary racial perceptions and advocates for a more fluid and inclusive understanding of identity.

Keywords: *Decolonization, Frantz Fanon, Identity, Metamorphosis, Mohsin Hamid, Otherness, Racial Reconfiguration.*

Corresponding Author: Jawad Ahsen (MPhil English Literature, Riphah International University Faisalabad Campus, Punjab, Pakistan). Email: jawadmian88@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Metamorphosis ' concept of identity are traced back to the time of the study of language. It gives perspectives on the various ways that cultures respond in adjusting and changing. The phrase "metamorphosis" originates from the Greek phrase "metamorphosis" (metamorphosis), which outcome from "meta-" meaning "change" and "morphe" meaning "form" or "shape" (Harper, 2021). The term is focused upon a transformation that's important and substantial and significant, meaning that the change in shape of the object isn't a simple one and vital for an object or a person that experiences changes. It could refer to many biochemical examples, for example altering the shape of a caterpillar to the shape of a butterfly, or even in literary and literature, the term can be used to describe the drastic change that occurs inside a human or in the surroundings.

The concept "identity" derives from the earlier Latin "identitas," a variation that is derived from "idem" meaning "the same," it gives the impression of continuity and similarity (Mackenzie, 1978). For psychological and sociological context's "identity" means characteristics that are based on values, belief systems and appearances, faces of individuals as well as other features that identify individuals or groups. Metamorphosis--changes in appearance and identity, a constant the essence of a person highlights a fascinating process in which the two are co-existing in a way that reflects the many methods that individuals and societies understand and define their own and collective growth.

Metamorphosis' relationship to and identity are at the heart of the majority of literary, intellectual, and psychological studies. This brings up the question of what kinds of changes that alter the core of an individual in the sense of an individual being "the same" in spite changes outside and the ways that changes in perception of an individual change the nature of what they are actually. These terms are not only about definitions however, but they also serve an insight into the past and the beliefs of cultures regarding changes as well as opinions about self (Busacchi & Martini, 2020).

The Etymological roots of metamorphosis along with the notion of identity provide an important insight into the way they've been interpreted and interpreted throughout different times and in different societies. They are a source of unifying fascination with the idea of evolution, and fundamental concepts that are applicable to academic disciplines in addition to daily activities (Douglas, 2012).

Studies about the etymological origins for "metamorphosis" and "identity" do not only pertain to the academic world and reflect the experience of people from different cultures and societies (Asker, 2021). The relationship between change and continuity as

outlined by the originators of these concepts, offer additional an understanding of the behaviour of individuals and groups. In the world of psychology, the notion of identity is crucial in the theories of development that examine how individuals develop as they age. While maintaining the identity which is essential for the individual (Erikson, 1968). Erikson's psychosocial theory can serve as a perfect illustration. It demonstrates that numerous issues that arise in our lives require reconsideration and often an internal change to reveal how the changes take place, and also the constancy of the personal development.

Within the realm of literary writing, the term metamorphosis is used to describe the changes that constitute a substantial social change or change. The Kafka book "The Metamorphosis" vividly depicts the character's dramatic transformation into an animal. The transformation signifies the loss of identity as well as relationship to the family or his social circle. Metamorphosis in the context of literature challenges the notion of self-awareness and identity, in addition to the limits of love and acceptance. Metamorphosis transcends the biological nature of the phenomenon and focuses on essential questions about existence with issues of social concern regarding the nature of being and how one perceives himself and the views of other people (Kafka, 2013).

As we debate the issue of the concept of identity, especially in relation to online identities, social identities, and identity, the concept of metamorphosis is a helpful concept. The current age of digital technology has led to a variety of ways to establish identities. The way people establish their identity with the internet and social networks. The majority of people experience digital changes, and they could differ from who they are. This raises questions regarding authenticity in performance, identity and authenticity and the notion of identity in a connected and global society (Moeller, & D'ambrosio, 2021).

The rich evidence of etymology that is found within "metamorphosis" and "identity" affect not just their philosophical concepts and theories, but also methodologies of research however, they also influence how they're utilized in our daily lives. The concepts, which derive their origins in the oldest languages from the past remain influential in current debates and discussions which demonstrate the influence of language on altering and even altering our view of our own self as well as the world around us. (Marfe & Gilodi, 2021)

1.1. Overview of the Author

Mohsin Hamid is an acclaimed Pakistani journalist and author. He is renowned for his distinctive narrative style along with his intense concern for the issue of immigration, globalization as well as individual identities. Hamid was born in Lahore in the year 1971. Hamid began his life at home in America. United States and was returned to Pakistan as a teenager. Hamid was able to continue his education at Princeton University and Harvard Law School as well as Harvard Law School, which made him more aware of

the different world cultural practices. This also helped to broaden his perspective which can be observed through the work he does.

The author's job began with his debut novel Moth Smoke (2000), that explored the issue of social divisions and personal tragedy within the contemporary city of Lahore. It received satisfying appreciation and helped in making his name known as a well-known writer who had a distinctive voice. His subsequent novels include The Reluctant Fundamentalist (2007) which was nominated for the Man Booker Prize, and Exit West (2017), that was declared as an official finalist for that same award. Both novels earned him his status as an entrepreneur as well as a literary success. They are distinguished by the lyrical prose they write and their compelling stories that challenge the conventions of storytelling and encourage readers to contemplate the complex aspects of politics as well as the social and political with a personal and private settings.

The work of Hamid is notable due to his clear and deep analysis of human struggle and struggles to be recognized and respected within a world that is ever-changing. Hamid's works Hamid can be translated into a range of languages, which makes Hamid a prominent literary figure of the present.

1.2. Overview of the Novel The Last White Man

"The Last White Man" (2022) composed by Mohsin Hamid is an intriguing novel that explores issues such as race, identity and transformation in a poetic and thoughtful manner. The novel is told through the eyes of Anders a quiet white man who wakes up one morning and discovers that his complexion has changed from dark to light. If news of similar transformations becomes public, the entire humanity has reached a place where they are contemplating their thoughts deeply.

The novel examines the personal and social tension that arises. It looks at how social and interpersonal relations alter when the social factors of race have been in our society for quite a while and prejudices have changed. The shift in perception of Anders causes him to re-evaluate the identity of his person and his relationship with his spouse and the implicit prejudices that have affected his life prior to his transition into white. His relationship with Oona whom he believes as his lover will go through radical transformations over the course of dealing with the changing world of their marriage.

Hamid makes use of metamorphosis' power and not just to tackle race-related issues, however, to also explore the nuanced aspects of an individual's self-identification. Do you think it makes one's self-identity dependent on the color of your skin? those who comprise the everyday routine perhaps something else entirely private? "The Last White Man" encourages readers to think about the subjects that are addressed and offers a concise overview of the challenges of assigning the social position of people as well as the basic human desire to be at ease and feel more as if they are connected.

1.3. Research questions

1) How does Mohsin Hamid explore the theme of racial reconfiguration in The Last White Man (2022)?
2) In what ways does the novel challenge traditional notions of identity through its portrayal of metamorphosis?
3) How does the transformation of characters in The Last White Man reflect societal attitudes toward race and otherness?

1.4. Research Objectives

1) To explore the theme of racial reconfiguration as portrayed in Mohsin Hamid's The Last White Man (2022).
2) To examine how the novel challenges traditional notions of identity through its depiction of metamorphosis.
3) To analyze how the transformation of characters in The Last White Man reflects societal attitudes toward race and otherness.

1.5. Significance of the Research

The value of this work lies in its examination of Mohsin Hamid's novel The Last White Man (2022) which reflects upon the notion of race, identity, and the shifting current world. In analyzing the processes that are of racial reconfiguration as well as the changing of the characters from The Last White Man, the writer reveals ways this novel could challenge the traditional concepts of identity, and also reveal how society's attitudes are to the other races, as well as race. This research doesn't just provide an examination of the novel's historical or significance in literature and the relevance to the story, however it helps make the novel more relevant to discussions on identity, race, as well as the range of human experience in an ever-changing and interconnected. This research is significant to postcolonial and research on race.

2. Theoretical Framework

The concept of Fanon is rooted in two basic notions: the development of the race-based character as well as the inconsistency nature of decolonization. Fanon believes colonialism creates a clear boundary of distinction between the that are being ostracized (white) and the oppressed (black) that creates a race-based system that makes it difficult for those who suffer. Differences between color and race are not only a result of genetics, but also psychological, as well as emotional. The root of this is the colonization process.

2.1. Racial Identity Formation

Fanon affirms that the idea regarding race and self-identity Colonialism is delineated by the exclusion of blacks. The publication Black Skin, White Masks The author discusses the feelings of being a minority which black people experience during the era of colonialism. The author states in the words of Fanon the people subject to colonization view their own lives through the eyes of their colonizers and have to adopt the appearance of "white" or "white mask" in an attempt to be accepted and gain acceptance in an environment where most people of white people (Fanon, 1952). This outcome in a shaky identity. Furthermore, one who is a victim of colonization has been marginalized by their community as well as from the influence of colonialism, which could result in unbalanced self-image.

The procedure of creating an identity that is based on race can be achieved by various methods, including learning, education, and the language with the cultural. All of these are dependent on the authority of colonial rule. Fanon claims that the strategies benefit the people who are colonized not to be affected through colonization, and also their power as colonizers. It is a reason why racial identity is one of the most important factors in the colonial power. (Fanon, 1952).

2.2. Decolonization and Violence

"The Worretched of Earth" The Wretched of Earth Fanon changes his mindset on decolonization in saying that it's destructive in its fundamental nature. Colonialism's violent character has to be remediated through using force in exchange for the end of colonial structures. Fanon is of the opinion that decolonization should not be seen solely in terms of its historical significance instead, it is a significant restructuring of the social system and eliminates any distinction between those who were colonized and those that are being colonized (Fanon, 1963).

In the case of Fanon decolonization, it's physical and psychologically-based. This isn't only about dismantling oppressive systems in addition to re-establishing an individual's conviction of being superior. The concept of Fanon declares that freedom is an expectation for that the person who is victimized be given an opportunity to restore the dignity and self-esteem they have gained by demonstrating their resistance. In the majority of cases this manifests itself in violent acts (Fanon, 1963).

2.3. Implications for Postcolonial Theory

The notion of racial identity that Fanon was founded upon, and decolonization have played a major role in postcolonial theories. His research uncovers the profound psychological traumas colonialism has caused and adds to the challenges to reaching absolute freedom. In addition, the need of violence as an essential element of freedom is a source debate over the morality of resisting as well as the significance of violence in radical demonstrations. In relation to the relationship between power and race of race, identity, and the race His theory Favors an alternative way to examine the effects over time of colonialism, as well as the fight for the right to self-determination (Castellino, 2021).

3. Analysis

Mohsin Hamid's The Last White Man (2022) examines the root of the change in racial status through the dramatic transformation of Anders the white man that transforms into a male with "deep and undeniable brown" skin. The transformative change is the primary image through the which Hamid can examine the issues of race, identity as well as social distinctions by demonstrating how identities of race are constructed socially and entangled with the power dynamics.

Hamid employs Anders his change in the hope of demonstrating how shifting stereotypes regarding race influence not just the perception of yourself but also as the social interaction. In the morning, when the color of the person's skin is more dark, Anders is filled with feeling of anger and feels disconnected in his life. primary urge to "kill the colored man" while looking at the mirror is an expression of the constant anxiety and fear of differentiating which are common in race-based communities. The inability to comprehend the physical features of his body isn't only an issue of perception. Rather, is a symptom of the manner in which racism is a major social idea that has a profound impact on an individual's self-image and the community they're an integral part of. This case shows that race isn't just referring to something that is based upon the color of your skin or race. It refers as well to the persona of an individual that decides what position a person is on the social scale.

The radical change to calls for Anders and other members of the group to examine challenges based on race and their implications. Whiteness as an idea that is used to demonstrate authority and status, is now to being insecure. His way of life and how the person interacts with other changes; people surrounding him begin to look at his appearance as suspicious or even suspicion because of how the society structure its power around visible indicators of races. Hamid challenges the notion that there is a natural ethnicity and demonstrates the complexity of race being a culture adaptable rather than deeply rooted.

The novel challenges the traditional notions of metamorphosis and self-identity and raises the question of the safety and longevity of the identity that is based on race gender and gender. Anders' transformation Anders changes the way that the character views himself, and in addition to his role in society. The loss of being white, which was believed by him to be normal but is a shocking warning of the inherent vulnerability to racism as an that is a in the norm. Because Anders has become accepted as person from the world following the change in his appearance, there is some subtle, but significant changes the way people relate to Anders specifically in relation to people who are white. This indicates that race, in particular, race isn't an inherent attribute, but rather the outcome of social structures which is created through assumptions and a power structure.

Oona who is the wife of Anders is experiencing the same feeling of being emotionally awoken to the race. She describes how she adjusts to the transformation in her life to a culturally based one in addition to the current race-related issues within the

background of her mother's personal life. the personal issues and demands that are related to race. Oona she often applies makeup that darkens skin shades to examine her ethnic background as well as the uncertainty of who she is. The makeup doesn't seek to give satisfaction, but it does increase the feeling of confusion and a loss of identity. This is the result of the trauma Anders feels and proves that self-identity isn't necessarily influenced or communicated through appearance of the body. Self-image can be affected by interactions between individuals and the underlying dynamics of influence.

The transformations during The Last White Man are not just limited to certain characters. They have an effect on the entire community and show how different people consider race and other races. When more and more people undergo drastic changes to their races, tensions rise within the community, which could lead to violent confrontations and the presence of radicals who are trying to define boundaries between different races. This book provides a detailed analysis of how the society relies on race-based distinctions to establish solid structures and the way in which these distinctions can become the source of violence if they are lessen.

The portrayal of violence inside Hamid towards individuals who have changed one of the main elements in the narrative's emphasis on decolonization as well in the anxiety of getting rid of the discrimination advantages due to race. The mother of Oona struggles to let go of her whiteness. conveying the stress of anyone who has benefited from the benefits of race. Oona's remarks regarding the need to separate and the need for general sense recall the colonial era and the fear about losing the power of racial discrimination. The violence in the book is an ever-present and continuous fight that has been consequence of the decolonization process which has diminished the dominant system of race and also the fear of mixing races could be in opposition to the notion of purity that forms the basis of all race-based beliefs.

People's darker-colored changes could be a reflection of Frantz Fanon's concept of self-identity which is based on the race of the person. Colonized people are able to see their uniqueness before the eyes of the ones whom they are colonizing. The last White Man Anders learns about the way in which their appearance is perceived by white people. Additionally, the discrimination he is confronted with coincides with what those who have been colonized by the tale. The novel reveals the insanity of the lines between race and the inhumanity of the process that creates those borders.

This change in appearance is an example of the change in identities of different racial groups within the race's social system. The character Anders wakes up to discover how his appearance has changed "One morning Anders, a white man, woke up to find he had turned a deep and undeniable brown". This is the beginning of surprise of having to give away all the benefits associated with being white. Initial reaction for Anders is one of fear, confusion in addition to anguish with feelings of terror "He wanted to kill the black person who was spotted in the confines of his home. ".

Hamid introduces the plot by opening the novel the most hilarious lines "One morning Anders, a white man, woke up to find he had turned a deep and undeniable brown.

This dawned upon him gradually and then suddenly..." (Hamid, 2022, p. 1). The sudden change in appearance demonstrates the re-configuration of race that occurs in the event that Anders must confront the boundaries that his culture has to offer. The change in his appearance shows that the notion of race is viewed as something that is part of social relations that is determined by the beliefs of other people and dynamic of power, not being a characteristic of genetics which is a part of human character.

Anders' reaction--initial disbelief, followed by anger and confusion--illustrates the internal struggle of someone who has lost racial privilege. Anders is detached from both his personal and social life. He views his transformation as an act of disbelief "He realized that he had been robbed, that he was the victim of a crime, the horror of which only grew—a crime that had taken everything from him" (Hamid, 2022, p. 3)..It is possible to say that the idea that "theft" reflects the loss of the social respectability standing confers as well as is consistent with Frantz Fanon's theories on race-based identity. Fanon argues that “us" in and as “us" and "other" is constructed and is defined using the lens of colonialism (Fanon 2008.). In this perspective, Anders his whiteness was essential to his identity as a person as well as someone distinguished. The loss of his whiteness will affect the perception of Anders.

As a result of decolonization, the change can be viewed as a reverse of the structures of power that were once thought to have been colonial. As whiteness could be an individual choice in this novel, it marks the beginning of a new period with the notion that distinctions that are based on race dissolve and lead to changes in the social interactions.

The change in Anders as well as the other characters from The Last White Man challenges the conventional conceptions of identity, particularly the notion that race is intrinsic or is a variable. By changing the appearance of the different races, Hamid reveals the fluid and constructed social concept of identity. The narrative demonstrates that race, which is believed as a constant attribute, is prone to change and dependent on social norms.

Anders struggles within him that is triggered by the changing conditions can be a wonderful example of the fluidity "How could he say he was Anders now, be Anders now, with this other man staring him down in the mirror?" (Hamid, 2022, p. 3). The notion of identity, especially race, is based upon the acceptance of another. Anders being able to say that someone can't define himself by the color of his skin implies that the idea of identity goes beyond is perceived by the individual and physical appearance. The notion of identity can also be influenced by the expectations and opinions of other people.

This idea was inspired by the idea of Fanon's "fact of blackness," in other words, where blacks are under being scrutinized by other people who have begun to realize their role in a larger view of "the other" within a society which is based upon the notion of race (Fanon, 2008). In the novel The Last White Man, people like Anders encounter the notion that they're different and have to rethink their prior conceptions of a solid and secure identity. When describing the process transformation through a fuzzily and uncertain identity Hamid questions the rigor of discrimination built on race. The author suggests that

identities change frequently and is influenced by the dynamic between status and power in social system.

The characters undergo dramatic changes in their lives as well as their races. This book reflects social attitudes toward races and other races. The region in which Anders lives in is witnessing a rise in conflicts and tensions as populace shifts toward the white race "The mood in town was changing more rapidly than its complexion... flare-ups of violence in town, a brawl here, a shooting there..." (Hamid, 2022, p. 6). The increasing violent incidents are a sign of instability and hatred that arise from the structure of social race is a source of tension.

Differently, the protests on the streets could be thought of as a resemblance to the struggles in the past to decolonize. The collapse of colonies' structure of power triggered fierce clashes between people that were colonized and the colonized. The portrayal of militant groups because of shifting patterns in race can be compared to what occurs in times of decolonization, in which the ruling class is fighting for the control. The book's violence illustrates the ways that the racial identity of a group can encourage violence.

The concept that creating a sense race is a crucial aspect to being understood when it comes to understanding interactions between people. This concept is in Fanon (2008) as well as the idea that race is an element that determines identity is forged and maintained through violent and oppressive exclusion.in the novel the violent reaction to racial changes reveals that the majority of society is white in order to maintain social control. The process is executed in brutal way and protected each time white males face danger.

Mohsin Hamid's The Last White Man explores the concept of reconfiguring race as well as the shifting of identities in addition to the cultural attitudes toward race. This is through the transformations which occur within the character of the person. By utilizing the theories of decolonization, identity and violence, the book explores the root of the class system based on race as well as the unstable character of the identities based by the concept of race. In the book, characters confront a different reality of their life. Hamid shows how race and power and even violence influences the personal and their social identity.

Hamid examines the notion that race is reconfigured by examining a sudden and permanent change in Anders the self-identification of someone of ethnic origin. The story of the main character reveals the sense of loss as wellbeing disorientated due to the change in identity:

"He realized that he'd betrayed and sexually assaulted in a prank which was causing him to be horrified, and the horror getting worse. It was the case that it was that he robbed all of his possessions and took his possessions away. What would he do to be capable of claiming the name of Anders now? ..." (Hamid, 2022).

The narrative is a perfect example of Anders the deep sorrow he felt at being taken advantage of and highlights the importance of being white as a part of his self-concept. The way Anders recalls the events that led him to believe the time he was "robbed" illustrates how race has become a determinant of class and advantages of being white. Being white

was a feeling of security and belonging, however, losing it makes one feel isolated and isolated from the world. Hamid employs Anders the story of his own life to demonstrate that the ethnicity of an individual doesn't just be based on appearance however, it's also related to social systems that influence the dynamics of power.

From a philosophical standpoint, Anders' transformation echoes Frantz Fanon's theories regarding the evolution of identity which has roots in race. In Black Skin, White Masks, Fanon (2008) explains how those who suffer from colonization feel seen by white people and viewed as "the different. " In the story, Anders feels this in an entirely different lens. His previous self-image of being white is shattered when it is made to think that he's a race-related "othered" by the world. The book examines the possibility of the ways in which race can be affected by the influences around us, and the perils of privileges, which includes differences in race and the concept of identity.

The book challenges myths concerning the notion of identity which have been prevalent over the past few years. It portrays race as variable and fluid instead of an unchanging feature. Through the metamorphosis Hamid uncovers that the concept of identity isn't a fundamental and unchangeable attribute. Instead, it's dependent on acceptance by society as well as recognition.

Anders The transformation of his appearance is further assisted through the belief that his personality is contingent upon the look of his persona.

"How could he say he was Anders now, be Anders now, with this other man staring him down in the mirror?" (Hamid, 2022).

The novel reveals the conflict Anders feels with regards to his own identity and the physical aspects in his physique. The novel challenges the notion that self-identity is determined by biology and culture of the person's psyche. It also demonstrates the way in which identity can be determined by the perceptions of the public. Anders his identity is damaged since society isn't able to recognize the appearance of his face as white which demonstrates the uncertainty of identity and also the importance of being accepted by the society for the definition of oneself.

Furthermore, Fanon's (2008) notion of “the "fact of blackness" is an extra proof of this concept. Fanon affirms that race, as well as the identity of a person, particularly gender, is influenced by the way others perceive about the individual. The story The Last White Man, Anders is a great example of this. As the life-changing events of Anders expose how his past existence was greatly influenced by his race, and its positive effects. Through metamorphosis in this novel, it examines the way in which social constructions of people are, and also challenges the traditional notions about race.

The shifts which occur throughout the novel are embraced by the public in the course of their development, they bring about societal shifts that reflect broader attitudes toward the concept of race and differences. The initial reaction to Anders' transformation--fear, anger, and violence--mirrors historical and contemporary reactions to racial shifts and challenges to the status quo:

This quotation exposes root of the racial divisions that exist in our society as well as the speed at which the tensions between gender and race increase when the current race-based system of equality is damaged. The fear and violence which occur when more people suffer from the rise of identity based on race, reveals many ways that systems built on race are able to be managed and protected. The manner in which the portrays the conflicts in society aligns with the idea of decolonization. Decolonization is the removal of colonial systems of power based on races is typically confronted with violent resistance by those who would like to maintain their position.

Fanon (2008) says that decolonization may cause violence due to the destruction of social hierarchy and altering the way people interact. In The Last White Man, the white person is stripped of its right to be white, and there is violence as in the aftermath, society is turned violent because of the change of power. The tale demonstrates how race can be used to gain an advantage over other people. In addition, it examines the devastating consequences of reviewing and changing these social norms.

Through the changing of Anders and the other characters Mohsin Hamid's The Last White Man examines race's role in redefining and challenging the concept of the notion of identity. The book also reveals the mindsets that society has towards race and different. The book examines the ways in which the notion of identity based upon race is constructed by the power of society, built on the acceptance of popular culture, and maintained by strong power structures. By utilizing theories to explain the development of identity that have a basis in race in addition to the brutal process of decolonization it is possible to observe how Hamid is able to challenge his privilege that has been conditioned by race. Hamid also exposes how violence is a result of eliminating the class-based system of socialization, which is built around the notion of race.

The Last White Man (2022), Mohsin Hamid examines the question of changing the way in which race is classified in the context of appearance changing the individual's self-identity and social expectations. The narrative's description of the process through using through the lens of race, provides an extensive study of race, identity, and the changing of identities, all set in the changing political landscape.

Hamid Hamid's work Hamid is founded on the notion of race-based identity and specifically, the way characters experience a disturbing shift in their perception of themselves, as well as their perception by people around them when they realize that their skin color changes. The protagonist, Anders, wakes up in the early morning and notices that his skin has darkened. This set the stage for a more significant cultural change within the races. The atmosphere in The town "was changing more rapidly than its complexion" (Hamid, 2022, 42 p.42) This proves the fact that race isn't only caused by skin color. It's more about social power, or tension, as well as the feeling of belonging. Color of skin varies, and the relationship between them on an individual basis, however, they also interact within the context of society. It is clear that race change is a social as a socially constructed phenomenon which is not an actual biological fact.

Hamid's description of Hamid provides a great example of the different steps involved in the creation of a racial identity that theory-makers have described like William Cross (1991). In this particular instance, Anders' initial reaction towards his appearance is line with the phase that is occurring prior to meeting. The reason for this is that he has been taken in by an implicit race system of which he has been able to accept as fact. Once he is more comfortable with his appearance and appearance it is apparent in subsequent periods of acceptance as well as being immersed. The transformation described by the author in the story can be considered an analogy to the changes in mental state caused by the boost in identity determined by race. A little marginalized Anders feels are a result of how many those with a color identity face in a society that defines them as a type of "other. "

The novel argues against conventional notions of self-identity through depicting the notion that metamorphosis is a possibility, as well as situating the novel within the decolonization framework. The change that occurs within The Last White Man can be described as being a form of decolonial procedure in which it is intended to question the traditional race-based system distinction and the assumptions on upon which they're based. In the event that more members of the community feel impacted by these changes, it means that the idea of being white is anymore significant. The possibility of questioning the meaning of a community's race and it can be a sign of the purpose of decolonialization, which will break down social and cultural system that foster the notion of superiority due to race.

Disintegration feelings are heightened by the violent response to these changes. Hamid discusses This sense of disruption is compounded by the violence that follows the transformations, as Hamid writes of “flare-ups of violence in town, a brawl here, a shooting there…” (Hamid, 2022, p. 45). The kind of event could be interpreted as violent refusal to destroy. The changing of the human body described in the tale may lead to violent incidents which do not result from races, but social norms are changing and may challenge the concept of justice which is controlled by the whiteness of people as a symbol of authority and privilege.

Metamorphosis is the study of transformation. The transformation of The Last White Man reflects society's attitude towards the notion of race and distinction, especially when characters respond differently to be identified with their identity that they've developed as members to different races. Most people with darker skin tones are feeling marginalized and fearful. It is an expression of the nature inherent to race and the deep-seated belief systems that relate to the concept of race. The story demonstrates the impact of decolonization in the society. Most people are against any alteration to they’re the system of race with the use of violence or intimidation.

Hamid employs the transformative power of characters in order to show the fragility of identities constructed by race. The tension and violence that come by these transformations reveal the ongoing effects of colonial views of race. Whiteness has become a common depiction of power and superiority. The body and shape are

transformed by a person, it's the face of their body and existing social systems that support the idea of the whiteness of a person as normal to be doing.

At one point, Anders encounters his father as a result of the transition. Anders remembers their father "did not seem to recognize him, and for a moment, Anders felt like a stranger in his own home" (Hamid, 2022). The incident demonstrates how much racial discrimination which can play a role in the relation between people as well as their family members. Anders the father's inability to identify him suggests the race of his son is a sign of a person's identity with respect to other people and indicates a sense of unease in society regarding the confusion of identities based on race and the ambiguity.

In the novel “The Last White Man, Mohsin Hamid uses metamorphosis to explore the development of identity that is based on violence against race and decolonization as much as the processes of decolonization. When describing a society that is divided by race, and the process of separating Hamid challenges the conventional notions of self-identity. In addition, he exposes the basic tensions which arise because of the transformation in the notion of race as an. The novel explores how much race has been integrated into social structures and the ways in attempting to deconstruct the structure could lead to conflict and violence.

within the novel The Last White Man (2022), Mohsin Hamid explores the topic of reconfiguring identities based on race as well as how the perception of race in society. He examines the shifts in metaphor as well as the actuality of the characters. The novel is a detailed examination of the various ways the race-based system defines identities and trigger reactions from the society such as violence, as well as rethinking the traditional notions of identity and race through depictions of physical and psychological changes.

Hamid opens the novel as the main character. Anders is awakened and realizes the skin of his character is becoming darker "Anders had not yet seen anyone since he had changed, and he was not keen to see anyone, but he was out of milk" (Hamid, 2022, p.3). The time at which dissociation is observed can be interpreted as a signalling the sensation of disorientation and the anxiety Anders experiences when confronting the physical body. Anders is hesitant to be noticed by those close to them. Dissociation is a sign of his sensitivity to the social standards. This demonstrates the influence of race on the perceptions and interaction with other people.

The core of the story is theories about the development of identity that contain a racially informed base, which is as does William Cross's (1991) theory on the different phases involved in Black identity development. The author believes that Anders' initially confusion and anxiety results from what is known as the "pre-encounter" stage, where individuals are enticed by the general beliefs about race in which whites have a place in society that is important. When he faces the difficulties that come with the development of an identity that is not based on race has, Anders is moving towards a state that requires acceptance and acceptance. At this stage that he is able to question and accepting his personal perception of himself because of his experience within where racism is a significant aspect. The tale can be read as a kind of analogue of the typical experience of

people of various races that must figure out a way to reconcile their own identity with the rules of their society.

The expression "The mood in town was changing more rapidly than its complexion" (Hamid, 2022, p. 42) implies that changes to the shade of the skin may be a sign of a general change in the social order. Changes in town's inhabitants isn't merely something that's superficial and also reveals that there is an overall shift in the structure of the racial gap. People in the town are subject to the processes of their own race-specific one. A shift that's dependent on race is made clear because disparities regarding race are apparent. Hamid states that race is a concept of social significance that is fundamentally arbitrary and flexible. However, it's had a crucial role to play in forming relations and the sense of belonging.

The characters' transformations through The Last White Man can be witnessed through how decolonization takes place. The change in the characters in this novel is an expression of deconstructing and rebuilding of social and cultural hierarchy that makes whiteness not a standard of living and the privileges it confers no longer given. As the dynamics are altered, this transformative process is a break in the decolonial system that shakes the foundational system of supremacy over race and supremacy.

Studies of postcolonial and/or decolonial. The concept "decolonization" isn't just the elimination of colonialism however, it is also a major change in the way which power, history and identities are depicted. Hamid's strategy for transformation requires the actors as well as the whole society to look at the behaviours that are deeply ingrained. Changes in appearance and physical appearance may be considered to be an indication of decolonization's progress that has seen the perceived social whiteness lose its importance. It is also a sign that individuals have to face an entirely different perception of the other as well as the world around them.

Transitioning to the postcolonial era will be marked by the resistance. The changes in the relationship among races are viewed in the form of "flare-ups of violence in the city, fights within the region as well as shootings on the roads ..." (Hamid, 2022, p. 45). These violent acts are a manifestation of hostility and fear caused by attempts to remove the current discrimination patterns in the context of races. It is an outcome of research which were gathered by Fanon's (1963) study of this problem within The Wretched of the Earth The book Fanon says that decolonization may be an armed procedure since it represents the ending of an existing system that is based on the use of violence as well as discrimination. The town's violence is a demonstration against the elimination of discrimination and classifications which are dependent on race. It is there are tensions as the race-based system becomes a mess.

The shift in characters within The Last White Man serves as a lens through which Hamid analyzes the attitude to the difference between ethnicity and race. The transition that took place in Anders who was white, to dark-skinned is an expression of discrimination towards individuals who aren't a part to the predominant race group. can be a cause of anxiety as well as marginalization and is subject to assaults of violence. Anders's

worry about being scrutinized by those within his proximity following his transformation--"he was not keen to be observed by anyone" (Hamid, 2022, 3 p. 3)--reveals his own private method of discrimination racial, which renders the whiteness of his skin a minor characteristic.

As the changes progress as more and more people living in cities find themselves with darker skin colors, Hamid exposes how deep-rooted racism can be. The readers are told that terror and violence of race isn't a result of race or skin color, it's caused by social problems associated to race. The transformation of cities from violence is a great illustration of the way society reacts to the loss of the social influence. When the social system is at risk, specifically, and especially biased toward whiteness and ethnicity the reaction of society usually angers and attempts to regain the influence of white people.

The violence in the city does not only affect the physical, but also emotional. It can be a lot more. For instance, the father of Anders For instance, is incapable of locating his son's name because of shifting names. This shows how the racial differences influence a person's self-identity and connections. As the visual appearance of the city is altered and the city's appearance changes, so does perceptions of peace. It is similar to what's taking place now, in connection with shifting perceptions as a result of decolonization and demographic shifts.

In the novel The Last White Man (2022), Mohsin Hamid explores the issue of changing race using metamorphosis metaphor that challenge traditional notions of identity and race. By illustrating characters who undergo physical transformations Hamid examines the peculiar characteristics of race as well as physical violence that is often used in order to alter the shape of relations between races. Through the use of the theories of identity and the notion of decolonization of race in the publication, Hamid reveals how deeply the distinction between races is embedded in personal identities as well as in the social structure, as well as how shifting borders can cause conflict and a sense of fear.

4. Conclusion

The study was primarily focused on race studies and metamorphosis and the society's perceptions on race. Mohsin Hamid's novel The Last White Man as the primary subject. The novel by Hamid is an intriguing examination of the way that changing races influences the way one's self as well as the social context within which they are. The novel starts with Anders the male of white who awakes and discovers that his skin has darkened. The transformation of the body shows an equalization to the social construct of race. The story also prompts huge transformations in social interactions as well as the power that is derived from the social network and in the identity. The themes in the narrative have much the same way as philosophical debates on race's significance as a concept that is integral to our cultural heritage as well as the social notion that depends on the acceptance and norms from the general public.

Metamorphosis is the main notion of The Last White Man and can be described in both a both the literal and symbolic meaning. If Anders transforms into someone who has

darker skin tone, Hamid makes readers confront the fact that race as well as identity, is an ongoing process which can be a process that changes and develops. Anders changes demonstrate how the person's status and their personal identity are influenced by their race. Additionally, it highlights the fragility of systems that govern society. Hamid is of the opinion that race isn't an intrinsic fact, however it is something the society places on people for the purpose of establishing their identities and grant them specific rights and positions. The emotions that the protagonist experiences when he undergoes a transformation initially, a sense of shock, terror and anger feeling of alienation from a race-based hierarchical system. It is a part of our personal as well as social identities.

The concept that the person's identity is determined by external recognition can be a little ambiguous as the story develops and evolves. It also changes various characters, especially Oona, Anders' romantic love interest. Oona's change in race-based identity causes her appearance to shift, and not just who she is as well as the relationship she has with her mother, with whom she's been trying to get rid of as the central part of her personality. In analyzing the characters in the characters, Hamid analyzes the way the identification of race can be a significant factor in relationships and is sometimes difficult to empathize and comprehend. The writer uses the shifting of characters to raise questions about the extent to which an individual's identity extends beyond their skin. He also suggests that overcoming the stigmas of social discrimination because of race isn't simply happening.

The metamorphosis motif and is the focus of Hamid in his novel "The Last White Man can also symbolize the process of social decolonization. Similar to Anders as well as others have to confront their identities as people of a particular race. Communities confront the demise of traditional social order based around the notion of race. The story is based on real-life instances of decolonization where colonies of the past had to assess the identity of their cultural as well as a social class following the declaring in independence. The brutality Hamid discusses is what occurs in urban areas, when residents undergo changes to their identity as a result of the resistance they have fought, and this generally is coupled with efforts to end the system of privilege based on race. People's reactions to the change can be interpreted as the feeling of being insecure about having a shadow over them and a need to defend privileges related to the race. This is a reflection of Frantz Fanon's theories of decolonization along with the brutal characteristics of the resistance against the colonial power.

The book examines current discussion of the concept of identity fluidity in the digital age that is, where individuals are creating distinct identities on the internet, which might be different from their actual identity. Metamorphosis as a metaphor utilized by Hamid refers to the notion of identity as something that is subject to change or reinterpreted. It also challenges the validity of identity as well as the significance of identity in our current world. The novel's protagonists the protagonists Anders try to discover how to reconcile their unique identity with the inner notion of himself. The novel is a study on the idea of a person's identity which lasts or be subject to alteration by external influences, and the concepts about oneself.

The re-use of Kafkaesque elements such as the ones used in the work of Hamid and in the reference to Kafka's The Metamorphosis and the Metamorphosis can be seen in the manner Anders changes. Similar to the story in the story of Gregor Samsa who wakes up to be transformed into the form of an insect. Both characters are plagued by the feeling of loneliness. Like Kafka's Gregor is the victim of being separated from his relatives and acquaintances. Anders is feeling alienated from the person he is and his identity he has created. This stark contrast emphasizes the concept that self-identity is a concept that isn't just an external thing however, it is extremely personal. In both works, self-transformation can be seen as a method by which we are able to contemplate the larger issues that influence the way we live our lives. Kafka's work is focused on industrialization of labour and its dehumanization. and Hamid's work focuses on the dehumanization of labour. Hamid analyzes race and the social system is built on it and how belonging impacts the idea of self-identity.

In addition to the literary and philosophical aspects, the story also examines the consequences of shifting gender and cultural relationships. Anders his connection to Oona gets strained when they have to confront the new world that they've created, which represents one of the larger social shifts caused by the shift in gender. The story explores relationships that include both interpersonal and private as well as highly qualified and affected through physical appearance, and how appearances affect the status of people as well as their ability to enjoy privilege and the impact of the appearance on individuals.

At the end of the day, The novel written by Hamid The Last White Man is a thoughtful analysis of the role of race in the social concept in addition to an informative analysis of the personal characteristics of an identities. By examining the process of change, Hamid invites readers to examine their assumptions about race and encourages readers to consider the deep-seated distinctions between different races that are reflected in the structure of the society. This book illustrates that race, and even the concept of belonging are able to be transformed. However, such changes will likely bring about conflicts as well as violence, and are the outcome of conflict. As more people experience modifications to their race, Hamid analyzes the uncertainty of the line between race and ethnicity, as well as the huge effect it has on society, as in the psychological ramifications that result from redefining lines. The novel concludes by providing a fascinating examination of issues of identity, and the fragility of it, and the complex ways that race is used in influencing the way people live in an evolving society.

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