

Exploring the Collapse of Reality: A Critical Analysis of Its Representation and Relevance in Kamila Shamsie's '*Home Fire*' within Contemporary Society

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Abstract: This study explores the intricate web of the collapse of reality as depicted in Kamila Shamsie's novel, 'Home Fire,' within the context of contemporary society. Employing a qualitative methodology, the study utilizes thematic analysis to scrutinize the nuanced representation of the collapse of reality in the selected novel. The investigation unfolds the multifaceted layers of the collapse of reality and its profound implications on characters and their interactions within the narrative. The findings of this research showcase the intricate interplay between individual perceptions of reality and the socio-political environment within Shamsie's fictional world. Through carefully examining the characters and their experiences, the study reveals the relevance of the collapse of reality in reflecting and challenging prevailing societal norms and expectations. The implications of this research extend to a deeper understanding of how literature, particularly Shamsie's 'Home Fire,' serves as a mirror to contemporary society, offering insights into the complexities of human experiences and the fluid nature of reality. This exploration contributes to the ongoing discourse on the intersection of Literature and societal reflections, urging scholars and readers alike to reconsider preconceived notions and engage in critical dialogue. As we navigate the ever-evolving landscape of societal dynamics, this research sets the stage for future investigations into the representation of reality in literature and its evolving significance in shaping collective consciousness. The study not only underscores the relevance of qualitative methods in literary analysis but also opens avenues for further research in understanding the dynamic relationship between literature, reality, and contemporary society.

Keywords: Collapse of reality, Societal Reflections, Fictional World, Literary Analysis, Individual Perceptions, Socio-political Environment

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1. Introduction

Postmodern literature is a literary movement that emerged in the mid-20th century and is characterized by its rejection of traditional literary conventions and its emphasis on self-reflexivity, intertextuality, and irony. It is often seen as a reaction against modernist literature, which sought to break away from traditional forms and explore new narrative techniques. Postmodernism, in a broader way is cultural and intellectual

a movement that emerged in the aftermath of World War II and was influenced by various philosophical and cultural developments such as existentialism, structuralism, and poststructuralism. It challenged the notion of a stable and objective reality, instead emphasizing the subjective and fragmented nature of experience.

Intertextuality is a key characteristic of postmodern literature, incorporating

references, allusions, and quotations from other literary works, popular culture, and history. Postmodern authors often play with these references, mixing high and low culture to create complex and layered narratives. Another important aspect of postmodern literature is self-reflexivity, which refers to the author's awareness of the act of writing and the artificiality of the narrative. Postmodern authors frequently break the fourth wall, addressing the reader directly and challenging the notion of an objective and authoritative narrator. Postmodern literature also commonly engages with themes such as the loss of faith in grand narratives, the deconstruction of societal norms and conventions, and the exploration of identity and the self. It often challenges established power structures and questions social and cultural hierarchies. Some notable authors associated with postmodern literature include Jorge Luis Borges, Italo Calvino, Thomas Pynchon, Don DeLillo, Toni Morrison, and Jeanette Winterson. These authors have made significant contributions to the development of postmodern literature by pushing the boundaries of narrative form, challenging conventional storytelling techniques, and exploring new ways of representing reality.

1.1 Overview of Kamila Shamsie and her novel Home Fir.

Kamila Shamsie is a Pakistani British writer born in 1973. Her most memorable novel *In the City by the Ocean*, distributed in 1998 while she was in school, was short-recorded for the John Llewellyn Rhys Prize. She is the creator of seven books. Her *Burnt Shadows* (2009) was translated into more than twenty languages. She wrote *Home Fire* (2017), a blockbuster novel. The novel revolves around three British Pakistani siblings, Adil Pasha: Isma, Aneeka, and Parvaiz, and another British Muslim character, Eamonn Lone, son of British Home Secretary Karamat Lone. The novel starts when Isma is at Heathrow Airport to travel to Boston. She is interrogated at the airport. She feels humiliated to have the contents of her suitcase inspected. She has made sure not to pack anything inviting comments or questions. So, she did not have the Quran or any family picture. Even so, the officer inspected every item of Isma's clothing. After some time, another officer approaches, questioning her about being British. They wanted to know her thoughts on Shias, homosexuals, the Queen, democracy, the invasion of Iraq, Israel, suicide bombers, and dating websites. She tried to respond in a manner and tone she practiced with Aneeka her younger sister. She always

practiced it at home to avoid critical situations about political and religious comments. So, she replied sensibly and diplomatically that she usually does not distinguish between one Muslim and the other. When people talk about the enmity between Shias and Sunnis, it usually centers on some political imbalance of power, such as in Iraq and Syria. Occupying other people's territory generally causes more problems than it solves. This served for both Iraq and Israel. Killing civilians is sinful; that is equally true if there is a suicide bombing, aerial bombardment, or drone strike. A woman at the customer services center at Heathrow had found a place on the next flight out without charges. Despite all the apprehensions, she survived and reached the US, where her former mentor, Hira Shah, was present to receive her.

2. Literature Review

In this part, the examination done on *Home Fire* is analyzed. Its features what various parts of this novel have been investigated, and the subject of present examination is yet to be investigated. This viewpoint will be investigated in the forthcoming segment.

There is a developing contention encompassing the utilization of hijab in the West. The design welcomes blended reactions internationally. Most Western

people consider it an image of obsession, blocking a decent local area relationship. This prejudice towards Muslims is not just at the cultural level; however, with the progression of time, it has crawled into strategy-making circles, and a score of nations, France being the trailblazer, has prohibited hijab. It is uncovered through this exploration that hijab is neither a radical part of Islam nor it confines Muslim ladies to succeed in different backgrounds. Rather, it is only an unobtrusive and timid appearance of Islam. The review fights that cliché portrayal is advanced by the rising Islamophobia and prejudice. The examination is created around the hypothetical structure of Homi K. Bhaba's social Hybridity and Victor Turner's liminality. Through various meetings, Isma has drilled a great deal with her sister, Aneeka, on how to stay away from the terrible bias and prejudice they might feel in the unfamiliar land. Isma is examined concerning her thoughts on various strict, sectarian, and political viewpoints. Indeed, even her Britishness is put under doubt. She is generalized as a radical with disdain for the local nation. However, she attempted her level best to become a hybrid. Be that as it may, these many endeavors bring about unhomeliness. The review presumes that travelers become socially mixed and hijab

neither reflects revolutionary propensities nor at all confines Muslim ladies' lifestyle. Just the unfortunate underlying meaning concerning Islamic customs is set off by Islamophobia Khan et al., (2020).

When individuals move to different nations, they face difficulties due to language, governmental issues, religion, and ethnicity distinctions. They must take on these things using all means; however, when their infant kids begin dealing with issues, it is a new battle for them. In this article, the author has uncovered how writers and scholars of various starting points present the existence of transients in various ways. It is inferred that individuals of different nations feel "othered." It is a result of the strict and financial contrasts. Media additionally is essential in enhancing the battle of moving individuals Tasnim, (2021).

Another essayist has dissected the exceptional novel by comparing the characters of Karamat Solitary and Parvaiz Pasha as the two outrageous views focus on addressing the ascent of over-the-top Westoxification and a consistently gripping tacky fundamentalism individually that bring Aneeka and Eamon's relationship to the hopeless fate of their blow-back. The exploration outperforms the most settled translation of the novel and advances to

one more new part of its artistic understanding, past Antigone, by disclosing the ideas of 'Westoxification' and 'Fundamentalism' as connected with Postcolonial studies. The paper denotes Shamsie's novel as a convenient drape raiser to the peril of rising Islamophobic Westoxification of purported Muslims like Karamat Solitary and its staggering consequences for blameless individuals like Aneeka and Isma. Shamsie has likewise portrayed a post-9/11 England in which scrutinizing the public sensations of non-English people is considered fundamental. In such a manner they are grilled and bugged in the multicultural common Britain. It is inferred that the reality of the issue is that both the flows of west-toxification and fundamentalism among English Muslim diasporic networks are going on behind the scenes and need a caring and heart understanding from both legislative workplaces and the English society to kill itself. Besides, it ought to tackle itself with an equivalent feeling of obligation and obligation towards nationhood. Islamophobia and not Islamophobia can spread an integrationist message across all English and the rest of the world. Shaheen et al., (2018).

By zeroing in on the three fundamental heroes, the nearby literary examination analyzes how Pakistani diasporic local

area build their character. This study investigates whether there is a relationship between the democratic way of behaving and issues of personality, migration, and Islamophobia. Kamila Shamsie underwear these issues in her latest novel *Home Fire*. The exploration shows how Shamsie's novel addresses heterogeneity inside Pakistani Muslim diasporic characters. The novel condemns Eurocentric predispositions and another perspective that depicts Muslim female heroes' liquid personalities while shielding their Muslimness by wearing cloaks and going to Allah.

Furthermore, the novel keeps up with laid-out generalizations by drawing the Muslim male hero's connection with ISIS as a portrayal of a revolutionary gathering to make the thought of radicalism grave. The scientist in this exploration presents an elective account of the Muslim world. She does not support the devotion, benevolence, and certifiable self of Muslims to save such stories as opposed to demystifying negative cliché pictures of Muslims. Every hero of the novel keeps special and different characters. Isma keeps up with her in the middle since she constructs a relationship with Eamon, and afterward, Parvaiz partners with an extreme gathering. The investigation demonstrates the intricacy, including orientation, estrangement,

disparity, and existential aspects, which impact Parvaiz's choice to take his course to Raqqa Rivaldy et al., (2019).

One more postulation investigated the issue of procedures completed by the English Government and ISIS with the end goal of beguiling English Muslims and how much the inferred creator added to distinguish the issue. This clever examination is connected with the idea of Orientalism and Islamophobia by Edward Said. The purpose of the hypothesis is based translation of the text and the setting of the novel. This investigation shows that two gatherings have duplicated with various methodologies. First misdirection by the English Government by control and restricted freedoms. In the interim, ISIS makes publicity. *Home Fire* can be represented as a spot loaded with weakness and obliteration. The heroes Isma, Aneeka, and Parvaiz are the portrayals of English Muslims who became the casualties of the double-dealing. Karamat Solitary is a portrayal of the English government.

In contrast, Farooq is a portrayal of an ISIS scout. Control is a procedure done by Karamat Solitary to get political advantages. He is an English Home Secretary who has a Muslim foundation; however, he sells out his kin by disallowing Muslims and proclaiming himself a nonbeliever in general society.

He likewise restricts Muslims' privileges. It is reasoned that misdirection toward English Muslims is the consequence of negative discernment made by the West towards the East. It very well may be seen through how East individuals who considered 'otherness' frequently to be seen as a regressive, unethical, and primitive social order. In the meantime, the West views itself as prevalent and humanized from all perspectives Al-Hafiz and Al Nindita, (2019).

This examination investigates the social component of globalization that has changed the existences of masses encountering Pakistani diaspora in Kamila Shamsie's *Home Fire* that mirrors the lives and sensibilities of the diaspora local area, particularly after 9/11. Shamsie considers how the existence of the Pakistani diaspora Muslim people group got into challenges, particularly after 9/11. Manfred B. Steger's hypothesis fills in as a structure to assess social change under the steadily expanding impact of globalization through media. This article analyzes the change in the life and personality of the Pakistanis dwelling in the West due to media and language. This concentrate likewise uncovers that Pakistani Anglophone fiction has a deep-rooted place in the scholarly world and features the issues and difficulties faced by the third world in the contemporary

globalized world. The examination shows that the Western media has forced Western social standards on other social characters. Zafar et al., (2020).

One of the explores of *Home Fire* uncovers the social authority through the class framework and orders in the multicultural social orders. The exploration takes the hypothetical structure of communism with bits of social authority knowledge by checking out the numerous connections among characters and societies. It creates Eurocentric predispositions through culture, utilizing Muslim characters, and presents the standards of the gentry by featuring the capability of social authority in England. Social authority by the decision class is not the issue of matchless quality and viciousness; rather, assent, language, usage of scholarly men's power, and instructive abilities are the ways of finishing the course of social authority. The review looks at how the decision class impacts the Muslim travelers of Kamila Shamsie in *Home Fire* and portrays the disturbing impacts of social authority that make social disloyalty and class struggle between characters. The review is useful to feature the oppressive elements in multi-social orders and their anticipations. Haque et al., (2020).

Kamila Shamsie's *Home Fire* transforms the Greek play *Antigone* contextualized in

a post-9/11 England. Seen through the crystal of a transnational system, this novel is a story of English Muslims and their exchanges and hybridity of the English Muslim character. The meeting directions of the two families structure the story force and platforms the social, political, and financial talks within which the text is to be perused. Shamsie's scene of race-religion interpellation is one way the story of Home Fire is depicted.

2.1 Research Gap and Significance of the Study

In the vast landscape of literary studies, a notable gap exists in the nuanced exploration of the collapse of reality within contemporary fiction, particularly in the context of Kamila Shamsie's acclaimed novel, 'Home Fire.' While literature has been a perennial mirror reflecting societal dynamics, the intricate intersections of reality and representation within the novel have yet to receive comprehensive scholarly attention. This study aims to bridge this gap by critically analyzing Shamsie's work, dissecting the layers of the collapse of reality as depicted in 'Home Fire', and unraveling its broader relevance to contemporary society. By delving into this uncharted territory, the research contributes to the understanding of Shamsie's artistic vision and enriches the broader discourse on the

dynamic relationship between literature, reality, and the complex tapestry of today's societal fabric. The significance of this study lies in its potential to unveil hidden layers of meaning, challenge preconceptions, and provoke thoughtful discussions that resonate beyond the confines of literary analysis. To tackle the phenomena mentioned above, this study has the following research question.

2.2 What are the implications of the collapse of reality, its representation in the novel, and its relevance to contemporary society?

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design and Data Collection

The study intends qualitative and textual approach. Textual analysis, along with postmodern theory, will be carried out. The research involves a close reading of the text, identifying instances of reality, its collapse, and its representation. Analysis will be conducted by applying concepts from Simulacra and Simulation theory. The method used for data collection is extensive library research involving the selection and collection of primary and secondary sources. The primary source in this study is the novel.

3.2 Analysis of the Text and Findings

In the postmodern world, reality is hidden behind the simulation, but even this approach is a simulation. It is because at

the fourth stage, it is revealed that there is no reality behind the image, and then the stage comes when the reality collapses. Resultantly, it loses its authenticity and identity to become distrustful. Society is polarized to divide into religious or political mire. So, the quest for the truth becomes mandatory. The discussion below will determine what the collapse of reality implies, where it is found in the novel and its relevance to the contemporary world.

3.3 Loss of Authenticity and Identity.

The breakdown of the truth is an idea that alludes to a breakdown in the limits between what is genuine and what is stunning, obscuring the lines between truth and deception. It can have significant ramifications for the two people and society. In writing, this subject is often investigated in books that challenge traditional ideas of the real world, and its importance to contemporary society lies in its appearance and evaluation of our undeniably complicated and divided reality.

The breakdown of reality can prompt mental trouble and disarray for people. In the novel, characters might battle with personality emergencies, neurosis, or bewilderment as they stand up to the disintegration of their impression of the

real world. This topic can represent the existential tension and mental battles faced by people in contemporary society who wrestle with the fast speed of mechanical headways and the obscuring of limits between genuine and virtual universes.

The breakdown of reality moves our capacity to recognize truth and lie. In the book "Home Fire" by Kamila Shamsie, the epistemological portrayal of the breakdown of reality comes to fruition through different subjects and story methods. The following are a couple of key perspectives:

The novel investigates how various characters see reality and reality, stressing subjectivity and the obscured limits between insight and reality. Shamsie digs into epistemological inquiries concerning how people build their renditions of reality given their encounters, predispositions, and feelings.

Social Personality and Conflict of Real Factors: Shamsie features how social contentions and conflicts of real factors add to the breakdown of a bound-together comprehension of the real world. The novel looks at the encounters of English Muslims and their battle to explore clashing personalities in a world that undeniably connects Islam with psychological oppression. The characters' social foundations impact their view of

the real world, prompting a breakdown in correspondence and understanding.

Control and Misleading Publicity: One more part of the breakdown of reality in the novel is the control of data. The pieces of information are controlled to scheme promulgation. It has been the dilemma to obscure the limits of the real world and deception. Farooq is its superb embodiment, who controls the data of Adil Pasha to make publicity of his grit to snare Parvaiz and remains very fruitful in his main goal. Moreover, he controls the thought of a majority rules system as it is an illusion where there is no right to speak freely truly because Parvaiz cannot straightforwardly discuss his dead dad.

The novel's plot challenges the thought of unadulterated facts of the matter and questions the realness of individuals' encounters and characters. The novel investigates how people develop their real factors and how society shapes their insights and convictions. This breakdown of reality likewise features the delicacy of truth and the potential for control and twisting. Regarding its portrayal in the novel, the breakdown of the truth is vital to the plot and character improvement. The story follows an English Muslim family destroyed by their various translations of the real world, especially regarding their confidence and social personality. The characters' battles with

their identity and their place in the public eye mirror the breakdown of a brought-together reality.

3.4 Societal Division and Polarization.

The novel additionally addresses the significance of this breakdown of reality to contemporary society. In reality, where falsehood, polarization, and the control of realities are common, the clever brings up significant issues about the deficiency of legitimacy and personality. It analyzes the results of cultural tensions, division, and Polarization. The breakdown of reality in the book "Home Fire" by Kamila Shamsie alludes to the obscuring of lines between what is valid and what is manufactured and the contortion of realities and accounts. This breakdown of reality holds a few ramifications for the story and its significance to contemporary society, especially corresponding to cultural division and polarization.

The cultural division and Polarization bring about the deficiency of reality. The breakdown of reality in the original features the deficiency of truth and objective realities. Characters control and twist real factors to serve their plans, obscuring the line between truth and fiction. This deficiency of truth mirrors the contemporary peculiarity of "counterfeit news" and the rising trouble in deciding dependable wellsprings of

data in a profoundly energized society. A few characters in the novel control reality for individual or political additions. This control, through publicity or the spreading of bogus accounts, adds to the division inside society. It brings up issues about the force of media and the publicity attitude. At the point when the truth breaks down, it partitions the general public, and class frameworks based on economy, legislative issues, and religions are being conceived.

3.5 Loss of Trust in Authority: Critique of Postmodern Society.

In Kamila Shamsie's novel, *Home Fire*, the topic of loss of confidence in power is complicatedly woven into the texture of postmodern culture. The book evaluates the common issues encompassing power, character, and the disintegration of confidence in definitive figures. Through the narrative of two English Muslim kin, Aneeka, and Parvaiz, Shamsie investigates the outcomes of experiencing childhood in a general public where confidence in customary establishments and figures of power has disintegrated. Parvaiz's process features the deficiency of confidence in the framework and the weakness of people who look for options in contrast to conventional wellsprings of power. His radicalization addresses the outcomes of a general public where

individuals feel detached and estranged from people with great influence.

Moreover, Shamsie analyzes the deficiency of confidence in power from the perspective of Aneeka, Parvaiz's twin sister. Aneeka centers around her excursion of opposition, testing authority figures and scrutinizing their thought processes. She declines to trust them and requests straightforwardness and responsibility aimlessly. Through Aneeka's personality, Shamsie shows that One of the focal manners by which the deficiency of confidence in power is depicted is through the personality of Parvaiz. Parvaiz is attracted to radicalization and joins ISIS, mostly because he is dissatisfied with the specialists around him. Growing up without a mentor, Parvaiz feels an absence of direction and backing, which leaves him powerless against the controls of radical scouts.

3.6 The Quest for Truth

In postmodern times, the mission for truth takes on a perplexing and multi-layered nature. This is especially obvious in Kamila Shamsie's book "*Home Fire*," as it explores character, belief system, and the battle for individual and aggregate insights. *Home Fire* is based on the existence of three kin: Isma, Aneeka, and Parvaiz, who are English Pakistani

Muslims. As the novel unfurls, it wrestles with inquiries of unwaveringness, penance, and the quest for personality in a world tormented by psychological oppression and political unrest.

Amid this scenery, the characters set out on their singular journeys for truth. As the oldest and generally careful of the kin, Isma looks to freely lay out the personality of her pained family ancestry. She explores the pressures between her craving to squeeze into Western culture and her obligations to her family and culture, at last scrutinizing the reality and outcomes of her decisions.

4. Discussion

4.1 Postmodern Elements in "Home Fire".

Postmodernism was a literary movement started in the mid-twentieth century. It was an earthquake for modernism since it rejected all of its beliefs. It started claiming an unscientific, irrational, and illogical thought process. It differs from modernism in fragmentation, though it also contains it. However, the difference lies in that the modernist laments fragmentation while the Postmodernist celebrates it.

Another point to differ with modernism is a matter of time or attitude. Modernism showed excessive asceticism, to which Mies van der Roche proclaimed "less is more," and Aldof Loos proclaimed

"decoration is a crime." Furthermore, the Postmodernism elements practiced in *Home Fire* are as follows;

"Minimalism" is one of the key features of postmodern literature spotted in this novel. According to this practice, decidedly non-exceptional and common characters are introduced in a piece of writing. It reveals that literature is also about common people and can be glorified with common characters. For example, the characters of Isma, Aneeka, Parvaiz Farooq, etc are not very exceptional regarding their social and economic status yet the whole of the story revolves around them. There is another characteristic of postmodern literature known as "faction". According to this feature real characters, stories, or events are mixed up in a fictional story. For instance, the organizations of ISIS and Guantanamo Bay are a reality but are presented as fictional characters or organizations because the all events mentioned related to these are not exactly real like these organizations but are fictional. The element of "Paranoia" stands for the distrust of characters in the system and the self. Parvaiz and Aneeka are prime examples. Parvaiz leaves the country and the trust in it to join ISIS because he thinks it is just a mirage of democracy and the welfare state. Aneeka

is also the embodiment of paranoia but she behaves differently Barry, P. (2002).

4.2 Representation and Identity.

The job of portrayal and character in postmodern writing is perplexing and complex. Postmodern writing arose as a response to the inflexible limits and fixed classifications of innovation. It doubted customary thoughts of the real world, truth, and individual personality, prompting a fracture and disintegration of stable characters and portrayals.

One critical perspective in postmodern writing is the deconstruction and disruption of portrayal. Postmodern journalists challenge the possibility of a solitary, well-known fact and, on second thought, investigate various points of view and real emotional factors. They frequently utilize divided stories, temperamental storytellers, and intertextual references to feature the subjectivity and built nature of the portrayal. This considers a more nuanced and liquid comprehension of personality, as characters and stories become vehicles for investigating the variety of individual encounters and viewpoints. Postmodern writing likewise addresses the subject of character by scrutinizing the steadiness and genuineness of individual personalities. Postmodern creators recognize that personality is not fixed, but

rather built and continually in motion. They investigate issues of social and social personality emergencies.

4.5 Postmodern Perspectives on Politics and Society

The postmodern point of view on legislative issues and society is diverse and can be described by a few key thoughts. Here are a portion of the principal perspectives:

Discontinuity and Variety: Postmodernism dismisses the amazing accounts and aggregating hypotheses of advancement and stresses the presence of different and divided points of view on second thought. Postmodernists contend that society is portrayed by variety, intricacy, and various stories and personalities.

Power and Talk: Postmodernism features the connection between power and talk, recommending that power structures are inserted inside language, talk, and information creation. Postmodernists contend that language is not unbiased; however conveys basic power elements, and by testing predominant talks, underestimated gatherings might oppose and change power structures.

Deconstruction and Study: Postmodernism worries about dismantling and investigating winning social, political, and social standards. It questions and

difficulties various leveled frameworks, doubles, and essentialist classifications, meaning to uncover and destroy severe designs.

5. Conclusion

It is concluded that the novel's major characters are facing serious problems due to hyperreality and the complexities of ISIS engendered in their families. *Home Fire* (2017) by Kamila Shamsie shows how the Pakistani Muslim diaspora feels appalled by the West and how the West lacks in tackling and eradicating extremist emotions and feelings. Different young ones like Adil Pasha fall prey to ambushing beasts like Farooq for their purpose. Neither all of the Muslims are extremists, nor do they harbinger any kind of sympathy for them. Contrary to that, they work to develop their selves, their families, their nations, and the nation or country where opportunities are showered upon them. Aneeka and Isma Pasha are prime examples. The whole novel revolves around two families. One of them is Pasha's where as the other is Lone's. The complexities are created by ISIS, which navigates Parvaiz Pasha towards the wrong choice, which results in his disillusionment in the media wing of ISIS, which he joined without letting his sisters know. Adil Pasha, the father of

Parvaiz, slipped down into the mire of ISIS and died on his way to Guantanamo. Aneeka and Isma try their best to keep their father's background hidden from Parvaiz, but Farooq secretly joins him and incites revenge on the Western powers. Parvaiz joins the media wing of ISIS but, after entering it, observes that their slogan is something different from that of their actions. So, he tries to escape but is killed. His dead body is deported to Pakistan while Aneeka, his twin sister, tries to turn this decision through Eamon Lone, whose father is in political power in Britain. The implications of the collapse of reality resulting in simulacrum have also been observed and examined. The extremist organizations used different tactics and tools to allure them by showing a mirage of freedom. However, when they are disillusioned, it is too late to return. Furthermore, the research has added many aspects and findings to postmodern literature, especially through exploring and implementing the postmodern theory of Simulacra and Simulation because several other theories and concepts are explored in the novel, but its exploration concerning presently explored theory is something new, and we will contribute a thing to the world of postmodern literature.

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