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# Narratives of Power and Identity: A Comparative Sociopolitical Study of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid

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## ABSTRACT

This research presents a comparative sociopolitical analysis of the works of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid, exploring how their narratives reflect the fragmented realities of identity, resistance, and globalization in contemporary society. Rooted in the sociopolitical contexts of Pakistan while extending to global concerns, both authors delve into the intersections of personal and collective struggles under the pressures of political upheaval, economic disparity, and cultural dislocation. Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* highlights the experiences of marginalized voices in conflict-ridden regions, intertwining personal loss with systemic oppression. In contrast, Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* and *Exit West* critically engage with themes of migration, alienation, and the dissolution of both physical and psychological borders highlighting the intimate effects of globalization and post-9/11 politics. This study examines their shared focus on the tensions between belonging and displacement, resilience and submission, and the local and global. Through close textual analysis and the application of postcolonial and globalization theories, this research reveals how Bhutto and Hamid not only critique sociopolitical systems but also demonstrate literature's potential to resist and reimagine power dynamics in an interconnected yet unequal world, underscoring the sociopolitical themes at the heart of this comparative study.

**Keywords:** *Identity, Resistance, Globalization, Sociopolitical Context, Migration, Postcolonial, Literature*

## Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected yet fragmented world, literature serves as a powerful lens for examining the complexities of identity, resistance, and the far-reaching impacts of globalization. The works of Pakistani authors Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid stand at the crossroads of personal narratives and sociopolitical commentary, offering profound insights into the struggles faced by individuals and nations within a rapidly evolving global order. Although distinct in their narrative styles and thematic concerns, both writers interrogate the boundaries of identity, belonging, and resistance in the context of political turmoil, class disparities, and the pervasive influence of globalization.

Fatima Bhutto, with her multifaceted exploration of political dynasties, social inequality, and the fractured nature of Pakistani identity, paints a vivid portrait of a society grappling with its past and its place in the global arena. In



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her novels, such as *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (1), Bhutto intricately weaves personal struggles into broader political contexts, offering a voice to marginalized and silenced communities.

In contrast, Mohsin Hamid, known for his innovative narrative techniques and nuanced depictions of contemporary life, addresses the tension between individual aspirations and the overwhelming forces of global change. Through works like *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2) and *Exit West* (3), Hamid explores themes of migration, alienation, and the search for identity in the aftermath of post-9/11 global politics. His writing creates a literary space where resistance to oppressive systems is both personal and universal.

This study seeks to conduct a comparative sociopolitical analysis of the works of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid, focusing on how both authors address the fragmented realities of modern life. Their narratives engage with questions of belonging, the impact of political and economic systems on personal identity, and the ways individuals resist forces of control and manipulation. This research will explore how Bhutto and Hamid critique and illuminate the intersections of local and global struggles, offering readers a deeper understanding of the sociopolitical landscapes they portray.

Through the lens of literary criticism, this study aims to uncover the shared and divergent elements in Bhutto's and Hamid's portrayals of contemporary struggles. In doing so, it will highlight how literature, in its many forms, becomes a powerful tool for resistance, reflection, and transformation in the face of political, social, and economic adversity.

## Literature Review

Scholarly engagement with the works of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid has focused on themes of identity, migration, resistance, and globalization. However, critical analysis often treats their contributions in isolation. This review evaluates existing literature on both authors, highlighting key contributions and identifying gaps that this study seeks to address.

### *Fatima Bhutto: Narratives of Marginalization and Resistance*

Fatima Bhutto's works, particularly *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*, have been praised for their incisive portrayal of marginalized voices and regions within Pakistan. Ghosh (4) underscores Bhutto's focus on peripheral identities, positioning her narratives within a postcolonial critique of state power and patriarchal structures. Bhutto's characters, frequently caught between political conflict and personal loss, resist the dominant historiographical erasure of their lived experiences.

However, current scholarship, such as Ball's (5) analysis of Bhutto's depiction of women's agency in conflict zones, tends to focus primarily on localized narratives without sufficiently exploring how Bhutto's work engages with broader processes of globalization. This study aims to extend the discourse by analyzing Bhutto's exploration of the intersections between local resistance and globalized systems of power.

### *Mohsin Hamid: Migration and the Globalized Identity*

Mohsin Hamid's works, particularly *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* and *Exit West*, have garnered significant attention for their innovative narrative strategies and thematic focus on migration and displacement. Gopal (6) and Khanna (7) highlight Hamid's ability to subvert dominant Western discourses, presenting fragmented identities that challenge binary constructions of East/West and self/other.

Hamid's exploration of migration as both a physical and existential condition is a recurring theme in the literature. Malak (8) examines how *Exit West* employs magical realism to dissolve the boundaries of national borders, emphasizing the universal experience of displacement. However, while much of the existing scholarship discusses Hamid's critique of globalization, there is limited attention to how his narratives engage with the personal dimensions of resistance and identity reconstruction within neoliberal systems. This study addresses this gap by examining the intricate interplay between personal agency and global forces in Hamid's works.

### *Comparative Analysis: Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid*

Despite thematic intersections, comparative scholarship on Bhutto and Hamid remains sparse. Both authors address the fragmentation of identity in sociopolitical crises and the pressures of globalization, yet they employ distinct narrative strategies. Chambers (9) notes that Bhutto's regional focus contrasts with Hamid's more globalized perspective, but her analysis does not explore how these differing approaches create complementary critiques of resistance and belonging.

This research situates Bhutto and Hamid within a shared literary continuum, examining how their works interrogate the tension between local struggles and global forces. By comparing their approaches, this study aims to illuminate the broader implications of their narratives for understanding identity and resistance in a globalized context.

Existing analyses of Bhutto and Hamid often draw on postcolonial theories, particularly Bhabha's concept of hybridity (10) and Said's notion of Orientalism (11), to interrogate their critiques of identity and power. Additionally, globalization theories, such as Arjun Appadurai's "global scapes," provide useful frameworks for understanding Hamid's work. However, there is a notable lack of research that integrates these theories to explore the intersections of the personal and political in both authors' narratives. This study aims to fill that gap by examining how these theories can be applied to the complex interplay of personal agency, sociopolitical power, and global forces in their works.

## **Research Methodology**

This research employs a comparative literary analysis approach to explore the themes of identity, resistance, and globalization in the novels of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid. The methodology is organized around three key frameworks: postcolonial theory, globalization studies, and narrative analysis. The primary objective of this methodology is to investigate how these authors engage with and critique the social, political, and economic conditions of contemporary Pakistan, while reflecting on the global forces that shape individual and collective identities.

### *Postcolonial Theoretical Framework*

Drawing on the foundational works of Edward Said (11), Homi Bhabha (10), and Gayatri Spivak (12), this research adopts a postcolonial lens to examine the enduring impacts of colonialism and neocolonialism on the formation of identity and resistance in post-independence societies. Through this theoretical framework, the study explores how Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid portray the continuing power dynamics that shape national identities in Pakistan, focusing on how their characters resist or conform to postcolonial legacies. This approach will help identify how themes of displacement, migration, and the search for belonging are depicted in their narratives.

### Globalization Studies

The methodology also incorporates globalization theory, which emphasizes the interconnectedness and interdependence of contemporary societies. In particular, the works of David Held and Arjun Appadurai on global flows, mobility, and the transnational nature of identities will be employed to analyze how Hamid and Bhutto address the forces of global capitalism, migration, and technological advancement in their narratives. This theoretical framework is crucial for understanding the implications of globalization in shaping characters' identities and political resistance in both local and global contexts.

### Narrative and Discourse Analysis

In addition to the theoretical frameworks outlined above, the research employs narrative analysis to closely examine the literary techniques and narrative structures used by Bhutto and Hamid. This includes the study of first-person narration in Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2) and the multiple perspectives in Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (1). By analyzing their narrative techniques, the study aims to uncover how these authors represent their characters' struggles with personal and political identity, and how the narrative itself becomes a form of resistance against oppressive systems.

### Comparative Literary Analysis

The comparative element of this study will focus on identifying both shared and divergent aspects in the works of Bhutto and Hamid, particularly regarding their depictions of identity, resistance, and globalization. The comparative analysis will examine how both authors navigate the tensions between local struggles and global forces, how they depict cultural hybridity, and how their protagonists respond to the challenges posed by globalization and political instability. This approach will be instrumental in understanding how both writers contribute to global and local discussions about the evolving nature of postcolonial identities.

### Primary Texts and Secondary Sources

The research will rely on close readings of the following primary texts: Fatima Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (1), Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2), and *Exit West* (3). In addition, secondary sources such as scholarly articles, critical essays, and postcolonial theory texts will provide contextual support for the analysis of these works. Secondary sources will be used to situate the primary texts within broader debates surrounding postcolonialism, globalization, identity, and political resistance.

### Findings and Discussion

The primary objective of this research is to conduct a comparative sociopolitical analysis of the literary works of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid, focusing on their exploration of identity, resistance, and globalization. By examining their narrative strategies and thematic concerns, the study aims to uncover how their texts reflect, critique, and reimagine the fragmented realities of modern life.

Specifically, the research seeks to investigate how both authors interrogate the complexities of identity and belonging in contexts marked by political conflict, cultural dislocation, and socioeconomic inequality.

Analyze the ways in which Bhutto and Hamid critique systemic power structures, including patriarchy, state violence, and the pervasive impact of globalization on individuals and communities.

Explore how their narratives depict resistance as a multidimensional response to political oppression and global inequities, emphasizing both personal agency and collective action.

Compare their approaches to portraying the intersections of the local and the global, highlighting shared themes and divergent narrative techniques.

Engage with theoretical frameworks such as postcolonial studies and globalization theory to provide a nuanced understanding of their works' sociopolitical and literary significance.

By achieving these objectives, the study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the evolving role of literature in addressing contemporary sociopolitical challenges and reimagining fragmented identities in a globalized world. This research will offer a comparative analysis of Bhutto's and Hamid's critiques of fragmented realities, positioning their works as critical interventions in reimagining identity, resistance, and belonging.

Both Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid engage with the themes of identity, resistance, and globalization in ways that resonate powerfully with contemporary global challenges. Their novels not only reflect the sociopolitical landscapes of Pakistan but also engage with broader global crises—including the refugee crisis, Islamophobia, terrorism, global capitalism, and the fractured nation-state. In an era where these issues dominate global discourse, the novels of Bhutto and Hamid provide a lens through which the intersections between local struggles and global forces can be better understood.

### *Refugee Crises and Forced Migration*

Both authors address the theme of migration and the refugee crisis, an issue that has reached unprecedented global proportions. In Mohsin Hamid's *Exit West* (3), the theme of forced migration is central. The novel's portrayal of Nadia and Saeed, who journey through magical doors transporting them from war-torn Pakistan to various parts of the world, mirrors the global refugee crisis. The metaphorical doors underscore the fluidity of borders and the increasingly transnational nature of displacement. The characters' struggles highlight the lived reality of millions fleeing violence, economic instability, and persecution in the Global South.

Fatima Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (1) also touches on migration, though within a more localized context. The novel focuses on Pakistan's internal conflict and political instability, yet the displacement of characters reflects the broader issue of forced migration in regions ravaged by violent conflict. The societal breakdown in the fictional town of Mir Ali mirrors the plight of many displaced by ongoing wars in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia.

### *Islamophobia and the Politics of Identity*

Both authors interrogate the influence of Islamophobia and the rise of Islamic extremism on identity in the post-9/11 world. In Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2), the protagonist, Changez, grapples with his sense of identity and belonging in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. His alienation in the United States, coupled with his internal conflict between his Pakistani roots and his desire to succeed in the Western capitalist world, echoes the broader experience of Muslims living in the West post-9/11. Islamophobia shapes how Changez and others are perceived and treated, reflecting the tension between the West and the Muslim world, alongside the suspicion of Muslim identity.

In *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (1), Bhutto similarly addresses the fractured nature of identity under the pressure of political extremism. The violence of the Taliban and other extremist factions highlights the struggle between traditional cultural values and religious fundamentalism. The characters' internal battles reflect the struggles of Muslim communities to assert a peaceful, pluralistic identity amid a global narrative of Islamophobia.

### *Terrorism and the Global War on Terror*

The global war on terror, particularly in the context of the Afghanistan–Pakistan region, serves as a backdrop in both authors' works. Bhutto's novel places the repercussions of terrorism and militant extremism at the forefront, examining how these forces destabilize societies and fragment individual lives. The emotional and psychological toll of living in a society consumed by terrorism is central to *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (1), reflecting the broader, global effects of the war on terror, especially in the Middle East and South Asia.

Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2) critiques how terrorism and the war on terror affect identity both personally and nationally. Changez's disillusionment with the American dream, compounded by racial profiling in the post-9/11 world, becomes a commentary on the psychological scars left by political narratives surrounding terrorism. The novel also interrogates how media portrayals of Islamic terrorism affect Muslim identities globally.

### *Global Capitalism and Class Struggles*

Both novels critique the impact of global capitalism on individual lives and national sovereignty. Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2) critiques capitalism's insatiable nature, particularly how it exploits labor in the Global South. Changez's experience in the financial world symbolizes the exploitation that underpins Western wealth. The tension between his desire to succeed within this system and his realization of its moral contradictions speaks to a global critique of capitalism and its role in exacerbating economic disparity.

In *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (1), Bhutto critiques economic inequality and political corruption within Pakistan. The novel's depiction of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, coupled with political dynasties, reflects how global economic forces shape national policies, creating environments of alienation and unrest.

### *The Fractured Nation-State and the Globalized World*

Both authors depict the fractured nature of the nation-state in an era of globalization. Bhutto's work highlights Pakistan's political instability, exacerbated by external interventions and internal corruption, symbolizing the challenges faced by postcolonial states in maintaining sovereignty in a globalized world. The failure of the nation-state to protect its citizens reflects the broader crisis facing many nations today.

Similarly, Hamid's *Exit West* (3) explores the dissolution of the nation-state as a meaningful unit in the face of mass migration and collapsing borders. The magical doors symbolize the breaking down of boundaries, suggesting a world where the nation-state no longer provides stable or secure identity, and individuals must navigate an increasingly fluid global landscape.

## **Conclusion**

This research has critically examined the works of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid through a comparative lens, focusing on their treatment of identity, resistance, and globalization in contemporary sociopolitical contexts. By

analyzing how both authors engage with the complexities of belonging, migration, and the dehumanizing effects of global capitalism, the study has illuminated how their narratives reflect the fractured and contested nature of modern existence. Bhutto's portrayal of Pakistan's regional marginalization and Hamid's exploration of dislocation caused by transnational migration both offer incisive critiques of global power structures, yet they do so through distinct narrative strategies that address both personal and collective experiences of resistance.

Bhutto's exploration of identity, rooted in the political and historical crises of Pakistan, underscores the impact of state violence and cultural fragmentation on individual lives. Through characters entangled in patriarchal and political oppression, Bhutto critiques the failure of both local and global institutions to address the needs of the marginalized. In contrast, Hamid's works focus on the liminality of identity in a globalized world, where borders are porous and the concept of belonging is fluid. His use of magical realism and second-person narrative techniques in *Exit West* and *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* challenges readers to reconsider the notion of fixed identities, positioning migration as both a literal and existential journey.

Both authors critically examine resistance, though their approaches diverge. Bhutto emphasizes localized forms of resistance, framed by regional histories of conflict, while Hamid envisions resistance as a broader, transnational phenomenon that emerges through the collective human experience of displacement. This comparative analysis reveals how both authors, while grounded in the specificities of Pakistani sociopolitical landscapes, transcend national boundaries to engage with universal themes of alienation and defiance against globalized forces of control.

The theoretical frameworks drawn from postcolonial studies and globalization theory have provided the critical lens through which this research has unraveled the complexities of the authors' works. Homi Bhabha's concepts of hybridity and the "third space," as well as Arjun Appadurai's notion of "global scapes," have been particularly instrumental in analyzing the intersection of local struggles with global forces. This study also calls for further exploration of the personal dimensions of resistance, which both Bhutto and Hamid articulate in ways that go beyond the purely political, addressing the intimate, psychological consequences of living in a fragmented world.

In conclusion, the literary works of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid offer invaluable insights into the sociopolitical landscapes of postcolonial and globalized worlds. By interrogating the fragmented realities of identity and resistance, their narratives not only reflect the struggles of individuals within these contexts but also provide a means of reimagining possibilities for collective action and transformation. This research underscores the ongoing relevance of literature in critiquing the social, political, and economic forces that shape our world, highlighting the potential of fiction to challenge hegemonic power structures and offer new pathways for understanding identity, community, and resistance in the contemporary era.

The works of Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid offer profound, nuanced portrayals of the complex intersections between identity, resistance, and globalization. Through their vivid narratives, these authors illuminate pressing global challenges of the 21st century, from the refugee crises to Islamophobia, terrorism, and the dissolution of the nation-state. Their works offer critical insights into how individuals and societies navigate the upheavals of globalization and political turmoil, highlighting the role of literature as both a reflection on and a resistance to the forces that shape contemporary life.

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## Authors' Contributions

All authors equally contributed to this study.

## Declaration of Interest

The authors of this article declared no conflict of interest.

## Ethical Considerations

All ethical principles were adhered in conducting and writing this article.

## Transparency of Data

In accordance with the principles of transparency and open research, we declare that all data and materials used in this study are available upon request.

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