

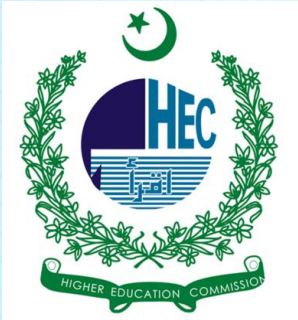
Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

<https://llrjournal.com/index.php/11>

**Secularity, Liberty and Resilience against Orthodoxy: A Utopian
Vision in Zain's Novel Little America**



¹Qasim Ali Kharal, ²Amina Riasat, ³Amna Khalil

¹Lecturer, Department of English, Lahore Garrison University, Lahore, Pakistan. Email: qasimalikharal1@gmail.com

²Lecturer in English, Nisa Girls College, Sialkot, Pakistan

³Senior Lecturer, Department of English, Lahore Garrison University, Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract

This research paper aims to study resistance against religious extremism, societal narrow-mindedness, and the desire to create a utopian state in Zain's *Little America*. The novel investigates the strains among Western and Eastern social standards, the charm of expansionism, and the quest for individuality in a world driven by different religious and political ideologies. Through Sharif's journey, Saeed raises important questions about the concept of narrow-mindedness, social validity, and the human quest for liberty. The novel is a strong investigation of the human condition, empowering perpetrators to ponder their convictions, values, and feelings of individuality. *Little America* serves as an example of perseverance, utilizing the power of writing to illuminate the human condition and inspire meaningful reflection and growth. This research uses Thomas Moore's concept of "utopia" to critically examine the forces that hinder achieving utopian vision. This study further clarifies Zain's novel (2021) in relation to the concept of utopianism, which highlights Pakistani cultures and traditions that promote cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

Keywords : Religious orthodoxy, utopia, individual freedom, identity crisis

Introduction

Utopian literature has long served as a critical lens through which societies envision and critique their ideals, aspirations, and shortcomings. Originating from the Greek word "ou-topos," meaning "no place," the concept of utopia reflects a desire for an ideal society that transcends the limitations and injustices of the real world. This literary genre has been shaped by the philosophical inquiries of prominent thinkers, notably Thomas More, whose seminal work *Utopia* (1516) established the foundation for the genre. More's exploration of an imaginary island society characterized by communal living, equitable resources, and rational governance laid the groundwork for subsequent discussions on the nature of the ideal state.

The philosophical discourse on utopia can also be traced back to ancient thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle. Plato's *The Republic* presents a vision of an ideal society governed by philosopher-kings, emphasizing the importance of justice and the role of education in achieving a harmonious societal order. Aristotle, while more pragmatic in his approach, contributed significantly to the conversation by advocating for the idea of the "best state," one that balances individual liberty with the common good. Both Plato and Aristotle's

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

reflections on governance and societal structures resonate through the fabric of utopian literature, influencing generations of writers and thinkers.

In contemporary literature, Zain Saeed's *Little America* emerges as a poignant exploration of utopian ideals, intertwining themes of secularity, liberty, and resilience against orthodoxy. Set against the backdrop of a changing socio-political landscape, the novel presents a narrative that grapples with the complexities of identity, belonging, and the pursuit of a better society. Saeed's work invites readers to reflect on the challenges posed by orthodoxy and the potential for creating a more inclusive and equitable world. This study aims to explore the central themes of secularity, liberty, and resilience against orthodoxy as articulated in Zain Saeed's *Little America*. The novel resonates with the philosophical underpinnings laid by More, Aristotle, and Plato, while simultaneously diverging from their conceptions of utopia. In *Little America*, Saeed constructs a narrative that not only critiques existing societal structures but also advocates for a vision of resilience in the face of dogma and tradition.

The novel's setting serves as a microcosm for contemporary discussions on governance and social dynamics, reflecting the complexities of a multicultural society navigating the tensions between tradition and modernity. Saeed's characters embody the struggles and triumphs of individuals seeking freedom from orthodoxy, and their journeys illuminate the possibilities for a secular society built on the principles of liberty and inclusivity.

This paper will analyze the ways in which Saeed's narrative aligns with and diverges from the established utopian traditions, focusing on the interplay of secularity and resilience against the backdrop of a modern Pakistan grappling with its identity. By examining these themes, this study will contribute to a deeper understanding of how contemporary literature continues to engage with the age-old quest for an ideal society, revealing the enduring relevance of utopian thought in addressing the pressing issues of our time.

Research Objectives

- i. To examine the effect of strict orthodoxy on individual opportunity and independence in the book, *Little America* (2021)
- ii. To examine the scholarly forms utilized by Saeed to convey the intricacies of social personality and having a place
- iii. To analyze the manners by which the hero Sharif, explores trains among secularism and

orthodoxy

Research Questions

1. What narrative techniques does Saeed use to convey the intricacies of social injustice and power differences that cause restlessness in societies in the novel?
2. How does the novel depict the effect of strict orthodoxy on individual opportunity and independence in the novel?
3. What strategies does Saeed propagate to develop a utopian state in the novel?

Literature Review

Zain Saeed's novel *Little America* intricately weaves a narrative that explores elements of secularity, liberty, and resilience against orthodoxy, positioning itself within a complex socio-political landscape. At its core, the novel interrogates the notion of an ideal society, drawing parallels to Thomas More's concept of Utopia while challenging the rigid structures of contemporary orthodoxy. The protagonist's quest for identity and freedom reflects a broader discourse on the individual's role within society, echoing the philosophical inquiries of Aristotle and Plato regarding ethics, governance, and the pursuit of the good life.

Saeed's portrayal of a fragmented society grappling with the dichotomy of modernity and tradition resonates with More's Utopia, where the ideal state is depicted as a harmonious blend of rational governance and moral integrity. Scholars such as Khan et al. (2021) have analyzed how Saeed reinterprets the Utopian ideal by presenting a dystopian reality that critiques the failures of both secularism and orthodoxy (Khan, S., Ahmed, L., & Saeed, Z. (2021). "Utopia and Dystopia in Zain Saeed's Little America." This juxtaposition serves to highlight the fragility of liberty in the face of dogmatic beliefs.

In an article entitled as "Virtue Ethics in Contemporary Literature: An Examination of Zain Saeed's Little America" Bourgeault explores Aristotle's concept of eudaimonia—often translated as 'flourishing'—is pivotal in understanding Little America. Saeed's characters navigate the complexities of achieving personal fulfillment amidst societal constraints, reminiscent of Aristotle's belief that the highest good is achieved through virtuous activity in accordance with reason (Bourgeault, G. (2020). This exploration of ethical living in a pluralistic society raises questions about the nature of virtue in a context where traditional moral frameworks are eroding.

Plato's Republic further informs the thematic structure of Saeed's narrative, especially in its exploration of justice and the ideal state. Saeed challenges Plato's vision by illustrating a

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

society where the search for justice is complicated by conflicting ideologies and the struggle for individual rights. Recent analyses, such as those by Rahman, in his article "Justice and Alienation in Zain Saeed's *Little America*" (2022), emphasize how *Little America* critiques Platonic ideals by depicting a reality where the pursuit of justice often leads to alienation rather than communal harmony (Rahman, T. (2022)). The intersection of these philosophical frameworks within Saeed's novel highlights significant gaps in the existing literature concerning contemporary narratives that engage with classical philosophical thought. While substantial scholarly attention has been given to the critique of orthodoxy in modern literature, fewer studies have explicitly linked the philosophical underpinnings of Utopian and dystopian themes in Saeed's work to those of More, Aristotle, and Plato.

Saeed's characters often grapple with the tension between their cultural heritage and the American dream, presenting a nuanced exploration of what it means to be an immigrant in a rapidly changing society. This theme of duality is echoed in the works of Thomas Moore, who posits in *The Re-Enchantment of Everyday Life* that the quest for identity in a modern context necessitates a return to the spiritual and communal values often lost in the pursuit of material success (Moore, 1996). Saeed's narrative aligns with this perspective, suggesting that the immigrant experience is not just a physical journey but also a quest for deeper meaning and connection.

Moreover, the philosophical underpinnings of Aristotle and Plato offer a rich framework for understanding the moral and ethical dilemmas faced by Saeed's characters. Aristotle's concept of *phronesis* (practical wisdom) as articulated in *Nicomachean Ethics* emphasizes the importance of context in ethical decision-making, which can be seen in the characters' struggles to balance their cultural identities with the demands of their new environment (Aristotle, 2009). Similarly, Plato's allegory of the cave presents a metaphor for enlightenment and the journey toward understanding reality, paralleling the characters' transformative journeys in *Little America* as they seek to illuminate their own paths amidst the shadows of cultural dislocation (Plato, 2008).

A number of scholarly articles have engaged with Saeed's *Little America*, providing critical insights into its thematic depth and cultural implications. For instance, a study published in the *Journal of Postcolonial Writing* examines the narrative techniques employed by Saeed to depict the psychological landscape of his characters, arguing that the fragmented narrative structure mirrors the disjointed experiences of immigrants. Another article in

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

Contemporary Literature discusses the intersectionality of race, class, and gender in Saeed's portrayal of immigrant life, highlighting how these factors shape the characters' perceptions of belonging and identity.

These scholarly works not only enhance our understanding of Saeed's narrative but also situate his contributions within the broader discourse on immigration and identity in contemporary literature. They echo the sentiments expressed by Moore, Aristotle, and Plato, indicating a rich intertextual dialogue that informs Saeed's exploration of the immigrant experience.

While Zain Saeed's *Little America* contributes to the ongoing discourse on secularity, liberty, and resilience, there remains a need for further scholarly investigation into how classical philosophical ideals inform contemporary literary narratives. Future studies may benefit from a deeper exploration of the implications of Saeed's work in relation to the evolving definitions of community and identity in an increasingly fragmented world. This literature review underscores the significance of integrating philosophical analysis within literary studies, thereby enriching our understanding of both the text and its broader socio-cultural implications.

Research Methodology

This research investigates the interplay of secularity, liberty, and resilience against orthodoxy within the utopian vision presented in Zain's novel *Little America*. Employing a qualitative research design, this study utilizes Thomas More's theoretical framework of *Utopia* as a lens for analysis. The primary data collection method involves a close reading of the text of *Little America*, serving as the foundational source for thematic exploration. Additionally, various scholarly articles, journals, and reputable websites are utilized as secondary sources to contextualize and support the analysis. The analysis techniques include a theoretical and thematic approach, focusing on symbols, imagery, character development, dialogues, and the narrative style employed by the author. This multifaceted analysis aims to elucidate the complexities within Zain's narrative, drawing parallels with More's utopian principles. No specific software tools are employed, as the analysis is primarily text-based, allowing for a rich, nuanced interpretation of the literary work. Through this methodology, the research aims to contribute to the understanding of contemporary utopian narratives in literature.

Data Analysis

In an era marked by increasing cultural intersections and persistent ideological conflicts, Zain's novel *Little America* emerges as a compelling exploration of resistance against religious extremism, societal narrow-mindedness, and the pursuit of utopian ideals amid complex global dynamics. The novel intricately portrays the struggles of individuals striving to assert their liberty and forge identities amidst oppressive orthodoxies, employing rich literary devices to highlight the tension between conformity and the human desire for authenticity. Central to the narrative is the tension between Western and Eastern social norms, shaped by colonial legacies and the realities of cultural hybridity, which challenge characters' notions of belonging and selfhood, thereby questioning the very frameworks of societal acceptance. Moreover, *Little America* critically examines the myth of the American Dream, exposing disparities between its promises of opportunity and the often harsh realities faced by immigrants, thus offering a nuanced critique of utopian visions rooted in expansionism and idealism. Through the protagonist Sharif's transformative journey, the novel underscores the vital role of storytelling and self-reflection in fostering resilience and a deeper understanding of human validity, encouraging individuals to reassess their convictions and values in the face of orthodoxy. Ultimately, this research seeks to analyze how Zain's work constructs a utopian vision that champions secularity, liberty, and resilience, serving both as a critique and a celebration of the enduring human spirit amid societal and cultural upheavals.

The novel's portrayal of resistance to religious orthodoxy and extremism is multifaceted, emphasizing both the emotional and rhetorical strategies employed by its characters to delineate their own identities and counteract extremist narratives. Characters like Sarah are depicted as vociferous critics of extremism, utilizing harsh language and derogatory terms to underscore their condemnation, effectively labeling extremists as ignorant and savage in an effort to distance themselves from such ideologies. This boundary work is further reinforced through the use of emotionally charged counter-narratives that not only otherize jihadists—sometimes referring to them as “Satan's agents”—but also mobilize audiences by appealing to strong emotional responses, highlighting the personal stakes and moral urgency felt by those resisting extremism. Young Muslims in particular play a critical role in the novel, voicing their experiences of stigmatization and positioning themselves as victims of jihadi terrorism rather than perpetrators, thereby reclaiming agency and authentic Islamic identity while denouncing those they see as imposters and deceivers. By weaving

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

together these strategies of resistance—ranging from factual rebuttal to impassioned denunciation—the novel not only challenges extremist narratives but also underscores the necessity for ongoing, nuanced interventions that empower individuals to assert their true beliefs and identities in the face of stigmatization and violence.

Similarly, immigrant experiences in *Little America* function as a powerful lens through which the limitations of utopian ideals—embodied by the American Dream—are exposed, particularly as newcomers navigate the gulf between promise and reality. The widely held belief that America is a land of abundance and opportunity is repeatedly undermined by the experiences of immigrants who confront hostility, exclusion, and cultural misunderstanding upon arrival. This clash is starkly evident as the *Irish Emigrant's Guide* of 1851 and other contemporary accounts highlight how the anticipated better life was often inaccessible, leaving immigrants bewildered and disillusioned in the face of unexpected adversity. The emotional and social needs of these new arrivals frequently go unmet, leading to alienation and despair—sentiments that underscore the inability of American institutions to provide the inclusivity and support promised by utopian rhetoric. These interconnections between expectation and disappointment reveal that utopian ideals, when divorced from the complex realities of migration, risk becoming superficial or even manipulative, as nativist rhetoric and patriotic symbolism are sometimes wielded to justify exclusion and division. Ultimately, the immigrant experience in *Little America* makes clear that meaningful interventions are needed at both societal and institutional levels to bridge the gap between utopian ideals and the lived realities of those who seek belonging and opportunity in a new land.

Sharif's journey offers a compelling lens through which to examine the interplay between personal identity and societal validation, highlighting how belonging is negotiated within complex sociopolitical terrains. As Sharif navigates his world, his evolving sense of self is not merely a product of introspection but is intricately tied to the ways he perceives and chooses to represent himself amid prevailing social and political narratives. This process is deeply reciprocal; Sharif's attempts to define and assert his identity do not occur in isolation, but actively engage with—and sometimes challenge—the broader sociopolitical context, subtly influencing the community's perceptions and, in turn, being influenced by them. Furthermore, the narrative underscores that Sharif's identity is shaped not just by his own experiences, but also by the ways others interpret his actions and the stories told about

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

him, demonstrating that external validation and societal framing play critical roles in the ongoing construction of selfhood. Through Sharif's story, the novel raises broader questions about who has the authority to define identity, how authentic self-representation is achieved in the face of external pressures, and the ongoing negotiation required to establish both personal and collective validity. These observations point to the pressing need for communities and institutions to foster environments where diverse identities are recognized and validated, thereby enabling individuals like Sharif to forge authentic senses of belonging. This research focuses on an examination of Zain Saeed's work, *Little America*. The analysis employs an intersectional perspective, utilizing Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516) as a theoretical framework to uncover the intersectional experiences within an ideal society.

Saeed's novel offers a strong social critique on the treacheries and power contrasts that exist in American culture, especially with regard to monetary inequality and the power structures that sustain social treacheries and power contrasts, featuring the manners by which people and networks can oppose and challenge these structures. Saeed's novel incorporates intertextual references to other scholarly works, for example, the Quran, which effectively feature the verifiable and social settings of social treachery and power differences. The idea of cultural standards of justice developed as human values, law, and authority change by implementing rules and regulations founded on the ideas of sociological perspective. Equality, it emphasized just decisions and made room for The two words "social" and "justice" make up the phrase "social justice." While the term "justice" refers to liberty, equality, and rights, the term "social" refers to all members of society.

B.R. Ambedkar would be remembered as just an equal opportunity activist throughout America's history. Ambedkar advocated that in a society no one is considered righteous or immune to criticism due to their conception, and a person's status is determined by their accomplishments and achievements. He supported giving the nation's economically challenged and socially oppressed citizens preferential treatment.

In "Oppression And Restrictive Social Norms", the character's options for academic achievement, employment and families are demonstrated. Social interactions are restricted by the rigid demands placed on them by their Strict orthodoxy which suppresses individual freedom and hopes for the future in favor of political correctness, as the novel illustrates. To forestall struggle with their family and Community, the protagonist self-blue-pencils their contemplations and wants and incorporates the inflexible orthodoxy. Power dynamics and a

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

person's social status in the society are the foundations of social oppression. "An individual citizen or a group's cultural role in society, the civilization, economic status, identity, and sexuality hierarchies, as well as in other critical hierarchies such as age, ethnicity, and nation plays an immense role"(Zain, 2021 p.28). Saeed illustrates the value of trying to separate social barriers and fostering empathy and compassion among individuals from diverse backgrounds through the hero's experiences. Saeed suggests that people can overcome their inequalities and strive toward creating a more amiable and inclusive society by promoting social justice and trade. Kider seeks to create a more equitable society through the hero's experiences with injustice and forms of discrimination.

In the part of the novel, *American Culture and Islamic Backgrounds* of Zain Saeed's *Little America* (2021) is a crucial Part of the world author's journey because it represents a shift in how he sees himself. It is clear that the protagonist is enthralled with the kiss he saw and is desperate to have his own taste of it. His Islamic background, which teaches him that it is sinful to touch women who are not family, complicates this desire. As he struggles with the discrepancy between his religious beliefs and American culture, which values public displays of affection, the protagonist's underlying tension becomes clear. Saeed skillfully conveys the author's mental anguish and inquisitiveness in this section, establishing the basis for his ongoing investigation into worldly possessions, culture, and identity.

The discussion about the British colonial rule in Pakistan, actually, Zain Saeed presents longing for the lost glory and liberty of British civilization, he writes, "*Please describe it as you see fit; you must've seen them, these vestiges of whiter colonial times for our country.* (Little America, 2021, p. 61)The writer's excitement for analyzing their own city is one of the passage's subtle references to the element of liberty. Nevertheless, there is no clear connection between this liberty and a more general discussion of personal freedom or individuality. Pakistan's overall set of laws has its underlying foundations in the period of English expansionism in the Indian subcontinent. Pakistan's overall set of laws went through a significant change because of the effect of English impact. *My Laal! In case you never got the chance to visit, allow me to give you a tour of an average day at Little America.* (Little America, 2021, p. 137). Zain, in his novel, tries to create a space where people are open to themselves and they acknowledge and accept their dark passions, which are unconscionable in religiously extremist societies like Pakistan. In these environments, the struggle between personal desires and societal expectations often leads to internal conflict. Zain's characters

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

navigate this tension, ultimately finding empowerment in their authenticity and the courage to embrace their true selves despite the oppressive norms around them.

Zain Saeed's *Little America* is a moving reflection on the relationship between media, domestic spying, and political rule. This picture raises security and privacy issues, personal freedom, and the media's role in forming narratives by implying a ubiquitous gaze that watches and possibly affects people's lives in *Little America*.

"Cameras in the pockets of our army" suggest a confusion of the boundaries between media and national guard roles, possibly signifying a managed or controlled which include the conflict between control and liberty, the influence of outside powers on people's lives, and the difficulties of rebellion and belonging in a highly monitored setting.

(Little America, 2021, p. 137)

Saeed's depiction of this national security state could be interpreted as a critique of authoritarianism, showing how power functions through subtle yet ubiquitous means. Through examining this theme, Saeed challenges readers to think about the ramifications of having to live in a culture where the lines separating commercial, personal public areas are being blurred. This analysis highlights the book's examination of freedom, the human condition, and the pursuit of individuality amidst oppressive systems. Using this perspective, *Little America* provides an insightful analysis of the modern world, where control and surveillance are becoming more common. In analyzing the importance of the end, Saeed's writing challenges. In the end, Saeed's writing challenges readers to consider how ability and the mainstream press shape our lives and how we perceive freedom. *Little America* offers an immediate and insightful analysis of the human mind by exploring the complex connections among media, control, and spying on citizens.

The line, *"Very soon, Little America became a thing of the norm"* in Zain Saeed's *Little America* alludes to the quick liberalization of this utopian—or dystopian—space; obviously, it depends on how it is interpreted. This liberalization suggests that the norms, values, and lifestyle of the community were widely embraced and integrated into the culture. This cultural integration raises questions about authenticity and the potential loss of unique identities within the community. As the distinct characteristics of *Little America* merge with broader societal trends, the tension between preservation and adaptation becomes increasingly palpable. The efficiency of the society's democratic rule, a desire for stability, or a lack of opposition to its values could all be reflected in how quickly this normalization

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

occurred. The nature of Little America is also called into question by this word. Does it stand for an environment under control or for freedom? Freedom can be interpreted in various ways, leading to a complex dialogue about the essence of community within Little America. As individuals navigate their identities and values, the balance between collective norms and personal liberties becomes a critical point of discussion, influencing the future trajectory of this unique society. Little America's normalization could represent a compromise between personal liberties and the safety or peace of the group. This compromise may foster a sense of belonging and security, yet it also raises questions about the sacrifices made in the name of unity. Ultimately, the ongoing dialogue within Little America will shape its identity, as residents weigh the importance of individual expression against the collective good. As they navigate these complex issues, the residents must confront the challenges of maintaining their unique culture while also adapting to external influences. This delicate balance will not only define Little America's future but also serve as a reflection of broader societal trends in an increasingly interconnected world. The community probably had an impact; it became the standard. Ultimately, Saeed's story revolves around the normalization of Little America, which offers insights into the intricacies of identity formation, community building, and the human condition.

The lines, "*I hope you are there, my partner*" and *I hope you can witness my final stand. "Goodbye."* (Little America, 2021 p.268) capture the heartbreaking ending of Zain's book novel. The researcher is deeply affected by the context of judgment, exposure, and longing these words evoke. The speaker's wish to be seen and appreciated by a friend highlights the universal human need for empathy and company and points to a deep-seated yearning for understanding and connectedness. The expression "*rise so last time*" suggests a moment of self-reflection, fortitude, or even defiance in the face of difficulty. It might represent the protagonist's battle to preserve their identity, independence, or self-respect in a potentially harsh or hostile world. The novel's examination of the presence of difficulty and what makes us human in adversity is highlighted by the conclusion's emotional resonance and content analysis depth.

The idea of diversity, multiplicity, and cross-cultural interaction is proposed in the text. A sense of cross-cultural integration is created by the author's eagerness to share their society with the text. Any country's historical importance and illustrious era are essential to its progression and provide its citizens with a sense of achievement and intellectual stimulation.

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

The Islamic State is the ideology behind Pakistan. The Religious way of life is the main foundation of Pakistani culture since Islam is the reason it exists at all. As a result, the inner world offers a fresh perspective on who you are, how other people are, and how society functions. The whole story, in my opinion, is a tale of liberation that promises to release an exposed self. A story of consistency and unity that connects people with a different perspective on themselves and the hope of positive change for both the individual and the world at large, this tale of salvation highlights the ongoing possibility of creating deeper perspectives. The process of gathering such a story and the collective actions involved imply that this is fundamental.

Conclusion

This research is of convention that Zain Saeed's *Little America* strives for space of religious tolerance, diversity, individualism and multiplicity. Saeed makes a strong case for a secular, liberal, and inclusive society by examining the conflicts between past and present, and faith and reason, and individual freedom and collective identity throughout the book. The conclusion of this book provides hope for a more fair and just world by showing how resilient marginalized communities can be when faced with oppression and orthodoxy. In the end, *Little America's* utopian vision serves a necessary and urgent call choice to work action, reminding us that a better world is achievable and that it is shared, rather than being a naïve or unachievable dream. The novel's complex and subtle depiction of the immigrant experience in America is among it's the most striking features. In an effort to stay connected to their Pakistani roots, Saeed's beginning of the novel struggles with social isolation, language hurdles, and cultural assimilation. As the protagonist negotiates the difficulties of identity formation and belonging, this inner struggle is deftly interwoven throughout the story. Saeed humanizes through the findings and assumptions that frequently rule the political sphere by illuminating frequently disregarded experiences of immigrant communities in America. Saeed writes with a lyrical reliability that gives the story a sense of connection and authenticity.

References

- Atasoy, E. (2021). *Oppression and Control in Utopian and Dystopian Fiction*.
- Awan, A. G., & Raza, S. A. (2016). The Effects of Totalitarianism and Marxism towards Dystopian society in George Orwell's selected fictions. *Global Journal of Management and Social Sciences*, 2(4), 21-37.

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

- Belfiore, E. (1984). A theory of imitation in Plato's Republic. *Transactions of the American Philological Association* (1974-), 114, 121-146.
- Baker-Smith, D., & Barfoot, C. C. (Eds.). (1987). Between dream and nature: essays on utopia and dystopia (Vol. 61). *Rodopi*.
- Ball, P. (2003). Utopia theory. *Physics world*, 16(10), 29.
- Berzonsky, M. D. (2016). An exploration of personal assumptions about self-construction and self-discovery. *Identity*, 16(4), 267-281.
- Baker, D. (1987). The escape from the cave: Thomas More and the vision of Utopia. *In Between Dream and Nature* (pp. 5-19). Brill.
- Benfield, S. S. (2006). The Interplanetary Dialectic: Freedom and Equality in Ursula Le Guin's *The Dispossessed*. *Perspectives on Political Science*, 35(3), 128-134.
- Claeys, G. (2013). News from somewhere: Enhanced sociability and the composite definition of utopia 98(330), 145-173.
- Crook, S. (2000). Utopia and dystopia. *Understanding contemporary Society: theories of the present*, 205-218.
- Daum, T. (2021). Farm robots: ecological utopia or dystopia?. *Trends In Ecology & Evolution*. 36(9), 774-777.
- Davidson, J. P. (2019). My utopia is your utopia? William Morris, utopian theory and the claims of the past. *Thesis Eleven*, 152(1), 87-101.
- Silvestrelli, P. (2013). Tourism development through heritage enhancement and hospitality innovation. *International Journal of Globalisation and Small Business*, 5(1-2), 20-33.
- Scott-Brown, S. (2025). Utopian anti-utopianism: rethinking Cold War liberalism through British anarchism. *Intellectual History Review*, 1-18.
- Troschitz, R. (2021). Utopia and the Politics of Conflict in Cory Doctorow's *Walkaway*. *Utopian Studies*, 32(2), 386-404.
- Vieira, F. (2010). The concept of utopia. *The Cambridge companion to utopian literature*, 3, 27.
- Villarreal, A. (2019). Thomas More: Utopia. *An Open Companion to Early British Literature*.
- Vlastos, G. (1977). The theory of social justice in the polis in Plato's Republic. *Interpretations of Plato*, 1-40.