



RESEARCH PAPER

Critical Interpretation of Rosi Braidotti's Post Humanism in Mohsin Hamid's *The Last White Man* Through Textual Examination

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to investigate the characteristics of Post Humanism in the novel "*The Last White Man*" in the light of Rosi Braidotti's work "*Posthuman Knowledge*" (2019) as a theoretical framework and how the transformation through technological advancements in "*The Last White Man*" brings societal changes in future. The book is based on Post Humanistic ideas on transformation, identity and race. This study is based on qualitative non-empirical research methodology and textual analysis technique is used to inquire the content of the particular novel. Further, this study clarifies the themes of the novel that align with the ideal of Post Humanism and how these themes show that traditional societal morals could be rejected and replaced by new sundries of modernity after technological variations. The findings of this study show that Hamid's narrative proclaims multiple perspectives, substantially transformative identity and its impact in future alternatives. This study recommends further exploration of posthuman identity in contemporary South Asian Literature.

KEYWORDS Post Humanism, Transformation, Identity, Mohsin Hamid, *The Last White Man*

Introduction

Mohsin Hamid holds a unique position in erudite world and he is one of the contemporary Pakistani writers. He has written works that punctuate particularly the Modern men. The research focuses on certain aspects of Post Humanism and their effects in future by exploring the themes of *The Last White Man* (2022) by Mohsin Hamid. In the rapidly increasing world of technology and modernity of shifting societal morals, the disquisition of Futurology and Post Humanism provides us perceptivity into the transformation of human identity and culture.

This research emphasizes on how the effects of Post Humanism are highlighted in *The Last White Man* (2022) by Mohsin Hamid with respect to future studies. Future studies deals with the study of how current trends, societal norms, actions and technological advancements bring transformative identities in the future, this shows how we can predict future based on our current conditions. According to the great transformation, unprecedented changes have been occurring in human life bring the stock of something of commodity or extraordinary happening, changes are frequently connected, technological changes bring profitable changes, while economic changes bring environmental changes

(Cornish, 2004, p. 07). However, futurology as an interdisciplinary field not only depicts societal changes but it also explores the evolving nature of human identity and our connection with technology, as highlighted in Post Humanistic proposition.

Hence, futuristic studies transcend mere speculation, magnifying structured approach in order to reflect the introspective perspective of future societal shifts and navigating the mainstream idea of identical transformation. Callus, Herbrecher and Rossini (2014) assert that the term Post Humanism concentrates on the idea of technological imagination and enables the mindset of humans regarding technology and transformation that further assure various possibilities. Post Humanism, a central aspect of futurology also propounds anthropocentric view, that has contributed not only in philosophy but also in cultural discourse. This study promotes the view of prominent theorist named Rosi Braidotti's (2019) based on her work "*Posthuman Knowledge*", in which she defines that "*The primary task of posthuman critical thought is to track and analyze the shifting grounds on which new, diverse and even contradictory understandings of the human are currently being generated, from a variety of sources, cultures and traditions*". The novel initiates with the transformation of Anders from white man to a dark brown person. He feels that he is no longer white, this resonates to a response of September 11 attack as a literal incident. The main point to be noted is that Hamid wants to convey through this is "commodity is changed" and it makes him realize that he has lost his whiteness.

Through the depiction of magical realism, Hamid represents an undeniably brown person who is unable to change himself to a white man. Such a magic creates a base for Hamid to investigate humanity and its identity and how the preceding time would enhance such technological advancements that would assist human beings to transfigure themselves into much preferable identities. As the novel precedes, Ander's transformation into a dark man also puts a negative influence to his relationships, particularly with his girlfriend to defy deep fears and stereotypes. The novel ends with the disclosure of a secret that the last white man was Anders' father not Anders himself. By interpreting the narrative structure, character analysis and thematic significance of the novel, this study depicts how Hamid's remarkable work promotes Post Humanistic perspectives in the light of future studies. Through this novel, Hamid presents a perceptive vision of reality where the conception of race is changed overnight, showing that each character is facing prejudice and re-examining what it means to be a human.

Literature Review

This review promotes the case study of Post Humanism as a theoretical framework in the novel based on transformation, identity and race and how this transformation becomes an antecedent for changes in future. In contemporary literature, the exploration of Post Humanism has acquired noteworthy attention in the recent years.

Mohsin Hamid's "*The Last White Man*" provides us a deep and introspective understanding of Post Humanism with the perspective of future studies. There are several themes in the novel that challenge conventional notions such as human identity, societal changes, reformation, transfiguration, human condition and biotechnological advancements.

The novel starts with the idea of metamorphosis given by Franz Kafka in his novel.

"*The Metamorphosis*" (1915) as indicated by the following passage, "*One morning Anders, a white man, woke up to find he had turned a deep and undeniable brown. This dawned*

upon him gradually, and then suddenly, first as a sense as he reached for his phone that the early light was doing something strange to the color of his forearm" (Hamid, 2022, p. 01).

In the above passage, transformation of Anders aligns with the metamorphosis. This further indicates how human identity gradually changes with the particular duration of time due to environmental conditions and diversity. In order to navigate the critical representation of Post Humanism in Hamid's novel, Rosi Braidotti's concept of Post Humanism is highly explored with the standpoint of relationship between humanity and technology of extant portrait. In her work, *Posthuman Knowledge* (2019), she defines that how traditional ideals can be challenged by commending the interconnectedness between human beings and technology.

According to the theorists of Post Humanism, there is a fluidity and a possibility of change in identities of human beings as evident in the novel with the characterization of protagonist, Anders.

The characters in the novel face several prejudice as their color was changed, they become victim of racial discrimination. This is further highlighted in the book *International Relations in the Anthropocene* as "Post humanism has an ethical imperative – that our responsibilities are not only to our kin, nationality and species but also across the species barrier" (Chandler, Muller and Rothe, 2021, 233). This is indicated in the context of Rosi Braidotti's work with the idea that the ethical duty is not only confined to humans but also includes responsibilities that go across different species. In this novel, Anders' interaction with non-human entities prompts readers about how human actions not only impact humans but also the broader perspective of technological environment. Anders sees himself brown when he opens his phone's camera, this notion possesses a wide phenomenon of Post Humanistic perspective by highlighting the predictions that in future, human beings would be able to transform themselves into the new identities and they would see the reflection of their transformation in multiple machineries, probably this trend would continue to spread globally and nobody would have any option except their transformation.

In addition, Joseph Campana (2021) asserts in his *Afterword post humanism, past, present and future* that "notably, Haraway would later turn away from post humanist as a term, preferring "companion species" and a series of other terms largely because post humanism, she suggests, too easily leads to forms of "transformation" of fantasies of exceeding through technology the limits of human corporeality". This shift in Campana's perspective emphasizes the critical representation of Post Humanism that is relevant to this novel. In the novel, Anders does not only transform due to technological advancement, but he also gets changed because of societal change in culture. Such a sudden twist in transformation arises questions about the essence of human beings in this world.

The novel emancipates racial and identity transformation mysteriously and in a natural way, this idea enhances the concept of human evolution and progress and influences that all the human development is dependent on technological augmentation. It leads towards an inherent interconnectedness and dependency among human beings, reflecting Haraway's concept of 'companion species'. Identity and existence are co-constructed through relationships with others and the surrounding. In this novel, the pandemic of changing from white to brown spreads all around the setting slowly and gradually among the people. This refers that human identity and human beings themselves are dependent on each other, if one does something innovative, the another person who is living beside him will also desire to become dependent on another person, same is the case

in novel, the transformation starts occurring from Anders and continues to spread among human beings as no one could avoid it.

Based on previous statement, a futuristic perspective can also be defined in a way that in the preceding time, human beings will not wish to bring change, but the societal disputes create despair." *The certainties of humanism fade and bodies, minds, desires, limits, knowledge, and being itself reimagined in ways for which traditional anthropocentrism cannot possibly account*" (Badmington, 2011, p. 15). In the same way as quoted by Badmington, this novel apprehends the uncertainty and unsteadiness of identity in the post humanism world. The envisioning of human existence beyond traditional humanistic conceptions aligns with the description of Badmington in his work "*Post Humanism*". The novel confronts fixed identities and confinements associated with race and humanity, reflecting the proposition of that "*certainties of humanism fade*" and traditional anthropocentrism becomes sparse. The novel accentuates the volatility of identity when Anders examines "*he had wanted to tell Oona that morning, but when looked at him, he had found himself unable to. Had looked at himself in the mirror instead, trying to recognize who he was. And who he might become*".

Matthew E. Gladden (2016) asserts that practical Post Humanism primarily seeks to analyze theoretical Post Humanism that brings about some social, political, economic, or technological transformation. The sudden change in the color skin of the protagonist and the society in the novel is emphasized by the proclamation of transformation. Such a shift in people can be seen as metaphorical examination of Post Humanist themes. The entire novel leads a transformation that challenges existing racial and societal norms, inducing a re-consideration of identity and humanity.

All the characters in the novel undergo societal shifts that can be analyzed on the basis of practical Post Humanism idea according to Matthew E. Gladden. For example, in the novel, people who are gradually transformed grapple with trepidation, prejudice and in due course, acceptance, underlining the flexibility of human identity and the designed nature of racial elements. Hamid quotes "*It seemed to Anders that he had to make sense of his situation and that to make sense of his situation, he had to bring it into the light, but the light seemed too distant for him to bring it to himself, so he had to go to it, to the light, and in doing so he became again a child, for only a child could go to the light, could walk into it unafraid, but he was no longer a child, and so he was afraid, and he did not move*" (Hamid, 2022, p. 05). This line explores that how transformed Anders and his society were judged on the basis of skin color. Such a line also portrays the racism and discrimination. Kafka's work "*The Metamorphosis*" is related to Hamid's *The Last White man*. The protagonist of both works, Gregor and Anders, undergo transformation and this further leads to alienation. The way of Gregor's transformation into an insect rejects the stable and fixed identity of human beings. Same is the case with Anders in this novel, his transformation is boosted by a radical change that redefines human identity. Characters grapple with personal and collective transformation. The transformative notion of this novel underlines the Post humanistic view that identity is not fixed but evolving.

Various studies have been conducted on *The Last White Man* regarding cultural hybridity, identity crisis, transformative issues, narratological analysis, Post colonialism and racial harmony. However, there is still a gap for understanding the Post Humanistic perspective in this novel. There is need of further exploration on this topic. This study invites readers to get awareness for the future, a time when race is not arbitrating of identity and social status, aligning with future studies that will bring alternative societies within a brief time period.

In other works of Hamid, he expounds the themes of murder trial, thriller, downfall and thriller in *Moth Smoke* (2000), *Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2007), *How to get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia* (2013) and *Exit West* (2017). In *The Last White Man*, he determines a unique portrayal of transformation. This is the reason that his work *The Last White Man* is one of his remarkable works. Various critical reviews and studies are conducted on this novel, but there is still an aperture to get further involvement in this novel.

Oprah Daily Journal claims that there are multiple things we can acknowledge from this novel as it "offers a provocative take on privilege, grief, and transformation both great and small" (Abbas, Shakoon and Hussain, 2022, p. 1353). Hamid captures the psychology of the character Anders, who undergoes transformation and becomes a victim of stereotypes and prejudices. This highlights that a physical change can also affect the psychology of people. The reason is that if one has suffered from such situations in environment where that particular skin color is judged on the basis of race and ethnicity, then one becomes a prey of identity crisis, as happens with Anders in this novel.

In Franz Fanon work *Black Skin, White Man* (1952), he defines that how a white man is considered as superior to black man. Black man's destiny is only one and that is to become white. Same is the case with Anders, who lives in a society of white supremacy in a post-colonial era and undergoes a permanent transformation that makes him feel inferior. In Post Humanistic perspective, Anders encounters a radical physical transformation that confronts his identity in a society where white people are considered as powerful. Anders feels that how he is perceived by the society by turning from white to non-white. By connecting these ideas of Franz Fanon and Mohsin Hamid, we see how both works lead us to review such an identity that transcends racial binaries and recalls us to think about what it means to be a human.

Material and Methods

This study utilizes qualitative non-empirical method to explore the themes of Post Humanism, identity and race regarding the novel *The Last White Man* by Mohsin Hamid and how people will get converted in future. Textual analysis technique is chosen to study the novel in depth with broader perspective of Post Humanism proposition. This study analyzes the Post Humanistic perspective of Rosi Braidotti defined his book "*Posthuman Knowledge*" (2019) and provides a deeper connection of this viewpoint with novel *The Last White Man* by Mohsin Hamid.

Theoretical Framework

Rosi Braidotti's work *Posthuman Knowledge* portrays a deep vision of Post Humanistic world and future. This book of Braidotti challenges traditional humanistic perspectives and presents a new standpoint of mortal identity on the basis of technological advancements and societal changes in future. Braidotti (2019) accentuates the concept of fluidity of identity by emphasizing that the human identity is not stable and can change anytime maybe due to the consequences of societal changes and technological revision. Human individualities can be replaced by dynamic and constantly evolving contrition. Rosi Braidotti (2019) has further anatomized that "*the posthuman confluence points to instead is a multi-directional opening that allows for multiple possibilities and calls for experimental forms of mobilization, discussion and at times even resistance. The keyword of posthuman education is multifarious*" (Braidotti, 2019, p. 15). Braidotti (2019) creates a cliché of transformative society that is not bounded by fixed identity. He insists that posthuman challenges the former humanistic model of "man of reason" and instead takes it with the view of media and technology, a future when trans-disciplinarily and boundary crossings

humans will appear (Braidotti, 2019, 31). His ideas in this book are amended in neglecting the boundaries between human and technology. Braidotti (2019) emphasizes the significance of process of metamorphosis in environment of Post Humanism by saying that a transversal society should not be taken for granted for a kind of evolutionary line. It should come with a focal point of broader conversations, decision making processes and common conduct (Braidotti, 2019, p. 45). He is of the view that transformation is a pivotal cliché to convey “*whereas the trans-humanists, to whom I shall return below, spin the same sapiens in the direction of moral philosophy, the speculative Post humanist focus on the specific properties of the technological objects themselves, aiming at developing new forms of agency*” (Braidotti, 2019, p. 58). By assimilating Rosi Braidotti’s conception, the study can check and examine how the author represents these generalities in a Post Humanistic context, challenge traditional identity perspectives regarding transformation, identity and race and give an extensive understanding of Post Humanism.

Results and Discussion

The Analysis of the textbook is grounded on the selected gobbets of the novel. The Last White Man (2022), which investigates the Post Humanistic vision participated by the Promoter, Anders. He turns dark from white over a night. The disquisition is based on Rosi Braidotti’s conception of Post Humanism in book Posthuman Knowledge (2019). She invites compendiums to promote the concept of transformative identities in a technological world. This study analyzes that how the themes in the novel align with the generalities that are defined by Braidotti in his work Posthuman Knowledge such as identity, transformation and race. The study’s main ideal is to uncover the identical issues regarding transformation and race in a Post Humanistic world. The essay mark question of actuality and one’s identity, it incorporates the how human beings will be challenged in the coming world of technology and advancements. Transformative identity becomes a major indication to be considered in *The Last White Man* (2022) with respect of *Posthuman Knowledge* (2019) by Rosi Braidotti. Indubitably, Hamid, as Pakistani writer, is curiously concerned with the identical issues in Pakistani, he elaborates the novel *The Last White Man* in such a way to cover thoroughly the entire situation in a post-colonial period. Besides, he reconsiders how human identities are converted over a night and they become the prey of societal judgements. Hamid proclaims laterally that human identities could be transformed if there occur advanced changes in technology. However, this study originally examines the ironic issue of posthumanism and its influence in shaping minds. The definition of transition from white to brown is regarded as nebulous but it contains a deep meaning regarding human identity and how it gets transformed overnight. Ultimately, the textual substantiation is quoted for data analysis and examination of the novel in context of Post Humanism. Eventually, this study studies theoretical framework based on Post Humanistic exploration. This research does not consider all the Post Humanistic highlights of the novel based on future but investigates the finite objectives. Thus, only theoretical assertions are used to dissect the original text of the novel. This research is based on the Post Humanistic view in the context that how humans will acquire metamorphosis. Furthermore, future researchers are encouraged to examine the Post Humanistic problems in the postmodern world from various perspectives including transformation, identity and racism. If we consider Mohsin Hamid’s novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, it delves into the complexities of identity through the conversance of protagonist, Changez, who incorporates with the sense of self amid cultural and political calamities. In the context of Hamid’s novel, *The Last White Man* (2022), it can be examined that how Anders and Oona explicit their identities. They both suffer throughout the novel and face the challenges that come in their life after turning dark. They settle their situations after grappling with stereotypes and prejudices.

Transformation

Transformation, particularly refers to the change of matter from one appearance to another. The entire novel *The Last White Man* is based on transformative issues as from Anders to all the people in society were turning dark slowly and gradually. Braidotti's view of Post Humanism brings a standpoint for concerning how such a transformation occurs as a sudden change in human body. He also concentrates on the role of technology for bringing change in human beings. In the light of Hamid's novel, Anders undergoes a transformation and besides him, his girlfriend Oona also suffers prejudices because of her dark appearance. Anders is undefinable following his transformation. The concept of transformation is the central focus in Rossi Braidotti's book *Posthuman Knowledge*, she argues that transformation brings a fundamental rethinking in human condition regarding technology, ecology and societal changes. Anders' transformation from white to Black makes him feel terrified and uncomfortable. As indicated in the text:

"He was the victim of crime, the horror of which only grew, a crime that had taken everything from him, that had taken him from him, for how could he say he was Anders now, be Anders now" (Hamid, 2022, p. 05).

The metamorphosis acquired by Anders challenges the fixed idea of racial identity. As Rossi Braidotti in her book highlights the concept of multiplicity, she examines that human identity cannot remain fixed if there will occur modifications in technological world. This connection puts a light on the notion that how the novel counts a future where identities are not tied to physical traits but are defined as dynamic and over changing. Anders acquires a scary identity.

"When he emerged she was taken aback, not merely because he was darker, but because he was no longer recognizably himself, beyond being the same rough size and shape" (Hamid, 2022, p. 10). This refers that how Anders becomes an unknown person after associating transformation. His physical appearance changes and he assumes he would never become the same as he was in the past. *"He was changing, becoming something else, and yet he was still himself, and this duality was unsettling"*. This quotation from the book reflects Braidotti's idea of hybridity.

This hybridity challenges the binary distinctions of race, suggesting a future where identities are complex and multifaceted. Moreover, the widespread transformation in a society mirrors the technological and societal repositions that are discussed by Braidotti in his book *Posthuman Knowledge*. As the individuals in the novel also experience transformation like Anders, this notion proclaims that Anders is a microcosm for broader societal evolution. This is evident in the text, *"The transformation of the town was complete, she began to relax, and she found that she did not detest being out among people, no different from the others, not visibly different, not obviously identified as being of one tribe rather than of another"* (Hamid, 2022, p. 71).

Identity

According to Rosi Braidotti's *Posthuman Knowledge* (2019), identities are not predetermined. In the Mohsin's *The Last White Man*, the theme of identity is explored through the character of Anders and then it spreads all around the society making it from specific to general.

Anders' appearance as a dark man highlights that identity of a person is not fixed and it can be changed when any societal alternation occurs. Anders' new identity leads to

recognize himself as a strange person and he thinks that he is perceived as unknown by other. Anders' relationships are also get affected as he acquires a unique identity among all the community members. As entitled, "*Anders allowed her to see her relationship with him in another way, or maybe the fact that Anders remained Anders regardless of what he looked like allowed her to see the Anders in him more clearly, she was glad to be there with him, glad and human*" (Hamid, 2022, p. 33).

The material aspect of identity is also emphasized in the novel by the physical transformation of Anders. A site of social and personal significance is enhanced when Anders appears as he has changed his physical appearance or something biological happens to him. Such an ideal represents Braidotti's concept of subjectivity. Anders' changed identity makes him feel strange. People who knew him before this transformation are now not able to recognize him. It depicts that how he feels otherness while living in a community where he was recognizable to all. Hamid indicates in the novel, "*He recognized the clerk who scanned his purchases but the clerk did not recognize him, and Anders had a moment of panic after he handed over his credit card*" (Hamid, 2022, p. 07). Anders' metamorphosis from white to dark man goes beyond the racial distinctions, challenging societal conventions and stereotypes. This dimension of the novel coincides with Braidotti's foresight of Posthuman identity, which surpasses traditional components.

Race

The novel highlights the concept of race by showing its arbitrary and socially constructed nature. The revelation of transformed skin color reflects the shallowness of racial distinctions and challenge the societal norms that prioritize race as initial identifier of individual worth and social status. The concept of race is deconstructed by the representation of transformation of Anders. As his skin color changes, he acquires an identity which he never expected to adopt. He becomes totally changed, a person who lives peacefully with his original identity, is now facing hardships by acquiring identity that is totally different from his previous identity. Such a concept of racial distinction illustrates that human identities can be transformed with the societal change and this transformation will be adapted by all the community members of the society when there emerges modification in technology. The trials that Anders face after adopting transformation become a long time suffering for him. He faces a lot of stereotypes in a society as he feels he does not belong to that particular society. Anders feels himself as a strange and uncomfortable person when he listens a sentence from his boss, "*his boss was waiting for him at the entrance, bigger than Anders remembered him, though obviously the same size, and his boss looked him over and said, "I would have killed myself"*" (Hamid, 2022, p. 19). This particular statement focuses on the separation of race. People consider that the person who does not look like them in appearance does not belong to them. It enlightens the white supremacy, but slowly and gradually as all people transform into a new identity by becoming dark skinned, it becomes an antecedent for claiming that transformed skin color displays superficiality of racial distinctions.

This study incorporates findings based on Transformation and identity with respect to the Post Humanistic study of Rosi Braidotti, therefore, a Post Humanistic future studies is applied to this proficient work. Hamid has organized the novel in such a way that it delves deep into the multiple themes like post-colonialism, transformation, identity crisis, technology and others. This study reflects how Hamid indulges profoundly into the complexities of transformation and identity in light of Post Humanism and how this phenomenon will affect the future societal changes. It has been indicated in the study that the characteristics involved in the *The Last White Man* by Mohsin Hamid include fluidity of identity, hybridity, deconstruction of race, transcendence of human limitations as

enlightened by Braidotti with the concept of subjectivity and the impact of technological and societal changes. By incorporating Rosi Braidotti's theory of Post Humanism in her book, the study can analyze how Hamid's novels represent these concepts in Post Humanistic context, challenges traditional notions of identity, race and culture and provides a deeper understanding of how human body will transform when there occur technological changes in future.

The representation of transformation in the character of Anders by Hamid depicts the change in the humans and society. This ideal is widely discussed in the novel and can be further discussed with the concept of unfixed identity of Rosi Braidotti. Furthermore, this project provides us a new perspective of studying Futurology and Post Humanism. After navigating through various theorists of Post Humanism and analyzing various works of Mohsin Hamid, it has been illustrated by the study that various possibilities can be predicted for future as world is going to be vast and full of technological modifications, as there are other possibilities justified through science for 2025 and 2030, similarly, great writers like Hamid and Ishiguro, through their works, demonstrate deeper understanding of future changes in a Post human scenario.

The objectives of this research are designed on the basis of characteristics of Post Humanism that challenge traditional societal norms and the role of transformative identity in bringing future changes. This study is founded on the bridge named as Post Humanism constructed by Rosi Braidotti in her most famous book "*Posthuman Knowledge*" (2019). The research is conducted on the ideas of transformation, identity and race by presenting a vast study of *The Last White Man* by Mohsin Hamid. The results of this research indicates the discussion of challenging traditional societal norms and presenting the identity as an unfixed notion in the context of Anders, who initially gets transformed. *The Last White Man* presents a profound depiction of transformation, identity and race through a lens of Post Humanism. The Anders' transformation from pale skin to a dark appearance challenges traditional values of fixed identity and racial separations, aligning with Braidotti as theoretical framework.

The multiplicity of identity, as highlighted in the novel, manifests the impact of technological and societal upbringings on human identity. By deconstructing conventional racial distinctions and accepting the complexity of Post human identity, Hamid's perspectives in the novel provides us a more detailed understanding of the evolving nature of human existence in a technological advanced future. The findings of this study endure that the novel's themes resonate with Post Humanistic views, offering worthwhile insights into the future of human identity and traditional norms. There is much significance of transformation in the novel than a physical change. Braidotti's vision of Post Humanism suggest that technological advancements and ecological shifts can basically alter human formation and identity. A poignant example has been shown through the Anders' transformation from a white to a dark-skinned man. Anders is initially perceived as an antecedent of crime that strips him of his actual identity, Anders embodies Braidotti's notion of multiplicity, where human identity is not fixed but is ever changing and adaptable. This transformation challenges the traditional boundaries of racial identity, illustrating how societal changes can reexamine human identities beyond physical traits.

Conclusion

Consequently, this study approaches the holistic view of Post Humanism in Hamid's novel *The Last White Man* through the protagonist Anders. In this novel, the themes of transformation, identity and race are discussed in a detailed manner. I study these characteristics from the perspective of Post Humanism and examined whether future

advancements in technology could bring change in future. In the Literature review, the concept of Post Humanism has been deeply studied from the perspectives of various authors. It has been justified that human identity cannot remain fixed. It has also been discussed how we can study this theory in different ways and how more work can be done on it. Additionally, textual evidence has been provided to clarify the objectives, ensuring that this research is validated accurately. From the features of the main character Anders in this novel, we understand that a person can transform overnight and that this transformation can impact the entire community. This challenges our traditional concept that humans will always remain the same, Rosi Braidotti's book "*Posthuman Knowledge*" opposes this concept, asserting that humans can change and adopt a new identity.

Recommendations

Future researchers may conduct a deep comparative analysis of *The Last White Man* and other Post-modern novels by clearly emphasizing upon the social and ethical considerations of society. While considering the most recent theory, Post Humanism, research scholars can conduct a wide and thorough research on transhumanism and ecocriticism to explore the dimensions that are beyond post humanism. Furthermore, interdisciplinary research can be conducted by exploring the relationship between technological advancements and the burning desires of humans in this evolutionary world of multiple natures.

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