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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRISES IN MOTH SMOKE BY MOHSIN HAMID
DEPICTING PAKISTAN'S SOCIETY**

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ABSTRACT:

This article is about the long-lasting impacts of Socio-economic crises on the indigenous culture of Pakistan through the analytical elucidation of the contemporary novel Moth Smoke by Mohsin Hamid. Moth Smoke is set in a Pakistani context and its story depicts the portrayal of Pakistan in 1998. This study aims to extricate and analyze the impacts of Socio-economic crises and problems developed from these crises by analyzing different characters and their distinct Socio-economic status along with their approach towards corruption. These crises are borne by income, education, occupation, health, and political participation in society. Basically, these factors establish a society, but if misused, then these are enough to deteriorate a society. Furthermore, it seeks to assess how the deterioration of the 1990s is still present in Pakistani society today. This research also attempts to show that it is vividly hard to find sovereignty, peace of mind and freedom as well as freedom of speech and the consequences or penalties of all the crises faced by Pakistan then and now.

INTRODUCTION:

Mohsin Hamid's first novel was "Moth Smoke," about an ex-banker who becomes a junkie and falls in love with Ozi's wife. *Moth Smoke* pioneered the use of numerous speeches with broad meanings that touch on trivial issues and their importance. The term "Socioeconomic" is the combination of two words related to social sciences and economics. The socio-economic theory is based on the relationship of social behaviors like norms, ethics, and sentiments with economic status. It relates the position of two different individuals based on education, wealth, occupation, and where someone lives. This theory is basically used to depict the difference in the economic status of society as a whole. Our society is divided into three parts: high, middle, and lower class and the same is the case for Socio-economic theory. Any level of status includes education, wealth, occupation, and where an individual or a family is living. Education and wealth are given more importance than other factors as they predict the physical and mental health problems of an individual facing a socio-economic crisis. Some give more importance to education as they know the worth of it, while others give priority to wealth being poor. The researchers will use this theory in *Moth Smoke* and as this novel is located in Pakistan, so, the focus will be on the socio-economic crises faced by the youth of Pakistan. Mohsin Hamid gives an interview with Terry Gros during September 2001. In this interview, Mohsin Hamid mentions that the title of the book is truly symbolic of Islamic literature. It basically expresses the unification of a person with God. It is about the attraction of Pakistan towards Islam. Mohsin Hamid argues that once it was just a dream to have a country based on the basics of Islam. But when it came true and Pakistan became a state of religious Islam, no real spirits were found. He further argues that *Moth Smoke* shows the exact portrayal of the high-class people of Pakistan's society and Lahore especially and their corruption. There are no such beliefs, values, ethical norms, moralities, or practices in this country, despite its name, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

About class differences, Bose uses the word "nuclear" as a metaphor to examine the realities of these characters while looking at their personal lives and tragedies. This divided everything between the two classes. The rich were considered liberals and up to the mark. The poor were not even allowed to think the same way as liberals do (Bose, 2000). *Moth Smoke*, especially referring to the elite class and their differences from the rest of society, shows that the elite class is full (with exceptions) of corrupt people who gamble with the rights and lives of the lower class (Judd, 2006). The elite usually spend a lot on their maintenance of a luxurious lifestyle while most of the time ignoring their own servants to feed them properly. Sex, Drugs, and Abject poverty in Pakistan "is an article which clearly criticizes this point (Winterton, 2006).

Moth Smoke reveals the impacts of unemployment on youth and their approach towards crimes because of their social position. These crises lead any society towards crimes, hatred, and disobeying of any law and rule (Barua, 2007). Mohsin Hamid tried to justify globalization and who is responsible for it: the common people because humanity is the same all around the world. It is utterly our fault if society is disturbed because we are ignoring the approach in which we should address our problems (Jay, 2005). This novel has the concept of fundamentalism by observing keenly. It is the story of a man struggling to maintain a high-class lifestyle, which leads him to commit crimes and end up in jail (Perner, 2010).

GhafoorAwan with his colleagues did the psychoanalysis and transformation of the hero in *Moth Smoke* and they analyzed how Darashikoh was brought up in high-class luxuries. But he

did not make it to maintain that lifestyle because of his financial status and his unacceptable attitude towards people. And after losing his job, he became a drug dealer and abuser and that led him to have the worst of life. And society was somewhere involved in it as well (Awan, 2016). The element of hyper-reality is there in *Moth Smoke*. They mentioned that when reality shows its real face to society and makes it clear to people struggling in their own way. They lose hope for betterment, which leads to dissatisfaction, agitation, meaninglessness, and arrogance. It is basically overthinking in many cases that leads to these things and has no background in a real sense, because nothing is impossible to achieve (Qasim, 2015). *Moth Smoke* shows the true face of society while mentioning crime and the criminal system and the role of the law in these things. In short, *Moth Smoke* addresses all aspects of society, including corruption, justice, morality, ethics, and human development. It also shows a way of correction and stability of the system (Malik, 2017). Hafiz Mohammad Qasim with his colleagues point out the linguistics choices made by Mohsin Hamid in *Moth Smoke*. They say that the characters can be clearly identified by their roles and dialogues given to them. And the description of the text is relatable to real scenarios of society, which leads the text to concreteness rather than imaginary or idealized fictional work (Qasim, 2018).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The story of *Moth Smoke* revolves around class differences, struggle, and different societal classes' approaches to life. However, with a deep insight into the main content of the novel, the researchers will explain it from a socioeconomic point of view.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

The objectives of this research are:

1. To emphasize how the characters differ due to their socioeconomic status.
2. To determine problems (mob-mentality, social, psychological, and violence in nature with time) faced by the younger generation due to class difference, keeping in view the story of *Moth Smoke*

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

This researcher wants to analyze and explain the following questions:

1. What are the differences in characters due to socio-economic status?
2. What are the problems like mob-mentality, social, psychological, and violence in nature faced by the younger generation due to class differences in the story of *Moth Smoke*?

DISTINCTION OF THE STUDY:

This study is based on the local perspective of societal crises, especially in the Pakistani context. The problems discussed here are all part of our lives and events that are criticized can be observed in today's society of Pakistan as well. Materialism is one of the main pillars of the contemporary world. Societies all over the world are distributed in classes because of economic status. This research focuses on the whole to a certain extent, but especially Pakistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This analytical research analyzes *Moth Smoke* through textual criticism. The actions are analyzed to determine the major societal crises that have elevated the mentality of youth to morbidity. The socio-economic theory is applied to analyze the content of the novel. The data collected and analyzed in this research is all textual content. Because of this, the novel has been studied with deep insight with concentration. Other literary works have been taken into consideration for good impact and understanding. It is qualitative research and thus the subject matter is explained accordingly.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH:

This research proves very significant while looking at today's society and its problems mainly based on class differences and the outcomes of a one-sided society (which favors only one class). It points out the reasons for social and psychological problems in the story as well as in society and highlights how these problems affect the character named Darashikoh Shezad. It focuses on *Moth Smoke* as the depiction of Pakistan's society.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRISES:

Socio-economic crises are basically all these problems we have in our society because of the economy. These crises mainly include social, psychological, and environmental problems. The economy breaks the social status of an individual and once that happens, that person will face different psychological problems. One of the major factors is the environment, which indicates the place where a person is living. These crises are centered on different socio-economic factors with the help of which the researchers will critically evaluate the novel. There are a few important socio-economic factors. These factors include income, education, profession, health, and political involvement.

INCOME:

When it comes to status, income comes first because it refers to how much a person is earning daily or monthly. How much profit does one make in business, and how much rent and bills does one have to pay? An individual earning more money per day or month will have a different lifestyle from others and all the luxuries will follow his way. Business investment can take one to new heights if they have enough money to invest in the business and establish a branded lifestyle, which can sometimes lead to superiority complexes. It depends on the hard work and passion of an individual, so one can have it even if they have no education. Those with low-income support are always facing some sort of crisis in daily life.

An individual from the high class is capable of doing anything and the law of the state is paralyzed in front of it. Breaking rules and regulations, favoring people for their own good sake, and no punishment can be given to that person who is economically strong. The court case will continue for years with no true results and justice will be finally sold by a desirable man to injustice. As said by Daru, "And pass not one but two lovely Pajeros. Yes, God has been kind to Ozi's father, the frequently investigated but as yet un-incarcerated Federal Secretary (retired) Khurram Shah" (p. 10). In the novel, Khurram Shah was a corrupt person under investigation for his corruption, but nothing happened to him because he got money and the system was completely under his knees. He was living a luxurious life. It also clarifies that the roots of the

system are destroyed by these corrupt people looting the state with the help of these prestigious jobs given by the state to them.

Why does money matter the most in socio-economic crises? Because this era is all about materialism and the more one has money, the more people will admire its presence. And there is a separate level of respect for the rich to be given. The protagonist says, "I know I need to present my case forcefully. 'Sir,' I begin. 'Not you,' my bank manager says. 'Malik Saab, tell me what happened'" (p. 22). Malik Saab has the right to have listened first because he got the money. The bank manager did not even allow his own employee to speak. It might have been his mistake. But he just got fired by the manager because he used a bit of unhealthy language with Malik Saab. These attitudes of socio-economic status add a huge gap among people and differentiate them in classes with anger and hatred.

There is a sentence people sometimes use to get benefits, but it works only for upper-class people. It says "Rules are made for broken". Socio-economic crises would last forever if the system did not make one law and order for every class of society. As Mumtaz points out, "It was a red light, Mumtaz points out. So? He could see me coming. There are rules, you know. And the first is, bigger cars have the right of way" (p. 27). In *Moth Smoke*, the depiction of social discrimination among people, even among their cars, is clearly shown. Mumtaz tells Ozi that you just broke the traffic rules by crossing the red light, but he responds that the first rule is that bigger cars have the right to proceed in law or against the law. It can be seen clearly how this society works. Even every car will be taken for granted if the mirrors are black, but when it comes to Pajero or Land Cruiser, there are no traffic rules, no ban on black mirrors but always with a sentence that 'it might be some member of the national assembly or any official.'

Nowadays, almost everything is privatized. What is affected by privatization the most is education. It has made education out of the reach of the middle class or poor class people. Sometimes an individual getting a simple degree makes the family sell its total property. Pakistan will never end these educational crises in its society until the same level of education is provided by the government. Such as stated in the novel, "Zulfikar Manto: why did he stop? Julius Superb: Money, I think. His girlfriend had just left him for a textile baron's son. He got a job offer from a bank, and he couldn't resist. He told me it was impossible to make a living in academia or development" (p. 41). Money makes people opportunistic and changes them as well. When it comes to morality and money, they choose money. Daru stopped studying and started a job just to maintain a life with few comforts. It was more difficult for him to maintain studies than doing a job. Only the middle class faces these crises because the lower class does not even think of having an education. Pakistan cannot improve because 97 percent of lawmakers and politicians send their children to study abroad. do not even believe the system they made and govern. They just use the budget of ordinary people for the luxuries of their own families.

Furthermore, the novel indicates that when rich people fulfill their luxuries and comforts, then the desire to use their power leads them to misuse the middle class and lower class. The respect, dignity, and lives of these people are then meaningless to them. Dilaram confesses, "The landlord of our area asked me to come to his house. I refused, so he threatened to kill my family. When I went, he raped me" (p. 58). The landlord asked Dilaram to come to his house or her family would be killed. When she went there, that landlord along with his sons and friends raped Dilaram and kept on molesting her by saying that they would ruin her life and her family. If one says it is racism between upper and lower class, it is absolutely acceptable. These inequalities are

just because of money, but money is not solely accountable. There are Marxism and Capitalism which never let the poor earn enough so that their wealth starts speaking for them as well.

It is shown that how a woman was suppressed and the desire to have basic rights was not even a dream for her. The women of our society are still peace of flesh for the black hawks of society. Dilaram further confesses, "Then he told me he had bought me from the landlord for fifty rupees. He said I would have to give him fifty rupees if I wanted to go back to my village. But you did not have the money. Dilaram chuckles, He bought me Heera Mandi and made me have sex with men until he had his fifty rupees "(p. 59). Society has become so enslaved by economics that even the best of creatures have become devils, humiliating humanity as they see fit. These crises are still part of Pakistan's society and going towards worse conditions. The poor would resort to prostitution in order to obtain a one-time meal. It can be clearly seen that the rich are becoming the richest and the poor poorer. No woman wants to be a prostitute, but some are dragged by hunger and others are kidnapped by the respectable (women become prostitutes, but men do not get labels and are still respected) of society. Many departments in Pakistan are fully involved in it, either providing opportunities and giving safety or taking commissions and bribes. The state is unaware of Pakistan's lower class, and they live miserable lives because the brighter side of our society is built by the merciless.

These socio-economic crises destroy society in a way that everyone starts to hatred of another fellow being. Some because it will never have what the other one has or it might be the civil liberties of the first one taken by the other one because of societal power and political involvement. Even those who have everything will still desire to have more to become the richest in society and make people below them. In the novel, literally, Murad Badshah feels hatred for the rich. It might be the lack of education as well, but the thing is that education clarifies more things and opens up societal crises in a vivid way and that brings even more hatred. Nowadays in Pakistan, people know everything and talk about the damage caused by some departments and politicians. Why can't one think of injustice to everyone when the courts only hear cases involving the poor and don't bother with the rich or powerful? Most of the extremism and leaks are related to the governing body, but no one dares to talk about it. Still, Pakistan is one of the most comfortable countries in the world because there is no perfect or even complete law and order. So, nobody cares about it and the government is itself below the belt. It just wants to be the governing part of parliament by any means. Still, Pakistan is facing slavery because it is in the hold of few families and dictators playing with the simple minds of innocents in the shadow of extremism and jingoism. " He loved load-shading for this reason. As he drove past their open gates, it was assumed he would see the rich people on the grounds of their mansions, fanning themselves in the darkness, muttering as they called the power company on their cell phones. Indeed, nothing made Murad Badshah happier than the distress of the rich "(p. 128).

EDUCATION:

Education is a shield that gives safety to an individual by providing many ways to earn money and giving him the ability and strong mentality to tackle any kind of situation. It also plays an important role in providing more money. Individuals or families with high doctoral degrees have the advantage of earning more money, and opposition officials or personal are willing to provide them with large sums. But on the other hand, one having a simple high school degree or any diploma is paid less and sometimes more than less looking at the importance of that diploma. But the thing is that high education needs money and again it is an economic

problem for many people. Developed societies provide high-quality education that is free of caste, allowing these societies to shine even brighter. The rest with low economy are always mental stress and psychological problems while thinking about how to get rid of the current situation. The world is already moving towards privatization, which makes education much more worthwhile along with all sorts of socio-economic crises.

Moth Smoke gives a depiction of how much it is important to be an educated person as it gives sophistication to one's life. "He speaks what he thinks is well-bred English to deny the lower-class origins that color the accent of his Urdu and Punjabi. But like an over ambitious toupee, his artificial diction draws attention to what it's meant to hide "(p. 45). Here Murad Badshah is trying to cover up his inferiority complex by speaking English to look like an educated fellow with a proud language, although he did not make it. Language is the most important factor in determining the dominance of any state, culture, society, or personality. He fails to accomplish this goal to feel superior or like an upper-class civilized individual. It notifies the crises of Pakistan's society because education does not mean speaking the dominant language but to following the dominant morals and norms taught by an educational institution. Pakistan's education does not teach high morals but blindly follows the dominant culture without any proper agenda. There are exceptions in our society, but it is all about their own efforts and dedication to gaining real knowledge and becoming real rational.

Lack of education has its own consequences, either in the upper class or middle class, because education is not a property that someone will buy. One with no education does not give a damn about the results of anything or taking any decision without thinking about its penalties. They say that educated people are scared of doing things, but educated people are concerned about situations that might get rough or damage society. So, they care about everything and, most importantly, about their existence with peace and dignity. In the novel, Mohsin Hamid indicates these kinds of uneducated fellows who just do it without discerning. As mentioned in *Moth Smoke*, "Of course, the bullets might not have come from those weddings. Someone might have fired a Kalashnikov in the air to announce a victory in a kite fight, a job promotion, or the birth of a child. A young man may have fired just to fire, or to let the neighborhood know that his was not a house to be robbed "(p. 133). Without thinking that one's actions might hurt someone and lead to situations like the death of Daru's mother, found dead in the morning. Her fault was only that she was sleeping on the roof of her home in the sky. Why are these social crises not part of many societies just because they are civilized and education can only bring civilization? However, given that Pakistan spends a hundred times more money on defense than on education, it appears that being a civilized nation and acting socially will always be a pipe dream. It is said that "common sense is a sense which is not common". Why does one fire in the air to celebrate the victory of a kite fight or job promotion? Our society does not even know how to celebrate and dream of a great nation one day. The economy needs to be spent in the right place to end these kinds of socio-economic crises.

Everyone will discuss a lot about society and all sorts of crises that society is facing. But no one will blame them for anything, even the waste garbage put on the road in front of their home. It is easier to criticize than act well and accept one's wrong deeds and responsibility towards society. The root of society is from home. Many families come closer and make a society. They all have an impact on each other's lives due to which it is necessary to act social and civilized. But it can only be done when education is there. Many families ruin the mental

growth of their children because of no education or less education. Mumtaz mentioned that, "I remember what it felt like to tell him how my father used to beat my mother, once so badly she lost her hearing in her left ear. How my brother never cried, not even when I almost died of pneumonia and he spent the entire night awake with me in the hospital "(p. 185). Upbringing like these lets the children suffer from psychological trauma and then those incidents develop in their personalities and damage them socially, as it did to Mumtaz. She eventually abandons her husband and child, her mind befuddled, in search of her true self. It was all the fault of her parents, who never told her in the first place how to be her real self but were busy in fights with each other. Rational people never do such things, but again it is unaffordable for many as education needs money; the leading socio-economic problem of the nation.

Education comes second in the list of socio-economic crises because it is related to the basics of moral life. If that is the point, parents' education is really important then. Otherwise, parents never let their children do things that they like but what their parents always wanted to do and never did it. A child should be left to choose his future on his own with proper guidance by them only. Suffered from many inferiority complexes, they by force want to change their children and make them what they want, a father approach in regards to the profession and a mother approach in regards to a man she always wanted to marry or dreamt of. Mumtaz elaborates on this point and says, "She'd spent half her life making her son into the man she'd wished she'd married, and now that he'd returned, she was back in business. She corrected his posture, critiqued his suits, made him self-conscious about his receding hairline by telling him again and again how a good haircut would hide it. And the effect she had on him was incredible. One look from her would transform the relaxed, charming, sexy man I'd married into an uncomfortable little schoolboy "(p. 193,194). As the researchers discussed above, she did it, but why do these sorts of behaviors come from a father or mother? It is because of less education. One should be free to live after an age because after that age that individual is responsible for everything happening in his life. The upper class usually has no such problems as they have known the righteous way of life through education and after the rational observation of highly civilized societies.

PROFESSION:

Profession encircles both income and education. A profession reflects the educational status of an individual, especially because one with a high qualification will have an astonishing job with a heavy salary and low professions are mostly affiliated and accepted by an individual with a low education. But this is not the case with all, as we know people in our society with luxurious lives but have no education. A profession also shows the achievements of a person which also gives a social position. The majority of the researchers agreed upon this point that income, education, and profession together offer a superlative illustration of socio-economic status.

People having high-grade jobs consider people working under them as their servants and sometimes use them as slaves. But there is another thing worse than that where government servants who are supposed to serve common citizens think that they are not servants of the nation. But they have what they have just because of their own struggle and education for their own good. Discrimination also implies giving preference to the upper class or those who can specifically benefit them. We all ask for a second chance when it comes to losing something, but high professionals do not care about such things which lead to the destruction of life as it leads

Daru to have a nasty one. As cited, "Shut the door, Mr Shezad, 'my BM says to me. 'What happened? I know I need to present my case forcefully. 'Sir,' I begin. Not you, 'my BM says. 'Malik saab, tell me what happened "(p. 22). The bank manager gives complete preference to Malik Saab while completely ignoring Daru. After that, he fired him from his job without giving a single chance to him for his defense. As it is said that, being a good professional person, one should listen to others and give respect to them as well, but here it is totally absent.

People have made professionalism their own property by excluding merits and giving jobs based on connection. It is part of the circle of socioeconomic crises because those with good connections or who come from wealthy families are more likely to get jobs without even having to compete for them or failing an interview, but this is not the case. Mohsin Hamid elaborates, "Badly. They want foreign qualifications or an MBA. It's all about connection, old boy. ' He takes a hit. 'How did you get your previous job? Through a family friend, 'I admit. Ozi's father, as a matter of fact. " (p. 45).It also shows that our society is going towards capitalism where the rich will have jobs deserving or non-deserving. They will become richer as their parents are and the poor being completely eligible will have nothing in hand. If that person gets to know that there is something wrong, he won't be able to do anything because of having no connection, as there is everything for Ozi but nothing for Daru.

Since from birth, the discussion about choosing a profession has become one of the main debates in a family. Once an individual is supported to choose the right profession by his family, that individual then does it passionately. But here the problem is whether or not society will let you do it properly. It is one of the main destructive factors of our society to not let one do a job but to use it for personal interests. Otherwise, one will be awarded with death threats for their loyalty. As cited in the novel, "I wrote about things people didn't want to see, and my writing was noticed. Zulfikar Manto received death threats and awards "(p. 196). Even management did not allow one to do one's job properly, as Mumtaz experienced when she received death threats for what she was writing because it was the harsh reality of the time. All these factors are still part of our society as the system is still working the same way, but with a slight change and instead of death threats, people get killed or misplaced by the unknown.

Having this much discussion on professionalism, why is Pakistan not making any progress in any field but very less which sometimes might be asked by foreign influencers or states? Ozi stated that, "Some say my dad's corrupt and I'm his money launderer. Well, it's true enough. People are robbing the country blind, and if the choice is between being held up at gun point or holding the gun, only a madman would choose to hand over his wallet rather than fill it with someone else's cash. Why do you think my father got into it? He was a soldier. He served in '71. He saw what was going on. And he decided that he wasn't going to wait around to get shot in the back while people divided up the country. He wanted his piece. And I want mine "(p. 230). And "It goes on and on. People are pulling their pieces out of the pie, and the pie is getting smaller, so if you love your family, you'd better take your piece now, while there's still some left. That's what I am doing "(p. 231). People do not care about the state but themselves. They never considered it their own, but a sea full of treasures needs to be looted. That is what they have been doing until now, and it is now on the peck. Moral and ethical standards are no longer part of this society as it can be seen that animals are getting raped. What else can one say? The crime ratio is out of control because the executors of the law to stop them are themselves involved in it. Women and children are getting raped with no justice. The government is

confused about whether to punish them by the rules of Islam or any modern punishment as the state is in no condition to be called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. What else one can say about socio-economic crises but this is what it is.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistani society was gripped by social problems as a result of the economy in the 1990s. That led to discrimination among different societal classes. The poor were unable to have due rights and justice made a business by the rulers. Politicians were only concerned about their bank accounts and were busy with money laundering. The bureaucracy was not working for the well-being of a state to make it a truly independent state. All these factors led people towards hatred, crimes, and no mercy. Society was ethically dead and having extra-marital affairs was a fashion for the rich. Women and teenagers were raped by the landlords and others in power. Everyone considers that they have a part or piece in looting this country. Everyone was involved at their own level of approach toward crimes and corruption.

All these problems were revolving around some specific fields of life or general influences of society. In these influences, the main role was money. First, it differentiates people among different classes. Then these people start discrimination and a kind of racism against the lower classes. The upper class was full of life, enjoying luxuries. The middle or lower-middle classes were bagging for their own due rights. There were no rules and regulations for those having heavy bank accounts or being part of the execution or legislation system. The lower society was accountable for crimes not even done by them. Education comes as the second point in this regard. It needs a huge amount of money to have a good and proper education and it needs no explanation to show who will have a proper education and who will not. Profession comes at number three as proper education provides proper and a well-deserving job. Every member was involved in some profession, but the point of discussion was corruption and disloyalty towards their profession. Taking bribes and commissions, firing employees, abusing authority for their own benefit, and having no regard for the establishment of the system and state. Health comes in fourth position. A strong economic position will provide a noble lifestyle and good health. And political involvement comes in fifth position in the formation of these crises. An individual politically strong can do anything in this state.

It is not wrong to say that today's society is the portrayal of the 90s. Everything mentioned above is present in this society, albeit exaggeratedly. Crimes and rap cases are on the rise, benefiting the wealthy, selling justice to injustice, and leaving the poor with no rights. The education system is halfway destroyed. The administration does not provide the benefits that are supposed to be provided to the state and its citizens. Politicians are only speaking and doing things for their own party and self-interests taking civil interests aside. Every single person is corrupt in every single department, with a few exceptions due to which this country is still scrolling. Otherwise, reviewing this society and system of Pakistan, it is hard to find sovereignty, peace of mind and freedom as well as freedom of speech. This state is in no condition to be called "The Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

Moth Smoke by Mohsin Hamid also gives the depiction of such a society by particularizing it via different characters and their role in the scenario of the society of the 90s. These characters belong to different classes of that society. Their way of living life and approach towards corruption is vividly visible. It covers all the socio-economic crises of Pakistan till now.

Economic support, education, professionalism, health and political involvement, and the consequences or penalties of all the crises faced by that society and what today's society is facing.

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