

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GEORGE 'S NOVEL

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Abstract:

In 1984 Orwell made an intellectual exploration into the simulated model of the political state to which totalitarianism would derive human beings. The political activities of 1984 are in throwing acids on human face, in 'foot stamping man's face for ever' and in betraying even the most personal relations with the least remorse. The political influence of 1984 on the twentieth-century political scenario is comparable to the waves brought about by Hobbes' Leviathan during the muddled political turbulence of the seventeenth century. According to Orwell, gadgets and create permanent revolution by means of social upheaval and revolutionary renewal, the abysmal depth to which man is driven by political 'isms' becomes a reality". The strange logic of perpetuation of poverty for ensuring the party's future adopted by it in order to whip up the desire for equality – the plank of totalitarian ideology-is, as Bernard Crick says, "shockingly original and intellectually brutal". Animal Farm , the literary creation of the Tribune Socialist, is a spiritual parody of Communist Manifesto and a satire on the betrayed Revolution. Orwell was , the literary editor of the left

wing newspaper, 'Tribune'(from November 1943 to February, 1945), when he wrote Animal Farm.

Comparative study Orwell's 1984 & Animal Farm

According to Geoffrey Meyers, "All writings of Orwell are closely related to historical events and political issues of his time." "Coming Up for Air", Orwell's central transitional work, telescopes the themes of all the four literary phases of Orwell's career. The sharply divided phases of Orwell's literary career are conterminous with graduating curve of 'democratic Socialism'. Orwell's slow but steady transition from a repentant capitalist to a dilly-dallying socialist of the urban poor, staying in the camp of 'little Englanders' and then moving over to the camp of confirmed socialists of the working class, en route briefly holidaying in the 'ranch' of the revolutionary socialists and finally getting baptized as a democratic socialist, is traceable in his journey through hills and streams starting with Down and Out , terminating in 1984. Anthony West sees the

recurrent Orwellian idea of universal smash-up, treaded first as an apocalyptic fear in Coming Up for Air, becoming a prophetic certainty in Nineteen Eighty Four. To him the remorseless pessimism is traceable to the infantile terrors of such , such were joys.” The regimented St. Cyprian society and Stratified class conscious British society are transplanted to 1984 to create a pronouncedly hierarchic based on ignorance and poverty. The party’s strategy is in cauterizing the rosy human sentiments and in brutalizing the emotions in interpersonal relationships.

Orwell’s declaration of purpose about Nineteen Hundred Eighty Four, with Miltonic élan, as given in his footnote to the better addressed to the American Automobile Workers` Union, has the weight of a manifesto. He writes:

My recent novel is NOT intended as an
Attack on socialism or on the British
Labour party but as a slow-up of the
Perversion to which a centralized
Economy is liable and which have already
Been partly realized in communism and
Fascism. I do not believe that the kind
Of society deserve be necessarily will
Arrive, but I believe (allowing, of
Course, for the fact that the book is

a satire) that something resembling is could
arrive.

I believe also that totalitarian idea

Have taken root in the minds of

Intellectuals everywhere and I have tried

To draw these ideas out to their logical

Consequences.-1

‘Scientific management’ in its pejorative sense, is the handiwork of Woolly –headed, ruthless and exploiting Orwellian bureaucrats. The horrors of 1984 , the sado-masochism, infant conditioning and narco-hypnosis on the lines of Huxley’s” Brave New World” and the ‘Foot on the Face” metaphor resembling the Gulag, are the perversions of the political autocracies of the twentieth century. Inquisition and confession were the modes of dissent treatment of the religious Orthodoxies of the past. Totalitarian political ideologies, not satisfied with the horrifying physical and genetic human conditioning to ensure conformity , borrow the methods of the authoritarian religious; leaving nothing to chance.

The scientific convention of stretching a theory to its human limits in order to test its sustainability is the method of Orwell in the analysis of the intellectual perversion of totalitarian ideologies. Hitler resorted to genocide as the ‘final solution’ against ten million Jews. Stalin purged two million inconvenient comrades. Both become the

'blips 'blimps' of human history, for their historic roles. Though control by technological contrivances and chaneling the unspent physical energy saved from repressed sexual instincts into the Party's service are the psychological mesmerism practiced upon the followers by the monolithic political state for ensuring political conformity. Genetic engineering and biotechnology replace the physical and psychological scourging of the past. Man is converted into a Zamble for the benefit of the totalitarian state. 1984 conceptualizes the powerful and influential concepts of 'Big Brother', 'double Think', 'Newspeak', and 'Thought Crime'. A people glued to the cinema and television get degraded to the level of stuffed men of T.S.Eliot : incapable of action and become intellectually sterile and stereotyped in thinking. To such people, information does not become knowledge; neither information nor knowledge is mentally processed to evolve wisdom. Make people intellectually enervative, emotionally sterile and aesthetically stultifying seems to be the motto of the Brotherhood. Party 'We' as opposed to 'they'___ and Brotherhood are interchangeable cliques or caucuses which wield power in totalitarian Nazism, Fascism and Communism. Just as imperialism denies the possibility of the reliance on one's good feeling, totalitarianism of the confessional type, isolates people from the outside world and shuts them in an artificial universe in which they have no standard of comparison as Orwell says , in " Literature and

Totalitarianism". Man's contact with an empirically verifiable political reality in his saving grace; it stops man's slide to totalitarianism. According to Alan Sandison , "to permit the infringement of the individuals right to act on the evidence of his sense on to allow the violation of the natural laws or to deny objective reality, was it take the first step towards subservience to the totalitarian." Orwell and Mark Twain both changed their names , though not legally both exhausted all the established literary genres, their range of style was so exhaustive and comprehensive that the short stories of Mark Twain , Orwell's political essays and popular culture essays of both got bracketed. The stylistic devices of Orwell , irony , satire , parody , streak of prophecy and psychology loaded into the text of 1984, complete with the variegated stylistic variables of Mark Twain's Mississippi style. Mark Twain , like Orwell, exemplified the truism that the twain , journalism and literature, could meet to make serious literary writings. The anti-utopian stance, biographical implications, fear of the novel, simply defy an exclusive literary genre for 1984. The significance of Orwell is UN interpreting political experiences in human terms. Modern management theorists are the originators of the mathematical model; Orwell was the econometric model builder for the post war society both on the fronts of politics and political authority. The Oceanic Society with its satellite status for Air Strip one, is the modern political model- brutal and

bountiful. O` Brien, who inspires fear and awe, yet offers hope of succor of political authority. Political paradoxicality is the distinguishing mark of the ferocious tyrannies of the present era. The ritualistic observances of Oceania, in the forms of the Anti-sex League, two minutes` hale, compulsory exercises, child spies, sadistic war films etc. are indicative of state citizen conformity. The totalitarian state wants to project Winston hoping to find public companions in rebellion and Julia using sex as means of rebellion as the last vestiges of the rebellions society. The power hungry intellectuals , wooly-headed bureaucrats, arbitrary busses and pre-programmed media contrivances are the trappings of repressive regimes. A passive population, glued to the radio , cinema and sport pages of newspapers incapable of reaction, is the conditioned and emasculated followers of a traditional autocracy.

The sado- masochistic horror of the scene in Room No. 101, the enormous pyramidal structure of the glittering white concrete of the Ministry, the oxymoron Party Slogan, “war is peace” reminding the popular front war cry of ‘fight for peace’, though extremes, still historical realities: they are the trappings of a monolithic state. Since the days of Hannah Arendt, the perceptive reference point on totalitarianism, Orwell`s panic sense of doom about totalitarian autocracies had vindicated. The present day failure of the Stalinist strategy of international communism at the expense of nationalism at home , also proves the correct

track visualization by Orwell. Stalinist strategy of exporting communism to Eastern Europe and continuation of the export to Central American states during the Brezhnev period, turned out to be one of the cause of the emergence of totalitarian dictatorships over the last half a century. Religious feeling, critical acumen, historical perception and philosophical outlook, which in combination unleashed the creative explosion of the post –Renaissance period in Germany. (These are the tools of) Orwell`s political perception. Hence the survivability of his political analysis, which has got kudos from the readers of Animal Farm and 1984 even from the Iron Curtain nations, is not a debatable issue.

The seven satiric thrust of 1984 according to Bernard Crick are : the political division of the world, the mass media and proletarianisation, power hunger and totalitarianism , betrayal of the common people by the intellectuals the debauching of language, destruction of history and truth and anti-Burnham. The meaning and the multi- layered themes of 1984, in combination with the novel`s science , fiction , dystopia and antiUtopia elements, whose style is clothed in satire, parody, allegory and morbid prophecy, become all the more eerie in the context of contemporary references. Gulliver`s Travels and Leviathans, while outliving their topicalities, become memorable when linked to the politics of eighteenth century England. In the introduction to the Clarendon Press (Oxford) edition of 1984,

published to coincide with the apocryphal year 1984, Bernard Crick identifies the diversity of critical interpretations, and their authorship. David Kubal looks upon it as a deterministic prophecy in *Outside the Whale*. Irving Howe in *Politics and Novel*, interprets it conditional perfection. Julian Symonds sees it only as a humanistic satire of events as illustrated in his 1984-*Introduction and Appreciation*. To Christopher Small, it is a religious allegory, as given in *Road to Miniluv*. In an article entitled “Decency and Death” (*Partisan Review* 1950), the novel stands for ‘nihilistic misanthropy’. According to Issac Deutcher, the anti – utopian writing typifies a total rejection of socialism. George Woodcock sees Orwell as libertarian socialist almost an anarchist protestant against totalitarian tendencies within his own and in any other time.

The literary echoes and political recapitulations of 1984 connect Orwell to Zamyatin’s *We* and Huxley’s “*Brave New World*”. On the political plane, the backward linkage of the novel is to the ideas and contexts of Machiavelli, Edmund Burke, Alexis de Toqueville, though the satirisation is of the political events of the 1930s and 40s. As William Steinhoff says, “1984 encompasses all the thematic outlines of Orwell’s earlier works and expresses lifetime ideas, attitudes, events and readings. Multiple messages and manifold meanings are the specialties of Orwell’s writings. Totalitarianism, in its political, social economics and religious implications, is the

dominant theme of 1984, while colonialism and imperialism with their economic manifestation of capitalism are the motifs of “*Burmes Days*” and “*Road To Wigan Pier*”. An autocrate and hierarchical society which is the societal manifestation of totalitarian ideologies, is born when fifteen percent of the political elites take decision for the eighty five percent proles. Hierarchy is a negation of egalitarian and libertarian sentiments. The humorist in Orwell detested the strait-jacket approach of the Church, especially, her anti-socialist stance in spite of the base of socialist ethics while ‘democratic socialism’ presupposes political pluralism, diversity, dissent and variety of ‘autonomous individuals’ Oceania Society harbors only conditioned mass like the Proles or emptied out citizens like the betrayed Winston and Julia- Winston emotional but feeble dabbling in sex were luxuries not required for maintenance of law and order of the state. To the party, love is a negative value, because the ardour of physical relationship is not to be spent but to be channeled for the betterment of the party, and physical energy that will be lost in sexual act is to be preserved for observance of Two Minutes Hates. As Bernard Crick says:

Mutual trust, fellowship fraternity

And decency are recurrent themes

In all of Orwell’s writings after

Wigan and Catalonia. These

Themes qualify his earlier individualis.-

The novel, published in 1949, takes place in 1984 and presents an imaginary future where a totalitarian state controls every aspect of life, even people's thoughts. The state is called Oceania and is ruled by a group known as the Party; its leader and dictator is Big Brother.

Winston Smith, the central character, is a thirty-nine year old man living in London. He secretly hates the Party and decides to rebel by starting a diary in which he reveals his rebellious thoughts. Through keeping a diary, Winston commits thought crime and knows that one day he will be discovered by the Thought Police and probably killed.

Winston is fascinated by "proles," the lowest class in the social hierarchy of Oceania. They are the only group allowed to live pretty much as they like without heavy police surveillance. He befriends Mr. Charrington, the prole owner of a junk-shop, who shares his interest in the past and life before the rule of Big Brother.

At work, a dark-haired girl who works in another department approaches Winston in the corridor. She pretends to fall and hurt herself; when he helps her up she slips a piece of paper into his hand. It says "I love you." Winston is surprised and disturbed by this; any sexual relationship between Party members is strictly forbidden. Nevertheless, he is intrigued. They secretly arrange to meet in the country. He begins a love affair with the girl, who finally introduces herself as Julia. They have to be very cautious and meet in places that aren't watched: a clearing in the woods, an old church. Winston and

Julia eventually rent the room above Mr. Charrington's junk-shop as a long-term private place for the two of them.

Although Big Brother is never seen in person, his presence is felt as the supreme leader on TV screens, in pictures, and on coins. Big Brother is the all seeing eye that watches everything that the inhabitants of Oceania do and think. To those who work for the Ministry of Truth, Big Brother is to be worshipped as an idol. He demands love from his people, you must revere Big Brother like a god. He also inspires fear and the typical response of people who are always being watch, a sense of paranoia.

His presence is used to keep people in line, to make sure they are obedient.

Big Brother is a symbol of a tyrannical dictator who demands absolute obedience from his people in all aspects of life. When the state controls every aspect of your life and you have no choices, no freedoms. You don't even have control over your thoughts.

Big Brother, although not a tangible character is ever present in the story. The concept of "big brother watching" is all that a society of brain washed drones needs to stay in line. Also, the concepts of Ingsoc and the idea of a Big Brother waiting to catch a person in some sort of crime is enough to keep the members of thie society in check.

Orwell conceptualized 'democratic Socialism' without social privileges to the leadership; but the revolutionary ruling class of Animal Farm and the remote distant and ' incommunicado' Inner Party of 1984

arrogated to themselves prerogatives and entitlements. Orwell's socialism is rooted not in ideas or dogma, but in the fusion of relationships. The party had no use for undoctinaire socialism. According to David Wykes (A Preface to Orwell, 1988), "Orwell's socialist proposals are necessary safeguards against the reappearance of a class system". The Party professing classlessness, perpetuated hierarchical social structure. When Orwell saw the elimination of all values he had held close to his heart, the pessimistic streak and recantation of beliefs set in. The long-living donkey, Benjamin, and the 'sluttish' but vibrant Poles kept the embers of the political fireplace glowing. The revolutionary winds of political and economic reforms of the eighties sweeping across the Iron Curtain nation vindictive Orwell proving that his Nostradamian prophecy, worded in conditional clauses takes place, though not so precisely, yet in general terms. The totalitarian monster still prowls the earth. His permanent caging can be done only through Orwell's socialism. 'Democratic Socialism' which presupposes political pluralism, social mobility and cultural reformation contouring welfare state as the political programme, offering the choice of democracy to the individuals might be the safeguard against the 'Second Coming'; of totalitarian monastery. The humorous style of 'Animal Farm', satiric and ironic rendition of the wound have been politically realities of 1984 make the dictators tyrants of the world look in to their bathroom mirrors, frequently, in anguish. Wodly headed Bernard Wooly, Humphrey Appleby and Mr. Hacker of democratic governments also require thick smearing of the costume

of 'democracy' as shown in the masterly 'Yes Minister' and 'Yes Prime Minister' of Jonathan Lynn and Antony Jay respectively.

A member of the Inner Party, O'Brien, finds an excuse to give Winston his home address, an unusual event. Winston, noticeably excited, has always believed O'Brien may not be politically orthodox and could sympathize with his hatred of the Party. Winston and Julia go to see O'Brien and he enlists them into the Brotherhood, a secret organization dedicated to fighting Big Brother. He arranges to give Winston a copy of "*The Book*," a document that contains the truth about Big Brother and the development of the super-states. Winston and Julia go to their room above the junk-shop to read the book. The Thought Police burst in to arrest them and they discover that Mr. Charrington is a Thought Police agent. They are taken separately to the Ministry of Love. There, Winston learns that O'Brien is in fact an orthodox government agent and has deliberately tricked him. O'Brien takes charge of the process of "re-integrating" Winston, torturing and brainwashing him until he fully believes in the Party and its doctrines. As the final step of this process, Winston is forced to betray his love for Julia, and his feelings for her are destroyed.

Winston is released to live out his final days as a broken man. Soon, the Thought Police will execute him. Winston has submitted completely and loves Big Brother.

George Orwell makes every body think of Fascism and Stalinism which made political life ominous, Communism which had not made individuals better, Marxism which on perpetuated poverty and capitalism which

would remain ‘ incorrigibly selfish’ in the years to come. The way out is ‘democratic Socialism’. Economic advantages, ideological difference and being threatened put people and nations at each other’s throat. In Oceania, they were not the motivations.

To Crick.

The military and scientific Establishments of the super Powers may have a mutual Vested interest in the perpetuation Of the ornament race, in overall And continuance of the Cold War. In short as he (Orwell) summarises, The weapons of war are not actually Destroyed, their manufacture is Still a convenient way of expenxdding Labour power without producing Anything that can be consumed.This is a sophisticated exploitation of labour..... And capital accumul Lation can be burned off in any war.-3

The social and political questions of the ‘crisis Situation’ of the forties sharpened his socialist perceptions. The Soviet betrayal of Socialism as seen by the Left Wing sympathizers in the Stalinist purges and deportations of inconvenient accomplices, was a painful bunt of memory to the British Socialist, too. The Moscow Purge Trials of 1936 to 1938, which was a crisis of belief to sensitive commissars then, were to become nightmares to all comrades in the Twenty party Congress of 1956. Zinoviev , Kamenev and Bukhanin were executed; seven million executions. As many as two and a half million prisoners died in the Camps. Night eight out of one hundred members of the Central Committee were purged. During

1937-38, a purge of the army eliminated nearly half of the officer corps and seventy-five out of eighty members of the supreme Military Command. Communist China could have taken a leaf from Russian history of the Stalin era in handling the dissenters in Tiananmen Square. The Moscow trials alone could make Stalin not only the blip and blimp of history along with Hitler, but also the ‘scum of the earth’; as David Levin the cartoonist, portrayed him in the celebrated cartoon occasioned by the Stalin-Hitler Summit.

The specialty of Animal Farm is , as Orwell observes: Animal Farm was the first book in which I tried, with full consciousness of what I was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole. 1

The political purpose was the demolition of the Soviet political myth. The Russian myth was the prevalent mistaken belief of Western intellectuals and workers that the Soviet Union was truly a socialist state and the Russian model socialism could be replicated everywhere. To quote Orwell again:

Since 1930 I had seen little evidence that the USSR was progressing truly call Socialism. On the contrary, I was struck by clever signs of its society in which the rulers have no more reason to give up their power than any other ruling class. 2.

Orwell's declaration of purpose , prompting of *Paradise Lost*, as *Vindication of God's ways to men*, gives a consistent tenor to *Animal Farm* . The propagandistic purpose of the allegoric fable goes with stylistic nuances so intimately that Swiftian savage satire, Aesopean fable, Spenserian allegory, Herodotian history and Wellsian romance mix, merge and mingle to make a unified literary form, unexplored so far. The outlines of the fable of *Animal Farm* got concretized in Orwell's mind small village driving a cart-horse along a narrow path, whipping it whenever it tried to turn.

It struck him that if only such animals became aware of their strength , man should have no power over them, and that men exploited animals in much the same way as the rich exploit the proletariat. Against this background, Orwell proceeded to analyse Marx's theory from the animals point of view. The outline had been in his mind for nearly six years from significant cut -off date of 1936 when he became both “ fervently socialist and ardently anti-communist . The aesthetic purpose of *Animal Farm* is substantiated by the style which is the model of good English prose. *Animal Farm* and Koestlers's *Darkness at Noon* are the two present – day works of fiction which critics adulate, accordingly to Tom Hopkinson.

John Atkins starts his analysis of *Animal Farm* quoting Tom Hopkinson and shows how Swift and Orwell win the enduring respect of generations by dint of their creation of political controversies in a sparkling style Bernard Crick quotes the celebrated salutation of Napoleon which explains the reasons for inclusions of milk and apples in the daily diet of his fellow pigs , as the passage that commands the pride of place. Orwell's satire starts with the pigs strategy of reserving milk and apple exclusively for them on the plea that they are brain workers (intellectuals). Consumption of nutritional food as an economic index of wealth and luxury is adopted even in the Communist countries, which use Net Material Product(NMP) as the measure of macro- economy contrasted with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of market economies and Gross Social Product (GSP) OF THE Socialist Countries, particularly by Yugoslavia.

The story of *Animal Farm*, when paraphrased, might sound pedantic: It is so simple yet evocative that it also defies narration. The broad outlines of the fable are in the sense of exploitation made known to the animals of Manor Farm by the old Major. The consciousness of the animals about their economic worth and political potentiality, in the context of the exploitative treatment meted out to them by their master Jones and his wife, was the starting point. The Old Major envisioned a Golden Counting (something resembling

the opening stage of Socialism) and provided the ideological impulse to the revolution by his resonant and unifying song, “Beasts of England” in the vein of ‘L’ International. The animals on a rather impulsive expression of solidarity rose in revolt against Jones from the animals’ Garden of Eden.

Snowball and Napoleon, the two Berkshire boars, assumed the leadership of the animals and the Universal Declaration of the Animal Kingdom. The internecine power struggle between Napoleon and Snowball vitiated the politically clean environment of the post revolutionary stage. The Animal Kingdom consists of rapacious pigs, propagandist Squealer, conscientious Boxer and Clover and the long -living donkey Benjamin. The fickle O-minded Molly, who delights in womanly adornments and Moses the raven who always speaks the vision of Sugar Candy Mountains are the other supportive comrades. The train of ferocious dogs secretly maintained by Napoleon as agents for giving vent to his ire on declared enemies and inconvenient allies are the gatekeepers of Kingdom like their counterparts in the underground, Hades.

Construction of the wind mill, consigning the utility-outlived animals to the animals to the Knacker and expulsion of Snowball are the focal points of the fable. Napoleon’s tactic of stirring the animals to tasks ‘beyond their reach’, unconsciously

following Robert Browning’s advice, “Man should exceed his grasp, what’s a heaven for”, simultaneously dandling the stick of return of Frankenstein Snowball to the Farm, while half truths, lies, bromides and euphemisms are blared through the propaganda outlets of Squealer, join together to build up the manipulatory environment of the animal world. The alliance with Pilkington and Ferdinand, Pigs becoming men and men taking the posture of pigs etc, allegorically sending shock waves through the spines of background readers, bring a fitting finale to the fable.

The historical parallels and the allegorisation of the Russian Revolution as an aborted revolution and outright condemnation of tyranny are the dominant strands of the story. Readers of all orientations and political persuasions and perceptions can find out arguments and viewpoints to justify their respective posture from the fable. To some, it is an anti-soviet, anti-stalin polemic; others interpret it as a broadside against socialism in general. To right- winger, Animal Farm is an anti-revolutionary treatise. The fastidious critics of Orwell bracket Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty four to hint at the probability of his recantation of ‘democratic Socialism’ in the last phrase of the proponents of literary career. Animal Farm is the embodiment of all the attributes and endowments communicated by the adjectives ‘Orwell-like’ and ‘Orwellian’.

Animal Farm was both a literary breakthrough and a political scoop in Orwell's career. His socialism is undogmatic. The positive contents of his socialism come from the demolition of Russian myth in Spain. As Raymond Williams says:

... Socialism as such was always secondary in his mind, to the struggle against fascism and imperialism and inequality. Socialism was a general idea, a general name against all these evils... 4

The essential feature of the satire is summarized by J.R. Hammond who says;

The essential thesis of the **book** then is that all human revolutions fail to achieve the lofty expectations of their originators; that with the passage of time, the ideals and concepts which inspired the revolution become more and more diluted; that revolution whilst professing democracy and equality tends to produce a ruling elite which concentrates power in its own hands; that the blame for the failure of policies is placed firmly on external factors and not on internal leadership; that the ruling elite becomes corrupted by the growth of its own [power until at last it is responsible to no one, but itself and ruthlessly destroys opposition.-5

Orwell was a man of equilibrium. The older order of farmer Jones had to go; the new

order promised by the pigs also got corrupted. In the world war context, capitalism appeared as a spent force against socialism which had been on the ascendant. The predicament of man caught up between the dying material civilization and still-born spiritualism, having a parallel to the senile capitalism and embryonic socialism, has been one of the favourite 'themes' of the writers jinxed between the two world wars. The market economies of Capitalism, the political value of democracy and social ethics of Socialism'. It had ephemeral existence during the transition between the outings of Jones and emergences of the pigs. Since the setting-in of political corruption, the blissful existed only in the memory bank of the progenitors of revolution the animals of Animal Farm. As a political idea, social democracy surviving with connotative differences in all 24 OECD (organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries. A refined Social Democracy becomes 'democratic socialism'. The political climate of the globe is suited to the conscious adoption of 'democratic socialism'; its emergence is the triumph of human spirit against the weekly human flesh. 'Democracy Socialism' protects social equilibrium by advocating societal synthesis of conflicting class interests, economic equilibrium by synthesizing Democracy and Socialism, and spiritual equilibrium through positive responses in interpersonal relationship. The fertile soil of the individual's free development offered by Marxism is further

nutritioned by 'democratic socialism' to make individuals soar aloft to the blue empyrean without constricting stumbling blocks. Does a political idea require anything else for its adoption?

'Democratic Vista' in the soviet union especially when eight out of fifteen soviet republics have unilaterally declared their independence and sovereignty, compulsive political and economic liberalization set in motion in Eastern Europe, political de-colonization by the colonial nations and opening up of the oligopolistic Middle East Gulf dynasties are being threatened by the emergence world unite under the ideological banner of Orwell so that the totalitarian monster buried in Europe might not resurrect for a 'Second Coming' in the Gulf countries, African nations or in the Asian nation- states.

4. Shakespeare immortalized the picture of love -sick Viola of 'Twelfth Night' by describing her as setting like patience on a monument.' Orwell's portrait of Dickens is another permanent fixture:

It is the face of a man who is always fighting against something, but who fights. In the open and is not frightened, the

Face of a man who is generous. In other words, of a nineteenth century liberal, a free intelligence, a type hated with equal hatred by all the

smelly little orthodoxies which are now contending for our souls-4

Orwell and Alan Wingate edition of British Pamphleteers articulated the glimpses of the ideal society which had been tantalizing man since the dawn of history.

According to them:

The vision of a world of free and equal

Human beings, living together in a state of brotherhood- in one age it is called the Kingdom of Heaven, in another, the see society- never materializes, But the belief in it never seems to die out.[5]

6. The celebrated oft-quoted passage on which critics adjudicate, contains the germ – plasm of 'democratic socialism'.

And suddenly I realized that I should

Have to shoot the elephant after all.

The people expected it of me and I

Had got to do it : I could feel their

Two thousand wills pressing me forward,

Irresistibility...I first
grasped the

Hollowness, the futility of
the white

Man`s dominion in the
East. Here

Was I, the white man with
his gun,

Standing in front of the
unarmed

Native crowd- seemingly
the

Leading actor of the piece:
but in

Reality I was only an absurd
puppet

Pushed to and fro by the
will of those

Yellow faces behind. I
perceived in

This moment that when the
white man

Turns tyrant, it is his own
freedom that destroys. 6.

7.The writings of this period
vouchsafe,Bernard Crick`s analysis:

He was a
revolutionary and an

Equalitarian, a
revolutionary in

Love with the past...
He was

Also liberation, but a
democratic socialist kind- both

Tolerance
emancipation must

Go together. He was
of a republican

Rather than liberal
frame of mind

.... He was both
egalitarian and libertarian.

Alan Sandison quotes George
Sabine`s `The Works of Winstanley
(New York, 1941) to bring out the
resonant echoes of Winstanley in
Orwell`s writings:

It is characteristic of
Winstanley,

And also of others...
that they looked

For the literal and the
physical realization of the
kingdom of God on earth

... (He urged them to create a New
Jerusalem here and now). Flesh
judges

It right that some should be
poor

And others rich and powerful,
but in

The light of equality and reason,
it is

Right that all should have
freedom

And subsistence.⁸

“In the Lion and the Unicorn”,
Orwell was quasi-Marxist. As a
literary piece it crystallizes the
political beliefs evolved since
childhood. As David Kusal
comments:

It stands as a
culmination of political

search, the
strength of vitality of his

Basic political
convictions remained with

Him... doubts
about the realization

Of socialism
especially during the

War period and
the post-war crises

Situation
haunted him.

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- [2] Introduction to 1984: Clarendon Edition, 1984, P.54.
- [3] Ibid., P.48.
- [4] Collected Essays, journalism and Letters, Vol.1, Penguin, p. 504.
- [5] British Pamphleteers from the Sixteenth Century to French Revolution, MCMXLV111.P.16.
- [6] Collected Essays, Journalism and Letters, vol.1, p. 269
- [7] Life, pp. 408-409.
- [8] Quoted in Sandison's The Last Man in Europe, Macmillan, p.31.