

**Title of the Research Project**  
**George Orwell's "An Animal Farm": A Socio –  
Political satire**



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## Chapter - 1

### Introduction

George Orwell's Animal Farm combines animal fable with political satire, targeting Stalinist Russia. John Sutherland describes the novel's genesis its struggle to find a publisher and its eventual success. George Orwell is famous as a political writer, essayist, thinker and, supremely, novelist.

Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903 - 21 January 1950) known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterised by lucid prose, social criticism, opposition to totalitarianism and support of democratic socialism.

Animal fables for children are a revered genre. One thinks of Beatrix Potter, The Wind in the Willows, Walt Disney and Sesame Street offshoots.

George Orwell is famous as political writer, essayist, thinker and supremely, novelist. One can easily think overlook another consistent feature in Orwell's life - his desire to be a small-holding farmer of an old-fashioned 'English' kind. It crops up in various odd ways.

Living in London during the Second World War, for example, he kept chickens in the



backyard. His longest, lasting residence was a cottage in Wallington, near London, where he kept chickens, goats and geese.

Animal Farm is satirical allegorical novella by George Orwell first published in England on 17 August 1945. The book tells the story of a group of farm animals who rebel against their human farmer, hoping to create a society where the animals can be equal, free and happy. Ultimately, the rebellion is betrayed and the farm ends up in a state as bad as it was before, under the dictatorship of a pig named Napoleon.

The animal farm is a political satire of a totalitarian society ruled by a mighty dictatorship in all probability an allegory for the events surrounding the Russian Revolution. The animal farm or "manor farm" overthrow their human master (Mr. Jones) after a long history of mistreatment little by little, the pigs become dominant, gaining more power - hunger as their predecessors, the humans. Major tells them that the source of all their misery for hopes of a utopia. After Major's death Napoleon and Snowball, two boars led the rebellion where soon things start to change. Orwell builds Napoleon's career in reference to this quote. "Power corrupts absolutely." Napoleon cheated, manipulated and killed because of greediness for one's place.



In power, Mr. Jones tries to reclaim his power but the animals prevent him from doing so in what they call "The Battle of the Cowshed". After the battle, Napoleon drives Snowball off the farm telling everyone that Snowball was on Mr. Jones' side. This is no surprise coming from Napoleon, based on what he has done before, always disagreeing with Snowball's plans and thinking of his own. Napoleon, based on what he has done before, always disagreeing with Snowball's plans and thinking of his own. Napoleon is further appreciated by the other animals for exposing and removing the traitor, Snowball, from their midst.

Animal Farm is a direct comparison to the Russian Revolution and its aftermath, as a result of Joseph Stalin's Communism. Orwell substitutes animals for humans, so the big concepts of Communism is meant to be a society where all people are equal, yet the revolution of Russia results in certain people having more power over others, but these people are the same kind of tyrants. The pigs take over because they think that they are the smartest and in order to protect them, it's eventually decided to reserve the best food for them. George Orwell's Animal Farm uses satire to show the political ideology and the ~~mis~~ misuse of power in a communistic society.

Orwell uses humorous satire by making the setting on a farm and the characters



animals, Orwell, then, show the corruption of power which occurs in human societies. The power of the new society becomes corrupt and the people aren't all equal. Napoleon, Stalin, slaughters the animals that disagree with him and who don't follow orders. Napoleon slaughters the animals to stake feet into the other animals so that they don't rebel. When Napoleon accuses Snowball of destroying the windmill, even though it wasn't him. This shows that Napoleon even lies when it comes to making Snowball look bad to the other animals.

The main characters are animals but their failing are all too recognisably human. They begin with an attempt to form a new society, separated from the tyranny of human and freedom for everyone, but it all goes wrong as the pigs taken over. The animals, Russian people, try to create a new society and government but the new system didn't work well as certain group took over. Protected by the brute power of the dogs. The pigs give themselves all manner of comforts and even luxuries for themselves, while treating the other animal which in the same way as slavery and how they suffered under humans. Napoleon, Stalin, uses the dogs, which is the Kgb, to scare the people into obeying him and following his orders.

Orwell uses irony throughout that goes



hand-in-hand with satire. Major's words in the beginning of the book reflect throughout the novel, "all men are enemies... we must not resemble them --- an animal must never tyrannize his own" according to Robert Cizards, because they become a blueprint for the very behaviors of Napoleon once he's established his dominance over his own. The Commandments change as his control over the animals changes and erases the original purpose of the revolution. The farmhouse, a symbol of the evil of man, is co-opted by Napoleon as his own and helps transform him into the being indistinguishable from men. The windmill, a symbol of the Revolution, becomes the means to manage the animals. Rebuilding it certainly focuses their energies on one task and not on their health, but in making Snowball the enemy for its destruction, Napoleon convinces the animals into being more determined and faithful to their cause by telling them that they do not want to work under the tyranny of Jones or one of his agents. Yet, in the end, they are exchanging one tyrant for another.

According to Orwell, the fable reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalinist era of the Soviet Union. Orwell, a democratic socialist, was a critic of Joseph Stalin and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experience during the many Days Conflicts



between the P.O.M. and Stalinist forces during the Spanish Civil War. In a letter to Yvonne Davet, Orwell described *Animal Farm* as a satirical tale against Stalin, and in his essay "Why I Write" (1946), wrote that *Animal Farm* was the first book in which he tried, with full consciousness of what he was doing, "to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole."

The original title was *Animal Farm: A Fairy Story*, but US publishers dropped the subtitle when it was published in 1946, and only one of the translations during Orwell's lifetime, the Telugu version, kept it. Other titular variations include subtitles like "A Satire" and "A Contemporary Satire". Orwell suggested the title *Union des Républiques Socialistes Animales* for the French translation, which abbreviates to U.R.S.A., the Latin word for "bean" a symbol of Russia. It also played on the French name of the Soviet Union, *Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques*.

Orwell wrote the book between November 1943 and February 1944, when the United Kingdom was in its wartime alliance with the Soviet Union against Nazi Germany, and the British intelligentsia held Stalin in high esteem, a phenomenon Orwell hated. The manuscript was initially rejected by a number of British and American publishers, including one of Orwell's own, Victor Gollancz, which delayed its publication. It became a great



Commercial Success when it did appear partly because international relations were transformed as the wartime alliance gave way to the cold war.

Time magazine chose the book as one of the 100 best English-language novels (1923 to 2005) it also featured at number 31 on the Modern Library list of Best 20th-century novels and number 46 on the BBC's The Big Read poll. It won a retrospective Hugo Award in 1966 and is ~~in~~ included in the Great Books of the Western World selection.

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## Meaning of Important word them

Animal Farm, known at the beginning and the end of the novel as the manor farm, symbolized Russia and the Soviet Union under Communist party rule. But more generally, Animal Farm stands for any human society, be it capitalist, socialist, fascist, or Communist. George Orwell's Animal Farm is a political allegory about revolution and power. Through the tale of a group of farm animals who overthrow the owner of the farm, Animal Farm explores themes of totalitarianism, the corruption of ideals and power of language. Animal Farm is a satire on political power. Orwell uses the following techniques in his satire: Animal stereotypes: his choice of animal to represent different historical figures or ideas is ~~very~~ satirical.

Inscribe: ~~These~~ These seven commandments of would now be inscribed on the wall. They would form an unalterable law by which all the Animal Farm must live for ever after.

pile: Jones was hurled into a pile of dung and his gun flew out his hands.

Keyword: Post, Activities, Shirk, Tame, piebald, clever, Lexical Analysis, Animal Farm.



## History and Background

Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four. In 1944 Orwell finished Animal Farm, a political fable based on the story of the Russian Revolution and its betrayal by Joseph Stalin. In the book a group of background animals overthrow and chase off their exploitative human masters and set up an egalitarian society of their own.

George Orwell was the pen name of Eric Blair a British political novelist and essayist whose pointed criticisms of political oppression propelled him into prominence toward the middle of the twentieth century. Born in 1903 of British colonists in Bengal, India, Orwell received his education at a series of private schools, including Eton, in England. His painful experiences with snobbishness and social elitism at Eton, as well as his intimate familiarity with the reality of British imperialism in India, made him deeply suspicious of the entrenched class system in English society. As a young man Orwell became a socialist speaking openly against the excesses of governments east and west and fighting briefly for the socialist cause during the Spanish civil war, which lasted from 1936 to 1939.

Unlike many British socialists in the 1930s and 1940s, Orwell was not enamored of the Soviet Union and its policies, nor did he consider the



Soviet Union a positive representation of the possibilities of Socialist society. He could not turn a blind eye to the cruelties and hypocrisies of Soviet Communist party, which had overturned the semi-feudal system of the tsars only to replace it with the dictatorial reign of Joseph Stalin. Orwell became a sharp critic of both capitalism and communism and is remembered chiefly as an advocate of freedom and a committed opponent of communist oppression. His two greatest anti-totalitarian novels - *Animal Farm* and *1984* form the basis of his reputation. Orwell died in 1950, only a year after.

In February 1917, Tsar Nicholas the monarch of Russia abdicated and the Socialist Alexander Kerensky became premier. At the end of October (November 7 as on current calendars), Kerensky was ousted and Vladimir Lenin, the architect of the Russian Revolution, became chief commissar almost immediately. As was waged on virtually every Russian front, Lenin's chief allies began jockeying for power in the newly formed state. The most influential included Joseph Stalin, Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinoviev and Lev Kamenev. Trotsky and Stalin emerged as the most likely heirs to Lenin's vast power. Trotsky was a popular and charismatic leader famous for his impassioned speeches while the taciturn Stalin preferred to consolidate his power behind the scenes.



After Lenin's death in 1924 Stalin orchestrated an alliance against Trotsky that included himself, Zinoviev and Kamenev. In becoming the unquestioned dictator of the Soviet Union and had Trotsky expelled first from Moscow, then from the Communist Party and finally from Russia altogether in 1926. Trotsky fled to Mexico, where he was assassinated on Stalin's orders in 1940.

In 1934, Stalin's ally Sergei Kirov was assassinated in Leningrad, prompting Stalin to commence his infamous purges of the Communist Party. Holding "show trials" - trials whose outcomes he and his allies had already decided - Stalin had his opponents officially denounced as participants in Trotskyist or anti-Stalinist conspiracies and therefore as "enemies of the people" on an appellation that guaranteed their immediate execution.

Many of the characters in *Animal Farm* represent political leaders of the Russian Revolution. As an allegory, the story presents the Russian Revolution, the early Soviet Union, and attempts by the Western Allies to overthrow it. A satire uses ridicule to make certain people, events, or institutions appear foolish.

As the Soviet government's economic planning faltered and failed, Russia suffered under a surge of violence, fear, and starvation. Stalin used his former opponent as a tool to placate the wretched populace. Trotsky became a



a common national enemy and thus a source of negative unity. He was a frightening specter used to conjure horrifying eventualities, in comparison with which the current misery placed. Additionally, by associating his enemies with Trotsky's name, Stalin could ensure their immediate and automatic elimination from the Communist Party.

These and many other developments in Soviet history before 1945 have direct parallels in Animal Farm and after the windmill collapses, uses Snowball in his purges just as Stalin used Trotsky. Similarly, Napoleon becomes a dictator, while Snowball is never heard from again. Orwell was inspired to write Animal Farm in part by his experience in a Trotskyist group during the Spanish Civil War, and Snowball certainly receives a more sympathetic portrayal than Napoleon.

But though Animal Farm was written as an attack on a specific government, its general themes of oppression, suffering and injustice have far broader application. Modern readers have come to see Orwell's book as a powerful attack on any political, rhetorical, or military power that seeks to control human beings unjustly.



## Review of literature

There are books which justify our habit of reading although some snappy ones try to shake our faith in books' and the book of this week "Animal Farm" by George Orwell turned out to be one such book.

It lived to the expectation (even exceeded) I had from it. It being a short book (95 page) I was able to finish it quick.

Animal Farm, a classic by Orwell, published in 1945 is a story of a farm where animals led a rebellion and throw out the their human master to run the farm on their own. Pigs taken the superior role of the leader (S), protected by the dogs and rest all other animals work hard in the farm. The spirit of rebellion and the principles / commandments on which the war (so-called) against human was fought are slowly forgotten / modified to suit the pigs.

In the end the other animals are living even worse life than when they were under a human master and pigs have turned into humans and one can't tell difference between the two.

The commandments are replaced with one "Animal Farm are equal. But some animal are more equal than others".

The book is political allegory as



in today's terms a political satire. It's said that Orwell wrote this around the period of World War II in context of the Russian Revolution.

Nevertheless this book stands time and is universal. If the book is read today in any part of the world people can immediately relate to the story and the characters.

Similarly, in the current political situation of India as well as the book (the story) is a perfect fit. You can see a bunch of pigs making a fool of small animals and though they say that "All animals are equal" but we all know that "some animals are more equal than others".

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## Objectives

- 1] To study the grand theme Farm has to do with the capacity for ordinary individuals to continue to believe in revolution that has been utterly betrayed.
- 2] The Orwell's artistic purpose for Animal Farm was to create a story that played out the events that once occurred in the Russian revolution.
- 3] The study aims at espousing the 'politics' in the literary texts of Chinua Achebe's A Man of the People and George Orwell's Animal Farm.
- 4] The two authors in this study are heavy on political critique in the selected novels.
- 5] To study is thus discursive and cites appropriate information in the novels that satirizes of their time and beyond.



## Hypothesis

- 1] The premise of the story is that if the animals could run the farm they would be better off than under farm Jones.
  - 2] Revolution resulted in corruption and oppression just the same.
  - 3] The former command people are starting to become afraid to speak up. The leaders keep making excesses to get luxury things.
  - 4] Napoleon still wants the command people to continue working on the windmill. He is manipulating them by turning them against certain individuals that used to be on their side. This makes them trust him more.
  - 5] And when, some days afterward, it was announced that from now on the leaders would get up an hour later in the mornings than the other animals, a complaint was made about that either.
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## Research Methodology

The methodology to be adopted for the research is descriptive, interpretive, analytical and critical with the help of various print and electronic, primary and secondary sources of selected authors and their work. The data will be critically analyzed and evaluated in order to present and evaluated in order to present Animal Farm social and political stance in the selected works.

## Justification of the Research

The proposed research work will be an attempt to analyze how Animal Farm is moving ahead in depicting various themes and characteristic in an effective manner. It is in the fitness of things to make an attempt at evaluating the novelists' thematic concerns as well as their critical explanation in the context of Animal Farm. This research will be helpful for understanding the nuances of contemporary genres of the fiction.



## Scope and Limitation

The scope of my research will include the selected work of George Orwell. All available printed and electronic material will be selected for the study. The study material will be collected from primary and secondary.

The limitation will be confined to George Orwell - 'Animal Farm' socio-political satire etc. It will discuss the themes of Animal Farm, in the selected work of authors.

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## Conclusion

To sum up, George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is one of the greatest modern political allegories, telling the story of an innocent revolution turning into dictatorship and betrayal. Through the novel seems like an allegory of the Russian Revolution of 1917 in fact it deals with any kind of revolution, its consequences and criticises totalitarianism of any kind. Orwell also pointed out that the failure of such revolution was often lay within the revolution was intended were often the victims rather than the beneficiaries.

A George Orwell says, his main intention was to show how false the popular idea that Soviet Russia was a socialist state. Thus, being a socialist, he wanted to save socialism from Communism. By writing the novel Orwell also wanted to remind people and especially leaders of the facts.

The song 'Beasts of England' and the Commandments' which I quoted in the introduction were the essence of the animals' revolution. However in the end, we see that the song is banned and the Commandments are turned into an illogical and unjust slogan.

My thesis was a brief study of Orwell's *Animal Farm* as a political satire.



I gave some information about the author's life and career mentioned the situation of English society in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, regarding its history literature, economics and political status; stated the factors that caused Orwell to write the novel; and family; after defining allegory, I tried to examine Orwell's methods of characterization focusing especially on the allegorical characterization I used nine different sources which are indicated in the bibliography.

To conclude, I would like to quote the last paragraph of the novel, when human beings and pigs are together.

Twelve voices were shouting in anger, they were all alike. No question, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig and from pig to man; but already it was impossible to say which was which.

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## Chapter - 2

### Life of George Orwell

Eric Arthur Blain was born on 25 June 1903 in ~~Math~~ Motihari, Bengal, British India into what he describes as a 'lower-upper-middle class' family. His great-grandfather, Charles Blain was a ~~well~~ wealthy country gentleman and absentee owner of Jamaican plantations from Dorset who married Lady Mary Fane, daughter of the 8th Earl of Westmorland. His grandfather, Thomas Richard Arthur Blain, was Richard Calmesley Blain, who worked as a sub-Deputy opium Agent in the opium Department of the Indian Civil Service overseeing the production and storage of opium for sale to China. His mother, Idabelle Blain (nee Limouzin), grew up in Moulmein, Burma, where her French father was involved in speculative ventures. Eric had two sisters: Marjorie five years older; and Ann Avril, five years younger when Eric was one year old. Him and mother took him and Marjorie to England. In 2014 restoration work began on Orwell's birthplace and ancestral house in Motihari.

In 1904, Ida Blain settled with her children at Henley-on-Thames in Oxfordshire. Eric was brought up in the company of his mother



and sisters and, apart from a brief visit in mid 1907, the he did not see his father until 1912. Aged five, Eric was sent as a day-boy to a convent school in Henley-on-Thames, which Marjorie also attended. It was a Roman Catholic convent run by French Ursuline nuns. His mother wanted him to have a public school education, but this family could not afford the fees. Through the social connections of Ida Blain's brother Charles Limouzin, Blain gained a scholarship to St Cyprian's School, Eastbourne, East Sussex. Arriving in September 1911, he boarded at the school for the next five years, returning home only for school holidays. Although he knew nothing of the reduced fees, he "soon recognised that he was from a poorer home. Blain hated the school and many years later wrote an essay "Such, such were the Jays", published posthumously, based on this time there. At St Cyprian's Blain first met Cyril Connolly, who became a writer and who, as the editor of Horizon, published several of Orwell's essays.

Before the first world war, the family moved Shiplake, Oxfordshire, where Eric became friendly with the Buddicom family, especially their daughter Jacintha. When they first met, was standing on his head in a field. Asked why, he said, "you are noticed more if you stand on your head than if you are right way up. Jacintha and Eric used and wrote poetry, and dreamed



of becoming famous writers. He said that he might write a book in the style of H.G. Wells's *A Modern Utopia*. During this period, he also enjoyed shooting, fishing and birdwatching with Jacintha's brother and sister.

While at St Cyprian's Blain wrote two poems that were published in the *Henley and South Oxfordshire Standard*. He came second to Connolly in the *Hannock History Prize*, had his work praised by the school's external examiner and earned scholarships to Wellington and Eton. But inclusion on the Eton Scholarship roll did not guarantee a place, and ~~more~~ none was immediately available for Blain. He chose to stay at St Cyprian's until December 1916, in case place at Eton became available.

In January, Blain took up the place at Wellington, where he spent the spring term. In May 1917 a place became available as a King's scholar at Eton. At this time the family lived at Mall Chambers, Notting Hill Gate. Blain remained at Eton until December 1921, when he left midway between his 18th and 19th birthday. Wellington was "bestly". Blain told Jacintha, but he said he was "interested and happy" at Eton. His principal tutor was A.S.F. Gow, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who also gave him advice later in his career. Blain was briefly taught French by Aldous Huxley. Steven Runciman, who was at Eton with



Blain, noted that he and his contemporaries appreciated Huxley's linguistic flair. Cyril Connolly followed Blain to Eton, but because they were in separate years, they did not associate with each other.

Blain's academic performance reports suggest that he neglected his studies, but during his time at Eton he worked with Roger Mynors to produce a college magazine, *The Election Times*. Joined in the production of other publications. —

*College Days* and *Bubble and Squeak* - and participated in the Eton wall game. His parents could not afford to send him to a university without another scholarship, and they concluded from his poor results that he would not be able to win one. Runciman noted that he had a romantic idea about the East, and the family decided that Blain should join the Imperial Police, the precursor of the Indian Police Service. For this he had to pass an entrance examination.

In December 1921 he left Eton and travelled to join his retired father, mother and younger sister Avril, who that month had moved to 40 Stoddroke Road, Southwold, Suffolk, the first to their four homes in the town. Blain was enrolled at a grammar there called *Canington*, and brushed up on his classics, English and History. He passed the entrance exam, coming seventh out of the 26 candidates who exceeded the pass mark.



Blain's maternal grandmother lived at Maulmein, so he chose a posting in Burma, then still a province of British India. In October 1922 he sailed on board SS HeneFaudshire via the Suez Canal and Ceylon to join the Indian Imperial Police in Burma. A month later, he arrived at Rangoon and travelled to the police training school in Mandalay. He was appointed an Assistant District Superintendent (on probation) on 29 November 1922, with effect from 27 November and at the pay of Rs 525 per month. After a short posting at Mawmyo, Burma's principal hill station, he was posted to the frontier outpost of Myanungmye in the Irawaddy Delta at the beginning of 1924.

Working as an Imperial Police officer gave him considerable responsibility while most of his contemporaries were still at university in England. When he was posted further east in the Delta to Twente as a sub-divisional officer, he was responsible for the security of some 200,000 people. At the end of 1924, he was posted to Siam, closer to Rangoon. Siam had the refinery to the Burmah Oil Company, "the surrounding land a barren waste, all vegetation killed off by the fumes of sulphur dioxide pouring out day and night from the stacks of the refinery." But the town was near Rangoon, a cosmopolitan seaport, and Blain



went into the city as often as he could, "to browse in a bookshop; to eat well-cooked food; to get away from the boring routine of police life" In September 1925 he went to Insein, the home of Insein prison, the second largest prison in Burma. In Insein, he had "longer long talks on every conceivable subject with Elisa mawid Longford-Rae (who later married Kazi Lhendup Doujee). She noted his "sense of utter fairness in minutest details." By this time, Blain had completed his training and was receiving a monthly salary of RS 740. including allowances.

In Burma, Blain acquired a reputation as an outsider. He spent much of his time alone, working on pursuing non-pukka activities, such as attending the churches of the Karen ethnic group. A colleague, Royen Beadon, recalled (in a 1969 recording for the BBC) that Blain was fast to learn the language and that before he left Burma, "was able to speak fluently with Burmese priests in 'very high-flown Burmese. Blain made changes to his appearance in Burma that remained for the rest of his life, including adopting a pencil moustache. Emma Larkin writes in the introduction to *Burmese Days*, "while in Burma, he acquired a moustache similar to those worn by officers of the British



regiments stationed there. He also acquired some tattoos: on each knuckle he had a small untidy blue circle. many Burmese living in rural areas still sport tattoos like this they are believed to protect against bullets and snake bites

In April 1926 he moved to moulmein, where his maternal grandmother lived. At the end of that year, he was assigned to Kutha in upper Burma, where he contracted dengue fever in 1927. Entitled to a leave in England that year, he was allowed to return in July due to his illness. while on leave in England and on holiday with his family in Cornwall in September 1927, he reappraised his life. deciding against returning to Burma, he resigned from the Indian Imperial police to become a writer. with effect from 12 March 1928 after five-and-a-half years of service. He drew on his experiences in the Burma police of the essays "A Hanging" (1931) and "Shooting an Elephant" (1936).

In England, he settled back in the family home at Southward, renewing acquaintance with local friends and attending an old Etonian dinner. He visited his old tutor Gow to Cambridge for advice on becoming a writer. In 27 1927 he moved to London



Ruth Pitten, a family acquaintance, helped him find lodgings, and by the end of 1927 he had moved into rooms in Pontobell-  
o Road, a blue plaque commemorates his residence there. Pitten's involvement in the ~~the~~ "move" would have lent it a messuring  
unrespectability in Mrs. Blain's eyes." Pitten had a sympathetic interest in Blain's writing,  
pointed out weaknesses in his poetry, and advise him to write about what he knew. In fact  
he decided to write of "certain aspects of the present that he set out to know  
and ventured into the East End of London - the first of the present that he occasional  
studies he would make to discover for himself the world of poverty and the down-and-  
outers who inhabit it. He had found a subject. These studies, explorations, expeditions, tours  
on immersions were made intermittently over a period of five years.

In imitation of Jack London, whose writing he admired (particularly the people of the London. On his first outing  
outing he set out to Limehouse Causeway, spending his first night in a common  
lodging house, possibly George Levy's "Kip" for a while he "went native" in his  
own country, dressing like a tramp, adopting the name P.S. Buxton and making



On concessions to middle-class mores and expectations; he recorded his experiences of the low life for use in "The Spike" his first published essay in English, and in the second half of his first book, Down and Out in Paris and London (1933).

In early 1928 he moved to Paris. He lived in the rue du Pot de Fer, a working class district in the 5<sup>th</sup> arrondissement. His aunt Nellie Limouzin also lived in Paris and gave him social and, when necessary, financial support. He began to write novels, including an early version of *Burmese Days*, but including an early version of *Burmese Days* nothing else survives from that period. He was more successful as a journalist and published articles in *Le Monde*, a political literary journal edited by Henri Barbuse (his first article as a professional writer, "La censure en Angleterre" appeared in that journal on 6 October 1928); *G. K.'s Weekly*, where his first article to appear in England, "A Fourth Newspaper" was printed on 29 December 1928; and *Le Progres Citique* (founded by the left-wing coalitions *Le Cartel des Gauches*). These pieces appeared in successive weeks in *Le Progres Citique* discussing unemployment, a day in the life of a tramp, and the beggars of London, respectively. In one or another of its



destructive forms, Poverty was to become his obsessive subject at the heart of almost everything he wrote until Homage to Catalonia.

He fell seriously ill in February 1929 and was taken to the Hôpital Cochin in the 14th arrondissement, a free hospital where medical students were trained. His experience there were the basis of his essay "How the poor die," published in 1946. He chose not to identify the hospital, and indeed was deliberately misleading about its location. Shortly afterwards, he had all his money stolen from his lodging house. Whether through necessity or to collect material, he undertook menial jobs such as dishwashing in a fashionable hotel on the rue de Rivoli, which he later described in Down and Out in Paris and London. In August 1929, he sent a copy of "The Spike" to John Middleton Murray's New Adelphi magazine in London. The magazine was edited by Max Plowman and Sir Richard Rees, and Plowman accepted the work for publication.



## Chapter - 2 Work of George Orwell

George Orwell wrote the political fable *Animal Farm* (1944), the anti-utopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949), the unorthodox political treatise *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937), and the autobiographical *Down and out in Paris and London* (1933), which contains essays that recount actual events in a fictionalized form.

George Orwell (1903-50), born Eric Arthur Blair, is one of the most important writers of the first half of the twentieth century, and his essays and novels have continued to influence many journalists and writers since his death. The term 'Orwellian' has entered the dictionary, and many terms he coined or popularised - from 'cold war' to 'thoughtcrim' and 'thought police' - have become well-known.

### But what

#### 1] Down and out in Paris and London

This was George Orwell's first published book-length work, in 1933. It's a memoir on Orwell's time spent living and sleeping rough in London (spending much time amongst vagrants and people on the fringes of society) as well as washing dishes and living a life of near-destitution in Paris. The book was designed to reveal the hidden squalor



of working - class (and even lower - class) life of middle - class widdens, much as Elizabeth Gaskell's novels in the nineteenth century had done.

## 2] Keep the Aspidochelone Flying

George Orwell also wrote well about petty poverty, the writer's life (see his 'Confessions of a Book Reviewer' also from 1946), and the English obsession with money, usually with having too little of it. And he did all of these in his 1936 novel *Keep the Aspidochelone Flying*, which focuses on Gordon Comstock, a struggling poet, who has dreams of making it big in the literary world.

Certainly, he spends his days surrounded by books, quite literally; he works in a small bookshop in London. Gordon had had a well - paid job as an advertising copywriter, but he'd thrown it up in favour of a more modest job so he would be free to write poetry. However, he finds it difficult to get inspired and writes virtually no poetry while working at the bookshop. A long - suffering 'girlfriend' of Gordon's, Rosemary, and his friend, the upper - class Revelston are the other chief characters in the novel, as we follow Gordon's journey through rejection, writer's block, inspiration, selling a poem, celebrating by splashing out



and spending all the money he's earned, and ending up... well, it

### 3] 'Shooting an Elephant'

This is an early Orwell essay, from 1936. In it, he recalls his experiences as a police officer in Burma, when he had to shoot an elephant that had got out of hand. Orwell extrapolates from this one event (which extrapolates from this one may well have been fictional), seeing it as a microcosm of imperialism, wherein the coloniser loses his humanity and freedom through oppressing others.

### 4] The Road to Wigan Pier

Does Wigan have a pier? Many people think Orwell's title for this 1937 book - a work of journalism documenting his time spent among working-class people in the industrial north of England - is ironic, because the north-west town of Wigan is inland. But there was a 'pier' there: Orwell's title refers to the coal-loading staiths where wagons from the local colliery were unloaded, like down and out in Paris and London, the book is an important book detailing poverty in the 1930s, and show Orwell's commitment to journalistic integrity and first-hand research.



### 5] Homage to Catalonia

When civil war between the Republicans and Nationalist broken out in Spain in 1936, Orwell travelled out there, like many left-wing intellectuals (the poet W.H. Auden was another). But once he was amongst the fighting, Orwell considered it his duty to join the left-leaning Republicans in their fight against ~~as~~ Franco's fascists, and he ended up enlisting as a soldier. He was shot in the ~~the~~ throat and was lucky to survive - and wrote this memoir of his time in Spain during this particularly bloody period of its history.

### 6] Coming up for Air

Another early, lighter novel, Coming up for Air was published in June 1939, just three months before the outbreak of the second world war. The novel follows middle-aged George Bowling as he revisits his boyhood town and discovers how much everything has changed. Although it's a lighter work, this nostalgic novel still addresses some important social and political themes, notably the effect that capitalism and speculative building were having on rural and semi-rural Britain.

### 7] The Lion and the Unicorn

Subtitled 'Socialism and the English'

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'Genius', this an essay Orwell wrote about Britain in the wake of the outbreak of the second world war. published in 1941, this essay takes its title from the heraldic symbols for England (the lion) and Scotland (the unicorn). Orwell argues that some sort of socialist revolution is needed to wrest Britain out of its outmoded ways and an overhaul of the British class system will help Britain to defeat the Nazis.

The long essay contains a section, 'England Young England' which is often reprinted as a standalone essay, written as the German bomber planes were whizzing overhead during the Blitz of 1941. This part of the essay is a critique of blind English patriotism during wartime and an attempt to pin down 'English' values at a time when England itself was under threat from Nazi invasion.

## 2] Animal Farm

Animal Farm is, after Nineteen Eighty-Four, George Orwell's most famous book published in 1945, the novella (at under 100 pages, it's too short to be called a full blown 'novel') tells the story of how a group of animals on a farm overthrow the farmers & who puts them to work, and set up an equal society where all animals work and share the fruits of their labours. However, as time goes on, it becomes



clear that the Society the animal have constructed is not novella Josef Stalin, who was leader of the Soviet Union when Orwell wrote the book.

Curiously, the book very nearly didn't make it into print at all. First, not long after Orwell completed the first draft in February 1944 his flat on Montmenue Crescent in London was bombed in June and he feared the typescript had been destroyed. Orwell later found it in the rubble. Then, Orwell had difficulty finding a publisher. T.S. Eliot, at Faber and Faber, rejected it. The novella was eventually published the following year, in 1945, and its relevance - as political satire, as animal fable, and as one of Orwell's two great works of fiction shows no signs of abating.

### iii) ~~Politics~~ politics and the English Language

The English language is in a bad way, Orwell argues in this famous essay from 1946 as its title suggests. Orwell identifies language of his time and the degraded political situation; Orwell sees modern political discourse as being less a matter of words chosen for their clear meaning than a series of stock phrases slung together. Orwell concludes with six rules or guidelines for political writers and essayists, which included: never use a long word when a short one will do, or a specialist



as foreign terms when a simpler English one should suffice

### 10 Nineteen Eighty-Four

This novel often tops the list of 'books people lit about having read', with an estimated two-fifths of Brits pretending they've read Orwell's classic dystopian vision in order to look smart. The term Orwellian, now in common use, shows the influence of this novel, which was initially going to be called ~~test men~~ The Last Man in Europe.

Focusing on Winston Smith who works for the Ministry of Truth and featuring Room 101, and Newspeak this novel remains the novel about state surveillance and totalitarianism and although many people lie about having read it, thousands if not millions are still reading it every year.

After his first publication - the poem "Awake! Young men of England" published in the Henley and South Oxfordshire Standard in 1914 Orwell continued to write for his school publications. The Election Times and collage Days/The Colleges. He also experimented with writing for several years before he could support himself as an author. These pieces include first hand journalism and even a one-act play - Free Will.



His production of fiction was not as prolific - while living in Paris he wrote a few unpublished stories and two novels, but burned his manuscripts. In addition, Orwell produced several pieces while working at the BBC as a correspondent. Some were written by him and others were merely recited for radio broadcast and Orwell. The war commentaries were edited by C. J. West. Orwell was responsible for producing the Indian section of BBC Eastern Service and his program notes from 1 February and 7 December 1942 have survived. He was also asked to provide an essay about British Council. Orwell kept a diary which has been published by his widow - Sonia Brownell - and academic Peter Davison, in addition to his private correspondence.

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## Chapter - 4

Title

"Animal Farm": Social and Political Satire

Animal Farm, is a political satire of a totalitarian society ruled by a mighty dictatorship, in all probability an allegory for the events surrounding the Russian Revolution. The animals of "Manor Farm" overthrow their human master (Mr. Jones) after long history of mistreatment.

George Orwell's Animal Farm is a political allegory about revolution and power.

Through the tale of a group of farm animals who overthrow the owner of the farm, Animal Farm explores themes of totalitarianism, the corruption of ideals, and the power of language.

George Orwell is prime example of an author who can use a fable as a social commentary. Orwell makes a parody of Russian Communism as demonstrated in the pigs attempt at totalitarian rule, their manipulation of the working class and the pigs evolution into the capitalists they initially opposed.

In Animal Farm, the pig gradually twist and distort a rhetoric of socialist revolution to justify their behavior and keep the other animals in the dark. The animals heartily embr.

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embrace major's visionary ideal of socialism, but after major dies, the pigs gradually twist the meaning of his words.

A "Fairy story" in the style of Aesop's fables, it uses animals on an English farm to tell the history of Soviet Communism. Certain animals are based directly on Communist Party leaders: the pigs Napoleon and Snowball, for example are figuration of Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky, respectively.

Little by little, the pig become dominant, gaining more power and advantage over the other animals, so much so that they become as corrupt and power-hungry as their predecessors, the humans. Major tells them that the source of all their problems is man and that they must remove man from their midst for hopes of a utopia. After major's death Napoleon and Snowball, two bows led the rebellion where soon things start to change anyway builds Napoleon's career in reference to this quote "power tends to corrupt and ~~abs~~ absolutely." Napoleon cheated, manipulated, and killed because of greediness for one's place in power. Mr. Jones tries to reclaim his power but the animals prevent him from doing so in what they call "The Battle of Cowshed." After the battle, Napoleon drives Snowball off the farm.



them telling everyone that Snowball was on Mr. Jones' side. This is just the beginning of what Napoleon's plans are for the future of Manor Farm. This is no surprise coming from Napoleon, based on what he has done before always disagreeing with Snowball's plans and thinking of his own. Napoleon is further appreciated by the other animals for exposing and removing the traitor, Snowball, from their midst. Napoleon now is one on the midst of gaining more power than he could possibly handle. On one part, he didn't get this power fairly in the first place. Napoleon didn't do much while Snowball was around, so when Napoleon thought that when Napoleon thought that the pigs were becoming corrupt by Snowball.

The theme in Animal Farm maintains that in every society there are leaders who, if given the opportunity will likely abuse their power. The pigs, the most intelligent of the animals, gain control to make wise decision against the human, but in turn they turn against each other. In one part of the book Napoleon had used the dogs to kill what he believed were the traitors at Manor Farm. Some of the pigs had confessed to being apart of Snowball's plans and having something to do with



neighbour. George Orwell had observed that the British Government is trying to permit the admiration for military heroism of Russians without taking care to the faults of Communist regime. He also felt that Communists were having the position of unofficial representatives of Russia in England to prevent the truth. He wanted to expose Soviet myth and to present the fault inherent in revolutionary socialism. When he found Russia an ally of Britain, he became depressed. As a writer, he wanted to remind his countrymen that only four years before, Russia was an enemy. So he presented some unpleasant facts of Russian history.

The theme of 'Animal Farm' is based on Russian history from 1917 to the time of writing eg. i.e. 1943. In this novel, Orwell presents a moral lesson that equality in economic field is an urgent need of every society. Justice can be brought in a society only through economic equality. In this novel, Orwell does not want to present the desire of animal to rebel against exploitation of human beings, but ~~the~~ he presents these exploited animals for poverty stricken people who are seldomly cared for. Orwell is of opinion that ~~from~~ of the government play a very.



vital role in bringing miseries to the lives of people. If the policies of government are sympathetic towards the poor, the problem of poverty can be lessened. The causes that are responsible for the miseries of people can be removed by the policies of the government. He believes in democracy and is strictly against any kind of dictatorship. At the same time, he advocates socialism also. He is of opinion that capitalism aims at prosperity of a particular class whereas socialism aims at the development of entire society. Socialism is the best reply to the shortcomings created by devil of capitalism. He observed that communism lays emphasis on the progress of a particular class and aims at totalitarianism. So, as well as a political philosopher measure communism with its merits and demerits.

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## Conclusion

The book's final image expresses the animals' realization that the pigs have become as cruel and oppressive as human farmers. The ending also makes the argument that political power is always the same, whoever has it and whatever ideology is used to justify it.

In this study, we have clearly pointed out how the subject politics is discussed and perceived by two authors in their works. The striking comparative feature here is the fact that the two literary works are political satires. We deliberately selected an African and a European author literary works are political satires. Despite the vast difference in terms of setting, diction, structure and other literary features between the two novels, they heavily converge on the same theme, that is political satirism.

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* has drawn high levels of criticism for over half a century. Some of this criticism has been negative. Some argue that the novel is too simple, strays too far away from the truth, and is too broad in its interpretation and critiques of the Soviet revolution in Russia. However, many critics have found *Animal*



to be of literary merit. They argue that its simplicity is well-wielded device to make his satire easier to understand, that divergences from the truth are minimal, and that its critiques hit the mark. Ultimately, the novel's source of literary merit will be its critiques staying power and ability to remain relevant despite having already served its original purpose in helping to destroy Soviet Communism. The timelessness of *Animal Farm* will necessarily be measured in the years to come.

The problem of Nigeria is a man of the people is that intellectualism does not stand firm firmly against the corruption of politicians. Rather, it seeks to establish a politics of itself instead of working hand with the current authority, we have argued for a national consensus that puts a blueprint for the future to uplift the country at the hands of a truly educated class on organic intellectuals and an engaged public. Force generates force, and no violence is exactly what has happened in new Nigeria after the coup: a counter coup. (2007. P. 115)

Unfortunately, the enlarged egoism of the intellectuals and politicians, together with the complacency of the public, has endangered the country. Educating the masses is



crucial to change the political situation of a place like Nigeria AS Fanon (1967) declares, to be change to political situation of a place like Nigeria . AS Fanon (1967) declares, to be responsible in an undeveloped country is to know that everything finally rests on educating the masses, elevating their minds, and on what is too quickly assumed to be political education. Political education means opening up the mind, awakening the mind and introducing it to the work.

To concluded, I would like to a quote ~~the~~ the last paragraph of the novel, when the human beings and pigs are together.

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