
THE EFFECTS OF TOTALITARIANISM AND MARXISM TOWARDS DYSTOPIAN SOCIETY IN GEORGE ORWELL'S SELECTED FICTIONS.

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this research paper is to analyze and explore Totalitarianism and its heinous impacts on any society. The other purpose of research paper is to take a deep look at Marxism with its history, principles and ideologies. The next target is exploring the terms utopia and dystopia and their creation. The next important aim of this research paper is to interlink all these terms; Totalitarianism, Marxism and Dystopia. One causes the other. The purpose of main study is the impacts of totalitarianism and Marxism towards the creation of dystopia. George Orwell's selected fictions include Animal Farm (1945) and Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949). Both of these novels fulfill the above mentioned themes and for the first time all these themes will be connected and analyzed according to these two master pieces. Totalitarianism is a form of tyrant government in which a dictator rules the country according to his own wish and desire. History is full of such totalitarian leaders. The current research paper describes the history of the Totalitarianism and totalitarian dictators. The next resort is Marxism which is work of Karl Marx and he openly described themes, principles and ideologies of Marxism. Marxist study is embellished with capitalism in which a ruler or the upper class works to get control of the economy while exploiting the lower class. The dangerous impact of totalitarianism and capitalism is that it generates dystopian society and George Orwell's novels are perfect choice for this research paper.

Key Words: Totalitarianism, Marxism, Dystopia, George Orwell, Animal Farm, Nineteen Eighty-Four.

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1.INTRODUCTION

Throughout history we have seen that different writers, poets and critics have written either according to their personal experiences or according to the society. The motive behind their writings is to educate the masses. Literature is a mode of communication and it communicates the readers with the realities of the world with view of different intellectuals in order to seek experience and knowledge. These intellectuals write about human flaws, deficiencies and evils. Literature explores thinking of a reader and makes him wise and meticulous. George Orwell is one of the greatest writers of all times. He ruled twentieth century by his novels and he taught the

readers about grave issues. In *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* he wrote about totalitarianism as twentieth century experienced many dictators like Mussolini, Hitler, Franco and Stalin. The powerful dictators wage war for their strong position and to control the economy and wealth of the country to be untouchables. Capitalism as discussed in Marxism is also discussed here and both Totalitarianism and Marxism generate Dystopia or Dystopian Society.

1.1. Main Research Problem

The main Research Problem is: “The Effects of Totalitarianism and Marxism towards Dystopian Society in George Orwell’s Selected Fiction.”

1.2. Objective of the Study

The main objective of this research paper is to understand and explore the terms Totalitarianism, Marxism, Dystopian Society and to study the link among these three terms. In this critical analysis of these theories we have chosen two novels of George Orwell and they are *Animal Farm* (1945) and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949). These novels are the best examples of all above mentioned terms and theories. They show totalitarian dictatorship, Marxist approach of dictators and hence forming dystopia. *Animal Farm* is based on these terms in society level while *Nineteen Eighty-Four* deals with an individual case.

The objectives of this research paper include:

The effects of Totalitarianism and Marxism on Society

The generation of Dystopian Society or Dystopia

The relationship of these three terms in George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

2.LETERATURE REVIEW

Michal Navrátil (2008) says about Dystopia and Dystopian society in his research paper of “Two Classic Dystopias: George Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and Ray Bradbury’s *Fahrenheit 451*.” He says that the world where the story of *Nineteen Eighty-Four* takes place share many similar elements of a dystopian society. However, George Orwell takes a different approach to the story and to the whole topic. 1984 and dystopian society are also analyzed and studied in current thesis work. According to Navrátil, Orwell has satirized the society in his *Nineteen Eighty-Four* which is actually a science fiction. He warns the people of the future as science fiction does. His research work is about Orwell’s and Bradbury’s novel which are *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and *Fahrenheit 451* respectively. Both novels have shown restless protagonists who want to get rid of the

totalitarianism and want to make their society free of dystopia. He analyzes the main characters of the novels and concept of dystopia. Through the analysis of these two novels he shows cultural and political scenarios of the societies as they are shown in the novels. The researcher Navrátil has shown common things in both of these novels. Authors had a background of grim inheritance of Russian Revolution and Cold War. In Navrátil's work, he has shown the similarities in the characters of both the novels. According to him, both writers have predicted the future and reality of the life which may not be the same but equivalent to real life. Navrátil's thesis work deals with totalitarianism and dystopia with reference of both protagonists.

Andreia Irina Suci (2013) states in her research paper of "A Totalitarian Regime Subverting Tradition – From George Orwell's Modernity in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, To Anthony Burgess's Postmodernity in *1985* And The Romanian Reality of The 80's In I. D. Sîrbu's *Farewell, Europe!*" that the dystopia connected its roots with disaster in thought of the twentieth century. Her research paper targets that how a political system changes the ideology and way of living of any society. Irina focuses on totalitarianism and dystopia in this regards and blames totalitarianism in creating dystopia. Irina analysis George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and others above mentioned novels in her paper. Irina also connects the abuse of human value as a heinous trait of totalitarianism. The new ideals of totalitarianism control the present and future of the masses. The literature writers satirize this in their own way. In Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Orwell shows the motives of dictatorship through dialogue between O'Brien and Winston during the latter's questioning. The opposite ideals of utopia are created. Irina explains that writers use their imagination in creating perfect scenarios of dystopia and they actually foresee the future from their eyes and create the allegory of future through the literature works. Irina says that social and political issues are brought to light and exploitation of masses is discussed in these literary works. So, when we examine dystopian literature we find it social issue. Irina emphasizes that political issues exploit the social values. Hates matters a lot in this regard as people start hating the political leader or they start hating their social life. Some ignorant people start worshipping the leaders like gods. Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* talks about violence spread by political control of dictators. Irina says that the novel is science fiction. It attacks government. Ideologies are exploited badly and people have to face dehumanization. Irina writes in the paper that Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a master piece and symbolic novel for tyrant government. It is also a symbol for totalitarian dictators who

want to be in authority. Irina also expresses that all this ugly face of government creates dystopian society.

Harley Ferris (2012) says in the research work titled “A Study in Dystopian Fiction” that the protagonists in dystopian stories often share a common tale and the paper is comprised on the literary works on only dystopia like novels, stories, movies etc. then comparison is made between the dystopian literature and current social values. Dystopia is like a place where everything is imperfect. He tells that dystopia is actually governed by group of masses. They deliberately do this exploitation of masses to keep on ruling with power. So conflict begins and is led by the protagonist. He tells that revolt is tried to get the basic rights. And the struggle completely changes their life. He emphasizes that the protagonist is the only one who faces the tyrant rulers. One is against all. He says that all are powerful than one and control everything and exploit the one of basic rights like good food, education, social benefits etc. the other thing Ferris says that we see order and disturbance in competition with each other. Religion is forgotten and people are chaotic. This chaos is deliberately done in order to keep them busy in this disorder and not to think about the tyrant ruler. He tells that there are many movies on this topic. He says that dystopian literature has its specific dialect or language. They use slangs more and their language is specific. In Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-Four* we see Newspeak as language. They use specific words in this new language. The language is still vague. In many movies and novel we have seen that government wages war to seek peace. He gives example of many art works which shows war and ends humanity. They spread negative agenda to seek power. The rulers change all social values and they also change the mindset of the masses. Dystopia even makes people mentally sick. He connects dystopia with literature works. In the end Ferris says that dystopian literature shows a broken, beaten and scarred protagonist and almost all the protagonists have same situation. They suffer for the whole humanity. They waste themselves for masses. He gives examples from past heroes who laid their lives for their people. When we finish individuality and humanity; we make dystopia rule. Dystopia rules when masses accept the system right. Dystopia damages the mind and it prevails till it dies. All the protagonists worked with their minds and then they rose to fight. Although it is quite difficult to defeat the whole system to win freedom but dystopian heroes never lose hope of freedom.

Marcelo Pelissioli (2008) in research work “From Allegory Into Symbol: Revisiting George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* And *Nineteen Eighty-Four* In The Light Of 21st Century Views Of Totalitarianism” says that he approached the duo *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* in styles of symbols and allegory. Pelissioli worked on political approach of these novels and used symbolism to explain the required and desired meanings. He structurally analyzed both of these novels and found out aesthetic sense and artistic approach of George Orwell. He analyzed the terms, noble approaches, characteristics, behavior and political themes of novels. The aim of Pelissioli is to analyze the novels according to text and connected it with Orwell’s life and views. Both novels give idea about totalitarianism which is closely observed by Orwell in his life. So he studies and clarifies these two amazing novels according to allegorical perspective and symbols. He says that Orwell only deal communist affairs. He enriches his novel with fable, science fiction, satire, allegory and symbols. He reflects the themes in the research work by recognizing the symbols in the text and allegorical background. He highlights that Orwell’s works have been criticized due to his link with socialism and communalism. But *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* did the opposite. He says that the research work does not cover all the aspects of novels but the major ones under discussed. As both novels are science fiction so they give information regarding the future. Similarly, Winston who is the protagonist in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is promised to have a good future if he follows the system. System washes everything. The past, the heroes, the ideology and everything is washed away by the system. Pelissioli concludes that both the novels present amazing allegory of future with symbolic analysis of the novels. With Orwell’s works on literature we have been able to understand certain terms in quite amazing manners which without him wouldn’t be possible. He winds up the research work by saying that Orwell’s works have been better understood because of allegory and symbols as they are deep works of literature and they create harmony and equality in society.

Irving Howe (1983) in “1984 Revisited: Totalitarianism in Our Century” says that Orwell’s 1984 is a novel which intimates us that Stalinism is actually the beginning of totalitarianism. She says that if rulers start abusing masses then anti-utopia gets created. Oceania is basically a form of Stalin’s Russia. She says that 1984 warns us against war. Orwell’s novel reflects about doubtful future of humanity. She says that Orwell warns us against technologies because technologies are imprisoning us. Orwell’s novel is science fiction and it foresees future. She believes that Orwell

warned us about change, change of society, change of self. Howe and many other writers have written about totalitarianism. Totalitarianism is an ideal of authoritative rule. She declares that totalitarianism is a passion full of violence, cruelty and dictatorship which changes the whole society. Totalitarianism makes its victims and they are the poor class. Howe says that in China and Russia revolution which was filled with totalitarianism failed badly. This made people suffer and hard to survive and society turned bad. This kind of totalitarianism is regarded as false totalitarianism. This kind of totalitarianism is full of torture, violence, exploitation and murder. She gets moved after reading 1984 as Winston and Julia were bashed badly specially due to their sexual relationship. She says that our own feelings make us disappear from the worries of life and in 1984; libido was the escape of Winston and Julia. Sexuality is considered as political deed. Orwell warns us of unavoidable results and tells us to be ready to face the tyrant rule and superpowers. Totalitarian dictators want self-interest only. Howe says that Russia and China shared same situations. And now he says that new technologies are developing this threat more and more.

Stella Zavera Monica (2011) says in the thesis “Tyrannical Control over the Proletariat in George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*” that *Animal Farm* is inspired by Russian Revolution in 1917. Orwell has presented the complete situation in form of animal characters. She has analyzed the novel by just Marxism point of view. The researcher has presented the issues of class difference of how the rich treat the poor. The main focus of Monica is the characters and roles of Mr. Jones and Napoleon. She observes that how both of these men control the whole society for their personal motives. It is also analyzed that how Mr. Jones and Napoleon practice oppression and use media to portray themselves as the great. The thesis aims at analyzing the different aspects of the novel. The main aspect is to see how Mr. Jones and Napoleon control the farm. It is sort of comparison between them. Both have same aim of controlling masses and money but they do it in different way. Both exploit the people and those who are rich survive and join the upper class group while those who cannot bear, become the lower class. She also tries to explore the role of media in this. So she has aimed at analyzing the domination war due to Marxist study. She says that Marx wanted a classless society but this didn’t happen. *Animal Farm* shows cruel dictatorship, class difference and hegemony of the upper class. She successfully analyzed that Mr. Jones, Napoleon and Squealer were the main tyrant in the novel. They dominated the society in some way or the other. She also

analyzed that novel gave the story of a complete country. And that country showed tyrant government that wanted to control capital and exploited the masses. The leadership was the competition. The main aim of Monica was to compare Jones and Napoleon according to their capitalist approach. Napoleon changes the form of his rule from starting revolution to his complete domination. They never thought about the lower class. Later on, she elaborated about the use of media for personal motives. Media was controlled and allowed to show what they wanted to be shown. By this kind of tyrant control, Napoleon became a dictator. The dictators are actually power hungry. They can even kill someone for their benefits. This system abuses the lower class which stays lower class. The upper class becomes more powerful by controlling capital. The lower class has no potential to change the scene and that's why the situation can never change.

Michael Burawoy (1990) in research paper "Marxism as Science: Historical Challenges and Theoretical Growth" says that Marxism is actually a science. Marxism makes predictions like science and some of them are fulfilled as well. Marxism has ideal value throughout the world and who ever go against it changes the history. He says that there are two kinds of Marxists: Scientific Marxists and Critical Marxists. One group makes economic growth while the other believes in shrewdness of capitalism. He aims to prove Marxism as Science. Marxism is a successful theory if it does not confront the conflict of internal and external history. Science is logical conditioning and Marxism imposes the facts. Still Marx's concept about false capitalism fails to be proven and hence rejected by people just like scientific theories. Science works on scientific method to prove just as Marxism does. In the beginning Marxism claimed bold demands ad ideologies but it was failed. It was failed due to imperialism. He says that this is a false picture of Marxism. He says that it needs several theories and long span of time to prove a theory right. Although this kind of work and patience is also done in science too. Sometimes we need new ideas to make one thing active. Marxism deals with capitalism, it deals with social values, and it deals with class difference. Marxist theory is positively development by experiments and it has universal value now. Marxism unravels the face of capitalism. Capitalists survive till they get benefits. Marx says that capitalists need profit only. In order to enhance the capital, they create class difference in order to get more and more work. Technology is also used to enhance the capital. Capitalists use the power to get more yields to increase the economic power. He says that it was capitalism which brought revolution in Russia. It was suggested that Trotsky wanted communalism instead of capitalism in

Russia. Stalin was the one who practiced totalitarianism in Russia in the name of revolution. He says that all capitalists create utopia. They want to dissolve Marxism and end revolution. Although it is an important trend of past and future, but it gives masses awareness to rise. Russia wanted to end capitalism for communalism. Still, Marxism is alive due to modern generations. Marxism gives ways to understand capitalism. They are opposite to each other.

2.1 Distinction of This Study:

The topic of our research paper is “The Effects of Totalitarianism and Marxism towards Dystopian Society in George Orwell’s Selected Fiction.” All the above Literature Review cited works are either about Dystopia, Totalitarianism or Marxism and used George Orwell’s selected fictions of *Animal Farm* or *Nineteen Eighty-four*. This is the first study ever which is connecting all these three terms and analyzing both of George Orwell’s above mentioned novels. The distinction of this study lies in the thematic aspects of the topic. Dystopian societies are formed either due to Totalitarian regime or due to Marxist effects. The current study connects them all and studies all these terms in George Orwell’s above mentioned novels. The current study is distinctive from the previous ones in a new and novel way. It is interlinking three major political aspects in the voice of English literature so that masses can compare their conditions with their current political scenario and rise up to live as they deserve and desire. The three major political aspects of study are: Totalitarianism, Marxism and Dystopian Society or Dystopia.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Meaning of Research

Meticulous, Systematic and Methodical study and then analysis of any knowledge is known as Research. In other words, exploration for information is Research. Slesinger and Stephenson (1930) defined research in *The Encyclopedia of Social Sciences*, as:

“The manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in the construction of theory or in the practice of an art.”

3.2 Research Design

Polit and Hungler (1999:155) describe the research design as:

“A blueprint, or outline, for conducting the study in such a way that

maximum control will be exercised over factors that could interfere with the validity of the research results.”

In this current study we are going to study and analysis:

- The background of Totalitarianism
- The terms Dystopia and Dystopian Society
- Marxism and its ideologies
- George Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-four* and *Animal Farm* will be analyzed regarding the above mentioned terms

3.3 Data and Types

Data is simply called as the information. A researcher should have full material about the data sources which he needs for the purpose of thesis. There are two types of data: Primary Data and Secondary Data. We have used secondary data in this study. We have collected this data from published sources and unpublished sources.

The research methodology is destined to decline errors in data collection and analysis so it should be dynamic and careful. Due to this, data collection and sampling are carefully designed by getting assistance of other writers’ literary works; journals, theses, novels and case studies were chosen for data collection.

3.4 Sample:

As a result of simple random sampling, the literary work of seven good authors has been selected as a sample of study. Literary work of George Orwell has been selected as core element of the sample. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and *Animal Farm* are the novels which will clarify the topics discussed under the research paper.

3.5 Analytical Technique

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is the technique used in this study to analyze data. It includes review of related literature and keeping in view that this technique is based on search of genuine theory like Totalitarianism and Marxism in current study with effects on dystopian society in the literary work of George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-four*.

4. ANALYSIS OF SLECTED THEMES

4.1 Totalitarianism:

Brzezinski’s defines totalitarianism in his book *Ideology and Power in Soviet Politics*:

“... [A] new form of government falling into the general classification of dictatorship, a system in which technologically advanced instrument of political power are wielded without restraint by centralized leadership of an elite movement for the purpose of affecting a total social revolution, including the conditioning of man on the basis of certain arbitrary ideological assumptions, proclaimed by the leadership in an atmosphere of coerced unanimity of the entire population.” (47)

“Totalitarianism” is a type of government which controls everything, from individual to collective life. Totalitarian regime is characterized with force and suppression. Totalitarianism works on two concepts: It is an official and exclusive philosophy which makes the society bow down before it and it is a sort of dogma which compels the society to work as it orders without even complaining. A totalitarian dictator rules over everything. He utterly dominates the whole society and its values. Totalitarian dictator alters each and every rule according to his personal motives. He, who goes against it, will be brutally punished.

Totalitarianism began after the World War I. Totalitarian Leaders like Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, Stalin in Russia and Franco in Spain is example of totalitarian leaders. After the World War I, when world plunged into chaos, these leaders came forward to bring normal life back for their masses but they started the rule of totalitarian leaders in the mask of revolution.

All the totalitarian dictators assured to create a perfect public state but they destroyed the government by brutal overthrow. They killed millions, exploited other millions and banished the rest. They ruled with their amazing mind games. They won favors from their supporters. They became strong by abolishing every single political party and they got their aim of ruling the nation and it was all just for their personal motives.

4.2 Marxism:

The other aspect of this research paper is the discussion of Karl Marx’s Marxism which he established with Friedrich Engels. Marxism is a deep ideology which mainly deals with economy. Marx always realized that people had to struggle for their survival and freedom. First he considered that religion is the biggest factor behind this, and then he came to know that analysis of only religion is not sufficient to create human liberation. Marx also claims that labor makes man dissatisfied. Labor class is exploited by the upper class and this creates alienation. According to

Marx, society is divided into several classes. They are divided according to their ability of making them able to attain extra yield. The exploited class is the class which always produces more than they get. Exploitation is not done at once. The capitalists change the whole ideology of the people and the labor class doesn't even come to know about these ideas. People of labor class accept it as a reality.

The Capitalists want to control the wealth and if it is connected with any dictator, then it becomes fatal. This connection is one of the objectives of this research paper. According to Marx, capitalism is anti-socialism. Marxism is a viewpoint to supervise Capitalism. It highlights the main clash between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. It also discusses the class difference among masses. It has two aims of revealing political and economic differences between the classes and telling about the foundation of Communist society. Marxists divide the Capitalist society between based on economic power and the use of power and money for personal motives. In Marxism, individuals are given no importance.

Marxism deals with some ideologies like: *Class Society Difference; Capital, Capitalist & Capitalism; Evils of Exploitation & Slave Driving; Commodification; Personal and Private Property; Class Unity & Struggle; Imperialism; Women's Subjugation; Religion and Rugged Individualism along with some more general ideologies.*

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (1848) put out one of the most anticipated political documents ever, named the *Communist Manifesto*, the work rooted with the societies of improvement of workers in 19th century.

They say:

"If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to organize itself as a class; if, by means of a revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and, as such, sweeps away by force the old conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms and of classes generally, and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class. In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for

the free development of all."

These words caused epic revolution not only in Europe but whole world.

4.3 Utopia and Dystopia

The next under discussion point is Dystopia. Every human being has a right to live in a perfect society and social system. Everyone desires for ideal living conditions which should give him personal satisfaction. A place to live is required just like a little piece of heaven. It is regarded as Utopia. But literature says that Utopia doesn't exist but its opposite term named Dystopia. Utopia is an imaginative ideal place to live it but it is unattainable while Dystopia is termed as a bad place. A society which is worse for living is regarded as Dystopia or Dystopian Society.

"If it were possible, I would have such priests as should imitate Christ, charitable lawyers should love their neighbors as themselves, temperate and modest physicians, politicians condemn the world, philosophers should know themselves, noblemen live honestly, tradesmen leave lying and cozening, magistrates' corruption, etc. But this is impossible ..." (Burton 92).

Time after time, humanity has worked so hard to achieve this desire of living in Utopia. If we take a look at our literature stuff specially, we will find much artistic approach to Utopia or even to its opposite term, Dystopia. The Utopian ideology is discussed very well and now there is another term which is actually born out of Utopia. It is actually opposite to Utopia. Actually Utopian ideology has the ability to even reverse the society from good place to "Bad Place." The term is called as Dystopia. The imagination of ideal society can be transform into worse society. Any utopian ideal society can be a worse society in real life. In this regard Utopia has created dystopia because it seems to be impossible to achieve utopia in any society. In literature, Utopian literature teaches us about errors of society while dystopian literature warns the humanity against the penalties of social errors. We know that George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* are dystopian novels. These two novels are selected for analysis.

4.4 George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*:

Orwell's *Animal Farm* (1945) is regarded as political dystopias while his *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949) is known as modern dystopias. Both novels are form of political satire also. In *Animal Farm*, oppression and cruelty and is created in animals' lives which also makes it allegorical

dystopian work with full of satire. Here Totalitarianism plays its vital role in making animal society dystopia. On the other hand, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* has critiqued the politics of last century. In this novel, Totalitarian regime of “Big Brother” exploits an individual character. In this novel Orwell has separated the society into three states: Oceania, Eurasia and Eastasia, Oceania is the key society under dystopian situation as it is well-ordered by police and surveillance. In this novel an individual character tries to win his freedom but his plan ends up in smoke. The research paper deals in these two political novels: *Animal Farm*, which is an allegory and fable and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* which is a political novel.

4.4.1. Orwell's Animal Farm:

Animal Farm is a parallel story of Russian History. It refers to Russian Revolution. Orwell shows the totalitarian nature of Stalin in form of his animal character Napoleon and shows how he exploits the whole society to gain power. Orwell adds Marx's ideas in his story regarding the revolution. According to Marx people revolt against the system when exploitation increases to a dangerous level. But in the end it generates Dystopia. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell shows class difference. Napoleon and his friend two pigs are represented as the ruling class while all others are proletariats. Orwell portrays the picture of exploitation. Orwell shows the abuse of power and Totalitarianism of pigs when they become the head of animals. And Napoleon somehow gets control and becomes a dictator. Symbolically, this was what Stalin did as he was also a proletarian and assured people of utopia but as a result he only gave his dictatorship and tyranny and generated Dystopia. Marx was right when he talked about dictatorship of proletariat. Stalin was the true copy of Marx's idea of dictatorship of a preliterate.

In *Animal Farm*, all principles to get utopian life are changed in such a way that life has become dystopian. Everything and everyone was broken, beaten and scarred. There were no rules but dictatorship. Orwell has showed how totalitarianism causes the creation of dystopia under the gluttony of capitalism.

Orwell has attractively exposed the link between totalitarianism, capitalism and dystopia in *Animal Farm*. Totalitarianism is refined on capitalism and generates dystopia. Orwell positively shows his reader that how totalitarianism starts and origins lives. With every message, there is a concealed notice for people to consider. Orwell shows the effects of totalitarianism and Marxism on any

society and as a result the civilization can be turned into dystopia. Orwell proves that all the utopia ideas and promises are abused by only totalitarian dictator.

4.4.2. Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four:

Orwell, in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* predictions the situation and life of a person who is cruelty browbeaten and brainwashed in the end in the favor of the dictatorship. Orwell portrays a dystopian society Oceania in which he creates some caustic agencies to pretend on the totalitarian regime of the dictators. He designs agencies like Ministry of Truth which deals with historical records; Ministry of Peace which wages war; Ministry of Love which works like White House and Ministry of Plenty which plans economic shortage. Other than these administrations Orwell draws some institutions like Junior Anti-Sex League, Thought Police and the Junior Spy for national security. Orwell also presents technical observation of masses by two sided telescreens everywhere in the city. The novel shows totalitarianism at its peak.

In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, George Orwell shows totalitarianism by awarding its effects on an individual's life. It is different from *Animal Farm* which shows the totalitarianism on society; here he sifts it to an individual's life. He shows that how much dangerous totalitarianism can be and how brutally it can make a person its slave and unhappy.

Nineteen Eighty-Four is a story of a person who wants to get freedom from the totalitarian rule with fear of being caught and brutally punished. Dictator Big Brother controls the whole state. Winston, protagonist, is depressed, isolated, sex hungry and frightened person who is poor as well. He is proletarian. His job depiction is to change the history. He substitutes old events and people with new one which goes in favor of totalitarian rule and burns the old historical record. Big Brother controls everything. Other than surveillance, the arrest task is given to Thought Police.

Nineteen Eight-Four is a mixture of satire, allegory, fable, dystopia, totalitarianism and sense of capitalism under the term Marxism. It shows true colors of totalitarianism and dystopia. Orwell criticizes Stalin and Hitler with symbolic Big Brother. *Nineteen Eight-Four* leaves suspense, drama, tension and it also gives goose bumps at many points.

In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, society is divided into three classes: Ruling Class, Ignorant Outer Party and The Proles who are considered as dumb people. In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Orwell clearly portrays the class difference as created by Karl Marx.

Totalitarian dictatorship stresses complete submission of the masses. It also stresses no one to go against it and present complete obedience. Winston is badly tormented and the aim behind it is to not kill him but to break his spirit and soul. The totalitarian rule of Big Brother makes Winston non-existent. He becomes nothing. There is sense of annihilation. Winston is transformed as a faithful member and Party follower. Winston submits even his will to Big Brother. Now Winston is nothing. He is transformed from Person to Unperson.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The current research paper has uniquely and profoundly connected all the above mentioned terms of Totalitarianism, Marxism and Dystopia in one study. The new critically analysis has shown interlink among these three aspects. If one is there, then second and third are inevitable. Not many readers grab such deep meanings and connections and once done, it opens the eyes of the readers and makes them think about their surroundings even to know whether they are experiencing any of these or not. The Capitalist approach of Totalitarian Dictators causes to generate dystopian society. Everything which a capitalist does is about his personal motive and here totalitarian dictator also works to attain super power and super economy and hence in pursuing this he exploits the masses so badly that they lose everything and society turn dystopia.

In this regard, George Orwell's novels are the best choice to make. His anticipated *Animal Farm* (1946) and eye-opener *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949) are the greatest novels in history and the best choice for study under all these themes mentioned above. *Animal Farm* exposes totalitarianism, capitalism, communism and it links it with Russian revolution and criticizes on Stalin. *Animal Farm* is an allegory and it allegorizes the Russian totalitarianism or fascism of Joseph Stalin. The novel explores totalitarianism, capitalism and dystopia so beautifully that one finds a deep connection among all these and considers them inevitable for one another. On the other hand, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a pure totalitarian dystopian novel which goes deeper to evaluate the condition of one person. It shows what happens when totalitarian dictators in their greed of powerful economy exploit the masses to even make them nothing. The masses suffer and live in a dystopia and find nowhere to go, nowhere to flee, and even nowhere to hide or even revolt against the system. If one does, he will be condemned to nothingness.

We summarize our conclusion as under:

The research paper successfully and uniquely connects the lethal terms known as Totalitarianism, Marxism and Dystopia. If one is there, then second and third are inevitable.

Totalitarianism and totalitarian regime works only for dictators and their personal motives. Totalitarian dictators have capitalist approach as mentioned in Marxism and they just want their powerful control over masses and economy.

The deadly impacts of Totalitarianism and Marxist approach on Capitalism generate dystopian society where masses are exploited from their basic rights.

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* are perfect novels to critically analyze these three terms. *Animal Farm* is allegorical Novella of Russian Revolution which shows the dictatorship of Stalin. In *Animal Farm* the whole society is exploited. In *Nineteen Eighty-Four* an individual case is discussed in detail which is turned from person to un-person due to totalitarian dictatorship.

The current research paper opens up new avenues of knowledge and the relationship of these three terms is exclusively discussed to open gates of new knowledge. We have analyzed how one can abuse a pure revolution to one's own benefits as seen in *Animal Farm* and how a person can be exploited to nothingness in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Greed of power and money make one tyrant ruler and eventually the totalitarian rule commences and reaches its highest magnitude leaving the whole society in miserable state as dystopian society due to his capitalist approach. Class difference, exploitation, torture, is all we have seen in both *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

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