

UNFORTUNATE DISINTEGRATION OF THE UTOPIAN DREAM

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ABSTRACT

Eco literature not only showcase Nature and its intricate aspects, but this paper also aims to show how a dystopia arises from what initially seems a noble idea for creating an ideal Utopian society. The original idea of a utopian society was born out of Old Major's and Watson's dream and carried out. The problem of governance emerges first as they start to abuse their position as leaders. The education of proves difficult, which makes them liable to manipulation by Fear, a typical mechanism of totalitarian societies, is used throughout the novels to prevent mutiny. The fight for power between two leaders enables the creation of the ultimate enemy and further manipulation which leads to the establishment of a totalitarian society. Directives are broken one by one, and animals start trade-offs, and they forsake their individuality and equanimity and are unable to think for themselves because the definition of freedom is tarnished. Alleged traitors are slaughtered by the government but suffers are still unable to comprehend the seriousness of the situation they live in.

KEYWORDS: Nature and its Intricate Aspects, Totalitarian Societies, The Novels to Prevent Mutiny

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INTRODUCTION

Eco Literature deals with Utopian and Dystopian worlds. Utopia links nature in particular rural pastoral aspects and takes places in an idealised world. The novelist usually sets their narrative in a world that aligns with their border ethos and individual philosophy. The wondrous aspect is that the novels are often set in a seamless society or in an idyllic state.

Ecocriticism is the observation and study of the relationship between the literature and the earth's environment, natural or not. It takes an interdisciplinary point of view by evaluating the works of authors, researchers, and poets in the context of environmental issues and nature. In the context of range, the critics call this term as a broad methodology that is also by several other names, that is Environmental literary criticism, green studies, and eco poetic. It is also referred to by some other fields such as ecology, bio politics, social ecology, environmental history, sustainable design, environmentalism, and others.

Ecocriticism was first characterized by Cheryl Glotfelty in simple words making it clear for the other reviewers and writers. Considering the description, it can be called an "increasingly heterogeneous movement" that takes an entirely earth-centred approach. It is mainly about the literature on the environment. Dystopian literature is a kind of speculative fiction which began as a response to utopian literature. It is an imaginative communicative or a society that is dehumanising and at the same time quite frightening. A dystopia is an antonym of utopia which is a perfect society. They have a didactic memorandum which often explores themes and concepts of anarchism, oppression, and mass poverty. "If

you're interested in writing speculative fiction, one way to generate a plot is to take an idea from current society and move it a little further down the road. Even if humans are short-term thinkers, fiction can anticipate and extrapolate into multiple versions of the future.” says Margaret Atwood one of dystopian literature’s most cherished authors.

There can be varied ways based on significant factors like firstly it is a way to educate and warn humanity about the dangers and political structure with all its advantages and disadvantages, it cautions humanity against oppressive patriarchy like Atwood’s novel *The Handmaid’s Tale* which takes place in a futuristic United States known as Gilead. Secondly the dystopian stories also do convey the beliefs of the author. The socialist’s views are reflected in the novel of H.G. wells *The Time Machine* the story traces Victoria England scientist who built a time machine and witnesses the pitfalls of a capitalist society.

Thirdly the novels can also be satirical critiques, like Anthony Burgess *A Clockwork Orange* which is a satire of behaviourism. The novel runs through an advanced society with a youth subgroup of extreme brutality. A totalitarian government which protects society by prescribing good behaviour and abolishing violent impulses. Fourthly it requires a greater suspension of disbelief and can be imaginative. The characteristics of Dystopic literature are:

- Propaganda is used to regulate the citizens of society.
- Knowledge, unbiased thought, and freedom are restricted.
- A figurehead or notion is worshipped by the citizens of the society.
- Citizens are perceived to be under relentless surveillance.
- Citizens have an apprehension of the outside world.
- Citizens live in a desensitised state.
- The natural world is exiled and distrusted.
- Citizens conform to uniform anticipations. Uniqueness and dissent are bad.
- Society is an artifice of a perfect utopian world.

There are varied types of Dystopian Controls. Most of the works present the world in the oppressed societal control and the illusion of a perfect society; here are a few of the controls. One of the preliminary controls is the Corporate Control, where large corporations control the society through their products through advertising or through media. Secondly Bureaucratic Control is the society which is controlled by a mindless bureaucracy through a maze of red tape incompetent government officials and relentless regulations. Thirdly Technological control is where society is controlled through scientific means, through computers and robots. Finally Philosophical and Religious Control which is a society controlled by philosophical and religious ideologies enforced through theocratic or dictatorship government.

The Protagonist of this literature often feels trapped and is struggling to escape. He stands tall and questions the existing social and political systems. He believes or feels that something is awfully wrong with the society in which he or she lives. The protagonist also helps the audience to recognise the negative aspects of the dystopian world through his perspective.

The allegory and the satire on equality George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is about a group of pigs who stage a rebellion against their human farmer. The rising of the farm animals to power is a replication based on the Russian Revolution. It is a juxtaposition with the principles and the ideological obsessions of the English catastrophic novel. The narrative modes are closely linked in Britain since their advent in the late 19th century, exposes a certain fundamental tension in the text between its critique of totalitarianism and its requiem for the varied immemorial values.

The classification of dystopian fiction grew out of a riposte to the utopian fiction of the sixteenth century, which theorized that human beings were perfectible and that alternate social and political constructions could overrule human selfishness and antisocial behaviour. On The Contrary, dystopian writers believed that inherent human nature meant utopias were an impracticality, and society was predestined to get worse, not better, if people didn't actively resist the demeaning forces of power and greed.

Animal Farm where all barnyard animals live free from their human controllers' tyranny. Inspired to revolt by Major, an old boar, animals on Mr. Jones' Manor Farm adopts Animalism and stages an insurgency to achieve an idealistic state of justice and progress. A power-hungry pig, Napoleon, becomes a totalitarian autocrat who leads the *Animal Farm* into "All Animals Are Equal / But Some Are More Equal Than Others" oppression in its worst form.

The revolutionary potential of English culture. Dystopia operates formally as expansive exercises in that of the world buildings where the seeds of more abstract disasters that are extrapolated in the formation of nightmarish alternate worlds, the narrative catastrophes function primarily as that of world reductions. The effects of global collapse narrow the narrative scope rendering the losses which has been subsequently meaning an identity acute because experienced at the level of local national and even personal cultures.

A wise and influential pig, old Major stimulates the rebellion with his oratorical skill and ability to get the other animals to share his resentment. When he proclaims that he wishes to share the contents of his strange vision with his companions, all the animals comply, demonstrating the great respect they have for such an important figure.

The defect in old Major's thinking is that he locales total blame on man for all the animals' ills. Corresponding to him, once they "Remove Man from the scene," then "the root cause of hunger and overwork" will be eliminated forever. Clearly, the Old Major supposes that Man is capable only of doing harm and that animals are efficient only of doing good. Such one-dimensional philosophy that ignores the desire for power fundamental in all living things can only result in its being contradicted.

The basic factor that was instrumental in the perversion of Utopia into dystopia was the mental helplessness of the farm animals, and as they did not have any other choice they turned towards the pigs and started accepting them as their leaders giving them absolute power to create a society that will only resemble a heaven a utopia for all the animals. The pigs mentally superior pigs made the other animals realise they were not competent and lacked the skill to compete with the pigs. The other animals were ready to be twisted and turned and memories distorted so they would blindly listen to the pigs.

Ironically being uneducated prevented the animals from voicing their opinions and standing tall fighting the regime, which was nearly impossible. The animals did not have the courage to question the pigs as they blindly believed that humans were evil unlike the pigs. The basic factor why the pigs were good was the fact that they walked on four legs unlike the bad two-legged humans. The animals were manipulated and kept under tab for so long that they did not realise

that the paradise they were dreaming of was only going to turn into a nightmare. The very process happening before their very own eyes, was gaining momentum and going at a speed that they did not realise the destination.

The pigs used the regime of old Farmer Jones as a weapon to instil fear in the minds of all the animals and that fear was regularly fed and watered. The irony of the whole thing was that the animals were kept under a spell that they did not realise that there was not even a thread of difference between the rule of the pigs and that of Old Master Jones. It had totally dissolved over the period of time.

The beauty of it all was that they were blindfolded to that extent that they did not realise that all their freedom was lost in the promise of a glorious future and a free land. On course there comes the revelation that as innocent animals were killed and that their tongues were tied to voice out opinions and getting solace from these immoral and self-centred pigs were next to impossible. Only when the animals realise that they were being taken for a wild race by the pigs and the revelations is the end point of the novel.

There was only one more aspect to be completed by the pigs that is walking on two legs with that the transformation would be perfect. The mission started to give more freedom to animals but turned out to only blur the difference between the former oppressor Old Mr. Jones and the new band headed by Napoleon. It only suggests that all the totalitarian regimes are essentially the same. All that the pigs must do is to start walking on two legs for the pigs to realise that they are living in a dystopian world. An example of how any Utopia or nearly Utopia can turn into Dystopia. The most vital aspect was that the whole community of animals were totally blissful during the transition. The author wonderfully portrays the gullibility of the people who meticulously obey totalitarian leaders as well portray the terrifying penalties of such regimes.

At the point of the confirmation of dystopia there is always the possibility that there could always be another rebellion to overthrow the new incumbent leader. It is only a matter of time before they start revolting against the new leader, if he is going to prove like what Napoleon phrased, "All Animals Are Equal / But Some Are More Equal Than Others" it only reflects his unchallenged belief that he has complete control of the farm. His restoration of the name Manor Farm indicates just how much Napoleon has absolutely disregarded the words of old Major. The moral of this whole episode is that even though the animals tried to create a just and impartial utopia society where everybody would be free and have equal part in the fruits of their industry, there will always be one "pig", or one individual who will hanker power and use all kinds of structures to rule over others so the circle of oppression will persist.

Orwell's work *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is another example of Dystopic literature, is that it envisions a kind of future where the society started declining and the totalitarianism that was the norm had created vast inequalities and innate weaknesses of the human nature and keep the characters in a state of conflict and unhappiness. This is a stark contrast to the utopian novel which holds a lot of hope for the perfectibility of man and thereby creates the possibility of a just society. Whereas dystopian novels like *1984* implies that humans will only disintegrate and turn worse if man's lust and deep craving for power and the capacity for cruelty go uncorrected.

In the novel *1984* the characters live in fear of wars, about the government's surveillance, and most importantly about the political suppression of free speech. The London portrayed in the novel is dirty and crumbling down badly. There is an acute shortage of food, exploding bombs and citizens who have a miserable attitude. The government with all its power was an all-powerful force of oppression and control having the power to crush the character's identity and dreams. This dystopian vision of the future, which was written thirty-five years before the novel was set, suggested that the inherent nature of man is repressive

and corrupt. The novel was written in the aftermath of World War II and the rise of fascism in Germany and the Soviet Union. Which did portray a pessimistic picture of the ability of the society to avoid further global disasters?

Dystopian work of fiction usually works backward from the present-day to find an explanation for the decline of the economic society. Therefore, to provide a warning how the future could turn out to be a warning, the book arrived at the birth of the cold war, soon after Winston Churchill fixed the phrase 'the Iron Curtain' in the language and as a 'Red Scare' gripped American society. Usually, His novels were more substantial and contested cultural products of that era of the struggle for ideological aspects between communism and capitalism. In fact, the impact lasted more than the actual year 1984. The happenings in the post war scenario and managed to entrench key abstract philosophies about 'totalitarianism' a political term that emerged in the late 1930s in striking concrete images, instinctual and easy to grasp. The very words like 'Thought Police; thought crimes and 'doublethink'; permanent 'telescreen' surveillance and the notion that 'Big Brother is Watching You' and ending with the terrors of Room 101 as a concept of the dissolution of the self.

The beginning of an extended dispute over the interpretation of the book, which shows no sign of ending. The book can be an anti-communist a kind of raving and ranting of a comrade who betrayed their mission. It could have been principally anti-fascist, a chilling realisation of the totalitarian visualizations of the Italian or fascistic state. But perhaps the book was anti-capitalist too, since one among the most important influences on Orwell was James Burnham's critique of the increase of a 'managerialist' class in East and West, Russia, and America, which may see technocrats overwhelm democratic institutions within the longer term. Is it a humanist lament that's so despairing that it finishes up building a monument to anti-humanism? Nineteen Eighty-Four may be a mirror image for it's impossible for the reader to not find their own politics reflected, challenged, or distorted in its fiercely polished plain prose. This is perhaps why numerous towering literary and political critics have ended up engaging with the novel in a method or another.

The author's primary goal in the novel 1984 is to determine the horrifying possibilities of totalitarianism. A kind of nightmarish situation is developed where the protagonist foresees the world. He had a peculiar tendency to resist the suffocation of his intellectual ability to reason about his resistance, and his individuality which facilitates the readers to observe and comprehend the harsh persecution that the party had with Big Brother and the Thought Police Institute.

Whereas Julia is unflustered and slightly selfish, she is only interested in rebelling for the pleasures to be gained, the protagonist is extremely pensive and curious, desperate to comprehend how and why the Party exercises such unquestionable power in Oceania. Winston's long contemplations give Orwell a chance to investigate the novel's important themes, involving language as mind control, psychological and instinctive intimidation and manipulation, and the importance of knowledge of the past.

Apart from his thoughtful nature, Winston's main characteristics are his rebelliousness and his fatalism. Winston disgusts the Party passionately and wants to test the limits of its power; he commits immeasurable crimes throughout the novel, ranging from writing "DOWN WITH BIG BROTHER" in his diary, to having an illegitimate love affair with Julia, to getting himself secretly propagandised into the anti-Party Brotherhood. The effort Winston puts into his effort to achieve freedom and independence eventually underscores the Party's destructive power. By the end of the novel, Winston's mutiny is uncovered as playing into O'Brien's campaign of physical and psychological, converting Winston into a loyal subject of Big Brother.

One reason for Winston's agitation, and eventual downfall, is his sense of fatalism and his intense paranoia about the Party and his overriding belief that the Party will ultimately catch and punish him. As soon as he writes "DOWN WITH BIG BROTHER" in his diary, Winston is convinced that the Thought Police will quickly capture him for committing thought crime. Thinking that he is vulnerable to dodge his doom, Winston allows himself to take unwarranted risks, such as gullible to O'Brien and leasing the room above Mr. Charrington's shop. Deep down, he knows that these risks will improve his chances of being caught by the Party; he even concedes this to O'Brien while in prison. But because he supposes that he will be caught no matter what he does, he encourages himself that he must continue to rebel. Winston lives in a world in which justifiable optimism is an torture impracticality, lacking any real hope, he gives himself misleading hope, fully conscious that he is doing so.

CONCLUSIONS

Dystopia, portrayal of disintegration of a society into absolute nothingness is brought about well in both the novels of Orwell. Though there is scope for resurrection it is doomsday for them and they are left in a state where there is no replete. But totalitarianism is not the end the entire world and there will be a revolution to put down the tyrant at any time. As the affected cannot put up with the autocracy for long and there has to be an upheaval right away. But at present the state of the societies we have been observing is Dystopic.

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