

**SHRI VIJAY MAHANTESH ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN, ILKAL**



TITLE OF THE PROJECT WORK

“Nineteen Eighty Four(1984)” As A Dystopian Novel

SUBMITTED BY

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*THE PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE HOD, DEPARTMENT OF
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CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that the project work entitled a "Nineteen Eighty Four (1984) As a Dystopian Novel" submitted by Gouramma S Patil, Huligemma Bhajantri, Jamuna Poolpatil, Vanajakshi Saka under my guidance and supervision during period of 2021-22 at the Department of English, Shri Vijay Mahantesh Arts & Commerce College for Women, Ilkal

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I hereby declare that the project work entitled "Nineteen Eighty Four(1984)" As A Dystopian Novel of first hand project work done by me during my B.A course (2021-22) under the supervision of Dr R.B.Baad Dept. of English Shri Vijay Mahantesh Arts & Commerce College for Women, Ilkal.

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“Nineteen Eighty Four (1984)”

Chapter-I

1.1 Importance of the work:

The novel 1984 is written by George Orwell. I chose this novel because it is the most famous novel till today. It was set during 1950s. It has got the world wide recognition and fame.

I also chose this work because, it is a dystopian novel which explores the society characterized by the poverty, squalor oppression and the theme is most commonly used in science fiction and speculative fiction genre. It is totally anti- utopian novel. In the novel “1984” the whole society and the country ‘Oceania’ is controlled by the political party especially the leader “Big Brother”. Everywhere the slogan, “Big Brother is watching” is written. The people of ‘Oceania’ are tortured and controlled psychologically and physically. The family structure is also being spoilt in the country. There are many suppression in the society, imposed by the party.

Another reason for me to select the novel is that it is a political satire where throughout the novel the politics of the ‘Oceania’ is satirized by George Orwell very excellently. This novel is written on the basis of first hand experiences of Orwell, for example $2 + 2 = 5$ was a real political slogan from the Soviet Union.

Orwell was also influenced by the communist revolution in Russia and volunteered to fight against the Fascist government in the Spanish civil war. This experiences provide much of the political satire on “1984”. So I have chosen the novel “1984” to make project work.

Orell has also employed the science fiction genre to explore his novel ‘1984’. This has made me to get inspiration to write the project on this novel 1984. Throughout the novel telescreen is used as a medium of the political party to control the people psychologically, physically, politically and economically in Oceania. By means of telescreens the party is able to monitor its members almost all the time. The party employed complicated mechanisms to exert

large-scale control on economic production and source of information. Thus '1984' reveals that technology which is generally perceived as working towards moral good can also facilitate the most diabolical evil in the society.

Then another interesting thing in the novel which has made me to take more interest in taking the novel '1984' to my project is that the title of the novel. The title of the novel is very interesting. It has a very significant value. The novel was written and published in 1949, but the title is given as "1984". Because 1984 has been used in the novel as the way to further political control over the people who speak it. His alarm and disgust at the way some political writers of his time particularly those who supported and defended Stalin's policies and actions distorted language and their attempts to justify what are well regarded as unjustifiable led him in '1984'.

These are all the things which inspired me to choose this novel to my project

1.2 Survey of Genre :

It is the opposite of an Utopia. Although the world itself is a modern coinage, it derives from to Greek roots.

It is the society in which people do not work well with each other and are not happy.

It derived from Greek (from the bad and place) and alternatively 'cacotopia' or 'kakotopia' or simply anti- utopia, means a society/ community or society that is undesirable or frightening. It is translated as 'not good place' and is an antonym of utopia, a term that was coined by Sir Thomas More.

Dystopian societies appear in many artistic works particularly in stories set in the future. Some of the most famous examples are Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" and Orwell's '1984.'

Etymology of dystopia:

Though several earlier usages are known, dystopia was deployed as antonym for utopia by J.S Mill in one of his parliamentary speeches in 1868 (Hansard Commons) by adding the prefix 'dys' reinterpreting the initial "U" as the prefix "EU" instead of "OU". It was used to denounce the government's Irish land policy. It is perhaps too complementary to call them Utopians, they ought rather to be called dystopians or cacotopians.

Dystopian literature:

Dystopian literature is a genre of fictional writing used to explore social and political structures in a "dark, nightmare world". Dystopia is defined as a society characterized by poverty or oppression and theme is most commonly used in science fiction and speculative fiction genres.

Dystopian literature is that it is anti- utopian literature. This literature genre challenges utopia's fundamental assumption of human perfectibility, arguing humanity's inherent flaws negate the possibility of constructing perfect societies. Dystopian literature is deliberately written to frighten the reader. Works of the dystopian literature must walk a fine line between evoking the sensations of fear and inducing a sense of futility. By proving a completely perfect society is not possible- showing the awful results of what happens if the goal is social perfection rather than incremental social improvement- dystopia shocks the reader into accepting humanity's flaws as incredible and thereby working toward a better society rather than an ideal one.

Dystopian literature began to evolve as a separate literacy genre late in the 19th century as writers published anti- utopian letters attacking Utopian works but did not turn decidedly dystopian until the 20th century.

Dystopian literature is often used as a literary tool to extrapolate elements of contemporary society and function as a warning against a modern trend, often the threat of oppressive regimes. Although dystopian literature is fictional, presenting grim oppressive societies, they serve moralistic goal of preventing the horrors they illustrate. The fact it is fictitious offers scant comfort, because it is equally possible.

In dystopian literature the novelist uses that text to interrogate the idyllic posture of the pre-20th century utopianism. This is due to certain events in the contemporary world, including both cold and violent wars; revolutions or totalitarianism like Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia.

In many ways dystopian fiction has become a paradigmatic expression of the Western imagination in the 20th century. Since the 1917 three interrelated trends have dominated dystopian fiction. The first is concerned over technological advances progressing beyond human ability to manage them effectively, if at all. The second is an interest in post-apocalyptic dystopia, which all allows the writer to sweep away the complexities of civilization and concentrate instead on small groups of survivors. This often portrays them struggling to recreate the very circumstances originally brought on apocalypse. Lastly and perhaps the most intriguing development in dystopian literature since 1970s has been proliferation of dystopian fictions exploring gender issues.

Thus with the advent of the 21st century and the spectacle of disaster resonating in a society that in recent years has come to relish dystopian literature, and the genre has never been more relevant.

Dystopian novels:

1) Fahrenheit 451:

It is a dystopian novel by American writer Ray Bradbury, published in 1953. The novel presents a future American society where books are outlawed and "firemen" burn any that are found. In this novel Bradbury explores how the government is able to use mass media to influence society and suppress individualism through book burning. The novel is a warning and resistance to conformity and control of individuals via technology and mass media.

2) Brave New World:

It is also a dystopian novel by English author Aldous Huxley, published in 1932. It is a satire of Utopian predictions of socialism. He gave a frightening vision of the future. It is set in a future London. The novel anticipates the developments in reproductive technology, sleep-learning, psychological manipulation and classical conditioning. The novel propounds that economic chaos and unemployment will cause a radical reaction in the form of an intellectual scientific empire that manufactures its citizens in the laboratory on organic basis without the need for human intercourse.

3) Ape and Essence:

It is a novel by Aldous Huxley and it was published in 1948. It is set in dystopia. It presents the pessimistic view of the politics of mutually assured destruction. It is largely a satire of the rise of large scale warfare and warmongering in the 20th century. It also describes the destruction of the world by nuclear and chemical warfare at the hands of intelligent baboons.

4) The Handmaid's Tale:

It is also a dystopian novel by Canadian author Margaret Atwood, published in 1985. It is set in the near future New England in totalitarian Christian theonomy that has overthrown the US government. The novel is set in indeterminate future speculated to be around the year 2005 with the fundamentalist theonomy ruling the territory of what has been the US but is now the Republic of the Gilead. Individuals are segregated by categories and dressed according to their social functions. The complex sumptuary laws (dress code) play a key role in imposing social control within the new society and serve to distinguish people by sex occupation and caste.

5) The Sleeper Awake:

It is a dystopian science fiction novel by H.G Wells. It is about a man who sleeps for 203 years, waking up in a completely transformed London where he has become the richest man in the world. The main character awakes to see his dreams realized and the future revealed to him in all its horrors and malformities. In this novel Wells has explained how an elite can manipulate a population both by oppression and impoverishment on the one hand and by the use of technology and provision of pleasure on the other.

6) The Fixed Period:

It is a satirical dystopian novel by Anthony Trollope. The novel is set in the year 1980 in the Republic of Britannula, fictional island in the vicinity of New Zealand and deals with Euthanasia as radical solution to the problem of the aged.

1.3 Author Introduction:

George Orwell:

George Orwell is the pen name of Eric Arthur Blair. He was an essayist, novelist, literary critic, advocate and fighter for political change and the man of contradictions.

Blair was born on 25th June in 1903 at Motihari in Bihar in the Bengal region of eastern India, which was a British territory. He was the son of Richard Walmesley Blair, a civil servant and Ida Mabel Blair George, their only son, was the middle child. He moved to England with his mother and sisters at the age of one. He displayed academic talent from a young age. So his mother took pains to ensure his attendance at a well known boarding school called St. Cyprian's. His family was neither poor nor wealthy and Blair attended St. Cyprian's on a scholarship.

Orwell received his education at Eton College, England. After his studies he began work as an imperial Policeman in Burma. Blair excelled academically, but faced many hardships in its puritanical cutthroat environment in St. Cyprian's. In the autobiographical essay "Such Were the Joys" Orwell describes the social challenges he endured as a scholarship student among England's wealthy elite.

Orwell continued his secondary school at Eton, Blair graduated from Eton in 1921. Despite his intelligence, he could not afford to attend college. In 1922, he joined the Indian Imperial Police in Burma. There he got a thorough experience of British Colonial life and despised ----- what he saw. His disgust for it promoted him to resign from the post and return to England in 1928. His experiences there made him a champion of the poor and downtrodden, a role in which he would continue for the rest of his life.

Orwell thus became devoted to the problems of class and government power long before he wrote "Animal Farm". To complete his rejection of elitism, Blair lived after the fashion of the refusing to wear warm clothing in winter or to display table manners.

He tried luck in Paris briefly, but found could not make a living there as a writer. He returned to England in 1929, where he published his essays and continued his fascination with

and in corporation into the dregs of society. He then took a job as a teacher at Frays College. He published "Down and Out in Paris" in 1932. Before the book's publication Blair assumed the pen name under which he would become famous. Accounts of why he chose the pen name "George Orwell" vary. Some say the name is deeply symbolic, while others state that it was merely one of a list of names from which he allowed his publishers to chose.

From 1934 on, Orwell thrust himself fully into the writer's arena. He quit his teaching job and moved to Hempstead, a gathering place for young writers at the time, where he worked in a used book store. His interest in the lower class did not go unnoticed. In 1936 the "Left book club" commissioned him to write an account of the destitute state of Northern England. He threw himself into the project, conducting firsthand research in his quest for authenticity. The controversial account was published in 1936 under the name "The Road to Wigan Pier".

Orwell voluntarily participated in the Spanish civil war to fight on the side of the republicans. It cemented his hatredness of totalitarianism in it's many guises. He described his social observations of Spain in "Homage to Catalonia."

Orwell based on his satires not just on hearsay and research but also on his personal experience. He continued to write for periodicals while completing his second renowned work "1984".

He left a strong literary and political legacy being one of those artists, who influenced not only the literary universe real world in which he lived. As he wrote in "Politics and the English Language". "In our age there is no such thing as keeping out of politics". All issues are political issues and politics itself is a mass of lies evasions, folly hatred and Schizophrenia.

This statement illustrates the pessimism for which Orwell was known. Like other disillusioned people, Orwell believed that totalitarian governments would inevitably take over the West.

Orwell's works are marked by lucid prose, awareness of social injustice opposition to totalitarianism and out spoken support of democratic socialism. He wrote literary criticism, poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. He is best known for his allegorical and dystopian novels. He has also written essays on politics, literature language and culture. His work continues to influence popular and political culture and the term, "Orwellian"- descriptive of totalitarian or authoritarian social practices has entered the language together with many of his "Neologisms, including 'Big Brother' 'Thought Police', 'Room 101', 'Memory hole', 'Thought Crime', 'Newspeak', 'Double Think', 'Proles', and 'Unperson'.

His writings were published more than 60 years. He is commonly ranked as one of the most powerful writers and chroniclers of the 20th century. He was ranked 2nd on a list of the "50 greatest British writers since 1945" by the "Times", for his much acclaimed "Nineteen Eighty four"(1984), he was honored with the 'Prometheus Award'. He posthumously received the award again in 2011 for "Animal Farm".

Orwell who was prone to illness, had his career and his life cut short when he died of tuberculosis on 21 January, 1950.

His works:

1. Animal Farm :- 1945

Animal Farm is Orwell's 1st highly successful. It is a political satire and allegorical novel. It is an allegory or fable. He uses irony to undermine the tenets of totalitarianism specially that of Stalinism. It was published on the heels of world war II in England in 1945 and in the US in 1946. He here in the novel exposes the seriousness of the dangers posed by Stalinism and totalitarian government. He uses animal characters in order to draw the reader away from the world of current events into a fantasy space.

2. Burmese Days:-

Burmese days is George Orwell's first Novel. It is a searing critique of British imperialism. It is notable for deriving its plot and themes from the events of Orwell's own life. It is almost boisterous attack on the Anglo- India.

3. Coming up for Air:-1939

It is a novel by Orwell. It was published in June 1939 shortly before the outbreak of world war II. The novel is pessimistic. It is a satire. It combines premonitions of the impending war with images on an idyllic Thames side 'Edwardian Era' childhood. The themes of the book are nostalgia, the folly of trying to go back and recapture past glories. It is written in the 1st person, with George Bowling the 45 year old protagonist who reveals his life and experiences while undertaking a trip back to his boyhood home as an adult.

4. Politics and the English Language:-

It is an essay. It is accurately described by its title. The essay is about the connection between politics and poor use of language. It presents an argument for clear simple unpretentious language that attempts to represent its meaning hence the unambiguous title.

5. Shooting an Elephant:-

It is a narrative essay by Orwell. It is about a conflicted period Orwell's life while he works as a police officer for the British Empire in colonial Burma. He despises the British empire and its presence in Burma as do the Burmas people Orwell discusses this complex inner conflict and illustrates it through a story of killing an Elephant. The essay is at once an allegory and personal memoir. It symbolises the brutal attempt of the British colonisers to control people. It also tells the story of personal dilemma manifesting and playing out in a dramatic violent scene.

1.4 Structure of the work

The project work deals with so many points about the novel topics, themes, characters, structure and etc. It mainly deals with the importance of the work, survey of the genre, meaning, characters and etc and then it also explores the author's introduction. These all are involved in the first chapter.

In the second chapter it is explored that the importance of the writing. Firstly deals with introduction of the work I have taken and then about the plot or brief summary and mainly the main theme of the novel and it returns to the short conclusion.

The last chapter of the project deals with the very short conclusion. First I write about the novel's conclusion and then it includes the bibliography.

Thus these are the main 3 chapters in the project involved in the structure and pattern of the work.

This is the structure of the project.

Chapter- 2 Critical Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The novel "1984" is the most significant novel of British literature. It was published in 1949 and set 36 years in the future. "1984" is George Orwell's dark vision of the future. It was written while Orwell was dying and is based on the work of the Russian author Yevgeny Zamyatin. It is a chilling depiction of how the power of the state could come to dominate the lives of individuals through cultural conditioning. Perhaps the most powerful science fiction novel of the 20th century. This apocalyptic satire shows with the grim conviction how Winston Smith's individual personality is wiped out and how he is rejected in the parties image until he does not just obey but even loans Big Brother Orwell maintained that the book was written with the explicit intention "to alter other people's idea of the kind of society they should strive after".

Many aspects of war time life in London are incorporated in 1984 for example the description of bombing attacks and bomb damage to the city itself. Thus Orwell has explored the novel in such an excellent way by satirizing the politics of his era. His aim was to show the evils as clearly as he could in order that his fellow human beings could make that decision and therefore choice.

The novel '1984' is analyzed as a prophecy of the dark future and the corruption of the language and from the point of dominance of Machines over the human beings.

2.2 Characters:

1) Winston Smith:

He is the protagonist of the novel. Orwell's primary goal in 1984 is to demonstrate the terrifying possibilities of total totalitarianism. The reader experiences the nightmarish world that Orwell visions through the eyes of the protagonist Winston. His personal tendency to resist stifling of his individuality and his intellectual ability to reason about his resistance, enables the reader to observe and understand the harsh oppression that the party, Big Brother and Thought Police Institute. Winston is extremely pensive and curious desperate to understand how and why the party exercises such absolute power in Oceania. Apart from his thoughtful nature Winston's main attributes are his rebelliousness and his fatalism. He hates the party passionately and wants to test the limits of its power, he commits in a variable crimes throughout the novel ranging from writer "Down with BIG BROTHER", in his diary to having an illegal love affair with Julia to getting himself secretly indoctrinated and into the anti- party brotherhood.

She wants to achieve freedom and Independence ultimately underscores the party's devastating standing power by the end of the novel Winston's rebellion is revealed as playing in to O'Brien's campaign of physical and psychological torture transforming Winston into a loyal subject of Big Brother. Winston is positive that the thought police will quickly capture him for committing a 'thought crime'. He lives in world in which legitimate optimism is an impossibility; lacking any real hope, he gives himself falsehopefully aware that he is doing so.

2) Julia:

Julia is Winston's lover and the only other person who Winston can be sure hates the party and wishes to rebel against it as he does. Whereas Winston is restless fatalistic, Julia is sensual pragmatic and generally content to live in the moment and make the best of her life. Julia is more concerned with enjoying sex and making practical plans to avoid getting caught by the party. She is well adapted to her chosen forms of small scale rebellion. She claims to have had affairs with various party members and has no intention of terminating her pleasure seeking or of being caught and she is striking contrast to Winston apart from their mutual sexual desire and hatred of the party most of their traits are dissimilar if not contradictory.

3) O' Brien:

A mysterious, powerful and sophisticated member of the 'Inner Party' whom Winston believes, is also a member of the Brotherhood the legendary group of anti-party rebels. He inducts Winston into the Brotherhood. Later he appears at Winston's jail to abuse and brainwash him in the name of the party during the process of punishment and perhaps as an act of psychological torture O'Brien admits that he pretended to be connected to the Brotherhood merely to trap Winston in an act of open disloyal to the party.

4) Big Brother:

Though he never appears in the novel and though he may not exist Big Brother, the perceived ruler of Oceania is an extremely important figure. Everywhere Winston looks he sees posters of Big Brother's face bearing the message "BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU". Big Brother's images stand on coins and broadcast on the unavoidable telescreen, it sounds Winston's life and fills him with hatred and fascination. He is dark eyed, mustachioed embodiment of the party that rules Oceania.

5) Emmanuel Goldstein:

Ostensibly a former leader of the party, counter revolutionary leader of the Brotherhood and the author of the book "The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism". Goldstein is the symbolic enemy of the state the national Nemesis who ideologically unites the people of Oceania with the party especially during the 2 Minutes Hate and other fear mongering.

2.3 Plot summary:

Winston Smith is a man who lives in Airstrip One the remnants of Britain broken down by war civil conflict and revolution in the year 1984. A member of the middle class 'Outer Party', Winston lives in a one room "London flat" in the "victory mansion". Smith lives on rations consisting of black bread, synthetic meals and "Victory" branded gin. Telescreens in every building accompanied by microphones and cameras allow the "Thought Police" to identify anyone who might compromise the parties regime and threat of surveillance forces citizens to display an obligatory optimism regarding the country who are afraid for being arrested for Thought Crime the infection of expressing thoughts contradictory to the party is ideology. Children are encouraged to inform the officials about potential thought criminals including their parents and are indoctrinated by party propaganda from an early age. Winston's neighbour, Parsons is deeply involved in patriotic activism and his children are highly indoctrinated with party propaganda does not desensitized to violence.

Winston works at the 'Ministry of truth' or 'Minitrue' as an editor. He is responsible for 'Historical Negationalism; he writes records and alters photographs to confirm to the states ever changing version of history itself, rendering the deleted people 'unpersons', the original documents are destroyed by fire in a "Memory Hole". At work he rewrites 'Times' article reporting on a government official condemned as a thought Criminal by writing a story on non

existent war Hero named "Comrade Ogilvy" and notes the state sponsored media reporting an increase in the chocolate ration during an actual decrease. Despite his proficiency in his profession Winston becomes memorized by the true past after seeing a photograph three forms high ranking upper class "Inner Party" official send New York discounting the official government account that they had been collaborating with Eurasian officials. Winston tries to get more information about the true past and purchases an odd journal in an antique shopping proletarian neighborhood of London. In a place beside his flat's telescreen where he believes he cannot be seen, he began writing a journal criticizing the party and its enigmatic leader Big Brother. By doing so he commits a crime that if discovered by Thought police warrants certain death and Winston quickly resigns himself to the fact that he will eventually be arrested for the crime in the journal he recalls his sexual frustration over young women maintaining the novel writing machine at the ministry, named Julia, who Winston is attracted to but suspects is an informant and he also suspects that he is superior and Inner party official named O'Brien is a secret agent for enigmatic underground resistance movement known as the Brotherhood, a group formed by Big Brother's reviled political rival Emmanuel Goldstein.

The next day Julia surreptitiously hands Winston a note confessing her love for him. Winston realizes she shares his loathing of the party, first meeting in the country and eventually in rented room at the top of the antique shop where Winston purchased the diary, which owned by the seemingly kindly Mr. Charrington. They believe that the shop is safe as the room has no telescreen during his affair with Julia, Winston remember the death of his family during the Civil War of the 1950s. Winston stole ration chocolate from his malnourished infant sister and his mother and would return home to discover that they had disappeared. He also recounts his terse relationship with his ex wife Catherine whom he was forced to have sex with and despised to such an extent that he considered pushing her off a cliff during a nature walk. Winston also

interact with his colleague Syme who is writing a dictionary for the revised version of the English language called "New Speak". After Syme insightfully reveals that the true purpose of New Speak is to reduce the capacity of human thought. Winston speculate that Syme will be vaporized. He is later proven correct when Syme disappears without a trace and no one acknowledges his absence.

Weeks later Winston is approached by O'Brien. They arrange a meeting at O'Brien's luxurious flat where both Winston and Julia swear allegiance to the brotherhood. A week later O'Brien undestinely sends a copy of the book "The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism" by Emmanuel Goldstein, the publicly reviled the leader of the Brotherhood. Through the book the author explainsthe structure and practices of Oceania. In particular the book explains the concept of perpetual War the true meaning of the slogans "WAR IS PEACE" "FREEDOM IS SLAVERY and IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH" and how the party can be overthrown through means of the political awareness of the Proles(proletarians).

The thought police capture Winston along with Julia in their rented room. The 2 are then delivered to the 'Ministry of love (Miniluv) for interrogation Mr.Charrington and the shopkeeper who entered the room to them reveals himself as a thought police agent. O'Brien is also an agent of the thought police. He is part of a special sting operation used by the police to find and arrest suspected thought criminals. Winston is placed in a prison cell with persons who had been reported by his children and believes himself to be guilty. O'Brien interrogates and tortures Winston with electroshock telling Winston that he can wear cure himself of his insanity his manifest hatred for the party through controlled manipulation of perception. Winston is held in the prison for an unspecified length of time and confesses to crimes that O'Brien tell him to say that he has committed but O'Brien understands that Winston has not betrayed Julia. O'Brien

informs Winston that the party usually kills Enemies by gunshot after successfully brainwashing them into loving big brother.

After awakening from a Nightmare in which he confesses his love for Julia, O'Brien sends him to "Room 101" for the final stage of re-education a room which contains each prisoner's worst fear. Winston shouts "Do it to Julia" as a wire cage holding hungry heads is fitted on to his face was betraying her.

After being put back into society Winston meets Julia in a park. She admits that she was also tortured and both revealed betraying the other. Later Winston sits in the chestnut tree Café as he remembers a rare happy memory of his family, he convinces himself that it is false. Raucous celebration begins outside celebrating Oceania's 'decisive victory' over Eurasian armies in Africa and Winston imagines himself as a part of the crowd. As Winston imagines a gun being pointed at the back of his head and bullet being shot through him, he feels that he has at last ended his stubborn self-willed exile from the love of Big Brother a love Winston has returned to quite happily as he looks up in admiration at a portrait of Big Brother.

Another party member suddenly takes on an important role in Winston's life. Winston has always noticed O'Brien at the Ministry of Truth. He seems to be an intelligent man and Winston believes in his heart that O'Brien feels the same way he does about the party. Once during the 2 minutes Hate the two men locked eyes and thoughts in a dream Winston once heard someone tell him we will meet in the place where there is no darkness and he believes the voice to have been O'Brien's. For Winston O'Brien represents the possibility of an underground movement. Perhaps the Brotherhood led by Emmanuel Goldstein is real.

O'Brien approaches Winston at work under the pretense of discussing the 10th edition of the New Speak dictionary (New Speak is the official language of Oceania. Its goal is to reduce and simplify vocabulary). O'Brien gives Winston his home address, supposedly so he can come

pick up an advance copy of the new book. Winston takes the slip of paper with amazement. He knows that O'Brien has approached him because he is part of the underground movement. His true path towards rebellion has begun.

After sometime Winston and Julia visit O'Brien, an Inner Party member who has a lush apartment, a servant and the freedom to turn off his telescreen. Winston renounces the party and discusses his belief in the Brotherhood. O'Brien welcomes Winston and Julia into the Brotherhood and tells them that they must be willing to do anything to work towards its cause. They agree, but say that they will not do anything that would prevent them from seeing each other ever again. O'Brien tells Winston that he will give him a copy of Goldstein's book and outlines of complicated version of events that will lead toward the exchange. Winston leaves after a final toast with O'Brien's statement saying that they "will meet in the place with no darkness".

During Hate Week the party's enemy becomes Eastasia rather than Eurasia and Winston must spend great deal of time at work, sometimes even staying overnight, to correct all Party publications previously referring to war with Eurasia. The party is at war with Eastasia. In the midst of Hate Week, a man brings Winston a briefcase, suggests that he dropped it and leaves. The book is inside. When he has finally completed the Hate Week corrections, Winston escapes to Mr. Charrington's apartment and begins to read. Julia arrives and he reads aloud to her about the history of Oceania, Capitalism versus totalitarianism and the main goals of the party. Most of this information Winston already knows, but he finds it helpful to read it in the detailed, clear words of Emmanuel Goldstein.

Winston and Julia eventually fall asleep. The wake hours later and go to stand at the window. Winston repeat his of stated phrase, "We are the dead". Suddenly a voice coming from the walls ethos him, "You are the dead". There is telescreen hidden behind the picture of Saint

Clement's Dane. They are caught. The thought Police storm the room, Mr Charrington walks in and it becomes clear that he is a member of the Thought police. He has been disguised as a kind old man but he is far younger than Winston imagined, with different hair and eyes. Julia and Winston are arrested and separated and brought to the ministry of love.

While in holding cell Winston sees men from the ministry of truth come and go. He has been arrested for thought crime. In his holding cell he sees a great deal of violence and notices guards constantly referring to "Room 101" a phrase that seems to instill great fear in some of the prisoners. Eventually O'Brien arrives. It becomes clear that he was never part of the underground movement but actually works in the Ministry of love. Winston's interaction with O'Brien was a ruse.

Winston is torture when he is removed from the holding cell. At first his torture was extremely violent and he is forced to admit to a litany of crimes he did not commit, including madam and espionage. Eventually the torture becomes less violent and O'Brien takes over. He begins to break Winston's spirit telling him that his memory is flawed and that he is insane. Winston's discussions with O'Brien dwell on the nature of the past and reality and reveal much about party's approach to those concepts. The party, O'Brien explains with the lunatic intensity, it seeks absolute power, for power's sake. Winston believe in a past that never existed and he is hounded by false memories. To be cured Winston must overcome his own insanity and win the war against his own mind. Little by little O'Brien shows Winston with the use of electric shock machines, beatings and starvation, the way of the party. He forces Winston to accept that if the party says so two plus two equals five. Winston had once written in his diary that freedom meant being able to say that two plus two is four. His final attempt to argue with O'Brien's ends in showing Winston himself in the mirror. Winston is beyond horrified to see that he has done into sickly, disgusting sack of bones, beaten into a new face. Broken to the core, Winston finally

kind
walks in

submits to his re-education. He is no longer beaten and is fed at regular intervals, is allowed to sleep and begins to regain his health. Although seemingly making progress in accepting the reality of the party, Winston is still holding onto the last remaining kernel of himself and his humanity: his love for Julia. This comes out when in the midst of the dream Winston cries aloud "Julia! Julia! Julia! my love! Julia!"

O'Brien attempts to betray him and he takes him to the "Room 101" containing the worst thing in the world. "The worst thing in the world" for Winston is "rats". He is tied to a chair. O'Brien leaves rats to eat Winston's face. Winston feels fear and asks him to leave anyone in the room with him even Julia, O'Brien has succeeded.

In his new life there he sees Julia once by chance but they are no longer in love. Each betrayed the other and prison changed them powerfully. There is no hope for their relationship. In the final pages of the novel we find Winston in his regular fit at the cafe drinking gin, playing chess and watching for a report from the front in Central Africa, where you Eurasia (Oceania was always at war with Eurasia) has invaded. He is excited about the report because with this invention Eurasia might actually be able to break Oceania's line of defense and put the entire nation at risk for takeover. Eurasian success in Central Africa might mean the end of the Party. Before the report comes Winston suddenly recalls a very happy day in his childhood spent playing board games with his mother and little sister. He pushes it out of his mind realizing it is a false memory and resolving to allow fewer of those to creep up on him. Eventually the report reveals that Oceania has succeeded in repelling the Eurasian advance. There is jubilation on the telescreen and in the streets. Staring into the eyes of a poster of Big Brother Winston realizes that he knew this news would come. With tears dripping down his face, Winston realizes he has finally completed the rehabilitation he started in the Ministry of love. He loves Big Brother.

Giving up Julia is what O'Brien wanted from Winston all along. His spirit broken, Winston is released to the outside world. He meets Julia but no longer feels anything for her. She has accepted the party and entirely and has learnt to love Big Brother.

2.4 "1984" as a dystopian novel:

George Orwell's "1984" is a dystopian novel because it has all the features of dystopian novels like. Dystopian, means of fictional place where people lead dehumanized and fearful lives. Everywhere we can see the destruction, loss of privacy, no importance to individualism, over control of the government, victory of Science and Technology over the human beings or machine control of mankind, mechanising human life and more than these totalitarian government which controls the man under its Surveillance. So we can say that this novel "1984" is a warning to the totalitarian government to future communalism.

Dystopian novels are written to reflect the fierce, population has about its government and they are successful because they capture that fright and display what can happen if it is ignored. George Orwell write this "1984" with this fear of government in mind and used it to portray his opinion of the current government discretely. Along with this fear dystopian novels have many other elements that make them characteristics of the genre. The dystopian society in Orwell's novel became an achievement because he utilises the large devastated City, a shattered family system, life in fear, a theme of oppression and lone hero.

"1984" begins with a horrid description of the living conditions of main character Winston. He explains that the hallways smelt of boiled cabbage and old rag mats which immediately strikes the senses and repulses upon deeper examination this portion of the story is intended to generate feelings of distastes in the reader to get them pondering why Winston is in this situation rather than improving his conditions. As we continue on in the novel we find that Winston has no option to better the environment he lives in and the strict government he is

controlled by is to blame Winston's deteriorating home is only one example of his surroundings. His home city of London is decaying with crazy Garden walls sagging in all directions and "rotting 19th century houses", Winston's view of London as "dark and isolating" is described in novel.

This devastated city creates a mind numbing sensation in its population because there is no one that finds beauty in where they live or even a trace of hope that things could improve. Little do the people of Oceania know but that is exactly what the Party wants because it prevents their members from rebelling. London the devastated city is a trait Orwell added in order to develop society and it helped establish a scene in the reader's mind that is considered deplorable by the standards of modern society.

Dystopian novels commonly included failing family element in order to strike straight to the heart of the readers. Orwell used children against the parents in his novel with the intention of making his society a frightening place to be. Innocence in children is lost when they "were systematically turn against their parents and taught to spy on them". The Institution of family has been eradicated "so as to be in service of the state". In this case the party is the state and the party aims to turn all children against their parents to virtually eliminate the possibility of anyone slipping out of their sight.

The novel is bleak, gloomy and pessimistic. This society Orwell portrays is ruled by fear. In Oceania there is no freedom to speak off. Orwell reimagines world geography and remove the borders of countries. He establishes a perpetual war between 3 gaint Nations "Oceania", "Eurasia", and "Eastasia".

The Oceania consists of England and America, where the novel is set. The state is controlled by a totalitarian Regime known as the "Party" and an all seeing law enforcement entity referred to as "BIG BROTHER". Everywhere "Big Brother Watching You", the slogan

Language as a cont
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has been written even on the coins the same slogans were inscribed on the face of the coin. The head of Big Brother is inscribed. Even from the coin the eyes pressured you. Always the eyes watching you and the voice enveloping you. Winston says even on coins and stamps, on the covers of books, on banners and posters and in the wrapping of a cigarette packed everywhere you can see the face of Big Brother. He says that always "the eyes watching you, you may sleep or awake, working or eating, indoor or outdoor, in the bath or in bed, no escape. Nothing was your own except the few cubic centimeters inside your skull.

The most important lines or slogans which are the features of dystopian novel, in this novel are: 1. "WAR IS PEACE" 2. "IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH" 3. "FREEDOM IS SLAVERY".

When he was dreaming of his mother's death near by 30 years ago had been sick and sorrowful in a way that no longer possible. Tragedy he perceived, belonged to the ancient time, to a time when there was still privacy, love and friendship and when the members of a family stood by one another without needing to know the reason. Here he says today there were fear, hatred and pain but no dignity of emotion, no deeper complex sorrows.

Language as a control mechanism:

“Don't you see that the whole aim of New Speak is to narrow the range of thought”?

In the novel George Orwell has introduced the new language called New Speak. Here he developed the ideal archetype of a political language. New speak ,the official language of Oceania was designed to limit the thought and make an orthodox political concepts inconceivable or at last inexpressible. As Syme one of the lexicographers tasked with creating the 11th and final edition of New Speak , notes.

In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible, because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed will be expressed by exactly one word with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meaning is rubbed out and forgotten.

This chapter addresses the Origins that inspired Orwell's formation and New Speak and explores different manipulating linguistic tools of political language which Orwell presents in “1984”.

Orwell's political language of New Speak makes use of two other linguistic constructs to exert control over the population. The first is the use of euphemisms which Orwell described as “giving the appearance of solidity to pure mind”. In other words euphemism, in the Orwellian dystopia are pleasant words deliberately chosen to deceive and misguide the citizens of Oceania. “1984” is abundant with such words. The names of all four Ministries in Oceania reflect euphemistic expressions; the “Ministry of truth”, concerns itself with disseminating propaganda; “the Ministry of love” practices torture , “the ministry Peace” presides over war and the “Ministry of plenty issues quarterly reductions in rations.

The generalized word of New Speak in the novel is "Crime Think". The word encompasses all the specific meanings of unorthodox political terms in Oceania such as freedom, democracy, religion, morality, justice, etc.

Newspeak has been devised to meet the ideological needs of INGSOC or English Socialism. The purpose of New Speak not only to provide a medium of expression for the world view and mental habits proper to the devotees of INGSOC, but to make all other modes of thought impossible. The word still existed in the of in the New Speak, but it could only be used in such statements as "This dog is free from lice" or "this field is free from weeds". It would not be used in its old sense of "politically free" since political and intellectual freedom no longer existed even as concept and were therefore of necessity nameless. Newspeak was designed not to extend but to diminish the range of thought and this purpose was indirectly assisted by cutting the choice of words down to minimum.

Unlike Utopian novels which hold hope for the perfectibility of man and the possibility of a just society, "1984" imply that the human race will only get worse if man's lust for power and capacity for cruelty go uncorrected. In the novel the characters live in fear of wars, government surveillance and political oppression of free speech.

The London of the novel is dirty and crumbling with food shortage, exploding bombs, and miserable citizens. The government is an all powerful force of oppression and control and crushes the characters identities and dreams. This dystopian vision of the future written 35 years before the year the novel is set, suggests that man's inherent nature is corrupt and repressive. Orwell wrote the book in the aftermath of World War II and the rise of fascism in Germany and the Soviet Union and paints asymmetric picture of society's ability to avoid further the global disaster.

Dystopian fiction usually works backward from the present to find an explanation for the fictional society's decline and thus the provide a commentary on the reader's society or a warning of how the future could turn out. In 1984 as Winston works to acquire objects from the past, finds spaces without telescreens or microphones in them and recover memories of the time before the Party, Orwell provide the reader with glimpses of how Winston's society came to be. We learn about a nuclear war, a revolution, mass famines and a period of consolidation of power by the party. Dystopian novels explore the effects of operation and totalitarianism on the individual psyche as well as how the individual functions in repressive society. Winston's trouble retrieving and trusting his memories illustrates the way the party has corrupted his emotional life as well as his daily existence, asking the reader to question the natural of memory and individual consciousness. By suggesting that Winston is initially complacent because he can't remember whether or not life was better and he was happier before the Revolution, the book examines the importance of memory in creating a sense of self. In addition to manipulating their minds the party also controls the bodies of it's subjects. The party constantly watches for any sign of disloyalty to the point that as Winston observed even a tiny facial twitch could lead to an arrest. A person's own nervous system becomes his greatest enemy. The party forces its members to undergo the physical Jerks and then to work long grueling day at government agencies keeping people in general state of exhaustion. Anyone who does manage to defy the party is punished and re educated through systematic and brutal torture. After being subjected to weeks of this intense treatment, Winston himself comes to the conclusion that nothing is more powerful than physical pain- no emotional loyalty or moral conviction can overcome it. By conditioning the minds of their victim with physical torture the party is able to control reality convincing it subjects that $2 + 2 = 5$.

The party controls every source of information managing and rewriting the content of newspapers and history for its own ends. The party does not allow individuals to keep records of their past such as photographs, all documents as a result, memories become fuzzy and unreliable and citizens become perfectly willing to believe whatever the party tells them. By controlling the present the party is able to manipulate the past and in controlling the past the party can justify all of its actions in the present.

By means of telescreens across the city, the party is able to monitor its members almost all of the time. Additionally the party employs complicated mechanisms. (1984 was written in the era before computer to exert large-scale control in economic production and sources of information and fearsome machinery to inflict torture up on those it deems enemies. 1984 reveals that technology which is generally perceived as working toward moral good can also facilitate the most diabolical Evil.

Language as mind control:

One of Orwell's most important messages in 1984 is that language is of control importance to human thought because it structures and limits the ideas that individuals are capable of formulating and expressing. If control of language were centralized in a political agency Orwell proposes such an agency could possibly alter the various structure of language to make it impossible to even conceive of disobedient or rebellious thoughts because this would be no words with which to think them. This idea manifest itself in the language of New speak which the party has introduced to replace English. The party is constantly refining and perfecting New speak with the ultimate goal that no one will be capable of conceptualizing anything that might question the party's absolute power.

Interestingly many of Orwell's ideas about language as a controlling force have been modified by writers and critics seeking to deal with the legacy of colonialism. During colonial

time foreign powers took political and military control of distant regions and has a part of their occupation instituted their own language as the language of Government and business. Postcolonial writers often analyse or address the damage done to local populations by the loss of language populations by laws of language and the attendant loss of culture and historical connection.

Orwell designed the 1984 to sound the alarm in Western Nations unsure about how to approach in the rise of communism. Orwell was deeply disturbed by the widespread cruelties and oppressions he observed in communist countries and seems to have been particularly concerned by the role of technology in ensuring the oppressive governments to monitor and control the citizens. Orwell portrays the perfect totalitarianism society, the most extreme realization imaginable of a modern day government with absolute power. The title of the novel was meant to indicate to its readers in 1914 and that the story represented a possibility for the near future: If totalitarianism were not opposed the title suggested some variation the world described in the novel could become reality only 35 years. Orwell portrays a state in which the government monitor and control every aspect of human life to the extent that even having additional thought is against the law.

The party barrages its subjects with the stimuli designed to overwhelm the minds capacity for independent thought. The giant telescreen in every citizen room blasts a constant stream of propaganda designed to make the failures and shortcomings of the party appear to be triumphant successes. The telescreens also monitor the behaviour everywhere they go, citizens are continuously reminded specially by means of the Omni present signs "Big Brother is Watching You", that the other authorities are scrutinizing them. The party undermines the family structure by inducting children into organization called the "Junior Spies" which brainwashes and encourages them to spy on their parents and report any instance of the disloyalty to the party.

The party also focus individuals to suppress their sexual desires treating that as a merely a procreative duty whose end is the creation of new party member .The party then channels peoples pent up frustration, emotions and intense ferocious displays of hatred against the party's political enemies. Many of these enemies have been invented by the party expressively for this purpose.

2.5 Conclusion:

The novel 1984 as a dystopian novel has created a revolution in the literary world. Thus we can say that George Orwell has portrayed all kinds of features of dystopia. He has almost created the world or society of dystopia by exposing the bad conditions in the society of Oceania the political parties' intrigues for controlling the people. He has told even the thought of the people was in clutches of the party. Orwell has used many slogans which represent the party's over control, exploitation of people by party, suppression of the thoughts of people in Oceania. Thus Orwell has given the clear cut picture of dystopian society in the novel "1984" thoroughly. He has drawn a picture of the worst conditions whether it may be social, political, economical psychological or domestic. The families are sketched very badly because the party has made the families into particles. The party used to make the children to spy on their own parents not only this, Orwell has also shown the main role of scientific inventions, growth of technology in making the party's job easy for controlling over the people. Orwell has sketched the picture of the worst conditions whether it may be social political economical psychological or domestic the families are stressed very badly because the party has made the families in to particles. The party used to make the children to spy on this on parents not only this or when has also shown the main role of scientific inventions growth of Technology in making the parties job easy for controlling over the people.

Chapter-III

3.1 Overall Conclusion:

The Novel "1984" is the most acclaimed novel. It has got the most recognition in the whole world. George Orwell has portrayed the totalitarianism government and its exploitation over the society. Orwell not only explained this, but also the destruction of the society, family destruction, the loss of morality among the people, the people's changed lifestyle and etc. Orwell, thus has explained all the dystopian features in the novel "1984". For example: the Party's oppression of people mentally, physically, economically, politically. The people have no freedom at all. They are totally under the control of the party and Big Brother. Everywhere "BIG BROTHER WATCHING YOU" statement is written.

Orwell has also talked much about how the growth of the science and technology lead to the oppression of the people by the party through the telescreens and machines, which are used to control the people.

Orwell has also discussed here about the sexual desires in Winston and Julia. The love was also controlled by the government in the novel. They both are arrested for their love.

The setting of the novel is also very brilliant which represents the authority of government over the whole "Oceania". Orwell has portrayed all the characters excellently. And his use of the language is an excellent, the words are used very brilliantly. He satirized his contemporary society, the government and the politics of the world through his witty words. The title of the novel is also very unique. The novel was published in 1949 actually but it is titled as "**1984**" because he is showing the future of the world after three decades. So the title is showing the novel as set in the futuristic society.

Thus George Orwell has sketched the novel very beautifully through his characters. Thus Orwell has drawn the whole picture of post-World war society, countries and the whole world. He has

Orwell has used many different dystopian terms for portraying the bad conditions by the party. Those are "Thought Police", "Thought Crime", "Room 101", "Big Brother" and etc.

Thus we can say that Orwell has well shown/represented all the dystopian features in the novel so that he justified the novel "1984" as a dystopian novel.

Thus it is a dystopian novel.



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