



POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND ROMANTIC VISION AS DEPICTED BY GEORGE ORWELL : A BRIEF ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to show George Orwell as an outstanding writer whose political ideology and romantic notion deserve special mention and appreciation. It also shows how he has left behind for his generation something significant and remarkable. He was very intelligent and very simple, immediately explored social and political issues and dealt with them detachment and clarity.

Key words: *political, humanistic, human civilization, communism, Nazism,*

INTRODUCTION

George Orwell, occupies a specific place in the contemporary English literary field. The thought he left in his head has been found to be significant and noteworthy. Pritchett has gone so far as to call him the conscience of his generation rather than his contemporaries. He was well-versed in any subject and was well-received. The subjects he chooses and the way he approaches them are chosen by the casual reader. After all, he is an individualist. He was ready to go to any length to protect the independence of his individuality. He is said to have resigned himself to the poverty and asymmetry of Paris and London, for he had little to accept as compromises of ordinary employment in a takeover society. He insisted that he only spoke or wrote about things and situations in which he had personal knowledge. So he spoke with authority, not as a journalist.

He was very smart and very simple, and he dealt with social and political issues at once, and dealt with them with detachment and clarity. Studying him, knowing that there is a man here

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who has done all his thinking for himself; And he persuades the reader to do things. From a class of observers who felt the potential for revolution in society, he analyzed trends and situations with depression, and a sad statement of what he thought might be the last book of 1984. Even in his imagination, he was as close to reality as he saw it, no matter how unpleasant it was. It is a great privilege to study the works of Orwell, who became the conscience of his age. Orwell's literary career mainly covers the turbulent period of the 1930s and 1940s, Orwell affirms,

“... I don't think one can assess a writer's motives without knowing something of his early development” (P 25).

George Orwell was born on June 25, 1903 at Motihavi, Bengal. He was brought to England in 1907 and educated at St. Cyprion's, a private preparatory school. He came from the family of Blair and the boy is Kristenad Eric. Throughout his stay at St Ciprian, Orwell feels about the agony of Scottish snobbery, which made him disgusted with everything related to Scotland. His maiden name was Eric Blair, and some Scottish connection. So he renamed George Orwell in 1932. He was good in his studies and received scholarships to two public schools, Wellington and Eden. He chose Eton, who was very popular in Eton. For someone interested in independent thought, Eden provided a fertile soil. Shaw and Wells are proficient in reading Galsworthy and Webbs, who described himself as a socialist. When it came time for Orwell to think about university education, a teacher advised him to take a job abroad and see something in the world. As such, Orwell landed a job with the Indian Police Service and was drafted by Barnes. After five years as a policeman, he returned to England in 1927. His experiences in Burma are clearly described in his first novel, **The Burmese Days (1934)** and in articles such as **Shooting an Elephant and a Hanging. 1. Down and Out in Paris and London (1933), 2. Clergyman's Daughter (1935), 3. Keep the Aspidistra Flying (1936), 4.Homepage to Catalonia (1937), Air (1938), 6.Animal Farm (1945) and 7. Nineteen Eighty- Four.**

Then the fiction for "New English Weekly", he began to provide political writings and literary reviews for "Horizon", "Partisan Review", "Tribune", "The New Statesman", and in modern times, Orwell's appeal. Given the nature of his political commitment, it is fundamentally humanistic and ethical. He was fully aware of the dramas of his time and regularly played his part in enriching human civilization. Orwell had a brief but purposeful life. He had the gift of understanding the political implications of his time. He used his chisel and a carver-like prose. He loved the freedom to say what he thought and the power to express it as he wished. In his hands, the English prose rose to the height that Swift once achieved. Orwell went to Jura Island. Although he was sick, he focused on his best novel, Nineteen Eighty-Four.



In literary time of 1930's was identified as a political decade. It was the era of totalitarianism in Russia, Germany and Italy, the era of concentration camps, secret police and political trials. With the rise of communism, Nazism and fascism, democratic values have withered away. Repeatedly at different stages of his literary craft, Orwell described his age as a political age. He pointed to the writers and Levitan paraphrases of the futility of any attempt to distance themselves from politics. According to Orwell, pure aesthetic writing in the thirties and forties is a coherent:

“This is a political age, War, Fascism, concentration Camps, rubber truncheons, atomic bombs, etc are what we daily think about, and therefore, to a great extent what we write about, even when we do not name them openly. We cannot help this. When you are on a sinking ship, your thoughts will be about sinking ships” (CEJL 463)

Orwell proceeded on a simple conviction. He believed in dignity, justice and freedom. He was basically a preacher capable of shining familiar words with meaning. He raises a problem and discusses it and makes us feel that we are going to think of it that way. At ***Town and out in Paris and London***, you can see how the attendant's physical contamination and poverty with impoverishment affect the sensitivity of this scientific age. The Burmese days reveal the shock of the Westerner who has seen how the accepted white man's standards for the east wind of Suez are paid off.

The daughter of a clergyman examines what goes into religion in England. Keep the aspidistra flying. It clearly depicts the plight of the vital soul that must come with money in an established civilization or greed and fear. Road to Wigan Pier. An earnest plea for understanding that socialism is compatible with common dignity. Respect for Catalonia is the cry of a socialist who must follow good steps to achieve good results. This honor became a warning for war, and immediately after it came to the air, and then the animal farm appeared, which was one of those little pieces which occasionally devoted the rest of its life to a good writer for his craft. Through the myth of animals, with a tenderness and warmth that was so overlooked in his earlier efforts, Orwell points to the essential tragedy of all utopia.

It should be noted that dominant figures such as T.S.Eliot, W.B.Yeats and Virginia Wolf are not paying attention to the urgent issues of the time. Important events in Europe, whether intellectually or unconsciously, were overlooked and unnoticed. Their interest points in Russia were not revolutionaries like Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky and Lenin. Italy meant film to them - galleries, ruins, churches and museums but to them black shirt was not Germany, it was the center of films, nudity and psychological analysis, but Hitler's own land. In their



writing, they put more emphasis on design than content. Orwell's comment on the major post-war writers is:

Eliot's pessimism on implies a certain indifference to human misery, partly a lament over the decadence of western civilization – which finally leads him to Sweeney Agonists for instance to achieve the different feat of making modern life and to be worse than it is. With Strachey, it is merely a polite eighteenth century skepticism mixed up with the taste for debunking with Maugham, it is a kind of stoical resignation Lawrence at first stage does not seem be a pessimistic writer ... But what he is demanding is a movement away from mechanized civilization, which is not going to happen” (P 556).

His first novel was *The Burmese Days*, which reveals the ability to view his country and describes them with the detachment of a foreigner. The novel marks the creation of Orwell's basic approaches to the Burmese experience, which gave his writing a breath and feel. The novel compare the forerunner of the *Animal farm*.

Animal Farm, considered Orwell's greatest political satire, is a devastating link to the Russian resolution. In fact, writing this novel is an act of courage and integrity to Orwell at a time when everyone around him is glorifying Russia. The clouds of false propaganda and political spending failed to obscure his view, and one of the most cited quotes of the twentieth-century satirical literature was the decree, "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others". It was a spark of pure genius that prompted George Orwell to remain immortal in these terms, the cynical hypocrisy of leaders who exploit the idealism of flight attendants for selfish purposes.

The Animal Farm begins with the glowing hope of establishing a community free from hunger and whip, each animal acting to its potential and protecting the weak. Almost by accident, when humans are driven away and animals become the sole masters of the farm, they write seven new commands that guide the behavior of members of this brave new world. The seventh and most important commandment is “all animals are equal”. The Seventh Commandment is difficult to modify because it is the cornerstone of the House of Animals, and we can only look at Schuyler's check that provides a new explanation for the idea of

equality. He likens equality to inequality. The implication is that practice does not need to be in principle. In theory, all animals are equal, in practice pigs and their leader, Napoleon, stand in a different position. They do not have to follow the ruthlessly enforced discipline against the rest of the animal world. Orwell, therefore, has made a wonderful satire of the gap between industry and practice. The Lord Action said, "Power is corrupt and absolute power is utterly corrupted". This illuminating reading of human history is marked by the sad evolution of the animal farm.

The Burmese Day is a study of the human factor in the British Raj and, in a broader sense, authoritarian societies. Airwell presents the myth of imperialism primarily by attribution. The Englishman in Kyang Tada are people who have been weakened by their work in Burma. Although they represent different approaches to sustaining their Burmese work, they share in Orwell's general critique of the empire, its supporters, and the profit ear. Orwell does not appeal to the Burmese character as classic alternatives. By and large, they are portrayed as corrupt. As Geoffrey Meyers points out, "The central political principle in Burmese days came from Montesquieu, who wrote in *The Spirit of the Law* (1748),

Republic represses a nation to become citizens, it exposes its own freedom" (p.67). The truth of this principle is explained by the Burmese judge Yu Po Cain. The obvious fact is that Yu Po Cain is the foundation of a very real power in the colonial Kiang Tada, and that the natives and the rulers are controlled by "his ill-conceived machinations." His corrupt life is a severe criticism of both the English rule that allows his success and the English superiors who so badly misrepresent his character" (Rao 198). Ironically, the Europeans in Kiang Tada are so corrupt that they cannot judge human character, right or wrong. Yoo Bo Kain says his success will continue even after he dies.

In conclusion, it can be said that Orwell saw power politics as a great threat to mankind. If human imperfections are not eliminated, then "... the peculiar forces of repression will transform the character of a bourgeois dictatorial system into a socialist system..." (Bal 176) As shown in *Animal Farm*. In fact, the *Nineteen Eighty-Four* excellence portrays human suffering in the face of political power and the manipulation of history.

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