
The Perspective of Dystopian Society based on George Orwell's 1984

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Abstract:

There are novels and literary works that simulate people's dreams and aspirations about the importance of the emergence of the virtuous city and its characteristics and worlds. There is at the same time the literature of the corrupt city, which is literature presented through literary texts, especially in well-known novels by well-known writers, and it presents the worlds of corruption created by dictatorial, tyrannical governments, and created by the savage, unjust leaders of the world, ancient and modern.

George Orwell's novel 1984 deals harshly and clearly with an invading superpower ruled by a brutal totalitarian dictatorship. The aim of this is to show the flaws, crimes and deadly tragedies that result from totalitarian regimes, whether governmental or otherwise. Everything that has a connection to tyranny produces disasters, destruction, devastation and brutality. Reading novels of this type may spare the world such models that lead people towards the abyss.

The aim of the research paper is to evaluate Orwell's most well-known and significant book, 1984, which was published in 1949. to analyze the bleak future setting of the book. Winston Smith, a low-ranking official of Oceania's ruling Party, is the main character of the book. Take note of the novel's depiction of a totalitarian government that uses methods like ongoing monitoring, propaganda, historical revisionism, and the repression of individuality to exert ultimate control over the minds and behavior of its people. The goal is to restore the political dictatorship that gives the story its dystopian setting.

Keywords: Dystopia, totalitarian, Utopia, Thought Police, Propaganda, repression, individuality

Introduction

There is a close relationship between literature and society that is not hidden from anyone, as literature stems from the thinking of creative personalities who live in a society where the writer recreates events. (Ganjian and Jamshidian, 2014: 52) Social in the literary impact of readers. The concerns of the urban person are not limited to the real world, but the writers also create their preferred atmosphere through Utopia, i.e., the ideal city. Utopia also constitutes a ground for launching critical and social dialogue and discourse in the field of Arabic poetry and prose, and this matter was of interest to theorists in the field of social sciences and philosophy. Dystopia, which is located on the other side of Utopia, aims to look from a different angle at the relationship between man and the city, as well as the relationship between man and society. Therefore, it seems that studying contemporary novels from a dystopian point of view falls within the framework of the sociology of literature and follows similar goals to Utopia.

Dystopian literature is the opposite of utopian literature and is a fictional literature that talks about a corrupt or frightening society where chaos prevails, and absolute evil rules and its most prominent features are murder, destruction, oppression, poverty, and disease. This list is a group of the most important novels that belong to this type of literature. For many years, George Orwell's novel "1984" has been revived, returned by writers who talk about dictatorship and totalitarian regimes. For many years, this novel has remained alive and read for its literary beauty.

Research Questions and Methodology

This article attempts to read George Orwell's novel 1984 in light of the dystopian elements from a social perspective in order to answer basic questions, the most important of which are: What are the human and social factors that develop the wave of dystopia in society and how did they appear in George Orwell's novelistic and social structure? This research is based on the descriptive analytical approach through studying dystopian phenomena as they exist on the ground and were reflected in Orwell's novel, describing them accurately without exaggeration or understatement, and then mentioning the characteristics of these phenomena and their connection to other phenomena.

George Orwell's Biography

Before entering the topic of dystopia in George Orwell's novel, and given the chosen title, we find it necessary to get to know George Orwell first (he is Eric Arthur Blair (Blair et al.) and George Orwell (Orwell George (is his pseudonym)). A British journalist and novelist who lived between 1903 and 1950. He criticized the absence of social justice and totalitarian rule and his belief in democratic socialism. Orwell wrote in literary criticism, fictional poetry, and polemical journalism. He is most famous for his dystopian work, the novel "1984", which he wrote in 1949, and his metaphorical novel Animal Farm (1945), two dystopian novels. He was listed by The

Times as one of the fifty greatest British writers since 1945. Orwell's writings have influenced mainstream political culture, and the term "Orwellian" has come to refer to a social condition, idea, or idea that Orwell identified as a tool for destroying the well-being of free and open societies (Britannica Encyclopedia).

Orwell's novel "The Animal Farm" deals with the events that preceded and during the Stalin era before World War II. Orwell was a critic of Joseph Stalin and the political repression that took place in the country. This novel was considered one of the best 100 novels in English from 1923 to his time. According to the Times, 2005 1984, events take place in a world full of war, government censorship, and manipulation of people. Dystopia is a Greek word meaning "bad place." (Oxford Dictionary). A dystopian work usually reflects contemporary socio-political reality and infers worst-case scenarios and worst-case scenarios as warnings for social change or necessary caution. Dystopian novels also often reflect the fears of a prevailing contemporary culture (Guardian: 2015). Contemporary literature and films are increasingly understood to be inspired by the worst. For this reason, it is often difficult to distinguish between our perceptions of ourselves and current reality, entertainment, and reality.

Dystopian literature, Corrupt city literature, or Bitter Reality Literature is an imaginary society that is frightening or undesirable and is characterized by chaos, destruction, murder, oppression, poverty, and disease. It is the opposite of utopian literature. (i.e., the literature of the ideal city and Utopia in the sense of the ideal place that seeks happiness for its inhabitants. The elements of dystopia in political, social, economic, and environmental issues are diverse, and it presents a dark image of a society in which the individual loses his freedom, security, and even his feelings. We mention here that dystopian literature should not be confused with "apocalypse" literature, which deals with a specific disaster, such as natural or biological disasters or wars (Britannica Encyclopedia). Dystopia does not describe the end of the world but the end of humanity. On the other hand, there is a close relationship between the city and the novel, and the countryside and the novel, as the Egyptian novelist Bahaa Taher says: "When I write, I write about the city. I write about the village. The relationship between the place and the subject is determined only after the actual writing. We cannot write about the relationship between the place and the subject, neither the city nor the village." (Cairo, 2008: 81) Hence the use of the dystopia of the city in the novel. Dystopian literature is used to depict a part of human life and conditions in an area that the writer sees as fertile ground for his literature.

Literature Review

Orwell's profound dedication to socialism as the exclusive and appropriate foundation for the forthcoming society is often overlooked (White, 2008), showing how much of Orwell's work is informed by liberty, equality, fraternity, or the basic values of socialism.

George Orwell in 1984 warns us of the future possibilities of totalitarianism, and he remains skeptical of every version of the ideal society that isn't ultimately connected to ordinary life as we know it. Orwell was always suspicious of revolutionary millenarianism, but at the same time, he believed in the possibility of progress toward an ideal community of the future, and he thought that such a utopia could only be socialist in character. Before considering Orwell's own views, however, (White, 2008) looked at the possibility of "ethical socialism," its relationship to Marxism, and the authentic meaning of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Orwell drew inspiration from historical contexts, such as Nazi Germany and the Stalinist USSR, wherein the authorities vigilantly monitored their respective populations for any indications of dissidence (Diglin, 2014). The depiction of the dystopian society in "1984" serves as a testament to the grave repercussions stemming from unbridled governmental dominance and manipulation of information.

"While utopian literature portrays ideal worlds, dystopian literature depicts the flaws and failures of imaginative societies" (Shi, 2017). In many cases, these societies are associated with idealized visions of perfection, and the authors of dystopian literature have made the deliberate choice to expose the flaws and deficiencies within these supposedly utopian social systems. George Orwell, in his novel 1984, presents a dystopian society that stands in stark contrast to the idyllic ideals often depicted in literary works.

The primary objective of Orwell's 1984 is to bring to light the imperfections and shortcomings of a society that is governed by a repressive regime through the implementation of totalitarian control, constant surveillance, and the dissemination of propaganda. Orwell portrays a society where individual liberties are systematically eradicated, and independent thinking is repressed. This dystopian society portrayed in 1984 serves as a scathing critique of totalitarianism and a cautionary tale concerning the potential consequences of unbridled governmental authority.

This article presents the Brazilian context on 2020 in the middle of the most serious pandemic of the last 100 years, and intends to understand this context from dystopian point of view based on George Orwell novel 1984, a fiction story about a totalitarian and oppressive future published in 1949 (Chiariello, 2020).

(Chiariello, 2020) aims to comprehend this particular context depicted in the dystopian novel "1984" authored by George Orwell. This work of fiction delves into a future where totalitarianism reigns hate speech against opponents, ministries disagreeing with its institutional mission, and the Untruth said to the whole society. The accusation plays Two Minutes of Hate; Anti-Ministries and Untruth, taken from 1984, seek to expose such similarities (Chiariello, 2020) and oppression are prevalent, Eisikovits.N.(2022), in his research entitled Post-Dystopian Techno-realism of Ted Journal of Ethics and Emerging Technologies stated that Brave New World and George Orwell's 1984 became assigned readings in high schools and introduced

household terms for dystopia, authoritarianism, and ubiquitous surveillance.

Orwell's 1984 has emerged as one of the most influential novels in the dystopian genre, alongside Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, in its contribution to our comprehension and discourse surrounding dystopian societies. The impact of Orwell's 1984 on literature and popular culture has been enduring, serving as a point of reference for deliberations on dystopia, authoritarianism, and surveillance. Orwell's 1984 has undoubtedly left an impression on literature and popular culture, becoming an influential work that is widely studied and referenced in discussions about dystopian societies and the dangers of oppressive regimes.

The significance of Orwell's 1984 has only grown with time, as it tackles pertinent issues such as the manipulation of information, censorship, and the erosion of privacy in an era increasingly dominated by digital advancements. Orwell's 1984 remains relevant in contemporary society as it sheds light on the manipulation of information, censorship, and the erosion of privacy that continue to persist in modern times. The dystopian society portrayed in George Orwell's 1984 serves as a critique of totalitarianism and a cautionary tale about the dangers posed by unrestrained government authority.

From Utopia to Dystopia

The novelist and philosopher Thomas More (1478-1535) coined the term Utopia and used it as the title of his novel set on an imaginary island in an imaginary place, which he wrote in 1515. This word can be understood as "a place of ideal perfection, especially in laws, government, and social conditions" (Webster). Thomas More took the specifications of his city, which constitutes an ideal authority, from Plato's *Republic*, in which equality and morality prevail. Despite the fact that this city is located outside the city, its main subject is criticism of contemporary societies. The imagination used to depict these societies is not to distance itself from reality but rather to evaluate and rebuild reality in crisis, morally, economically, and politically. Thomas More painted "a picture of a Utopian society based on one of the unknown islands, whose people enjoy wide-ranging equality... as the best picture of a society that can be obtained" (Acuna et al., 2019) and "a complex community on an island, in which people share a common culture and way of life (16th Century Dreams: Thomas More). It presents "a picture of a new world that in reality represents the ideal world desired as much as it represents the evils of the real world excessively, as a warning and insight into what threatens humanity from dangers. As an advisor to King Henry VIII, he dreamed of a society in which corruption was declining, democracy prevailed, and an authority that ruled with wisdom, justice, and equality among citizens, unlike what was prevalent in his homeland, England, at the time. His work included the principles and ideas that established a moderate authority without escaping to an ideal world completely separate from reality. Thomas More's Utopia came to build a society on moderate moral and political foundations that provided a

decent life for all. "The goal of the ideal city or Utopia is the same, ancient and modern, which is the search for a world dominated by morality, love, and goodness (Al-Qarnashawi, 2016). The utopian novel comes as a literary genre that presents a social project that believes in change in order to build a better future for humanity that is far from a dark reality. Utopia in the modern era is based on the outcomes of the modern scientific revolution that developed the mechanical mind that began to appear at the beginning of the eighteenth century, but the roots of this literary genre extend back to the Greek era with Plato, the author of the ideal city, where he calls for the same values that contemporary utopias called for in their ideal cities that were linked to "the concept of political justice, in his view (Plato) the problem of philosophical truth cannot be solved without solving the problem of political justice, and there is no doubt that the idea of justice, especially in the field of politics, is the basic idea and demand of every society where political justice refers to the principles and forms of justice that are specific to the political sphere, including the distribution of resources, the establishment of principles, the conduct of trials, and the emergence of justice within political communities." (Sciencedirect.com), so the desire to change reality remains what every Utopia seeks, whether ancient or modern, and despite the antiquity of this literary genre and the emergence of many literary works that dealt with it, global societies still "suffer from sharp class contradictions after the decline of the middle classes in the West, and the majority in the world is still far from the happy life that people dream of (Abdul Malik, 2020). Therefore, another term that is opposed to it is dystopia, which is a controversial term. "As each researcher deals with this term based on his own interests, the main reason for the problem is that it is linked to many specializations such as history, anthropology, cultural anthropology, political theories, psychology, and philosophy, as each specialization entered the field of dystopia with its own concepts, which expanded its scope and complicated its definition. Its definition has taken many branches since the first definition given by Thomas More. Among the definitions given to dystopia is that it is "a fictional narrative that depicts an imaginary society organized within the framework of a totalitarian authority that cannot be escaped, described as the opposite of utopia, which shares with it the fact that they are both linked to science fiction, warning societies of the slippages that they may fall into ." (Wikipedia).

Dystopia came to propose an alternative society to contemporary societies that have known a defect in their development in the near future, which makes the threat posed by these dictatorships a tangible reality, and thus, intervention to besiege them becomes necessary. What dystopia is based on, unlike Utopia, is the dissolution into the totalitarian social organization that turns into an irrational dictatorial system, which made dystopian writers, especially contemporary ones, denounce the utilitarian moral values on which Western civilization is based. This rejection of dystopia has reached the point of reconsidering some principles of Western philosophy since the

beginning of modernity, such as social equality and technological and scientific development. In the utopian imagination, the integration of individuals into the social organization is good, and thus, this organization is equivalent to authority. However, in the dystopian imagination, this leads to unacceptable conformity" because the ruling system is tyrannical, abolishes individual freedoms, confiscates rights, and drowns societies in brutality, and in it, man is completely subject to what authority dictates to him. Dystopia is no longer just a literary genre but has become a reality that humanity has lived throughout history; as dreamers and revolutionaries demand a better society similar to the ideal city, revolutions arise, and wars ignite, some of which succeed and achieve results that rise to the description of the ideal city, and some of which do not succeed and turn into real, horrific dystopias depicting imaginary cities in which there is no place for goodness, where destruction, killing, and disease are widespread, in a world in which man is stripped of his humanity and turns into a killing machine without feelings.

George Orwell's 1984 Portrayal of Dystopia

A dystopian society is the antithesis of the ideal; it is a demeaning and terrible place. A totalitarian government governs Oceania, which is regarded as a dystopia in 1984. Winston Smith, the protagonist, is dissatisfied with his social standing and despises all the government stands for. But a revolt has never occurred before and is nearly impossible to put down. Those who have attempted are no longer considered members of society. Nobody is sure what to believe or what to believe in. In 1984, under rules and guidelines established by the inner Party, the inner Party manipulated reality through terror and manipulation.

Orwell's novel "1984" has created a space in the imagination of political literature that is opposite to "utopia ."Western thought has coined the name "Dystopia" for it, which can be translated as... the opposite of the ideal city: the imagination of the "corrupt city ."The novelist tried to predict what would happen after World War II in a world ruled by dictatorial regimes that believed "all of history was like a slab that must be cleaned to be re-engraved as required by the interests of the party" (Orwell, 2015). The novel depicts the city as a space in which human principles are absent and controlled by the dictatorial Big Brother, who made life in Oceania a terrifying nightmare. In his novel (1984), George Orwell anticipated the reality of modern societies and anticipated what the city of London would be like in 1984, which would transform from a mere structure that has a geometric shape into a tragic, cracked place where its inhabitants suffer from physical, spiritual and intellectual alienation. This space, with its geometric dimension, becomes a prison for ideas and dreams in an isolated, closed place immersed in strict surveillance of people and places. Control takes a new form in George Orwell's novel 1984, where it includes every inch of the castle's land ruled by Big Brother through the use of screens installed in all places that monitor the movements and actions of every citizen. The

citizen had to "live, by virtue of habit that has turned into instinct, assuming that every sound is heard and that every movement is monitored" (Orwell, 2014: p9). Not only this, but it has the ability to monitor their thoughts, so much so that the laws of that state have considered a criminal anyone who owns a pen or notebook. As for trying to write and express an opinion about Big Brother's authority, it is one of the biggest crimes "undertaken by a police patrol that spies on people through windows, but the raft did not terrorize people as the Thought Police terrorized them" (p. 9). It is a thought crime, as George Orwell called it, and its perpetrator is punished severely. The place in George Orwell's novel is linked to the censorship practiced by Greater Big Brother by starting by spreading his picture everywhere. It is "the picture of the huge face to stare at everycomer... and there was a prominent phrase below the picture that said: Greater Brother is watching you" (Orwell, 2014: p8). Dystopias focus on the power of surveillance over human relations, even in their most intimate details, even the rule of control over the restricted city in all its financial and human forms. People in George Orwell's dystopia are exposed to types of continuous surveillance that do not stop even for a moment. All the city's residents are monitored while awake and asleep, as all their movements are exposed to cameras installed in homes, streets, and workplaces. This tyrannical brother prevents freedoms, love relationships, and all human relations. No laughter, no art, no literature, and no sciences, as every work that citizens practice is allowed. The Party does not only monitor people's actions but also tries to impose control even on their thoughts, control their way of thinking, and reduce communication between them. It achieved control through a language that the Party used to impose its control over citizens in the 1984 society. A new language instead of the English language is used, which George Orwell called (no language). It is an alternative language whose new rules were established by specialists in composing dictionaries, including Syme, who was commissioned by the Party to prepare the eleventh edition of the (no language) dictionary. The role of this language becomes reversed after it is impoverished by many of its words because hundreds of them are dropped, so it becomes unable to express thought, express opposition, and criticize authority. This language creates duality in thinking, so the citizen becomes a believer in the idea and its opposite, deviates from his logic, and enters into complete contradiction with himself. This was confirmed by the strange slogans found everywhere consisting of three sentences: War is Peace / Freedom is Slavery / Ignorance is Strength" (Orwell, 2014: 10). With these specifications, George Orwell has established the foundations for his dystopian fictional society, which does not exist in the real geographical space. The novelist tries with his ingenuity to convince us that it will exist in the future. Time in dystopian literature is governed by paradox, as it is present, describing a corrupt reality heading toward the future. The future time is always more present in the forward-looking narrative consciousness because the dystopian novel is the son of time, and it is more attached to it wherever it revolves...

The dystopian novel is nothing but the product of a long period of novelism that resulted in anticipating what others do not see from a viewpoint resulting from identifying with time and linking it to the event." (Nagdi & Nagdi, 2020). When Winston Smith decided to write his memoirs, the biggest obstacle he faced was determining the date he began writing it on the first page because he was not certain that the year was 1984, the time might be close to that date, he was only certain that he was not more than thirty-nine, and he thought he had been born in 1944 or 1945. Yet it was impossible in these days to determine any date that was more than a year or two ago"(Orwell, 2014: p15). Time had lost its value to Winston and the rest of the castle inhabitants. He had even forgotten his own date of birth as a result of the terrible distortion of history in the castle of the Great Brother until he began to "think of this date of doubtful accuracy." (Orwell, 2014: pp13-14). The corruption had even extended to time, for the past, present, and future had become clearly intertwined so that the addition or subtraction of a year no longer meant anything to the characters of the novel.

George Orwell's book 1984 presents a captivating examination of a society in ruins. Taking place in a future ruled by a totalitarian government, Orwell adeptly depicts the intensified flaws of contemporary civilization by incorporating a range of dystopian elements. Winston Smith, the main character in 1984, finds himself living in the oppressive regime of Oceania, where his job involves distorting historical records. However, as he engages in covert acts of defiance and uncovers the existence of the Brotherhood, Winston becomes increasingly aware of the brutal truths that his society conceals.

The dystopian society that George Orwell depicted in 1984 is extremely important. Readers are forewarned by the book about the perils of totalitarianism and the possibility of governmental misuse of power. As a wake-up message, Orwell's story exhorts us to protect our freedom and individuality from repressive governments and to be watchful. It's true that George Orwell wrote 1984 at a period when surveillance and nuclear weapons were becoming more common. Orwell's chilling portrayal of a post-atomic dictatorship, where individuals are constantly monitored through telescreens, struck fear into readers. By highlighting the potential consequences of unchecked state control and invasive surveillance, Orwell's novel served as a stark reminder of the importance of safeguarding personal privacy and civil liberties. It resonated with readers by capturing the anxieties and concerns of the era and continues to be a cautionary tale in our own age of advancing technology and surveillance capabilities (123 Help me).

Elements of the dystopian society in George Orwell's 1984

- Surveillance and lack of privacy

Surveillance and the absence of privacy constitute fundamental components of the dystopian society portrayed in George Orwell's novel 1984. Within this society,

the inhabitants are continuously monitored in their day-to-day existence. Orwell's depiction of technology as a medium for control possesses particular pertinence in today's contemporary society. The television program Big Brother, which draws inspiration from the novel, exemplifies how Nineteen Eighty-Four accurately prophesied the future in which we currently reside.

In the novel, technology is employed as an instrument to instill fear and manipulate individuals. The ruling Party effortlessly dominates and indoctrinates the populace by installing telescreens in private domains and microphones throughout the town. This perpetual surveillance ensures that individuals remain unaware as to whether they are being observed or listened to (Cram).

It's interesting that today's society is willing to disclose personal information on social media platforms, which is equivalent to surrendering it to the government. The concept of thought police is also mirrored in our reality, as individuals monitor each other's thoughts and opinions online. Our opinions on social media are not taken into account by potential observers or monitors (Lowne, 2018). Orwell's portrayal of a dystopian society serves as a cautionary narrative concerning the potential ramifications of relinquishing privacy and freedom in the name of ensuring security.

It is important to think about the concepts covered in Nineteen Eighty-Four and how our own behavior may contribute to the establishment of a surveillance-based state in the context of the modern world. Understanding that our thoughts and views have significant consequences and exercising caution while disclosing personal information are essential. The concepts of surveillance and invasion of privacy are central to the dystopian society depicted in Nineteen Eighty-Four. Given that people actively share personal information on social media, Orwell's prophecies about technology and its potential for control are still applicable today. This work of literature serves as a reminder to examine our own actions critically and consider the possible repercussions of sacrificing privacy in the name of security (Lowne 2018).

Government manipulation and control

The dystopian society vividly portrayed in George Orwell's beloved classic 1984 is characterized by the government's complete control and skillful manipulation. Orwell's insight into the existing state of affairs is what makes this book an enduring classic. Technology plays a crucial role in both fiction and contemporary reality. In Nineteen Eighty-Four, the ruling Party skillfully manipulates and subjugates the public by inspiring panic through the marvels of technology. By closely monitoring every public action, microphones, and telescreens are able to successfully implant desired notions in people's minds. Ironically, we now willingly provide the government with our personal information by posting it on social media platforms. The concept of "Big Brother"—a regime of perpetual surveillance in which the thought police closely monitor telescreens to identify and apprehend people who commit crimes against the government—is reflected in this poignant analogy, which

is introduced in the novel. Similar to our happy ignorance of our vulnerable feelings on social media, the general public is blissfully ignorant of this continuous monitoring. The government's use of manipulation and control for monitoring is a clear reflection of Orwell's dystopian society. It serves as a sobering reminder of the gradual erosion of privacy and personal liberty, as well as the potential risks of unbridled political authority. As we navigate our complicated modern environment, it would be prudent for us to review Orwell's masterwork, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, in order to critically evaluate our own society and fervently strive toward a future that values human autonomy and the sanctity of privacy.

Totalitarian Government

Many of Orwell's most powerful insights relate to his anti-totalitarian stance. Orwell's totalitarian stance is embodied in the character of O'Brien in *1984*. O'Brien is a fictional character who presents as a powerful government official who uses torture and manipulation to impose authority over the thoughts and actions of the protagonist, Winston Smith. Significantly, O'Brien treats his desire for power as an end in itself. O'Brien represents power and authority for power's sake (and not for any greater purpose). O'Brien was a member of the Inner Party, and he disguised himself as a member of the Brotherhood (the revolutionary resistance) in order to deceive and trap members of the resistance.

Totalitarian regime and power struggle

George Orwell's novel *1984* presents a dystopian society where a totalitarian regime and a struggle for power serve as the primary catalysts for the formation of this bleak world. This literary classic, which was published in 1949, depicts a community that is subject to the harsh tyranny of a totalitarian government that uses cutting-edge technology to manipulate and control its population. Orwell's insightful views of life in the Soviet Union and war-torn Britain served as the basis for this dystopian novel. The implications of a Stalinist state ruling British society particularly intrigued his curious mind. Based on his belief that communism was the dominant form of dictatorship at the time, Orwell aimed to imagine what would happen if communism spread throughout English-speaking countries and became more than just a branch of the Russian Foreign Office. In the end, this intellectual experiment produced Oceania, a fictional nation ruled by Big Brother and his uncompromising Party (EduBirdie).

The main character of the book, Winston Smith, is entangled in the Ministry of Truth, where he is continuously watched over and suppressed by the Party. In addition to his endeavors to overthrow this oppressive regime, he concludes with despair that he is powerless to escape the Party's grip. Through Winston's compelling tale, Orwell deftly exposes profound problems such as oppression, corruption, and deprivation—all of which are at the core of a dystopian society (EduBirdie).

Orwell's exaggerated depiction of authoritarian regimes in *1984* has gained

more significance in the contemporary world. As technology advances and governments gain more control over the lives of its citizens, Orwell's nightmarish vision is becoming more and more real. The narrative serves as a warning, bringing to light the potentially vast power that a government may amass if it were allowed to go amok.

The Party's propaganda and manipulation tactics

The Party skillfully employs a range of propaganda and manipulation strategies to skillfully take over its subjects' minds in George Orwell's dystopian novel 1984. The core of this nightmare society is its unrelenting determination to dominate the masses and violently suppress any hint of individuality that dares to emerge.

True to Orwell's narrative, the ubiquitous telescreens and unobtrusive microphones become the omnipresent sentinels, ceaselessly monitoring and regulating the lives of the populace. By strategically embedding telescreens in the most private of domains and meticulously scattering them throughout the town, the Party cunningly ensures an unrelenting state of surveillance, instilling within its subjects an unwavering sense of trepidation and unquestioning servitude.

Furthermore, technology affords the Party the power to seamlessly mold the flow of information, as it meticulously curates the content that graces the tele screens, ingeniously rewriting history to suit its own self-serving narrative (Saage, 2000) .

The Party employs another technique known as cognitive governance. The government enlists cognitive guardians to oversee communication screens and identify individuals who possess rebellious thoughts against the Party. This perpetual surveillance instills a sense of being perpetually observed in citizens, effectively stifling any opposing viewpoints or actions. This dominion over thoughts strengthens the Party's authority and thwarts any potential uprising. We willingly divulge private information on social media sites, which is comparable to Orwell's concept of "Big Brother" in contemporary culture. By willingly disclosing personal information online, people unintentionally provide governments with a plethora of personal data about themselves. This voluntary behavior is a contemporary form of surveillance since it provides authorities with access to personal data that they can utilize to influence or control individuals. Orwell's 1984 might be interpreted as a cautionary tale about the perils of propaganda and societal manipulation. It acts as a warning that unbridled governmental authority can result in the loss of individual liberty and privacy. We must always be mindful of how our personal information is handled and ensure that it doesn't fall into the wrong hands as technology advances. In conclusion, Orwell presents a dismal 1984 society where the Party relies heavily on propaganda and manipulation to maintain its grasp on power. The Party represses any kind of opposition and subjugates its citizens by using technology, monitoring, and cognitive governance. The parallels between Orwell's dystopia and our own modern civilization

highlight how important it is to protect people's privacy and freedom from growing government control and manipulation (Saage, 2000).

Suppression of individuality and free will

The dystopian society in George Orwell's novel 1984 is characterized by the repression of individuality and free will. This authoritarian regime's ruling class requires total obedience from its subjects and maintains power through scientific and technological breakthroughs. Because of the division of society into different groups, a sense of "us against them" is ingrained, allowing the leaders to control and influence the people. The falsification of truth through historical revisionism and linguistic manipulation is one strategy used to accomplish this. Certain terms are eliminated or changed in Newspeak, which limits the right to free speech and leaves citizens confused. Orwell's belief that language has the capacity to ignite critical thinking or societal revolutions is reflected in his work. The suppression of individuality and free will is a fundamental component of this dystopian society, where conformity is enforced, and nonconformity is penalized. It acts as a warning about the grave risks to human rights posed by unbridled state power. The dystopian future portrayed by Orwell is still relevant today because it raises significant issues regarding personal liberty and the role of governments in our society.

Loss of individual liberty and self-determination

People's psyches are profoundly affected by George Orwell's 1984's gripping portrayal of a dystopian society, which results in the loss of personal liberties and autonomy. To gain control over every element of human existence, the ruling class, headed by the all-powerful Big Brother, employs rigorous monitoring and constant supervision. Since the people are well aware that everything they do is being intently watched, this ongoing observation breeds widespread anxiety. People are thereby compelled to follow only the laws and principles that the ruling Party upholds.

Among the many negative effects of living in such a dystopian society, the loss of personal autonomy is one of the most important. When the government unilaterally imposes restrictions on speech, thought, and behavior, there is no place for individualism or alternative viewpoints. Any suggestion of resistance or originality is met with brutal reprisal, often involving the ultimate cost of one's life. The protagonist, Winston Smith, is intimately exposed to this brutal reality via his valiant struggle to confront the repressive government and preserve his uniqueness. This dismal future also significantly reduces autonomy or self-determination. Individuals are powerless over their own lives and fates. The government uses surveillance technologies and telescreens to continuously monitor and control their behavior. Even intimate relationships are monitored and regulated, and love is forbidden unless directed toward Big Brother.

The consequences for residents of this dystopian society go beyond the loss of individual freedom and autonomy. Because of the fear and anxiety brought on by

the constant surveillance, people are afraid to express their true thoughts or emotions. Self-censorship and the repression of personality result from this.

Furthermore, the challenges that people in this society experience are made worse by the lack of resources. Because of the poor living conditions, lack of food, and continuous fighting, the atmosphere is one of terror and deprivation. People's constant fight to survive in these harsh conditions further restricts their ability to exercise personal freedom or autonomy. (MDC.edu/Libraryguides) George Orwell's 1984 depiction of a dystopian society differs from Aldous Huxley's Brave New World, which also depicts a future world run by a centralized government. Both books deal with the idea of losing one's identity and independence, but they do so in different ways. Orwell's writing focuses on the poverty and shortages that accompany tyranny, whereas Huxley's portrays a society driven by material luxury and pleasure-seeking. In conclusion, the dystopian society depicted in George Orwell's 1984 has a significant impact on people, resulting in the loss of personal freedom and autonomy. An atmosphere of dread, oppression, and constrained individuality is brought about by ongoing monitoring, manipulation, and resource scarcity. It acts as a warning against the perils of dictatorship (Edubirdie).

Conclusion:

Contemporary Western literature, in general, and the contemporary novel, in particular, is influenced by social variables. The writer draws his novelistic material from the prevailing human and social events and takes them as the groundwork for writing his novel. The city plays a fundamental role in this field, as it was used in the framework of Utopia or the ideal city in Western literature in the past. As for dystopia, i.e., the corrupt city that does not aim for the happiness of its people, it began to dominate the contemporary Western novel.

If the slogan of Utopia is: The future is better by drawing a picture of a beautiful world in the near or distant future, then the slogan of dystopia is: The future is worse, starting from a bad present that will lead to a corrupt future, which is what the Orwell's novel dedicated. The author worked hard to draw the world using imagination to portray dystopian space-time to become a corrupt anticipation of the future within the framework of cities that suffer from corruption of power in all its forms, political, religious, moral, and economic, seeking to stereotype and distort people in light of the duality of evil and chaos, which will lead to the end of civilizations due to a corrupt, totalitarian political system that rules the world. It is, according to Orwell, controlled by an extremist religious organization that has become no less dangerous than the political systems. Whatever the source of this evil, the outcome is the same within the framework of dystopian literature that presents a bleak picture of this future world, but in return, it defends the right of humans to a decent life in a better world. It is a warning to humanity that lives in a crisis reality that has led to the creation of extremist positions that will bring calamities upon it if

it does not return to logic and moderation.

George Orwell's novel 1984 paints a vivid picture of a dystopian society marked by oppression, corruption, and deprivation. Raising awareness of the potential power a government could have over its populace was Orwell's main goal when writing this book. Nineteen Eighty-Four's influence endures and goes well beyond its 1949 debut. George Orwell's writings attracted more attention and discussion in the years preceding 1984. Whether Orwell had precisely predicted, underestimated, or partially anticipated the reality of a dystopian society was a question among many. The book was both a cautionary story and a prescient analysis of what happens when dictatorship is left unchecked. One indication of Orwell's influence is the rise of dystopian novels with a 1984 theme. Orwell's book has had a significant impact that goes far beyond the realm of literature; phrases like "Big Brother" and "thought crime" are now used in everyday speech and in popular culture. These phrases have come to conjure images of authoritarianism and the surveillance state in dystopian fiction.

When comparing Orwell's picture of a dystopian society with the modern world, it becomes evident that his warnings were not unwarranted. The deception and control he portrayed are evident in our everyday lives and can be seen in platforms such as The Circle, which alter people's views to fit in. Furthermore, the erosion of privacy caused by continuous surveillance reflects the recurrent themes of Nineteen Eighty-Four. Ultimately, in the twenty-first century, Orwell's book is still relevant and should be read and taught. It serves as a warning on the perils of political dictatorship and dystopian society. Even if we might not have the power to stop the growth of totalitarianism, it is crucial to be aware and question authority.

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