
**GEORGE ORWELL'S POLITICAL EVOLUTION: A STUDY OF
BURMESE DAYS, ANIMAL FARM AND NINETEEN EIGHTY FOUR.**

Dr. Gurpreet Kaur*

INTRODUCTION

In the present work, an attempt has been made to study George Orwell's Evolving vision in his three major novels –**Burmese Days**, **Animal farm** and **Nineteen Eighty –Four**. As compared to his contemporaries, George Orwell is remarkably different. As an assertive writer, Orwell showed no blind adherence to any political camp and documented the crude realities of social and political states of the age, very clearly.

As a novelist, Orwell is a thinker who views and analyses social forces from his own point of view and propagates powerfully his own concepts and notions about them. A scholar at Eton, he had immense and varied experiences of life including acute hardship and poverty. The textual analysis of Orwell's three major novels, undertaken in the present work has brought out his evolving vision and his major concerns, as a twentieth century novelist.

The opening chapter an introduction to the life and works of George Orwell. The chapter records the view points of critics regarding different facets of the novelist's creative art and his creations. Chapter II is devoted to a detailed discussion of **Burmese Days**.

The novel is rooted in Orwell's personal experiences. Therefore, its content is auto- biographical. The novel presents the story of a man's suffering and destruction as a result of his involvement with Burma and with his fellow Englishmen who rule it. **Burmese Days** is a sterling example of George Orwell's double- mindedness, that can be traced back to his cultural hybridity. As a result, he is torn between the conflicting pulls of imperialism and humanism. Being a member of the ruler class, he could not go against the pulls of loyalty and on the other hand being a member of middle class, he could not conceal his sympathies for the poor and the ruled. The novel was projected of the theme of horrible despotic tyranny of colonial imperialism. The hostility, the atmosphere of doubt and suspicion were due to the double standards prevalent in the Burmese society.

*Asst. Prof. In English, Maharishi Vedvyas Engg. College, Jagadhri

Orwell has a vision of a society which does not dehumanize man but it elevates him. He wants to evolve a society in which man has freedom to think, freedom to act. And for the creation of such an ideal society he turns to imperialism in his first novel. But finally he feels disappointed with this social set-up.

In chapter III, a close study of **Animal Farm** has been taken up.

After experimenting with imperialism, in the end he realizes that socialism is the only possible alternative to exploitation, injustice and tyranny. Orwell's last two novels, **Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four** are a bitter criticism of the crimes and follies that are committed in the name of socialism. The novel is concerned with the transformation is effectively presented in the novel. **Animal Farm**, foreshadows Orwell's preoccupation with the concept of totalitarianism which he fully developed in his last novel Nineteen Eighty Four.

Chapter IV is devoted to a detailed discussion of **Nineteen Eighty – Four**

Nineteen Eighty – Four is Orwell's satirical novel about future. It is a warning to the world, a very clear presentation of the terror that could unleash the future if all the totalitarian ideas were put into practice. In the novel, Orwell exposes the evils of the totalitarian government which aims at complete suppression of the human individuality and it bring about a regimentation of human life.

After experimenting with different social and political systems. Orwell has come to realize that none of them was relevant and successful but he kept on trying, till the end.

The V and the final chapter sums up the discussion and presents a tentative conclusion.

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