

The Intersection of Politics and Personal Life in George Orwell's '1984'

¹Basim Saadoon Muttair & ²Rana Mukhlif Swain

¹ & ² General Directorate of Education in Thi-Qar, Iraq.

Corresponding author's email: Basimsaadoon1978@gmail.com

Abstract

The present research paper purports to be an in-depth analysis of the novel "1984" by George Orwell, wherein the themes of totalitarianism, surveillance, and individual freedom are explored. This research does much work unravelling the Big Brother regime's psychological effects on Winston Smith, an individual in the novel whose complex emotions Orwell uses to criticize the mechanisms of control and manipulation typical of all totalitarian regimes. The main topics of mistrust of thought, the depiction of how the news is misrepresented, and the disintegration of relationships are involved in explaining Orwell's deep insights into how people are controlled and ways of resisting it. With this aim in mind, the paper also makes a needed thread between the dystopian world of Oceania and today's digital surveillance and privacy issues, enhancing the novel's ongoing significance in the modern digital era. The illustrated process of thematic analysis helps prove the role that "1984" plays as a warning against the ever-increasing power of unchecked rule. It highlights the paramount position of preserving individual freedoms in the cultural and technological development era.

Keywords:

George Orwell, "1984", dystopian literature, totalitarian control, surveillance, privacy, individual freedoms, psychological impact, digital age, power dynamics, societal critique.

تقاطع السياسة والحياة الشخصية في رواية "1984" لجورج أورويل

باسم سعدون مطير - رنا مخلف سوين

خلاصة

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية إلى أن تكون تحليلاً متعمقاً لرواية "1984" للكاتب جورج أورويل، حيث يتم استكشاف موضوعات الشمولية والمراقبة والحرية الفردية. يقوم هذا البحث بالكثير من العمل لكشف الآثار النفسية لنظام الأخ الأكبر على ونستون سميث. ، وهو فرد في الرواية يستخدم أورويل عواطفه المعقدة لانتقاد آليات السيطرة والتلاعب النموذجية لجميع الأنظمة الشمولية. المواضيع الرئيسية هي عدم الثقة في الفكر، وتصوير كيفية تحريف الأخبار، وتفكك العلاقات. تشرح رؤى أورويل العميقة حول كيفية التحكم في الناس وطرق مقاومتها، ومع وضع هذا الهدف في الاعتبار، تصنع الورقة أيضاً خيطاً مخططاً بين عالم أوقيانوسيا البائس وقضايا المراقبة الرقمية والخصوصية اليوم، مما يعزز أهمية الرواية المستمرة في العصر الحديث. العصر الرقمي تساعد العملية الموضحة للتحليل الموضوعي على إثبات الدور الذي يلعبه "1984" كتحذير ضد القوة المتزايدة باستمرار للقاعدة غير الخاضعة للمراقبة. ويسلط الضوء على المكانة الأسمى للحفاظ على الحريات الفردية في عصر التطور الثقافي والتكنولوجي. الكلمات المفتاحية: جورج أورويل، "1984"، الأدب البائس، السيطرة الشمولية، المراقبة، الخصوصية، الحريات الفردية، التأثير النفسي، العصر الرقمي، ديناميات السلطة، النقد المجتمعي.

Introduction

In the roster of English literature, '1984' by George Orwell becomes an enduring example of the tremendous and far-reaching results of political theories on self-hood. Disclosed through a story at the heart of 20th-century upheaval-

after the devastating impacts of World War were felt and the primordial future was clinging between hope and uncertainty, Orwell undertakes the journey into the realm of dystopia, thus revealing the tragic connection of the personal and political. Winston Smith, the main character of the society with the highest control by the state, becomes a prisoner of his thoughts and not a free individual (Marks, 2015). This paper aims to explore the hidden politics in the novel and uncover Orwell's grave clarity about the state, where the state activity is carried out under the umbrella of to-be-seen eyes, as well as people's freedom.

Although '1984' is rich in its historical background, it does not stay in the past. Instead, it produces echoes in our current age, where digital surveillance and political influence have become omnipresent. This paper strives to reveal the complicated reciprocity between the repressive political environment of Oceania, which is the subject matter, and the personal lives of its characters, which at the same time mirror the challenges of real life that the world has to deal with, like issues of freedom, privacy, and resistance. The political-personal intersection in the novel "1984" by George Orwell is not only a background to the story; the author exploits it as his instrument of critique of the possibility of an autocratic political regime encroaching into the people's lives.

Using a carefully executed analysis of the novel's characters, settings, and plot, this paper will examine how Orwell skilfully uses political ideology as a means of tying an individual's life into the fabric of surrounding life, creating an anxiety-inducing vision of the future where the two realms are interdependent. This work will contend that '1984' should be perceived as a warning, encouraging readers to look closely at how great political systems affect one's freedom and perceive the stories that those in power wish to impose on them.

While the story conveys the concept of dystopia, it also acts as a mirror in which the constant struggle taking place regarding individual versus collective, private versus public, and personal versus political aspects is reflected. In doing so, it will underscore the novel's enduring significance as a work of literature that challenges readers to reflect on the delicate balance between personal liberty and political authority.

Background

George Orwell's "1984," published in 1949, emerges as a seminal work in the corpus of 20th-century literature, casting a foreboding shadow over the concept of dystopia. The novel's inception is deeply rooted in the tumultuous era in which Orwell lived, an epoch marred by totalitarian regimes, burgeoning Cold War tensions, and the erosion of individual liberties under oppressive governments. "1984" is not merely a product of its time but a prophetic vision transcending its historical moment to speak to the universal fear of a future where freedom is subjugated by omnipresent state control (Aldridge, 1978).

Orwell, born Eric Arthur Blair, was no stranger to the mechanisms of political power and propaganda. His experiences during the Spanish Civil War and his observations of Stalinist Russia and Nazi Germany informed his growing apprehensions about the potential for totalitarianism to take root in society. These experiences became the impetus for "1984," where Orwell meticulously crafted a narrative that explored the devastating implications of surveillance, censorship, and the manipulation of truth on the human psyche and society (Marks, 2015).

The backdrop of "1984" is the fictional super state of Oceania, a dystopian society characterized by perpetual war, pervasive government surveillance, and public manipulation. At the core of Oceania's political system is Ingsoc (English Socialism), an ideology that promotes the absolute power of the Party, led by the enigmatic figure of Big Brother. The novel's protagonist, Winston Smith, navigates this oppressive world, attempting to find a semblance of truth and freedom in a society that punishes individual thought and dissent.

Theoretical Frameworks on Totalitarianism and Surveillance

In the endeavour to dissect the complex tapestry of George Orwell's "1984," a seminal work that delves into the dystopian realms of totalitarianism and surveillance, it becomes imperative to anchor our analysis within the robust theoretical frameworks provided by leading scholars. The examination of totalitarianism and surveillance within "1984" necessitates a foundational understanding of these concepts, as theorized by Hannah Arendt, Michel Foucault, and Gilles Deleuze. Their insights provide a crucial lens through which the novel's depiction of an omnipresent state apparatus and the erosion of individual freedoms can be critically evaluated (Marks, 2015).

Hannah Arendt's exploration of totalitarianism, particularly in her seminal work "The Origins of Totalitarianism," lays a pivotal groundwork for understanding the mechanisms of absolute political domination depicted in "1984." Arendt delineates totalitarianism as an ideology that seeks to dominate every aspect of an individual's life, a theme resonant in Orwell's Oceania. Her analysis of the suppression of the human condition under totalitarian regimes, where individuals become mere extensions of the state, mirrors the experiences of Winston Smith, the protagonist in "1984." Arendt's insights into the obliteration of private life and the use of terror to maintain power are vividly encapsulated in the narrative of "1984," where the state's surveillance mechanisms and thought control epitomize the ultimate form of totalitarian governance (Cole, 2007).

Building on the discourse of power and surveillance, Michel Foucault's concept of panopticism, as elaborated in "Discipline and Punish," offers a critical framework for analysing the pervasive surveillance state in "1984." Foucault introduces the idea of the Panopticon, a design for prisons where inmates are constantly visible to a central watchtower, yet cannot see the observer. This architectural metaphor extends to illustrate how surveillance becomes a mechanism of social control, where the possibility of being watched ensures

compliance. In "1984," the omnipresent eyes of Big Brother and the telescreens in every home serve as Orwell's rendition of the Panopticon, illustrating a society under constant surveillance. Foucault's analysis helps to underscore the psychological impact of surveillance in "1984," where the fear of observation and punishment perpetuates the party's dominance and suppresses dissent(Searles).

Gilles Deleuze further expands on the discourse of surveillance in his postscript "Postscript on the Societies of Control," where he distinguishes between disciplinary societies as described by Foucault and the new forms of control that transcend physical boundaries. Deleuze posits that societies have moved beyond the Panopticon to more fluid systems of control, where individuals are tracked through information, codes, and data. While Deleuze's work postdates "1984," his concept of control societies can be retroactively applied to Orwell's narrative, offering a prescient view of how surveillance transcends physical spaces to infiltrate the personal domains of individuals. The constant monitoring of thoughts and the manipulation of information in "1984" echo Deleuze's notion of an invisible control that governs the actions and perceptions of individuals(Martinez, 2011).

The integration of Arendt's, Foucault's, and Deleuze's theoretical perspectives enriches the analysis of "1984," providing a multi-faceted understanding of the novel's exploration of totalitarianism and surveillance. In Orwell's dystopian view of a state which have full control over all aspects of life, there will be no question of individual rights since they will not exist, just as it is in totalitarian regimes as described by Arendt. A close association lies between the book's dissemination of surveillance systems and the concepts of Foucault and Deleuze which reveal that power is not just physical coercion but the total check and surveillance over the behaviours and thought of the individuals (Adams et al., 2015).

Historical Context of "1984" and Orwell's Political Commentary

George Orwell's "1984", a major piece of literature of the 20th century, is rich in political tension and the passion for ideology during that time. One can grasp the fullness of the work when he or she goes into a pinpoint of historical context and the political ideologies that play a significant role in Orwell's life and become affecting shades over his life path. Orwell's experiences and observations while living in the periods when World War II was in full swing, in Stalinist Russia, and in the Fascist countries substantially impacted his understanding of the features of totalitarianism. On the background of the analysis of the book for "1984" political commentary and prophetic insight, one can understand the message of the author.

The imperial consciousness of Orwell was highly affected by the civil war of Spain where he witnessed physically the atrocities intensified by the ideals, which was the need for his truth and political outlook. In "1984," Orwell uses the disillusionment of the characters, particularly Winston, with the actualities of political extremism to shout out the theme of the book. The way the novel

describes Oceania, a tropical heaven-like land where history is twisted and truth is fluid, is an imitation of the propaganda planted by the Party and the revisionist histories often created by Orwell in the essays.

Then the WW II the most mentioned historical background of the “1984” is undoubtedly the Cold War era that Orwell witnessed. The novel setting in the period of global war involving three super states is known as one of the most important reasons for the book masterpiece by Orwell. The fact that a permanent conflict is maintained in 1984 serves the same purpose as in totalitarian regimes of the 20th century where the external threats were often greatly exaggerated or sometimes even falsified to justify a strict rule of the state and dissent silence. Orwell’s competence in terms of the aspects of war, and the way political leaders exploit it to increase their power is evident through the portrayal of Oceania’s perpetual war against Eurasia and East Asia (Boggs, 1977).

Orwell’s focus on Stalinist Russia is a clear influence on “1984”. There is an obvious similarity between the Big Brother government in the novel, which has eyes all over the citizens lives, and Joseph Stalin personally. The party’s bullying the individualism and the use of purges and secret police draw parallels to Stalin’s regime, in which Orwell was living. The character of Winston Smith, whose personal rebellion against the Party ultimately proven futile, embodies the plight of the individual under such regimes, where personal autonomy is crushed by the state’s might (Beard, 2004).

The influence of Fascist regimes is also evident in “1984,” particularly in the depiction of the Party’s control over culture and the individual’s identity. The Two Minutes Hate, a daily ritual that incites hatred against the state’s enemies, mirrors the mass rallies of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, designed to foster a sense of unity and loyalty to the regime. Orwell’s examination of the psychological effects of these rituals, where individuals lose themselves in a collective frenzy of hatred, serves as a critique of the ways in which totalitarian states manipulate emotions to maintain power (Baykal, 2013).

Orwell’s contributions to political discourse extend beyond “1984.” His essays and other works, such as “Animal Farm” and “Homage to Catalonia,” provide a rich tapestry of commentary on the dangers of totalitarianism, the corruption of ideals, and the importance of defending democratic principles. Orwell’s advocacy for clarity in language, as expressed in “Politics and the English Language,” reflects his belief in the power of words to either obscure or illuminate truth, a theme central to “1984” where language itself becomes a tool of oppression through Newspeak (Fowler et al., 2018).

The historical context of “1984” and Orwell’s broader political commentary offer a lens through which the novel’s themes of surveillance, control, and resistance can be understood. Besides, Orwell’s novel is not only a fantasy but the warning which is based on a principal objective to talk about political situation he has seen. Via “1984”, Orwell becomes an alert to the chance for governments to misuse technologies as well as ideologies to manage

individual freedom and control the truth, however, a warning that looks so lively nowadays.

Literary Analysis of "1984"

Narrative Structure

No.	Narrative Element	Example from Novel	Analysis
1	Opening Line	"It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen."	Sets an unsettling tone, introducing an altered reality where even time is manipulated, immediately immersing the reader into the novel's dystopian setting.
2	Introduction of Telescreens	Description of the telescreen in Winston's apartment.	Introduces the pervasive surveillance, highlighting the lack of privacy and constant control exerted over citizens, serving as a key tool of the Party's oppressive regime.
3	Winston's Diary Entry	Winston starts a diary as an act of rebellion against the Party.	Symbolizes personal rebellion and the human desire for freedom and expression, despite the risks of punishment, underscoring the theme of resistance.
4	Two Minutes Hate	The daily ritual that incites hatred towards enemies of the state.	Demonstrates the manipulation of emotions and collective psychology by the

			Party, fostering a culture of fear and hatred to maintain control over the populace.
5	Winston and Julia's Relationship	Their secret meetings and affair.	Highlights the human need for connection, intimacy, and personal rebellion against state-imposed norms, emphasizing the resistance found in personal relationships.
6	The Golden Country	Winston's dream of a place free from Party control.	Represents hope, uncorrupted natural beauty, and a stark contrast to the bleakness and oppression of Oceania, symbolizing what has been lost under the Party's regime.
7	The Book by Emmanuel Goldstein	Winston reads the book, which explains the Party's control mechanisms.	Serves as a direct exposition of Orwell's critique of totalitarian regimes, elucidating the mechanisms of control and the philosophical underpinnings of the Party's power.
8	Betrayal of Julia and Winston	Their capture by the Thought Police.	Marks the narrative turning point, showing the inescapability

			of the Party's surveillance and control, and the futility of individual rebellion.
9	Room 101	Winston's torture and ultimate betrayal of Julia.	The climax of the novel, representing the ultimate breakdown of rebellion and individual will under extreme torture, illustrating the Party's total control over the human psyche.
10	Winston's Re-education	His time in the Ministry of Love and interactions with O'Brien.	Depicts the horrifying process of breaking down and reshaping an individual's identity and beliefs to align with Party doctrines, emphasizing the theme of control and manipulation.
11	Winston's Release	He is released back into society after his re-education.	Highlights the Party's ability to not just destroy, but also recreate individuals in its own image, illustrating the depth of its power to control and redefine reality.

12	Final Scene at the Chestnut Tree Café	Winston's acceptance of Big Brother.	Depicts the complete transformation and submission of the individual to the Party's ideology, showcasing the novel's ultimate message about the power of totalitarian regimes.
----	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

Character Development

No.	Character	Development Aspect	Example from Novel	Analysis
1	Winston Smith	Initial Rebellion	Winston's act of starting a diary.	Showcases Winston's initial defiance against the Party, marking the beginning of his personal rebellion.
2	Julia	Introduction	Julia passes Winston a note saying "I love you."	Introduces Julia as a character who, despite appearing loyal to the Party, harbors rebellious feelings.
3	O'Brien	Perceived Ally	O'Brien engages Winston in a seemingly subversive conversation.	Initially presents O'Brien as a potential ally, deepening the complexity of character alignments

				within the Party.
4	Winston Smith	Growing Despair	Winston's realization of the inevitable capture by the Thought Police.	Highlights Winston's awareness of his precarious position, underscoring the oppressive power of the Party.
5	Julia	Relationship Development	The secret relationship between Winston and Julia develops.	Demonstrates Julia's influence on Winston, deepening their individual and collective defiance against the Party.
6	Mr. Charrington	Betrayal	Mr. Charrington is revealed as a member of the Thought Police.	Reflects the pervasive nature of betrayal and the impossibility of trust within Oceania.
7	Winston Smith	Torture and Breakdown	Winston's torture in the Ministry of Love.	Marks a critical moment in Winston's character arc, showcasing the extent of his psychological breakdown.
8	O'Brien	True Nature Revealed	O'Brien tortures Winston,	Unmasks O'Brien's true role as an

			revealing his true allegiance to the Party.	enforcer of the Party's orthodoxy, complicating the theme of trust and betrayal.
9	Julia	Post-Torture Change	Winston and Julia's meeting after their release.	Reveals the changes in Julia, indicating the profound impact of torture on her spirit and their relationship.
10	Winston Smith	Submission	Winston's eventual acceptance of Big Brother.	Culminates Winston's development from a rebel to a subdued citizen, illustrating the total control the Party has over individuals.
11	Parsons	Indoctrination	Parsons is proud of being turned in by his own child.	Highlights the extent of Party indoctrination on family dynamics and personal values.
12	Syme	Disappearance	Syme vanishes after expressing too much intellectual curiosity.	Serves as a warning about the dangers of intellectualism and non-conformity within the Party, emphasizing

				the theme of erasure.
--	--	--	--	-----------------------

Thematic Exploration

No.	Theme	Example from Novel	Analysis
1	Surveillance	The omnipresent telescreens in every citizen's apartment.	Demonstrates the extent of government oversight and the invasion of personal privacy, symbolizing the loss of individual freedom.
2	Manipulation of Truth	The Ministry of Truth's alteration of historical records.	Highlights how control over information allows the Party to manipulate reality, shaping the collective memory and perceptions of truth.
3	Totalitarianism	The Party's slogan: "Big Brother is watching you."	Embodies the essence of totalitarian control, emphasizing the government's intrusion into every aspect of life.
4	Psychological Manipulation	The concept of doublethink.	Illustrates the Party's ability to force citizens to accept two contradictory beliefs simultaneously, showcasing the extreme

			manipulation of thought and reality.
5	Rebellion and Individuality	Winston's secret affair with Julia.	Acts as a form of personal rebellion against the Party's repression, emphasizing the human desire for freedom and individuality.
6	The Dangers of Ideology	The children's Spies organization and the Youth League.	Reflects on the dangers of indoctrination from a young age, showing how ideology can corrupt innocence and loyalty.
7	Language and Thought Control	The development of Newspeak.	Explores the idea that language shapes thought, and by controlling language, the Party can limit the capacity for rebellious thoughts.
8	The Illusion of Utopia	The false reports of prosperity and success in the media.	Critiques the concept of a utopian society, revealing how dystopian realities are masked by propaganda.
9	Power and Corruption	O'Brien's betrayal and manipulation of Winston.	Exposes the corruption of power within the Party hierarchy and the exploitation of individual vulnerabilities.

10	Resistance and Futility	Winston's eventual capture and re-education.	Explores the theme of resistance in the face of overwhelming odds, highlighting the futility of rebellion against a total control regime.
11	Identity and Self	Winston's struggle to maintain his personal identity.	Examines the effects of oppressive regimes on individual identity and the human spirit's resilience and eventual submission.
12	Love and Loyalty	The ultimate betrayal between Winston and Julia.	Questions the strength of love and loyalty when subjected to the extremities of fear and torture, underlining the Party's ability to destroy human connections.

Surveillance and Privacy in "1984"

In 1984, by George Orwell, the main idea is that within Oceania society, the huge societal agency of Big Brother and the present-day covert easternization of the telescreen are huge instances of people losing their privacy. Furthermore, this portrays not only a critical examination of the totalitarian regime of Orwell but also a nose-dive into the modern challenge of the digital age and privacy violations in the digital age. The book showcases how surveillance is not only a tangible entity but also has the power to influence one's mindset, making it clear how the dilemma of being watched is tremendously rampant in today's digital monitoring (Searles).

"1984" is one of the most accurate representations of unrelenting surveillance through telescreens that are capable of transmitting and receiving

information instantly, so nobody is able to get their private life exempted from the public eye. The example of political terror through the 'Thought Police' is a close parallel to the technical means of today's digital tools by which internet activity, electronic communications, and even physical movements get scanned and tracked with the utmost accuracy. Through the idea of Big Brother, who acts like the every-move sensor, the following truth comes to be very close to the fact that now governments and corporations keep an eye on the citizens through data collection, facial recognition, and various CCTV cameras (Blitz, 2003).

Oceania, like the rest of the world in 1948, was a completely different society than today, with the major feeling that privacy was Martian. The conception of an inner life becomes an act of rebellion. Winston is wrong, and he realizes that it is intolerable to observe intrusion; he is driven to look for sanctuaries without the party's eyes. By depicting his attempt to stay alone, which is remarkable due to secretly keeping a trivial diary, he points out the universal truth about the human need for privacy and self-freedom, two essential factors that people need in modern societies, where privacy and personal freedom rights get intertwined with security needs in many situations.

The novel gives insight into the concept of Thought Police, who state thinking in an evil way and inflict thought crimes by punishment. This is the terrible truth about surveillance passing into their own minds and of the citizens. The psychological nature of this frame-up is quite on par with the growing world where online activities and communications can lead to predicting preference, behavior and sometimes even the thoughts of dissenters. The employment of digital means to both spread propaganda and manipulate public opinion actualizes Orwell's worries about playing with information and the creation of reality through surveillance (Kizilgüneşler, 2018).

Which brings to light an element of "1984" - a way of using surveillance for power where intrusive surveillance and control of information allows the Party to dominate in position. This fact, which is extremely significant, should be considered in the digital age when getting data by the government and corporations leads to questions about the distribution of power, permission, and the possible intention of their abuse (Hier & Greenberg, 2010). The novel compels readers to think about the significant consequences of such observation and the necessity of having a safeguard as a protection against tyranny.

Psychology of Totalitarian Control

No.	Aspect of Control	Example from Novel	Commentary
1	Surveillance	Telescreens in Winston's apartment.	Demonstrates constant surveillance's impact on

			creating paranoia and a sense of never being alone, leading to self-censorship.
2	Historical Revisionism	The Ministry of Truth's alteration of past records.	Shows how controlling the past manipulates citizens' understanding of reality, disorienting and controlling their perceptions.
3	Language Control as	Introduction of Newspeak.	Illustrates the manipulation of language to limit the capacity for rebellious thoughts, directly impacting cognitive freedom.
4	Doublethink	Holding two contradictory beliefs.	Highlights the mental strain and cognitive dissonance imposed by the Party, forcing individuals to accept two opposing truths.
5	Cult of Personality	The omnipresence of Big Brother.	Creates a god-like figure to instill loyalty and fear, manipulating emotional responses and allegiance.
6	Rituals as Control	The Two Minutes Hate.	Uses collective rituals to direct citizens' emotions and hatred,

			unifying them under Party control while distracting them from true issues.
7	Sexual Repression	Ban on sexual relations for pleasure.	Manipulates natural human impulses to create frustration and redirect energies towards Party loyalty.
8	Thoughtcrime	Winston's fear of committing thoughtcrime.	Shows the extreme internalization of Party control, where even private thoughts are regulated, leading to intense psychological distress.
9	Informants	Parsons' children reporting him.	Destroys trust within families, demonstrating the Party's reach into the most personal human relationships and the paranoia it creates.
10	Reality Control	Winston's job of falsifying records.	Directly involves citizens in their own manipulation, making them complicit in the Party's lies and deepening their sense of powerlessness.
11	Torture and Reeducation	Winston's torture in Room 101.	Represents the ultimate invasion

			of the mind and breaking of the spirit, demonstrating the lengths to which totalitarian regimes will go to maintain control.
12	Betrayal and Love	The betrayal of Julia.	Underlines the destruction of genuine human connections, showcasing the Party's complete dominance over individual will and the erosion of fundamental human values.

A comparative analysis of "1984" with other dystopian literature

George Orwell is renowned for his novel "1984" which remains as a towering monument in the dystopian literature, mirroring a grim depiction of totalitarian regime that has reverberated through the critical analysis and political debates in many countries. To truly understand its deep meaning and its lead role in the development of dystopia genre, a comparison approach between "Brave New World" and "We" by Aldous Huxley and Yevgeny Zamyatin need to be taken under consideration. The role of these movies is essential because each of them explores in their own unique way the aftermath of a society without any rulers or limits to technology on human spirit. Thus, providing an assortment of perspectives on futuristic society (Dror, 2014).

With Orwell's 1984, we are invited into an unlawful state or dystopian world that clamps down on leisure through monitoring, fear and the rewriting of facts The omnipresent eyes of Big Brother and the Thought Police's relentless pursuit of thoughtcrime underscore a society where individual freedom is obliterated in favor of state control. Central to Orwell's narrative is Winston Smith, whose eventual defeat and capitulation to the Party's ideology underscore the crushing power of totalitarian regimes to subjugate individual will and reshape reality(Axelsson, 2023).

Contrasting sharply with Orwell's vision is Huxley's "Brave New World," which envisions a dystopia of a different ilk. Here, control is maintained not through suppression and surveillance but through the sedative of pleasure,

consumerism, and genetic engineering. Society is stratified into castes, with each individual conditioned to be content with their station. Huxley's world is one where dissent is not crushed but made irrelevant by a populace distracted by pleasure and conditioned to avoid pain at all costs. The character of John the Savage stands as a testament to the human spirit's incompatibility with such a world, highlighting the inherent conflict between individuality and a society that values conformity and comfort above all (Showers, 2010).

"We" by Yevgeny Zamyatin, often considered the progenitor of the modern dystopian genre, presents a future society bound by the logic of total mathematical precision. The state, known simply as the One State, is a glass city where privacy is non-existent, and citizens, known by numbers instead of names, live their lives according to a precise schedule dictated by the state. The narrative, through the eyes of D-503, explores the awakening of individual desire and imagination against the backdrop of a society that seeks to eliminate those very qualities. "We" prefigures many of the themes explored in both "1984" and "Brave New World," serving as a critical examination of the quest for utopian stability at the expense of human freedom and individuality (Warman, 2023).

The thematic intersection of these works lies in their exploration of control and freedom, yet each approaches the dilemma from markedly different angles. While "1984" emphasizes the brutality of coercion and the eradication of privacy, "Brave New World" presents a society that relinquishes freedom willingly for comfort and stability. "We" straddles these visions, depicting a world where the elimination of freedom is seen as a logical progression towards a perfectly ordered society. These narratives collectively underscore the multifarious ways in which societies can devolve into dystopias, whether through the first of oppression, the allure of hedonism, or the cold logic of uniformity (Calás & Smircich, 2006).

Orwell's "1984" remains particularly prescient in its depiction of surveillance and the manipulation of truth, aspects that resonate deeply in the age of digital information and widespread data collection. Huxley's concerns about the pacification of society through pleasure and consumerism similarly echo in today's world, where social and entertainment media increasingly dictate the rhythms of daily life. Zamyatin's vision serves as a cautionary tale of the dangers inherent in the pursuit of a perfectly ordered society, where the elimination of imperfection necessitates the eradication of freedom and creativity (Bakič, 2013).

Conclusion

Dystopian genre by George Orwell's "1984", its theme, and the comparative analysis with "Brave New World" (Aldous Huxley), "We," correspondingly Yevgeny Zamyatin, provide a deep insight related to the genre through the depiction of the relationship between social control and individual freedom. Orwell demonstrates in a very realistic way a totalitarian regime built on the idea of infringing on the privacy of the masses through elaborate schemes

of surveillance, the falsification of historical events, and, ultimately, the control of truth. The portrayal outlines the dangers of authoritarianism and the appropriateness of the human spirit. This exploration reveals that the novel holds excellent relevance in the contemporary world, where society faces the challenges of privacy, surveillance and misinformation, which are some of the topics that Orwell dealt with in his book.

However, juxtaposing "1984 " with other dystopias implies their shared ability to reflect the period fears associated with technological advancement, political ideology, and the plight of human liberty. Through his dystopian vision, each story definitively notes the importance of maintaining the individual identity and autonomy community under the surveillance of power structures surveillance of power structures. These literary investigations' narrations mirror our contemporary societies, demanding an active reassessment of our ideals and ideas that support us as a society. In a nutshell, the enduring significance of "1984" and other dystopian books lies in their power to jerk the reader to the facts, wake up from sleepy complacency and thus make them conscientious people. However, there is a more important thing - Orwell's masterpiece is not only relevant but also indispensable for the way of understanding.

Reference

- Adams, S., Blokker, P., Doyle, N. J., Krummel, J. W., & Smith, J. C. (2015). Social imaginaries in debate. *Social Imaginaries*, 1(1), 15-52.
- Aldridge, A. B. (1978). *Scientising Society: The Dystopian Novel And The Scientific World View*: University of Michigan.
- Axelsson, H. H. (2023). Facing the Friction of a Totalitarian Government: A critical reading of Orwell's 1984 applying the Pedagogy of Discomfort to themes related to government control. In.
- Bakić, P. (2013). Depiction of Media in British Dystopian Fiction.
- Baykal, E. (2013). *Political and psychological aspects of submission in George Orwells Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,
- Beard, R. (2004). The Art of Self-Construction: Günter Grass's Use of Camus and Orwell in Headbirths or The Germans Are Dying Out. *Comparative Critical Studies*, 1(3), 323-336.
- Bennett, C. J. (2011). In defense of privacy: The concept and the regime. *Surveillance & Society*, 8(4), 485-496.
- Blitz, M. J. (2003). Video surveillance and the constitution of public space: Fitting the fourth amendment to a world that tracks image and identity. *Tex. L. Rev.*, 82, 1349.
- Boggs, C. (1977). Revolutionary process, political strategy, and the dilemma of power. *Theory and Society*, 4(3), 359-393.

- Calás, M. B., & Smircich, L. (2006). 1.8 From the ‘woman’s point of view’ ten years later: Towards a feminist organization studies. *The Sage handbook of organization studies*, 284-347.
- Cole, A. M. (2007). *The cult of true victimhood: From the war on welfare to the war on terror*: Stanford University Press.
- Dror, S. (2014). *The ecology of dystopia: an ecocritical analysis of young adult dystopian texts*. University of British Columbia,
- Fowler, R., Hodge, B., Kress, G., & Trew, T. (2018). *Language and control*: Routledge.
- Hansell, F. (2012). Hemingway, Orwell, and the Truth of the “Good Fight”: Foreign Combatants’ Accounts of the Spanish Civil War. *Senior Capstone Projects*.
- Hier, S. P., & Greenberg, J. (2010). *Surveillance: Power, problems, and politics*: UBC Press.
- Kizilgüneşler, I. (2018). Newspeak and new media: contemporary Orwell in interactive environments.
- Marks, P. (2015). *George Orwell the essayist: literature, politics and the periodical culture*: Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Martinez, D. E. (2011). Beyond disciplinary enclosures: Management control in the society of control. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, 22(2), 200-211.
- Searles, A. (2022). *Beneath Big Brothers Eyes. The Surveillance State in Dystopian Literature and Contemporary Culture*.
- Showers, Z. E. (2010). *Thou art unreal, my ideal: Nostalgia as ideology in the novels of Evelyn Waugh, Aldous Huxley, and George Orwell*: The University of Alabama.
- Warman, R. I. (2023). *Visions of the Great Turning: Utopianism and Conscious Evolution in New Age Science Fiction*. California Institute of Integral Studies,