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Book Review: 1984 – George Orwell

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“War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is strength.”

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

George Orwell is a visionary author of *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, as well as the eyewitness, non-fiction masterpieces *Down and Out in Paris in London*, *The Road to Wigan Pier*, and *Homage to Catalonia*. In 1903, George Orwell was born in India to a wealthy 'lower-upper-middle-class' family. Orwell's father had served in the British Empire, and his first employment was as a police officer in Burma. In "Shooting an Elephant," Orwell stated that his stint in the police force had shown him the "dirty business of Empire at close quarters," and that the experience had turned him into a lifelong opponent of imperialism. He was world-renowned as a journalist and author by the time he died in 1950: To explain his witnesses' war (struck in Spain) and poverty (hiking in London, washing dishes in Paris, or visiting Wigan's pits and the poor); his politics and culture. For commentary, he went against power and said indescribable ("If freedom means something, it means the right to tell people what you don't want to hear"). And for his fiction, includes two of the most popular novels ever written, *Animal Farm* and *1984*.

A LOOK INTO DYSTOPIAN FICTION

Dystopia is the exact opposite of utopia. The human situation is very bad because of need, tyranny, or fear. Human misery in the form of poverty, oppression, illness, congestion, environmental degradation, or conflict is characteristic of a dystopian civilization. An example of a real dystopia today is the situation in Syria. The dystopian genre envisions planets or civilizations whose lives are extremely difficult due to deprivation, oppression, or fear, and human society is filth, oppression, illness, overpopulation, environmental degradation, or conflict. It is defined by human suffering such as. Many of the elements of the same story can be found in the world of dystopian fiction, such as novels, movies, comics / graphic novels, and video games. Societies marked by great social and economic class differences, widespread poverty, environmental destruction, anarchy, and loss of individuality are common characteristics in dystopian fiction. Authors of dystopian fiction depict societal control as exercised by a variety of powerful entities, including:

- Corporate
- Religious
- Philosophical
- Technological
- Bureaucratic

Totalitarianism is defined as absolute social control over a particular population by means such as mind control and surveillance and is also common in dystopian fiction. It appears in many famous dystopian works such as George Orwell's 1984. A more popular and striking example of dystopia is the DC Universe city of Gotham, which is constantly plagued by mobs and villains such as The Joker and Riddler. The famous cartoon and anime series "Naruto" and "Attack on Titan" are also examples of a dystopian-led world as imagined by ninjas, demons, or giant human-eating giants.

THE PLOT

Winston Smith lives in London, however now no longer the London we're acquainted with. Instead of being part of England, London in 1984 is part of Oceania, one of the 3 important governments within the novel's globe. Oceania is dominated by an effective and enigmatic aristocracy. The government, coined "Big Brother," employs cameras and listening gadgets to always display all of its residents. There is likewise a covert police unit tasked with reporting each rebellious thought and trendy disobedience to the right authorities. Winston is primarily a standard gear for machines. He works for the Ministry of Truth, but he is just an employee. His work is boring because he has to manipulate documents to spread the history of the government version. Winston has some problems with the government. First, he doesn't believe in all the false information he faces. Some of the information he reads and hears is inconsistent with his memory. For example, the government claims a war with Eurasia, while Winston recalls a war with East Asia. Winston also has a vision. He doesn't want to live under such a repressive regime. He makes a small rebellion. He started keeping his diary and is looking for supporters. This is a dangerous job as Big Brother is always watching.

Despite his longing for his coup, Winston believes he will eventually be arrested by the Thought Police, a secret police that hunts down and criticizes members of society who dare to criticize government leaders. To find members of the opposition, the Thought Police also make false underground resistances. After that, Winston meets Julia at work. Winston conveys his real feelings to Julia, despite the danger of revealing himself to a completely fake rebel. It turned out that Julia was also a rebel. Julia is part of the Junior Anti-Sex League and the two begin an illegal relationship in their country. Both Winston and Julia want a future free of violence and persecution. Another rebel, O'Brien, is a friend of Winston and Julia. He invites her to her own home. Unfortunately, O'Brien turned out to be an undercover investigator of the Thought Police. He should be aware of Winston's rebellion trend for the last seven years. O'Brien is a secret room to run their incidents with the help of Mr. CHARRINGTON with Guy Winston and Juliet. Winston is isolated from Julia and Winston is suffering from Winston. Winston, when O'Brien climbs a rat cage on his head, he made global torture until he was

transferred to room 101. Winston, fear of rats, instead afflicts Julia instead. O'Brien ends the pain for Winston. In fact, he reintroduces him to society.

SETTING OF THE NOVEL

All novel events will take place in a fictional version of London at an unspecified time in the future. In the novel, London acts as the capital of the state of Air Strip One, which is part of the country of Oceania. Oceania, one of the three world powers, consists of the Americas, and the Atlantic Islands, including the British Isles, Australasia, and southern Africa. East Asia, including China, Japan, Manchuria, Mongolia, parts of Tibet, and Eurasia, including Europe from Portugal to the Bering Strait and northern Asia, are two other world powers. You might guess from the title that it was a 1984 work, but I'm not sure. Winston has no idea how many years the Ingsoc party dominated and rewrote history, but he estimates it was in 1984. London's population is divided into three major social groups. With access to servants and luxury, the inner party is enviably comfortable. Winston is a member of an outer party that lives in harsh and devastating situations without autonomy for personal space or property.

The lowest socioeconomic categories of proletarians live in poorly maintained slums, and the party is less willing to dominate but offers no help or opportunity. The city is monopolized by four giant structures that reflect the party's four ministries. The titles of these institutions are deliberately misleading and in fact represent the exact opposite of the functioning of each office. The Ministry of Love is responsible for the rule of law and punishment, the Ministry of Peace is responsible for the war, the Ministry of Empire is responsible for the distribution, and the Ministry of Truth is responsible for publicity. Like the church of the sacred collection, some of the ruins of Georgeior Wear Real World London are referenced, but only the past collapsed ruins and relics were forgotten. The technology in 1984 is essentially intact, and there was a central century novel. Trucks, weapons, jets, and oceans seem to be all exact replicas of their real-world colleagues. The forced view of InGSOC is also provided by a history of fictional technology. The advantage is a huge kaleidoscope device that produces a story without the need for individual human writers. Memory holes are slots where you can place paper and other documents and destroy them immediately. The material has been destroyed not only to

remove the inflammation information but also to dispose of the old copy replaced by a new variant of propaganda.

REVIEWER'S TWO CENTS

'We are the dead,' he said.

'We are the dead' echoed Julia dutifully

'You are the dead,' said an iron voice behind them."

When I read that line, my heart stopped, my blood ran cold, and I started smiling uncontrollably. We knew that Winston and Julia would be caught at some point, but when that moment actually came- Jesus Christ. The room above the shop was a safe space. They wouldn't get caught there, right? It was their sanctuary away from Big Brother. But that moment made me realize there is no sanctuary from Big Brother.

My favourite part of the book is when the writer states that the human society will always have the same hierarchy - an upper class which is usually the oppressor, the lower class which is exploited due to their innocent and dumb thinking (proles), and the middle class which wants to stand up for its rights but can't as they are very scared and at one point become irrational like the protagonist of the novel 'Winston'. People will always have a tendency to dominate and exploit resources, there will always be a war for power and if one person wins there will be another to defeat him. This was my learning from the novel and it has given me a different perspective on life.

"Not merely the validity of experience, but the very existence of external reality was tacitly denied by their philosophy. The heresy of heresies was common sense."

I think the writer George Orwell has done a great job and warned us about totalitarianism in a very interesting way.

"We are the dead. Our only true life is in the future. We shall take part in it as handfuls of dust and splinters of bone. But how far away that future may be, there is no knowing. It might be a thousand years. At present nothing is possible except to extend the area of sanity little by little. We cannot act

collectively. We can only spread our knowledge outwards from individual to individual, generation after generation."