



Utopia Turns into Dystopia: Orwell's Critic of Stalinist Marxist Innovativeness in *Animal Farm*

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine modernity in Marxism as an allegory of the animals' revolution in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The major concern of this paper is to explore the modernity and its impact of utopian Marxist conception of state considering essential characteristics of political movements and the possible relationship existed between them. One is immediately puzzled by the fact that modernist literature, art, and political theory seem to have little or nothing to do with Marxism, and are, in fact, reactionary to Marxism. Modernity in Marxism is change in the life of the people belonging to lower class or proletariats. The research tool used for research is Marxism and modernity, with reference to Robert Bocoock, Abram L. Harris, and Henri Lefebvre. The research methodology used for analysis is textual analysis. The major finding is the concept of Utopia where there is everybody happy and prosperous; that is the main idea of this concept from Marxism. This notion of modernism comes into existence from different political movements in global context. The historically changing process is the base for the modernity in the society that shows the abuse of power practised by Stalin in Russia in the name of Marxism.

Keywords: Marxism, modernism, proletariats, revolution, socialism, Soviet-union

Introduction

Modernity has come to do lots of things to Marxism on its multiple nuances. Modernity has impact on Marxism that causes it to be big dustbin of history. *Animal Farm* is an allegorical novel by George Orwell, published in 1945. The story of the novel is animal fable that satirizes the events leading up to the Russian Revolution of



1917 and the early years of the Soviet Union. Orwell writes this allegory to deliver his political message and critique of abuse of power. The narrative begins on Manor Farm, where the animals rebel against their owner, Mr. Jones. Pigs; particularly Snowball and Napoleon led the rebellion to establish their own government based on the idea that all animals are equal, creating a set of commandments known as Animalism. Gradually, the leader pigs, who had initially fought against human oppression, become corrupted by power and adopt human vices. The novel explores themes of political corruption, betrayal, and the dangers of unchecked authority. The novel in this way serves as a powerful critique on the nature of political systems and achievements of revolution. It is worth considering the essential characteristics of various political movements and the possible relationship which existed between them, in fact that modernist literature, art, and political theory seem, at first inspection, to have little or nothing to do with Marxism. Modernity in Marxism is change in the life of the people belong to lower class or proletariats. Critics like Peter Stansky (1998) finds Orwell serious thinker over Russian communism, life of people and their life style and the conflict due to improper distribution of means of production. Preface to the Ukrainian edition of *Animal Farm*, Orwell (1947) describes that “I became pro-Socialist more out of disgust with the way the poorer section of the industrial workers were oppressed and neglected than out of any theoretical admiration for a planned society.” In a similar way this concept of Marxism is theoretical in many senses. People in western country face the same thing that it is the hypothetical in practical life. This study uses Marxist views of society as Utopia as theoretical tool by which there is everybody happy and prosperous. Communism however is same in many extents but the main idea of this concept is from Marxism. This notion of Modernism comes into existence from different practices in the tradition in European society. The historically changing process is the base for the modernity in the society. People in the society, like to be happy but it would become vague when there is the interference of economy in the society that determines the position of the people.

Literature Review

The allegorical masterpiece, George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*, stands as a timeless exploration of power dynamics, political corruption, and the fragility of societal structures. There has been numerous of scholarly work, criticism and analysis for this novel. However, the review limits in seeking within the instinct of utopia turning into dystopia. The novel carries the theme of the oppression regardless the rebellion and its utmost achievement shows the repetition of history. *Animal Farm* has remarkable narrative style, characterization and also the Orwell has unique purpose of writing this animal allegory. In *New York Times*, historian Arthur

M. Schlesinger Jr. (1946) writes it as “a simple story perhaps, but a story of deadly simplicity ... superbly controlled and brilliantly sustained satire” (p. 124). The satire lies in the bottom of political system that may corrupt the whole social structure for long course of human society.

Moreover scholars read the novel for its political insights. Indicating the rule of the pigs, Oleg Minich’s (2005) cartoon adaptation of *Animal Farm*, Olena Nikolayenko insisted contemporary crises in and for democracy. Other twenty-first-century scholars similarly return to *Animal Farm* to think through enduring political issues. Dwan (2012) seriously, in an ELH (*English Literary History*) article, carefully noted Orwell’s action of equality as a means of analytical then practices under western democracy. Further, scholars such as Kirschner (2004) have tried to reclaim the text as not only a political but also a literary work, “to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole” (p. 759). Erik (2018) views the text as:

Some lauded Orwell’s skillful deployment of the barnyard fable, while others—and particularly those on the political left—excoriated the novel for its historical inaccuracy, disillusion, and failure of political imagination. For many of these same reasons, *Animal Farm* remained a contentious text throughout the Cold War. Critics associated with the British New Left were forced to reckon with the power of the Orwell mystique and to defend socialism against a seeming indictment from a disillusioned former traveller (p. 17).

Moreover many critics agree upon the concept that the novel *Animal Farm* is disillusioned political document the above lines judges the same dream of Stalin defending the socialism against other form of capitalism. Orwell also dreams the same situation in his novel.

Orwell’s beliefs about politics were affected by his own experiences as a representative of British Empire in different countries and culture. He witnessed the Spanish Civil War and which led him to review his ideology regarding socialists, communists, and fascists as repressive and self-serving. Orwell patriotically supported England during World War II, but remained skeptical of governments and their willingness to forsake ideals in favour of power. With each book or essay, Orwell solidified his role as the outsider willing to question any group’s ideology. Orwell spoke his mind with *Animal Farm*, in which he criticized the Soviet Union despite its role as a World War II ally of Great Britain. At first, no one would publish the novel, but when *Animal Farm* finally appeared in 1945 it was a success. It was later adapted both as an animated film and as a play. In explaining how Orwell (1945) came to write *Animal Farm* he says he once saw a little boy whipping a horse:

“It struck me that if only such animals became aware of their strength we should have no power over them, and that men exploit animals in much the same way as the rich exploit the worker, powerful use the powerless, ruler rules ruled. So I tried to blend this event artistically to the Russian model used by Stalin in the name of Marxism” (p. 52).

In this way the critics, in many ways, try to justify the novel as a recorded document of Stalin’s failure in Russia. The characters in the novel justified the communism as utopia in the beginning and later on it seems to be dystopia naturally. It is because of human behaviour and by which Orwell tries to present the failure of the system. In a way, this research attempts to show the lack of the ruling system or the ambition of ruler in communism such as how they use the power deliberately and at the same time the people became sentimental fool on the name of nationality, race, class, etc. The story of the weak communism is told in the novel by using several characters from the animal kingdom. Animals are presented to mock the communist thinking is whatsoever. Meyers’ (2009) view regarding communism is marvelous. He says, “Orwell’s critique of Soviet Communism is a beast-fable, a satiric form in which animals are used to represent human vice and folly” (p. 25). A Fairy Story, can also be read on the simple level of plot and character. It is an entertaining, witty tale of a farm whose oppressed animals, capable of speech and reason, overcome a cruel master and set up a revolutionary government. They are betrayed by the evil power-hungry pigs, especially by their leader, Napoleon, and forced to return to their former servitude. Only the leadership has changed. On another, more serious level, of course, it is a political allegory, a symbolic tale where all the events and characters represent events and characters in Russian history. Meyers (2009) says “since 1917.... Orwell’s deeper purpose is to teach a political lesson” (p. 25). By observing the various forms of political systems around the world Orwell sees some prominent characters of use and abuse of power and tries his best to teach the communist rulers the lesson that the power always creates the ambition and thus it ruins the ruler as well as the economy and the culture of the nation.

Methods and Procedures

This research paper aims to use the primary sources as a matter of analysis. In fact the text *Animal Farm* by George Orwell itself shows the clear way of the destruction of utopia because of the formation of new rule of communism in Stalinist Russia. The theoretical tool of this research is Modernism based on the conception of Modernity from the Marxism. Further, it sees the modernity as the vehicle of transferring the culture and the notion of political power in contemporary Europe.

This issue of modernity literature focuses on how modernist texts spread from their publication to the common reader or people with its great impact of culture and narrative suggesting the implication. Friedman (2010) has described:

The ‘New Modernist Studies’ as characterised by a shift away from understanding modernism ‘primarily in formalist terms as a loose affiliation of movements around certain aesthetic rebellions, styles, and philosophical principles’ towards an understanding of the ‘specific conditions of modernity. Modernism, as she argues, is opened up a domain of creative expressivity within it’s dynamics of rapid change” (p. 471).

The literature of modernity has come to narratives in its own way. It is not only in narratives but also in Marxism it plays the vital role, as all rebellion has by this or that way some concepts locates basic weakness of society is analysed in *Animal Farm*. The major methodology of this qualitative research is to use the secondary sources to analyse the text, such as use of library, journals, online-journals, etc. to find the theories and review of literature.

Results and Discussion

Animal Farm by George Orwell is a masterpiece literature that explores different themes and among them one of is utopia that turns into a dystopia. In this novel there are many characters, and basically Orwell choose a group of farm animals who rebel against their master Mr. Jones a farmer as an allegory for the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the subsequent rise of Stalinism in the United Soviet Union. The novel shows how the utopian ideals of the animals on *Animal Farm* ultimately lead to a dystopian society.

The story begins with the animals of Manor Farm in England, led by the pigs, overthrowing their domineering inhuman owner, Mr. Jones. Their primary vision, as enunciated in the seven commandments, is the equality, and freedom for all animals. The utopian idea is that they manage everything inside the farm. They divide the work as per the capacity in the beginning. Seven commandments shows the class less society inside the farm but the pigs clearly state the class of different animals like hen, cow, goat, cat, dog, horse, etc. But this is the power that influences all life style and character of a person such as in the novel, the pigs, led by Napoleon and Snowball, take control, it becomes clear that the lust for power begins to corrupt their ideals. Initially, they make some improvements to the farm, but as they consolidate their power, they also start to break the very commandments they established. The pigs use manipulation and propaganda to maintain control. They gradually change the commandments to justify their actions and to make it

seem as though they are still following the original principles. This manipulation of language and information is a hallmark of dystopian regimes. The pigs eventually establish themselves as an elite ruling class, living in luxury while the other animals work harder and receive less. This unequal distribution of resources and privileges is a common feature of dystopian societies. Any dissent or opposition to the pigs' rule is met with brutal repression. The animals' initial dreams of freedom and equality are replaced by a climate of fear and obedience. The animals, who initially sought freedom and equality, end up with even less freedom than they had under the human farmer. They lose their individuality and are forced into a collective conformity under the pigs' rule. To maintain their grip on power, the pigs use external threats, such as the human farmers, as a means to keep the other animals in line. This tactic is a common strategy in dystopian regimes to create a sense of unity and loyalty among the oppressed population. By the end of the novel, the pigs become indistinguishable from the humans they once rebelled against. They break all the commandments, and the utopian dream has completely transformed into a dystopian nightmare. The novel illustrates how revolutions can often replace one form of tyranny with another.

In "Animal Farm," George Orwell effectively portrays the transformation of a utopian ideal into a dystopian reality by highlighting the corrupting influence of power, the manipulation of language and information, and the suppression of dissent. The novel serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of totalitarianism and the potential for revolutions to go awry when leaders become corrupt and self-serving.

George Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* primarily as an allegory of the Russian Revolution thinly disguised as an animal fable. Orwell specifically had Russia in mind but also draws from his experiences in Spain to show that all well-meant societies are at risk. The major theme of *Animal Farm* is the betrayal of the Russian Revolution and the way that Utopia can be turned into Dystopia, good will can fall prey to ambition, selfishness and hypocrisy. *Animal Farm* also addresses the abuse of power that is practiced by Stalin in Russia in the name of Marxism. Gradually as the pigs gain more and more power they find it harder to resist temptation. Soon their "resolution falters" (Ch. I) and they "adopt his vices"(Ch. I) they move into Jones' house, drink alcohol and engage in trade with the other farms (all things which Old Major had specifically urged them not to do). Orwell's message is that any society which has leaders with absolute power is ultimately doomed to failure due to the inevitability of leaders manipulating power for their own personal benefit. What started off as a philosophical set of ideas by Karl Marx was transformed into a means of propaganda by Stalin. In *Animal Farm* the theory of Animalism is drawn up into seven commandments exclusively by Snowball, Squealer and Napoleon. Animalism quickly becomes a means of breeding such a great fear of man into the animals so

that they would become even more determined to work hard. Orwell is attacking Stalin for betraying the revolution to suit his own ends.

Tired of being exploited solely for human gain, the animals who have human characteristics such as the power of speech, vow to create new and more just society. Though the novel reads like a fairy story, an Orwell subtitled it as just that, it is also a satire containing a message about world politics and especially the former Soviet Union in particular. Since the Bolshevik revolutions of the early 1900s, the former Soviet Union had captured the attention of the world with its socialist experiment.

Mainly Stalin's form of government had some supporters in Britain and the United States, but Orwell was against this system. In a satire, the writer attacks a serious issue presenting it in a ridiculous light or otherwise pinging fun at it. Orwell uses satire to expose what he saw as the myth of Soviet socialism. Thus, the novel tells a story that people of all ages can understand, but it also tells us a second story—that of the real-life Revolution. Many critics have matched in great detail the story's characters to historical persons for example, linking the power struggle between Napoleon and Snowball to the historical feuding between Joseph Stalin and Leo Trotsky for control of the Soviet Union. Critics like Peter Stansky says that this novel has maximum use of satire and the writer is conscious about it as following, "In a satire, the writer attacks a serious issue by presenting it in a ridiculous light or otherwise poking fun at it. Orwell uses satire to expose what he saw as the myth of Soviet socialism. Thus, the novel tells a story that people of all ages can understand, but it also tells us a second story that of the real-life Revolution. Many critics have matched in great detail the story's characters to historical persons—for example, linking the power struggle between Napoleon and Snowball to the historical feuding between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky for control of the Soviet Union" (Stansky, 1995, p.10). It is the way Orwell satirized the regime of Stalin. He creates this animal story to make people understanding all the time. But in the story we find the use of power, resource and political practices similar to the Stalin era. The event from novel is that Napoleon wants the farm to have greater contact with the outside world. Joseph Stalin had similar visions for the Soviet Union. During the 1930s, he was torn between allying himself with Western capitalist nations or with Adolf Hitler's fascist German government. The Soviet propaganda machine defiled each "enemy" in turn as Stalin shifted allegiances probably it is the similar story in the novel *Animal Farm*. Once in power, Stalin began, with despotic urgency and exalted nationalism, to move the Soviet Union into the modern industrial age. His government seized land in order to create collective farms. Stalin's Five Year Plan was an attempt to modernize Soviet industry like in the novel when the animal captured the farm Napoleon as a leader of the farm tried to modernize the economy. In the novel Orwell shows the varieties of

systems failure under the communism using his animal characters. The fall of Stalin is also allegorized in the novel. However the novel is the production of capitalist mindset of Orwell the satire he presents is reliable as the capitalism makes progress in the world but in the name of modern society or modernity to develop the state using power despotically is not good. The following extract from the novel suggests an attempt of Stalin in Soviet Union, “All that year the animals worked like slaves. But they were happy in their work; they grudged no effort or sacrifice, well aware that everything they did was for the benefit of themselves . . . throughout the spring and summer they worked sixty hour per week, and in August, Napoleon announced that there would be work on Sunday afternoons as well. This work was strictly voluntary, but any animal absented himself from it would have reduced his ration by half” (Orwell, 1945, p.38).

As in the above lines Napoleon ordered animal to work hard for themselves. In the beginning there was system of holding meeting, singing the beasts of England and equal participation of the animal in any matters but after sometime when Napoleon seized the power he ordered animals to work and made the principle that no work no ration. Only reason he suggested for the regular hard work is that they are modern and can use the modern technology in the farm as in the Russia Stalin said. Modernity has come to mean as many things to as many different men as Marxism. Now that both have been consigned to the capacious dustbin of history it is worth considering the essential characteristics of these movements and the possible relationship which existed between them One is immediately puzzled by the fact that modernist literature, art, and political theory seem, at first inspection, to have little or nothing to do with Marxism; are, in fact, reactionary to Marxism. Modernity in Marxism is change in the life of the people belong to lower class or proletariats. There are critics like Lefebvre who suggests the idea that the idea of Marxism is possible and more effective if it is in the perspective of dialectical Marxism. In this context Lefebvre says as following, “Marx frequently penned the term ‘modern’ to designate the rise of bourgeoisie, economic growth, the establishment of capitalism, their political manifestation and, last but not least, a critique of historical facts as an ensemble . . . Marx establishes a connection between private life the abstraction of the state and the generalized abstraction and formalism that invades social practice” (Lefebvre, 1995, p.169). In a similar way this concept of Marxism is theoretical in many senses. Modernism in the views of Marx is the rise of bourgeois. People in western country face the same thing that it is the hypothetical in practical life. Marxism views the society as Utopia where there is everybody happy and prosperous. Communism however is same in many extents but the main idea of this concept is from Marxism. This notion of Modernism comes into existence from

different practices in the tradition in European society. Fredrick Jameson emphasizes that the most haunting feature of *Anima Farm* is the mournful wisdom of the loss of the past activities, and the volatile memory due to excess use of power (Jameson, 200).

The historically changing process is the base for the modernity in the society. People in the society, like to be happy but it would become vague when there is the interference of economy in the society that determines the position of the people. In such condition the power practice becomes main objective of the people as in *Animal Farm* Neopolen and other fellow pigs have all the power but slowly they become like an absolute power in the farm and think themselves as supreme. This concept makes them lazy and luxurious and as a result the whole system in the farm failed that is the main attraction in the writing of Orwell. This is because of the process in human history that further suggests the way to the position in the class. Time and again such concept creates hierarchy in the state such as in the novel. The following lines from the novel shows an example of practicing more power, "All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others" (Orwell, 1945, p 85). It is in the name of equality in the farm the pigs declared themselves more power than other animals. Though all are equal some of them are more equal means few are ruler. Finally the pigs tried to convince the animals that it is natural law that some are ruler as they forget the revolution they had done against Jones and his men, they forget the seven commandments they had had to follow. It is because of the capitalistic mindset as Orwell sees same thing from the perspective of British rule. This analogy is suitable to the regime of Stalin in Russia. In the beginning he seemed as if he is in favor of equality and socialism but when he got power it was all opposite the people think of. Here what (Letemendia, 1995) says is reliable as he says the fall of utopian concept of Marxism in Russia due to modernity which is applicable as a result of slight change in the power practice. Using power for as a ruler seems more difficult as it creates totalitarian psychology in human mind that is the fall of utopian and beginning of dystopia for the people who are ruled.

In the age of Stalin in Russian people are abide with the fix term and condition in their life as in the animal farm we find many things are presumed and rule is made for all animal. This what the satire in the whole novel that in every dream of socialism the ruled people have no alternate for the person who ruled because of some ethics and principle are restriction over there. Especially it is because of the modernity that everything goes according to the time that is changing. As Marx suggests the long history of suppressed who revolt against the ruler and claim for peace and utopian rule in the country but there lies another important factor of modernity in the human civilization that destroys everything; finally a person

becomes self-centered and authoritarian by which the problem arises as it can be seen in the novel *Animal Farm*. Robert M. Kirschen says that this is the main aspect of the modernity that the social change occur whatever the situation is. (Kirschen, 2008, p. 164) says, “Much of this failure lies in the increased temporal distance between two classes in the society. Orwell was writing; the result is that events that were well-known to Orwell and his contemporaries, such as the Soviet show trials of the 1930s orchestrated by Stalin to discredit Trotsky, were no longer prominent in the social consciousness by the time the first of these films was released in 1954. After discussing the problem in detail and explaining why the early vision of each work are superior to their later counterparts, Gottlieb concludes that only writing is not an ideal format for rendering dystopian visions.” Kirschen (2008) has sought something better in Orwell’s writing that is document about the fall of Stalin in Soviet Union in the form of novel as well as British political thinker at that time. In the above extract Orwell’s writing is almost criticized however the main theme is summarizing the fact of dystopian elements in the regime of Stalin. This event is closely related to the novel with the event when the pigs or the leader in the animal farm distributes the goods but captured means of producing goods but they formed the law and order in the name of equality. The following extract from the novel shows this truth:

Rings shall vanish from our noses,
And the harness from our back,
Bit and spur shall rust forever,
Cruel whips no more shall crack. (Orwell, 1945, p.7)

In the above song, there is the dream for good and prosperous society that the Napoleon taught to the animals in the farm. The song carries such theme and this will be true only when animals pay many more in their life. In the beginning animals were attracted to this patriotic like song but when they know the real price of freedom they will feel their life dominated legally what they have signed in the name of revolution. Orwell mocks the system of Soviet Union by saying this in the animal farm that in the beginning animal had to work under the Jones and now under the another master; really means that only masters are changed and the real plight of the people of lower class remains same in any cost. Isaac Rosenfeld also condemned the novel for its historical reductionism, but further blamed Orwell for “a failure of imagination,” where “failure to expand the parable, to incorporate into it something of the complexity of the real event...becomes identical with a failure in politics” (Isaac, 1975, p.201).

George Orwell presented his novel *Animal Farm* as an allegory of the Russian Revolution in the form of animal story satirizing Russian political system. He eventually involve Russian context, however he draws idea from his experiences in Spain to show that all well-meant societies are at risk. In this way he tries to convey theme of *Animal Farm* as the unfaithfulness of the Russian Revolution. Not only the betrayal but also he shows the way that Utopia can be turned into Dystopia and good will can fall prey to ambition, selfishness and hypocrisy. *Animal Farm* also addresses the abuse of power that is practiced by Stalin in Russia in the name of Marxism. Gradually as the pigs gain more and more power they find it harder to resist temptation. Soon their determination fails and they turned into luxurious ruler and they move into Jones' house to drink alcohol and engage in trade with the other farms. However, these actions of the pigs are the same that Old Major had specifically urged them not to do.

The narrative of this novel is based on political movement in Russia at the time of Stalin. The deep conflict between Stalin and Trotsky is represented by the character Napoleon and Snowball. Old Major who leads the revolution suggests the figure of Karl Marx who founded the ideology of communism. The context suggests those days of the British capitalism and except this everything was criticized but here in this novel the satire is in the hope of recovery as it is the main idea of modernity. Orwell criticizes the political system and tries to compromise the capitalist attempt of pig's trade. His message is that any society which has leaders with absolute power is ultimately doomed to failure due to the inevitability of leaders manipulating power for their own personal benefit. What started off as a philosophical set of ideas by Karl Marx was transformed into a means of propaganda by Stalin. In *Animal Farm* the theory of Animalism is drawn up into seven commandments exclusively by Snowball, Squealer and Napoleon. Animalism quickly becomes a means of breeding such a great fear of man into the animals so that they would become even more determined to work hard. Orwell is attacking Stalin for betraying the revolution to suit his own ends. It is the beginning of utopian conception in the novel. Slowly, when the animals come to know the real value of their work they realize that the previous rule of Jones was better. Orwell's attempt to suggest that the rule of equality or socialism and in the term of Marx the utopia turns into dystopia at last which is suggested by the revolt of the animal under the rule of Napoleon as in under the regime of Stalin in Soviet Union.

Modernity is something changes in many senses which suggest the way of life of the people and their standpoint in the society. In a maximum level the Marxist interpretation of socialism, his writing of future of socialism are seem problematic by which the tactic and strategies of the revolutionary movement are determined. Such

revolutionary state of people implies the destruction of the machinery of bourgeois state and its replacement by proletarian state as well as the socialization of means of the production. In this context (Lefebvre, 1995, p.200) says, “Stalinist and Neo-Stalinists persist in the belief that the political party – the party of the working class, unique in principle – will govern the control in every sector and on all levels of social reality. Everything they think or do seems to gravitate around this point of view. The party is omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent and identified with the executive and legislative but also with administration”. Lefebvre’s remark clearly shows the concept of modernity with the example of Stalinist Russia. Utopia seems unique in principle but as long as we talk about reality of social structure there we find the lack of equality among the people that Lefebvre says ground reality in party system.

Conclusion

The allegorical narrative of contemporary Russian political context, George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*, is an exploration of power dynamics, political corruption, and the fragility of societal structures. There are many research work, criticism and analysis for this novel. Depicting the instinct characters of communism, that is turning of utopia into dystopia Orwell became successful critique. The novel carries the theme of the oppression regardless the rebellion and its utmost achievement shows the repetition of history. In *Animal Farm* Orwell shows the failure of Marxist Utopia that satirizes Stalinist regime of Soviet Union. In nutshell Lefebvre and other critics show that the Marxist Utopia is turned into dystopia due to change in the system and rule of Marxist brand of communism. On the basis of different views of critics the conclusion can be drawn that modernity lies in every step and sector of the society and the essence factor is change like in *Animal Farm* by Orwell.

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