

# The Interplay of Propaganda, Power Dynamics and Corruption. An Analysis of how Authority Leads To Power Imbalance and Inequality

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## Abstract

*George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' along with 'Nineteen Eighty Four' attempts at representing an exploration of complex propaganda, power dynamics, and corruption. In history we clearly examined that a dictator uses different strategies to control its population via direct or indirect controlling method. Through a meticulous analysis of the novel this study investigate the role propaganda, a totalitarian tool, in shaping the authority and how that leads to discernible power imbalance and entrenched inequalities among the characters. Grounded in Hannah Arendt's "The Origins of Totalitarianism" the research draws parallels between the fictional realms of Animal Farm and Arendt's conceptual framework. The crux of this research is to show the impermissible use of totalitarian propaganda to hold power, how the pigs used it for corruption and personal gain. The emergence of inequality among the characters is evident of it. Narrative exploration of Animal Farm is the primary source for the data collection, supporting ideas and specific lines has been quoted. Secondary data has been taken from numerous journal's research papers, articles, and different websites making a ground base for research. This research contributes to a detailed understanding of the consequences of propaganda resonating far beyond fiction to shed light on the complex aspects of authority inside the narrative.*

**Keywords:** Napoleon, Animal Farm, Propaganda, Corruption, Inequality.

## INTRODUCTION

George Orwell's "Animal Farm", (1945), stands as a literary masterpiece, serving not only as a compelling narrative but also as a profound exploration of interplay between propaganda, authority, power dynamics, and corruption. George Orwell is often seen as someone who expresses the idea that political revolutions and socialist ideals are prone to disappointment and failure. Orwell's works such as 'Animal Farm and 1984' are frequently interpreted as cautionary tales highlighting the challenges and potential pitfalls of political and social movements. As Paul Thomas says that 'it is common to find Orwell regarded or portrayed as "the voice of political disillusion, of the inevitable failure of revolution and of socialism.'[1]. George Orwell contemplated the concept of political systems suppressing individual freedom in his novel Animal Farm, despite its allegorical foundation in the Russian Revolution and the ascent of Stalin. We know that 'George Orwell's repeated insistence on plain, firm language reflects his confidence in ordinary truth.'[2]. In the race of modern English literature, the best novelist that shows a political moment in the middle of the twentieth century is Gorge Orwell [3]. Animal Farm is an allegorical novel that deals with the Russian revolution through the animals in the manor farm who protests against their human masters' tyranny [4]. The

novel 'tells the story of how a group of animals on a farm overthrow the farmer' [5]. The description of Orwell's project as comprehensive is due to its coverage of many aspects of the relationship between language and authority, and language and thought [6]. Orwell's exploration of language and authority encompasses the use of propaganda as a tool for manipulation and control. In the narrative '*Animal Farm*' "Beasts of England and the seven commandments" serves as propaganda tools by the pigs to start the revolt against Mr. Jones. From that point on 'Propaganda is used as a way for the pigs to consolidate their power and rule over the other animals authoritatively' [7]. Suaad Alkhafaji has argued that '*Animal Farm* is a novel of pure propaganda' [8]. Orwell openly acknowledge that he penned this novel as a form of propaganda against the soviet myth, aiming to unveil Stalin's propaganda and the nature of his Communism.

This research shows the relationships within the animal, unveiling the transformative journey from collective rebellion against human oppression to a distressing landscape of power imbalance and inequality through propaganda. In the early stages of the farm's rebellion, unity among the animals against human tyranny holds promise for an egalitarian society. However, this promise unravels as the pigs, initially comrades in the fight for freedom, exploit the potent tool of propaganda to shape authority in their favor. This manipulation of information becomes a catalyst for the distortion of power dynamics, ultimately resulting in corruption and the manipulation of others' rights. To embark on this comprehensive analysis, it is crucial to understand propaganda employed by the pigs. Examining the subtle techniques used to control the narrative with cunning mastery ascend to absolute power. This ascent marks a pivotal turning point, ushering in a realm of power dynamics that fosters inequality among the once-united animal community. The subsequent sections of this research will delve into the consequences of this power shift, focusing on the corrosive effects of corruption. As the pigs succumb to the allure of absolute power leaving in their wake a stark portrayal of how corruption insidiously seeps into the fabric of society. The paper will scrutinize the resultant inequality and the manipulation of rights within the animal farm. Through a detailed examination of propaganda's role in shaping the treatment of various animal groups and the suppression of rights, researcher aim to unravel the complex web of authority, power imbalance, and inequality meticulously woven by Orwell. The researcher will employ Hannah Arendt's *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, as a theoretical base for this analysis elucidating the propaganda, as a totalitarian tool, power dynamics, and authoritarian role inherent in the narrative. By applying theory of Totalitarianism, we can gain deeper insights into how propaganda serves as a tool for corruption, perpetuating a cycle of inequality and exploitation. Focuses on how it contributes to the establishment and perpetuation of inequality among the animals. As we navigate through this comprehensive exploration the overarching aim is to underscore the enduring impact of propaganda on authority, power dynamics, and social inequality.

## **TOTALITARIANISM AND PROPAGANDA**

Totalitarianism and Propaganda are closely intertwined concepts. In totalitarian countries propaganda and terror present two sides of the same coin [9]. In totalitarian regime it is used to manipulate information, influences beliefs and create a specifics narrative that aligns with the ideology of the regime. According to the Editors of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* 'Totalitarianism, form of government that theoretically permits no individual freedom and that seeks to subordinate all aspects of individual

life to the authority of the state' [10]. It is characterized by strong central rule that attempts to control and direct all aspects of individual life through coercion and repression. Hannah Arendt argues that totalitarian propaganda makes its appeal may vary greatly; even after the seizure of power totalitarian propaganda may address itself to those segments of its own population whose co-ordination was not followed by sufficient indoctrination [11]. Hannah Arendt is concerned with a novel political phenomenon combining unprecedented coercion with an all-embracing secular ideology [12]. In the narrative pigs gradually impose a coercive regime with a distorted ideology. Totalitarian leaders often openly boast about past wrongdoing and meticulously describe their planned future actions. As Hannah Arendt says that the propaganda of totalitarian movements which precede and accompany totalitarian regimes is invariably as frank as it is mendacious, and would-be totalitarian rulers usually start their careers by boasting of their past crimes and carefully outlining their future ones [13]. She, emphasizing the role of propaganda through its strategic use, says that 'the masses have to be won by propaganda' [14]. Hannah Arendt highlights how totalitarian movements rely on propaganda. It tends both to be blatant and deceptive, serving as a powerful tool for consolidating and perpetuating authoritarian rule. Hannah further illustrates that 'the relationship between usually depends upon the size of the movements on one hand, and upon outside pressure on the other. The smaller the movement, the more energy it will expend in mere propaganda; the greater the pressure on totalitarian regimes from the outside world...the more actively will the totalitarian dictators engaged in propaganda [15]. Napoleon skillfully uses 'external threats, legitimizing authority, and propagating nationalistic sentiments' whether real or exaggerated. By identifying a common enemy, he fosters a sense of solidarity among the animals, diverting their attention from the internal issues.

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The research aims to dissect the complex relationships within *Animal Farm*. The central issue to be addressed is the role of propaganda in facilitating the establishment and perpetuation of an authoritarian regime led by the ruling class, represented by the pigs. This issue encompasses the erosion of initial ideals (corruption), the exploitation of power for personal gain, and the emergence of inequality within the animal society. A comprehensive understanding of this problem is essential for deciphering the broader impact of propaganda on authority structures.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The comprehensive and detailed control of all ideas, beliefs, and statements is one of the most problematic features of totalitarian regimes... "Totalitarianism" means "total control," but this conception is interpreted in two different ways. The first takes "total" to mean complete disciplinary control over all aspects of life, including all beliefs and ideas [16]. Orwell's acclaim as a writer stems from the prescient nature of his works, which are not only political but also prophetic. With a keen political insight during the 1940s, a time when totalitarianism was evolving, Orwell anticipated the societal landscape as totalitarian regimes reached their zenith, foreseeing the far-reaching consequences of their development. Hasan, Mariwan & Muhammad, Lava (2020) in their research work, *The Abuse of Power in George Orwell's Animal Farm*, the focus centers on the twentieth-century modern period and its interconnectedness with

modern novels. The study delves into the abuse of power within Animal Farm under a totalitarian regime, spotlighting the factors that fueled the animals' revolution against the oppressive rule of Napoleon (Josef Stalin) and Mr. Jones (Nicolas II)[17]. The behaviors exhibited by these characters mirror those of dictators, providing a comprehensive examination of the abuse of power. Hasan also defines the term allegory to enhance comprehension of Orwell's allegorical novel. Furthermore, the research explicates the shift in Animal Farm from a utopian society to a dystopian one, exposing Napoleon's disloyalty and treachery as he emerges as a new dictator in the narrative. In Houcine Nouasri's (2015) dissertation research on "Themes of Corruption in George Orwell's Animal Farm,"[18] the examination of corruption is highlighted through the evolution of the Seven Commandments. The research underscores the central theme of the corrupting influence of power. The paper under scrutiny presents a dystopian narrative emerging from diverse concepts aimed at establishing an ideal utopian community. It delineates the gradual breakdown of commandments. The animals, initially guided by utopian ideals, deviate from their principles, engaging in trade with humans. The primary objective of his paper is to illustrate the construction of an alternative dystopia. Initially, as the pigs take charge of the revolution, the corrosive impact of power becomes evident. Napoleon and his fellow pigs gradually seek privileges, leading to the use of force, employing dogs to eliminate dissenters and solidify his authority. This portrayal effectively demonstrates the corruption of revolutionary principles and the insidious nature of power in Animal Farm. Obiora Eke and Grace Ifeoma Ikechukwu in "*Usage and Influence of Leadership, Power and Authority in Our Society Using Orwell's Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four*"[19] asserts that both Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four vividly illustrate the pervasive existence of corruption, injustice, inequality, and the excessive use of power across various forms of governance. The researchers emphasize the significance of Orwell's discussions on the dystopian abuse of power, stressing the impact of Orwell's literary exploration of the human will to communicate. The dystopian totalitarian control over language extends beyond brutal suppression, incorporating elements of terror and domination. Animal Farm portray not only those in power but also of the oppressed individuals. Eke's analysis contributes to the understanding of how Orwell's works illuminate the consequences of unchecked authority, manipulation of information, and the suppression of individual agency in societal structures. Suaad Hussein Ali in his research, "*The Role of Propaganda in George Orwell's Animal Farm*"[20] contends that Animal Farm by George Orwell exposes Stalin's propaganda while disseminating his own ideas and opinions. It highlights how the novel meticulously portrays various propaganda techniques employed by ruling classes. Orwell, through satire, illustrates the ease with which masses can be deceived by dictatorial propaganda. The novel portrays language as a potent tool of propaganda, depicting pigs using eloquence, rhetorical devices, repetition, euphemism, poems, songs, mottos, and slogans. Orwell critiques the manipulation of language to oppress illiterate animals. The ruling class exploits fear and employs violence and terror to control and manipulate the lower class. The character Squealer, representing the propagandist, is portrayed as morally questionable, shamelessly using rhetoric for manipulation. Ali's work identifies propaganda techniques like Bandwagon, Fear, Plain Folks, Logical Fallacies, and Loaded Words. Animal Farm's plethora of songs, poems, and slogans, such as Old Major's 'Beasts of England,' serve as major propaganda tools for the ruling pigs in managing the animals. YAN Jie, LIU Xi-rui in their research work "*An Analysis of Totalitarianism in Animal Farm from an Allegorical Perspective*"[21] primarily

addresses the adverse effects of totalitarianism and analyzes its impact on language, worship, and strategy. From the standpoint of Benjamin” Fable theory, with clear intent, the author explores characteristics aspects of totalitarian rule in the novel. They concluded that rooted in the human nature, totalitarianism ensnares individual by leveraging their inherent darkness and the pursuit of light, creating a complex web of control.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher delves into the outcomes of our study, shedding light on the key findings that have emerged through rigorous investigation and analysis. The primary aim of our research was to explore power imbalance and inequality through propaganda, and as we unveil the results, we will explore how these align with our initial hypotheses and contribute to the broader understanding of our topic. Interpreting the significance of each finding within the context of our study's objectives.

### POWER DYNAMICS AND AUTHORITY CONTROL

According to Mark Haugaard (2010) Political power structures are reproduced through authority with designated spheres of legitimate power [22]. Power is a challenging concept to operationalise within social work practice particularly given the strong steer by government exercised through its extensive legislative, policy and procedural guidance [23].

Animal Farm clearly explores power dynamics and authority control through various aspects:

- Leadership Manipulation
- Control over Education
- Violent Suppression
- Economic Control
- Fear as a Tool

In scrutinizing the power dynamics and authority control within the novel, our investigation unravels a complex interplay of influence and manipulation among the characters. According to Justin Rich (2016) ‘the pigs eventually rise up as leaders over the other animals[24]. They use their intellect and political clout to become superior to the other. Orwell, through meticulous narrative construction cleared that ‘there was only one candidate, Napoleon, who was elected unanimously’ [25] and this delineates the ascent of the pigs to a position of dominance as, ‘the work of teaching and organizing the others fell naturally upon the pigs, who were recognized as being the cleverest of the animals’ [26], mirroring the emergence of a ruling class in a societal hierarchy. In the initial when ‘the animal had chased John and hi men out on to the road’ [27], sets the stage for the pigs, notably Napoleon, as he was far most active in the debate’, [28] to consolidate power. According to Peter Fleming and Andre Spicer ‘power and control manifest in many forms, ranging from direct coercion and domination to subtle and indirect forms of manipulation and subjectification’ [29]. ‘The Pigs had set aside the harness-room as headquarter... with organizing the other animal into Animal Committee’ [28], and use strategic utilization of propaganda as a potent tool, shaping the animals' perceptions and solidifying their authority. In the novel Squealer said that ‘Milk and apples (this has been proved by the science, comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary for the well-being of a pig. We pigs are brainworkers’ [30]. We

know that ‘authority constitutes a performative act of structuration that is considered reasonable’[31]. Squealer made an excellent speeches on the joy of service and the dignity of labour [32] through this eloquent use of language, rhetorical strategies, and the manipulation of information, the pigs establish ‘that the education of the education of the young is more important than anything that could be done for those who were already grown up’ [33], this narrative justifies their leadership. The enforcement of control by ‘the pigs, who were manifestly clever than the other animals’ [34] extends beyond linguistic manipulation, to tangible mechanisms. The use of fear becomes a crucial instrument for stifling dissent and maintaining order. The role of dogs serves as potent symbol of power dynamics. As it was cleared that ‘No animal shall kill any other animal and All Animals are equal’ [35] Napoleon and his dogs perform a bloody massacre in which a large number of animals are executed for various alleged crimes against the state and ‘the air was heavy with the smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones’ [36] but as according to Hannah Arendt ‘the attraction of evil and crime for the mob mentality is nothing new’ [37]. As, Napoleon with squealer sat on the front of the raised platform [38], the pigs indulge in privileges. The power dynamic undergoes a profound transformation, in the case of ‘Napoleon rarely appeared in public, but spent all his time in the farmhouse, which was guarded at each door by fierce-looking dogs’[32], leading to the emergence of a ruling elite that mirrors the oppressive regime they initially rebelled against. It has always been true that the mob will greet "deeds of violence with the admiring remark[37]. Inside the novel exploration of authority control extends to the portrayal of Boxer, the dedicated but unquestioning laborer. He said that “if Napoleon says it, it must be true” [39] this blind adherence of Boxer to the mantra serves as an inspirational illustration of how the working class, in their inability or unwillingness to question authority, unwittingly contribute to their own oppression. ‘Napoleon ended his speech with a reminder of Boxer’s two maxims, “I will work harder” and “Comrade Napoleon is always right” [40] this poignant dynamic underscores the insidious nature of authority control and its capacity to exploit even the most loyal subjects. And of course all animals in the farm they ‘found inspiration in Boxer’s strength and his never failing cry “I will work harder!” [32].

In essence, ‘Hannah Arendt asserts that ‘the totalitarian movements aim at and succeed in organizing masses — not classes’[41], our analysis of power dynamics and authority control within the novel delves into the multifaceted mechanisms employed by the ruling class to establish and perpetuate dominance. The exploration not only uncovers the leadership within Animal Farm but also sheds light on the broader implications for understanding power structures, manipulation, and the consequences of unchecked authority in societal frameworks.

## **CORRUPTION THROUGH PROAGANDA**

Corruption is the illegal, bad or dishonest behaviour especially by the people in position of power [42]. According to Justin Rich the novel describes how the pigs become corrupted and changed by the power they have as the primary leaders of the farm[24]. The pigs were not simply poor leaders because they were animals or pigs; instead, they were corrupted by the power in the exact same way Mr. Jones had been. Corruption unfolds through the use of propaganda. Squealer, Napoleon spokes animal, is the face of propaganda in the novel [43]. Led by the articulate Squealer, the pigs masterfully manipulate information, distorting facts, and rewriting history to serve their evolving

agenda. Hannah Arendt argues that the decline of nations has invariably started with the corruption of its permanent administration and the general conviction that civil servants are in the pay, not of the state, but of the owning classes. [44]. As Hasan, Mariwan & Muhammad, Lava asserts in their research work that ‘Napoleon abused his power against the animals ... wanted to show an image that he defend their rights and he was a good leader for them, but from an outside point of view he made a corruption [17].

#### THE SEVEN COMMANDMENTS

1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3. No animal shall wear clothes.
4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5. No animal shall drink alcohol.
6. No animal shall kill any other animal.
7. All animals are equal.

There was nothing there now except a single commandment[45].

#### ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL BUT SOME ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHER ANIMALS

Corruption at all levels of all societies is a behavioural consequence of power and greed [46]. As the pigs had succeeded in reducing the principles of Animalism to Seven Commandments[35]. The transformation of the seven commandments reflects the corruption of the pigs in power. Originally stating, “All Animals are Equal,” it evolves into “All Animals are Equal but some are more equal than others[45]”. This alteration highlights the pigs’ hypocrisy and their deviation from the principles of equality and shared governance. The corrupting influence is evident in the transformation of commandments. The entanglement of corruption and propaganda expands prominently within the narrative. As Napoleon said ‘Never mind the milk, comrades!’...in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared’ [47]. This portraying a chilling depiction of how the manipulation of information occurs ‘day and night we are watching over your welfare...do you know what would happen if we failed in our duty? Jones would come back yes Jones would come back! Surely comrades’ [30]. This becomes a breeding ground for moral decay. Orwell's discerning exploration delves into the gradual erosion of revolutionary ideals as ‘the pigs succumb to the corrupting influence of power’[17]. Anything that hinted at corruption always filled with a wild hope [48]. Propaganda serving as the vehicle through which the ruling class consolidates authority[20]. The statement by Squealer, ‘Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! ...it’s a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal.’ [49], a propaganda technique aimed at justifying Napoleon’s authority, deflecting any criticism. Orwell uses Napoleon and Squealer to illustrate another effective propagandistic technique: appealing to fear [50]. The evolution of the Seven Commandments into a distorted parody of their original intent becomes a poignant manifestation of the pigs' unscrupulous tactics and the ‘commandments were broken one by one’ [18]. In the novel we clearly saw the corruption when ‘Napoleon, himself, had pronounced a solemn decree: the drinking of alcohol was to be punished by death’ but later the commandment was changed ‘No animal shall drink alcohol to excess’ [51]. As pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse...

Squealer was able to convince...that the pigs should need a quiet place to work in' [52] this deliberate manipulation of language (by Squealer) and rhetorical strategies constructs a facade of righteousness, concealing the inherent corruption of the ruling elite. The pigs have become corrupted in a way that they have become tyrants just as much as the original tyrant Mr. Jones [24]. Napoleon's ascendancy as the embodiment of corruption is illuminated through the cunning propagandist, Squealer counselled them to avoid the actions and trust in comrade Napoleon's strategy' [53]. Squealer's shameless rhetoric becomes a potent instrument in justifying the pigs' privileges and quelling dissent among the oppressed animals. Through loaded words, logical fallacies, and the creation of slogans and mottos, 'Squealer would talk with tears rolling down his cheeks of Napoleon' wisdom, the goodness of his heart' [54], engineers a narrative that subverts truth, creating a distorted reality that serves the interests of the ruling class just because 'the pigs were so clever that they could think of the way round every difficulty' [55]. Most corrupt practices operate on, or create, a hierarchical scale of trading [46]. It has clearly been stated "Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy" despite that 'a deputation of neighboring farmers had been invited to make a tour of inspection...for the first time animals and human beings were meeting' [56]. The poor become poorer to the advantage of the rich and poverty and inequality are perpetuated. Realities of corrupt practices upon those already in poverty cannot simply be classed as 'petty' [46].

Orwell crafts an allegorical representation of real-world totalitarian regimes, illuminating the universality of corruption facilitated by propaganda. The pigs' fear and violence as tools of control, coupled with the distortion of language, reinforces a bleak portrayal of the consequences when propaganda becomes a conduit for moral decay. 'These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forward to when old Major first stirred them to rebellion' [36]. Our analysis thus exposes the complex web woven by corruption through propaganda in *Animal Farm*. It extends beyond a mere examination of events; it serves as a cautionary tale about the power of misinformation to corrode ethical foundations. The exploration of this theme illuminates the enduring relevance of Orwell's narrative, resonating with the broader implications of propaganda-driven corruption in societal structures.

## **INEQUALITY AND EXPLOITATION**

Orwell, within the mess of *Animal Farm*, masterfully weaves a narrative that displays the layers of inequality and exploitation, offering a stark portrayal of societal injustices perpetuated by those in positions of power. Paulo Coelho once said "If you want to control someone, all you have to do is make them feel afraid" [57]. George Orwell's *Animal Farm* shows that supreme power is obtained by both fear and intimidation [58]. Napoleon, chases Snowball away, and assumes himself as the leader of the farm and soon becomes the superpower of the farm [59]. The worries of the working class never came to its end. Upon agreement 'the pigs had succeeded in reducing the principles of Animalism to Seven Commandments' [60]. 'No animal must ever live in a house, or sleep in a bed, or wear clothes, or drink alcohol, or smoke tobacco, or touch money, or engage in trade. All the habits of Man are evil. And, above all, no animal must ever tyrannise over his own kind'[61] but all of them were exploited by those in power. The farm's transformation from a symbol of rebellion to a microcosm of entrenched hierarchy becomes a poignant testament to the corrosive effects of unchecked authority. Discrimination towards minority groups has existed in developed and developing



economies for decades [62]. Napoleon begins to exercise his control over the farm's food supply by introducing a system of rations [63]. Leveraging a rationing system empowers Napoleon to exploit the animals' toil for sustenance. For instance, Napoleon compels to toil willingly by menacingly withholding their sustenance allotments. 'All rations were reduced, except those for the pig and the dogs' [64]. The mistreatment of certain animal group mirrors discrimination, highlighting how power dynamics and prejudice can manifest in different societies. We all know that 'most corrupt practices operate on, or create, a hierarchical scale of trading [46]. The pigs, who initially rebel against human oppression, start engaging in trade with humans for their own benefits. Particularly Napoleon exploit the other animals by manipulating trade to their advantage. The ruling elite is comprised of the cunning pigs who have taken charge of the farm's administration. Their smooth-talking leader, Napoleon, exudes an air of authority that captivates his followers [65]. As the pigs ascend to leadership, the initial ideals of equality proclaimed in the wake of the rebellion undergo a metamorphosis. Once again the animals were conscious of a vague uneasiness. Never to have any dealings with humans beings' [66]. But as expected the 'squealer set the animals' mind at rest.' The decision to trade with the human results in the animal working hard and 'The pigs did not actually work, but directed and supervised others' (p.11). The working class, other animals, 'despite being equal members of the revolution, they gradually become disenfranchised and oppressed by the ruling class' [65]. The once-shared vision of liberation dissolves into a reality of privilege and subjugation. Orwell, through vivid characterizations and storytelling, exposes how the ruling class exploits their position, amassing wealth and comfort at the expense of the toiling masses. Just as Napoleon had said that 'the truest happiness lay in working hard and living frugally' [67]. The commandments underwent significant changes they soon became a tool for the pigs to manipulate and control the other animals [68]. The evolution from the initial decree asserting the equality but certain animals possess greater equality is captivating exploration of power dynamics, moral decay, and treachery. The stratification within the animal society becomes a mirror reflecting the broader societal inequalities prevalent in human history. In the novel we have seen that 'Napoleon and the pigs betray the principles of animalism first by reserving privileges for themselves that are not allowed to the other animals after the revolution' [69]. Orwell accentuates the pigs' manipulation of language, propaganda, and fear to maintain control and justify their privileged status. The animals, though unwittingly complicit, find themselves increasingly marginalized and exploited as the pigs consolidate their power. Boxer, the loyal and diligent workhorse and 'was an enormous beast' [70] emerges as a tragic symbol of the exploited proletariat. His unquestioning devotion, 'I will work harder' [40] to the cause and the repeated refrain of 'Napoleon is always right'[40] ultimately lead to his betrayal and exploitation when, 'Squealer easily convinced them that the veterinary surgeon in Willingdon could treat Boxer's case more' [71]. Orwell's depiction of Boxer serves as a pathetic reminder of how the working class, in their naivety and unwavering loyalty, can fall victim to systemic exploitation. An essay in GradesFixer reviewed by Charlotte Jacobson asserts that "No animal in England knows the meaning the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. No animal in England is free. The life of and animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth" [43]. Furthermore, the novel's exploration of inequality extends beyond the anthropomorphic characters to encompass the broader socio-political landscape where the major factors allow the upper class to overcome the lower in Animal Farm [72]. The exploration of inequality goes beyond the animal characters. It implies how certain factors in the socio-political

landscape enable the upper class (represented by the pigs in the story) to dominate and oppress the lower class (other animals on the farm).

In essence, our analysis illuminates how Orwell, through the lens of Animal Farm, paints a crystal picture of inequality and exploitation as intrinsic outcomes of unbridled power. The allegorical tale serves as a timeless warning about the fragility of revolutionary principles when confronted with the allure of power. The narratives' conclusion underscores the cynical nature of oppression.

## CONCLUSION

Animal Farm stands as a clear exploration of the complexities inherent in the pursuit of equality and the constant threat posed unchecked power. In the culmination of this extensive research endeavor, the profound interplay of propaganda, power dynamics, and corruption within George Orwell's Animal Farm has been meticulously unveiled. Grounded in Hannah Arendt's seminal theory, "The Origins of Totalitarianism," this study has forged a theoretical framework, elucidating propaganda as a totalitarian tool intricately interwoven with corruption, perpetuating a cyclical entanglement of power imbalance and inequality. The central conundrum addressed is the pivotal role of propaganda in not only facilitating but enduringly perpetuating the establishment of an authoritarian regime, epitomized by the ruling class symbolized by the pigs. This critical problem encapsulates the erosion of the farm's initial ideals, the unabashed exploitation of power for personal gain, and the unsettling emergence of societal inequalities among the animal inhabitants. A comprehensive understanding of this multifaceted predicament serves as a cornerstone for deciphering the broader impact of propaganda on authority structures, offering profound insights that transcend the fictional confines of Animal Farm to illuminate the intricate landscapes of authority and power dynamics in our own societal structures.

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