Chapter 5

Conclusion
The present study was taken up for a comparative study of George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* and Shrawan Kumar Goswami’s *Jungletantram*. Comparative literature is founded on several premises. One of them is that humanity is one but it manifests itself differently due to various factors of time, place, circumstances, culture, language and many more. Human aspirations are common and so are their frustrations. A creative writer looks at the society, understands it and portrays it with noble intentions of improving it. He also tries to discover in a specific event some universal pattern of human behaviour and social happening. By abstracting and then constructing such a universal happening, he educates with entertainment or aesthetic pleasure the mankind with what mankind can do to have a better quality of life on earth. This has been usually found with the authors who subscribe to the principle of art for life. Both the British author George Orwell and the Indian writer in Hindi Shrawan Kumar Goswami have followed the principle of art for life’s sake in their long career as creative writers.

Both the writers belong to the 20th century. However both of them belong to two different halves of the 20th century. Secondly, they belong to two different countries and in that way two different cultures and ways of life, i.e. the west and the east. Moreover, they also appear to be belonging to two different political ideologies. However, both of them very sincerely believe in the same value system, strongly supported by humanism. Both of them are to a very great extent unhappy with the society in general and the ruling class in particular. Both of them feel that the common man is made an easy prey by their leaders of different sorts and exploited for their personal gains and power. Unfortunately, the common man is also partly responsible for his unprivileged place in the society. Both of them have strong sympathy for the common man and aspire to liberate him from the exploitation in different names. The result is obviously these two and several other dystopian novels by these writers. Both of them aspire to bring into reality a society which is classless and without hierarchy of any kind. The researcher has selected one novel of each for a close comparative study as primary sources. However, she has made a quick study of the other books by these two
authors also. The other works only served the purpose of understanding the primary sources the better way.

The researcher had selected Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Goswami's *Jungletantram* with the following broad objectives:

1. To make a close study of *Animal Farm* by George Orwell as a novel
2. To make a close study of *Jungletantram* by Shrawan Kumar Goswami as a novel
3. To compare and contrast both the novels in the light their background and their authorial motives.
4. To compare the thematic concerns of both the writers.
5. To compare the forms of the novels and the craftsmanship employed by the novelists.
6. To promote the premise of comparative literature that humanity is one but it manifests itself differently due to various reasons.
7. To encourage more researchers to do interdisciplinary studies in literature and other arts through the present study

The present research was conducted on the following hypotheses:

1. Both the selected novels have many similarities.
2. Both the writers have chosen a common mode of narration, i.e. an allegorical mode of writing in the form of a fable.
3. Both the writers have a satirical perception of the society with focus on the power structures at work in it.
4. The dissimilarities in the novels are due to the impact of culture and ideology.
5. Both the novels differ because both the writers have different visions of life and their perceptions of the reasons for the problems in the society are different.

6. All the great movements begin with noble intentions and committed leaders but in the course of time the selfish and “smart” people takeover them resulting into non-fulfilling of the hope.

The researcher discovered that both the novels are having a number of similarities. For instance, both of them have many common thematic concerns. Both of them reveal how selfish people usurp power and exploit common man. How the power corrupts absolutely is also a theme. Both of them show that a classless society and equality in society is a myth. Hierarchy is in the blood of humanity.

Both the writers have chosen allegorical mode of writing. They are employing the narrative form of fable. A fable is appropriately chosen because they aim at satirically expose the society. Both make extensive use of animal characters. Nevertheless, Orwell’s choice of animals is purely arbitrary and subjective. On the other hand Goswami’s choice of animals is mythological and conventional in nature. Goswami’s characters have a logical inter-relationship and they represent four varnas of Hindu society, while Orwell’s characters represent in general two classes of the rulers and the ruled.

Orwell is basically a socialist and to a very great extent disappointed with the implementation of Marxist ideology in Russia. He thinks that the state of society does not change much. Human society is statuscoist. Common men make even ideologies their new religion. Once they follow it in that religious spirit, true advancement is not possible. Whereas, Goswami shows that all individuals are equally selfish and they know how to make use of others for their own gains. In this game of power-politics, whosoever is more powerful succeeds. None is always powerful. Culturally, India believes that everyone depends on everyone else. Hence, the mutual interdependence is revealed very well in the art of characterization in the
novel i.e. mouse-serpent-peacock and lion, each one consumes the other. Further, the mouse stands for the common man, the serpent, the capitalist or traders; the peacock represents the bureaucrats and the lions represent the ruler class. The varna classification of Goswami is not in accordance with Manu.

Orwell’s intention is to present a realistic picture of the human society. He is pessimist in his perception. Also, he is cynical. His main intention is to bring forth a basic paradigm of revolution and its failure. On the other hand, Goswami does not restrict himself to exposing the society; he goes beyond and reveals why noble ideas fail and also narrates how the human follies which lead to failure can be tackled. He is optimistic in his vision of life. India had fortunately seen many successful experiments of ideal societies, many of which lasted for quite a long time also. Hence, his vision differs basically from that of Orwell.

Both the writers have their own design of characterization. Orwell’s Old Major parallels with Goswami’s Grand Mother. Both of them are visionaries, but they are different in the sense that Old Major gives a dream and inspiration to masses for the struggle against exploitation. He is an idealist. He does not participate in the revolution and hence he does not know the pragmatic problems of the reality. The Grand Mother on the other hand, is an experienced, disillusioned realist. She has experienced the reality and hence as an experienced individual, she intends to guide the future generation. She also warns against the probable crises.

In Orwell, the problem is presented; but no solution is given. It ends cynically. He reveals that man is very powerful in his animal instincts. Ultimately, his hunger for different things, makes him stoop to all the weaknesses, resulting into failure of a mission. In Orwell, the movement is from Democracy to dictatorship, while in Goswami, the journey is from Dictatorship to Democracy. It is because of the awareness and vigilance on the part of the Mouse-class, the dictator is forced to make a compromise and share power with him.
Orwell, in his Russian edition subtitles the novel as ‘a fairy tale’. Usually, in a fairy tale, the picture is idealist, having poetic justice and a happy end. In the novel, we do not find a happy end or poetic justice. Perhaps, Orwell intended to communicate that it is purely cock and bull story. Thus, his use of the term ‘fairy tale’ is ironical, while the title of Hindi novel i.e. *Jungletantram* is not ironical.

The researcher also intends to suggest the prospective researchers several areas of research in this field in future. They are given below:

1. Dystopian Novels in English and Hindi Literature.
2. Narrative Art of George Orwell and Shrawan Kumar Goswami.
3. *Animal Farm* and *Jungletantram*: A Historical Study.
4. Indian and Western Dystopian Novels
5. Orwell and Goswami: A Cultural Study.
6. Art of Characterization of Orwell and Goswami: A Comparative Study
7. Orwell and Goswami: A Marxist Interpretation