

**CRITICAL INTERPRETATION OF CRIMINALITY IN GEORGE
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Abstract

This study focuses on critical interpretation of criminality in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* in the modern period. It aims at bringing out the question of criminality in society. To achieve my goal, psychoanalysis, New historicism and Routine Activity Theory (RAT) are used as appropriate theories to critically appreciate how criminality is depicted in *Animal Farm* in the 20th century. My analysis has revealed that Orwell's literature is committed to telling the relevant truth about the violation of people's freedom and the injustices against the common person. She has also pointed out the impact of criminality in our daily life.

Keywords : Criminality, Injustice, Violence, New historicism, Psychoanalysis.

**INTERPRÉTATION CRITIQUE DE LA CRIMINALITÉ DANS *LA FERME
DES ANIMAUX* DE GEORGE ORWELL**

Résumé

Cette étude porte sur l'interprétation critique de la criminalité dans *Animal Farm* de George Orwell à l'époque moderne. Il vise à faire émerger la question de la criminalité dans la société. Pour atteindre mon objectif, la psychanalyse, le nouvel historicisme et la Théorie de l'Activité de Routine (RAT) sont utilisés comme théories appropriés pour apprécier de manière critique la manière dont la criminalité est représentée dans *Animal Farm* au XXe siècle. Mon analyse a révélé que la littérature d'Orwell s'est engagée à dire la vérité pertinente sur la violation de la liberté des personnes et les injustices contre la personne ordinaire. Elle a également souligné l'impact de la criminalité dans notre vie quotidienne.

Mots clés : Criminalité, Injustice, Violence, Nouvel historicisme, Psychanalyse.

1. Introduction

1.1. Problem Statement

The ideal state is most fully represented by Plato in *The Republic*, and it was further developed in *The Laws*. Accordingly, Plato puts forward the thesis that true philosophy coincides with true politics. Therefore, a true state can be built based on the highest values of the Truth and the Good. Plato and Socrates were concerned with "The Good," "The Beautiful," truth, justice, the higher self, and the nature of the human soul¹. The ideal state, according to Plato, has a tripartite structure (management, protection, and production of material goods). A fair state structure should ensure their harmonious coexistence. Therefore, if every structure plays its

¹<https://www.thecollector.com/plato-philosophy-breakthroughs/29/05/2023> at 23: 53

rule, the state will avoid security problem such as murder, drug cases, violence cases, public intoxication, assault and battery cases, infanticide, rape, theft, robbery, war, hostage taking and terrorism.

In 2022, South Africa ranked first in the crime index among African countries, with a score of 75.4 index points. Angola was the second most dangerous country on the continent, obtaining 66.7 points². In Africa, Nigeria in recent times has recorded unprecedented security such as challenges Boko Haram Terrorists (BHTs) attacks, militancy, armed robbery, banditry, kidnapping for ransom, Fulani-Herders and farmers' clashes, and cultism among other social vices³. Most victims of trafficking in persons on the continent are girls and women, who are predominantly. Other common forms of criminality in Africa are arms trafficking, as well as non-renewable resources crimes, which include the illegal extraction and trade of natural resources. Venezuela has a crime index of 83.76, the highest of any country in the world. The U.S. Department of State has issued a Level 4 travel advisory for Venezuela, indicating that it is unsafe to travel to the country, and travelers should not travel there. Venezuela's high crime rates have been attributed to reasons including government corruption, a flawed judiciary system, and the breakdown of the Rule of Law⁴.

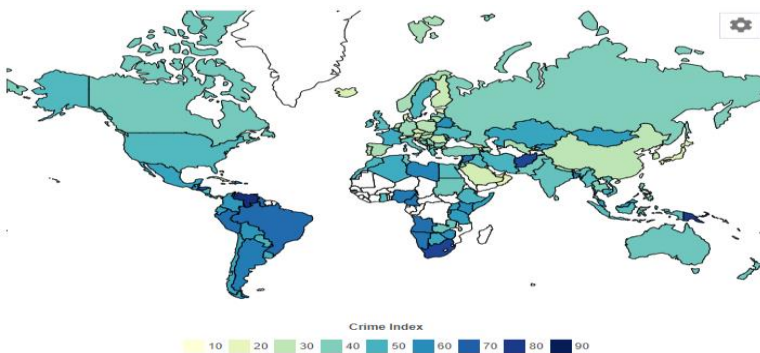


Figure: Crime Rate by Country 2023⁵

Talking about the British crime in the twentieth century, Victor Bailey asserted that :

The history of crime in the twentieth century is inevitably dominated by the explosion of criminality in the last thirty years. In the first half of the century, the level of crime recorded by the police grew at a much more moderate rate, extending a pattern of slow growth since the 1870s. From 1900 to 1914, the crime level remained constant. Recorded crime increased by 5 per cent a year between 1915

² <https://www.google.com/search? =Criminality+in+Africa&&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8/> 31/05/2023 at 09:22

³ <https://www.google.com/searchHow+is+the+security+in+the+world+nowadays%3F&rlz,30/05/2023> at 00: 45

⁴ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/crime-rate-by-country,30/05/2023> at 11 :18

⁵ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/crime-rate-by-country,31/05/2023> at 10:09

and 1930; by 7 per cent between 1930 and 1948 (compared with a post-war annual growth rate of 10 per cent and more)⁶.

George Orwell is aware of all these security problems of his century; that's why he wrote *Animal Farm* among other things to highlight the manifestation of a few. It is also obvious to notice that the crime rate in the United Kingdom was 75.88 per 1,000 people in 2022–2023. The overall UK crime rate saw an 8% increase from 2021. Among England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, the country with the highest crime rate was England, at 83.77 crimes per 1,000 people⁷. The most common crimes in the United Kingdom are homicide, knife/sharp instrument offences, robbery, sexual offences, burglary, and domestic abuse, crime against society, theft, computer misuse and fraud. Homicide is most devastating crimes of all. Knife/sharp instrument offences are used in many homicides and offences. These include assaults with intent to cause serious harm, assaults that cause injury, and threats to kill. Robbery refers specifically to theft by the use of force or the threat of force. This category includes muggings, which is a perennial concern of many ordinary people living in busy, anonymous urban environments.

Besides, it is notoriously difficult to accurately assess the true extent of sexual offences since so many victims don't report the crimes for several different reasons. Many may have assumed that burglary would be right up there among the most common crimes in the country. Sadly, reported incidences of domestic abuse did increase in number during the height of the pandemic, with lockdowns likely exacerbating the crisis. Crime against society encompasses a wide range of offences. These include crimes relating to drugs, the possession of certain weapons, and - by far the biggest slice of these nefarious pie- public order offences.

These harms include a wide range of outcomes for both individuals, such as financial loss and physical harm, and for communities and wider society, such as fear of crime and increased use of health and victim services. One of the main ways we can organise crime harm information is by identifying “who” is experiencing the impact of crime. This is most commonly split into harms experienced by individuals, communities, institutions and wider society. Therefore, the proposed framework contains four crime harm levels: individual level - harms directly impacting individual members of society, for example, emotional damage to a person or a broken bone or other physical injury.

For community level- harms impacting communities at a local level, such as antisocial behaviour, that can affect the neighbourhood environment and perceptions of safety. Institutional level - harms that directly affect businesses, the government and third sector organisations, such as financial losses from fraud and theft offences. Societal level- harms that have wide-ranging impacts that affect society as a whole, such as expenditure of public money to fund victim services. Different types of harm are noticed. It might be physical, emotional or psychological, financial or economic, related to community safety or privacy. The physical one refers to any physical

⁶ Victor Bailey, published in *history today* volume 38 issue 5 may 1988, <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/crime-20th-century-britain>, 31/05/2023 at 12 :16

⁷ https://www.google.com/search?q=Criminality+in+the+United+Kingdom&rlz=1C1GCEA_enBJ1057BJ1058&oq=Criminality+in+the+United+Kingdom&aqs=chrome..&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-06/06/2023 at 12:10

damage including death, injury, or violence. The emotional or psychological harm has to do with any adverse impacts on psychological and emotional well-being. Financial or economic harm implies any material or financial losses. Harm related to community safety involves any restrictions in autonomy, freedom of movement, access to information, or growth and development because of fear or other detrimental effects of crime. In fine, privacy-related harm deals with any violation of privacy including access to personal or confidential information or unauthorised entry to property.

Many solutions can be implemented to promote peace in our states. In *Animal Farm*, George Orwell presented state where it is impossible through a critical allegory of the Russian Revolution of 1917, to establish peace and justice based on inequality of people "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than another". To achieve my goal, I have used psychoanalysis, New historicism and Routine Activity Theory (RAT as literary theories to critically appreciate how criminality can lead to self-destruction and constitute an obstacle of fulfillment and development. For my topic is important, I have organised the research work into three parts. In the first I have dealt with the problem statement, the significance of the study, the scope of the study and the methodology of the research, second gives a clarification on the main concept, the third talks about the background of the study, the fourth demonstrates the criminality in the novel under study and the last part focusses on the perspectives.

1. 2. Significance of the Study

The aim of this work is, on the one hand, to unveil the satire and allegory used by George Orwell in his novel *Animal Fram* to codify his message. On the other hand this work seeks to show how people or leaders use criminality in the world at all costs with the bad practice to achieve their goal by using corruption, by manipulating the naïve working class, by applying lies and deception and language as an influential control. This research paper decrypts what happened in the novel according to criminality and how George Orwell traces it through his characters and the Russian revolution of 1917. This study hopes to give some perspectives in order to promote peace and avoid criminality all over the world.

1.3. Scope of the Work

In order to stick to the issue under scrutiny, this study focuses mostly on the aspects related to the way animal rebel against their human farmer, hoping to create a society where animals can be equal, free, and happy. The main thematic of *Animal Farm* is the ability of ordinary people to continue to believe in a revolution that has been completely betrayed. This study will explore the different aspects of criminality raised in the novel under study and allude to the Russian revolution in the twentieth century (The time when George Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* about Russian revolution).

1.4. Methodology of the Study

This study is critical interpretation of criminality in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Here, , psychoanalysis, New historicism and Routine Activity Theory (RAT) as theories and qualitative methods have been used. The choice of those particular

methods and theories are justified by the fact that the novel *Animal Farm* has to do with political issues and class struggles. Qualitative methods help in getting available information in the novel and other documents. The problem this work tackles is the criminality.

2. Conceptual clarification

Criminality is the quality or state of being criminal⁸. It is derived from the word crime. The Oxford English Dictionary defines crime simply as: '*An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law*'⁹. Some common synonyms of crime are offense, scandal, sin, and vice. While all these words mean "a transgression of law," crime implies a serious offense punishable by the law of the state.

Crime¹⁰, is the act or state of being criminal. The word crime is derived from the Greek word for 'crime'. In the Oxford English Dictionary, crime is defined as 'an act or omission which is an offence and punishable by law.' Some synonyms of crime include 'offense', 'suspicion,' 'sin,' and 'vice.' While all these synonyms mean 'a transgression of the law,' crime refers to a serious offense that is punishable by the state's law. It is the intentional conduct of an act that is considered socially harmful or dangerous, and is specifically defined, prohibited and punishable by criminal law. The majority of countries have a criminal code that contains all criminal law. Criminal behaviour is determined by the laws of a particular jurisdiction, and there can be huge differences between jurisdictions and even within countries when it comes to the types of behaviour that are prohibited. For example, something that is legal in one country or jurisdiction may be considered criminal in another jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions, a minor infraction may be considered a crime in one jurisdiction, but a serious crime in another jurisdiction.

3. Background of the Study

Criminality is a form of dishonesty managed by a person or organisation who uses any strategy for their own private gain to commit an offence. In the Soviet Union in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, a compelling allegorical novella representing the Russian Revolution of 1917, murder, violence and any other crimes were committed under an oppressive, totalitarian, and dangerous government through animal characters. *Animal Farm* represents the Russian Revolution of 1917; Old Major represents Karl Marx, Snowball represents Leon Trotsky, Napoleon represents Josef Stalin, Squealer represents propaganda, and Boxer is a representation for all the Russian laborers and workers¹¹. The message of this study is addressed to undergraduate students, people who are learning more about a topic, professionals who work in the field or subject, lecturers or people expected to learn

⁸Criminality Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster, 08/06/2023 at 18:41

⁹ <https://www.google.com/search?q=definition+of+crime7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8;> 08/06/2023 at 18:57

¹⁰<https://www.britannica.com/topic/crime-law>, 08/06/2023 at 19:46

¹¹ <https://www.google.com/search?q=Interpretation+of+criminality+in+George+=chrome&ie=UTF-8#ip=1/11/06/2023> at 29 :50

about the topic everyday. This paper is also written for colleagues in judiciary field or politics.

Animal Farm was written by George Orwell in 1945, at the end of the modern period. The modern period (1901/1914-1945) in English literature, field that gives a chance to understand humanity and society, is one of the significant phases. The modern period¹² in English literature begins with the 20th century. This period also saw some major changes in the world such as the invention of the automobile, World War I, World War II, and The Great Depression. All these incidents had a major impact on literature. The human race completely changed due to all of the stress and all of the innovation, which is reflected in modern literature. Industrialisation was increasing rapidly, leading to a bigger difference between aristocrats and clergy. What was considered righteous at the Victorian period was no more the same for people of the Modern English period. One of the major changes that happened in the Modern Period was that people started thinking critically. In the modern age, they started raising questions. So, this period helps George Orwell to critically interpret what happens in Russia in 1917 through *Animal Farm*.

To interpret critically the demonstration of criminality in *Animal Farm* three appropriate theories are used such as psychoanalysis, Marxist criticism and New historicism. New Historicism¹³ is a literary theory that began to gain popularity in the 1980s. It prioritises viewing literature within its historical and social contexts above all else. It involves analysing *Animal Farm* in the context of its historical background, history of Russia in 1917. This includes the political, social, and economic conditions of the time George Orwell lived in. New Historicists see history as central to all texts. The theory also considers the societal background of the critic or individual evaluating a text using New Historicism. Just as George Orwell is influenced by modern period when writing *Animal Farm*, we are also influenced by our time when reading and analysing it. But, psychoanalysis helps to broach, in its broaden sense, the manifestation of Criminality in *Animal Farm*.

As far as psychoanalytic literary criticism is concerned, it focuses on four notions such as the mind of the author, the mind of the characters, the mind of the audience and the novel (*Animal Farm*). Psychoanalytical readings focus on the relationship between literature, the unconscious mind and our conscious actions and thoughts¹⁴. Psychoanalysis treats the work of George Orwell as a manifestation of his own unconscious desires. A psychoanalytic reading may attempt to relate certain aspects of a text to George Orwell's life to give the text a meaning as far as the author's psychology is concernés. Psychoanalytic literary criticism can be used to analyse and explain the motivations and actions of certain characters (Old Major, Snowball, Napoleon, Squealer, Boxer and so on) in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. It can explain why *Animal Farm* is very appealing to a wide audience, as it appeals to the universal unconscious mind and why certain linguistic and symbolic choices are

¹² <https://www.goassignmenthelp.com/blog/modern-period-in-english-literature/12/06/2023> at 00:54

¹³ <https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/english-literature/literary-criticism-and-theory/new-historicism/13/06/2023> at 11:41

¹⁴ <https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/english-literature/literary-criticism-and-theory/psychoanalytic-literary-criticism/13/06/2023> at 12:12

made by the author to be used in *Animal Farm*. As the work study focusses on the society and its inhabitants, the struggle between classes is obvious and Marxist theory is the best directed theory to uncover this aspect of the interpretation of criminality in the novel under study.

Presenting Routine Activity Theory, many factors were presented in terms of some authors (J. Choi & al, 2022, pp.3-24). Some key factors of crime in the Routine Activity Theory are a stimulated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of adapted guardianship (L.Cohen, and M.Felson, 1979, pp. 588-608). It is suggested that crime will happen when these three elements converge in time and space. Since the routine activity theory was first approached by these latter, research using this theory has been carried out in various criminological research fields, including victimization (e.g., gender, sexual assault, adolescents-related events), cybercrime, and opportunistic crime perpetration (e.g., burglary, theft). The relationship in association with crime, the absence of adapted guardianship, and various spatial distinguishings have been used in relationship with those studies focusing on temporal and spatial factors to explain neighborhood crime. Considering the routine activity and life course theories, contemporary research studies have catered to subdivide the constituent factors into attractiveness, proximity, exposure, and level of protection. For instance, D, Terance Miethe and R. Meier (1990, pp. 243-266) raised up the idea of lifestyle-routine activity theory, which explained the selection of a victim within its socio-spatial context. So, four characteristic factors were cited such as attractiveness to a motivated offender (e.g., physical visibility and accessibility), proximity to offenders (e.g., the physical distance between where potential targets reside and potential offenders are found), exposure to risk (e.g., physical visibility and accessibility), and level of protection (e.g., availability of personal, social, and physical dimensions). "Target attractiveness" was measured through economic indicators such as unemployment, social class, and possession of expensive goods (D, Terance Miethe and R. Meier, 1990, pp. 243-266). "Proximity to offenders" and "exposure to risk" were often measured by considering non-household activities such as the number of evenings per week spent outside the home and the number of hours per week the home was vacant (D, Terance Miethe and R. Meier, 1990, pp. 243-266). Lastly, the concept of "level of protection" and "capable guardianship" were often measured using the number of household members, the density of social networks in the neighborhood, use of safety devices such as door locks or burglar alarms (D. Reynaldand H. Elffers, 2015, pp. 211-232).

In the novel under study about Russia that draw on routine activity theory look at how animals' lifestyle or routine activities are related to crime perpetration, and crime victimization; violence is a form of political oppression used by Napoleon to instill fear over the animals. The act of violence with *Animal Farm* can be seen when Napoleon had his attack dogs murder four pigs, "When they had finished their confession, the dogs promptly tore their throats out, and in a terrible voice, Napoleon demanded whether any other animal had anything to confess," (George Orwell, 1945, p. 104) the use of connotation demonstrates feelings of fear and tension which leads to Napoleon's use of violence to control and oppress the animals. Besides, Napoleon's behaviour has turned into a dictator: "He carried a whip in his trotter" (George Orwell, 1945, p. 164). This sentence creates tension as Mr Jones and his men had used whips to control, torture and punish the animals. It became a symbol

of the abuse and exploitation from mankind towards animals. This shows the impact and instability that the animals felt seeing Napoleon walk on two feet carrying this weapon. The corrupt group of pigs led by Napoleon uses violence and the threat of violence towards the animals as an apparatus of oppression to be in control over the farm.

Talking about the criminality in Russia, Sergey Kudryashov and Vanessa Voisin (2008, pp. 263-296) show that during 1941-1945, and throughout the European countries occupied by Axis troops during World WarII, the liberation by allied troops-supported by internal resistance-generated a deep determination to sanction collaborators. The urge to administer the right punishment, and often, revenge, could be felt at the higher levels of political direction, as well as amidst the greatest part of the population, which experienced the harshness of Nazi occupation. In Belgium, France, the Czech provinces, Greece, the number of spontaneous beatings or murders of alleged collaborators mounted into the thousands (France). Popular anger-usually orchestrated by local fighters-was even staged or expressed in archaic rituals of public humiliation of yesterday's tormentors. The new powers organized large-scale systems of prosecution and administrative purges. Never before did contemporary Europe see a political purge reach such a scale. In spite of national specificities, common features can be identified everywhere. For all its actors, retribution was the sine qua non condition to rebuild the country on a sound basis. Law and order had to be restored in the aftermath of arbitrary Nazi rule. The political leadership had to be purged of treacherous elements. The suffering caused by occupation had to be compensated for by punishing those who profited from the situation. Lastly, the restoration of national unity demanded that some of the collaborators be ostensibly excluded from the liberated community, allowing the majority of "wait-and-see" people to find their place in the victorious nation. The USSR does not differ much from this general picture. Nevertheless, three major facts make its treatment of collaborators quite specific. First, political and social purges had been going on intensely during the previous decades. Prewar Soviet society was deeply shaken. It had just gone out of a huge process of "social engineering": in 1934 Stalin asserted that by then, enemy classes had been tamed or even exterminated and there were just two classes left in the Soviet Union- the working class and the peasantry, with the intelligentsia being a stratum. Then, in the late 1930s, new waves of repression redefined the political body and established complex relationships between central authority and intermediary ones, including Stalin's closest followers. As concerns the juridical aspect, political justice had been fostered since 1917 and could already boast a solid experience. Furthermore, the enemy was a most evil one, who had attacked without any legal declaration and despite the 1939 pact. In this context, acts of collaboration logically slotted in an already existing set of representations - a manicheist system opposing loyal supporters of the Revolution to malevolent opponents, the so-called "counterrevolutionary elements." Moreover, it fitted perfectly in the judicial scheme of a counterrevolutionary plot assisted by foreign enemies of the Soviet state. Well-publicized illustrations of that were the recently held second and first Moscow trials and older repressions against internal wreckers, terrorists, spies (see, for example, the repression following the Shakhty trial in 1928-1930).

Consequently, the nature and meaning of collaboration do not seem to have generated much debate and reflection. It was a political crime which deserved the harshest retribution. In practice however, hints of attempts at nuancing that idea can be found. Furthermore, in Soviet Russia, the punishment of collaborators took place in the wake of military liberation and was hastened, as it was vital to clean out the rear of the army and make the areas near the frontline safe. That way, the purge possessed not only a judicial aspect, but also a military one altogether, in a much more pronounced way than most parts of Europe. In the Kalinin and Moscow provinces, the process started as early as mid-December 1941 and was obviously designed as part of the counter-offensive, in the context of the Moscow battle. Unlike in France and Belgium, no allied troops could observe how the locals dealt with their “traitors.” This, too, made a significant difference. Lastly, in the USSR no political struggle followed the liberation.

4-Demonstration of the criminality in the novel

George Orwell is the pen name of Eric Arthur Blair, a British novelist and an essayist who depicted a political mistreatment toward the center of the twentieth century through many of his novels such as *Animal Farm*, 1984. When he was young, he grew to become a communist, spoke towards the abundances of governments and fighting shortly for the communist purpose at some point of the Spanish Civil War, which persisted from 1936 to 1939. He desired the next technology think about socialism and how it influenced and affected individuals' life. As a preventive story, he found the reality of the dangers through Stalinism and authoritarian government. As a self-described democratic socialist, Orwell believed in active government, yet his alertness to the excesses of official power informed *Animal Farm* and 1984, his two masterpieces about totalitarianism. The rise to power of dictators such as Adolf Hitler in Germany and Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union inspired Orwell's mounting hatred of totalitarianism and political authority. Orwell devoted his energy to writing novels that were politically charged, first with *Animal Farm* in 1945.

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is a political allegory about the Russian Revolution and its betrayal by Joseph Stalin and power. Through the tale, a group of barnyard animals overthrow and chase off their exploitative human masters and set up an egalitarian society of their own. Eventually the animals' intelligent and power-loving leaders, the pigs, subvert the revolution and form a dictatorship whose bondage is even more oppressive and heartless than that of their former human masters. *Animal Farm* made George Orwell famous and, for the first time, prosperous. *Animal Farm* explores the themes of totalitarianism, the corruption of ideals, and the power of language. The grand theme of *Animal Farm* has to do with the capacity for ordinary individuals to continue to believe in a revolution that has been utterly betrayed. Orwell attempts to reveal how those in power-Napoleon and his fellow pigs-pervert the democratic promise of the revolution. *Animal Farm* was one of Orwell's finest works, full of wit and fantasy and admirably written. He wrote *Animal Farm* toward the end of World War II, when the Union Soviet Socialist Republics was being hailed by the Allied forces (including the British) for its decisive victories over Nazi Germany at Stalingrad and Kursk.

In *Animal Farm* criminality is explored through the themes such as the totalitarianism, the corruption of ideals, and the power of language. In the second

chapter of the novel study the pigs reduced the principles of Animalism to seven commandments which were inscribed on the wall in large white letters by Snowball with Squealer holding the paint-pot:

Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
No animal shall wear clothes.
No animal shall sleep in a bed.
No animal shall drink alcohol.
No animal shall kill any other animal.
All animals are equal. (George Orwell, 1945, pp. 30-31).

Napoleon abuses the rights of all the animals; from "All animals are equal" (George Orwell, 1945, P, 13) he comes to the seven commandments and at the end to a single maxim, namely: "Four legs good, two legs bad" (George Orwell, 1945, p, 41) thinking that it contains the essential principle.

Afterwards, Napoleon threatens most of the animals: "the animals were stupefied, this was a wickedness far outdoing Snowball's destruction of the windmill" (George Orwell, p, 98-99),

Criminality is more enlightened in the novel under study when Napoleon orders his dogs to kill the pigs:

Napoleon stood stertly surveying his audience, then he uttered a high-pitched whimper. Immediately the dogs bounded forward, seized four of the pigs by the ear and dragged them, squealing with pain and terror, to Napoleon's feet. The pigs' ears were bleeding, the dogs had tasted blood, and for a few moments, they appeared to go quite mad. (George Orwell, 1945, pp, 102-103)

The pigs are not the only animals which are violated, there are also the hens, "they, too, were slaughtered" (George Orwell, 1945, P.104). After committing his crimes, Napoleon creates a new commandment to legislate his behaviour: "No animal shall kill any other animal without cause...but they saw now that the commandment had not been violated; for clearly there was good reason for killing, the traitors who had leagued themselves with snowball." (George Orwell, 1945, P.111).

All animals should treasure Napoleon to avoid being killed; he is called "Our Leader, Comrade Napoleon" (George Orwell, 1945, P.113); and in a poem entitled Comrade Napoleon composed by Minimus his sis called "Friend of fatherless! Fountain of happiness!" (George Orwell, 1945, P.114).

As the other animals watch through the window, they find they are unable to tell pigs and humans apart. The pigs have started to dress and behave exactly like humans. It appears clearly that Napoleon establishes the principles or the laws in his own purpose.

4.1. The Main Characters and the Questions of Criminality in *Animal Farm*

For a better understanding of criminality in the novel under study, I need to explore it through the main characters of the novel:

4.1.1. The Animals

Napoleon: The pig who emerges as the leader of Animal Farm after the Rebellion. Based on Joseph Stalin, Napoleon uses military force (his nine loyal attack dogs) to intimidate the other animals and consolidate his power. In his supreme craftiness, Napoleon proves more treacherous than his counterpart, Snowball.

Snowball: The pig who challenges Napoleon for control of Animal Farm after the Rebellion. Based on Leon Trotsky, Snowball is intelligent, passionate, eloquent, and less subtle and devious than his counterpart, Napoleon. Snowball seems to win the loyalty of the other animals and cement his power.

Boxer: The workhorse, Boxer by name, is a prominent example of a workaholic on the farm. He ate little and worked hard. His personal mottos were two phrases 'Napoleon is always right' and 'I will work harder'. Unlike other animals, he got up much earlier and continued to work until night. He worked until he was fit to drop. Unfortunately, the furious rate of work has affected his physical health. Constructing the windmill, he injured his leg and actually became disabled. When he could no longer fulfill his work, he ceased to be of value in the eyes of the pigs, and he was secretly taken to the slaughterhouse.

Squealer: The pig who spreads Napoleon's propaganda among the other animals. Squealer justifies the pigs' monopolization of resources and spreads false statistics pointing to the farm's success. Orwell uses Squealer to explore the ways in which those in power often use rhetoric and language to twist the truth and gain and maintain social and political control.

Old Major: The prize-winning boar whose vision of a socialist utopia serves as the inspiration for the Rebellion. Three days after describing the vision and teaching the animals the song "Beasts of England," Major dies, leaving Snowball and Napoleon to struggle for control of his legacy. Orwell based Major on both the German political economist Karl Marx and the Russian revolutionary leader Vladimir Ilych Lenin.

Clover: A good-hearted female cart-horse and Boxer's close friend. Clover often suspects the pigs of violating one or another of the Seven Commandments, but she repeatedly blames herself for misremembering the commandments.

Moses: The tame raven who spreads stories of Sugarcandy Mountain, the paradise to which animals supposedly go when they die. Moses plays only a small role in *Animal Farm*, but Orwell uses him to explore how communism exploits religion as something with which to pacify the oppressed.

Mollie: The vain, flighty mare who pulls Mr. Jones's carriage. Mollie craves the attention of human beings and loves being groomed and pampered. She has a difficult time with her new life on Animal Farm, as she misses wearing ribbons in her mane and eating sugar cubes. She represents the petit bourgeoisie that fled from Russia a few years after the Russian Revolution.

Benjamin: The long-lived donkey who refuses to feel inspired by the Rebellion. Benjamin firmly believes that life will remain unpleasant no matter who is in charge. Of all of the animals on the farm, he alone comprehends the changes that take place, but he seems either unwilling or unable to oppose the pigs.

The cat: A greedy and self-serving farm cat. She is only interested in participating in the rebellion when there's no cost or danger to do so, and she's only willing to support Animalism when it might help her

The Sheep: Some of the least intelligent animals on Animal Farm. They never become fully literate and can't remember the Seven Commandments, but Snowball teaches them the maxim "Four legs good, two legs bad," which they love and bleat all the time.

The Hens: Unintelligent laying hens on Animal Farm. They are initially fully behind the rebellion and the ideals of Animal Farm but become somewhat disillusioned—and terrified—when Napoleon insists that they must surrender their eggs. The hens' rebellion is unsuccessful, and nine die over the course of their five-day resistance. The hens correspond to the Ukrainian peasants who attempted to resist Stalin's five-year plan and died.

Muriel: The white goat who reads the Seven Commandments to Clover whenever Clover suspects the pigs of violating their prohibitions.

Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher Three dogs. The nine puppies born between Jessie and Bluebell are taken by Napoleon and raised to be his guard dogs

Minimus: The poet pig who writes verse about Napoleon and pens the banal patriotic song "Animal Farm, Animal Farm" to replace the earlier idealistic hymn "Beasts of England," which Old Major passes on to the others.

4.1.2. The Humans

Mr. Jones: The often drunk farmer who runs the Manor Farm before the animals stage their Rebellion and establish Animal Farm. Mr. Jones is an unkind master who indulges himself while his animals lack food; he thus represents Tsar Nicholas II, whom the Russian Revolution ousted.

Mrs. Jones: Jones' wife, who flees from the farm when the animals rebel.

Mr. Frederick: The tough, shrewd operator of Pinchfield, a neighboring farm. Based on Adolf Hitler, the ruler of Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s, Mr. Frederick proves an untrustworthy neighbor.

Mr. Pilkington: The easygoing gentleman farmer who runs Foxwood, a neighboring farm. Mr. Frederick's bitter enemy, Mr. Pilkington represents the capitalist governments of England and the United States.

Mr. Whymper: The human solicitor whom Napoleon hires to represent Animal Farm in human society. Mr. Whymper's entry into the Animal Farm community initiates contact between Animal Farm and human society, alarming the common animals.

5. Perspectives

George Orwell felt in *Animal Farm* that a farm where "All Animals Are Equal"(George Orwell, 1945, p.13) would solve many social and economic problems- but he also knew that such a system would be difficult to maintain, since some animals would act on the principle that "*Some Are More Equal Than Others*"(George Orwell, 1945, p.166). So, begins the violation of human right, the authoritarianism, the corruption and the criminality.It is therefore obvious to prevent at least criminality. Crime prevention strategies attempt to prevent crimes before they occur. There are various methods through which society attempts to prevent

criminal activities. They include situational crime prevention, social and community-based crime prevention, and environmental crime prevention. The main causes of crime are often ignored. This leads to another significant issue with this method, because it does not address the root causes of crime. Criminal activity does not usually arise out of nowhere. It is the result of complex societal and cultural factors. As it appears in *Animal Farm* when the 'Master Comrade Napoleon' uses Animalism to change every time the laws of the Farm for his own purposes so as to commit offenses, crimes, in order to build his dictatorial authoritarianism instead of democracy. Common crimes such as petty theft or rough sleeping are often due to poverty, deprivation, and inequality.

To 'catch' and to prevent crimes before they are committed, it is necessary to look at a definition of crime prevention and control strategies. Crime prevention and control strategies refer to society's attempts to curb crimes before they can occur, rather than punishing them after they have been committed. The strategies for preventing crime differ according to the beliefs one has about the nature of crime, those who commit it, and how it should be dealt with. For instance, some believe crime is a symptom of structural issues in society. Others argue it is the result of a breakdown of social norms or inheriting deviant values.

Situational crime prevention: it is the most commonly cited method. It attempts to reduce opportunities to commit crimes and make it more difficult to break the law in everyday situations. It looks at the types of offences people commit, the places where they offend, and aims to prevent them at the point of their intersection. It is a pre-emptive strategy. The goal of situational crime prevention is to increase the amount of effort it takes to carry out criminal activity, and reduce the rewards one obtains from it. An example of situational crime prevention is what is known as target hardening - implementing barriers such as door and window locks, security personnel, and anti-climb paint. This serves to remove the opportunity to either break in or commit a robbery. Another aspect of situational crime prevention is designing out certain features of an area that may enable crime. This can look like installing sloping seats at bus stops or adding armrests in the middle of park benches to prevent homeless people from sleeping on them, or, in more extreme cases, the use of 'anti-homeless architecture' in certain parts of a city or area. The bathroom areas were used for drug dealing, baggage thefts, rough sleeping, and sexual encounters. The bathroom sinks were made smaller to prevent homeless people from bathing in them. Designing out can also include spikes, barbed wire, and other features that make it difficult to climb or enter a property. Situational crime prevention is quite controversial. Situational crime prevention is a cost-effective and relatively simple method of curbing crime and can therefore be appealing as a short-term solution to many common crimes. There is evidence to suggest that this strategy works and offers a more convenient and practical method to reduce offending. This is in comparison to traditional crime control strategies, which generally focus on the offender rather than the situation (Auzeen Shariati & Rob T. Guerette, 2017, pp.261-268). Situational crime prevention generally only focuses on 'street' crime and the causes behind it. It does not engage with other forms of criminal activity such as interpersonal violence, white-collar crime, and state crimes.

Social and community crime prevention: This is a strategy of crime prevention that is founded on a very different ethos from its situational counterpart. Social and

community crime prevention focuses on individual criminal offenders and the social context within which they offend. It aims to pinpoint and treat the causes of the crime rather than the symptoms. Strategies usually include grouping individuals who are more likely to commit crimes and intervening in some form. Proponents of this method assert that the risk conditions of crime such as poverty, unemployment, lack of housing, etc., need to be urgently addressed to truly eradicate crime. Some groups in society appear to be more susceptible to the risk conditions, such as low-income populations and some ethnic minority groups. To combat this, interventions that target issues faced by these groups address the social determinants of crime. This includes methods such as enrolling children in pre-school classes and adults in parenting classes. This attempts to correct low educational attainment and family conflict, both of which may lead to crime. These target 'troubled families' and vulnerable children, in order to reduce criminality and other social problems. These initiatives have both proven successful. This strategy presents many advantages. If utilised effectively, social and community prevention measures can significantly change the lives of people inclined towards criminal behaviour by giving them a chance at an honest life. They can also benefit the state and society at large by 'turning' potential criminals into employed taxpayers and productive members of society. The results can be long-term as the measures aim to address the root causes of crime

Environmental crime prevention: The third and final crime control strategy we will cover is environmental crime prevention. Environmental crime prevention relies on the idea that physical signs of disorder or crime give off the impression that there is low social control/enforcement, which attracts and encourages criminal activity. Environmental crime prevention is based on right realism. The theory states that visible signs of decay in a neighbourhood or area (litter, broken windows, graffiti, abandoned housing) signal public neglect, leading to a fear of crime which prompts 'respectable' community members to leave. This makes it more difficult for the community to maintain order and control anti-social behaviour and so results in the eventual decline of the neighbourhood. Therefore, the environment itself needs to be discouraging towards crime. For examples, Zero tolerancepolicing (ZTP) is a form of environmental crime prevention where even minor misdemeanours are treated the same as serious crimes in order to discourage them. Similarly, Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) mean that people can potentially be sent to jail for slight acts of deviance. The reasoning behind both is that it is better to prevent the slide into crime than deal with the aftermath. Like all others, environmental crime prevention has drawbacks and benefits, as follows: it can be considered quite effective. Zero tolerance policing in countries led to a lot more people being arrested for misdemeanours such as marijuana possession. This method can result in a fall in the overall crime rate, particularly violent crimes.

Conclusion

All in all, this research paper interprets critically the concepts of criminality in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. In this novel, George Orwell debunked the myth of freedom and criminality, which quickly led to economic stratification and social inequality in the modern period. In the novel under study written in the 20th century, George Orwell is committed to telling the blatant truth about the violation of people's

freedom and the crimes against the common person. Orwell attempts to reveal how those in power-Napoleon and his fellow pigs-pervert the democratic promise of the revolution. The book echoes the idea that all power can contain an element of criminality. To succeed in achieving the main objectives I have resorted to two appropriate theories such as psychoanalysis, New historicism and Routine Activity Theory (RAT). This study reveals that George Eliot resorts to his fictional work as a strategy to depict the concepts of criminality. He also pinpoints the fact that the biggest political problem is not capitalism but authoritarian rules. The novel *The Animal Farm* will continue to be relevant as it explicitly portrays the “class struggles and exploitation in the human society”. New leaders, like Napoleon, who assume power on the platform of change, abandon the idea as soon as they come to power. An example of a corrupt society could be portrayed by the rise of the Soviet Union in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, a compelling allegorical novella representing the Russian Revolution of 1917, which resulted with a government more oppressive, totalitarian, and criminal than the one it overthrew. *Animal Farm* explores elements of a corrupt society through the portrayal of criminality.

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