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Russia under the Ideology of Stalinism: A Comparative Study
between Joseph Stalin and Napoleon the Pig and How both Imposed
their Ideology to Manipulate their Supporters

Thesis Submitted to Obtain the Bachelor in English

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Dedication

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Abstract

This research is focused on the book *Animal Farm* by the famous writer, George Orwell. The research carried out focused on the unfortunate situation suffered by several countries around the world thanks to the policies that are imposed by some governors, and which have medium or long-term consequences, it is for this reason that this research focuses on portraying the way in which the author relates what was lived in Russia under the command of Joseph Stalin during the Cold War.

The researcher focused on identifying and comparing facts through online searches and in the same book, which allowed a comparison between the narrative in the book and the literature that allow to make the comparison of facts. The chosen topic let the researcher to identify the problems in all the identifiers and in the same way to be able to relate them through the literature.

In order to endorse what was investigated, a survey should be carried out in a group of people in relation to the object of the investigation, by asking some questions the researcher was able to extract some data, which enriched the research carried out.

When issues such as disrespect for human rights, dictatorships, oppression and poverty are touched upon, it must be taken into account that in many cases the desperation of people in order to have a better life leads them to make decisions without first informing well. This is the main objective of this research, to open the eyes of future generations so that before making a decision at a political level it is extremely important to have real information and not be carried away by passing speeches.

Resumen

Esta investigación está enfocada en el libro *Rebelión En La Granja* por el famoso escritor, George Orwell. La investigación realizada se enfocó en la lamentable situación que sufren varios países alrededor del mundo gracias a las políticas que son impuestas por gobernantes con malas intenciones, y las cuales tienen consecuencias a mediano y largo plazo.

Es por esta razón que este trabajo de investigación se enfoca en retratar la manera en que George Orwell relata lo vivido en Rusia bajo el mandato de Joseph Stalin durante la Guerra Fría.

La investigadora se enfocó en identificar y comparar hechos mediante búsquedas en sitios de internet confiables y en el mismo libro, los cuales permitieron realizar lo antes mencionado. Entre lo narrado en el libro y lo literatura se realizó de manera exitosa dicha comparación. El tema abre paso a identificar las problemáticas en todos los ámbitos y de la misma manera poder relacionarlos con el libro *Rebelión En La Granja*.

Para poder tener un mejor respaldo de lo investigado, se procedió a hacer una encuesta a un grupo de personas con relación al objeto de investigación, de dichas preguntas se lograron sacar datos que enriquecieron la investigación.

Cuando se tocan temas como el irrespeto a los derechos humanos, dictaduras, opresión y pobreza hay que tomar en cuenta que en muchos casos la misma desesperación de las personas por tener una mejor vida los lleva a tomar decisiones sin antes informarse, por esta razón, este es el principal objetivo de la investigación, abrir los ojos de futuras generaciones para que antes de tomar una decisión a nivel político se enfoquen en tener información real y no dejarse llevar por discursos pasajeros.

Chapter 1

Introductory Framework

1.1 Problem Statement.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published the Communist Manifesto, which summarizes Marx and Engels theories concerning the nature of society and politics, namely in their own words as “the history of class struggles”. It also briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually be replaced by the ideology of socialism. At the end of the text, the author call for a "forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions" (Karl Marx, 1848), which served as the justification for all communist revolutions around the world.

After a brief explanation about the main book on socialism, it is important to clarify the differences between socialism and communism. Even though, both ideologies have some ideas in common, it can said that communism, a branch of socialism, “is an ideology of economic equality through the elimination of private property, but differs in that communists believe that cooperation should be run by a totalitarian government made up of *only one* government.” (Dhar, 2014). On the other hand, socialism itself theorizes that a collective cooperation of citizens will make all governmental institutions public.

Throughout the years, many countries applied the ideology of socialism in their communist governments. Since the 20th century, it was impossible to go ahead with this way of living ,and, according to Mark J. Perry, professor at the University of Michigan: “Socialism is the great lie of the 20th century, promises equality, progress and security to grant "poverty, misery and tyranny" (Intereconomia.com, 2015). The communist governments bring with them many

anomalies that are not noticed at the beginning or the same postulant directs attention focusing on dirty campaigns to gain followers. This was the case of Russia and the formation of the USSR joined, to which form, Eastern Europe, Cuba, Venezuela, and China, among others, this type of totalitarian and dictatorial governments plunged their citizens into ruin, both economically and socially speaking, but as always there should be a winner, in the case of the communist doctrine the governments are favored and they enriched at the expense of the poverty and suffering of their own people.

The narrative presents a warning related to the situation of the countries that let politicians apply this ideology as a way of government, which after some time brings negative consequences to the supporters of the regime. Does the narrative reflect what was lived in Russia during the dictatorship of Joseph Stalin?

1.2 Objectives of the Investigation

1.2.1 General Objective

To analyze the way of living of the Russian civilization when the Soviet Union (USSR) was created during and after the Second World War

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

1.2.2.1 To explain the idea of totalitarianism as an inexorable phenomenon

1.2.2.2 To identify ways of oppression based on intelligence and education

1.2.2.3 To describe the environment of violence and terror as means of control

1.3 Justification of the Study

The informative purpose of this research is to help people to understand how governors take advantage of desperation and social dissatisfaction towards a government that to gain supporters makes campaigns full of lies, or even worse, they get to the power by a coup d'état.

This study is important because Costa Rica is a country that supports democracy, for this reason, it is important to value this system. The emphasis of this study is to compare Stalin's regimen and the negative consequences it had for his country and the way in which Napoleon the Pig treated the animals in it.

It is relevant to study this moment in history because it is not only part of the universal history, but it is also a warning for the new generations to pay attention to the governments that spread ideas that may sound beautiful, but that are difficult to apply in a globalized world.

Dictators with a twisted idea of the ideology of socialism took many countries to hunger, poverty, illiteracy, wrong ways of propaganda, oppression, forced jobs, restriction to the press and violation of human rights among other tragedies which countries with this political system suffered throughout the years.

1.4 Antecedents

Although many countries have fought for their rights throughout history this investigation is focused on Russia. According to Samuel Huntington "a revolution is a rapid, fundamental, and violent domestic change in the dominant values and myths of a society, in its institutions, social structure, leadership, and government activity and policies." (Farhad, 2015), knows, that having

this concept clear enough, is relevant to explain some of the history that involves several important factors in Russia, which are important because they marked a before and an after in Russia's history and also around the world.

According to Vladimir Moss, (Moss, 2008). The first revolution took place in 1905 and, nowadays it is known as "The Revolution of 1905" or "Bloody Sunday". The causes of this revolution were mostly economical, at that time Russia had an agrarian system called "The Mir", this system was unfair and reactionary, and caused the farmers a great grief because of the installment payments and heavy taxes they had to pay to the government, for the land given to them. Even though this system brought good things to the Russian economy, people were desperate because the system only benefited wealth people or the government.

On January 9th, 1905, a peaceful protest was organized by Father Gapon to bring social welfare and economic concerns to the attention of the tsar. As Palmer posits, the crowds chanted. The Tsar was absent, and the panicking troops shot and killed several hundred protesters; the Revolution had begun. Constant protesting and striking caused the Tsar to declare the October Manifesto. In it, he agreed to a new constitution and pledged a nationally elected parliament, which was called the Duma.

While Russia continued struggling with their economy, something bigger was about to happen,

The First World War broke out. The war brought many repercussions to the country, for instance, Russia was an ally of the "Entente Cordiale", whose members were United Kingdom and France. The military operations against Germany and Austria were part of the obligations that had been established in the framework of the alliance. It was stipulated that 775,000 and

1,300,000 of Russians died in the war. The tragic events led to the collapse of the Russian Empire and ended with the 304 years of the Romanov dynasty. On March 3th, 1917, the republic was proclaimed, while the Revolution of October in 1917 began the civil war that lasted from 1917 to 1923.

The general dis-enchantment with the tsarist autocracy, a burgeoning and increasingly radical and revolutionary proletariat and intellectual class. The proliferation of revolutionary journals and newspapers that advocated violent regime overthrow, hyper-inflation, and murderous peasant uprisings in the countryside among during were the major precursors of the first phase. The country was weak because of the war. They lost the majority of the army and this caused a flurry of panic and resentment towards the Tsarina who was German. The Tsar abdicated and the citizens became angrier.

In April 1917, the dual power of the Provisional Government and the Soviet of Petrograd was established; it ended in October of 1917, with the rapid and violent takeover of all political power by the Bolsheviks. They were rising in power and, in alliance with the proletarian and peasant classes; they had grown. Lenin, through fate and chance, became the political figurehead of the Bolsheviks. His slogan was simple, "Peace, Land, Bread," and it coalesced with the Bolshevik narrative. By 25 October 1917, the Kerensky Government was weakened to the level that it could no longer defend itself. On November the 6th and the 7th, the Bolsheviks took control of Petrograd's lifelines and stormed the Winter Palace. Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky now led the Russian Republic.

In 1917 took place the outbreak of the Russian Revolution against the Tsarist monarchy, initiated by the Bolshevik Party. Very soon, a civil war broke out and lasted for three years. In 1922, the history of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) began, and it can be said that

it was an alternative project to capitalism, at that moment, different economic orientation was adopted, the so-called New Economic Policy. It was a kind of market communism, that is, a mixed economy, in which the socialist ownership of the means of production coexisted with a free market or private economy, with the aim of accelerating the recovery of the economy.

In 1924, Lenin, the main leader of the Russian Revolution, died, thus, a tough struggle for succession began in the government and in the party. The struggle for power took place between Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin, who finally took the power.

When the Soviet leader Vladimir Illich Lenin died, Stalin had to fight for his political succession. In 1929 he declared himself dictator, because of the massacre called “The Great Purge” which “was a brutal political campaign to eliminate dissenting members of the Communist Party and anyone else he considered a threat”. (HISTORY, 2018). This action was just the beginning of an era full of lies, oppression, and poverty to the Russian citizens, based on an incorrect interpretation of *The Communist Manifest* and socialism itself.

Now that the history behind this research was explained, it is time to review some international studies of other people who have analyzed this book. According to a document published by CEIS de Murcia, “*Animal Farm*” is a book that can hurt any dictatorial government because it gives evidence of the general type of oppression.

At the time it was written, it was obvious that it would find great difficulties to be edited and, indeed, the book was rejected by four editors. Only one of them did it for ideological reasons; two others had published anti-Russian books for years and the fourth lacked definite political ideas. One of them was determined to launch it but, after agreeing, he preferred to

consult with the Ministry of Information, which apparently warned him severely about its publication.

Orwell, annoyed for the decision of not publishing the book, sent a letter to the editor expressing his feelings about it. He said that he felt terribly sorry that the topics of the book went straight to criticize the Russian government and that he realized how dangerous was to publish a book like that when conflicts still existed. However, Orwell still defended his point of view by writing that people were supposed to face.

Of course, it was possible to publish anti-Russian books, but that meant condemning oneself to be ignored by most of the important newspapers. Both, public and private newspapers were aware that this should not be done. Although what was argued was undoubtedly true, the answer was to label it as untimely and at the service of reactionary interests, the author thought that “the servility with which most of the British intelligentsia had swallowed and repeated the topics of Russian propaganda since 1941 would be surprising, if it were not for the fact that was not new and had already happened on other occasions”. (Murcia, 2010)

Another study made by Fernando Camacho for the blog “Cámara Cívica” point that illiteracy was one of the most important topics mentioned in the book and that the main reference for that were the pigs, that in the book were more intelligent than the other animals in the farm. In the book, Orwell exposed this problem as children’s fairy tale. The author used this strategy “to show that even someone who has not had the best education could understand that Stalin was not as he seemed to be” (Camacho, 2017). The rivals of the Soviet Union, used to say that, indeed, everything and anyone could understand it.

Other topics analyzed in this study, are the struggling for power between Stalin and Trotsky because it was true that both of them were trying to govern Russia. Each of them made political campaigns, but finally Stalin divided the country ideologically.

Stalin practically won the fight manipulating people, and then, after acquiring some confidence, he applied harsh treatment to the Russian people, that is, violence and repression.

At the end of the study, Fernando Camacho expresses that “it is good to admire someone, but the history of humanity and the use of printing presses have taught us that idols tend to have great shortcomings”. (Camacho, 2017). Everyone should read *Animal Farm* to understand that, in politics, blind faith is something dangerous and can be reversible.

1.5 Scope

This investigation is focused in showing and explaining how the need and hunger for power can make a person submerge a whole country into poverty while the government becomes richer at the expense of people’s misery and the manipulation of a dictatorial government. As it was explained before, dictatorial governments take advantage of people’s needs to control a whole nation willing to have a better life. This also happens nowadays when people and governments with bad intentions try to impose their ideals in campaigns full of lies. Through this campaign they try to make people believe in prosperity and happiness when the truth is totally a different one.

In the book, *Animal Farm* the author shows how Napoleon played with people’s minds and needs in order to archive his goal, he manipulated the farm as he wanted and everyone was by his side, and even though many animals knew that they were being oppressed, they did not

have any choice to disagree with everything, Napoleon said, and the same happens nowadays with the countries in which these ideals are put in practice and people do not have the courage of raising their voice because if someone does he or she immediately will be punished. That is the reason why it is so important to investigate about this kind of topics, not only to learn about universal history, but also to open people's eyes letting them know what happened in the past, that still happens. It is a must for us, as human beings, to know and defend our rights, and do not let anyone to come and take away from us our liberty of conscience and general freedom.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

2.1 Literary Theories and Approaches

This investigation is focused in comparing some characters and situations from the book *Animal Farm* by George Orwell that presents the reality of Russia, best known in times of the Cold War as the USSR. The country was ruled by Joseph Stalin, a dictator who got the power through this book based on a farm and the disconformity of the population that allowed these changes.

To support this argument, the first step is to define what literary theory is, and this refers to the body of ideas and methods used in the practical reading or literature, this means “the theories that reveal what literature can mean.” (Brewton, n.d.). It is important to add that all literary interpretation is based on a theory but it can also serve as a justification for very different kinds of critical activity.

In this investigation, the themes that are part of the narrative of the book and will be explained. The word *themes* means “in a story is its underlying message, or 'big idea’” (Notari, 2003-2020), in other words, what critical belief about life the author is trying to convey when writing a novel.

An important part of this investigation are the symbols; they are defined as “literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight, and is representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone.” (Literary Devices, 2010-2019). In other words, a symbol is used as an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning.

The definition of motif it can be said that is similar to a “Symbol that is used as an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning. (Literary Devices, n.d.). The tricky part is to know how to identify it, for instance, a motif can be easily confused with a theme because a motif is a recurrent image, idea, or symbol that develops or explains a theme. A theme is a central idea or message. It is also important to take into account that in the majority of the cases a motif is taken as an example of a symbol, while is an image, an idea, a sound, or some words that represent something else, and help to understand an idea or a thing. A motif, on the other hand, is an image, an idea, a sound, or a word that help to explain the central idea of a literary work.

2.3 Biography of the Author

George Orwell was a British journalist and, who wrote one of the most famous novels of the 20th century *Animal Farm* named Eric Arthur Blair he was born on 25th June 1903 in eastern India, He was the son of a British colonial civil servant. He was educated in England and, after leaving Eton, he joined the Indian Imperial Police in Burma. He resigned in 1927 and decided to become a writer.

In 1945, Orwell's '*Animal Farm*' was published. A political fable set in a farmyard but based on Stalin's betrayal of the Russian Revolution that made Orwell famous and financially

comfortable for the first time in his life. The book '*Nineteen Eighty-Four*' was published four years later. Set in an imaginary totalitarian future, the book caused a deep impression, with its title and many phrases such as, 'Big Brother is watching you', 'newspeak' and 'doublethink', that began to be used popularly. By then, Orwell's health was deteriorating and he died of tuberculosis on 21st, January 1950.

2.4 Plot of the book

One night, all the animals at Mr. Jones' Manor Farm assembled in a barn to listen to Old Major, a pig who described a dream he had had about a world where all animals lived free from the tyranny of their human masters. Old Major died soon after the meeting, but the animals, inspired by his philosophy, rebelled against Jones.

Two pigs, Snowball and Napoleon, proved themselves to be important characters and planners of the dangerous enterprise. When Jones forgot to feed the animals, the revolution took place, and Jones and his men were chased off the farm. Manor Farm was renamed Animal Farm, and the Seven Commandments of Animalism were painted on the barn wall.

At first, the rebellion was a success, the animals completed the harvest and met every Sunday to debate farm policy. Napoleon, however, proved to be a power-hungry leader who stole the cows' milk and a number of apples to feed himself and the other pigs. He also enlists the services of Squealer, a pig with the ability to persuade other animals that the pigs were always moral and correct in their decisions.

Later that fall, Jones and his men returned to Animal Farm and attempted to retake it, thanks to the tactics of Snowball, the animals defeated Jones in what thereafter became known as

The Battle of the Cowshed. Winter arrived, and Mollie, a vain horse concerned only with ribbons and sugar, was lured off the farm by another human. Snowball began drawing plans for a windmill, which would provide electricity and thereby give the animals more leisure time, but Napoleon vehemently opposed such a plan he causes the building of the windmill would allow them to have less time for producing food. The day that the pigs offer the windmill to the animals for a vote, Napoleon summoned a pack of ferocious dogs, who chased Snowball off the farm forever. Napoleon announced that there would be no further debates; he also told them that the windmill would be built after all and said lies that it was his own idea, which was not true. In the rest of the novel, Napoleon used Snowball as a scapegoat.

The following, a lot of time was spent building the windmill. Boxer, an incredibly strong horse, proved himself to be the most valuable animal in this endeavor. Jones, meanwhile, forsakes the farm and moved to another part of the county. Contrary to the principles of Animalism, Napoleon hired a solicitor and began trading with neighboring farms. When a storm toppled the half-finished windmill, Napoleon predictably blamed Snowball and ordered the animals to begin rebuilding it.

Napoleon's lust for power increased to the point where he became a totalitarian dictator, forcing "confessions" from innocent animals and having the dogs kill them in front of all those living in the farm. He and the pigs moved into Jones' house and began sleeping in beds. The animals received less and less food, while the pigs grew fatter. After the windmill was completed in August, Napoleon sold a pile of timber to Jones; Frederick, a neighboring farmer who paid for it with forged banknotes. Frederick and his men attacked the farm and exploded the windmill but were eventually defeated. As more of the Seven Commandments of Animalism had been broken by the pigs, the language of the Commandments was revise, for example, after the pigs had

become drunk one night, the Commandment ordered: "No animals shall drink alcohol" was changed to, "No animal shall drink alcohol to excess."

Boxer again offered his strength to help build a new windmill, but when he collapsed, exhausted, Napoleon sold the devoted horse to a knacker. Squealer told the indignant animals that Boxer had been actually taken to a veterinarian and had died a peaceful death in a hospital, tale the animals believed.

Years passed and Animal Farm expanded its boundaries when Napoleon purchased two fields from another neighboring farmer, Pilkington. Life for all the animals was harsh. Eventually, the pigs began walking on their hind legs and took on many other qualities of their former human oppressors. The Seven Commandments were reduced to a single law: "All Animals Are Equal but Some Are More Equal Than Others."

Napoleon changed the name of the farm back to Manor Farm and quarreled with Pilkington during a card game in which both of them tried to play the ace of spades. As other animals were watching the scene from outside the window, they could not differentiate the pigs from the humans.

Animal Farm is considered one of Orwell's most popular and enduring works. Written like an animal fable, the short novel narrates the story of a group of barnyard animals that revolt against their human masters, literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight, that represents some other aspects, concepts, or traits that those that are visible in the literal translation.

This chapter is focused on the approaches and relevant details of the book that will help to understand better the manipulation of the government of Joseph Stalin. For instance, it is a must to explain some definitions and theories, as well as to give a short explanation about the plot, some symbols, and the biography of the author that are the basis for the investigation.

The book *Animal Farm* shows how a governor with hunger of power is willing to do whatever so long as to archived his goal. In the case of Stalin, the first thing he did when he got the power was to sell a wrong idea about what socialism was. Socialism is defined as “any political or economic theory that says the community, rather than individuals, should own and manage property and natural resources.” (HISTORY, 2019). It is important to understand that socialism is an ideology proposed by Karl Marx and that it is important to identify the differences between socialism and communism.

The ideology of socialism, does not create an equitable and equal society in economic terms, but it does aim to form a society of minimal differences prepared for the communist mode of production, economically speaking, socialism is also a system that is prepared to efficiently produce and satisfied the needs of a population. On the other hand, communism, seeks the definitive abolition of social classes and private property (and not just its regulation), the main expectation of society in communism is that everyone contributes to the community according to his/her abilities and possibilities. The above could have been possible if the society as a whole had offered the same opportunities to all its members to develop their capacities. In an ideal world that would be exactly what the world needed, but sadly it was not the reality in The Soviet Union ruled by Joseph Stalin. He got the power for having been part of the Russian Revolution and, over time, he became the leader of the country, Stalin’s government was totalitarian, it is important to define that totalitarianism is “A centralized, unlimited power regime that governs the

entire existence of the person”, (ContraPeso.info, 2014), therefore, Joseph Stalin’s government followed this lead. It meant that he applied in the country a centralized economy, neither with legal nor self- constitutional limitations. Basically, it can be said that a totalitarian government is a way to rule a country with the absence of fundamental limits of power, plus the presupposition that everything in society is land that the government can control, no matter its owner. In addition, in this same environment of totalitarianism Stalin took control over private property, in other words, he raptured the land from all the farmers. This action caused hunger and desperation among the people; this is an example of what is known as a dictatorial government or dictatorship.

“A dictatorship is a form of government characterized by the absolute rule of one person or a very small group of people who hold all political power. While a dictatorship is a form of government in some nations, just as monarchy or representative democracy is the form of government in others, dictatorships are seen by non-dictatorships as dangerous and cruel because of the way they tend to treat their citizens.” (Study.com, 2015).

Joseph Stalin obtained the power by performing illegal actions, but mostly applying what is called State Terrorism. Define this concept is difficult because it is not a literal concept, but a group of actions that a politician carries out in order to get what he wants in the moment he wants. It is defined as the action “that measures and proliferate governments in which reiterated and systematically provisions are made repressive, criminal, in general measures authoritarian type that are directed against the fellow citizens who are considered enemies of the state.” (Vásquez, 2010). With the corruption Stalin applied in Russia, he also convinced people to support his dirty campaigns that meant that people were used to falsify or distort the truth.”

Over time, Stalin’s dictatorial regime submerged Russia into ruins; an example of this was the violation of human rights. During his government he made terrible things that attempted

against human rights, for instance, he controlled the media at his will, avoided the freedom of press, “dominating the media managed to exalt the figure of the leader of the communist party. This party was the one that controlled the media and decided not only on the content, but also on the prohibition, censorship or closure of it.” (Características, n.d.). He also made people be afraid of him, who was against his ideals ended up dead. This period in the history of Russia is known as “The Great Purge” and many people were killed just because they did not share Stalin’s ideology. This shows the repression to which the Russians were subjected.

Another topic that is really important to mention is the stratification. In the book *Animal Farm* all the types of comments on the development of class tyranny, the human tendency to maintain and reestablish class structures, led to inequality between the population and the government. It can be said that when Joseph Stalin took over the power in Russia, many types of injustices were earned out. One of the most important ones was the inequality in all contexts that are, social, political and economic that played an important role during Joseph Stalin’s dictatorship.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

In this chapter, the way for carrying out the investigation as well as the type of research will be discussed. In this paper, the mixed method will be used, that is, elements from the quantitative and qualitative methods will be taken into account, as it was said before, the type of research is mixed, and it is defined as “The mixed methods combine the quantitative and qualitative perspective in the same study, with the aim of giving depth to the analysis when the research questions are complex.” (Science Direct, 2013). This method is an orientation with its worldview, vocabulary and own techniques, rooted in pragmatic philosophy with emphasis on the consequences of action in real world practices.

Additionally, the design, the sources, pictures, and graphics used to prepare the project, as well as the way of categorizing every aspect pointed out in the theoretical framework, the instruments, and the process of data collection will be described.

3.1 Research Approach

The chosen book is about injustice and abuse of power, so for this reason, it is relevant to describe and also inform people who will read this research, the different types of abuse of power in all their forms. To reach this goal, the investigation will be classified as a mixed one because as it has been mentioned before, this type of investigation includes both, that is, the quantitative

and qualitative ones. The poll included in the research will help to measure how much people know about several topics that appear in the research paper.

3.2 Research Design.

The investigation which is “*Russia Under the Ideology of Stalinism: A comparative study between Joseph Stalin and Napoleon the Pig and how both imposed their ideology to manipulate their supporters,*” allows the researcher to develop a research. As the chosen topic of the research includes important situations such as poverty, abuse of power, injustice, discrimination, and illiteracy, the author of the investigation has considered that mixed research can provide the opportunity to develop correctly the topic or word order.

The time to develop this investigation is approximately ten weeks, starting January 2020, by analyzing the book and websites in order to create the desired approach. The research will be reinforced with a poll that contains questions about socialism, communism, totalitarianism, violations of human rights, abuse of power, inequality, and a group of twenty participants will help with their opinions about the topics mentioned in the survey.

The chosen method provides space to develop the questions mentioned in the poll, questions of different type has been introduced, so as to reinforce the information as much as possible and enrich the perspective of the topic.

3.3 Information Sources

In this part of the investigation there is a compilation of literature and web sites, that are the primary sources, that is the “immediate, first-hand accounts of a topic, from people who had a direct connection with” (UMASS BOSTON, 2020). To develop the study, the researcher found, a poll applied to a group of twenty people who were the second source of information, that is, “one

step removed from primary sources, though they often quote or otherwise use primary sources.

They can cover the same topic, but add a layer of interpretation and analysis.” (UMASS BOSTON, 2020). In this paper, the questions in the poll are related to the topics discussed in the investigation about the hard times of the USSR and the abuse of power during the Cold War. All this will help to achieve the relationship between the problem statement question and the objectives of the thesis.

3.4 Analysis Categories

It is important to define what the analysis categories are, that is “comprises category overview, drilling into the category and finally deep analysis” (Horizon Europe, 2018). Now, with this concept already clarified the approaches of this investigation can be explained. The ones that have been chosen, are socialism and communism, and basically the differences between them, also, how the dictatorial governments use the ideology of socialism to cheat a desperate group of people, who are only just looking for economic stability.

These two approaches are the basis of this investigation, and it can be said that there is a relationship between them because, as it is pointed out in the book, the wrong and hidden ideology of socialism took Russia into poverty and a complete detriment of the rights. This happened because the person who personified salvation at the beginning then turned into a dictator and a type of punisher to their own people. For this reason, the interviews will play an important role in this research.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

In this section of the investigation the sources, mostly literature and a poll, will be explained. The author of the research considers them useful in the development of the project

about the book *Animal Farm*. In this investigation the book *Animal Farm* is the main source of information, but also the people who answered the questions in the poll offered important information, in order to reinforce the analysis in this project.

In regards to the general objective of the investigation that reads “To analyze the way of living of the Russian civilization in that moment in history when the Soviet Union (USSR) was created and how people used to live under the ideology and oppression of Joseph Stalin as governor and the consequences in all senses that this type of political ideas brought to the country mostly during and after the Second World War”, it can be said that the instrument that best fits with this statement is the chosen book, because when analyzing the book, people can infer clearly the way Russians used to live, their total state of hunger and poverty, and of course, the feeling of anger towards the government itself. Through the dialogs of the animals it can be understood the disconformity and sadness of the people due the situation as well as the frustration because they feel that they are not capable to overcome this painful situation established by the government.

The first specific objective explains the idea of totalitarianism as an inexorable phenomenon. To develop this objective, it is necessary to investigate and clarify the meaning of totalitarianism in order to enlighten and highlight relevant aspects about the topic.

The second specific objective is to identify the ways of oppression based on intelligence and education. With this objective, there are two ways to develop the topic, for instance, the first one will be through the selected book because since the pig Napoleon takes the farm, he submits the animals into a regime of oppression and injustice that does not allow them to go out and this can be seen clearly in the book. The second way is through a YouTube video called “Animal Farm: Political Oppression”. In this video, made from different parts of a movie, it is the way

Napoleon oppresses the farm through lies and tries to educate the animals according his ideals, and selling the concept of a dreamed world in which people have the power.

The third specific objective states “to describe the environment of violence and terror as means of control”. To develop this objective, it is important to define the concepts of violence and terror in the context of the story, now, after having the definitions, clarified is necessary to review other studies developed by other people, so as elaborate an idea about the type of violence used by the government during that critical period in history. The interviews can also help in this process because the information gathered throughout the process, to expand an explain some topics and situations that reinforce the theory of violence.

3.6 Collection Data Process and Data Analysis

For the elaboration of this part of the project, basically the primary sources, that is the book *Animal Farm* and the secondary source, that is the poll carried out to twenty people were the guide in this investigation is to reinforce some theories and themes, as well as to interpret and explain them. Also, information found online helped the author to develop the analysis of the book.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

In this chapter, the information has been gathered from different sources, among them, the book *Animal Farm*, some websites and a poll made to twenty people regarding to the topic of investigation, all this information will be used to develop the research and it will be analyzed in detail. This chapter also include the complete analysis of all the theories gathered throughout the investigation process, along with other literary devices, such as themes, motifs and symbols that will improve the quality of the research and help to achieve an appropriate understanding of the chosen book.

Every investigation process must follow a path in order to develop successfully. This investigation is a mixed one, and, this means that it includes characteristics from both, that is, from the qualitative and quantitative approaches. As a mixed research it has charts, also known as “triangulación” that allow to validate the results obtained from the field work. This technique is “where three or more perspectives or different observers are used, or several data sources, which can be different qualitative / quantitative. At least three, it is a guarantee of reliability or robustness and also serves to reduce replications and also eliminate the uncertainty of a single method.” (Garcia, 2010). One of the priorities of triangulation as a research strategy is to increase the validity of the results and mitigate the problems of bias.

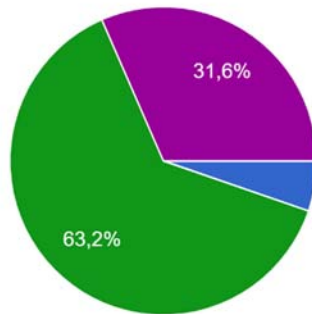
An important part of this investigation is the poll applied to a group of twenty people in regards to some relevant topics that has been mentioned previously in the research paper. For this reason, this research, it is a must explain the poll in this chapter. The “triangulación” will help to explain the answers, and, therefore, a better understanding of the results will be achieved.

The use of surveys generates methodological biases, since the data obtained is limited to the closed questions that have been asked and to the categories of the proposed answers. Here “triangulación” is very useful because interpretation methods can be triangulated with other methods with a plausible result.

4.1 Results of the Poll

4.1.2.1. Question 1

Do you know what Socialism is?



Yes 63.2% (12 people)

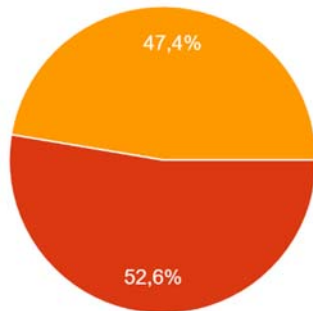
No 5.3% (1 person)

Maybe 31.6% (6 people)

In regards to this question, as it is stated in the graphic, twelve people (63.2%) knew what the ideology of socialism is, six people (31.6%) answered that they are not sure about what this ideology was about and one person (5.3%) answered that he/she do not know what the ideology was about.

4.1.2.2 Question 2

Is the ideology of Socialism applicable in today's world?



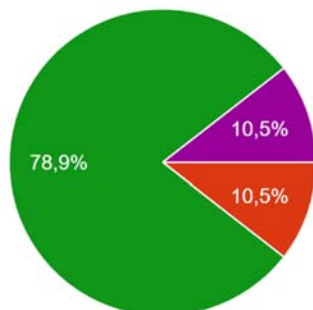
Yes 47.4% (9 people)

No 52.6% (10 people)

According to the graphic, ten people (52.6%) answered that socialism is not applicable nowadays, and nine people (47.4%) answered that it is possible to apply it.

4.1.2.3 Question 3

Do you know what Communism is?



Yes 78.9% (15 people)

No 10.5% (2 people)

Maybe 10.5% (2 people)

According to the results stated in the graphic from the twenty people who participate in the survey, fifteen people (78.9%) manifested that they know what communism is, on the other hand, two people (10.5%) were not sure about what communism is and two people (10.5%) did not know what communism is.

4.1.2.4 Question 4

Explain the difference between Socialism and Communism

1. Socialism tries to equalize social classes and communism wants to disappear social classes
2. Socialism seeks to regulate social classes and communism seeks to eliminate them
3. One is like a political regime, the other is economic
4. Socialism is a doctrine administered by the working class, communism is in the hands of the state
5. Socialism seeks to regulate those of social classes and communism seeks to remove these social classes
6. Socialism seeks to regulate those of social classes and communism seeks to remove these social classes
7. Socialism is the quest for class struggle while communism is the elimination of these

8. Socialism seeks equality between social classes by distributing wealth based on the effort of each person.

9. Communism aims to eliminate social classes by eliminating private property, the state being the owner of everything, and to distribute the profits in equal parts regardless of the effort of each person.

10. Socialism manifests itself more as an idea than as a way of acting and communism informs how socialist ideas are applied

11. People can express and make their decisions. People are mandated by the government and are under their command.

12. NR

13. Socialism is a society oriented to the distribution of wealth. Communism promotes welfare without demanding from its recipient more than support for doctrine.

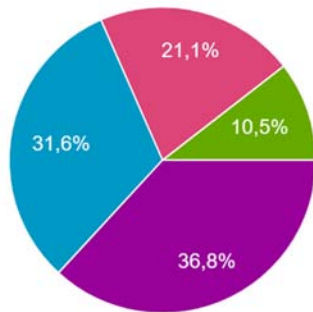
14. Socialism seeks to regulate the struggle between social classes and communism seeks to eliminate social classes

15. Socialism is the ideological part, principles and paradigm. Communism is the practice of that ideology.

The researcher asked to the participants of this survey to wrote the difference between socialism and communism, fifteen people that participate in this question answered similarly, the ideology is accepted, but the practice, which is communism, is not the best option the manage a country.

4.1.2.5. Question 5

Totalitarianism is known as the political regime in which power is exercised by a single person or party in an authoritarian manner, preventing the intervention of others and controlling all aspects of the life of the state". Taking this statement as an example, do you agree that currently there are still countries governed by this type of government?



Strongly agree 36.8% (7 people)

Agree 31.6% (6 people)

Disagree 21.1% (4 people)

Strongly disagree 10.5% (2 people)

Seven people, (36.8%) answered that they strongly agreed with the statement; six people (31.6%) answered that they agreed; four people (21.1%) answered that they disagreed and, two people (10.5%) answered that they strongly disagreed correspond to two people were strongly disagree, in both cases, it can be said that totalitarianism is not a viable option to rule a country.