

Research Paper On Animal Farm

We live in and from nature, but the way we have evolved of doing this is about to destroy us. Capitalism and its by-products - imperialism, war, neoliberal globalization, racism, poverty and the destruction of community - are all playing a part in the destruction of our ecosystem. Only now are we beginning to realise the depth of the crisis and the kind of transformation which will have to occur to ensure our survival. This second, thoroughly updated, edition of *The Enemy of Nature* speaks to this new environmental awareness. Joel Kovel argues against claims that we can achieve a better environment through the current Western 'way of being'. By suggesting a radical new way forward, a new kind of 'ecosocialism', Joel Kovel offers real hope and vision for a more sustainable future.

George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature – his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While 1984 and Animal Farm are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. In *Why I Write*, the first in the Orwell's *Essays* series, Orwell describes his journey to becoming a writer, and his movement from writing poems to short stories to the essays, fiction and non-fiction we remember him for. He also discusses what he sees as the 'four great motives for writing' – 'sheer egotism', 'aesthetic enthusiasm', 'historical impulse' and 'political purpose' – and considers the importance of keeping these in balance. *Why I Write* is a unique opportunity to look into Orwell's mind, and it grants the reader an entirely different vantage point from which to consider the rest of the great writer's oeuvre. 'A writer who can – and must – be rediscovered with every age.' — Irish Times

In this paper we analyze the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the policies adopted to curtail the spread of the disease in Nigeria. We carry out simulations using a multiplier model based on the 2018 Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Nigeria, which includes supply-use tables for 284 goods and services. The pandemic's global reach and impact on the global economy combined with the response policies in Nigeria represent a large, sudden shock to the country's economy. The SAM multiplier model is well-suited for measuring the short-term direct and indirect results of this type of shock because the SAM represents both the structure of the economy and the interactions among economic actors via commodity and factor markets. Our analysis focuses on the five-week lockdown implemented by the federal government across the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja and Lagos and Ogun states from late March to early May 2020, the federal lockdown for Kano from mid-April, and the state-level lockdowns that were implemented from mid-April for around seven weeks in Akwa Ibom, Borno, Ekiti, Kwara, Osun, Rivers, and Taraba states. We estimate that during the lockdown periods Nigeria's GDP suffered a 34.1 percent loss due to COVID-19, amounting to USD 16 billion, with two-thirds of the losses coming from the services sector. The agriculture sector, which serves as the primary means of livelihood for most Nigerians, suffered a 13.1 percent loss in output (USD 1.2 billion). Although primary agricultural activities were excluded from the direct restrictions on economic activities imposed in the lockdown zones, the broader agri-food system was affected indirectly because of its linkages with the rest of the economy. We estimate that households lost on average 33 percent of their incomes during the period, with the heaviest losses occurring for rural non-farm and for urban households. The economic impacts of COVID-19 include a 14-percent-age point temporary increase in the poverty headcount rate for Nigeria, implying that 27 million additional people fell below the poverty line during lockdown. Lastly, we consider economic recovery scenarios as the COVID-19 policies are being relaxed during the latter part of 2020. Our findings have implications for understanding the direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19, for policy design during the recovery period, and for planning future disease prevention measures while protecting livelihoods and maintaining economic growth.

REA's MAXnotes for William Shakespeare's Othello The MAXnotes offers a comprehensive summary and analysis of Othello and a biography of William Shakespeare. Places the events of the play in historical context and discusses each act in detail. Includes study questions and answers along with topics for papers and sample outlines.

Literary Stylistics

A Dog's Tale

A Clergyman's Daughter

Animal Farm and 1984

The CIA and the World of Arts and Letters

Occupational Outlook Handbook

Animal Farm by George Orwell From The Writer of the Books Like : 1. 1984 2. Animal Farm Down and Out in Paris and London 3. Homage to Catalonia 4. Burmese Days 5. The Road to Wigan Pier 6. Keep the Aspidistra Flying 7. Coming Up for Air 8. Why I Write About the Author : Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903 – 21 January 1950), known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterised by lucid prose, social criticism, opposition to totalitarianism, and support of democratic socialism. Animal Farm by George Orwell Orwell produced literary criticism and poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. He is known for the allegorical novella Animal Farm (1945) and the dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949). His non-fiction works, including The Road to Wigan Pier (1937), documenting his experience of working-class life in the industrial north of England, and Homage to Catalonia (1938), an account of his experiences soldiering for the Republican faction of the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939), are as critically respected as his essays on politics and literature, language and culture. Animal Farm by George Orwell Blair was born in India, and raised and educated in England. After school he became an Imperial policeman in Burma, before returning to Suffolk, England, where he began his writing career as George Orwell—a name inspired by a favourite location, the River Orwell. He lived from occasional pieces of journalism, and also worked as a teacher or bookseller whilst living in London. From the late 1920s to the early 1930s, his success as a writer grew and his first books were published. He was wounded fighting in the Spanish Civil War, leading to his first period of ill health on return to England. During the Second World War he worked as a journalist and for the BBC. The publication of Animal Farm led to fame during his life-time. During the final years of his life he worked on 1984, and moved between Jura in Scotland and London. It was published in June 1949, less than a year before his death. Animal Farm by George Orwell About the book : Animal Farm is a satirical allegorical novella by George Orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945. The book tells the story of a group of farm animals who rebel against their human farmer, hoping to create a society where the animals can be equal, free, and happy. Ultimately, the rebellion is betrayed, and the farm ends up in a state as bad as it was before, under the dictatorship of a pig named Napoleon. Animal Farm by George Orwell According to Orwell, the fable reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalinist era of the Soviet Union. Orwell, a democratic socialist, was a critic of Joseph Stalin and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinist forces during the Spanish Civil War. The Soviet Union had become a totalitarian autocracy built upon a cult of personality while engaging in the practice of mass incarcerations and secret summary trials and executions. In a letter to Yvonne Davet, Orwell described Animal Farm as a satirical tale against Stalin ("un conte satirique contre Staline"), and in his essay "Why I Write" (1946), wrote that Animal Farm was the first book in which he wrote, with full consciousness of what he was doing, "to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole". Animal Farm by George Orwell The original title was Animal Farm: A Fairy Story, but U.S. publishers dropped the subtitle when it was published in 1946, and only one of the translations during Orwell's lifetime kept it. Other titular variations include subtitles like "A Satire" and "A Contemporary Satire". Orwell suggested the title *Union des républiques socialistes animales* for the French translation, which abbreviates to URSA, the Latin word for "bear", a symbol of Russia. It also played on the French name of the Soviet Union, *Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques*.

George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature – his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While 1984 and Animal Farm are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. In *Politics and the English Language*, the second in the Orwell's *Essays* series, Orwell takes aim at the language used in politics, which, he says, 'is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind'. In an age where the language used in politics is constantly under the microscope, Orwell's Politics and the English Language is just as relevant today, and gives the reader a vital understanding of the tactics at play: 'A writer who can – and must – be rediscovered with every age.' — Irish Times

REA's MAXnotes for George Orwell's Animal Farm MAXnotes offer a fresh look at masterpieces of literature, presented in a lively and interesting fashion. Written by literary experts who currently teach the subject, MAXnotes will enhance your understanding and enjoyment of the work. MAXnotes are designed to stimulate independent thought about the literary work by raising various issues and thought-provoking ideas and questions.

MAXnotes cover the essentials of what one should know about each work, including an overall summary, character lists, an explanation and discussion of the plot, the work's historical context, illustrations to convey the mood of the work, and a biography of the author. Each chapter is individually summarized and analyzed, and has study questions and answers.

THE STORY: The scene is an isolated house in the woods where a beautiful young woman lives alone. When a young samurai appears she offers him food and shelter, and when he decides to stay on they eventually become lovers. But while fascinated by his benefactress, the samurai cannot shake a superstitious mistrust of her: for all her delicacy and beauty she is also able to perform wonders of cookery, horticulture and even the martial arts (much to his wounded pride). In the end it develops that the woman is suspected of being a witch and the samurai has come to seek glory by killing her. This he ultimately cannot, or will not, do, but neither can he accept her superiority, and so he leaves-a fateful decision which, as it turns out, is made at terrible cost to both of them.

Burmese Days

The Enemy of Nature

The Sound of a Voice

Politics and the English Language

Animal Farm by George Orwell From The Writer of the Books Like

Use of Laboratory Animals in Biomedical and Behavioral Research

This book introduces readers to the history of the novel in the twentieth century and demonstrates its ongoing relevance as a literary form. A jargon-free introduction to the whole history of the novel in the twentieth century. Examines the main strands of twentieth-century fiction, including post-war, post-imperial and multicultural fiction, the global novel, the digital novel and the post-realist novel. Offers students ideas about how to read the modern novel, how to enjoy its strange experiments, and how to assess its value, as well as suggesting ways to understand and appreciate the more difficult forms of modern fiction Pays attention both to the practice of novel writing and to theoretical debates among novelists. Claims that the novel is as purposeful and relevant today as it was a hundred years ago. Serves as an excellent springboard for classroom discussions of the nature and purpose of modern fiction.

This edited book is the work of four years, where the writers try to present a different study and understanding of some of T. S. Eliot's poetry and his unique style of being a modern poet not exactly like the other modernist poets such as Ralph Waldo Emerson. We have found that Eliot, in his poetry and prose writings, was a modernist writer who, unlike other modernist poets, did not accept the way others rejected the values of religion and tradition. Eliot focuses more on the role of religion and tradition in the psychological state of the individual and its impact upon the social stability. His view point regarding the vital role of spirituality in the life of the individual could be clearly seen in his poetic poems and prose writings, but this aspect has been too little or not tackled as it is done with Homer.

Drawing on the latest research and her own work, Grandin identifies the core emotional needs of animals and explains how to fulfill them for dogs and cats, horses, farm animals, and zoo animals.

Film and cinema

The Cultural Cold War

The Modern Novel

Animal Farm

Narrative Essays

A Political Life

Collected Animal Poems

Sonia Faruqi had an Ivy League degree and a job on Wall Street. But when the banking industry collapsed, she found herself on a small organic dairy farm that would change her life for the better, although it didn't seem that way in the beginning.First, she had to come to grips with cows shocked into place, cannibal chickens, and "free range" turkeys that went nowhere. But there were bright lights as well: happy, frolicking calves on a veal farm, and farmers who cared as much about the animals as their pocketbooks. What started as a two-week volunteer vacation turned into a journey that reached into the darkest recesses of the animal agriculture industry. Surrounded by a colorful cast of characters, Faruqi's quest to discover the truth about modern agribusiness took her around the world. Lively, edgy, and balanced, Project Animal Farm sheds light on the international agribusiness, with the ultimate goal of improving the lives of farm animals here at home. Using her finance background to forecast the future of agriculture, Faruqi discusses the changes we need to make—using our forks and our votes. Japan's Comfort Women tells the harrowing story of the "comfort women" who were forced to enter prostitution to serve the Japanese Imperial army, often living in appalling conditions of sexual slavery. Using a wide range of primary sources, the author for the first time links military organised prostitution with enforced prostitution. He uncovers new and controversial information about the role of the US' occupation forces in military controlled prostitution, as well as the subsequent "cover-up" of the existence of such a policy. This groundbreaking book asks why US occupation forces did little to help the women, and argues that military authorities organised prostitution to prevent the widespread incidence of GI rape of Japanese women, and to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

During the Cold War, freedom of expression was vaunted as liberal democracy's most cherished possession—but such freedom was put in service of a hidden agenda. In *The Cultural Cold War*, Frances Stonor Saunders reveals the extraordinary efforts of a secret campaign in which some of the most vocal exponents of intellectual freedom in the West were working for or subsidized by the CIA—whether they knew it or not. Called "the most comprehensive account yet of the CIA's activities between 1947 and 1967" by the *New York Times*, the book presents shocking evidence of the CIA's undercover program of cultural interventions in Western Europe and at home, drawing together declassified documents and exclusive interviews to about modern agribusiness took her around the world. Lively, edgy, and balanced, Project Animal Farm sheds light on the international agribusiness, with the ultimate goal of improving the lives of farm animals here at home. Using her finance background to forecast the future of agriculture, Faruqi discusses the changes we need to make—using our forks and our votes. Journal), and its story of covert cultural efforts to win hearts and minds continues to be relevant today.

Set in the waning days of the British Empire in Burma (currently Myanmar), *Burmese Days* is a moving and insightful study of colonial life where socio-economic divisions are strictly upheld and corruption is rife within the local administration. An Indian, Dr. Veraswami has incurred the enmity of U Po Kyin, the local magistrate, and only membership in the white-only Club will protect him. John Flory, a white timber-merchant, is positioned to help Veraswami, but finds his own life changing when he falls in love with the newly-arrived Elizabeth Lackertenest. The first of George Orwell's novels, *Burmese Days* is based on Orwell's observations and experiences as a policeman in Burma in the 1920s, and explores such themes as imperialism and racism. First published in 1934, *Burmese Days* received a mixed reaction from the press, simultaneously lauded and criticized for its unflinching portrayal of colonial life. HarperPerennial Classics brings great works of literature to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the *Animal Farm and 1984* Nineteen Eighty-Four

A Man of the People

Critical Essays

Keep the Aspidistra Flying

Japan's Comfort Women

The End of Capitalism or the End of the World?

The most formally experimental of all of George Orwell's novels, A Clergyman's Daughter charts the course of a young woman's voyage out of a small town in East Anglia and her eventual homecoming. This new edition of the novel is the first in over 30 years.

From the renowned author of The African Trilogy, a political satire about an unnamed African country navigating a path between violence and corruption As Minister for Culture, former school teacher M. A. Nanga is a man of the people, as cynical as he is charming, and a roguish opportunist. When Odili, an idealistic young teacher, visits his former instructor at the ministry, the division between them is vast. But in the eat-and-let-eat atmosphere, Odili's idealism soon collides with his lusts—and the two men's personal and political tauntings threaten to send their country into chaos. When Odili launches a vicious campaign against his former mentor for the same seat in an election, their mutual animosity drives the country to revolution. Published, prophetically, just days before Nigeria's first attempted coup in 1966, A Man of the People is an essential part of Achebe's body of work.

Scientific experiments using animals have contributed significantly to the improvement of human health. Animal experiments were crucial to the conquest of polio, for example, and they will undoubtedly be one of the keystones in AIDS research. However, some persons believe that the cost to the animals is often high. Authored by a committee of experts from various fields, this book discusses the benefits that have resulted from animal research, the scope of animal research today, and the prospects for finding alternatives to animal use.

All the richness of the wild is seen through the poet's eye. Here are poems from Hawk in the Rain, Wodwo, Wolfwatching, LupercaI and River as well as from Adam and the Sacred Nine, their juxtaposition highlighting the variety of the natural world and of Hughes's poetry about it.

Pig and Proletariat

Animal Farm as History

Project Animal Farm

Animal Farm (MAXnotes Literature Guides)

Study Guide and Student Workbook (Enhanced Ebook)

The CIA and the Filming of Animal Farm

Collects the diaries of George Orwell, chronicling the major events of his life, including the rise of totalitarianism and the death of his first wife, that influenced his writing.

Two modern classics in one volume.

An insurance salesman desperately tries to recapture his youth in this “charming” comic novel by the iconic British author (The New York Times). George Bowling is having a crisis. Not a loud, unsightly one, but a small, desperate one. His days are occupied by an unfulfilling insurance job; his nights spent worrying about his mortgage, marriage, expanding waistline, and what seems to be a certain prospect of World War II looming on the horizon. So when George unexpectedly hits it big on a lucky horse, he spends the windfall on the only thing he ever knew to make him happy: his childhood. George travels back to his boyhood home of Lower Binfield, swimming in vivid memories of worry-free bliss, sights, sounds, smells, and emotions of a pre-war world. But while the idyllic village in George’s head may not have seen battle, the reality may be more sobering than he is prepared to deal with. Penned with Orwell’s trademark insight and passion, *Coming Up for Air* is an elegiac look at memory and desire at a desperate moment in England’s history.

Gordon Comstock has 'declared war' on what he sees as an 'overarching dependence' on money by leaving a promising job as a copywriter for an advertising company called 'New Albion'—at which he shows great dexterity—and taking a low-paying job instead, ostensibly so he can write poetry. Coming from a respectable family background in which the inherited wealth has now become dissipated, Gordon resents having to work for a living. The 'war' (and the poetry), however, aren't going particularly well and, under the stress of his 'self-imposed exile' from affluence, Gordon has become absurd, petty and deeply neurotic...

A Short Introduction

The Graphic Novel

Orwell Subverted

George Orwell's Animal Farm

Creating the Best Life for Animals

1984, Animal Farm, Down and Out in Paris and London, Homage to Catalonia, Burmese Days, The Road to Wigan Pie, Keep the Aspidistra Flying, Coming Up for Air, Why I Write

Animal FarmFaber & Faber All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. It's just an ordinary farm - until the animals revolt. They get rid of the irresponsible farmer. The other animals are sure that life is improving, but as systems are replaced and half-truths are retold, a new hierarchy emerges

Orwell's tale of propaganda, power and greed has never felt more pertinent. With an exciting new cover and inside illustrations by superstar Chris Mould.

'Marxism and Literary Criticism is amazingly comprehensive for its brief format. Eagleton has been able to sum up the main areas of Marxist criticism in the West today.' | *Times Literary Supplement*

This work assesses George Orwell's political writing, examining how his democratic socialism developed and changed in the 1930s and 40s. The book aims to determine whether Orwell's preoccupations form a common thread of coherent political philosophy.

Literature and Language

Coming Up for Air

(Reset Ed.).

The Thought Fox

Life of Abraham Lincoln, the Greatest American

This book is the work of six years. The gap between literature and language is to some extent removed. Each of the two will serve each other. The book's value lies in its focus on literary stylistics. Katie is right when she says "most stylistics is not simply to describe the formal features of texts for their own sake, but in order to show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text; or in order to relate literary effects to linguistic 'causes' where these are felt to be relevant." In recent years a special locus has been on learning English as a second language and pedagogy of English Language in EFL/ESL classrooms. To learn any language easily, it is usually through its literature and culture. So, English Language is not an exception. This book contains several critical essays on the pedagogy of English Language to EFL/ ESL. There is a tendency by stylisticians of literature to analyse and explain the part of the writer and the style of the manuscript in its literariness like editing the manuscript.

A wonderful selection of Orwell's finest narrative essays George Orwell was first and foremost an essayist. From his earliest published article in 1928 to his untimely death in 1950, he produced an extraordinary array of short non-fiction that reflected - and illuminated - the fraught times in which he lived and wrote. "As soon as he began to write something," comments

George Packer in his foreword to this new two-volume collection, "it was as natural for Orwell to propose, generalize, qualify, argue, judge - in short, to think - as it was for Yeats to versify or Dickens to invent." This collection charts Orwell's development as a master of the narrative-essay form and unites classics such as 'Shooting an Elephant' with lesser-known journalism and passages from his wartime diary. Whether detailing the horrors of Orwell's boyhood in an English boarding school or bringing to life the sights, sounds, and smells of the Spanish Civil War, these narrative essays weave together the personal and the political in an unmistakable style that is at once plain-spoken and brilliantly complex.

George Orwell was a much-respected English novelist, who wrote some of the finest pieces in literary criticism. It got published in August 1945. His work is animal farm The fiction based on Farm animals, the author has named them too. Such as Major (a majestic-looking pig), 3 dogs (Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher), many hens, pigeons, ducklings, sheep and cows. Two horses, Boxer and Clover. Amongst them, Major is their leader. He wanted to speak on the nature of life on this earth and How any animal is now living. Animals complain that despite their hard labour, why then do they continue in the miserable condition They also com-plain about human beings that they use to steal nearly the whole of their produce. Their main enemy is - Man. The book narates about the agony of ill-treated farm animals. 1984 George Orwell is the pen name of the author, Eric Arthur Blair. He was an English essayist, novelist, journalist and critic. His writings are based on social criticism, anti-Fascism, anarchism. The story behind its title is also very interesting, when Orwell finished this novel in 1948, this title was chosen simply as the inversion of this year. So, at last, in the story, there is a celebration of massive victory of Okeanias over Eurasian armies in Africa. Also, Winston accepted that he loves Big Brother. How this happened What were the circumstances Winston refused to love Julia How this political storm took place For all, the story reveals step by step in an interesting

manner. A mind-blowing novel of that time and forever.

An encyclopedia designed especially to meet the needs of elementary, junior high, and senior high school students.

Portrait Life of Lincoln

Diaries

Marxism and Literary Criticism

Why I Write

George Orwell Essays

Animals Make Us Human

When the downtrodden animals of Manor Farm overthrow their master Mr Jones and take over the farm themselves, they imagine it is the beginning of a life of freedom and equality. But gradually a cunning, ruthless elite, masterminded by the pigs Napoleon and Snowball, starts to take control. Soon the other animals find themselves hopelessly ensnared as one form of tyranny is replaced with another . . .

Communism in Red China

Estimating the economic costs of COVID-19 in Nigeria

George Orwell

T. S. Eliot

The World Book Encyclopedia