



CRITICAL COMPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND MISUSE OF POWER IN GEORGE ORWELL NOVELLA THE ANIMAL FARM AND JOHN STEINBECK NOVELLA THE PEARL

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ABSTRACT

This research is on critical comparative analysis of social injustice and misuse of power in George Orwell novella *Animal Farm* and John Steinbeck novella *The Pearl*. This research is guided by three objectives. The first objective is, to establish the similarities that exists in the two selected texts. The second objective is to address the themes of social injustice and misuse of power in the selected texts while the third objective is to Show how the characters in both George Orwell novella *Animal Farm* and John Steinbeck novella *The Pearl* are used to enhance the themes of misuse of power and social injustice. The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, in the introduction section there is background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, justification of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and finally operational definition of key terms. The second chapter is literature review. In this chapter there is introduction, the concept of comparative literature, revelation of the themes using different elements in the text, ways of identifying themes in a text, the theme of misuse of power and poor leadership, social injustice in European texts and finally the theoretical framework. In chapter three there is research design, target population, sampling procedures and techniques, data collection, data analysis and procedures and finally the ethical considerations. The fourth chapter addresses this research will contribute to a new knowledge in the field of literature therefore creating areas for further research by analyzing social injustice and misuse of power in the selected texts. Finally chapter five summarizes the findings and recommendations for further research.

1.0: INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the study

Literary criticism has existed even before the classical period. Literary criticism is used to interpret literary work and give it meaning. (Lodge, 1972) Comparative analysis is used in analysis of two or more texts and it shows the relationship that exists between the literary texts. This reveals how different writers have addressed the same issues based on the time when those literary texts were written. (Butcher & Gassner, 1951) Writers write their work with the intention of conveying a certain message. The message is carried in the main ideas which are referred as themes. Comparative literature deals with literature and cultural expressions in the same geographical area, different geographical boundaries or across different disciplinary boundaries. According to *George Brades* (1812-1927). Different writers have addressed the themes of social injustice and misuse of power. Francis Imbuga in his play *Aminata* highlighted those themes; (Imbuga, 1988) Henrik Ibsen in *An Enemy Of The People* (Legacy & 2005, 2005) and Bertolt Brecht in *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* has also addressed those themes among many other European texts (Bertolt Brecht, 2015). A group of experts in 1993 made a third decade report for the *Informed, concession and legal assistance* (ICLA) Susan Bassnett in his research entitled *a critical introduction on comparative literature* he explained how comparative literature has not received much attention from both the scholars and researchers. (Snett, 2006) Ping Du on his journal *on the crisis of comparative literature* explains how comparative literature has not been much researched and on how it has resulted to crisis that are revealed using the characters selected by the writers to help him or her carry his events in the story from the beginning to an end. (Ping Du, 2017). Hooti Norbatism of Razil University and Amin Davood conducted a research on Henrik Ibsen play *An Enemy Of The People*, they addressed the theme of responsibly and manipulation. Dr. Omar O. Jakak research project *on an outcry against false revolutionary leaders* on George

Orwell's novella *Animal Farm* he provided an interpretation of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* as an outcry of false revolutionary leaders who after assuming power forget their subjects and then turn into dictators. Much research has been conducted on *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and also on *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck. However A critical comparative analysis of social injustice and misuse of power in the selected texts has not been undertaken hence the need for this research.(Orwell, 2021)

2.0 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This research has used the readers' response theory and the Marxist theory. Readers' response theory argues that the meaning of the text is with the reader and not the writer. In the past many researchers had it that it was the writer and not the reader who had the meaning of the text. Further research has revealed that the reader has a lot of say on the meaning of the text and that the reader cannot be separated from the text. At any given time when the reader reads a text he or she is expected to come up with a new meaning of the text.

The reader's response theory further argues that the textual meaning occurs within the readers in response to the text and it recognizes that each reader theory focuses on the reader or audience reaction to a particular text. *Cagin Tugrul (2019)* he argues that reader's response is based on the assumptions that a literary work usually takes place where there is a mutual relationship between the readers. It. *Karimi Joyce project (2022)* her research was guided by the reader's response theory .She identified the founders of the readers response theory as *Wolfgang Iser (1974, 1978)*, Stanly Fish (1980), and James Tompkins (1980) *Ayiekoirth on the influence of scheme theory on reader's response to Soyinka the Interpreters (1960)* this research was also guided by the reader's response theory.

Marxist theory is the struggle between the social classes, specifically between the bourgeois or the capitalist and the proletariat. It defines economic relations in a capitalist economy and in inevitable results in communist revolution. Karl Max and Fredrick angels formulated this theory in their work referred as" the communist manifesto. In 1875 Marx wrote a critique of the political themes of Germany's social democratic party. Marxist theory provided the basis for socialist political programs and socialist revolutionary efforts in the 20th century, especially its first hold Marxism-Leninism which is one of the most essential versions of Marxist theory and practice. In the context of *communism*, key components include political power held by the working class, public ownership of resources, and community-based governance of society's material means of production. Communism advocates for a high degree of economic equality among individuals and a significant enhancement of productive forces. Karl Marx's communist theory aims to establish a *classless society*. This theory introduces the concept of social stratification, as analysed through Marxist theory. According to Marxist theory, the rich and the poor in society possess fundamentally different ideologies. The wealthy seek to maintain their status and will employ various strategies to preserve their wealth, while ensuring that the poor remain disadvantaged and impoverished. *Paul Hallander's* research project (1982) on Marxist societies found that such divisions persist globally, with societies still largely divided into the rich and the poor. Further, *Christian Fuchs* and *Vincent Mosco* have explored the reasons behind the resurgence of interest in Marxist theory. Their paper highlights the relevance of Marxist theory and its importance in understanding current socio-economic conditions. This research was guided by both Marxist theory and *reader's response theory*, providing a comprehensive analysis of why Marxist ideas continue to be significant in contemporary discussions.

3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, textual analysis has been used as the research design for interpreting the selected texts. This method involves a thorough examination of the content and context within a text to gain a deeper understanding of the intended meaning. Textual analysis also plays a crucial role in collecting relevant data about the text, allowing the researcher to perform a critical interpretation. Through this approach, the researcher has conducted a comparative analysis of the theme of injustice and misuse of power in the selected texts, offering a nuanced exploration of these social concerns. Entities, in this research, the target population consists of two texts by European writers: *George Orwell's Animal Farm (1945)* and *John Steinbeck's The Pearl (1947)*. Orwell's novella, *Animal Farm*, remains highly relevant in contemporary literary discussions. It powerfully addresses themes such as social injustices and the misuse of power by leaders, illustrating how the abuse of authority often leads to the oppression of those being governed. In this study, the judgmental sampling technique, also known as purposive sampling, has been employed for analyzing the selected texts. This technique focuses on selecting a sample that is most appropriate for the research, addressing themes such as injustice and misuse of power in the chosen novella. For this research, the selected texts used for critical comparative analysis of the themes of injustice and misuse of power are *George Orwell's Animal Farm (1944)* and *John Steinbeck's The Pearl (1947)*. The analysis conducted in this study will primarily focus on library studies, utilizing both primary and secondary sources available within the research library.

The research data obtained from the various sources—whether from the library's physical resources or online databases—has been thoroughly analyzed in accordance with the goals of the study. This comprehensive data collection process has allowed the researcher to address the research questions systematically, ensuring that the analysis remains aligned with the research objectives. By drawing on a wide range of primary and secondary sources, the researcher has developed a well-rounded understanding of the subject matter, which has been instrumental in conducting a detailed analysis of the selected texts.. Textual analysis often centers on the exploration of a text's meaning, but it can also involve examining various aspects such as style, language, plot, setting, and thematic concerns. By dissecting these components, the researcher gains insight into the underlying messages and interpretations present in the work. Textual analysis is a versatile tool, as it allows for the comparison of issues and themes addressed across different texts. This comparative approach enables the researcher to draw connections, identify similarities or differences, and explore how various texts tackle certain themes or social issues. In order to fully comprehend the meaning of a text, This analysis has been grounded in Marxist theory and reader's response theory to explore themes of injustice and misuse of power within the texts. By employing these theoretical frameworks, the researcher has been able to address the research questions effectively and critically.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Similarities that exist in both John Steinbeck novella *The Pearl* and George Orwell novella *The Animal Farm*

There are a number of similarities in both the texts. The protagonist in *Animal Farm* is Napoleon whose greed makes him to change the farm from a democratic society to a place of misuse of power and he became a cruel leader. Through Napoleon the audience is informed of how Napoleon uses Squealer to change the seven commandments in order to suit his desire and greed for power. He serves as an example of many greedy leaders who will do anything without looking at the impacts to the people they rule. On the other hand the protagonist Kino in *The Pearl* his greed to be in a higher social class makes him to change from a good person to a worse person in the society. When the dogs get too old and are of no use to Napoleon he ties a brick on their neck and drowns them in the nearest pond.

All the animals that confessed to have conspired against Napoleon and having committed minor offences against the farm in general were killed. The four pigs that confessed to have been conspiring with Snowball were killed by the dogs. The other animals such as goose and sheep who confessed to minor crimes of stealing extra food or urinating in the drinking pool were also executed. As a result this can be considered as a tragedy by itself. The researcher through assessment of Kino's behavior it emerged that Kino also killed a number of people in *The Pearl*. First Kino kills a man and tries to escape, but trackers follow them. Kino is conflicted because he knows that those trackers will kill his entire family if he turns himself in, but he also knows that it's going to be hard to escape those experienced trackers. Kino manages to kill all the three trackers before hearing Juana's hysterical cry. Coyotito is then shot and killed.

Through analysis of *The Pearl* and *Animal Farm* it should be noted that the two novellas are full of tragedies. In one novella *The Pearl* it is created by the protagonist's. Kino killing the first thief that tried to steal his pearl of the world and later killing the other three trackers. Kino's house is later burned. It is through *The Pearl* that all these tragic happenings take place and lead Kino into becoming wild. The analysis of *Animal Farm* has revealed a number of tragedies. At first when the animals chased Mr. Jones all those that confessed were killed. Napoleon became even worse than Mr. Jones and is through him that many tragedies occurred in the farm. Those tragedies occurred due to greed for power.

4.2 Use of characters in analyzing the theme of misuse of power and social injustice in George Orwell novella *The Animal Farm*.

George Orwell has used a number of characters in his novella *The Animal Farm*. The characters have been allocated roles that help the writer to pass his message to his audience. Characters remain an important aspect because they are used to carry the audience from the beginning of the text to the end. The researcher has analyzed some of the characters in *The Animal Farm* to show the role they have played in enhancing the theme of misuse of power.

4.2.1 Napoleon

The researcher has established through analysis of Napoleon is analyzed as a threatening and fierce-looking Berkshire boar. The researcher has found out that Napoleon is one of the three pigs that take old Major's ideas and turn them into animalism. He is not a gifted speaker but he manages to get his own way. It should be noted that he manages to get the support of the sheep. Napoleon comes up with an idea that encourages animals to chant that four legs are good, two legs are bad during debate, that helps to prevent other animals from making their points. The researcher has also established that at the beginning Napoleon appears a very good leader, he takes two litters of puppies from their mothers and he manages to bring them up. He later uses them to control the farm after they have grown up. He then together with the other pigs starts to break the seven commandments that the animals agreed to live by. He eventually becomes as much of a tyrant as Mr. Jones ever was always exploiting the other animals. Napoleon is also a tyrant. He is also a tyrant he goes ahead to abuse his power to the point where he even kills some animals. From the texts the audience is informed that the dogs promptly tore their throats out, and in a terrible voice Napoleon demanded if any other animal had anything to confess. He has managed to become a tyrant since he is capable of having his comrades killed in order to protect his interest. His quiet exterior hides a deep reserve of cunning and cruelty that is revealed over time. He and other fellow pigs which includes Snowball and Squealer, originally formed the leadership in the farm. Napoleon staged a coup and ran off Snowball, his only potential political rival. Was said, Napoleon inhabited separate apartments from the others. "The fact that Napoleon was not seen in public creates the atmosphere of the mystery that surrounded his life and also makes him seem to appear different from the other animals'. His use of retinue of dogs and the black cockerel adds a sense of fear to that mystery. The animals are much aware of the terrible acts committed by the dogs and the dogs based on the Napoleon orders. The cockerel being black gives a sinister presence. All of these factors combined make Napoleon seem more tyrannical. Through Napoleon the writer enhances the theme of social injustice in *The Animal Farm*. Social injustice has been well highlighted in *Animal Farm*. A Utopian society created after a farmer is overthrown from his position in charge of all the animals on the "manor farm" (*The Animal Farm*) a set of rules to be given to the citizens was decided and they were meant to create a fair society that would ensure that there is justice throughout. These commandments were written on the tarred wall in great white letters and the words could be read about thirty yards away. The seven commandments were-

i) whatever goes upon four legs or has wings is a friend.

ii) No animal shall wear clothes.

iii) No animal shall sleep in a bed

iv) No animal shall drink alcohol

v) No animal shall kill any other animal.

vi) All animals are equal

The above commandments were meant to ensure that they bring farmers in the farm. The rules were neatly written with the exception of the word "friend" which was written as "freind". The snowball read the rules loudly and all the animals were in agreement that they were to be obeyed. The researcher found out that as the months passed on the animal farm, the pigs who thought that they were the dominant forces in the farm became more and more in control. The animal farm had now become the fairest it would ever be. The audience is informed was now heading to a ruin as the pigs became selfish and ignorant. When snowball had been declared a traitor, the three hens who had been the ring leaders in the attempted rebellion over the eggs now came forward and stated that snowball had appeared to them in a dream incited them to disobey napoleon orders. They were too slaughtered bringing about the issue of misuse of power and social injustice in the animal farm. Then the audience is informed then came a goose forward and claimed having secreted six ears of corn during the previous year harvest and eaten them in the night. The sheep too confessed it to having to have urinated in the drinking pool –urged to do this so she said by snowball confessed to having murdered an old ram ,by choosing him around the bonfire when he was suffering from a cough. They were all slain on the spot. The high social injustice is evidenced in the animal when napoleon uses his secret police force, his dogs, to exile

4.2.2 Mr. Jones and old mayor

Mr. Jones uses his power over the animals. He uses physical violence to maintain control of the animals. The animals go to an extent of coming up with a song "The beast of England," to communicate their problem. The researcher established that Mr. Jones became drunk and as result he started to neglect to feed the animals and spend most of his time in the day drinking and reading a paper. In *Animal Farm*, Mr. Jones symbolizes Czar Nicholas II. Due to his misuse of power, Farmer Jones is eventually driven off the farm. Jones exploits the animals by making them work long hours without adequate food, rest, or proper care, showing little concern for their well-being. For example, the hens lay eggs that benefit many, but Jones abuses his authority by either selling or cooking the eggs for his own gain, essentially killing an animal. When the animals grow old and can no longer work, they are deemed worthless. Jones then cruelly kills them—pigs are slaughtered, dogs are drowned in a lake, and horses are sold to knackers to be killed. The researcher established that old Mayor Opinion about the kind of the inequality in the animal farm between men and animals. Old Mayor thinking is that he places total blame on man for all the animals ill. According to him, once they remove man from the scene. Then the root cause of hunger and overwork will be abolished forever. Old Mayor have it that man is capable of doing anything to harm the animals. It is through that opinion that led to the staged rebellion in the animal farm leading to the chasing of the man out of the farm.

4.2.3 Squealer and snowball

Squealer manipulated the animals into believing that Snowball had deserted them, even though it was Napoleon who forced him out to seize leadership. Using Squealer, the audience is told that Snowball was "no better than a criminal," and he persuades the animals that their current conditions are an improvement compared to the past. The researcher through assessment of the character squealer came to realize that he uses his tactics of spreading propaganda and misinformation about Snowball. It is through this that the other animals started viewing Snowball as an enemy. He acted as the primary communicator between napoleon and the farm animals. Due to his persuasive process, squealer spread propaganda and distorted the truth. Snowball tells the horse, "The only good human is a dead one." p.g 43. His lack of empathy gives off the impression that doesn't care. Snowball is corrupt since by taking from the other animal's newfound willingness and freedom to do work in order to do work and get the things that he wants. He feels no regret or guilt for the wrongs he has committed. Squealer misuse his power and commits social injustice by changing the seven commandments. He is used by Napoleon to maintain his dictatorship through propaganda and fear. The audience is informed that Squealer was reliable. The writer says -

"He could turn black to white."

Previously the seven commandments were-

- i) Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy
- ii) Whatever goes upon four legs or has wings is a friend.
- iii) No animal shall wear clothes
- iv) No animal shall sleep in bed.

V) No animal shall drink alcohol

Vi) No animal shall kill any other animal.

vii) All animals are equal.

Squealer changed the above seven commands to read as follows-

- i) Four legs good, two legs better

- ii) No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets.
- iii) No animal shall drink alcohol to excess
- iv) No animal shall kill another animal without a reason.
- v) All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

After the change of the rules the pigs even begin wearing Mr. and Mrs. Jones clothes as they rise in status while other animals live in fear of execution.

4.3 Use of characters in analyzing the theme of social injustice and misuse of power in John Steinbeck novella *The Pearl*.

4.3.1 Kino

John Steinbeck illustrates instances of the tragic consequences of the loss of the freedom of the spirit in the pearl, thus expressing a profound sympathy for the individual and the community at large. The community suffers under such an oppressive system. The researcher through analysis of Kino revealed that Kino endures an unfortunate experience which makes to misuse his power of the pearl and causes a lot of oppression and disruption for himself and the community. The researcher also found out that Kino is unable to escape oppression through the thoughts of Juana, the development of the pearl, and at the same time the cultural superiority of the doctor. Through thoughts and emotions of Juana, Kino is unable to escape oppression.

Kino greed makes him to start treating Juana differently. He becomes a very ambitious for the worth of pearl of the world. When the dealers see the pearl and say it isn't worthy much, Kino ceases to view the pearl with determined ambition. The researcher established that there is social and economic inequality in the text.

4.3.2 The doctor and the pearl buyers

Through critical analysis the researcher came to realize that the doctor is described as a fat lazy doctor who believed to be better than anybody else. He would exhibit his power by refusing to cure the ill without money. Though the doctor had refused to treat Coyotito, he only becomes interested in treating Coyotito after learning about Kino's valuable pearl. He even visits Kino in order to benefit from his new found wealth. The audience is given a clear picture of the abuse of power by the doctor and the doctor's race that had despised. The researcher additionally found out that the doctor just like the colonialists and that he has no interest in Kino's people. It is through the doctor's greed that distorts his human values. As a physician a doctor is duty bound to act to save life, but when confronted with someone whom he considers beneath him, the doctor feels no such duty.

4.4 Theme of misuse of power and social injustice in the novella *The Pearl*.

Misuse of power is seen through many instances. First Kino after getting the pearl of the world he is so much obsessed to the selling of the pearl to an extent that he behaves weird and commits so much evils. The power of the pearl became so powerful that Kino could not listen to both Juana and his bother Juan Tomas. The priest wonders of its value and considers the church repairs he could make with a cut of the proceeds...the priest wonders if he could if Kino had married Juana in Christian way. Though the priest represents the religious moral values and goodness, he goes ahead with a plan to exploit Kino's wealth as everyone else hoping that he could find a way to persuade Kino to give him money he will make from *The Pearl*. The dealers on the other hand are well-organized and corrupt *The Pearl* dealers in Laz Paz systematically cheat and exploit the Indian.

4.5 Theme of misuse of power and social injustice in the novella the animal farm.

Misuse of power and abuse of office and social injustice is one of the most prevalent theme in the animal farm. The researcher through assessment came to realize that Mr. Jones the owner of the animal farm was the first to misuse power and abuse his office and also to bring injustice to the animals. He started to take alcohol to the point of forgetting his role. He forgot constantly to feed the animals leading to animal rebellion. The researcher has established that Napoleon is really full of himself and though he claims to be fair he is very much unfair. He uses the squalor in order to change the seven commandments and he becomes more of a human being. Napoleon is here used to enhance the theme of misuse of power, abuse of office and social injustice in the society. Under the rule of the pigs the animals are mistreated. The animals work for 60 hours per week more than when Jones was in charge of the farm. It is the pigs who break the seven commandments and trick the other animals hence misusing their. Through assessment the researcher came to realize that the researcher came to realize that the author George Orwell has shown that the pigs had a great power but used it to lead the farm into corruption, the leadership of the pigs led the other animals into an extremely dangerous situations.

4.6 Theme of misuse of power and social injustice in the novella the animal farm.

Most of the characters in *The Pearl* find themselves in the crossroads unable to understand what to do or which route to follow. Misuse of power and social injustice in the novella stands between the social norms and convictions, that is what the society holds dear to her members and what an individual holds dear or an individual satisfaction and fulfillment. For instance Kino brings a lot of problems in the society due to his greed to get rich. Juana attempts to destroy the pearl since she had sensed the evil that had been brought by the Pearl. Kino beats her mercilessly. Steinbeck shows that Kino is in constant oppression through the thoughts of Juana, the development of the pearl and the cultural superiority of the doctor. In the pearl, the town people suffer much economic and social oppression in their lives. The audience is informed that Kino being a town's man lives with his wife and their son Coyotito in Mexico. When Kino decides to sell the pearl. The pearl buyers, they try to trick Kino into thinking the pearl is worthless.

4.7 The role of characters in enhancing the theme of misuse of power and social injustice in both the pearl and Animal Farm

Both *The Pearl* and *Animal Farm* have characters that the author has used to enhance the theme of misuse of power and social injustice. For instance the researcher through analysis of the character Napoleon he realized that Napoleon plays a key role in *Animal Farm*. Napoleon attain more power and influence among the farm members, eventually becoming the unquestionable leader of Animal Farm. Napoleon is used by the writer to show the audience how power can corrupt an individual and affect the people who are ruled. Napoleon biggest lie in *Animal farm* is told in order to ruin the reputation of snowball. He argues that snowball collaborated with farmer Jones, the enemy of the animals in *Animal Farm*. This he does in order for the animal to view Napoleon as a democratic leader he changes Animal farm into a dictatorship, placing himself as said dictator.

“Others said about squalor that he could turn black to white.”

Through analysis of this statement it is very clear that the squalor is capable of persuading anyone of anything he goes ahead to put this skill into a very good use. Mr. Jones neglects the animals spending most of his time drinking and reading a newspaper and not feeding them. He is taken by surprise by the animals when they fight back against him and his men so much that he is thrown out of the farm. Mr. Jones represents the oppressive leadership in *Animal Farm*. He is also used to highlight the desire for freedom and equality. The characters of Mr. Jones here serve as reminder of the injustice that the animals face in the farm and this made them to fight for their rights in the farm. Mr. Jones cruel behavior is revealed to the audience through the old mayor speech of Mr. Jones drowning the dogs when they get too old. In his speech he says.

“As for the dogs when they grow old and toothless, ones tie a brick on their neck

And drown them in the nearest pond.”

4.8 Societal conventions and personal conventions

Napoleon after taking his leadership position he goes ahead to go against the expectations of the animals. For instance the animals in the farm expected the life in the animal farm to change from worse to the best. Napoleon only takes his personal interest and that is why he changes to a dictator and does everything possible to ensure he remains in power. He even goes ahead to use squealer who even goes ahead to change the seven commandments to suit him. All this he does in order to ensure that he continues to rule the animals. The doctor in *The Pearl* only thinks of himself, he goes ahead to go against his call for duty by failing to treat Coyotito just because Kino had no money to pay. This goes against the expectations of the society. The society expects her members to ensure they value life and all other values that the society holds dear to her member's. The researcher through assessment of *Animal Farm* when an idea of romanticized by a community, it is difficult to determine where the original idea ends and others begin and can quickly morph into a corrupted system. Animals in George Orwell *Animal Farm*.

“You would not have us too tired to carry out duties...surely none of

You would want to see Jones back.”

Squealer through assessment the researcher found out that he was powerful agent, all the animals believed in on what he said. He had a very high convincing power. The audience is informed that squalor could turn black to white. Squealer supported Napoleon when he came with an idea to build the windmill which he had previously considered as a moonshine award when it was previously been proposed by snowball.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

In view of the objectives, analysis and findings, it can be concluded that *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck they have many similarities. The researcher established a number of similarities in the two texts. To begin with the researcher found out that the first similarity there are many tragedies in both *Animal Farm* and *The Pearl*. Napoleon killed many Animals who had conspired against him. Napoleon also kills the dogs by tying a brick on their neck and drowning them in the nearest pool. On the other hand the number of deaths in the pearl is many. Kino kills a number of people trying to protect his pearl of the world. In the two texts there is a lot of misuse of power and social injustices committed. First of all Napoleon when he becomes the leader in animal farm it was expected that he will be fair. It should be noted that before Napoleon came into power Mr. Jones had started neglecting the animals and forgetting to feed them spending most of the time drinking alcohol and reading a newspaper. When Napoleon became a leader he was rarely seen in public and was highly was always guarded by six fierce dogs who could not allow anyone near him. The researcher also has found out that when Kino gets the pearl of the world he is obsessed in becoming rich that he does not listen to anyone including his wife Juana thus leading him to misuse his power of the pearl and committing a lot of social injustices in the society. The doctor also misuses his power by failing to treat Coyotito thus neglecting his call to duty. The pearl buyers misused their power and commits social injustices by trying to cheat Kino on the prize of the pearl. The researcher has found out that the two writers have used a number of characters to enhance the theme of misuse of power and social injustice. The societal convictions and personal convictions have also been addressed in this research. Through analysis of some of the characters in both the text the researcher found out that what the society holds dear to her members and what those members hold dear to themselves differ in many aspects. For instance the pigs in the farm misuse their power and commit social injustices because of their interests. Through further analysis of the doctor the researcher has established that the doctor personal convictions outweigh the societal convictions. It is due to this that he ignores his call to duty and turns down Kino and Juana simply because they had no money.

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