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Comparative Analysis of Sociopolitical Constructs in ‘The Station Eleven’ by Emily St. John Mandel and ‘The Time Machine’ by H.G. Wells.

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ABSTRACT: In the realm of dystopian literature, more than one enduring works stand out as seminal pieces that continue to captivate readers with their unsettling visions of oppressive societies. Emily St. John’s “The Station Eleven” and H.G. Wells’ “The Time Machine” delve into the depths of totalitarianism, presenting cautionary tales that remain eerily relevant to this day. With their distinct narratives and thought-provoking themes, these novels explore the dangers of censorship, surveillance, and the erosion of individuality. Totalitarian regimes tend to prioritize the interests of the state over those of individual citizens, resulting in the curtailing of fundamental living creature rights such as freedom of speech, assembly, and press. Dissenting opinions are often censored and those who express them may face persecution.

KEYWORDS: Totalitarian, living creature rights, dystopia, authoritarian rules.

I. COMPARING SOCIOPOLITICAL CONSTRUCTS

Totalitarianism represents a political framework where the government holds centralized oppressive governance, it aims to regulate and manipulate every facet of society, spanning politics, economy, culture and individual thoughts. To maintain dominance, totalitarian regimes employ widespread surveillance, censorship and propaganda. This style of governance tends to quash diversity, favoring a singular ideology while undermining democratic principles. The consequences of totalitarianism are profound, exerting enduring influences on both society and personal freedoms. It emphasizes the need to defend democratic values and serves as a sobering reminder of the dangers of unchecked state power. In this research paper, a portrayal of totalitarianism government and dystopian societies is of high effectiveness. Through a comparative analysis, we can delve into the distinct sociopolitical construct depicted in both novels, examining the oppressive control mechanisms, societal decay and personal agency within these dystopias. By dissecting the authors' divergent approaches in envisioning these globes, the paper aims to unravel the nuanced commentary on power, living creature and societal structures. It investigates how these literary works illustrate the perils of totalitarian rule and the living creature struggle for survival, identity, and resilience within bleak, dystopian landscapes.

II. TOTALITARIANISM AND DICTATORSHIP

Totalitarianism could be a later species of totalitarianism, which is made distinctive by the close attention of control in a single middle, be it an person despot or a gather of control support such as a advisory group or a party authority. This middle depends on drive to stifle resistance and restrain social advancements that might have as a consequence in defiance. The control of the middle isn't subject to viable controls or constrained by honest to goodness sanctions: it is outright control. Regularly, totalitarian projects and secondary totalitarisms endeavor to borrow authenticity by embracing the dialect of the fundamental principles of nonautocratic administrations or by setting up comparative educate. It may be a common hone, for illustration, in numerous advanced totalitarian states to set up institutions—parliaments or congregations, decisions and party, courtrooms and lawful codes—that vary small within outward form from the organization structures of protected majority rule governments. Additionally, the dialect of totalitarian system of law is frequently framed within label of the tenets of well understands run the show or vote based system. The contrast is there in totalitarian administrations not one or the other the teach nor the protected arrangements act as compelling checks on the control of the single middle: they are basically veneers for the work out of control through various leveled methods that points to all the officials of the state circumstance to take the chair of the administering person or gather. The basic substances of absolutist run the show are continuously the concentration of control in a single middle and the marshalling and organizing of drive to anticipate the rise of restriction. Totalitarianism is recognized from past shapes of totalitarianism in its utilize of state control to force an stiff official ideals on its citizens. Rebelliousness of supposition, as as of now famous, is controlled and treated as the comparable of resistance or



restriction for their government, and current state police or mystery police, together with other educate of compulsion, are utilized to implement the universality of the broadcasted conventions of the place. Only a single party, centrally coordinated and composed solely of faithful supporters of the administration, is the other recognizing include of totalitarianism. The party serves as a channel for ideological teaching of a person or a group, a tool for social control, and the organization from which the administering group recruits its members.

III. TOTALITARIAN SOCIETY: EXPLORING THE GRIM LANDSCAPE OF CREATIVE VISION

The birth of totalitarianism can be followed to the riotous repercussions of Globe War I, a period stamped by far reaching social, discover, and political insecurity over Europe. The demolition of the war cleared out countries hooked with discover hardships, furnishing prolific ground for the rise of radical belief systems. Pioneers like Benito Mussolini in Italy and Adolf Hitler in Germany capitalized on this chaos, misusing patriot assumptions and promising steadiness to ascend to control. The Impressive Misery within the 1930s fueled discontent, and totalitarian pioneers situated themselves as savior advertising discover recuperation. The dismay of radical socialism, especially after the Russian Insurgency in 1917, portrayed a vital part, as totalitarian administrations displayed themselves as staunch anti-communist bulwarks. Utilizing progressed communication and observation innovations, these administrations built up an unavoidable control over information, fostering a faction of identity around charismatic pioneers. The concealment of political restriction, forceful remote approaches, and an efficient elimination of dissent characterized the rise of totalitarianism, driving to many of the darkest chapters in present day history.

IV. TOTALITARIANISM: THE FIRM GRIP OF AUTHORITARIAN RULE

Dystopian totalitarianism is a repeating subject in writing and theoretical fiction, depicting universes where onerous administrations implement outright control over each viewpoint of individuals' lives. This shape of government is characterized by extraordinary dictatorship, reconnaissance, and the concealment of person opportunities. In such dystopian social orders, the administering control frequently arises from a centralized specialist, whether it be a government, and belief system, or a solitary pioneer. Totalitarian administrations regularly utilize publicity, censorship, and thought control to control and subjugate the masses. The government's objective is to preserve an unflinching devotion to its philosophy, annihilating contradictions and any frame of resistance. 'Station Eleven' and 'The Time Devices' highlight the versatility of the living creature soul within the face of supreme adversity and serve as a cautionary story around the threats of unchecked control. The regime's tireless interest in control results in a society where people are set against each other, breeding doubt, and disintegrating social bonds. "The Time Devices" by H.G. Wells offer components that can be deciphered as reflecting certain perspectives of societal control and the results of unchecked control. The novel investigates the distant future, where the hero, understands as the Time traveling voyager, experiences more than one unmistakable races—the Eloi and the War Morlocks. Whereas not a coordinated representation of a totalitarian administration, the division between these races serves as a social commentary on course battle and the potential results of societal pecking order. In conclusion, dystopian totalitarianism could be a compelling and cautionary scholarly subject that dives into the darkest aspects of administration. By analysing the results of supreme control, observation, and the disintegration of individual opportunities, these stories provoke continues to reflect on the delicacy of popular government, the importance of individual independence, and the potential threats of unchecked authority.

V. CONNECTIONS AND MIRRORS UNVEILED IN THE STATION ELEVEN AND THE TIME DEVICES

In the novel 'The Station Eleven', One of the Travelling Symphonies members, August, wonders at one point in Emily St. John Mandel's "Station Eleven" if there is parallel universe where the Georgia Flu occurred but people survived. In the globe still held by the COVID-19 global wide widespread, perusing this thought makes one uneasy: are the Voyaging Ensemble occupying our interchange reality—the one where the infection murdered more individuals than it saved? Like all post-apocalyptic books, Mandel's work is often unsettling. Recognizing its place in a crowded genre, it shares this trait with other post-apocalyptic novels. Mandel addresses this reality head-on by having her characters mention films and books they've read or watched that depict comparable global catastrophes. They understand that they are in the wake of routes and occasionally employing Hollywood's recommended practices. Mandel's novel is compelling because the characters aren't satisfied with just existing as survivors. All they want in a post global collapse globe is to survive. The novel's constant focus on art and its significance serves to highlight this difference between living and surviving. Their catchphrase, "Survival is insufficient," is a calamity that strikes Earth but is ultimately driven away. In the Star and Trek, people's innate goodness and optimism enable them to overcome adversity and create a better globe. The notion that this postcollapse society will also be able to grow and rebuild is embodied in The Travelling Symphonies because it contains both basic physical sustenance and art. On the other hand, The Time



Devices, H. G. Wells's to begin with novel after educating science and composing science news coverage for a few a long time, may be a “scientific romance” that alters the nineteenth-century conviction in advancement as advance. The story takes after a Victorian researcher, great amount like Wells he himself in establishment and way, who, at the togetherness of companions, declare that his contains has outlined a contraption that engages him to time travel through different times and has gone by the long, run arriving inside the time period of 802,701 in what once had been London. There, he discovers conclusion of the race, or, more precisely, species, since the living creature species has “evolved” into more than one unmistakable shape. Over ground lives the child Eloi—fragile, gentle, angel-like, childish creature, whose nearness appears up to be unbound of fight and who are smug, incurious, and physically fragile. Be that because it may, another race of creatures exists—the War Morlocks, underground tenants who, once subservient, presently prey on the weak, defenseless Eloi for nourishment. The war Morlocks, the Time traveling voyager travelers guarantees his supper visitors, are barbaric and “damned,” but they are moreover more versatile and competent in numerous edgeways and methods than the Eloi. By setting the activity about a million a long Ahuja 6 time within the future. It is outstanding that the Story informer, who shows up a few stories after the Time traveling voyager, is the because it was one amongst the taught gathering of individuals who understand the Traveler's story, in spite of the fact that, a aficionado in development, he does not recognize a middle-point for point of the book, for “degeneration” is devolution or headway in invert. In that regard, Wells's dystopic vision inside *The Time Devices* might be a think debunking of the optimistic works of the imagination of the late nineteenth era in specific William Morris's *News from No place*. Where Morris portrays a peaceful, communist ideal globe, Wells speaks of a globe in where the creatures battle is destined to be disappointment. Both “*The Station Eleven*” and “*The Time Devices*” explore the living creature spirit's capacity for resistance and the relentless pursuit of truth in the face of oppressive regimes. These novels, though written decades ago, remain chillingly prescient in their portrayal of societies where individuality is crushed, and conformity reigns supreme. Through their thought-provoking themes, vivid imagery, and compelling characters, “*The Station Eleven*” and “*The Time Devices*” proceed to serve as cautionary stories, encouraging us to remain vigilant and to never take our freedoms for granted.

VI. DYSTOPIA AND TOTALITARIAN CONFLICTS FROM THE NOVEL

“*The "Station Eleven"* is a novel written by Emily St. John Mandel in 2014. It is a post-apocalyptic story that weaves together multiple characters and timelines, exploring the interconnected lives of people before and after a devastating flu pandemic. The novel explores themes of survival, art, and the persevering nature of living creature associations. “*The "Station Eleven"* by Emily Mandel paints a haunting dystopian globe where the collapse of civilization is triggered by the sudden outbreak of the Georgia Flu.

One of the central themes in “*Station Eleven*” is the interconnectedness of lives, even in the front way of collapse. The characters' lives are intertwined, with past and present narratives converging in unexpected ways. The novel reflects on the gentleness of living creature connections, and the profound impact individuals can have on one another, even across the ravages of time. In this bleak future, societal structures disintegrate, and the narrative oscillates between the pre-pandemic globe and the desolate aftermath. The dystopia in “*Station Eleven*” is portrayed by the fragility of living creature existence. The flu swiftly erases out plenty of the globe wide populace, leaving only scattered remnants struggling for survival. The collapse of infrastructure, communication, and governments took to a globe overwhelmed by chaos and uncertainty.

Time Travelling Symphonies “Mandel expertly captures the subtlety of the interwoven structures that underpin modern existence. In the center point of this collapse, the Traveling Ensemble, a gather of craftsmen and artists, voyages from settlement to settlement, performing Shakespearean plays. Their presence could be a confirmation to the persevering control of craftsmanship within the confront of misfortune. The juxtaposition of the magnificence of the expressions against the cruel scenery of our dystopian globe emphasizes the significance of culture and living creature connection in protecting a similarity of living creature kind. It is additionally stamped by a shortage of assets. Survivors confront the constant struggle for nourishment, clean water, and security. Communities ended up insular, guarding their assets furiously, driving to a broken society where believe may be a uncommon product. The nonappearance of a dependable foundation intensifies the challenges, and people at any cost adopt to the globe where the old rules now not apply.

The Time Devices” may be a classic science fiction novel composed by H.G. Wells. Distributed in 1895, it informs the story of an anonymous hero understands as “the Time Traveler” who designs a device that permits him to move along with time. The novel takes perusers to the far-off future, where the Time Traveler experiences diverse civilizations and witnesses the advancement of living creature kind. “*The Time Devices*” is thought to be one of the most precise punctual works of science and great imagination and investigates subjects of time, progress, and the potential results of unchecked technological advancements. “H.G. Wells' “*The Time Devices*” investigates the relocation of civilization



through the prominent point of time travel. The novel digs into the removed future, unwinding a story that uncovers the advancement and decrease of living creature kind. In Wells' vision, the relocation isn't spatial but transient, permitting for a significant examination of societal shifts and the results of progress.

The Time Traveler, the hero, concocts a device that empowers him to navigate through time. As he ventures into the distant future, he experiences the Eloi and the War Morlocks, more than one particular species representing the uprooted leftovers of living creature civilization. The Eloi, dwelling over ground, represent the favored first class who have advanced into a childlike, inactive race. In contrast, the War Morlocks, staying underground, epitomize the consequences of societal uprooting, having advanced into a more sinister and productive species. It is apparent in the stark differentiate in between the childlike Eloi and the War Morlocks. The Eloi, on occasions the prevailing class, have become frail and powerless, missing the drive for self-preservation. Their environment is pure but void of reason, reflecting the results of the colony that has ended up complacent and discovered from the challenges of survival.

Along with this, the War Morlocks, constrained to adjust to an underground presence, speak to the darker underbelly of societal uprooting. They have gotten to be the working lesson, exemplifying the results of a civilization that has prioritized advance and innovative headway over moral contemplations. The War Morlocks' underground way of life and nighttime exercises paint a terrible picture of the colony that has lost its ethical compass within the interest of advance. The novel serves as a immortal commentary as the result of societal choices and the potential pitfalls of unbridled progress, encouraging perusers to contemplate the course of their possess civilizations within the ever-flowing stream of time.

VII. THE TIME TRAVELLING PHENOMENA

Time travel has long been a captivating concept, capturing the imagination of people throughout history. This idea involves the theoretical ability to move both backward and forward in time, a staple of science fiction that has intrigued scientists, philosophers, and storytellers alike. The concept of time travel presents the potential to transfigure our comprehension of history, allowing us to witness pivotal moments firsthand and potentially alter the course of events. This raises profound questions about causality, free will, and the nature of reality itself. Would changing the past lead to paradoxes or create branching timelines? Could our actions unintentionally erase our own existence or lead to unforeseen consequences? However, despite its appeal, time travel poses significant scientific and philosophical challenges. It contradicts our current understanding of physics, particularly Einstein's theory of relativity, which suggests that time is relative and can be influenced by factors such as gravity and velocity. While theoretical concepts like wormholes or cosmic strings offer potential pathways for time travel, they remain speculative and beyond our current technological capabilities. Moreover, the ethical implications of time travel are profound. If we had the ability to alter the past, should we do so? What responsibility would we bear for the consequences of our actions? Could we inadvertently disrupt the natural order of the universe or cause harm? Ahuja- 10 - Ultimately, whether time travel will ever become a reality remains uncertain. It may forever remain a product of human imagination, serving as a reminder of the vast mysteries of the universe and the endless creativity of the human mind.

VIII. CONCLUSION

"Station Eleven by Emily St. John Mandel" may be a captivating investigation of the living creature soul in the center of the fall of living creature civilization due to a destroying flu widespread. Mandel weaves an embroidered more than one of interconnected lives, consistently mixing past and show to make a thought-provoking account. The novel's quality lies in its wealthy character advancement. From the popular on-screen character Arthur Leander to the Traveling Symphonies individuals, each character is fastidiously created, uncovering layers of powerlessness, flexibility and living creature. Mandel skillfully captures the delicacy of living creature existence, and the persevering effects of apparently immaterial associations. The account structure, substituting between pre-pandemic and post-apocalyptic timelines, improves the story's profundity.

H.G. Wells' "The Time Devices" stands as a seminal work in science fiction, digging into the conceivable outcomes and results of time travel. Distributed during 1895, the novel catapults perusers into the long run through the eyes of an anonymous hero understands as the Time Devices Voyager. At its center, the story is an investigation of societal advancement. The Time travelling people's travel to the far off the future reveals more than one particular races: the delicate, childlike Eloi and the underground, savage War Morlocks. Through this division, Wells presents a theoretical vision of lesson division and the potential results of unchecked industrialization.



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