INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH CULTURE SOCIETY
Monthly Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Indexed Journal
Volume - 10, Issue - 10, October - 2026
ISSN(O): 2456-6683
[Impact Factor: 9.241]
IJRCS

DOIs:10.2017/IJRCS/202610004 --:-- Research Paper / Article / Review

From Conditioning to Consciousness: A Comparative Study of To Kill a Mockingbird and Animal Farm

[1]Professor (Dr.) Mamta Upadhyay, [2] Neelam,
[1] Research Supervisor, Department of English, Raghunath Girls' Post Graduate College, Meerut.
[2] Research Scholar, Department of English, Raghunath Girls' Post Graduate College, Meerut.

Email - Upadhyaydr30@gmail.com, Aswalneelam144@gmail.com,

Abstract: *Literature is not merely a source of storytelling; it also shapes human morality, psychological understanding, and social awareness. This study examines how moral values and psychological perspectives evolve in response to changing social circumstances. It explores how social conditions influence individual thoughts, values, and behaviour in both novels. Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird and George Orwell's Animal Farm explore the transformation of individuals within different social and historical contexts. In To Kill a Mockingbird, Scout Finch's moral development is reflected through her growing sense of empathy, justice, and awareness of racial discrimination. The novel demonstrates how personal experiences contribute to ethical growth and social consciousness. In contrast, Animal Farm portrays psychological and social transformation by illustrating how power, propaganda, and manipulation influence the thoughts and behaviour of ordinary individuals, ultimately leading to the corruption of moral values. The comparative analysis of these novels highlights significant themes such as innocence, injustice, equality, power, oppression, and resistance. Although previous studies have examined these texts separately, limited research has comparatively explored them through the interconnected perspectives of social conditioning, ideological influence, psychological transformation, social consciousness, and human behaviour. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this research gap by demonstrating how literature enhances the understanding of human behaviour while encouraging critical awareness of social issues.*

Keywords: *Moral Development, Psychological Transformation, Social Awareness, Comparative Literature, Justice, Power.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Literature is not merely a source of entertainment; it is also a powerful medium through which readers understand psychological transformation, morality, human behaviour, racial discrimination, and moral development. This study is based on two significant novels, To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee and Animal Farm by George Orwell. Through these novels, the research explores how individuals transform according to socio-political circumstances and how they develop social awareness. In To Kill a Mockingbird, Scout Finch gradually develops empathy, a sense of justice, and an understanding of racial discrimination through her personal experiences, which leads to her moral development. On the other hand, Animal Farm demonstrates how individuals in positions of power manipulate ordinary people through propaganda and authority, revealing the impact of ideology on human behaviour, social consciousness, and moral values.

Although these two novels have been extensively studied individually, very few comparative studies have examined them together from the perspective of "From Conditioning to Consciousness: A Comparative Study of To Kill a Mockingbird and Animal Farm". This study adopts a qualitative and comparative research methodology. It employs close reading and thematic analysis to examine the major themes of moral development, psychological transformation, and social awareness in Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird and George Orwell's Animal Farm. The analysis primarily focuses on characters' social conditioning, ideological influences, psychological changes, and responses to social and political circumstances. Through a comparative approach, the study explores how both texts portray the influence of social and political conditions on human behaviour, moral consciousness, and individual transformation. Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird and George Orwell's Animal Farm are situated in distinct historical and social contexts. To Kill a Mockingbird is set in the racially segregated south American and examines racial

prejudice, social inequality, and moral injustice. Through the characters of Atticus Finch and Scout Finch, Harper Lee emphasizes the importance of conscience, empathy, equality, and moral integrity. In contrast, Animal Farm is an allegorical novella that represents the Russian Revolution and the emergence of totalitarian rule. Through this political backdrop, Orwell explores political manipulation, the development of social consciousness, and the transformation of human behavior. Although the two novels differ in their historical settings and narrative approaches, both explore the themes of social consciousness, injustice, and resistance to oppression, justice, humanity, and the moral values that shape human behavior. Harper Lee presents consciousness as a process of moral and ethical awakening in society, whereas George Orwell presents consciousness as vulnerable to political manipulation, ideological control, and the misuse of power. Therefore, the movement from conditioning to consciousness takes different forms in the two novels. Lee shows how individuals can move from social conditioning towards moral consciousness, while Orwell uses political satire to show how political manipulation and the misuse of power can control and weaken consciousness.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

This study examines Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird and George Orwell's Animal Farm from different perspectives, including racial discrimination, social justice, moral development, political ideology, propaganda, totalitarianism, and human behaviour. In To Kill a Mockingbird, scholars have mainly focused on racial prejudice, social injustice, moral development, and the ethical significance of Atticus Finch. On the other hand, studies on Animal Farm have largely focused on political satire, ideological manipulation, propaganda, totalitarianism, and the abuse of power. To Kill a Mockingbird is a novel that portrays the struggle against discrimination, racism, and racial prejudice. In the novel, Atticus Finch defends an African American man, Tom Robinson, who is falsely accused of rape. The novel also explains that changing laws alone cannot bring change in society; it is necessary to change people's prejudiced attitudes and mindsets. Atticus Finch is presented as a symbol of justice, equality, and humanity.

> "Atticus is a true embodiment of law, of a law whose gaze is oriented beyond this courtroom to a time when equality is achieved, segregation ended, and African-Americans and whites sit side-by-side. In the larger context, Atticus Finch represents a belief in the co-existence of contradictory ideas disregarding the exclusionary bias or "otherness". Such a belief propounds that simultaneous existence of competing values can help forger stronger and more long-lasting resolutions to the problems we face." (Suri, 81)

Suri's research is based on social justice in To Kill a Mockingbird. She focuses on othering, the process of treating others as different or separate, and the possibility of social justice

The analysis reveals that the Cold War was not only a political conflict, but it was also based on racial discrimination, which contributed to social inequality in America. "The Cold War, Literature of Freedom, and Re-conception of Race" explains how the Cold War period influenced ideas about identity and race. It shows that literature during and after the Cold War reflected changing views of race, freedom, and social identity, and how political ideologies shaped the understanding of racial differences. (Reiichi Miura).

George Orwell presents Animal Farm as a political satire in his novel, and through this work, he exposes corruption in politics. It reveals how power can be misused by leaders and how political systems can become oppressive. Animal Farm is a political satire that questions the systems where leaders misuse power after gaining authority and restrict the freedom of people. Through the medium of animals, Orwell presents a critique of Stalin's dictatorship and the failures of the Russian Revolution. The novel shows how, after a revolution, power gradually gets concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, and the rulers exploit the common people and establish a totalitarian regime. "Orwell saw himself as a violent unmasker of published pretentiousness, hypocrisy and self-deceit, telling people what they did not want to hear…." (Crick , pp. 244).

Napoleon himself commits the very act that he once considered a crime. After coming to power, he changes the laws to justify his own actions. Through this incident in Animal Farm, George Orwell shows how a dictator manipulates rules for personal benefit. It symbolizes Stalin's dictatorship and the abuse of political power. "No animal shall drink alcohol" to "No animal shall drink alcohol to excess" (Animal Farm, pp77).

After reviewing the existing literature on Animal Farm, and To Kill a Mockingbird, it was found that although these novels have been studied from various perspectives, there is a lack of comparative analysis focusing on social conditioning and ideological influence, psychological transformation and, Social Consciousness and Human Behaviour. Most of scholars have drawn attention to, focusing either on racial and moral issues in Lee's novel or on political ideology, propaganda, and totalitarianism in Orwell's work. The present study addresses this gap by bringing the objective of this study is to show how these two novels of popular literature present, values not only provide education but also bring awareness and psychological changes among readers.

1. How does social conditioning influence the thoughts, values, and behaviour of individuals in To Kill a Mockingbird and Animal Farm?
2. How do the characters undergo psychological transformation in response to their social and political circumstances?
3. How does social consciousness develop in the two novels, and how does it influence human behaviour?
4. How do Harper Lee and George Orwell differently present the journey from conditioning to consciousness?

2. Social Conditioning and Ideological Influence

In To Kill a Mockingbird, social conditioning and ideological influence begin as Scout and Jem grow up in a society where racial discrimination and prejudice are widely accepted. However, Atticus Finch challenges these prevailing social beliefs by encouraging his children to think independently and to base their judgments on moral values rather than social stereotypes. As they mature, they gradually reject the racist ideology of society and develop a deeper understanding of justice, equality, and humanity. Consequently, Scout and Jem cultivate a strong moral perspective that enables them to embrace empathy, fairness, and respect for others.

In contrast, in Animal Farm, social conditioning and ideological influence begin with Old Major's vision of equality and freedom, which inspires the animals to rebel against human oppression. However, after the revolution, Napoleon replaces these ideals with propaganda and political manipulation. With Squealer's assistance, he distorts history, alters the Seven Commandments, and controls the animals' beliefs. As a result, the animals become ideologically conditioned, lose their ability to question authority, and ultimately accept dictatorship and exploitation as normal.

Harper Lee wants to convey through To Kill a Mockingbird that we should not judge anyone on the basis of race, culture, economic status, or social background. Instead, we should try to understand people's feelings, thoughts, and circumstances by viewing situations from their perspective. Through the character of Atticus Finch, Lee teaches his children that before judging someone, they should imagine themselves in that person's situation and consider how they would feel under the same circumstances. As Atticus advises, we should "climb into his skin and walk around in it"(Lee 30).

The significance of this quotation lies in its emphasis on understanding social conditioning and ideological influences. Atticus encourages his children to develop empathy by considering people's experiences rather than judging them based on race, religion, or social status. Through this message, Harper Lee challenges the social prejudices that shape people's attitudes and encourages readers to adopt a more humane, compassionate, and empathetic perspective toward others.

Ezzo, *in Biblical ethics for parenting* explains how a human being understands right and wrong through conscience. It is the inner moral sense that helps a person recognize what is right and what is wrong; no external force can truly reveal this except one's own inner self. "Is the seat of moral testimony. It is that portion of our humanness that receives and reflects values that represent what the mind perceives as morally right and wrong, good and evil" (Ezzo 85). According to Ezzo, conscience is the inner moral faculty that enables human beings to distinguish between right and wrong. Through his parenting, Where Atticus Finch serves as the primary source of moral guidance for Scout and Jem. Thus, his idea supports the argument that social conditioning and ideological influence shape an individual's moral consciousness from within. In To Kill a Mockingbird, Atticus Finch, through his parenting, moral guidance, and personal example, nurtures the ethical consciousness of Scout Finch and Jeremy (Jem) Finch. As a result, they do not blindly accept the racial prejudice prevalent in Maycomb society; instead, they develop the ability to question injustice and make independent moral judgments based on their conscience.

In Animal Farm, George Orwell demonstrates how the desire for power can lead certain individuals to exploit and control an entire group. At the beginning of the novel, Old Major influences the animals through his ideas of equality, freedom, and the vision of a better society. His ideology inspires the animals to imagine a social system based on justice and collective welfare.

However, after gaining power, the original ideals of the revolution gradually become distorted. The principle of equality is manipulated by those in authority. George Orwell demonstrates the manipulation of ideology that "All animals are equal" is later transformed into "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." (Orwell).

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others" shows how social conditioning and ideological influence operate. At the beginning, all the animals believe in the principle of equality. However, once the pigs gain power, they change their language and slogan to serve their own interests. This demonstrates that when social conditions change, ideology also changes. Orwell shows that when individuals acquire power, their attitudes and beliefs towards others can change, and they begin to justify inequality instead of equality. Revealing how power can corrupt ideals and create inequality within society.

In To Kill a Mockingbird, Scout Finch undergoes moral and ethical development through her personal experiences. Influenced by Atticus Finch's principles and the trial of Tom Robinson, she develops a deeper understanding of empathy, justice, and equality. Her journey from innocence to maturity reflects the growth of her moral consciousness.

In contrast, Animal Farm presents how Social Conditioning and Ideological Influence animal's consciousness. At the beginning of the novel, the animals are inspired by the ideals of justice, equality, and freedom. However, these moral ideals gradually weaken under the influence of power and political manipulation. Napoleon and the pigs demonstrate perfect social benefit ideology, but later how social conditioning influences the ideology.

Comparison Analysis: Both novels represent Conditioning to Consciousness, showing how the ideas and actions of individuals can shape the thinking of society. They also reveal that such influence can have both positive and negative consequences depending on how it is used.

Similarities: In Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird, Atticus Finch influences Scout Finch through his ethical principles and encourages her to develop critical thinking, empathy, and a sense of justice. In contrast, Animal Farm demonstrates how Napoleon and Squealer's ideological influence affects the thinking of innocent animals through manipulation and propaganda.

Differences: To Kill a Mockingbird, ideological influence has a positive impact on Scout Finch by encouraging her to develop independent thinking and moral understanding. In Animal Farm, ideological influence initially has a positive impact by inspiring the animals to seek equality and freedom; however, later it becomes a negative force used by the pigs to gain power and control over the animals.

3. Psychological Transformation

To Kill a Mockingbird, psychological transformation begins with Scout and Jem's childhood innocence, as they initially perceive the world as fair and just. Their understanding gradually develops through Tom Robinson's trial, their changing perception of Boo Radley, and the moral guidance of Atticus Finch, who teaches them about injustice, prejudice, and racial discrimination. As a result, Scout and Jem become more mature, morally aware, and empathetic. Their psychological transformation enables them to understand the emotions and perspectives of others and to develop a deeper sense of justice and humanity. Unlike Orwell's portrayal of psychological transformation as a mechanism of control, Harper Lee presents it as a process of moral growth, self-awareness, and ethical development.

In contrast, Animal Farm, psychological transformation begins with Old Major's speech, in which he convinces the animals that their poverty and suffering are not natural but the result of human exploitation. This realization initiates a change in their thinking and motivates them to challenge oppression. However, after the revolution, Napoleon gradually controls the animals through fear, propaganda, and manipulation. As a result, they abandon independent thinking and begin to accept his ideology without question. Their psychological awareness progressively weakens, and they ultimately lose the ability to think critically. Consequently, they accept the same system of exploitation against which they had originally revolted. Thus, Orwell presents psychological transformation as a negative process, in which political manipulation suppresses individual consciousness and leads to obedience and conformity.

In "To Kill a Mockingbird" Scout's psychological transformation takes place through her struggle within a society that follows the crowd and resists change. The people around her tend to conform to prevailing social norms instead of questioning injustice. Despite this, Scout learns to listen to her conscience, critically distinguish between right and wrong, and form her own moral judgment. This process of independent thinking and moral awareness constitutes a significant aspect of her psychological transformation**.** "Support the racist and sexist status quo" (Fine, 64).

Scout's psychological transformation lies in her mental and moral development rather than in the racist and sexist nature of society itself. Society serves as the background against which her transformation takes place. The real change occurs in the way she thinks, understands, and judges people. She no longer accepts others' opinions blindly; instead, she learns to evaluate people not by their race, gender, or rumours, but by their character and actions. As a result, she develops empathy, a strong sense of justice, and independent moral judgment**.**

Animal Farm, discussion shows how human psychology changes over time. Initially, the animals consider humans as their enemies, but through false promises and manipulation, their thoughts are gradually changed and controlled. The ruling class uses political strategies and propaganda to influence and exploit people's psychology.

"Never listen when they tell you that Man and the animals have a common interest, that the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the others. It is all lies. Man serves the interests of no other creature except himself. And among us let there be perfect unity, perfect comradeship in the struggle. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades." (Orwell, p.10)

This suggests that Animal Farm presents psychological transformation at two distinct stages. The first occurs through Old Major's speech, which transforms the animals' mindset from passive acceptance of oppression to a desire for freedom and self-liberation. This represents a positive psychological transformation, as the animals develop political

awareness and aspire to establish an equal society. The second psychological transformation is observed in Napoleon and the other pigs. After gaining power, their mentality changes significantly. They abandon the revolutionary ideals of equality and begin to seek privilege, authority, and domination over the other animals. Consequently, they violate the very principles they once advocated. This represents a negative psychological transformation, illustrating how the possession of power can corrupt an individual's values, beliefs, and moral consciousness.

At the beginning of the novel, the animals oppose human beings and demand equality and freedom. However, as the story progresses, they gradually begin to support injustice. By the end of the novel, Napoleon and the other pigs become rulers just like the humans they had once opposed, and the other animals accept this new system of oppression instead of resisting it.

However, by the end of the novel there occurs "a complete reversion to the same system of domination and repression that had existed before, only this time with the complicity of animals themselves…" (Eisenman, 234).
Psychological transformation is presented in two contrasting ways in Animal Farm. Old Major initiates a positive psychological transformation by awakening the animals' consciousness through his speech and inspiring them to seek freedom and equality. In contrast, Napoleon and the other pigs undergo a negative psychological transformation after acquiring power. Their mentality changes significantly as they abandon the ideals of equality and assume the role of oppressive rulers. Orwell thus demonstrates that psychological transformation can lead either to moral awakening or to moral corruption, depending on how individuals respond to power and authority.

Comparison Analysis: In To Kill a Mockingbird, Scout Finch's thinking gradually becomes more mature as she gains a deeper understanding of reality through her personal experiences. Her psychological transformation is shaped by learning, empathy, and growing social awareness. In contrast, Animal Farm illustrates how Napoleon and Squealer manipulate the thoughts of the other animals through propaganda and political control, leading to their psychological transformation.
Similarities: While Scout's psychological transformation is driven by learning, personal experience, and awareness, the psychological transformation of the animals in Animal Farm is influenced by manipulation, propaganda, and political control.
Differences: In To Kill a Mockingbird, Scout Finch matures through learning, experience, and moral growth, which leads to her psychological transformation. On the other hand, in Animal Farm, the animals' psychological transformation is shaped by fear, manipulation, and political control, as the rulers make them believe in false ideas and control them through fear.

4. Social Consciousness and Human Behaviour

In To Kill a Mockingbird, social consciousness develops through the experiences of Scout and Jem and the moral guidance of Atticus Finch. They gradually recognize racial prejudice and social injustice through Tom Robinson's trial and Boo Radley's story. As a result, they become morally mature, empathetic, and committed to justice and equality. In contrast, in Animal Farm, social consciousness begins with Old Major's speech, which makes the animals aware of human exploitation. However, after the revolution, Napoleon manipulates them through propaganda and fear. Consequently, their social consciousness is distorted, their critical thinking declines, and they eventually accept the same oppression they had once resisted.

Ninčetović argues that Scout's maturation in To *Kill a Mockingbird* occurs in two phases, from her childhood, Scout grows up under the guidance of Atticus, Calpurnia, and Miss Maudie, each of whom plays a significant role in shaping her understanding of society. Atticus, her father, teaches her to respect every individual regardless of social differences. Calpurnia introduces her to the African American community and broadens her understanding of racial equality, while Miss Maudie provides her with a balanced perspective on society and human relationships. And second her direct confrontation with Maycomb society.

In To Kill a Mockingbird, Harper Lee explores the relationship between social consciousness and human behavior through the moral perspective of Atticus Finch. She portrays Atticus as a character whose commitment to justice and morality is guided not by the opinion of the majority but by the dictates of his conscience. By following his inner moral voice, which reflects the principles of humanity, Atticus demonstrates that ethical behavior should be rooted in integrity, compassion, and justice rather than in societal prejudice or popular opinion. "The one thing that doesn't abide by majority rule is a person's conscience."(Lee)

Harper Lee demonstrates that social consciousness and human behavior are shaped not by the opinion of the majority but by an individual's conscience, which serves as the basis for distinguishing right from wrong. Through Atticus Finch, she illustrates that despite the prevalence of racial discrimination and prejudice in society, one must uphold justice and moral integrity. This moral stance fosters social consciousness, as individuals become aware of the injustice and discrimination embedded within society. Harper Lee ultimately conveys that social consciousness inspires individuals to challenge injustice and to act in accordance with the principles of humanity, equality, and justice.

In *Animal Farm,* Old Major in Animal Farm tries to explain that the animals' exploitation, oppression, inequality, and poverty are not God-given or a part of the natural order. Rather, human beings are the result of the unjust system created by human beings, who are responsible for their suffering. This quotation teaches both children and adults the importance of social awareness by encouraging them to recognize and oppose inequality, exploitation, and unfair treatment, while promoting the values of justice, equality, and social development. "The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth. But is this simply part of the order of nature… No, comrades, a thousand times no… Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Because nearly the whole of the produce of our labour is stolen from us by human beings" (Orwell, 7).

Old Major tells the animals that their miserable lives are not ordained by God or by the natural order; rather, they are the result of human exploitation. This realization enables the animals to recognize the true source of their oppression, giving rise to social consciousness. Social consciousness refers to an awareness through which individuals understand the social and political causes of the injustice and exploitation they experience.

As a result of this awakening, the animals' behavior undergoes a significant transformation. Instead of passively accepting oppression, they unite and rebel against their exploiters. Thus, Orwell illustrates that increased awareness leads to a shift in behavior from obedience to collective resistance.

However, the novel does not end with the emergence of social consciousness. Orwell further demonstrates that such consciousness must be continuously sustained and protected. Napoleon manipulates and controls the animals through propaganda, fear, and the distortion of truth, gradually weakening their critical awareness. Therefore, Orwell suggests that awareness alone is insufficient; it must be preserved to prevent exploitation from re-emerging in a different form.

Overall, Orwell argues that when oppressed individuals recognize that their suffering is the consequence of social and political exploitation rather than an inevitable condition, they develop social consciousness, which transforms their behavior and inspires collective resistance.

In To Kill a Mockingbird, Harper Lee explores the themes of social consciousness and human behavior by emphasizing the fundamental equality of all human beings through Scout's realization. She suggests that social divisions based on caste, class, race, and prejudice are man-made constructs rather than natural realities. "There's just one kind of folks. Folks." (Lee), Harper Lee believes that all human beings are inherently equal, regardless of their caste, race, class, or social background. She argues that prejudice and discrimination are not natural but are socially constructed by human beings. When individuals recognize that these social divisions are artificial, they develop social consciousness, which enables them to question injustice and inequality. This awareness transforms human behavior by fostering empathy, mutual respect, and a sense of equality toward others. Through Scout's experiences, Harper Lee demonstrates that meaningful social relationships can only be established when individuals look beyond socially constructed divisions and treat every person with equal dignity and respect.

Comparison Analysis: In To Kill a Mockingbird, Atticus Finch shapes Scout Finch's moral and ethical understanding through his principles and actions. Under his guidance, Scout gradually develops empathy, justice, equality, and a deeper awareness of social realities, reflecting her moral and psychological growth.

In contrast, Animal Farm initially presents the ideals of animal equality, freedom, and collective welfare. However, Napoleon and Squealer gradually manipulate the animals through propaganda and political control, influencing their thoughts and weakening their social consciousness. As a result, the animals become victims of deception and oppression.

Similarities: In To Kill a Mockingbird, Atticus Finch positively influences Scout Finch's thinking, leading to moral awareness and a stronger sense of justice. In Animal Farm, Napoleon and Squealer influence the animals' thinking through manipulation and propaganda, resulting in the distortion of their moral values and social consciousness. Thus, while one novel demonstrates how ethical guidance fosters awareness and justice, the other reveals how power and propaganda can weaken social consciousness and mislead people.

Differences: In To Kill a Mockingbird, social consciousness develops through understanding and empathy. It encourages people to recognize the injustice, discrimination, and inequality present in society and helps them distinguish between right and wrong. On the other hand, Animal Farm shows how power and propaganda suppress people's awareness. Due to false information and political control, people's ability to think and understand is influenced, preventing them from recognizing exploitation and oppression.

5. CONCLUSION:

The comparative study of To Kill a Mockingbird and Animal Farm demonstrates that social and political forces play a significant role in shaping individual behavior and consciousness. George Orwell portrays psychological transformation, social consciousness, and ideological influence to illustrate how authoritarian power manipulates individuals and maintains control over them through psychological conditioning. In contrast, Harper Lee presents moral awareness, empathy, and justice as transformative forces that reshape psychological, social, and ideological

perspectives. Although the two novels differ in their historical and social contexts, both emphasize that awareness of injustice brings about a transformation in human behavior and encourages individuals to challenge oppression and uphold the values of equality and humanity. This research reveals how literature reflects the hidden realities of society and contributes to the understanding of human psychology, social awareness, and moral values. In To Kill a Mockingbird, Scout Finch develops an understanding of justice, empathy, discrimination, and moral responsibility through her experiences within society. Her journey represents her psychological and moral growth as she moves from innocence toward awareness. On the other hand, Animal Farm portrays the impact of propaganda and political power, showing how manipulation by authorities results in inequality and oppression. The novel highlights the struggle for equality and demonstrates how moral values can be distorted through political control and the misuse of power. Although both novels are written in different contexts and explore different themes, they share a common purpose: Conditioning to Consciousness, and human behaviour. Through their comparative analysis, this study highlights both the similarities and differences between the two works. Both novels encourage readers to understand human behaviour and critically reflect on the social realities that shape individual thoughts, actions, and beliefs.

Journal Papers:

1. Miura, R. *The Cold –War Literature of freedom and re-conception of race: Richard Wright's The Outsider and the Lionel Trilling's the liberal imagination*. Typescript of his essay privately sent the author in 2010, p.44
2. NINČETOVIĆ NATAŠA V. Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird as a Bildungsroman*. British and American Studies, June 2024.
3. Suri,Dr. Girija . "*THE EXPERIENCE OF "OTHERING" AND POSSIBILITY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE: AN ANALYSIS OF HARPER LEE'S TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*" JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (JOELL). Vol.11, No. 3 (July-Sept) 2024.

Books:

Lee, Harper. To Kill a Mockingbird. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1960. New York: Warner Books, 1982.
Orwell, George. Animal Farm. New York: Penguin, 1945.
Orwell, G. *Animal farm*. London: Penguin Books Orwell, G. (1947); why I write.

Chapters in Books:

Fine, Laura. "Structuring the Narrator's Rebellion in To Kill a Mockingbird" in Alice Hall Petry (ed.). On Harper Lee: Essays and Reflections. Knoxville: Tennessee University Press, 2007, pp. 61-77.

Thesis:

Crick . Orwell and Totalitarianism. SAGE Publishers Inc. UK-London. echoed in his novel, A Man of the People (1966).
Elliott, Robert C (2004), "*The nature of satire*", Encyclopædia Britannica.
Eisenman, Stephan. "*Primal Scenes*". The Cry of Nature, London: Reaktion Books Ltd, 2013.
Ezzo, Gary, and Anne Marie Ezzo. Growing Kids God's Way: Biblical Ethics for Parenting. 5th ed., Growing Families International, 2002.

Web References:

http://www.resort.com/prime8/orwell/.